Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document

Evidence base part B: Waste

January 2012

Swindon Borough Council

Working in partnership with

Wiltshire Council

Where everybody matters

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1. Waste management, and its relationship with the planning system, is assuming an ever increasing profile both publicly and politically. In the last decade, changes to the planning and waste management industry have raised society's awareness of the importance of waste planning and have changed the way in which waste must be tackled by those responsible for the delivery of a sound planning system and of timely and appropriate waste management infrastructure.

1.2. At the heart of these changes is the concept of sustainable development, a simple idea that seeks to ensure a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come. A widely used international definition is:

> *"Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".* (The Brundtland Report, 1987).

1.3. An important part of achieving this concept is the sustainable use of our natural resources and any waste created. Three key aims are sought:

- A reduction in the quantities of all wastes produced by society;
- An increase in the recovery of value from all wastes; and
- A reduction in the disposal of all wastes, especially those where value may still be recovered.

1.4. Meeting these aims will require a range of waste management methods to be utilised by all those involved in the industry, from changes to the way we view waste as a resource; the use of different waste management technologies to recycle, compost and recover value, to the use of disposal options for residual wastes with no value or potential for re-use.

1.5. The increased consumption of goods and services coupled with continued growth in population, households and employment are all contributing to continued annual growth in waste arisings and the amount of waste being managed in Wiltshire and Swindon. Household waste arisings and the quantity of waste produced through commerce, industry and development are particularly affected by these consumer and demand led trends.

1.6. Therefore, waste minimisation at source and the careful management, (including the recovery of value from waste and the reliance upon final disposal as a last resort) are waste management principles that will play key roles in working towards the concept of sustainable development.

1.7. Although the changes required to achieve minimisation, or even elimination, of the quantities of waste produced by all sectors of society cannot be brought about through land use planning documents such as the Waste Local Development Documents (LDDs) alone, it is possible for these LDDs to steer development and adopt the principles of waste elimination, minimisation and recovery where there are land use planning implication issues to address.

1.8. A key function of these LDDs is to determine how waste should be managed and disposed of, balancing the need for facilities required for the sustainable management of waste, with the need to protect the environment and the communities that such facilities will be located in. For example, the adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) (July 2009) sets out the need for, and broad locations of, additional waste management capacity until 2026 to ensure that the right types of waste management facilities are located as close as practicable (within 16km) to principle settlements[1] that will see the most substantial growth within the County and Borough until 2026. Similarly, the adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies DPD (September 2009) contains a series of policies outlining the key criteria that will be used to assess whether a planning application for waste management should be permitted to ensure the impacts generated from waste management developments are controlled.

1.9. The emerging Waste Site Allocations DPD represents the final stage in the preparation of the Waste Development Framework by providing a flexible list of potential sites within Wiltshire and Swindon for future waste management development. In essence, the DPDs which make up the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Framework facilitate change towards a future of sustainable waste management development.

1.10. However, these DPDs are only one aspect of the management of waste, albeit a very important one. In seeking to achieve sustainable waste management nationally, regionally and at the local level, a wide range of sectors playing active roles in the waste industry will need to embrace their responsibilities and work in co-operation with one another to ensure that the waste infrastructure that is required can be delivered.

1.11. Table 1.1 provides a list of key agencies involved in the waste sector and their responsibilities towards sustainable waste management.

[1] Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury - these settlements were formerly referenced in the draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South West as Strategically Significant Cities and Towns (SSCTs). Following the government's intension to revoke RSSs all referencing to SSCTs has been amended to 'principal settlements'. The term 'principal settlements' is also used in the emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy.

Table 1.1: Key agencies involved in the waste sector and their responsibilities

Sector	Main waste management responsibilities
Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs): **Wiltshire Council** **Swindon Borough Council**	Prepare the Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals and Waste Development Framework; Determine planning applications for waste management development; Monitor and enforce the implementation of planning controls associated with waste management development; Monitor the implementation of waste planning.
Waste Disposal Authorities (WDAs): **Wiltshire Council** **Swindon Borough Council**	Let contracts to waste operators for the management of municipal waste collected by the Waste Collection Authorities; Provide facilities for the management and recycling of household waste; Prepare Municipal Waste Management Strategies; Manage closed landfill sites previously operated by the councils.
Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs): **Wiltshire Council** **Swindon Borough Council**	Collect waste from households and some commercial premises and transport it to waste management facilities (external contractors may be employed to perform this role); Prepare waste recycling plans; Provide waste recycling facilities such as bring sites and neighbourhood recycling scheme; Provide kerbside recycling schemes in partnership with the Waste Disposal Authority.
Waste regulatory authority **The Environment Agency**	Regulates waste management from production to disposal through licensing and regulatory controls; Issues Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) permits for relevant waste management activities; Provides advice on planning policy formulation and planning applications as a statutory consultee; Collects and publishes waste data.
Private sector waste contractors	Waste management in the UK is largely delivered through the private sector with private contractors or arms length companies undertaking waste collection and disposal on behalf of many WCAs and WDAs. Private companies also service the private sector. The management, including the final disposal, of all wastes collected is also predominantly undertaken by private waste management companies.
Industry and commerce	Have a duty of care to ensure responsible management of the waste their businesses generate and are required to recover a proportion of the packaging waste they produce.
Householders / the community	No statutory responsibilities but as waste producers they are increasingly being challenged to play an active role in the minimisation, recycling and composting of the waste that they produce.

Aims of the report

1.12. This report provides a robust evidence base to support the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Framework. The report provides a summary of legislation and guidance associated with European, national and local waste planning policy. The report is divided into waste streams (see Table 1.2) and each chapter provides (where available):

- National/regional data context
- Local data context
- Capacity position

Table 1.2: Breakdown of waste streams

Waste type	Description
Municipal	Includes all wastes collected by the Waste Collection Authorities (WCA) or their agents such as all household wastes, street litter, municipal parks and gardens waste, and some industrial and commercial wastes (where contracts are entered into with private businesses for local "trade waste" collections).
	Whilst predominantly a non-hazardous waste, there will also be elements of hazardous and inert[2] waste present.
Industrial and commercial	Includes waste arising from premises used for industry and trade, business and recreation, plus waste from council and other public sector premises such as hospitals.
	Whilst predominantly a non-hazardous waste, there will also be elements of hazardous and inert waste present.
Construction and demolition	Includes waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures and wastes generated through the remediation and preparation of sites for subsequent development.
	Whilst predominantly a non-hazardous waste, there will also be elements of hazardous and inert waste present.
Hazardous	Waste which by virtue of its composition, carries the risk of death, injury or impairment of health, to humans or animals, the pollution of waters, or could have an unacceptable environmental impact if improperly handled, treated or disposed of, as controlled in the EC Directives on Hazardous Waste.
Agricultural	There is no definitive list of what is or is not agricultural waste. However agricultural waste includes discarded pesticide containers, plastics such as silage wrap, bags and sheets, packaging waste, tyres, batteries, clinical waste, old machinery and oil etc.
Waste water treatment	Waste water, commonly referred to as sewage, is generally a mixture of domestic waste water from baths, sinks, washing machines and toilets, waste water from industry and rainwater run-off from roads and other surfaced areas.

[2] 'Inert' waste is waste that is non-combustible, non-hazardous and will not decompose. Examples include rubble, soil and stone.

1.13. The current capacity position for municipal; industrial and commercial (I&C); construction and demolition (C&D); and hazardous waste is explained to identify what is required to manage Wiltshire and Swindon's waste until 2026. The capacity sections of the report are split into two parts:

- Capacity figures to support the Waste Core Strategy
- Capacity figures to support the Waste Site Allocations DPD

1.14. The first part of the capacity assessment for these waste streams sets out the capacity gap analysis of operational waste sites in 2006 used to support the adopted Waste Core Strategy (policy WCS3). The second part updates this capacity position for the Waste Site Allocations DPD by taking into account permitted waste management development since 2006.[3]

1.15. The 'need for new facilities' is also outlined in chapter seven (agricultural waste) and chapter eight (waste water treatment). Chapter ten provides national and local data on fly-tipping incidents and chapter 11 sets out indicators which can be used to monitor waste development in Wiltshire and Swindon. The final chapter (chapter 12) provides a summary of key findings.

[3] Details of the methodology used to update the 2006 figures are set out in the 'Waste Capacity Gap Report' (October 2011).

2. Policy context

2.1. The section outlines the relevant legislation and guidance that has influenced the production of the waste LDDs.

European legislation and guidance

The Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)

2.2. The revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD) provides the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste. The directive requires all Member States to take the necessary measures to ensure waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment and includes permitting, registration and inspection requirements. The directive also requires Member States to take appropriate measures to firstly encourage, the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness and secondly the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials, or the use of waste as a source of energy. The directive's overarching requirements are supplemented by other directives for specific waste streams.

2.3. The rWFD requires that national plans for waste management are drawn up by Member states and that competent waste regulatory authorities are identified. In the UK the National Waste Strategy 2007 requires the Environment Agency and the Waste Planning Authorities to act as the competent authorities for the regulation of waste.

2.4. The legislation to transpose the rWFD into national law is the the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations which came into force from 29 March 2011.

Environmental Permitting for Waste

2.5. The recovery and disposal of waste requires a permit under EU legislation with the principal objective of preventing harm to human health and the environment. This legislation also allows Member States to provide for exemptions from the need for a permit, providing general rules are laid down for each type of exempt activity, and the operation is registered with the relevant registration authority. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) have given effect to the EU requirements through the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (the 2010 regulations) which came into force on 6 April 2010.

Hazardous Waste

2.6. Hazardous waste is essentially waste that contains hazardous properties which if mismanaged has the potential to cause greater harm to the environment and human health than non-hazardous. As a result, strict controls apply from the point of its production, to its movement, management, and recovery or disposal.

2.7. The Hazardous Waste Directive contained provisions for the controlled management of hazardous waste (91/689/EEC) defined on the basis of a list, (the European Waste Catalogue) drawn up under the Directive. The Hazardous Waste Directive was repealed by the rWFD which brought some changes to the Hazardous Waste Regulations. These changes were brought in by the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 and the Waste (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Wales) 2011 Regulations.

2.8. Further detail on the changes to the way hazardous waste is managed as a result of the implementation of the rWFD can be found on the Environment Agency Website at: www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/waste/32180.aspx

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) (2002/96/EC) and Restriction of Hazardous Substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS) (2002/95/EC) Directives

2.9. These directives aim to reduce the quantity of waste from electrical and electronic equipment and increase its re-use, recovery and recycling. The WEEE Directive affects producers, distributors and recyclers of electrical and electronic equipment - including household appliances, IT and telecoms equipment, audiovisual equipment (TV, video, hi-fi), lighting, electrical and electronic tools, toys, leisure and sports equipment. The RoHS Directive aims to limit the environmental impact of electrical and electronic equipment when it has reached the end of its life. It does this by minimising the hazardous substances of legislation controlling hazardous substances in electrical equipment across the Community.

The Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)

2.10. The Landfill Directive aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills and setting targets[4] for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill. It aims to ensure high and consistent standards of landfill practice across all Member States, to stimulate the recycling and recovery of value from waste and to reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses from landfill sites.

2.11. In response to the Directive, the UK Government must:

- By 2010, reduce the quantity of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) going to landfill to 75% of 2000 levels;
- By 2013, reduce the quantity of BMW going to landfill to 50% of 2000[5] levels;
- By 2020, reduce the quantity of BMW going to landfill to 35% of 2000 levels.

[4] The targets and the compliance dates reflect an agreed delay of four years for countries, such as the UK, which have a heavy current reliance upon landfill as the main method of waste management.

[5] The references to 2000 levels in the requirements are for waste arisings, not for the residual quantities disposed of to landfill in that year.

2.12. Since BMW arisings have continued to increase since 1995, these targets have become more demanding. In changing and improving landfill practices across Member States the Directive also places stricter controls on the landfilling of waste to control pollution, such as a complete ban on the landfilling of some wastes (liquid wastes; explosive, corrosive, oxidising, inflammable and infectious wastes and shredded tyres) and expecting pre-treatment of all wastes destined for landfill[6].

2.13. Under the Landfill Directive, the UK is obliged to reduce the amount of BMW sent to landfill and reach the targets set. The Landfill Directive is implemented in England by the Waste and Emissions Trading (WET) Act (2003). The WET Act provides the framework for a Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) which enables England to meet its share of the UK target by distributing individual waste disposal authorities in England individual targets. The LATS was introduced to enable local authorities to trade allowances in a cost effective way. However the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 has since announced the ending of the LATS after the 2012/13 scheme year in England.

2.14. The key consequence of the Directive is that landfill, while clearly not removed as a waste management option, cannot be relied on as the principle means of waste management in the UK as it has been in the past. The thrust of European Policy is to move away from landfill towards more sustainable methods of waste management and resource recovery, reflecting the waste hierarchy and placing final disposal as the least preferred option.

The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (2004/12/EEC)

2.15. EC Directive 2004/12/EC seeks to reduce the impact of packaging and packaging waste on the environment by introducing recovery and recycling targets for packaging waste and by encouraging minimisation and reuse.

2.16. Each year recovery and recycling targets are set for UK businesses to meet. These targets are designed to enable the UK to meet the recovery and recycling targets specified in the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive.

The Waste Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC)

2.17. The aim of the Waste Incineration Directive (WID) is to prevent or limit, as far as practicable, negative effects on the environment, in particular pollution by emissions into air, soil, surface and groundwater, and the resulting risks to human health, from the incineration and co-incineration of waste. The WID seeks to achieve this high level of environmental and human health protection by requiring the setting and maintaining of stringent operational conditions, technical requirements and emission limit values for plants incinerating and co-incinerating waste throughout the European Community.

2.18. The requirements of the WID apply to virtually all waste incineration and co-incineration plants, going beyond the requirements of the 1989 Municipal Waste Incineration (MWI) Directives (89/429/EEC and 89/369/EEC). To

[6] With the exception of (a) inert materials for which pre-treatment is not technically feasible; (b) other waste for which pre-treatment would not reduce its quantity or hazardous nature

increase legal clarity and enforceability, the WID also incorporates the Hazardous Waste Incineration Directive (94/67/EC) forming a single text on waste incineration. These Directives were repealed by the WID from 28 December 2005.

The Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (2008/1/EC)

2.19. The IPPC Directive, which in 2008 replaced EC Directive 96/61/EC, requires industrial and agricultural activities with a high pollution potential (as defined in Annex I to the Directive to include mineral industry and waste management) to obtain a permit. In order to receive a permit an installation must comply with certain basic obligations and pollution-prevention measures, namely using the best available techniques (BAT).

2.20. In England and Wales the IPPC Directive requirements are implemented through the Environmental Permitting regime, and installations defined under Part A(1) are regulated by the Environment Agency while Part A2 and B are regulated by local authorities.

2.21. In December 2010, the directive on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (Recast) (2010/75/EU), was published in the Official Journal and requires transposition into UK law no later than 6 January 2013. It represents a coalescing of seven directives, including the Waste Incineration Directive, into one piece of legislation.

Regulation (EC) 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer

2.22. This regulation came into force on 1 January 2010 and replaced the previous Ozone Regulation EC 2037/2000 which has now been revoked. This Regulation is aimed at phasing-out the use of ozone depleting chemicals.

The End of Life Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC)

2.23. The End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) Directive aims to reduce, or prevent, the amount of waste produced from ELVs and increase the recovery and recycling of ELVs that do arise. The Directive is concerned with cars, vans and certain three-wheeled vehicles. The ELVs Regulations 2003 require operators to hold a site license if accepting vehicles which have not been depolluted and set new minimum technical standards for all sites that store or treat ELVs.

National policy

Localism Act

2.24. The Localism Bill was introduced to Parliament on 13 December 2010 and was given Royal Assent on 15 November 2011 becoming an Act. The Bill will shift power from central government back into the hands of individual communities and councils. It proposes a suite of changes to the manner in which local communities can influence local decisions. However it does not currently propose to amend the approach for strategic and local waste management planning. As a result, particularly in the light of the latest amendments to the EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), Wiltshire and Swindon have continued to develop the Waste Site Allocations DPD.

2.25. There are clear links between the need for housing, employment opportunities and essential infrastructure; such as waste management facilities. To this end, the timely provision of a flexible network of new facilities must be planned for within the overall context of local place-shaping and the spirit of the 'localism agenda'.

National Planning Policy Framework

2.26. The draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England and will replace the existing national planning policy guidance and statements. The intention is for this new framework to be less complex and more accessible. Public consultation on the draft NPPF closed on the 17th October 2011. The planning policy guidance and statements remain in place until the final NPPF is published but the proposals in the draft NPPF must be taken account.

Government review of waste policy in England 2011

2.27. As part of the Government's commitment to ensure that we are on the path towards a 'zero waste' economy, DEFRA reviewed all aspects of waste policy and delivery in England. The Review's findings were published in June 2011, alongside a series of actions for the future. These includes commitments to:

- Work with business on a range of measures to prevent waste occurring wherever possible, ahead of developing a full Waste Prevention Programme by December 2013
- Explore the potential for new voluntary responsibility deals to drive waste prevention and recycling, including in the hospitality sector and with the waste management industry and for direct mail, textiles, and construction waste
- Launch a grant funding scheme for innovative reward and recognition schemes which could incentivise people to do the right thing
- Encourage councils to sign new Recycling and Waste Services Commitments, setting out the principles they will follow in delivering waste services to households and businesses
- Provide technical support to councils and businesses who want to see recycling-on-the-go schemes grow,

- Consult on the case for increased recovery targets for packaging waste, in time for a final decision in the 2012 Budget
- Consult on introducing a restriction on the landfilling of wood waste and review the case for introducing landfill restrictions on other materials, including textiles and biodegradable waste
- Scrap unfair bin fines and taxes while bringing in powers to deal with repeat fly-tipping offenders and genuine nuisance neighbours.

2.28. The review on waste policy also removes targets, to free local authorities to focus on providing services in the most sustainable way for their local area. The government are looking to reduce the quantity of information that councils have to report and cut the amount of waste legislation. For example, through ending the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS).

Anaerobic Digestion strategy and action plan (2011)

2.29. A new Anaerobic Digestion (AD) strategy and action plan was published by DEFRA in June 2011. Key actions include guidance on the cost and benefits of AD to developers and local authorities, evidence on the value of digestates, developing skills and training for AD operators, and highlighting 'best practice' projects that deliver community benefits.

2.30. The following material was also published alongside the review:

- Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme changes;
- Household Reward and Recognition Scheme;
- The Economics of Waste and Waste Policy;
- Collaborative Evidence Programme (WReSCE);
- Review of waste policies – Impact Assessment.

2.31. Further details on the above can be found on the DEFRA website at: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/review

Waste Strategy 2007

2.32. The Waste Strategy 2007 sets out the government's vision for sustainable waste management. Key objectives and targets of the strategy are:

- More emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;
- Meet and exceed Landfill Directive diversion targets;
- Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste, through increased treatment;
- Secure investment in infrastructure to divert waste from landfill;
- Increase recycling of resources and recovery of energy.

2.33. The strategy puts greater emphasis on waste prevention and sets a new target to reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted. This means reducing it from the 22.3 million tonnes in 2000 to 12.2 million tonnes in 2020 (with a target of 15.9 million tonnes by 2010) – a reduction of 45%.

2.34. The strategy also sets higher national targets than the previous waste strategy (2000) for:

- New recycling and composting targets to achieve at least:
  - 40% by 2010
  - 45% by 2015
  - 50% by 2020.

