

Paper (H)

Waste Local Plan: Supporting Information

Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

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1. Key role of the Waste Planning Authorities

1. Wiltshire County Council is the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) for the whole of the Wiltshire administrative area. The County Council is therefore the development control authority, dealing with all planning applications for waste treatment or landfill disposal sites. It is also responsible for preparing waste planning policy for Wiltshire, currently contained in the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan, prepared in partnership with Swindon Borough Council (March 2005). The Waste Local Plan (WLP) provides policies to guide development control decisions and contains sites allocated for various forms of waste development. Proposals for these sites will still need to be subject to planning applications, to determine the exact nature of the development to be allowed. The WLP is due to be reviewed to prepare a new Development Framework for the County and Borough. The functions of the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) are all carried out under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (P and C P Act) 2004.

2. Many waste development proposals require Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) due to their scale and/or location, and potential to cause significant environmental effects. EIA is carried out by the applicant but the resulting Environmental Statement is assessed by the County Council as part of the process of dealing with a planning application. At the request of an applicant, the County Council also provides “screening opinions”, which state whether an EIA is required for a proposed development, and “scoping opinions”, which state the issues that should be addressed in the assessment and the type of work required to do so.

3. As part of reviewing the WLP, a new Waste Development Framework should be prepared. The new Waste Development Documents prepared by the framework will require Sustainability Appraisals of their policies and proposals under the P and C P Act. This will incorporate Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as required by the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

4. The role of the County Council in dealing with waste development is closely linked with that of the Environment Agency (EA). The EA is the Waste Regulation authority, responsible for controlling pollution from waste management and other processes. Most proposals have to meet sufficient standards of control to be licensed by the EA before they can operate. The EA cannot issue a licence until a

proposal has planning permission. Some waste sites require an Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) permit from the EA. The process of obtaining is process often takes place at the same time as the planning application. The WPA must consult the EA about pollution control aspects of planning applications. Both organisations also have responsibility for monitoring each development site, including arrangements for closure and the relevant aspects of after care and restoration.

2. Overall Policy Framework

1. As WPA, the County Council has to take account of a wide range of EU and Government law and guidance in determining waste development. These stem from the EU Waste Framework Directive and Hazardous Waste Directive. They include the Landfill and Incineration Directives, Waste Strategy 2000, Regional Planning Guidance 10 (RPG10) which is to be superseded to create a new Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) as required under the P and C P Act, and finally Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 10 on Planning and Waste Management which is also to be superseded by Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10). Amongst other guidelines, these require WPAs to take account of the most appropriate options in accordance with sustainable development principles treatment at the appropriate level in the waste hierarchy, treatment as close as possible to the point where waste arises, regional self sufficiency and the precautionary principle for the waste being treated or disposed of in the development applied for.

2. Guidance is also emerging at regional level. Adopted Regional Planning Guidance RPG10 2001 contains a broad policy for planning waste management facilities (policy RE5: Management and Transportation of Waste). This promotes development of alternatives to landfill and sets out various regional targets for recycling and composting, which in turn reflect national targets. The policy also prioritises development of waste management facilities at or near “Principal Urban Areas”. These are the largest population centres in the region, including Swindon, Bristol and Bath. Since publication of RPG10, the Regional Assembly and its Regional Technical Advisory Body on waste (RTAB) have produced a Vision and a Regional Waste Strategy (RWS). The latter sets out targets for recycling, composting and provision of waste management capacity over the period to 2020. In Wiltshire’s case, the key implications of the RWS for municipal solid waste management are:

- Proposals for a sustained reduction in the use of landfill for all wastes, which are more ambitious than EU and national targets
- An MSW recycling target that requires continued investment, to increase household waste recycling and composting from the BVPI target of 33% by 2005 /06, to approximately 51% by 2020
- Promotion of secondary facilities to treat remaining municipal waste, in the form of “mechanical and biological treatment” (MBT) and / or “thermal treatment”, including such technologies as incineration, pyrolysis, gasification, anaerobic digestion and MBT.