2.35. The strategy aims to create incentives to encourage the reduction, re-use, and recycling of waste, and recovery of energy from waste. To encourage this the government will:

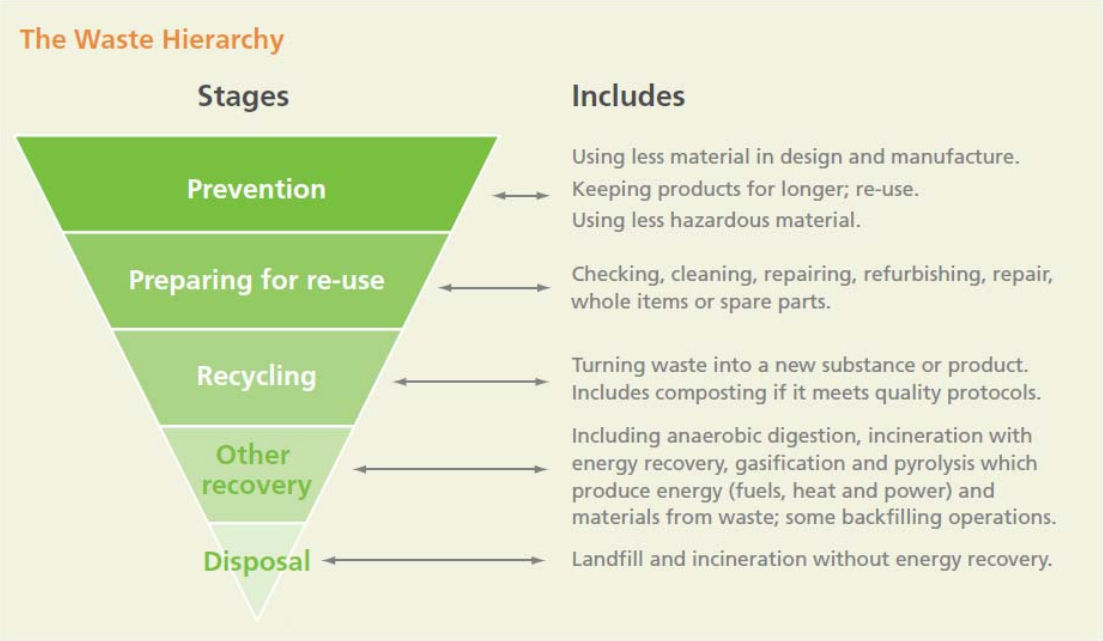
- Increase the landfill tax escalator. The standard rate of tax per tonne will increase by £8 per year from 2008 until at least 2014. This will make it increasing more expensive for Wiltshire to landfill waste;
- Giving Local Authorities (LA's) the power to introduce incentives for waste reduction and recycling. LA's would be free to introduce schemes where householders who recycle receive payments funded by householders who do not recycle;
- Improving allowances for investment in the use of Secondary Recovered Fuel (SRF) for CHP facilities.

The UK waste hierarchy

2.36. The 'waste hierarchy' (Figure 2.1) is a guide to sustainable waste management and a legal requirement of the rWFD, enshrined in law through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

2.37. The hierarchy gives top priority to waste prevention, followed by preparing for re-use, then recycling, other types of recovery (including energy recovery), and last of all disposal (e.g. landfill).

Figure 2.1: The waste hierarchy (taken from the Government Review of Waste Policy 2011)



Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10)

2.38. Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) sets out the government's policy to be taken into account by waste planning authorities and forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK. PPS10 places the waste hierarchy[7] at the heart of government waste planning policy, and introduces an increased emphasis on treating waste as a resource.

2.39. In July 2010 the government announced its intention to revoke Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) (see the 'regional policy' section). Consequently, some of the guidance in PPS10 is out of date, in particular, the section which advises Regional Planning Bodies (RPBs) to set apportionments to Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) so that they can make provision and identify sites for waste management facilities in their waste LDDs. Despite the abolition of RPBs, Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council have continued to make provision and identify sites for waste management facilities based on their own capacity projections[8].

2.40. The guidance provided in PPS10 to assist with the identification of sites and locations for waste management development is still relevant. In identifying suitable sites and areas, WPAs are encouraged to:

- Consider opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises; and
- Consider a broad range of locations including industrial sites, looking for opportunities to co-locate waste management development with complementary activities.

2.41. PPS10 guides WPAs to assess the suitability of sites proposed to be identified for waste management development against the extent to which they support the policies of PPS10:

- The physical and environmental constraints associated with those sites
- The cumulative effects of developing those sites
- The capacity of the transport infrastructure servicing those sites to accommodate associated transportation requirements
- To give priority to the re-use of previously developed land and to redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilage.

2.42. PPS10 favours undertaking Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) at the plan making stages. The Wiltshire and Swindon MWDF has been prepared in full accordance with the SA/SEA framework for the Waste LDDs. This has been applied and has influenced the LDDs throughout their preparation, consultation, examination and adoption processes.

[7] Updated March 2011 – see letter to local authorities informing them of an update to PPS10 to ensure that it incorporates the new waste hierarchy set out in the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/letterupdatepps10

[8] See the Wiltshire and Swindon waste capacity gap report (October 2011)

2.43. Whilst PPS10 does not make specific reference to the proximity principle, it does continue to stress the importance of managing waste through the provision of sufficient and timely waste management infrastructure that meet the needs of their communities and enables waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations.

Regional policy

Regional Waste Strategy for the South West (2004)

2.44. The Regional Waste Strategy (RWS) for the South West "From Rubbish to Resource" was published by the South West Regional Assembly (SWRA)[9] in 2004. The RWS was prepared in partnership with its member Local Authorities, including Wiltshire and Swindon, and sets the vision and approach for achieving sustainable waste management throughout the south west region until 2026.

2.45. The non-statutory RWS aims to ensure that by the year 2020 over 45% of waste is recycled and reused and less than 20% of waste produced in the region will be landfilled. The strategy defines key areas for action by the people/organisations of the region and encourages adoption of the waste hierarchy.

Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West

2.46. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) introduced the requirement for Regional Assemblies[10] to produce Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS).

2.47. The Localism Bill (see para 2.24) includes the intended removal of the primary legislation which sets the basis for Regional Strategies (RS) (including RSSs). When the Bill became the Localism Act in November 2011 the first stage of this process had the effect of removing the regional planning tier, including Leaders' Boards whose responsibility it was to prepare the relevant Regional Strategy (RS).

2.48. The second stage is to abolish each existing RS outside London and saved county structure plan policies by Order, but this is subject to the outcome of the environmental assessments that Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) is voluntarily undertaking, on which consultation closes on 20 January 2012. Decisions on the revocations will not be made until the Secretary of State and Parliament have had the opportunity to consider the outcome of the environmental assessment process.

[9] The South West Regional Assembly was formally established in 2001 with the principal role of providing regional scrutiny of the policy and activities of the Regional Development Agency (RDA) and was voluntarily abolished in 2009. The Assembly was comprised of 119 members drawn 70% from the region's 51 local authorities and 30% from Social, Environmental and Economic Partners. In 2004 the Assembly was formally designated as Regional Planning Body and Regional Housing Body. These latter statutory responsibilities of the Assembly were transferred to the 20 strong Strategic Leaders Board in May 2009, the executive arm of the broader based South West Councils with members from all 41 (post local government review) local authorities in the region. Following the general election in May 2010, the incoming Secretary of State revoked this role.

[10] See footnote above.

2.49. Despite the government's intension to revoke RSs, the government has advised that the evidence which informed the preparation of the RSSs can still be used as material consideration in the preparation of DPDs and local decision making[11]. With this in mind, Wiltshire and Swindon have continued to rely on the capacity projections set out in the Waste Core Strategy to progress the Waste Site Allocations DPD.

2.50. The draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South West sets out the sub-regional apportionments for waste recovery, recycling and landfill for municipal and industrial and commercial waste for each planning authority. Spatial elements of the RWS were incorporated in the South West Draft RSS policies on waste management. These include the regional waste allocations up to 2020, the provision of waste sites and waste facilities in the region, applying the waste hierarchy in development and dealing with hazardous waste[12].

2.51. The RSS policies[13] for waste management are as follows (Figure 2.2 – Figure 2.5):

[11] See letters from CLG, regarding the Abolition of Regional Spatial Strategies: http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/responseabolitionregional
[12] The South West Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) prepared a technical report in 2005 on hazardous waste treatment and capacity, which informed the work on RSS policy.
[13] Taken from The Draft Revised Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West incorporating the Secretary of State's Proposed Changes – for Public Consultation July 2008

Figure 2.2: Extract of policy W1 'Provision of Waste Sites' (taken from the draft South West RSS – proposed changes, July 2008)

W1

Provision of Waste Sites

Waste Planning Authorities ~~will~~ should make provision in their Local Waste Development Frameworks (involving joint working where necessary) for a network of strategic and local waste collection, transfer, treatment (including recycling) and disposal sites to provide the capacity to meet the indicative allocations for their area tabulated below ~~shown in Appendix 2, for 2010, 2013 and 2020,~~ :

Table 1 Municipal Waste – Annual Municipal Waste Management Capacities for Landfill Directive Target Years

Target Year	Sub-Region	Minimum Source Seperated[1] (000s t/annum)	Secondary Treatment[2] (000s t/annum)	Minimum Landfill[3] (000s t/annum
2010	Former Avon	230	150	300
	Cornwall	120	80	150
	Devon	310	210	410
	Dorset	210	140	270
	Gloucestershire	130	80	160
	Somerset	140	90	180
	Wiltshire	180	120	240
	Totals	**1,320**	**870**	**1,710**
2013	Former Avon	280	220	240
	Cornwall	140	110	120
	Devon	380	300	310

Continued overleaf...

Target Year	Sub-Region	Minimum Source Seperated[1] (000s t/annum)	Secondary Treatment[2] (000s t/annum)	Minimum Landfill[3] (000s t/annum
	Dorset	250	200	210
	Gloucestershire	150	120	130
	Somerset	170	130	140
	Wiltshire	220	180	190
	Totals	**1,590**	**1,260**	**1,340**
2020[4]	Former Avon	310	370	120
	Cornwall	150	190	60
	Devon	410	500	150
	Dorset	270	330	100
	Gloucestershire	170	200	60
	Somerset	180	220	70
	Wiltshire	240	290	90
	Totals	**1,730**	**2,100**	**650**

[1] Source separated waste includes all municipal and household waste collected and segregated by material at source such as kerbside collection, bring banks and Household Waste Recycling Centres. It also includes separated organic materials sent direct to composting and anaerobic digestion systems.

[2] Secondary treatment is indicative of the types of technologies known and near market to treat the mixed residual waste streams from households. It necessarily includes mechanical and biological treatment methods, MBT and thermal treatment systems from conventional incineration to potential gasification and pyrolysis plants.

Continued overleaf...

[3] Landfill figures are minimum assuming primary recycling and secondary treatment divert sufficient quantities of the biodegradable fraction of municipal waste from landfill to meet the requirements of the Landfill Directive as implemented by The Waste and Emission Trading Act and the draft Local Authority Trading Scheme Regulations.

[4] Figures to 2020 are included for reference. The extended length of the plan period means these figures will be revised and reviewed particularly when the impact of further waste policy measure such as Extended Producer Responsibility become known.

Table 2 Commercial and Industrial Waste – Annual Commercial and Industrial Waste Management Capacities for Target Years

Year	Sub-Region	Recycling/Re-use (000s t/annum)[5]	Recovery (000s t/annum)[6]	Landfilled (000s t/annum)
2010	Former Avon[7]	420-460	220-240	470-515
	Cornwall	160-170	80-90	175-195
	Devon	420-460	220-240	460-505
	Dorset[8]	240-260	120-140	260-290
	Gloucestershire[9]	260-280	150-180	285-315
	Somerset	240-260	120-140	260-290
	Wiltshire	260-290	140-150	290-320
	Totals	**2,000-2,180**	**1,050-1,180**	**2,200-2,430**
2013	Former Avon	440-490	280-310	390-430
	Cornwall	170-190	100-120	150-160
	Devon	440-490	270-300	380-420
	Dorset	250-280	160-170	220-240
	Gloucestershire	270-300	170-190	240-260
	Somerset	250-280	160-170	220-240
	Wiltshire	280-300	170-180	240-270
	Totals	**2,100-2,330**	**1,310-1,440**	**1.840-2,020**

Continued overleaf...

Year	Sub-Region	Recycling/Re-use (000s t/annum)[5]	Recovery (000s t/annum)[6]	Landfilled (000s t/annum)
2020	Former Avon	490-530	430-470	190-200
	Cornwall	180-200	160-180	70-80
	Devon	480-520	430-460	190-200
	Dorset	280-300	240-260	110-120
	Gloucestershire	300-320	260-290	110-120
	Somerset	270-300	240-260	110-120
	Wiltshire	300-330	270-290	120-130
	Totals	**2,300-2,500**	**2,030-2,110**	**900-970**

[5]This category includes all materials that are source separated, eg. paper, metals and potentially organic materials. The total figures necessarily include a proportion of material sent direct to reprocessors outside the region.

[6] This category is broad and includes all materials and waste sent to treatment and waste transfer facilities. Again this includes materials sent to specialist facilities outside the region, eg hazardous waste incineration. A detailed analysis of baseline data is available in the Environment Agency's SWMA South West Region 2000.

[7] Recent work commissioned and accepted by the combined authorities has considered that there will be a reduction of 2% per annum in waste growth that exceeds that currently modelled in this Strategy document.

[8] Dorset County Council Plan figures have grouped construction and demolition wastes in the commercial sector and hence figures will differ.

[9] Gloucestershire County Council has followed a 'managed' waste model for this waste stream. Figures presented in their Waste Local Plan are significantly lower because they do not necessarily capture waste managed outside the region or directly recycled and reused.

Figure 2.3: Extract of policy W2 'Waste Facilities and the Waste Hierarchy' (taken from the draft South West RSS – proposed changes, July 2008)

W2

Waste Facilities and the Waste Hierarchy

Proposals for the provision of new waste management facilities should accord with the following sequential approach:

- Accommodate the management of waste on the site where it arises, wherever possible (waste minimisation); and then
- In order to minimise the distance waste is transported, particularly by road, waste should be managed as close as practicable to where it arises.

The location of new 'strategic' waste management or disposal facilities should accord with the following sequential approach:

They should be at SSCTs, as follows:

- Within, or if that is not practicable;
- On the edge of, or if that is not practicable;
- In close proximity to the urban area primarily served by the facility.

To the extent that such facilities cannot meet the needs of smaller towns and rural areas, there should be provision of:

- A network of local waste management facilities concentrated at, or close to, centres of population identified through Policy B.

Identification of sites for the provision of new waste facilities will take account of the following:

- Established and proposed industrial sites, in particular those that have scope for the co-location of complementary activities, such as proposed resource recovery parks;
- Other previously developed land, including use of mineral extraction and landfill sites during their period of operation for the location of related waste treatment activities.
- Opportunities for connection to the rail network and
- Opportunities to maximise efficiency through use of by-products of the waste management process in other processes, e.g waste heat and/or materials.

Figure 2.4: Extract of policy W3 'Hazardous Waste' (taken from the draft South West RSS – proposed changes, July 2008)

W3

Hazardous Waste

Waste Planning Authorities should recognise the need for the development of capacity for the disposal of Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Wastes at existing or proposed new landfill facilities (identified in Policy W1) and safeguard capacity for the disposal of other hazardous wastes at existing sites permitted and authorised as hazardous waste landfill sites provided they are environmentally acceptable. Provision should also be made in Waste LDFs for hazardous waste transfer, treatment and disposal facilities.

Figure 2.5: Extract of policy W4 'Controlling, Reusing and Recycling Waste in Development' (taken from the draft South West RSS – proposed changes, July 2008)

W4

Controlling, Reusing and Recycling Waste in Development

Proposals for ~~larger scale~~ major development should include as part of the planning application a report comprising an audit of waste materials on site and proposals for how waste will be managed over the lifetime of the development.

2.52. In addition to policies W1 – W4 the draft RSS advises the region's WPAs that the provision of waste facilities should avoid protected landscapes such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and are generally inappropriate in Green Belts. It also identifies a number of settlements across the region expected to play a key role in delivering the region's continued growth. The settlements expected to play a primary role in delivering infrastructure in the South West and specific to the plan area, include Swindon, Salisbury, Trowbridge, and Chippenham.

2.53. Although in draft form, the policies, supporting text and evidence of the RSS held great weight during the preparation of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy. The protection of landscapes and notion that waste development should be located as close as practicable to growth areas is highlighted by adopted policies WCS1 and WCS2.

2.54. Of equal importance during preparation of the Waste Core Strategy, were the sub-regional apportionments in draft RSS policy W1. These were set against the estimated operational capacities of existing waste management sites across Wiltshire and Swindon to highlight a notional 'capacity gap' for the period up to 2026 that the councils would need to address in the emerging Waste Site Allocations DPD (policy WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy).

Local policy

Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document (July 2009)

2.55. The adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy contains seven policies which set out the strategic direction and context for waste planning in Wiltshire and Swindon until 2026. It identifies, through analysis of projected capacity gaps, what waste management facilities will need to be delivered to meet the growth in waste arisings.

2.56. The councils approach to addressing the need for additional sites and aiming for net self-sufficiency is outlined in policy WCS1. This policy directs future waste development towards the planned growth areas, Strategically Significant Cities and Towns (SSCTS) (now known as 'principal settlements')[14] to deal with the associated forecast increase in waste arisings. Local sites in more rural locations will also be required to serve local needs where capacity gaps arise.

2.57. Policy WCS2 provides more detail on the location of future waste site locations (see Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6: Extract of policy WCS2 (taken from the adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy, June 2009)

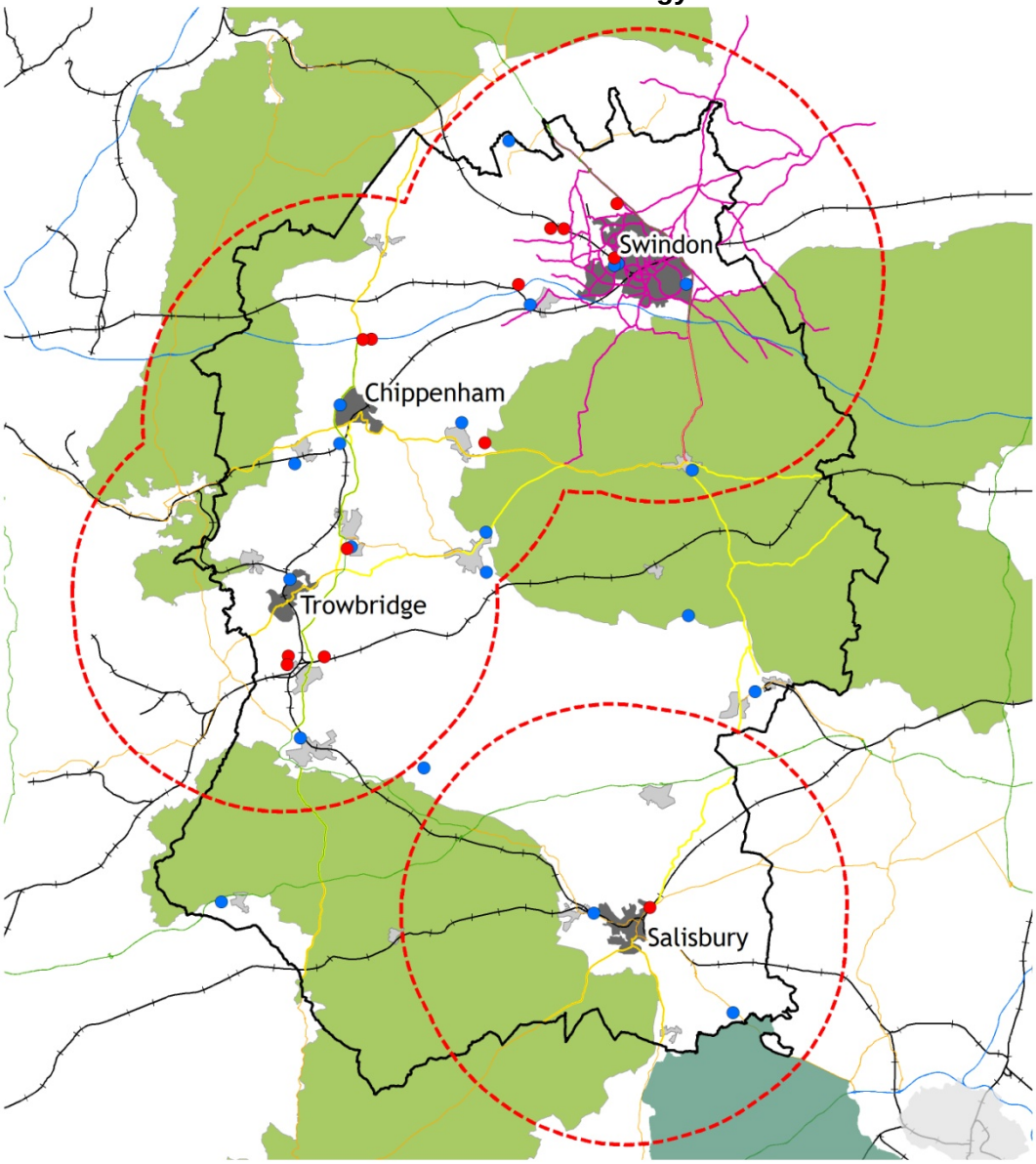
WCS2: Future Waste Site Locations

Strategic waste site allocations will be located as close as practicable (within 16km) to the SSCTs of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury as identified in the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West. Waste sites situated outside of these areas will be local-scale allocations to serve the demonstrable needs of the local area only. Sites located in the immediate vicinity of the New Forest National Park or within the three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) of Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, North Wessex Downs and Cotswolds will only be for local-scale waste management facilities. In the interests of achieving the objectives of sustainable development, priority will be given to proposals for new waste management development that demonstrate a commitment to utilising the most appropriate haulage routes within and around the Plan area and implement sustainable modes and methods for transporting waste materials.

2.58. Figure 2.7 illustrates conformity of the proposed waste site allocations with policies WCS1 and WCS2 by showing the scale and location of the 35 sites in relation to the 16km buffer zone around principal settlements, New Forest National Park, AONBs and main road and rail networks.

[14] Following the governments intension to revoke RSSs and for the purpose of the Waste Site Allocations DPD all referencing to SSCTs has been amended to 'principal settlements'. The term 'principal settlements' is also used in the emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy.

Figure 2.7: Conformity of the proposed waste site allocations with policies WCS1 and WCS2 of the Waste Core Strategy



2.59. In addition to WCS1 and WCS2, policy WCS3 sets out the preferred locations for each type of waste management facility and the estimated capacities that will need to be delivered (Figure 2.8).

Figure 2.8: Extract of policy WCS3 (taken from the adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy, July 2009)

WCS3: Preferred Locations of Waste Management Facilities by Type and the Provision of Flexibility

Over the period to 2026, the Councils will seek to allocate the following types of waste management facilities in the following locations within Wiltshire and Swindon in line with Policies WCS1 and WCS2 to provide for:

Municipal

- 54,000 tonnes per annum of Treatment capacity for Municipal waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon;
- Three Household Recycling Centres, a Material Recovery Facility and a Composting Facility for the management of Wiltshire's Municipal waste; and
- Suitable municipal waste management facilities in Swindon to achieve the target of 50% recycling by 2010 and to meet the objectives of the Swindon Municipal Waste Strategy.

Industrial and Commercial

- 915,870 cubic metres of void space capacity for the management of Industrial and Commercial waste;
- 250,000 tonnes per annum of Treatment capacity for Industrial and Commercial waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon; and
- 150,000 tonnes per annum of recycling capacity for Industrial and Commercial waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon.

Inert

- 950,000 cubic metres of void space capacity for the management of inert waste.
- 90,000 tonnes per annum of transfer capacity for the management of inert waste in Wiltshire and Swindon.

2.60. The capacity projections set out in WSC3 are based on information collected in 2006 and have therefore been updated through the emerging Waste Site Allocations DPD to take into account permitted waste management development since 2006. The revised capacity figures are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Revised capacity figures (2011 – 2026)

Waste Stream	Type of capacity	Capacity to be delivered (2011-2026)
Municipal	Treatment	-6,000 tpa
	Recycling	1 HRC
	Materials Recovery	1 MRF
Industrial and commercial	Void space	363,204 m^3
	Treatment	168,000 tpa
	Recycling	58,462 tpa

2.61. Details of how the revised capacity figures were calculated are available in the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Capacity Gap Report (October 2011).

2.62. The other four policies which make up the Waste Core Strategy are:

- **WSC4:** Safeguarding Waste Management Development Sites
- **WCS5:** The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Hierarchy and Sustainable Waste Management

- **WCS6:** Waste Reduction and Auditing
- **WCS7:** Waste DPD Implementation, Monitoring and Review

Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (September 2009)

2.63. The adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies DPD contains 13 policies on managing waste management development until 2026. The first policy (WDC1) is broad in nature and bridges the gap between the adopted Waste Core Strategy and the emerging Waste Site Allocations DPD. The second policy (WDC2) addresses the need to reduce impacts generated from waste management developments. The remaining 11 policies[15] are specific policies which cover these impacts and offer guidance to applicants and development control planners.

Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Core Strategy Development Plan Document (June 2009)

2.64. The adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Core Strategy DPD sets out the councils' spatial vision and objectives for how the plan will accommodate the demand for construction and engineering minerals until 2026. The Minerals Core Strategy should be read in conjunction with national, regional and local policies - including the Waste Core Strategy, Waste Development Control Policies DPD and emerging Waste Site Allocations DPD.

2.65. In particular, there are clear linkages between policy MCS2 (Maximising the use of secondary and recycled aggregate) (Figure 2.9) and policy WCS6 of the Waste Core Strategy (Waste Reduction and Auditing) which seeks to encourage the most efficient use of waste materials in new developments which includes reuse of recycled aggregates on or off site.

Figure 2.9: Extract of policy MCS2 (taken from the adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Core Strategy, June 2009)

MCS 2: Maximising the Use of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

The Councils will support developments that promote and maximise the use of secondary and / or recycled aggregates. Sites for the reception, processing and distribution of secondary and recycled aggregates will be identified in the following locations within Wiltshire and Swindon:

a) Industrial areas and previously developed land within 16km of the Strategically Significant Cities and Towns of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury;

b) Within existing, proposed or suitable former minerals developments;

c) Co-located with existing or proposed waste management facilities.

[15] WDC3: Water Environment; WDC4: Protection of Recreational Assets; WDC5: Canals and Railways; WDC6: Airfield Safeguarding Areas; WDC7: Conserving Landscape Character; WDC8: Biodiversity and Geological Interest; WDC9: Cultural Heritage; WDC10: Restoration of Waste Management Sites; WDC11: Sustainable Transportation of Waste; WDC12: Renewable Energy; WDC13: Landfill Development.

2.66. In support of this relationship between the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies, the recommendations of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) report are that the councils should consider co-locating facilities, where this represents the most sustainable approach and accords with national, regional and local policy.

Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (September 2009)

2.67. The adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Development Control Policies DPD aims to ensure that applications for minerals development result in sites that are operated and managed to high standards with minimum impacts to local communities and the environment. The first policy in the document (MDC1) requires applications to adhere to the principles of sustainable development. This policy encourages applicants to consider how waste can be minimised on site and the extent that the use of alternatives to primary aggregates can be promoted through new development. This information, in the form of a site waste management plan, should be submitted to support planning applications for minerals development that fall within the requirements of policy WCS6 (Waste reduction and auditing) of the Waste Core Strategy. The remaining nine policies are specific policies designed to manage the impacts of minerals development.

Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016

2.68. In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), the Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan was only in place until April 2009. An application was made to the Secretary of State to 'save' those policies[16] that need to be retained until a new Wiltshire Core Strategy is in place.

2.69. As explained in para 2.47 the second stage of the Localism Act seeks to abolish saved county structure plan policies by Order. It is the Government's intention to lay orders in Parliament revoking the saved structure plan policies as soon as possible, but this is subject to the outcome of environmental assessments.

2.70. The saved Structure Plan policies specific to waste are:

W1: Reduction of volumes of waste requiring disposal will be sought by encouraging initiatives to minimise the production of waste, as well as maximising the re-use of materials and the recycling of household, commercial, industrial and construction waste.

W2: In order to increase recycling and recovery of resources from waste, proposals for the recycling or the recovery of energy from waste will be favourably considered, subject to their environmental impact.

2.71. Until the revocation of saved policies takes place these policies remain part of local planning policy.

[16] A schedule of the 'saved policies' is available on the Wiltshire Council website.

District and Borough Local Plans

2.72. In April 2009, the four districts and county council of Wiltshire were abolished to create a single unitary authority 'Wiltshire Council'. As a result, Wiltshire Council has inherited the 'saved' policies of the Local Plans produced by the former district councils in Wiltshire. These will remain in place until superseded by policies in the Wiltshire Core Strategy, which will be adopted in autumn 2012.

2.73. Swindon Borough Local Plan was adopted in July 2006 under the transitional arrangements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 for a period of three years ending on 19 July 2009. Swindon Borough Council applied to the Secretary of State to save some of the policies within the Local Plan for a further period until such time they are replaced by the Swindon Core Strategy and the Site Allocations Development Plan Documents.

2.74. The Local Plans are responsible for the protection of the environment from development and include development control policies for determining planning applications.

2.75. New housing and employment developments produce waste during their construction and continue to do so after they have been established. Adequate infrastructure in the form of waste collection, recovery and disposal is essential. The provision of future waste management facilities is therefore essential in order to manage the increased waste arisings.

Local Transport Plans

2.76. Preparation of the emerging Waste Site Allocations DPD has been covered by two Local Transport Plans (LTPs) for Wiltshire. Wiltshire LTP2, published in March 2006, covered the five year period 2006/07-2010/11.The most recent Wiltshire LTP (LTP3) covers the period from March 2011 to March 2026.

2.77. Swindon also had a LTP for the period 2006/2011 but this was replaced by the third LTP for Swindon (LTP3) which was adopted in April 2011. The Borough Council supports its LTP3 with a number of supplementary documents covering areas such as parking, public transport, smarter choices and freight.

2.78. There is a dynamic relationship between the Local Development Framework process and the Local Transport Plan process. The Waste Site Allocations DPD has been prepared in accordance with these plans.

Wiltshire Core Strategy

2.79. The emerging Wiltshire Core Strategy DPD will cover the whole of Wiltshire and sets out the council's

- spatial vision,
- key objectives, and
- overall principles for development in the county.

2.80. The Core Strategy forms part of the Local Development Framework (LDF), a suite of planning policy documents that will eventually replace the four Local Plans covering Wiltshire. The Strategy is at the proposed submission stage and is programmed for adoption in autumn 2012.

South Wiltshire Core Strategy

2.81. The South Wiltshire Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) sets out the Council's spatial vision, key objectives and overall principles for development in the area of the former Salisbury District Council.

2.82. The Core Strategy aims to balance the competing environmental, social and economic pressures by prescribing a sustainable spatial strategy for the future development of South Wiltshire. This includes the location of strategic sites for new housing and employment development, as well as policies with which planning applications will be judged.

2.83. The South Wiltshire Core Strategy will enable new housing sites to be identified before the Wiltshire Core Strategy is in place and a five year housing land supply to be maintained. The South Wiltshire Core Strategy is essentially a transitional document and will in effect be replaced by the Wiltshire wide Core Strategy when the latter document is adopted.

Swindon Core Strategy

2.84. The emerging Swindon Core Strategy also sets out over-arching planning policies and identifies broad locations for new housing and employment development, transport infrastructure and areas where development should be constrained.

2.85. Consultation on the revised proposed submission draft of the Swindon Core Strategy took place in June 2011. Submission of the document to the Secretary of State to initiate the process of an independent examination is programmed for summer 2012.

'A Sustainable Community Strategy for Wiltshire – working together to create stronger and more sustainable communities' 2007-2016

2.86. Sustainable community strategies encourage local leaders and stakeholders to develop a common vision for a more sustainable future for their area. This can be achieved through more cross disciplinary and integrated approaches to social, economic and environmental issues.

2.87. The key issues relating to waste, identified by the Wiltshire Sustainable Community Strategy are:

- The Environment – household waste is continuing to grow at about 3% per year up to the end of the decade, at which point it is expected to level off;
- Transport – about a third of CO2 emissions come from traffic, the increasing and widespread impact of HGV's is particularly relevant to waste planning.

2.88. In relation to waste, The Wiltshire Community Strategy seeks to:

- actively minimise household and commercial waste;
- increase recycling and composting rates;
- make lifestyle changes that will reduce CO2 emissions;
- make purchasing decisions that reflect the actual human and environmental costs of producing, using and disposing of goods and products;
- adopt sustainable constructions standards for new buildings seeking to improve energy efficiency and renewable energy use;
- protect and enhance land that has a high environmental or wildlife value;
- use water and energy wisely and sparingly.

‘A shared vision for Swindon’ 2008 – 2030

2.89. The Swindon Community Strategy sets out the views and aspirations of how the Swindon community would like its Borough to be in the year 2030.

2.90. An aspiration of the Strategy is that “local residents will recycle, compost or recover resources from more than half of household waste. They will also take responsibility for making sure that the amount of litter that is dropped is drastically reduced and that graffiti becomes a rarity. Local businesses will be setting and delivering targets to reduce their carbon footprint”.

3. Municipal waste

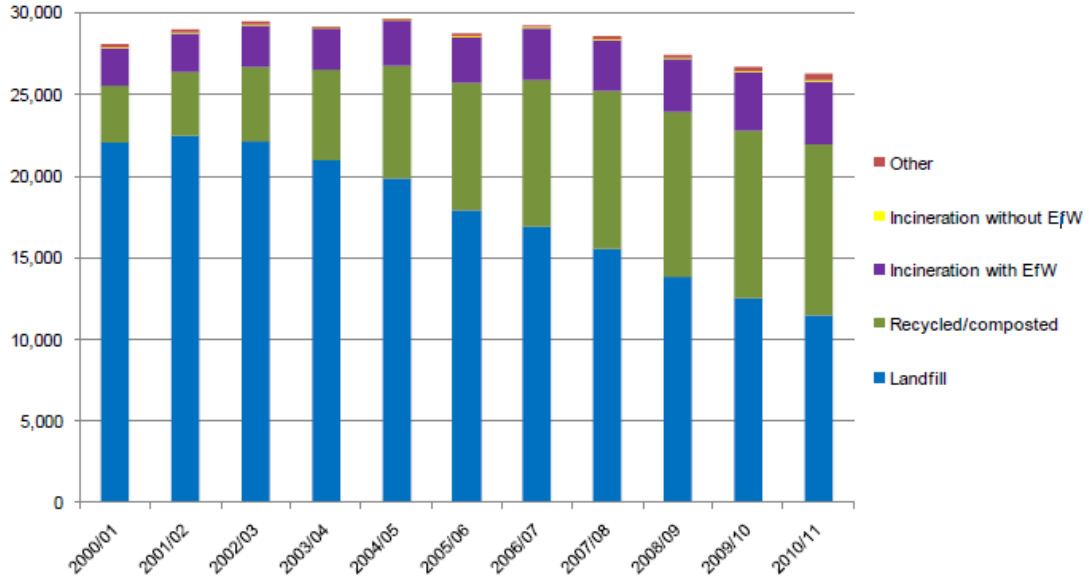
3.1. This chapter examines the current data available for municipal waste and the current situation in managing this waste stream within Wiltshire and Swindon. Municipal waste, comprises all wastes collected by the Waste Collection Authorities (WCA) or their agents including all household wastes, street litter, municipal parks and garden waste, and some commercial wastes (where contracts are entered into with private businesses for local "trade waste" collections). Whilst predominantly a non-hazardous waste, there will also be elements of hazardous and inert waste present.

National data

3.2. The UK produced 26.2 million tonnes of municipal waste in 2010/11. Waste management statistics (DEFRA, 2011)[17] for 2010/11 indicate that:

- Household recycling has increased to 41.2% from 39.7% in 2009/10
- Household waste production has decreased by 0.9% to 23.5 million tonnes between 2009/10 and 2010/11
- Waste generation per person has decreased in England to 449 kg per person (185 kg of this was recycled, composted or reused)
- Local authority collected waste sent to landfill has declined by 8.8% between 2009/10 and 2010/11 to 11.4 million tonnes.

Figure 3.1: Local Authority collected waste management methods in England 2001/01 to 2010/11 (tonnes)



[17] Local Authority collected waste management statistics for England – final release of quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4 2010/11 (Defra, 2011)

3.3. Specifically, in terms of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW)[18]:

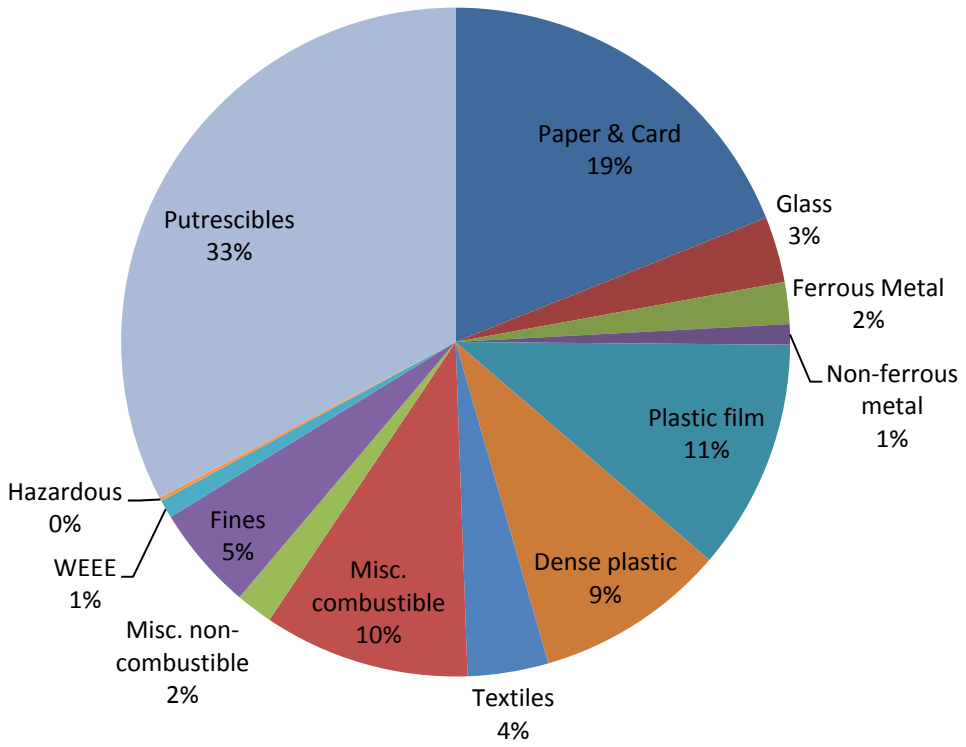
- The total amount has decreased by 1.3% to 26.2 million tonnes between 2009/10 and 2010/11. This continues the reduction seen since 2007/08
- The proportion being recycled, composted or reused continued increasing to 40.1% between 2009/10 and 2010/11
- The proportion of LACMW disposed of into landfill in 2010/11 was 43.4%. Over the last ten years LACMW sent to landfill has decreased from 78.0% of generation in 2001/02. In 2010/11 England sent just under half (49%) the tonnage of waste to landfill compared to 2001/02.

Local data

Composition of household waste

3.4. Studies undertaken by ENTEC in December 2008 and March 2009[19] examined the composition of residual household waste as collected and analysed from kerbside collections in Wiltshire.[20] An average result of the two reports is provided in Figure 3.2.

Figure 3.2: Household residual waste composition in Wiltshire (ENTEC, December 2008 and March 2009)



[18] LACMW refers to the previous 'municipal' element of the waste collected by local authorities. That is household waste and commercial waste where collected by the local authority and which is similar in nature and composition as required by the Landfill Directive. This is the definition that will be used for LATS allowances. It excludes C&D waste.
[19] Final report was published in June 2009
[20] Swindon Borough Council was not included in the study

3.5. The chart shows that, putrescibles (organic matter capable of being decomposed) make up the highest percentage (33%) of residual household waste in Wiltshire. Paper and card account for 19%; plastic film 11%; dense plastic 9% and miscellaneous combustible 10%. The remaining waste is made up of small quantities of fines, glass, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, textiles, WEEE[21] and miscellaneous non-combustible wastes.

Waste collections

3.6. The frequency of waste collections is decided upon by the waste collection and disposal authorities. Prior to April 2009, district councils in Wiltshire were responsible for waste collection and the county council acted as the waste disposal authority. When the Wiltshire districts and county council were abolished in April 2009 to create a new unitary authority, these roles combined and 'Wiltshire Council' became a joint waste collection and disposal authority. Since becoming a unitary authority Wiltshire Council has been harmonising the waste collection service across all of Wiltshire and significant changes to the waste collection service are being made between October 2011 and March 2012. Swindon has been operating as a joint waste collection and disposal authority since it became a unitary authority in 1997. Table 3.1 outlines the collection service that both councils operate.