2.1 The Need for Facilities to Manage Wiltshire’s Municipal Waste

1. During work on the Draft Wiltshire and Swindon WLP, forecasts were made of the need for additional waste management capacity to treat municipal solid waste (MSW) throughout the plan period i.e. to 2011. These forecasts indicated that the following additional major facilities, or their equivalents, may be needed for MSW treatment in Wiltshire, by 2011:

- At least two new strategic Materials Recovery Facilities
- Three in-vessel composting or anaerobic digestion facilities
- Some additional green waste composting
- Several smaller scale energy from waste plants each with a capacity of 25,000 tonnes per annum (for municipal solid waste)

(Adopted WLP March 2005).

Key Policy 4: Understand how emerging technologies could manage waste more sustainably

2. This estimate is for the period to 2011 and reflects the WLP policy for waste to energy facilities, which proposes a small scale approach (policy 17). This key aspect of planning policy is based on:-

- the likely scale of MSW requiring energy from waste treatment
- the proximity principle and the need to avoid long distance transportation of wastes
- the waste hierarchy and the need to avoid competing for wastes that can be re-used or recycled

3. Scale of development was seen as a key issue for Wiltshire by the Wiltshire Waste Forum and some objectors to the WLP. Forecasts prepared for the WLP and informed by the original Wiltshire Municipal Waste Strategy indicated a need for approximately 50,000 tonnes per annum capacity by 2011, over and above recycling and composting capacity, probably in the form of energy from waste. These forecasts also indicated that capacity requirements would increase steeply after that date, due to the continued need to reduce landfill, the likely continued growth in waste arisings and rising recovery targets. These forecasts have been subsequently borne out by the publication of the annual Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) targets for Wiltshire to 2021.

Key Policy 9: Recognise the needs, contributions, that other stakeholders have in developing the strategy

4. A number of Preferred Areas are allocated in the WLP as suitable to accommodate these strategic waste management facilities, plus others needed to manage other waste streams. Preferred Areas for energy from waste facilities are identified at Amesbury and Westbury. In addition, Preferred Areas are identified for the smaller, local facilities that will also be needed, although no attempt has been made to quantify the precise number of local facilities required.

5. Since publication of the Draft WLP, work by the South West RTAB (see above) has provided a longer term view of the need for capacity in each sub-region, in our case Wiltshire and Swindon. Forecasts run to 2020 and identify a possible total capacity requirement for each main waste stream. The forecasts for Wiltshire and Swindon have been compared with forecasts undertaken by the County and Borough Councils, plus estimates of current capacity based on a recent survey of waste treatment facilities, data from planning applications and other sources (Table 1).

Table 1: Forecast Municipal Solid Waste Arisings and Management Capacity – Wiltshire and Swindon 2020 (Figures are 000 tonnes per annum)

	Recycling/ Composting (Source Separated Wastes)	Secondary Treatment MBT/Thermal (Non separated wastes)	Landfill	Total
RWS forecast	240	290	90	620
WPAs' forecast *	200 **	240	215	655
Estimated Current Capacity	190	0	265 ***	455

Forecasts and capacity estimate undertaken in 2004

* The WPA's forecast is based on current growth rates (WCC 4% and SBC 3%) to 2010 / 11 with progressive reduction thereafter, to 1% per annum growth by 2020. The Adopted Waste Local Plan includes a revised forecast of 4% and 3% per annum growth for Wiltshire and Swindon respectively to 2011.

** The WPA's recycling forecast is based on current DEFRA targets for household waste (WCC 33% and SBC 36% by 2005/06).

*** Landfill capacities are current and will be used up over the next 10 years or so. Whilst other facilities can be maintained and regenerated, often on the same site, completely new landfill capacity will be required to replace current void space as it is filled.

6. Table 1 indicates that Wiltshire and Swindon together have substantial capacity to help meet forecast growth in requirements for recycling and composting. Subsequently modifications explained in the footnotes confirm this position. However, significant investment in additional facilities (and collection capacity) will be needed, in particular in Wiltshire, to ensure that requirements are fully met, particularly if the RWS target for recycling and composting (expressed as 45% of municipal solid waste, but equivalent to about 51% of household waste by 2020) is pursued.

Key Policy 5: Facilitate the potential development of facilities for the treatment of residual waste from household and commercial streams

7. Table 1 also indicates a very substantial need for secondary treatment facilities by 2020. No such facilities are available at present in either Wiltshire or Swindon. If these forecasts are compared with those made in the WLP (see above) they support the view that the need for secondary treatment capacity will increase rapidly after 2010.