Table 3.1: Waste collection service offered by Wiltshire and Swindon

	Recycling[22]	Garden waste collection	Refuse/residual collection
North Wiltshire	Fortnightly Including new plastic bottle and cardboard collections from 10th Oct 2011	New opt in fortnightly non-chargeable service starts from 5 March 2012	Change to fortnightly collection of household waste starts from 5 March 2012
South Wiltshire	Fortnightly Including plastic bottle and cardboard collections from 2009	New opt in fortnightly non-chargeable service starts from 26 March 2012	Change to fortnightly collection of household waste starts from 26 March 2012
East Wiltshire	Fortnightly Including new plastic bottle and cardboard collections from 20th Nov 2011	New opt in fortnightly non-chargeable service starts from 12 March 2012	Existing fortnightly collection of household waste
West Wiltshire	Fortnightly Including new plastic bottle and cardboard collections from 7th Nov 2011	Existing fortnightly non-chargeable service	Existing fortnightly collection of household waste
Swindon Borough	Weekly Including a fortnightly collection of mixed plastics	Fortnightly	Fortnightly

[21] WEEE is an abbreviation of 'Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment'
[22] Recycling includes mixed paper and card; glass, food and drinks cans, foil, aerosols, mixed textile and clothes

Municipal waste arisings in Wiltshire and Swindon

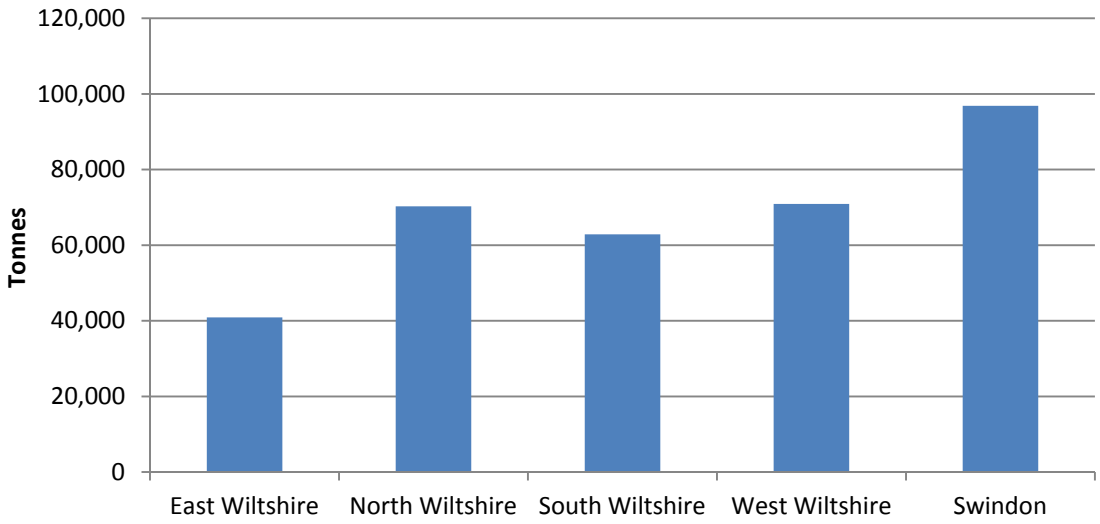
3.7. Wiltshire and Swindon produced 341,768 tonnes of municipal solid waste (MSW) in the period 2009/10. Table 3.2 and Figure 3.3 set out the tonnages based on area. Swindon produced the greatest amount of MSW (96,835 tonnes) in total, followed by west Wiltshire and north Wiltshire which produced 70,920 tonnes and 70,260 respectively. East Wiltshire produced the least amount of MSW (40,904 tonnes).

3.8. Table 3.2 also shows the average amount of MSW produced per person in each of the areas listed. The figures indicate that people in Wiltshire and Swindon each produce between 0.48 and 0.55 tonnes of waste per year. The average for the plan area is 0.52 tonnes per person.

Table 3.2: Municipal solid waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon 2009/10

District	Population (2010)[23]	MSW 2009/10 (T)	Tonnes per person produced
East Wiltshire	80,400	40,904	0.51
North Wiltshire	134,000	70,260	0.52
South Wiltshire	117,500	62,849	0.53
West Wiltshire	127,900	70,920	0.55
Swindon	201,800	96,835	0.48
Total	**661,600**	**341,768**	**-**
Average	**-**	**-**	**0.52**

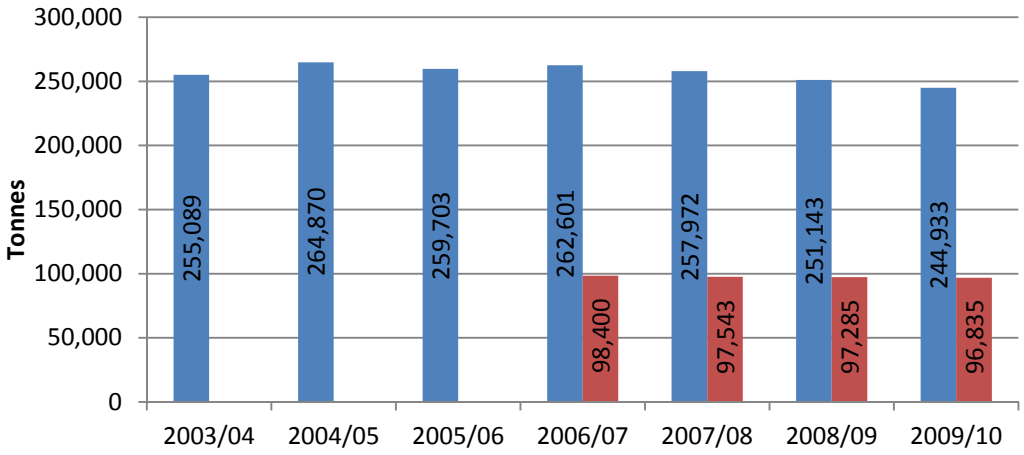
Figure 3.3: Municipal solid waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon 2009/10



[23] Population projections based on ONS mid-year estimate base in 2010

3.9. Figure 3.4 indicates that there has been a 7% decrease in the amount of MSW produced in Wiltshire since 2006/07. A smaller decrease (1.5%) has been reported in the Swindon during the same period.

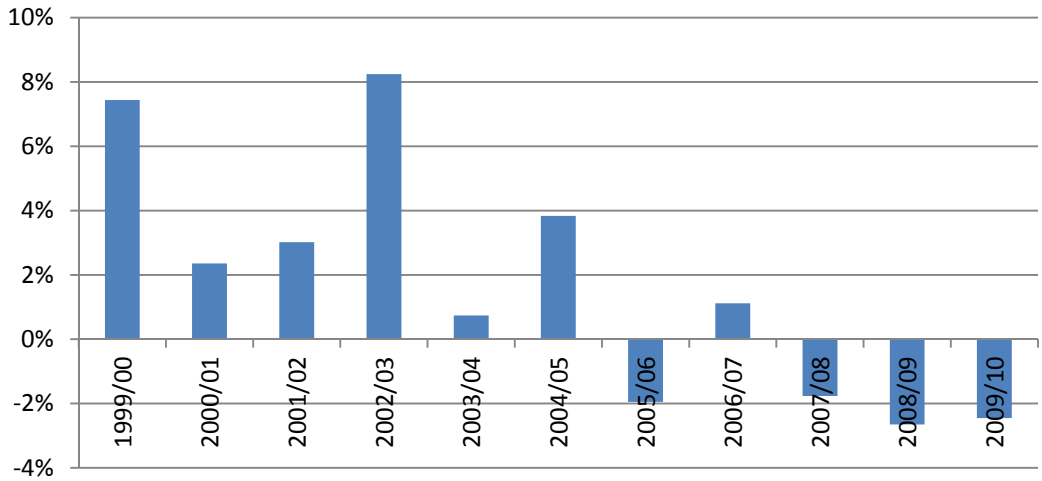
Figure 3.4: Total municipal waste arisings since 2003/04 (Wiltshire) and 2006/07 (Swindon)



Municipal waste trends

3.10. There is no clear trend in municipal waste arisings over the past eleven years. Figure 3.5 (below) displays MSW growth for Wiltshire since 1999/00[24]. The graph shows that there was a continual increase in municipal waste growth in Wiltshire between 1999/00 and 2004/05. This can largely be attributed to population growth in Wiltshire and Swindon. However for the past three years there has been a steady decrease in municipal waste at an average of approximately 2.3% each year and this is thought to be a direct result of waste minimisation initiatives and economic conditions throughout Wiltshire.

Figure 3.5: Municipal solid waste growth for Wiltshire since 1999/00 (excludes Swindon)



[24] Information not available for Swindon

Municipal waste recycling

3.11. Municipal recycling rates have increased substantially over the past decade due to pressures for local authorities to reduce municipal waste being sent to landfill by the Landfill tax and Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS)[25]. Table 3.3 and Table 3.4 show recycling/composting rates for household waste in Wiltshire and Swindon. The tables indicate that recycling rates in Wiltshire have doubled since 2002/03. Swindon recycling rates, although only available from 2006/07, have seen a 48% increase in recycling from that date.

Table 3.3: Recycling/composting rates of household waste in Wiltshire since 2002/03 (excludes Swindon)

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total household waste	224,325	223,902	226,910	225,193	227,861	225,186	222,041	216,542
Total household waste recycled / composted	43,409	46,864	60,515	71,152	86,762	82,580	89,950	87,639
% recycled /composted	**19.4**	**20.9**	**26.7**	**31.6**	**38.1**	**36.7**	**40.5**	**40.5**

Note: From 2009/10 rubble and soil being used as landfill cover no longer counts towards recycling performance ie.BV82a – source: Audit Commission

Table 3.4: Recycling/composting rates of household waste in Swindon since 2006/07 (information not available pre-2006/07)

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total household waste	-	-	-	-	87,805	89,883	87,948	85,903
Total household waste recycled / composted	-	-	-	-	28,223	31,256	35,370	40,836
% recycled /composted	-	-	-	-	**32.1**	**34.8**	**40.2**	**47.5**

Note: From 2009/10 rubble and soil being used as landfill cover no longer counts towards recycling performance ie.BV82a – source: Audit Commission

3.12. Table 3.5 shows the amount of municipal waste recycled and the source from which this was collected in Wiltshire[26]. Over recent years there has been a slight shift from collection at Household Recycling Centres (HRCs) and Bring sites to kerbside collections (i.e black box and garden waste). Indeed, figures between 2006/07 and 2009/10 indicate a 20% increase in total waste recycled and composted from kerbside collections and a 15% decrease in

[25] The Waste Review has announced the ending of the LATS after the 2012/13 scheme year in England

[26] Information not available for Swindon

kerbside collected compostable waste. There has also been a 6% decrease in bring site tonnage. However it should be noted that the overall recycling tonnage has increased by 13% which supports the waste minimisation initiatives and increased services introduced over this period.

Table 3.5: Amount of municipal waste recycled in Wiltshire by collection source (excludes Swindon)

Source	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	Tonnes	% of Total	Tonnes	% of Total	Tonnes	% of Total	Tonnes	% of Total
Bring Sites	7,323	**9**	7,826	**10**	7,379	**8**	6,871	**8**
HRC recycled	14,090	**18**	16,587	**20**	15,750	**18**	16,365	**19**
HRC compostables	13,083	**17**	12,666	**15**	13,253	**15**	11,170	**13**
Kerbside recycled	24,778	**32**	27,045	**33**	28,506	**32**	27,942	**32**
Kerbside compostables	14,559	**19**	14,769	**18**	18,626	**21**	19,338	**22**
Recycled bulky collections	303	**0**	574	**1**	398	**0**	396	**0**
Compostable street sweepings	3,662	**5**	2,524	**3**	5,027	**6**	6,158	**7**
Total	**77,798**	**100**	**81,991**	**100**	**88,939**	**100**	**88,240**	**100**

Source: WCC/Hills waste Solutions Ltd
Note: From mid 2007/08 treated wood used as landfill cover/roads no longer counts towards recycling performance. This is also relevant to wood used for energy from waste. For this reason and for better comparison wood waste tonnage has been removed from all the HRC recyclates tonnage.
From 2009/10 rubble and soil being used as landfill cover no longer counts towards recycling performance as well as re-use so for similar reasons as for wood these have been removed for all years data for HRC recyclates.
Percentage of overall material being sent for re-use rather than landfill but still not counted as recycling.

Household Recycling Centres

3.13. Table 3.6 shows waste recycled by type (not total arisings) at HRCs in Wiltshire between 2006/07 and 2009/10[27]. The highest proportion of waste recycled at HRCs is garden waste which accounted for over 40% of the total waste produced in 2008/09 and 2009/10. Cardboard, metals and WEEE have contributed to over 10% of total waste since 2008/09. The remaining waste is made up of paper, glass, plastics, textiles, carpet and plasterboard.

[27] Information not available for Swindon

Table 3.6: Waste recycled/composted via Household Recycling Centres in Wiltshire (excludes Swindon)

	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
Material	**Tonnes**	**% of Total**	**Tonnes**	**% of Total**	**Tonnes**	**% of Total**	**Tonnes**	**% of Total**
Paper	1,807	**3.4**	1,888	**4.0**	1,769	**5.9**	1,532	**5.7**
Yellow Pages	14	**0.0**	35	**0.1**	23	**0.1**	3	**0.0**
Cardboard	2,996	**5.6**	3,775	**8.0**	3,550	**11.9**	3,096	**11.5**
Glass	1,186	**2.2**	1,286	**2.7**	1,158	**3.9**	1,009	**3.7**
Cans	91	**0.2**	111	**0.2**	115	**0.4**	93	**0.3**
Plastics	547	**1.0**	687	**1.5**	672	**2.3**	546	**2.0**
Metals	5,199	**9.7**	3,777	**8.0**	3,001	**10.1**	3,049	**11.3**
Garden Waste	12,682	**23.7**	12,228	**25.9**	13,252	**44.6**	11,170	**41.4**
Timber	5,097	**9.5**	590	**1.2**	247	**0.8**	0*	**0.0**
Chipboard/MDF	4,269	**8.0**	0	**0.0**	0*	**0.0**	0*	**0.0**
Rubble	13,484	**25.2**	13,510	**28.6**	0**	**0.0**	0**	**0.0**
Soil	3,849	**7.2**	3,895	**8.2**	0**	**0.0**	0**	**0.0**
Car Batteries	292	**0.5**	194	**0.4**	187	**0.6**	187	**0.7**
Oil	78	**0.1**	87	**0.2**	61	**0.2**	65	**0.2**
Textiles	470	**0.9**	600	**1.3**	628	**2.1**	557	**2.1**
Carpet	43	**0.1**	439	**0.9**	636	**2.1**	814	**3.0**
Furniture	177	**0.3**	113	**0.2**	43	**0.1**	41	**0.2**
Tyres	226	**0.4**	197	**0.4**	180	**0.6**	202	**0.7**
Gas Bottles	52	**0.1**	45	**0.1**	51	**0.2**	50	**0.2**
Plasterboard	93	**0.2**	0	**0.0**	0	**0.0**	466	**1.7**
WEEE (A) - Large Household Appliances	22	**0.0**	1,124	**2.4**	1,310	**4.4**	1,284	**4.8**
WEEE (B) - Fridges/Freezers	786	**1.5**	943	**2.0**	905	**3.0**	704	**2.6**
WEEE (C) - TVs/PC monitors	0	**0.0**	1,108	**2.3**	1,113	**3.7**	1,196	**4.4**
WEEE (D) - Gas Discharge Lamps	3	**0.0**	4	**0.0**	6	**0.0**	6	**0.0**
WEEE (E) - Small Domestic Appliances	9	**0.0**	613	**1.3**	835	**2.8**	943	**3.5**
Sub total	**53,470**	**100**	**47,247**	**100**	**29,744**	**100**	**27,013**	**100**

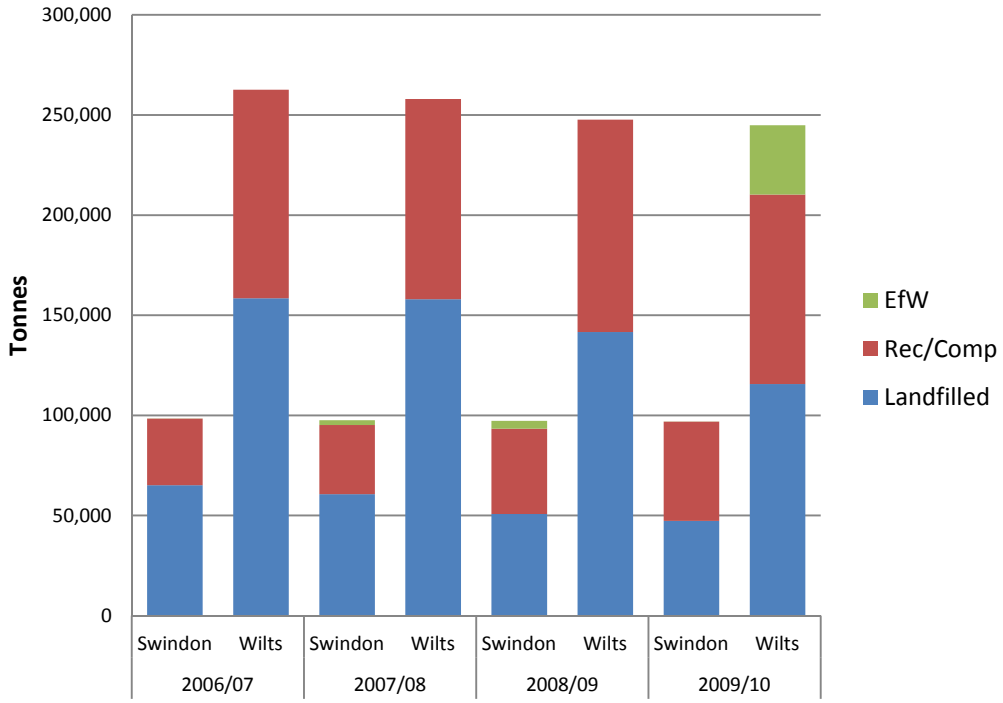
Source: WCC/Hills waste Solutions Ltd
Note: From mid 2007/08 treated wood collected separately at HRC's which is chipped and used as landfill cover/roads no longer counts towards recycling performance ie.BV82a – source: Audit Commission.
From 2009/10 rubble and soil being used as landfill cover no longer counts towards recycling performance ie.BV82a – source: Audit Commission.
** material not counted towards recycling as sent for energy from waste*
*** Percentage of overall material being sent for re-use rather than landfill*

Municipal waste managed by type

3.14. National statistics discussed at the start of this chapter identified that the proportion of municipal waste being recycled, composted or reused is increasing and that the proportion being disposed of at landfill is in decline. Figure 3.6 and Figure 3.7 indicate that Wiltshire and Swindon are following national trends.

3.15. Figure 3.6 shows how much municipal waste has been managed in Wiltshire and Swindon since 2006/07 and defines the method of treatment. Since 2006/07 the amount of waste being landfilled has reduced in both areas by 27%. In comparison, levels of recycling and composting in Wiltshire and Swindon have increased. Of equal significance is that in 2009/10 part of Wiltshire's municipal waste (34,607 tonnes) was treated at an energy from waste facility.

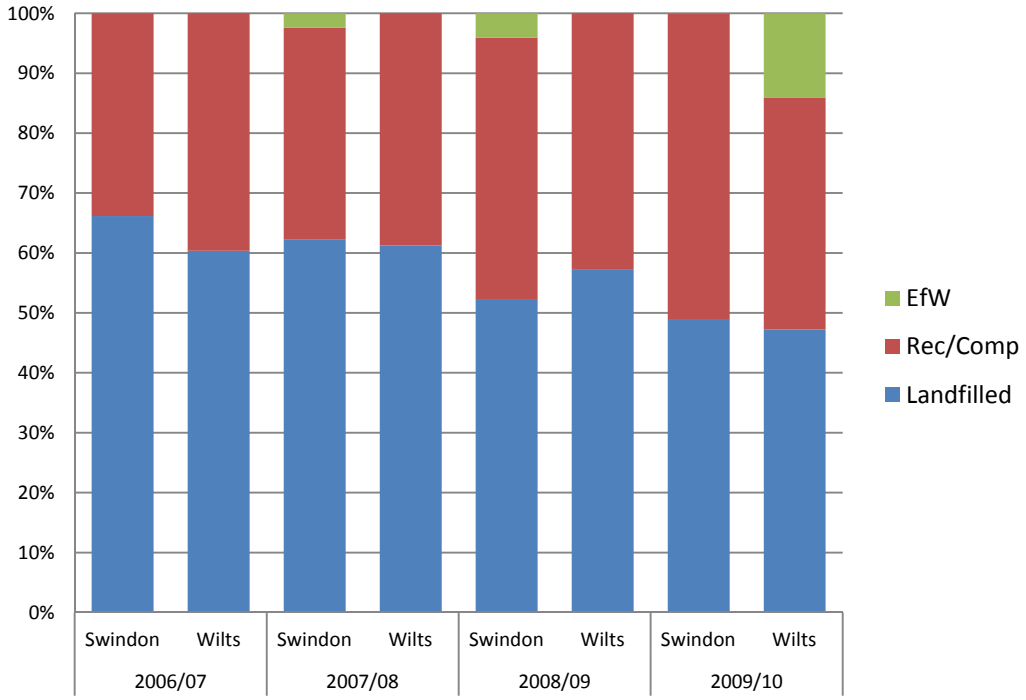
Figure 3.6: Municipal waste treatment in Wiltshire and Swindon since 2006/07 by method (tonnes)



Source: WCC/Hills waste Solutions Ltd
Note: From 2009/10 rubble and soil being used as landfill cover no longer counts towards recycling performance ie.BV82a – source: Audit Commission.