8. Regional and County forecasts for landfill requirements are rather different. However, the key point is that the substantial existing capacity (void space) will have been filled over the next ten years or so. By 2020, a series of new sites will be needed to provide capacity. Other waste streams will also require landfill void space.

Key Policy 8: Give consideration to the local and regional planning context of waste management

9. Finally, Wiltshire's MSW facilities will be provided by the private sector, which may propose to use some capacity for waste arising elsewhere. Whilst the proximity principle and commercial considerations will preclude some transfers of waste, movement will not always be confined by county boundaries. For this reason, the private sector may propose some capacity to treat wastes arising elsewhere, as is the case at present. Also, the reverse may apply, with wastes arising in the plan area being transported for the treatment elsewhere. This is not taken account of in forecasts.

Key Policy 7: Work in partnership to optimise procurement, delivery and success of new services

3. Waste Management Capacity – Development Plans

1. There are three main stages of guiding the location of waste management facilities through the planning process – two of which form part of the policies and proposals of the WLP, and the third is the process of determining which sites are allocated. This document addresses each of these in turn. It also draws attention to the requirement, under the Environment Impact Assessment regulations (1999), for certain identified projects to undertake an Environment Assessment of the proposal, including an assessment of alternatives to the proposed development.

3.1 WLP Preferred Areas

1. In the WLP, guidance on locations for waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon starts with the consideration of the Preferred Areas as allocated in the WLP.

2. A developer looking for a site to locate a waste management facility will be expected by the WPA to have considered the availability of sites in the area (and

there may be no suitable sites) (Chapter 5 and Annex 1 of the WLP). This also includes the need for the type of facility being proposed, based on the data available in the WLP (Chapter 3) and any other material data that the applicant may have access to.

3. The proposed use of a Preferred Area in the WLP will need to be appropriate to the scale of allocation in the WLP.

4. For example, if a site allocated for local scale (district level provision or less) waste management uses is proposed for a strategic facility capable of serving the waste management needs of more than one district area, and, unless the applicant can demonstrate otherwise, this will not be seen as an acceptable use of that allocation and would be recommended for refusal.

5. Likewise, if a local scale proposal comes forward on a site allocated for strategic uses and would jeopardise the potential to develop such strategic uses, then that too would be recommended for refusal, unless material considerations dictated otherwise.

6. (NB, District Area need not be the exact geographical/administrative boundaries of a district, but an area equivalent to such a boundary e.g. part of Kennet, part of Salisbury, but not all/majority of both)

7. Assessment of development proposals on these preferred areas benefits from being more focussed than that for non-allocated sites, due to work already carried out at the WLP allocation stage. However, proposals on allocated sites require explanation and justification before grant of planning permission can be considered.

8. As a general rule, it must always be remembered that any proposal for waste development on Preferred Areas will always be considered against the relevant planning policies of the WLP, the District WLP, the Structure Plan and regional, national and European planning/ waste management guidance/ legislation.

9. Regarding WLP policies, policies 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8 will always apply and will need to be addressed satisfactorily to justify the development at that Preferred Area. Policy 3 or 4 will also be applicable for the provision of development on Preferred Areas. Dependant upon the land to be developed/type of facility to be constructed,

Policies 5, 10 and 14 are likely to apply, and there is also scope for policy 9 to come into play if there is scope for waste prevention, reduction or re-use. These policies are found in the following chapters:

policies	1, 2	Chapter 4
	3, 4, 5	Chapter 5
	6, 7, 8	Chapter 6
	9, 10	Chapter 7
	14	Chapter 8.

10. The site inset map and site profiles in Annex 1 of the WLP also include advice on the types of planning issues and a brief background to the site in question. These planning issues must be considered as potential constraints/problems associated with developing that site, as identified through the site appraisal and allocation process. They must be addressed to the satisfaction of the WPAs and its consultees.

11. Regard will also need to be had to the information in Chapter 3 of the WLP re: the need for waste management facilities, and any updates that may have been prepared subsequently by the WPA. This will form the basis of the WPAs data check for the requirement that will be applied accordingly to the development proposed, unless material considerations (e.g. new credible data from the applicant) inform otherwise.

12. The WLP also contains guidance on addressing such policy provisions as well as the types of controls that may be applied by the WPAs in Chapter 11 and Appendices 11, 12 and 13.

13. The relevant requirements of other policies of the Development Plan will also need to be addressed when justifying the proposals for development at a preferred area location. These consist of policies in the Wiltshire Structure Plan and the relevant District WLP.

Key Policy 8: Give consideration to the local and regional planning context of waste management

3.2 Sites not on Preferred Areas

1. Development proposals for waste management facilities on land that is not allocated in the WLP will need to address all of the requirements outlined above concerning the development on Preferred Areas.
2. However, there are two key further considerations that will be used to determine whether or not the site proposed is a suitable location for the development in question.
3. Chapter 5 of the WLP includes policies 3 and 4 which promote preferred areas as referred to above, but also set tests for developers wishing to develop land that is not allocated as a preferred area. Either clause (a) or (b) will always apply in these circumstances and will need to be addressed to the satisfaction of the WPAs.
4. The second additional locational 'test' will be to satisfy the requirements set out in one of the process specific policies contained in Chapters 8, 9 or 10. These address all types of waste management facilities likely to be applied in Wiltshire and Swindon, and identify suitable types of location where the WPAs will support such applications for development. In some cases where integrated development is proposed, a number of these policies may be relevant for the same application in tandem with each other. For example, an application for composting, MRF and new landfill and/ or EfW would need to address WLP policies 15 or 16; 11, 19 and 20 and/ or 17 respectively.
5. Meeting these requirements will need to have regard to and tie in with information provided in addressing the requirements outlined above for development on preferred areas and outlined below regarding EIA.

3.3 Site Allocation process and Planning Applications

1. The site allocation process utilised by the WPAs in preparing the WLP is quite detailed and is only outlined in brief here. Two reports detailing each of the two site appraisals undertaken are available if required.
2. The site allocation process appraised over 150 areas of land and individual sites from a pre-determined, publicly informed list. Each site was appraised against the likely impacts from 5 key generic waste uses:

- HRCs
- Local waste management
- Strategic MRF and Composting
- EfW including Anaerobic Digestion
- Landfill/landraise

3. Each site was appraised for each of these uses against two sets of appraisal objectives:

Exclusionary objectives – those objectives that, if a site were to be graded negatively against, would generally mean the exclusion of that site from being considered as suitable for allocation in the WLP, unless other factors ruled otherwise – i.e. factors that could outweigh objectives that address a national or international interest.

Discretionary objectives – those objectives for which sites are graded according to the likely significance of problems that may arise with development, even if a site would not normally rule that site out as (a) there may be the possibility of mitigation and (b) when considered cumulatively with all other objectives it may be reasonable on balance to allow that site to be allocated. In such cases, the issue would form one of that site's key planning issues to be addressed by a developer as referred to above.

4. The issues addressed by the exclusionary objectives included:

- Land use
- Landscape and visual impact
- Water environment
- Nature conservation
- Cultural heritage

5. In all there were 9 exclusionary objectives. The issues addressed by the discretionary objectives included:

- Land use
- Landscape and visual impact
- Traffic and transportation
- Water environment
- Amenity

- Nature conservation
- Cultural heritage
- Economic impacts
- Proximity principle

6. In all there were approximately 35 discretionary objectives for each type of waste use listed above. Some of these objectives also had more than one indicator requiring appraisal.

7. Each objective and indicator was then graded from A – E, A being the highest grade, C showing no effect. The purpose of this approach was not to give a quantitative score but to allow a question and qualification approach to be taken to site allocation, identifying sites that were just too problematic to carry forward and those sites that, with suitable and reasonable mitigation could play a part in providing for the waste management requirements in Wiltshire and Swindon.

8. This process was undertaken for each use on each site until a final list of site allocations was arrived at, as seen in the adopted WLP.

9. Where a planning application comes in on any land, the appraisal process will be run on that site. This is not to determine whether planning permission should be granted but to appraise the site and its issues in a consistent manner using the relevant appraisal matrix for the use proposed to highlight potential planning issues and concerns. It will not compare uses, instead focussing only on that which is proposed.