3.16. Figure 3.7 illustrates the method of treatment for municipal waste in percentage terms which clearly identifies the decline in landfilling rates, increase in recycling/composting and energy from waste rates.

Figure 3.7: Municipal waste treatment in Wiltshire and Swindon since 2006/07 by method (%)



Source: WCC/Hills waste Solutions Ltd
Note: From 2007/08 treated wood collected separately at HRCs which is chipped and used as landfill cover/roads no longer counts towards recycling performance ie.BV82a – source: Audit Commission.

Wiltshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2006

3.17. The Wiltshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) sets out Wiltshire Council's approach to managing municipal waste in Wiltshire. At the time that the Strategy was written (2005) the most pressing driver for local authorities was the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS)[28] which aims to greatly reduce the landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW). Since adoption of the Strategy, the annual increases in Landfill Tax have made this a more pressing driver for landfill diversion than LATS.

3.18. The principals within the JMWMS are intended to guide the development of waste collection and disposal services. The principles and the key policies of the strategy are set out in Figure 3.8 to Figure 3.9.

[28] The Waste Review has announced the ending of the LATS after the 2012/13 scheme year in England

Figure 3.8: Extract of Principal 1 of the Wiltshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

Principle 1:
Support and encourage the minimisation/re-use of MSW by Wiltshire's householders, local authorities and businesses in pursuit of an objective to reduce waste growth to 1% less than the forecast growth rate each year, illustrated in the table below:

	Year	Pop'n	H'hld Waste*	Kilos per head of pop'n pre-minimisation target	Kilos per head of pop'n with 1% minimisation target
Actual*	**2001/02**	433,508	202,873	467.98	
	2002/03	437,321	219,206	501.25	
	2003/04	440,661	218,184	495.13	
	2004/05	445,153	226,885	509.68	
Forecast	**2005/06**	449,632	238,265	529.91	524.81
	2006/07	454,271	247,796	545.48	534.99
	2007/08	459,146	257,708	561.28	545.13
	2008/09	463,115	268,016	578.72	556.62

Note * H'hld waste figure adjusted to take account of definition changes between 2001 and 2005.

Figure 3.9: Extract of Principal 2 of the Wiltshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

Principle 2:
Carry out the separate collection of recyclable and compostable waste materials for reuse purposes, supported by publicity campaigns to encourage the use of these services by householders, to be consistent with the following targets for Wiltshire:

- 2005/06 – 33% of household waste recycled and/or composted(WWP target)
- 2010/11 – 40% of household waste recycled and/or composted (WWP interim target)
- 2019/20 – 50% of household waste recycled and/or composted (WWP target)
- 2010/11 – 95% of households served by kerbside collection of multiple recyclables
- 2010/11 – All collections of residual waste to be fortnightly

Figure 3.10: Extract of Principal 3 of the Wiltshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

Principle 3:
Recover sufficient waste tonnage to reduce Wiltshire's reliance on landfill for biodegradable waste under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS), as follows:

Year	LATS tonnage allocation for biodegradable MSW (per annum/rounded)	The gap between forecast waste and the LATS allowance required recovery tonnage additional to recycling/composting target[5]
2005/06	134,000	-
2010/11	82,800	76,000
2015/16	54,100	122,000
2019/20	43,400	118,000

Figure 3.11: Extract of Principal 4 of the Wiltshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

Principle 4:
Increase MSW management facilities in pursuit of recycling, composting and overall recovery targets, as follows:

Facilities required to meet targets up to 2010/11

- Maximisation of capacity at the Lower Compton MRF (25,000 tonnes per annum)
- Maximisation of capacity at the Lower Compton outdoor composting facility (30,000 tonnes per annum)
- Provision of additional outdoor composting capacity (up to 20,000 tonnes per annum)
- MBT and/or Energy from Waste (including incineration, pyrolysis, gasification) or biological treatment (including in vessel composting and anaerobic digestion), to meet a forecast need of 76,000 to 93,000 tonnes* per annum in total

Facilities required to meet targets up to 2015/16

- Additional MRF capacity to serve areas away from Lower Compton (25,000 tonnes per annum)
- Up to 3 additional Household Recycling Centres (HRCs) to fill gaps in the network
- MBT and/or Energy from Waste (including incineration, pyrolysis, gasification) or biological treatment (including in vessel composting and anaerobic digestion), to meet a forecast need of 122,000 to 161,000 tonnes per annum in total

Facilities required to meet targets up to 2019/20

- MBT and/or Energy from Waste (including incineration, pyrolysis, gasification) or biological treatment (including in vessel composting and anaerobic digestion), to meet a forecast need of 174,000 tonnes per annum in total)

Figure 3.12: Extract of Principal 5 of the Wiltshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

Principle 5:
Support and encourage the provision of facilities by working in partnership with the private sector, with a particular emphasis upon development in the south and west of the County, in accordance with the Proximity Principle and the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan.

Facilities for municipal waste treatment and disposal are currently concentrated in North Wiltshire mainly at Lower Compton. Development of additional required capacity in the south and west of the County would enable more waste to be treated at source.

Key policies of the JMWMS

1. Work with the Wiltshire Waste Partnership (WWP) to maintain and improve the capacity for managing household and commercial waste in Wiltshire by re-use, recycling and recovery
2. Increase the levels of public participation in recycling and minimisation schemes through education, information and incentivisation
3. Improve collective working via the WWP to ensure the best net benefit to householders
4. Understand how emerging technologies could manage waste more sustainably
5. Facilitate the potential development of facilities for the treatment of residual waste from household and commercial streams
6. Develop closer working practices to address commercial waste streams
7. Work in partnership to optimise the procurement, delivery and success of new services
8. Give consideration to the local, regional and national planning context of waste management
9. Recognise the needs, and contributions, that other stakeholders have in developing the Strategy
10. Improve communication and working with local community organisations, referring to Community Plans as appropriate.

Summary of progress in Wiltshire

3.19. Whilst waste minimisation has continued to be a key and successful strand of the Wiltshire strategy, progress has been measured in terms of subsequent and tougher targets introduced by Wiltshire's Local Public Service Agreement (LSPA). These targets have been met. Growth in Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) to date has been much less than anticipated when the strategy was adopted.

3.20. All recycling targets set out in Principle 2 of the strategy are likely to be met by 2013/14. 40% recycling and collection of multiple recyclates from at least 95% of households have been achieved. Collection service changes are being completed between October 2011 and March 2012, to harmonise services following creation of the unitary council in 2009. These changes are also expected to increase recycling rates significantly, with a forecast that the

strategy target of 50% by 2019/20 will be met during 2013/14. The service changes will meet the target to make all collections of residual waste fortnightly, as part of a comprehensive system of alternating weekly collections, as shown in Table 3.1.

3.21. Diversion of non recycled waste from landfill (Strategy Principle 3) has also been achieved. Since 2008 wood waste no longer capable of being recycled has been sent for energy production. Since June 2009, following a major procurement exercise, the Council has been sending 50,000 tonnes of non recycled waste per year to the Lakeside energy from waste incinerator, at Colnebrook near Slough. The Council has also agreed a further contract for construction of a Mechanical, Biological Treatment (MBT) plant, at Northacre Park, Westbury. The plant commenced construction in 2011 and is expected to start treating non recycled waste during 2013. The capacity is 60,000 tonnes per annum, with most of the input to be removed by drying, recycled or used to create a refuse derived fuel (RDF).

3.22. Besides the site developments required to support the above improvements, the Council has also opened a new recycling centre at Marlborough (Spring 2011) and its contractor (Hills Waste Solutions) has completed a new composting pad at Parkgate Farm, Purton.

Wiltshire Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme Forecasts

3.23. Table 3.7 and Table 3.8 displays the most recent updated projections from the waste management team at Wiltshire Council, who are responsible for producing the JMWMS. These projections are used to estimate the amount of new facilities that will be required to meet the objectives of the JMWMS.

Table 3.7: Updated Wiltshire LATS Forecasts (February 2012) – 1% growth (pessimistic)

Waste Growth	Year	MSW Tonnes to be managed	Recycling Rate %	Lakeside Contract	Total to Landfill	Bio Tonnage to Landfill	LATS Allocation (Bio Tonnes)	Treatment capacity req'd to meet LATS (Bio Tonnes pa)
	2000/01	227,087	14.99%	0				
3.0%	**2001/02**	233,937	17.93%	0				
8.2%	**2002/03**	253,218	21.79%	0	198,038	141,483		
0.7%	**2003/04**	255,089	24.16%	0	193,451	140,671		
3.8%	**2004/05**	264,870	29.00%	0	188,056	136,514		
-2.0%	**2005/06**	259,703	34.07%	0	171,227	123,237	134,012	0
1.1%	**2006/07**	262,601	39.64%	0	158,506	111,647	127,203	0
-1.8%	**2007/08**	257,972	42.15%	0	157,987	116,278	118,124	0
-2.6%	**2008/09**	251,143	42.18%	0	142,328	101,769	106,776	0
-2.4%	**2009/10**	245,035	38.63%	27,000	106,723	80,857	93,158	0
-0.9%	**2010/11**	242,305	38.64%	50,000	79,646	63,752	82,789	0
1.0%	**2011/12**	249,856	45.07%	50,000	79,255	60,265	72,419	0
1.0%	**2012/13**	252,355	45.77%	50,000	78,843	60,136	62,050	0
1.0%	**2013/14**	254,878	46.48%	50,000	18,410	20,191	59,388	0
1.0%	**2014/15**	257,427	47.19%	50,000	17,956	19,907	56,727	0
1.0%	**2015/16**	260,001	47.89%	50,000	17,479	19,605	54,065	0

Table 3.8: Updated Wiltshire LATS Forecasts (February 2012) – 0% growth (optimistic)

Waste Growth	Year	MSW Tonnes to be managed	Recycling Rate %	Lakeside Contract	Total to Landfill	Bio Tonnage to Landfill	LATS Allocation (Bio Tonnes)	Treatment capacity req'd to meet LATS (Bio Tonnes pa)
	2000/01	227,087	14.99%	0				
3.0%	**2001/02**	233,937	17.93%	0				
8.2%	**2002/03**	253,218	21.79%	0	198,038	141,483		
0.7%	**2003/04**	255,089	24.16%	0	193,451	140,671		
3.8%	**2004/05**	264,870	29.00%	0	188,056	136,514		
-2.0%	**2005/06**	259,703	34.07%	0	171,227	123,237	134,012	0
1.1%	**2006/07**	262,601	39.64%	0	158,506	111,647	127,203	0
-1.8%	**2007/08**	257,972	42.15%	0	157,987	116,278	118,124	0
-2.6%	**2008/09**	251,143	42.18%	0	142,328	102,450	106,776	0
-2.4%	**2009/10**	245,035	38.63%	27,000	106,723	80,857	93,158	0
-0.9%	**2010/11**	242,305	38.64%	50,000	79,646	63,752	82,789	0
0.0%	**2011/12**	244,933	44.52%	50,000	77,879	59,083	72,419	0
0.0%	**2012/13**	244,933	45.19%	50,000	76,241	58,005	62,050	0
0.0%	**2013/14**	244,933	45.86%	50,000	14,603	17,231	59,388	0
0.0%	**2014/15**	244,933	46.53%	50,000	12,965	16,029	56,727	0
0.0%	**2015/16**	244,933	47.20%	50,000	11,327	14,820	54,065	0

Both scenarios assume that:
2008/09 + 2,500T wood waste diverted by EfW ie part year
2009/10 (and continuing) 8,000t wood waste diverted by EfW
2013/14: MBT starts – assumes 36,000 tpa to fuel

3.24. Both tables show that Wiltshire Council has met its LATS targets and will continue to meet the targets until at least 2019/20. The Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 confirmed that the government has decided to end the LATS in England after completion of the 2012/13 year. According to the review economic analysis, and feedback from stakeholders, strongly indicate that landfill tax has superseded the scheme as a driver on local authority behaviour.

3.25. The landfill tax will remain the key driver to divert waste from landfill. The standard rate is currently set at £56 per tonnes in 2011/12 and will rise by £8 per year to £80 in 2014/15. This is expected to be the minimum floor until at least 2020.

Managing Swindon's Waste for Future Generations - Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Swindon 2006 – 2020

3.26. The aims and objectives of the Swindon Municipal Waste Management Strategy are:

- For Swindon to become a leading Authority for Waste Management and recognised as such nationally
- To reduce the growth of municipal waste by encouraging waste minimisation and raising public awareness
- To increase recycling and composting to at least 50% of municipal waste generated by 2009/10
- To increase waste recovery to reach landfill targets
- To promote integrated networks of recycling facilities within the Borough
- To encourage the use of the proximity principle and minimise transportation of waste
- To review the possibility of energy from waste and other treatment facilities
- Create an effective, affordable and practical waste management regime, with the support of the public and other stakeholders
- To support and contribute to the Regional Waste Strategy and work closely with neighbouring Authorities.

3.27. The strategy seeks to broadly follow two main phases of service development:

Phase 1 (2007 – 2010)

- Target to recycle or compost 50% of household waste generated and to provide a recycling collection to all homes where practicable by 2010
- Emphasise the importance of waste reduction and recycling and actively engage with residents
- Provide (where possible) a comprehensive kerbside recycling service to all Swindon households
- Introduce a fortnightly collection service for residual waste
- Improve the standard of Household Recycling Centres and recycling sites in Swindon.

Phase 2 (2010 – 2020)

- Focus on procuring waste treatment surplus capacity from neighbouring authorities and developing partnerships
- Could develop a cutting edge waste treatment facility in the Swindon area with the possibility to generate heat and power
- Work to reduce the waste produced by the council.

3.28. There will be a need to work closely with schools to firstly minimise and recycle the waste that they generate but also to educate pupils – who will be the recyclers of tomorrow.

Swindon Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme Forecasts

3.29. Table 3.9 displays the most recent updated projections from the waste management team at Swindon Borough Council, who are responsible for producing the Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Swindon. These projections will be used to estimate the amount of new facilities that will be required to meet the objectives of the strategy.

Table 3.9: Swindon LATS Forecasts (2007)

Waste Growth	Year	MSW Tonnes to be Managed	Recycling Rate %	Total to Landfill	Bio Tonnage to Landfill	LATS Allocation (Bio Tonnes)	Treatment Capacity Required to Meet LATS (Bio Tonnes per Annum)
2.24%	2006/07	93,947	32%	60,134	44,934	56,592	**0**
2.24%	2007/08	95,826	39%	55,826	41,425	51,892	**0**
2.24%	2008/09	97,743	46%	52,743	37,908	46,018	**0**
2.24%	2009/10	99,697	50%	49,697	36,133	38,968	**0**
2.24%	2010/11	101,691	53%	46,691	34,918	34,630	**288**
2.24%	2011/12	103,725	60%	40,725	31,004	30,293	**711**
2.24%	2012/13	105,800	66%	35,800	27,593	25,955	**1,638**
2.24%	2013/14	107,916	65%	37,916	29,031	24,842	**4,189**
2.24%	2014/15	11,0074	63%	40,074	30,499	23,729	**6,770**
2.24%	2015/16	112,275	62%	42,275	32,006	22,625	**9,381**
2.24%	2016/17	114,521	61%	44,521	33,523	21,502	**12,021**
2.24%	2017/18	116,811	60%	46,811	35,081	20,389	**14,692**
2.24%	2018/19	119,148	59%	49,148	36,669	19,275	**17,394**
2.24%	2019/20	121,531	57%	51,531	38,290	18,162	**20,128**

3.30. The decrease in the recycling rate after 2013 reflects the fact that this alone will not be sufficient to reduce the quantity of waste going to landfill. Phase 2 of the Borough Council's adopted municipal waste strategy identifies the need to plan for the future treatment of Swindon's residual waste subject to technological availability and economic viability. It may also potentially involve LATS trading; however no decision has yet been made. A formal review of the municipal waste strategy was scheduled to be undertaken by 2010.

Capacity figures to support the adopted Waste Core Strategy

3.31. These figures represent the municipal waste capacity position set out in the adopted Waste Core Strategy.

Municipal waste sites in Wiltshire and Swindon (2006 position)

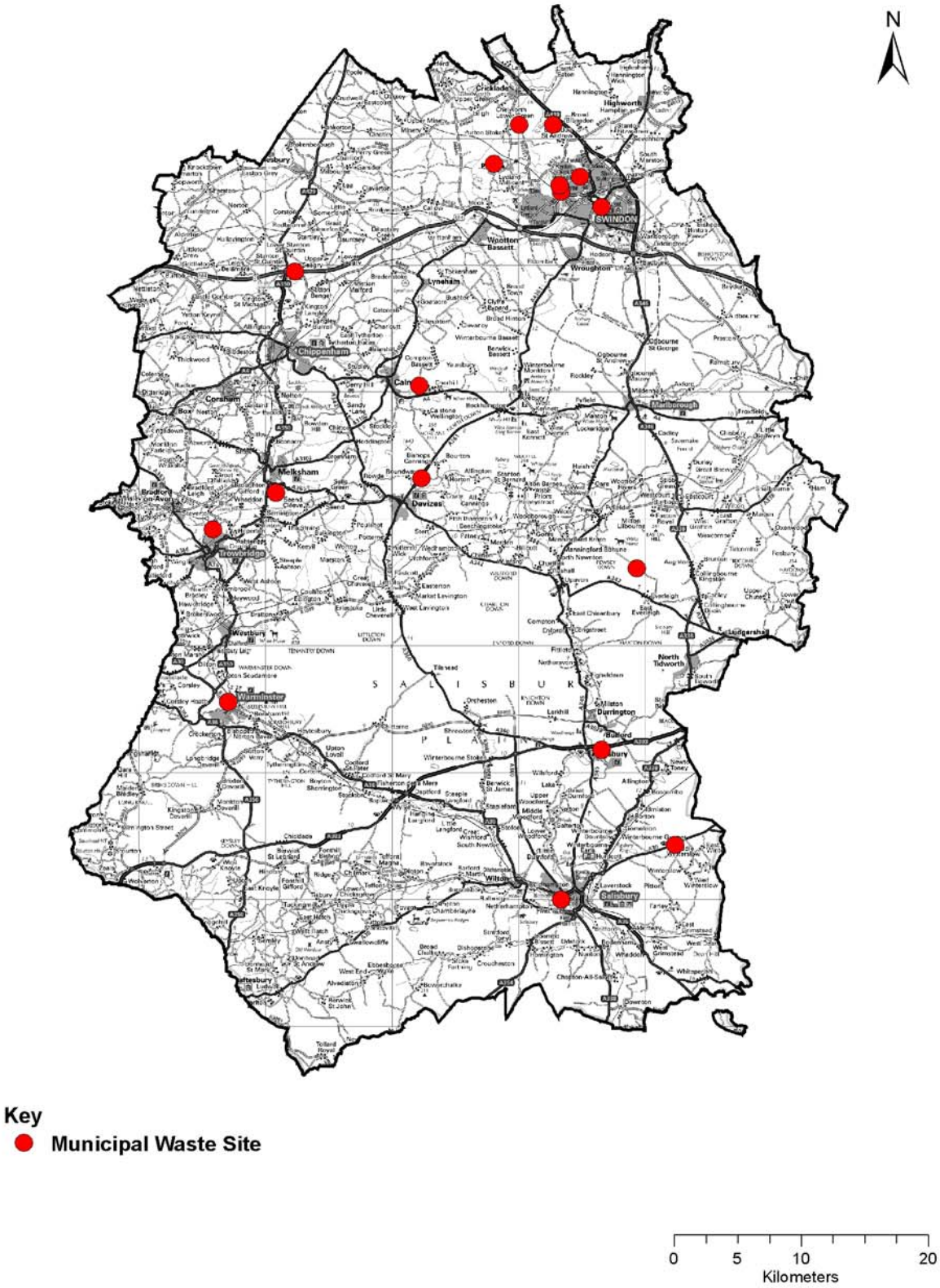
3.32. The Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council waste disposal contractor until 2016 is Hills Waste Solutions Ltd. Hills Waste Solutions Ltd operates a wide network of waste facilities within Wiltshire and Swindon. Landfill facilities in the area are located at Chapel Farm (Blunsdon) near Swindon and at Compton Bassett, Calne. These two facilities provide the majority of landfill void space for municipal waste. An extension to the Compton Bassett landfill was permitted in 2007 that will provide void space capacity up to 2025. A planning application to permit temporary soil and compost operations (10,000 tpa) at this site was also determined in 2007. Hills Waste Solutions Ltd also operate a hazardous waste landfill at Parkgate Farm, Purton which also receives some non-hazardous waste including municipal. In 2006 it was considered that with these permissions there was sufficient void space capacity for the disposal of municipal waste over the plan period.