3.4 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

1. Not all waste developments will be required to undertake an EIA. Those that do will have been identified as requiring an EIA under either Schedule 1 or 2 of the EIA Regulations (1999), or due to other likely significant environmental effects likely to arise from the proposed development.

2. In these cases an applicant will be required to prepare an Environmental Statement pulling together the results of an assessment of the development, as guided by Schedules 1 or 2, 3 and 4 of the regulations, and the results of any (if undertaken) scoping opinion requested by the applicant at the start of the project.

3. Under schedule 4, part 1, paragraph 2, the proposer of any project must be accompanied by an EIA and include an outline of the main alternatives that have been studied by the applicant as well as an indication of the main reasons for the choice, taking into account any environmental effects.

4. In part this requirement will be met in tandem with the requirements of the policies of the WLP especially those concerning the BPEO (Policy 1), Need (Policy 2) and, if applicable, clauses (a) or (b) of Policies 3 and 4 of the WLP.

4. PPG10 and WLPs – Forecasting the Amount of Waste Requiring Management by 2015

1. With reference to identifying the need for waste requiring management to 2015, the WLP sets out the expected requirements through to 2011, as this is the Plan's time horizon. Some reference is made to municipal recovery and disposal requirements up to 2016, the year of the last MSW recovery target in Waste Strategy 2000.

5. Proximity Principle and (Regional) Self Sufficiency

1. Both are central themes to PPG 10 and the Waste Strategy 2000. Joined by BPEO for Wiltshire and the Waste Hierarchy they comprise of the four key principles of waste management planning which must be followed by all planning documents and decisions (via PPG 10) and, all waste management strategies and plans in England and Wales (via Waste Strategy 2000).

2. Consequently, they all form underpinning objectives and policies to the Wiltshire and Swindon WLP. Policy 1 of the plan addresses the need for planning applications for waste management development to demonstrate accordance with the principles of the BPEO and the proximity principle, inter alia. The principle of the waste hierarchy is also addressed here whilst the need for waste development and the aim of working towards (Regional) Self Sufficiency is addressed under Policy 2.

3. These two policies must be addressed by all waste planning applications, regardless of proposed, scale, duration or waste type. The answers will vary as each of these variables change, but the bottom line is to adopt a policy led decision

making approach that allows the WPAs to grant planning permission for waste management development that is required for an identified waste management requirement in Wiltshire and Swindon. This does not exclude the management of 'imports' but only allows such development where capacity is also provided for 'home-grown' wastes too.

6. Hazardous Waste

1. The WLP contains a chapter dedicated solely to the requirements of hazardous, clinical, and sewage waste management, including criteria based policies to guide the location of future facilities or extensions to existing facilities (Policies 23 and 24).
2. In addition, some of the Preferred Areas of the WLP have the potential for hazardous waste treatment facilities to be developed within their boundaries, although these have not been appraised in specific detail.
3. These sites include 8 strategic Preferred Areas and 4 local Preferred Areas in the Revised Draft WLP. These sites do not seek to exclude any forms of waste for management, although their potential for hazardous waste treatment could only be determined on a specific case basis when details of both process and type of hazardous waste are known.
4. Should other sites be proposed for hazardous waste treatment or disposal, the policies mentioned above in Chapter 10 (and Chapter 9 if landfill/landraise or non energy recovery incineration) provide criteria-based locational guidance on such matters.
5. The requirements for future capacity have not been quantified at this stage as there is little predictive data held by the WPAs to assist them in forecasting the likely amounts of Hazardous waste requiring management. Historical data is available to 2002 from the Environment Agency (SWMA Reports/hazardous waste Interrogator) detailing hazardous waste production, management, import and export in Wiltshire and its Districts and in Swindon.

6. Some of this data has been used to predict that there will be an ongoing need for hazardous waste landfill, a fact borne out by the massive shortfall nationally of such void space.

7. However, due to the complex nature of hazardous waste, and the expanding (and expensive) market in which it operates, many of the market forces and trends that are seen with municipal solid wastes and industrial and commercial wastes are exaggerated in the management of hazardous waste.