3.33. Hills also operate a range of recycling facilities in Wiltshire in order to meet recycling targets and to meet the County and Boroughs LATS targets. In 2006, there was a Materials Recovery Facility located at Compton Bassett, ten Household Recycling Centres (HRC) distributed across Wiltshire and four Waste Transfer Stations for the management of municipal waste in Wiltshire. Planning permissions for other facilities have been granted since 2006 and these are discussed in the following section.

3.34. In Swindon all recycled waste is initially handled at the Borough's Household Recycling Centre (HRC) at Waterside Park. There are also around 40 bring sites. From July 2007 the Borough Council introduced a Borough-wide weekly kerbside recycling collection, and from November 2007, 65,000 homes have received a fortnightly wheelie-bin collection service. Households in the Borough also receive a fortnightly collection of plastic bottles and fortnightly collections of garden waste. This is expected to greatly increase recycling rates in the Borough.

3.35. Figure 3.13 illustrates the locations of sites managing municipal waste in Wiltshire and Swindon in 2006.

Figure 3.13: Locations of sites managing municipal waste across Wiltshire and Swindon in 2006



Estimated capacities for future waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon (2006 position)

Municipal landfill in Wiltshire and Swindon

3.36. Table 3.10 illustrates the estimated void space (calculated in 2006) required over the plan period for the disposal of municipal waste. In 2006, the councils calculated that 3,670,200 cubic metres of void space would be required over the period to 2026[29]. At the time, it was estimated that there was 5,050,000 cubic metres currently permitted for the disposal of municipal waste[30]. In light of this, the councils considered that there was sufficient capacity available over the plan period for municipal waste disposal in line with LATS. The residual (i.e. 5,050,000 – 3,670,000) 1,379,800 cubic metres permitted could be used for the disposal of I&C or C&D waste.

Table 3.10: Estimated landfill void space requirements for municipal waste in Wiltshire and Swindon

Year	Wiltshire municipal waste to landfill	Swindon municipal waste to landfill	Total waste to landfill (tonnage)	Total municipal waste void space
2006/07	158,506	60,134	218,640	255808.8
2007/08	146,585	55,826	202,411	236820.87
2008/09	107,512	52,743	160,255	187498.35
2009/10	95,613	49,697	145,310	170012.7
2010/11	97,700	46,691	144,391	168937.47
2011/12	100,669	40,725	141,394	165430.98
2012/13	102,190	35,800	137,990	161448.3
2013/14	102,205	37,916	140,121	163941.57
2014/15	102,205	40,074	142,279	166466.43
2015/16	102,190	42,275	144,465	169024.05
2016/17	102,159	44,521	146,680	171615.6
2017/18	103,681	46,811	150,492	176075.64
2018/19	105,217	49,148	154,365	180607.05
2019/20	106,770	51,531	158,301	185212.17
2020/21*	106,770	51,531	158,301	185212.17
2021/22*	106,770	51,531	158,301	185212.17
2022/23*	106,770	51,531	158,301	185212.17
2023/24*	106,770	51,531	158,301	185212.17
2024/25*	106,770	51,531	158,301	185212.17
2025/26*	106,770	51,531	158,301	185212.17
Total	2,173,800	963,100	3,136,900	**3,670,200**

***Due the Plan period being to 2026 the last year of the LATS has been carried forward until this point to offer an indicative calculation of future requirements**

[29] The total tonnage needing disposal was multiplied by 1.1729 to calculate the cubic metre requirement

[30] It should be noted that the sites for the disposal of municipal waste also receive I&C and C&D waste

Recovery and recycling in Wiltshire

3.37. The Wiltshire JMWMS outlines that a number of new facilities will be required in order to meet its targets. To tackle this issue, in 2009 a contract was signed Hills Waste Solutions to provide Lakeside Energy from Waste Ltd in Slough with 50,000 tonnes per annum of residual municipal waste.

3.38. The JMWMS also outlines that additional recycling facilities will be required in order to meet the proposed 50% recycling rate target. It was estimated in 2006 that three HRCs, one MRF and one composting facility would be required to achieve this target and that the Waste Site Allocations DPD would be responsible for providing these sites. The need for these facilities is set out in policy WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.

Recovery and recycling in Swindon

3.39. The Swindon MWMS outlines that Swindon aims to recycle 50.2% of municipal waste by 2009/10[31]. The strategy also states that recovery capacity will be required in order to meet Swindon's LATS targets. It is estimated that 10,000 tonnes per annum of additional capacity will be required by 2015 and 20,000 tonnes per annum by 2020.

3.40. In 2006 a joint study was underway with Wiltshire Council to examine the joint procurement of a recovery facility however due to a range of factors the programme was shelved. Bearing in mind the councils joint planning arrangement, matters in relation to the long-term management of municipal waste will be kept under review. Should there be a need in the future to address changing circumstances the flexibility exists to explore jointly procured facilities.

Capacity figures to support the Waste Site Allocations DPD

3.41. The Waste Site Allocations DPD aims to deliver the aspirations of the Waste Core Strategy and ensure there is a suitable supply of waste sites at the local and strategic level.

3.42. The 'Waste Capacity Gap' report published by the councils in October 2011 updates the capacity position by taking into account permitted waste management development since 2006.

New municipal waste capacity delivered through planning permissions (2006-2011)

3.43. A total of 39 planning applications for the management of waste within Wiltshire and Swindon were determined between January 2006 and January 2011. Nine of these were for the management of municipal waste (Table 3.11).

[31] A 51.9% recycling rate was achieved in November 2010

Table 3.11: Municipal waste planning applications decided upon between January 2006 and January 2011 by type and area of Wiltshire and Swindon

Waste stream	Type of development	Area of Wiltshire				Swindon	Number of applications
		North	South	East	West		
Municipal	Recycling	1		1	1		3
	Composting	2	2	1			5
	Treatment				1		1
Total		**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**9**

3.44. Table 3.12 shows the total permitted capacity of the nine applications.

Table 3.12: Total permitted capacity of municipal waste planning applications

Waste stream	Type of facility	Capacity (tpa)	Capacity (tonnes)	Void space capacity (m^3)
Municipal	Waste treatment	60,000		
	Outdoor composting	45,050		
	Recycling	28,000		

3.45. In 2009, planning permission was granted for a Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) facility at Westbury to recover approximately 60,000 tonnes of West Wiltshire's waste.

3.46. Policy WCS3 in the Waste Core Strategy states that three HRCs, one MRF and one composting facility (in Wiltshire) will need to be permitted during the plan period. Between 2006 and 2011, two HRCs and five (two strategic and three local scale) composting facilities were permitted. This means that at the current rate of growth only one HRC and one MRF in Wiltshire and Swindon is required during the remainder of the plan period.

3.47. Full details of the individual planning applications are provided in the councils Waste Capacity Gap report.

Additional municipal waste capacity required by the Waste Site Allocations DPD

3.48. A new capacity figure can be generated by subtracting the capacity delivered through new planning applications (Table 3.12) with those recorded in the Waste Core Strategy.

3.49. Table 3.13 shows the outcome of the calculations.

Table 3.13: Calculation for generating the revised industrial and commercial waste capacity figures

Waste Stream	Type of capacity	(A) Capacity to be delivered (2006-2026)	(B) Capacity delivered 2006 – 2010	(A) – (B) Capacity to be delivered (2011-2026)
Municipal	Treatment	54,000 tpa	60,000	-6,000 tpa
	HRC	3	2	1
	MRF	1	1	1

3.50. In summary, the overall municipal waste to be delivered by the Waste Site Allocations DPD is:

Table 3.14: Revised municipal waste capacity figures (2011 – 2026)

Waste Stream	Type of capacity	Capacity to be delivered (2011-2026)
Municipal	Treatment	-6,000 tpa
	Recycling	1 HRC
	Materials Recovery	1 MRF

3.51. Table 3.14 indicates that in the case of municipal treatment Wiltshire and Swindon have more than met the forecast capacity requirements set out in the adopted Waste Core Strategy for the period 2006 to 2026. However, it is worth remembering that the estimates of capacity to be delivered are to be viewed as indicative forecasts. The waste industry is demand-led and will inevitably need to react to market forces. It is therefore necessary to provide a flexible and responsive framework of sites considered suitable for waste management development in line with the requirements of the European Waste Framework Directive.

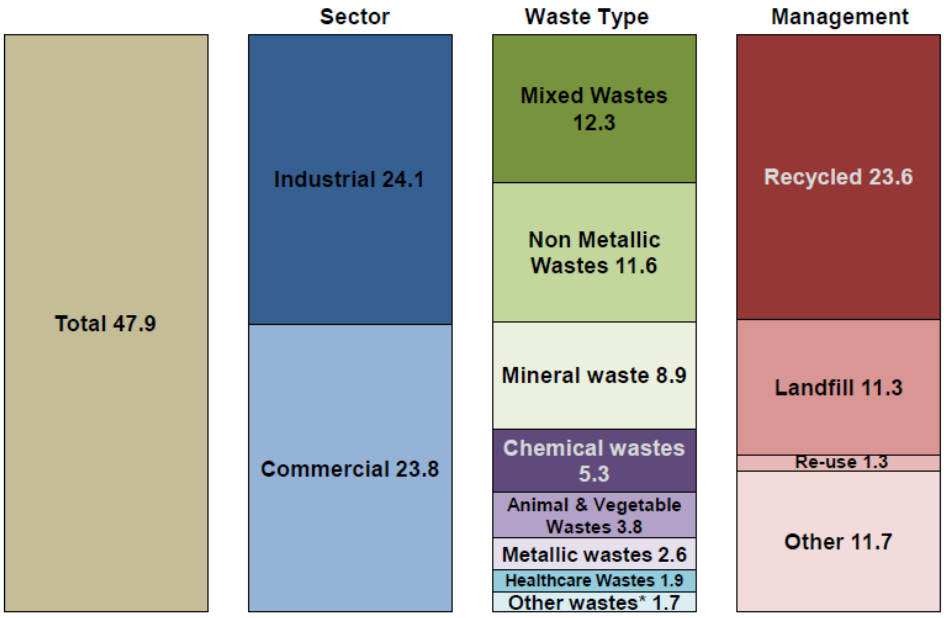
4. Industrial and commercial waste

4.1. Industrial and commercial (I&C) waste includes waste arising from premises used for industry and trade, business and recreation, plus waste from council and other public sector premises such as hospitals. Whilst predominantly a non-hazardous waste, there will also be elements of hazardous and inert waste present. Data on a national and local level is outlined below.

National data

4.2. A total of 47.9 million tonnes of I&C waste was generated in England in 2009 (a decrease from 67.9 million tonnes in 2002-3). This waste was roughly evenly split between the two sectors; the industrial sector accounts for 24.1 million tonnes and the commercial sector 23.8 million tonnes (see Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Total I&C waste by sector, waste type and management method, England 2009 (DEFRA, 2011)



Source: Defra, Environment Agency
*Other includes common sludges, discarded equipment and non-wastes
Note: Waste types are based on Substance Oriented Classification (SOC) groupings - see annex 2

4.3. A statistic release by DEFRA[32] indicated that in 2009:

- Industrial wastes have declined by 13.5 million tonnes, or 36 per cent, since 2002/3 and commercial waste has declined by 6.5 million tonnes, or 21 per cent, in the same period.
- A total of 25.0 million tonnes, or 52%, of I&C waste was recycled or reused in England in 2009, compared to 42% in 2002/3. A total of

[32] Survey of commercial and industrial waste arisings 2010 – revised final results (DEFRA, June 2011)

11.3 million tonnes, or 24%, of I&C waste was sent to landfill in 2009, compared to 41% in 2002/3.

- Small enterprises, with between 0 and 49 employees, produced 16.6 million tonnes of I&C waste in England, in 2009, or 35 % of total I&C waste.

Local data

Industrial and commercial waste arisings

4.4. The national figures for I&C waste generation in 2009 can be broken down to the regional level. In 2009, South West England generated 3.7 million tonnes of I&C waste. Of this amount, 452,513 tonnes was generated in Wiltshire and Swindon.

4.5. Table 4.1 shows I&C waste arisings for Wiltshire and Swindon by business sector. In 2009 the 'retail and wholesale' business sector contributed the biggest proportion (21.7%) of I&C waste, followed by 'hotels and catering', 'other services', and 'chemicals/non-metallic minerals manufacture' which contribute towards approximately 12% of the total I&C waste arisings. The smallest amount of I&C waste is generated by the 'power and utilities' business sector (0.4%).

Table 4.1: I&C waste arisings for Wiltshire and Swindon by business sector (tonnes), 2009

Business sector	Swindon	Wiltshire	Total	%
Retail & wholesale	37,652	60,372	**98,024**	21.7
Hotels & catering	17,803	39,117	**56,921**	12.6
Other services	23,231	33,324	**56,555**	12.5
Chemicals / non-metallic minerals manufacture	21,034	33,635	**54,668**	12.1
Machinery & equipment (other manufacture)	24,201	15,461	**39,662**	8.8
Food, drink & tobacco	266	34,751	**35,018**	7.7
Textiles / wood / paper / publishing	11,394	23,080	**34,474**	7.6
Transport & storage	13,772	15,297	**29,069**	6.4
Education	4,536	12,714	**17,250**	3.8
Metal manufacturing	6,158	8,461	**14,619**	3.2
Public administration & social work	3,440	10,857	**14,297**	3.2
Power & utilities	1,200	759	**1,958**	0.4
Total	**164,687**	**287,826**	**452,513**	**100**

4.6. The figures in Table 4.1 accord with those in Table 4.2 which present I&C waste arisings for Wiltshire and Swindon in 2009 by waste type. The table shows that I&C waste in Wiltshire and Swindon is predominantly made up of 'non-metallic wastes' and 'mixed wastes' as each of these waste types account for over 30% of the total I&C waste arisings. 'Chemical wastes' make up around 12% of total I&C waste in Wiltshire and Swindon and 'metallic wastes' and 'animal and vegetable wastes' comprise around 6%.

Table 4.2: Industrial and commercial waste arisings for Wiltshire and Swindon by waste type (tonnes), 2009

Waste type	Swindon	Wiltshire	Total	%
Non- metallic wastes	59,351	95,382	**154,733**	34.2
Mixed wastes	45,473	91,394	**136,867**	30.2
Chemical wastes	21,242	34,864	**56,107**	12.4
Metallic wastes	18,300	11,267	**29,567**	6.5
Animal & vegetable wastes	5,071	23,791	**28,861**	6.4
Discarded equipment	5,681	14,011	**19,693**	4.4
Mineral	5,262	5,978	**11,239**	2.5
Healthcare wastes	3,211	5,700	**8,911**	2.0
Common sludges	1,096	5,439	**6,535**	1.4
Non-wastes	0	0	**0**	0
Total	**164,687**	**287,826**	**452,513**	**100**

Management of industrial and commercial waste

4.7. National waste management methods for I&C waste were set out in Figure 4.1. Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2 provides local context by outlining how I&C waste was managed within Wiltshire and Swindon in 2009.

Table 4.3: Industrial and commercial waste arisings for Wiltshire and Swindon and waste management method (tonnes), 2009

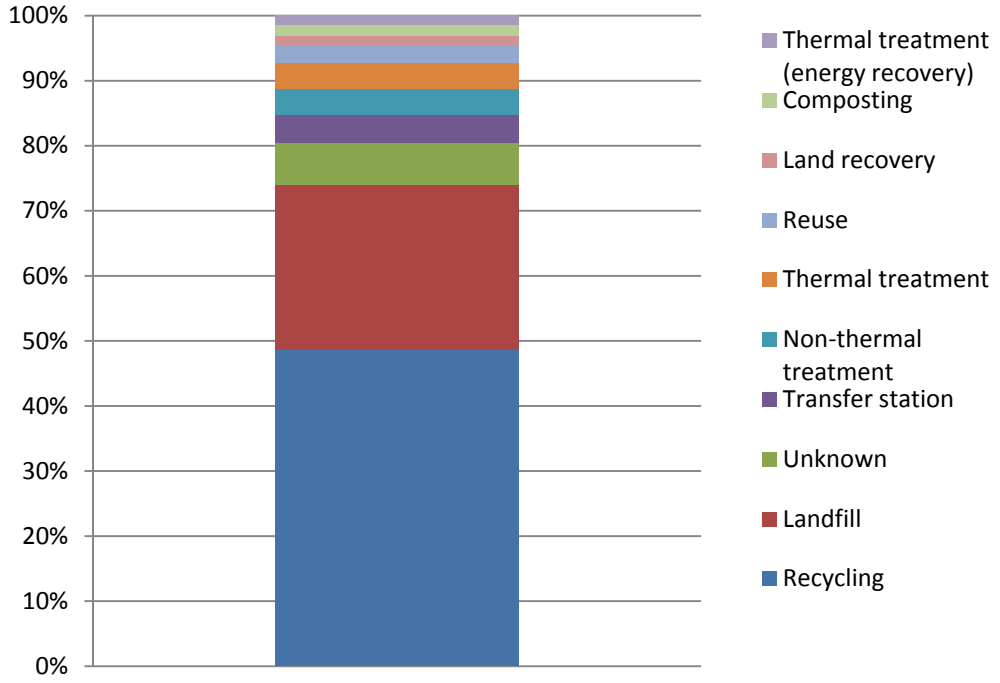
Management method	Swindon	Wiltshire	Total	%
Recycling	89,035	131,135	**220,170**	**48.7**
Landfill	37,336	77,589	**114,925**	**25.4**
Unknown	9,089	19,990	**29,079**	**6.4**
Transfer station	6,423	12,929	**19,352**	**4.3**
Non-thermal treatment	6,967	11,300	**18,267**	**4.0**
Thermal treatment	7,137	11,102	**18,239**	**4.0**
Reuse	3,153	8,215	**11,368**	**2.5**
Land recovery	1,049	6,418	**7,468**	**1.7**
Composting	3,374	3,716	**7,090**	**1.6**
Thermal treatment (energy recovery)	1,123	5,432	**6,555**	**1.4**
Total	164,687	287,826	**452,513**	**100**

4.8. Figure 4.2 shows that the percentage of I&C waste in Wiltshire and Swindon managed by waste management method is in line with the national figures set out in Figure 4.1. In Wiltshire and Swindon:

- A total of 220,170 tonnes, or 48.7%, of I&C waste was recycled
- A total of 11,368 tonnes, or 2.5%, of I&C waste was re-used
- A total of 114,925 tonnes, or 25.4%, of I&C waste was sent to landfill

4.9. Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2 also show the amounts and percentages of I&C waste 'transferred', 'treated', 'recovered' and 'composted.

Figure 4.2: Percentage of industrial and commercial waste in Wiltshire and Swindon managed by waste management method, 2009 (DEFRA, 2011)



4.10. Taking into account national trends, the councils anticipate that in Wiltshire and Swindon:

- The overall amount of I&C waste generated will reduce
- The amount of I&C waste recycled and re-used will increase
- The amount of I&C waste being disposed at landfill will decline.

4.11. Therefore it is vital that the councils provide enough facilities to deal with I&C waste recycling and treatment.

Capacity figures to support the adopted Waste Core Strategy

4.12. These figures represent the I&C waste capacity position set out in the adopted Waste Core Strategy.

Operational sites in Wiltshire and Swindon (2006 position)

Landfill

4.13. There are three operational landfill sites within Wiltshire and Swindon for the management of I&C waste[33] (Table 4.4). Notably all of these landfill sites are located in North Wiltshire. This is mainly due to local geological circumstances. A clay vale runs through North Wiltshire, predominantly consisting of Oxford clay, which is suitable for engineering purposes for landfill hence the concentration of landfill sites in the area.

Recovery, Recycling, Composting, Transfer and Treatment

4.14. Table 4.4 illustrates all of the operational I&C recovery, recycling, composting, transfer and treatment waste facilities in Wiltshire and Swindon in 2006. The capacities have been calculated through a combination of Environment Agency licence data and local authority estimated operational capacities.

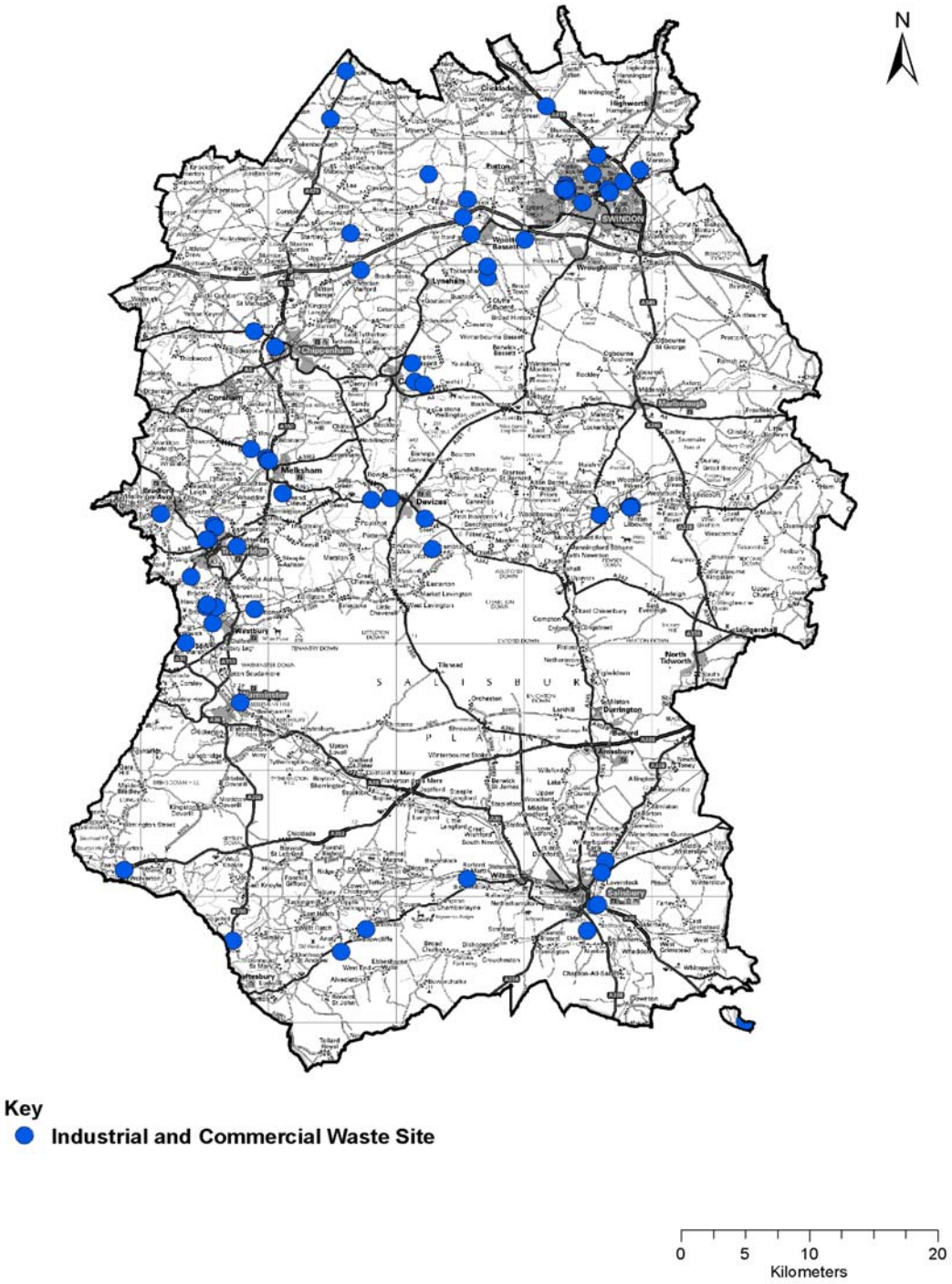
Table 4.4: Estimated operational capacities of industrial and commercial processing facilities in Wiltshire and Swindon (2006)

Process	West Wiltshire	South Wiltshire	East Wiltshire	North Wiltshire	Swindon	Total number of sites	Overall estimated capacity (October 2006)
Landfill				3		3	**4,023,000**
Recovery				1		1	**40000**
Recycling	2	1		4		7	**74000**
Composting				1		1	**10000**
Scrap yards	10	7	6	7	11	41	**90000**
Transfer	9	7	2	7	7	31	**500000**
Treatment	2			1	1	4	**205000**

4.15. I&C waste is processed by substantially more waste management facilities in Wiltshire and Swindon than municipal waste. There is only one site currently in operation for the recovery and composting of I&C waste. There are seven I&C recycling facilities and four facilities for the treatment of I&C waste. In comparison, there are 41 scrap yards spread fairly evenly across Wiltshire and Swindon. There are also 31 sites for the transfer of I&C waste, the majority of which are skip hire services also fairly evenly spread throughout Wiltshire and Swindon. Figure 4.3 displays the locations of sites managing I&C waste.

[33] This figure includes municipal landfill sites that receive I&C and C&D waste

Figure 4.3: Location of sites managing I&C waste across Wiltshire and Swindon in 2006



Estimated capacities for future waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon (2006 position)

4.16. The draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)[34] sets out estimated capacity requirements for the management of I&C waste in Wiltshire and Swindon until 2026. The requirements reflect the forecast changes in economic and population growth across the south west region.

4.17. At the time (2006), these data sources represented the most comprehensive analysis of future waste management requirements currently available to the WPAs and a valuable resource in planning for the future management of waste in Wiltshire and Swindon.

4.18. The RSS sub-regional apportionments for I&C waste for Wiltshire and Swindon are set out in Table 4.5:

Table 4.5: Indicative industrial and commercial waste management requirements 2010 – 2020 (taken from the draft RSS)

Year	Total tonnage to be managed (tpa)	Tonnage to be recycled (tpa)	Tonnage to be recovered (tpa)	Total to landfill (tpa)
2010	690,000 – 760,000	260,000 – 290,000	140,000 – 150,000	290,000 – 320,000
2013	690.000 – 750,000	280,000 – 300,000	170,000 – 180,000	240,000 – 270,000
2020	690,000 – 750,000	300,000 – 330,000	270,000 – 290,000	120,000 – 130,000

Additional waste capacity required during the plan period in Wiltshire and Swindon (2006 position)

4.19. This section contrasts the sub-regional apportionments in the draft South West RSS with the 2006 operational or permitted sites within Wiltshire and Swindon outlined above. This calculation provided an indication of future need for additional waste management capacity over the plan period, as set out in the Waste Core Strategy.

4.20. Table 4.6 outlines the estimated number of additional facilities required over the plan period (2026) for recovery and recycling facilities. This estimate makes use of an assumed common capacity for all new recycling / composting and recovery facilities of 20,000 – 25,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) and 50,000 tpa for recovery facilities. These assumptions have been used in the SWRA Waste Strategy as part of its Key Planning Criteria Matrix (Annex D of the Waste Strategy).

[34] The RSS is intended for revocation – see section on 'regional policy' for the councils' policy position.

Table 4.6: Calculation of additional capacity for recycling and recovery over the plan period

Waste management technique	Total capacity required in plan period (worst case scenario)	Existing capacity of operational sites	Shortfall capacity to be provided in Site Allocations DPD	Estimated number of additional sites required
Landfill	6,318,700	5,402,830	**915,870**	2
Recovery (tpa)	290,000	40,000	**250,000**	5
Recycling (tpa)	330,000	180,000	**150,000**	8
Total				**16**

4.21. The shortfall capacity figures from Table 4.6 are set out in adopted Waste Core Strategy policy WCS3.

Capacity figures to support the Waste Site Allocations DPD

4.22. The Waste Site Allocations DPD aims to deliver the aspirations of the Waste Core Strategy and ensure there is a suitable supply of waste sites at the local and strategic level. The apportionments set out in Table 4.6 were based on figures obtained in 2006 and therefore an updated capacity position is required to support the Waste Site Allocations DPD.

4.23. The 'Waste Capacity Gap' report published by the councils in October 2011 updates the capacity position by taking into account permitted waste management development since 2006.

New industrial and commercial waste capacity delivered through planning permissions (2006-2011)

4.24. A total of 39 planning applications for the management of waste within Wiltshire and Swindon were determined between January 2006 and January 2011. Approximately half (19) of these were for the management of I&C waste (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Industrial and commercial waste planning applications decided upon between January 2006 and January 2011 by type and area of Wiltshire and Swindon

Waste stream	Type of development	Area of Wiltshire				Swindon	Number of applications
		North	South	East	West		
Industrial and commercial	Treatment	3			2		5
	Recycling	1	1		3	1	6
	Recycling/transfer				2	3	5
	Transfer	1					1
	Landfill	2					2
Total		**7**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**4**	**19**

4.25. Table 4.8 shows the total permitted capacity of the 19 applications.

Table 4.8: Total permitted capacity of industrial and commercial waste planning applications

Waste stream	Type of facility	Capacity (tpa)	Capacity (tonnes)	Void space capacity (m^3)
Industrial and commercial	Waste treatment	82,000		
	Recycling/transfer	91,538		
	Landfill		663,200[35]	552,666[36]

4.26. Full details of the individual planning applications are provided in the councils Waste Capacity Gap report.

Additional industrial and commercial waste capacity required by the Waste Site Allocations DPD

4.27. A new capacity figure can be generated by subtracting the capacity delivered through new planning applications (Table 4.8) with those recorded in the Waste Core Strategy (Table 4.6).

4.28. Table 4.9 shows the outcome of the calculations.

Table 4.9: Calculation for generating the revised industrial and commercial waste capacity figures

Waste Stream	Type of capacity	(C) Capacity to be delivered (2006-2026)	(D) Capacity delivered 2006 – 2010	(B) – (B) Capacity to be delivered (2011-2026)
Industrial and commercial	Void space	915,870 m^3	552,666^3	363,204m^3
	Treatment	250,000 tpa	82,000	168,000 tpa
	Recycling	150,000 tpa	91,538	58,462 tpa

4.29. In summary, the overall I&C waste to be delivered by the Waste Site Allocations DPD is:

Table 4.10 Revised industrial and commercial waste capacity figures (2011 – 2026)

Waste Stream	Type of capacity	Capacity to be delivered (2011-2026)
Industrial and commercial	Void space	363,204 m^3
	Treatment	168,000 tpa
	Recycling	58,462 tpa

[35] Figure takes into account a landfill application (see footnote 4) which will take in 29% I&C waste (and 71% municipal).
[36] Void space capacity for industrial and commercial waste calculated on conversion ratio of 1.2 tonnes per m^3 (source Environment Agency).

5. Construction and demolition waste

5.1. Construction and demolition (C&D) waste includes waste arising from premises used for industry and trade, business and recreation, plus waste from council and other public sector premises such as hospitals. Whilst predominantly a non-hazardous waste, there will also be elements of hazardous and inert waste present. 'Inert' waste is waste that is non-combustible, non-hazardous and will not decompose. Examples include rubble, soil and stone.

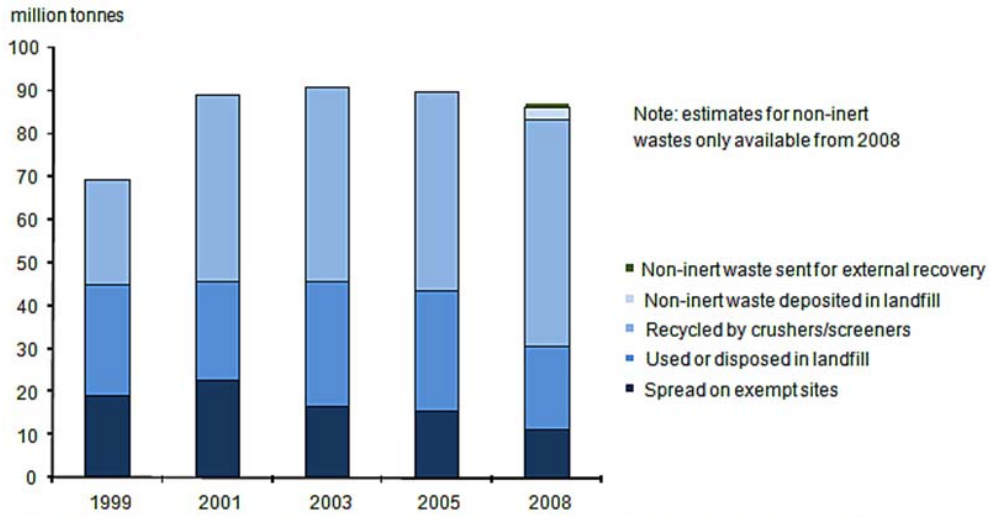
National data

5.2. Total C&D waste for England was estimated at 86.9 million tonnes in 2008 (DEFRA, 2008). Of this amount:

- 53 million tonnes were recycled
- 11 million tonnes were spread on exempt sites (usually land reclamation, agricultural improvement or infrastructure projects)
- 22 million were sent to landfill (including backfilling at quarries, and landfill engineering) as waste.

5.3. In 2008, a quarter of the total C&D waste produced was disposed at landfill. Increasing the recycling and re-use of waste within the industry will help to conserve landfill resources. Figure 5.1 provides a breakdown of the waste management methods for C&D waste between 1999 and 2008.

Figure 5.1: Construction and demolition waste management, England 1999-2008



WRAP: 'Updating data on construction, demolition and excavation waste' report (2008)

Source: CLG: Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England (1999, 2001, 2003 and 2005)

5.4. Between 1999 and 2008 the proportion of C&D waste recycled by crushers and screeners has increased from 35% to 61%. The proportion of C&D waste

sent to landfill has decreased from 37% to 22% and the amount of waste going to exempt sites has fallen from 27% to 13%.

Local data

Construction and demolition waste arisings

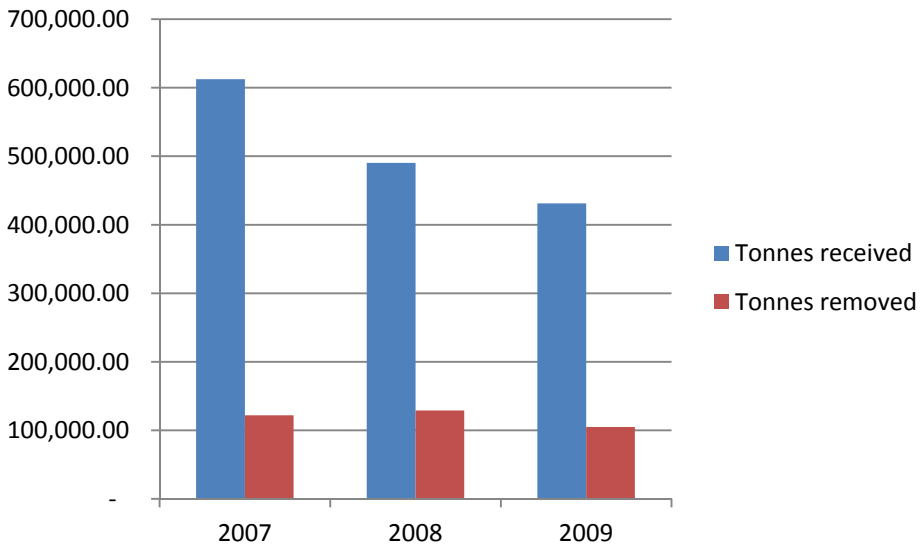
5.5. There is limited regional or local level data available on C&D waste arisings. However, using waste data from operator returns provided by the Environment Agency (waste interrogator) it is possible to confirm national trends (identified in Figure 5.1) at the local level.

5.6. In line with the national data shown in Figure 5.1 which indicates a decline in the amount of C&D waste generated in Wiltshire and Swindon between 2003 and 2008, Table 5.1 and Figure 5.2 show a downwards trend in C&D waste received/removed in Wiltshire and Swindon between 2007 and 2009.

Table 5.1: Construction and demolition waste received/removed in Wiltshire and Swindon between 2007 and 2009

Date	Tonnes Received	Tonnes Removed
2007	612,442	122,027
2008	490,338	129,011
2009	431,098	105,032

Figure 5.2: Trend in amount of construction and demolition waste received/removed by Wiltshire and Swindon since 2007



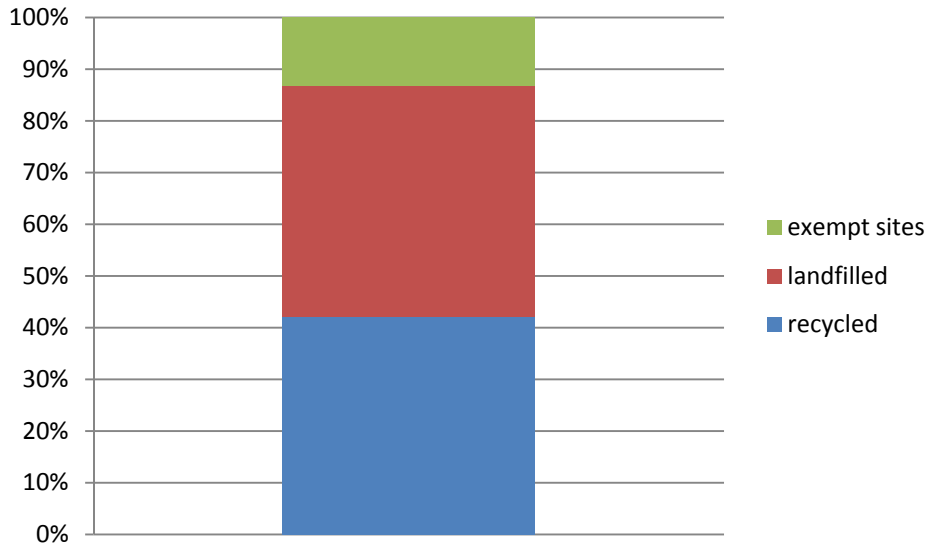
Management of construction and demolition waste

5.7. The figures show that the amount of C&D waste received in Wiltshire and Swindon since 2007 has declined by 29.6% and the amount of waste removed has declined by 13.9%. The waste management method for this

waste data is not available but figures published by CLG in 2007[37] suggest that of the total C&D waste generated within Wiltshire and Dorset[38] in 2005:

- 42% was recycled (846,898 tonnes)
- 45% was landfilled (896,729 tonnes)
- 13% was spread on registered exempt sites (268,100 tonnes)

Figure 5.2: Wiltshire and Dorset sub-regional estimates of CD&E recycled by crushers and/or screens, used/disposed of at landfills and spread on paragraph 9A(1) and 19A(2) registered exempt sites in 2005 (%)



5.8. Despite the fact that these figures are from 2005 they do reflect the findings of the national report (Figure 5.1) which show an overall increase in recycling rates, reduction in the proportion of C&D waste sent to landfill and reduction in the amount of C&D waste spread on registered exempt sites.

[37] 'Survey of arisings and use of alternatives to primary aggregates in England, 2005: construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste' report (CLG, February 2007)
[38] 'Wiltshire and Dorset' was an agreed sub-region consistent with the British Geological Survey for the purposes of data collection and reporting. The report indicates that the combined CD&E waste generation for Wiltshire and Dorset was 2 million tonnes.

Capacity figures to support the adopted Waste Core Strategy

5.9. These figures represent the inert waste capacity position set out in the adopted Waste Core Strategy.

Operational sites (2006 position)

5.10. There are a limited number of operational sites in Wiltshire and Swindon for the management and disposal of inert waste. Table 5.2 below displays that there are seven sites in Wiltshire for the landfill of inert waste. There are three sites located in both north and west Wiltshire and one landfill site in south Wiltshire.