8. For example, care is needed with the application of the Proximity principle, a BPEO or the Waste Hierarchy as the trends seen for non-hazardous waste do not necessarily translate for hazardous materials. For example distances between facilities may be greater, and capacities or operating throughputs varied to account for the specialist nature of the waste and the recovery of energy in thermal treatment.

9. Consequently, local self sufficiency translates quickly to at least sub-regional self sufficiency and, now that co-disposal is banned under the landfill directive and the Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) and the Hazardous Waste Regulations are in force (July 2005), the question of self sufficiency will become acutely a regional and national issue.

10. The infancy of these significant changes and the likely massive demands for capacity somewhere, are potentially best dealt with, at this point in time, on a criteria basis only (including application of policies on the BPEO, Need and the Environment). This will allow the market to be flexible when seeking to make provision in the right locations for the different hazardous wastes to be managed.

11. Nonetheless, any planning application for managing hazardous waste will have to meet the tests outlined above under briefing point 4 regarding the WLP and planning for the location of waste management facilities.

12. *Hazardous waste has been identified as a key issue for the review of the WLP, which has commenced.*

For further information on Hazardous wastes refer to Paper (M): Topic Paper 5 - Hazardous Waste Planning and Legislative Background, Wiltshire Waste Development Forum (July 2005)

7. Waste Management Requirements

1. The suggestions made below concerning the timing of the provision of different types of facility and capacity are a WPA interpretation of the key decision points where choices made at that time may affect the ability of WCC to ensure adequate provision of capacity for forecast arisings at later dates.

2. They provide more detail and cover a longer time period than the estimate made in the Draft WLP. However, they are compatible in general scale (see response no. 3), and are very similar to the conclusions that Entec found with regard to the capacity requirements report published July 2001.

7.1 Overview

1. This overview addresses MSW requirements only. As explained below, there is little data available on other waste streams. Any provisions are currently left in the hands of the Waste Industry aided by the Proposals and policies of the WLP and set against the data that is currently available to the WPAs.

2. There are three key time periods if WCC is to meet any of its MSW recovery/ BMW diversion targets as set by Waste Strategy 2000 (WS 2000) and the Landfill Directive:

Immediate and critical capacity requirements – 2006 until 2010/2011

Could be met by:

- Maximisation of Compton Bassett MRF (25,000 tonnes per annum)
 - To be serviced by existing HRC/MRC/bring sites network, and a maximisation of the kerbside collection process
- Maximisation of Compton Bassett composting - 30,000 tonnes per annum
- Continued Recovery of 15,000 tonnes per annum rubble and soil
- Provision of one new MRF with a capacity of 25,000 tonnes per annum
- Provision of new composting capacity at on farm site (s) approximately 20,000 tonnes per annum

(Total recovery capacity of 115,000 tonnes per annum to be in place by end of 2005/2006 to meet LATS targets and Waste Strategy 2000 target to recover value from 40% MSW)

Critical capacity requirements – 2010 until 2013/2014

Could be met by:

- 2 thermal treatment plants capable of recovering/diverting from landfill 80,000 tonnes each (net) of MSW (i.e. with a gross throughput of 110,000 tonnes per annum each)
- 1 biological treatment plant capable of recovering 45,000 tonnes (net) of MSW (capacity is 80,000 tonnes per annum gross)
- 1 new 25,000 tonnes per annum MRF

(Sub total recovery capacity provided in this period is 230,000 tonnes per annum (net))

(Total recovery capacity by 2015 is 345,000 tonnes per annum – target recovery for total MSW to be recovered at 2015/2016 is 343,000 tonnes per annum to meet Landfill Directive and LATS target for 2010; WS 2000 MSW recovery target for 2010/2011; Landfill Directive and LATS Targets for 2013; and WS 2000 MSW Recovery target for 2015/2016)

Consolidatory capacity requirements – 2014/2015 until 2020

Could be met by:

- 1 further thermal treatment plant recovering 40,000tonnes per annum MSW (gross capacity of 55,000 tonnes per annum)
- 1 further biological treatment plant recovering 40,000 tonnes per annum MSW (gross capacity of 70,000 tonnes per annum)

(Sub total recovery capacity provided in this period is 80,000 tonnes per annum (net))

(Total recovery capacity by 2019 is 420,000 MSW tonnes per annum (net) with target of 385,000 tonnes per annum in 2020 (last landfill directive target year to meet Landfill Directive target for 2020) and forecast requirement for 414,000 tonnes per annum by 2022)

3. Additional MSW landfill capacity will also be required to be permitted and operational by 2012/2013 providing approximately 2,000,000 cubic metres of MSW void space to meet WCC MSW landfill requirement beyond 2020.

4. NB: despite the compelling need for progressive action to provide a large number of significant waste management facilities for MSW management in

Wiltshire, the requirements of the Development Plan and the EIA Regulations will need to be met as outlined in Response 4.

Key Policy 5: Facilitate the potential development of facilities for the treatment of residual waste from household and commercial streams

7.2 HRCs/MRCs/Bring Sites/Kerbside/recovery of soils/rubble

7.2.1 MSW

1. Continued growth in provision of kerbside recycling is also essential to assist in this, e.g. to a maximum of all homes provided with both dry and green recyclable collections? (waste pavilions or weekend 'ice cream rounds' has been mooted).
2. Use of mini recycling centres (MRCs/bring sites) maintained and reviewed to ensure maximum capacity/efficiency of capacity, e.g. moving obsolete bins to new locations where they can provide a service.
3. Also provision of more HRCs would assist in increasing recycling levels in those areas where there are gaps in the return.
4. Continued achievements for recovery of soils and rubble.
5. There is 1 Strategic Preferred Area and 9 Local Preferred Areas identified as suitable in principle for HRCs. There are also 22 Local Preferred Areas identified as being suitable in principle for inert waste recycling/recovery, 2 of which specifically for this type of use.

Key Policy 1: Work with WWP to maintain and improve the capacity for managing household and commercial waste in Wiltshire by reuse, recycling and recovery

Key Policy 2: Increase the levels of public participation in recycling and minimisation schemes

7.2.2 Non MSW Local Scale Recycling

1. Recent survey of waste management facilities for the management of non MSW suggests that capacity is in line with the capacity requirements/provisions set out by the South West Regional Waste Strategy. The need for additional recycling capacity is expected over time (e.g. inert materials due to changing targets under MPG6 re: secondary aggregate production).

2. The WLP makes provision for this through (a) allocation of 21 sites that are suitable in principle for the location of such waste management facilities; and (b) the provision of policies in Chapter 8 of the WLP that guide such development when considered at other locations not identified in the WLP.

7.3 Composting (including AD)

7.3.1 MSW

1. Data analysis assumes that existing permission at Compton Bassett for MSW composting is maximised 30,000 tonnes per annum as permitted, 100% efficient and 100% MSW.
2. However, to reach increasing requirement for the Landfill Directive and LATS by 2010/11, then 2015/16 and again in 2020, it is considered that biological treatment capacity will be required and operational between 2006 and 2014 with an ability to recover (net) 80-90,000 tonnes per annum of MSW (therefore having an approximate annual total throughput of 150,000 tonnes per annum).
3. Development of the project, preparation of planning documents, grant of planning approval, obtaining necessary EA licenses and/ or IPPC for such capacity could take between 2 – 4 years, plus 18 months for construction and commissioning.
4. Provisions could include in-vessel composting; further windrow composting on sites other than Compton Bassett or on farm sites; Aerobic Digestion (if commercially proven e.g. Durham County Council); and Anaerobic Digestion, now classified by DEFRA as composting and EfW (if commercially proven e.g. Biffa in Leicester City).
5. The WLP includes 4 Strategic Preferred Areas suitable in principle for composting activities – one is Compton Bassett which is ‘taken’; there is land allocated adjacent to Hills Parkgate Farm Landfill in Purton suitable for Windrow Composting, as is land adjacent to Chapel Farm landfill, Blunsdon; and Ratfyn has also been allocated for such uses. Furthermore, if a risk assessment proves favourable, West Wiltshire Trading estate in Westbury would also be a suitable site, in principle, for some form of in-vessel process. This site is also allocated for EfW uses (e.g. Anaerobic Digestion).

6. There are also 3 Local Preferred Areas allocated with potential, in principle, for outdoor composting in addition to those which the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust are facilitating. Furthermore, and subject to favourable risk assessments, a number of industrial areas allocated in principle in the WLP may prove suitable for such processes, most likely to be in-vessel.

7. The policies within chapter 8 would be expected to assist and promote such development where, inter alia, and a need is consistent with the policies of the WLP.

7.4 MRF

7.4.1 MSW

1. An estimated 2 new MRFs of a similar scale to Compton Bassett (CB) (i.e. 25,000 tonnes per annum) are required between 2006 and 2014, and the CB MRF retained beyond 2016 to ensure that 2016 LATS targets and 67% MSW recovery (Waste Strategy 2000) are achieved and maintained through to 2020. There are 8 Strategic Preferred Areas in the WLP suitable in principle for such uses.

2. It is likely that planning permission for MRFs will be less problematic than other recovery and treatment processes. Experience with the CB MRF suggests that a period of 3 years could be adequate to prepare the project, obtain planning permission and obtain a required EA licence, construct and commission.

7.5 Thermal Treatment

7.5.1 MSW

1. There are 2 sites currently allocated in the WLP to promote EfW processes.

2. Three facilities are necessary to deliver a combined net capacity of approximately 200,000 tonnes per annum by 2022 if LATS requirements are met. Where non allocated sites are required in the WLP, the policies within chapter 8 would assist and promote such development where, inter alia, a need is proven consistent with the policies of the WLP.

7.6 Landfill

7.6.1 MSW

1. It is currently forecast in the WLP that MSW landfill capacity will expire by 2010/2011.
2. If additional capacity is available from Parkgate farm Landfill extension, Purton and 'borrowed' from Sands Farm landfill, Calne, MSW capacity will run out by 2014 at the latest.
3. New capacity must be planned for, provided and ready to operate by 2013.
4. Given the long lead in times for such capacity (5 years +) planning should start by 2005/2006.
5. This capacity must be for approximately 2,000,000 cubic metres gross to dispose of at least 1,200,000 cubic metres of MSW by 2022. Capacity will be required beyond this period.
6. This capacity should be provided at 2 or more landfill sites to reduce transport distances (and costs) and potentially work towards the provision of the BPEO/SEA for the landfill requirement of WCC MSW.
7. The policies within chapter 9 would be expected to assist and promote such development where, inter alia, a need is proven consistent with the policies of the WLP.

Key Policy 6: Develop closer working practices to develop commercial waste streams

7.6.2 Non-MSW

1. It is expected that, given forecast rates of consumption, all current permitted and/ or licensed landfill voidspace in the County will be complete by 2015. It is likely that WCC will need to consider favourably appropriate applications for voidspace from 2009 onwards.

7.7 Mechanical and Biological Treatment (MBT)

7.7.1 MSW

1. When considering strategic long-term waste management options the main technological solutions currently favoured within the UK are based around MBT.

The principal role of MBT is in the treatment of residual household waste after the main recyclables have been removed. MBT can be integrated with thermal treatment by the screening out of the fraction with a fuel value. This can be up to 45% of the residual waste stream. MBT may then be integrated with thermal treatment for the generation of electricity from the refuse derived fuel (RDF). However, the markets for RDF are currently underdeveloped and, therefore, uncertain.

2. The organic fraction of the residual waste stream is rendered much less active in landfill by MBT so that it has the potential to meet the pre-treatment requirements of the Landfill Directive. But, as biodegradability is an absolute under the Directive, reducing the biodegradability will not help to meet Article 5 targets unless the waste is no longer biodegradable at all. Further guidance is likely to be issued in the future that will provide limits at which waste is no longer considered to be biodegradable.

3. It is considered that MBT could play a significant role in an integrated approach in the management of MSW in Wiltshire, making a positive contribution towards the solution for meeting the waste treatment needs of the county.

4. Modelling work in relation to MBT has been carried out and it is clear that it has potential as a viable treatment option.

7.7.2 Non-MSW

1. The main focus of MBT is upon its contribution to the treatment of MSW, especially the organic fraction of the residual household waste stream. It is not currently considered to be a preferred option for the treatment of non-MSW.