Table 5.2: Estimated remaining void space of operational landfill sites for inert waste in Wiltshire and Swindon (2006)

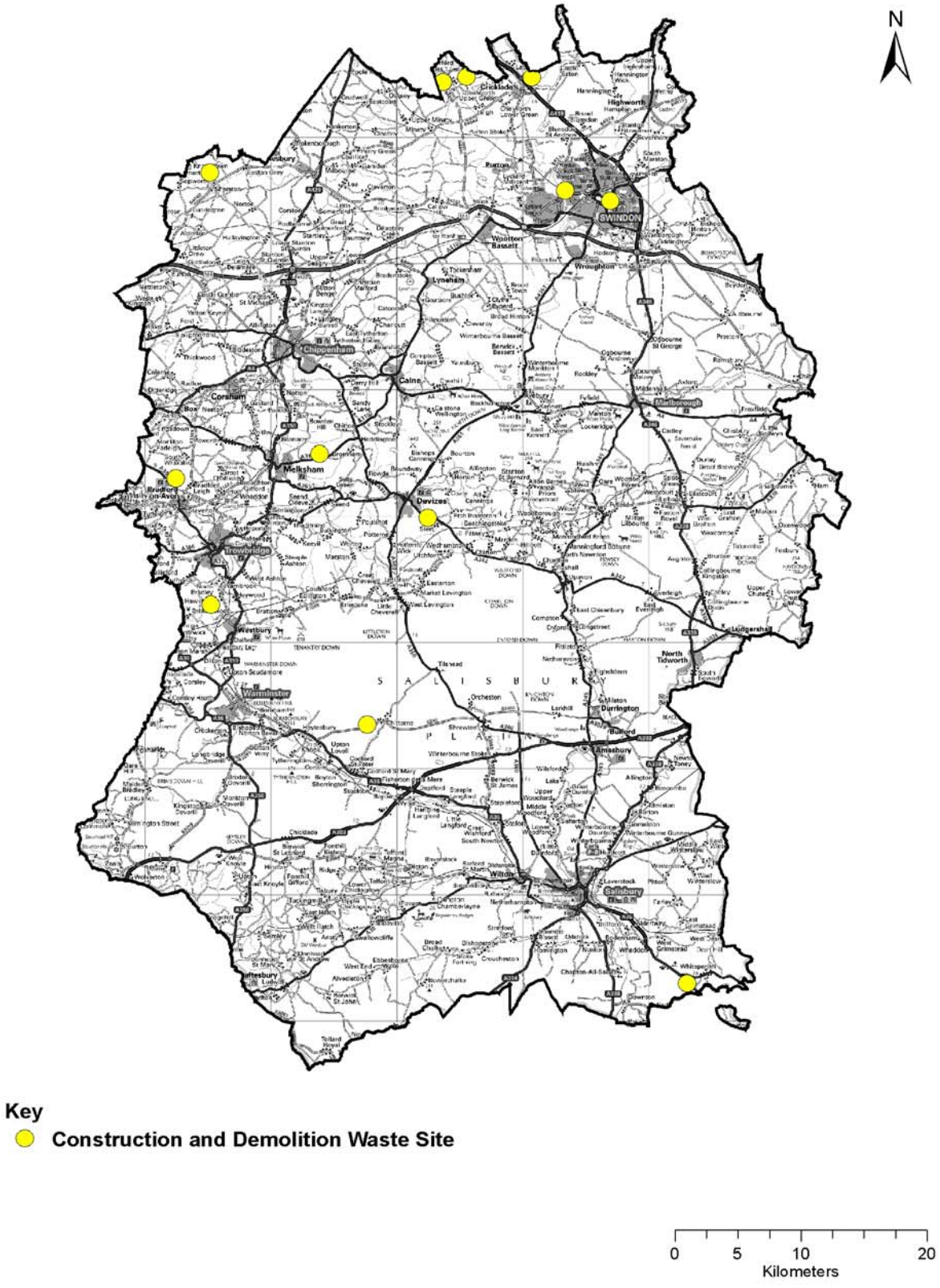
Process	West Wiltshire	South Wiltshire	East Wiltshire	North Wiltshire	Swindon	Total number of sites	Overall void space capacity (metres^3) (October 2006)
Landfill	3	1		3		**7**	**2,630,000**

5.11. There are two sites for both the recycling and transfer of inert waste within Wiltshire and Swindon as illustrated in Table 5.3. However there are also many temporary operations that involve inert recycling, where an operator may hire a crusher for a limited time, which does not require planning permission making capacity estimate very difficult. Figure 5.3 illustrates the locations of sites managing CD&E ('inert') waste.

Table 5.3: Estimated operational capacities of inert processing facilities in Wiltshire and Swindon (2006)

Process	West Wiltshire	South Wiltshire	East Wiltshire	North Wiltshire	Swindon	Total number of sites	Overall estimated capacity (tpa) October 2006
Recycling	1		1			**2**	**20500**
Transfer				1	1	**2**	**20000**

Figure 5.3: Location of sites managing CD&E waste across Wiltshire and Swindon in 2006



Estimated capacities for future waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon (2006 position)

5.12. The future requirements for the management and disposal of inert waste are set out by regional apportionments contained with the South West Regional Waste Strategy 2004. The apportionments are illustrated below in Table 5.4. The apportionments were not carried forward into the draft RSS so can only offer an indication of the likely future requirements.

Table 5.4: Indicative construction and demolition waste management requirements 2010 – 2020 (taken from the South West Regional Waste Strategy 2004)

Year	Total tonnage to be managed (tpa)	Tonnage to be treated (tpa)	(Tonnage to be transferred) (tpa)	Total to landfill (tpa)
2010	**320,000**	**20,000**	**110,000**	**190,000**
2013	**320,000**	**20,000**	**110,000**	**190,000**
2020	**320,000**	**20,000**	**110,000**	**190,000**

Additional waste capacity required during the plan period in Wiltshire and Swindon (2006 position)

5.13. The additional requirement over the plan period for the management and disposal of inert waste was calculated by comparing the 2006 operational sites with the regional apportionments to identify the capacity gap. Table 5.5 displays the additional landfill void space capacity (950,000m$^{3)}$ needed in 2006 as set out in the Waste Core Strategy (policy WCS3).

Table 5.5: Calculation of additional void space required for inert waste over the plan period

Total void space required during the plan period.	Capacity of existing sites (metres^3) October 2006	Void to be provided in Site Allocations DPD.
4,150,000	**3,200,000**	**950,000**

5.14. Table 5.6 below outlines the 2006 capacity needs for inert treatment and transfer facilities within Wiltshire and Swindon in 2006. The calculations indicate that there was sufficient capacity of inert treatment facilities in Wiltshire and Swindon for the plan period already permitted and therefore no additional sites were needed through the Waste Site Allocations DPD.

5.15. In comparison, the capacity assessment did identify a need for 90,000 tonnes of transfer capacity over the plan period (the equivalent of four new transfer facilities) and this was set out in policy WCS3 of the Waste Core Strategy.

Table 5.6: Calculation of additional capacity for inert treatment and transfer over the plan period

Waste management technique	Total capacity required in plan period (tpa) (worst case scenario)	Existing capacity of operational sites (tpa)	Shortfall capacity to be provided in Site Allocations DPD (tpa)	Estimated number of additional sites required
Treatment	20,000	20,500	0	0
Transfer	110,000	20,000	**90,000**	**4**

Capacity figures to support the Waste Site Allocations DPD

5.16. The 'Waste Capacity Gap' report published by the councils in October 2011 updates the capacity position in Table 5.5 and Table 5.6 by taking into account permitted waste management development since 2006.

New industrial and commercial waste capacity delivered through planning permissions (2006-2011)

5.17. Between January 2006 and January 2011, 11 planning applications for the management of inert waste were determined. Table 5.7 shows the types and geographic location of these facilities.

Table 5.7: Inert waste planning applications decided upon between January 2006 and January 2011 by type and area of Wiltshire and Swindon

Waste stream	Type of development	Area of Wiltshire				Swindon	Number of applications
		North	South	East	West		
Inert	Recycling/transfer	1		3	1		5
	Landfill	3	2	1			6
Total		**4**	**2**	**3**	**1**		**11**

5.18. Table 5.8 shows the total permitted capacity of the 11 applications.

Table 5.8: Total permitted capacity of inert waste planning applications

Waste stream	Type of facility	Capacity (tpa)	Capacity (tonnes)	Void space capacity (m^3)
Inert	Recycling/transfer	96,730		
	Landfill		988,000	988,000[39]

5.19. Full details of the individual planning applications are provided in the councils Waste Capacity Gap report.

[39] Void space capacity for inert waste calculated on conversion ratio of 1 tonne per m^3 (source Environment Agency).

Additional inert waste capacity required by the Waste Site Allocations DPD

5.20. A new capacity figure can be generated by subtracting the capacity delivered through new planning applications (Table 5.8) with those recorded in the Waste Core Strategy.

5.21. Table 5.9 shows the outcome of the calculations.

Table 5.9 Calculation for generating the revised inert waste capacity figures

Waste Stream	Type of capacity	(E) Capacity to be delivered (2006-2026)	(F) Capacity delivered 2006 – 2010	(C) – (B) Capacity to be delivered (2011-2026)
Inert	Void space	950,000 m^3	988,000	-33,000 m^3
	Recycling/Transfer	90,000 tpa	96,730	-6,730 tpa

5.22. Table 5.9 indicates that Wiltshire and Swindon have met the forecast capacity requirements for inert waste set out in the adopted Waste Core Strategy for the period 2006 to 2026. However, it is worth remembering that the estimates of capacity to be delivered are to be viewed as indicative forecasts. The waste industry is demand-led and will inevitably need to react to market forces. It is therefore necessary to continually review the position and provide a flexible and responsive framework of sites where necessary for waste management development in line with the requirements of the European Waste Framework Directive.

6. Hazardous waste

6.1. Hazardous waste is waste that contains hazardous properties which if mismanaged has the potential to cause greater harm to the environment and human health than non-hazardous. As a result, strict controls apply from the point of its production, to its movement, management, and recovery or disposal.

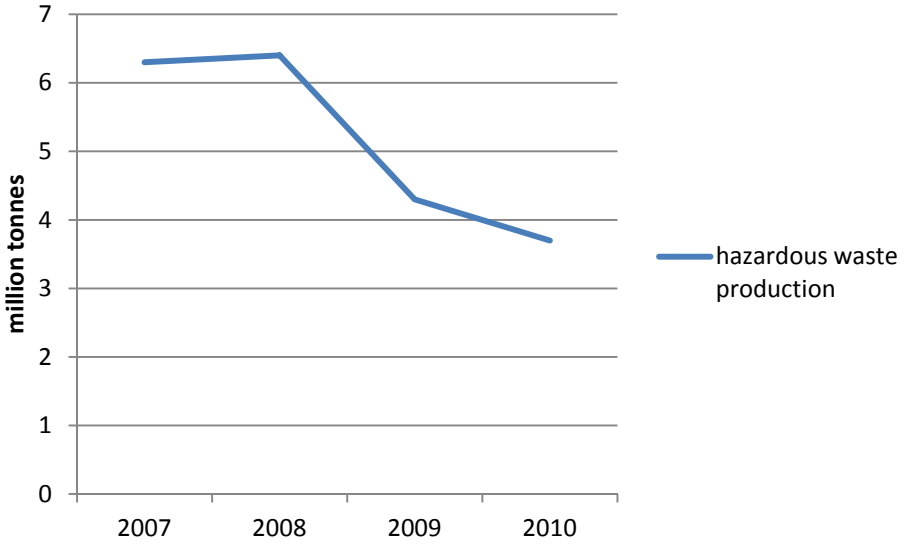
National data

6.2. The Environment Agency (EA) is responsible for monitoring registered hazardous waste movements. In 2010 England and Wales managed 3.7 million tonnes of hazardous waste generated from nearly 160,000 businesses and industry with:

- 14% landfilled
- 25% transferred before final disposal or recovery
- 21% treated
- 30% recycled, recovered or re-used
- 9% incinerated[40]

6.3. Since 2007, the hazardous waste managed in England and Wales has decreased by 41.3%. According to the EA the majority of the decrease is due to the reduction in liquid inputs to one treatment facility on Teesside over the last few years.

Figure 6.1: Trend in production of hazardous waste in England and Wales since 2007

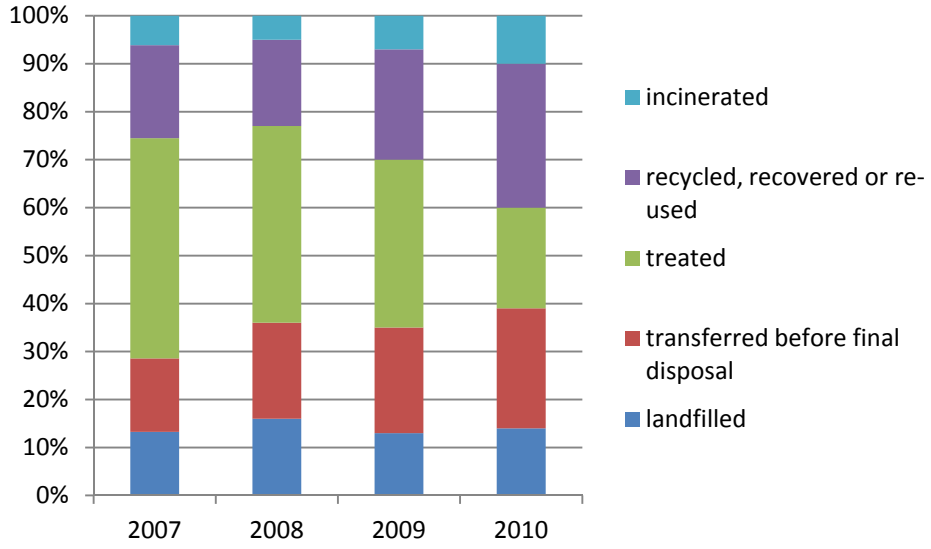


[40] Percentages do not sum up to 100% due to rounding

6.4. The way in which hazardous waste is managed has also changed. In 2010:

- Landfill decreased by 8%
- Treatment decreased by 48%
- Recycled/re-used increased by 11%

Figure 6.2: Hazardous waste management methods in England and Wales since 2007



6.5. Figure 6.2 confirms that hazardous waste management methods have been changing since 2007. The diagram shows that methods in the treatment of hazardous waste are declining but that the quantities going to landfill are staying at a fairly constant level (despite a decrease of 8% in 2010). In comparison, rates of incineration, transferring and recycling/re-using hazardous are on the increase.

Local data

Hazardous waste arisings

6.6. Hazardous waste arisings for Wiltshire and Swindon between 2003 and 2010[41] are summarised below in Table 6.1.

6.7. A total of 37,070 tonnes of hazardous waste were produced in 2010, this represented a 46.3% reduction from the previous year when 69,061 tonnes were produced, although it should be noted that the amount of hazardous waste produced in 2009 was inconsistency higher than previous years. The average production of hazardous waste in Wiltshire and Swindon between 2003 and 2010 has been approximately 50,000 tonnes.

[41] 2005 was a transition year with data from old and new hazardous waste systems. There were comparability problems and some data was missing so returns for 2005 have not been included in our trend analysis.

Table 6.1: Wiltshire and Swindon hazardous waste arisings by type since 2003 (excluding 2005) (tonnes) (Environment Agency)

EWC Code	Wiltshire and Swindon hazardous waste arisings by type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Mining and Minerals	2	0	-	2	15	0	0	0
2	Agricultural and Food Production	22	37	-	0	1	0	3	1
3	Wood and Paper Production	1	6	-	21	4	5	4	3
4	Leather and Textile Production	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
5	Petrol, Gas and Coal Refining/Treatment	29	1	-	3	0	24	89	0
6	Inorganic Chemical Processes	980	1,323	-	835	604	673	372	328
7	Organic Chemical Processes	1,190	1,258	-	2,450	2,498	1,746	1,153	817
8	MFSU Paints, Varnish, Adhesive and Inks	942	1,040	-	1,200	1,029	1,031	1,076	1,186
9	Photographic Industry	406	258	-	184	151	127	103	88
10	Thermal Process Waste (inorganic)	14	19	-	100	120	155	28,391	21
11	Metal Treatment and Coating Processes	842	509	-	1,348	1,057	1,125	627	607
12	Shaping/Treatment of Metals and Plastics	3,448	2,251	-	1,938	1,978	1,486	1,189	892
13	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	8,192	10,475	-	10,431	11,058	11,606	9,037	8,870
14	Solvents	192	283	-	96	85	112	80	118
15	Packaging, Cloths, Filter Materials	259	405	-	1,158	1,533	1,574	888	800
16	Not Otherwise Specified	2,588	2,071	-	3,196	5,164	7,640	6,662	6,587
17	C&D Waste and Asbestos	9,560	23,233	-	4,433	7,989	10,703	14,225	11,208
18	Healthcare	64	185	-	1,629	1,306	2,184	1,798	1,646
19	Waste/Water Treatment and Water Industry	281	511	-	257	394	1,070	656	758
20	Municipal and Similar Commercial Wastes	993	356	-	3,392	4,481	4,929	2,705	3,141
99	Unclassified	740	943	-	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**30,745**	**45,165**	**-**	**32,673**	**39,464**	**46,189**	**69,061**	**37,070**

6.8. The figures in Table 6.1 indicate that generally, hazardous 'C&D waste and asbestos' and 'oil and oil/water mixtures' form the highest amount of hazardous waste arisings. The only year where these are not the highest producers is 2009. The production figure for 2009 is inconsistently higher than previous years due to an extraordinarily large amount of 'thermal process waste (inorganic)'.

6.9. Table 6.2 sets out the total hazardous waste deposits in Wiltshire and Swindon since 2003. This takes account of all imports and exports of hazardous waste. The table shows that the majority of waste deposits consist of contaminated 'C&D waste and asbestos' with an average 50,973 tonnes being deposited in the plan area over the eight year period. Bearing in mind that Wiltshire and Swindon have only produced an average of 10,168 tonnes of 'C&D waste and asbestos' over the same eight year period (see Table 6.1 for production amounts) this indicates substantial importation of hazardous waste into the plan area.

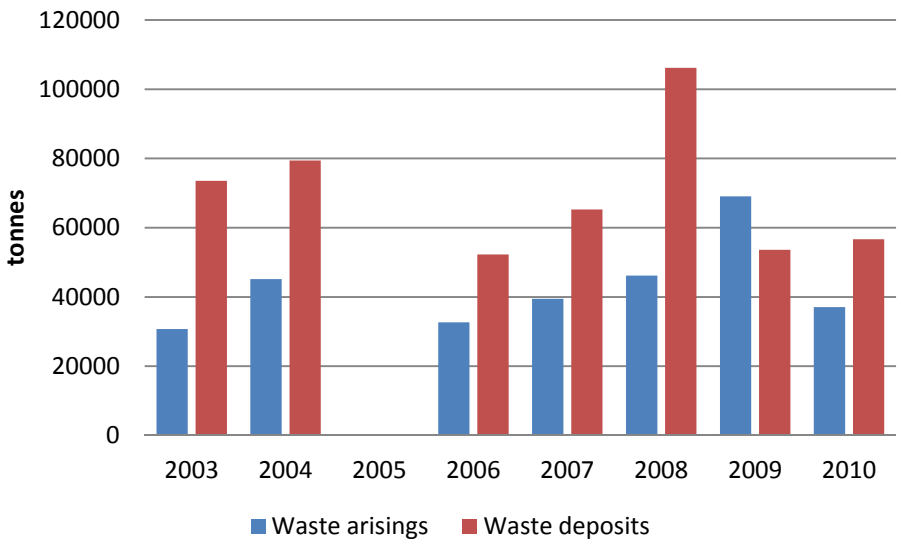
Table 6.2: Wiltshire and Swindon hazardous waste deposits by type since 2003 (excluding 2005) (tonnes) (Environment Agency)

EWC Code	Hazardous waste managed by type (total deposits)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	Mining and Minerals	661	23	-	0	121	0	0	0
2	Agricultural and Food Production	38	38	-	0	1	5	0	0
3	Wood and Paper Production	485	210	-	1	4	0	1	0
4	Leather and Textile Production	6	0	-	0	1	0	0	0
5	Petrol, Gas and Coal Refining/Treatment	76	98	-	15	79	341	71	0
6	Inorganic Chemical Processes	630	428	-	508	312	386	596	151
7	Organic Chemical Processes	2,183	2,134	-	2,630	2,669	1,801	1,629	1,454
8	MFSU Paints, Varnish, Adhesive and Inks	1,825	2,355	-	908	819	987	932	853
9	Photographic Industry	59	21	-	3	7	5	8	3
10	Thermal Process Waste (inorganic)	117	1,254	-	57	78	91	58	287
11	Metal Treatment and Coating Processes	70	62	-	772	983	786	644	1,519
12	Shaping/Treatment of Metals and Plastics	1,244	577	-	238	590	904	357	408
13	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	2,793	2,196	-	673	1,008	1,186	1,167	667
14	Solvents	455	595	-	327	529	677	706	1,532

EWC Code	Hazardous waste managed by type (total deposits)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
15	Packaging, Cloths, Filter Materials	437	1,141	-	2,753	4,011	3,766	2,828	2,119
16	Not Otherwise Specified	978	524	-	3,015	5,202	6,857	5,260	6,180
17	C&D Waste and Asbestos	58,659	64,418	-	35,534	46,594	75,673	37,008	38,927
18	Healthcare	63	147	-	1,694	125	1,271	481	256
19	Waste/Water Treatment and Water Industry	2,720	3,074	-	682	309	10,011	685	1,527
20	Municipal and Similar Commercial Wastes	66	141	-	2,483	1,837	1,414	1,191	770
99	Unclassified	4	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**73,572**	**79,436**	-	**52,295**	**65,279**	**106,159**	**53,623**	**56,656**

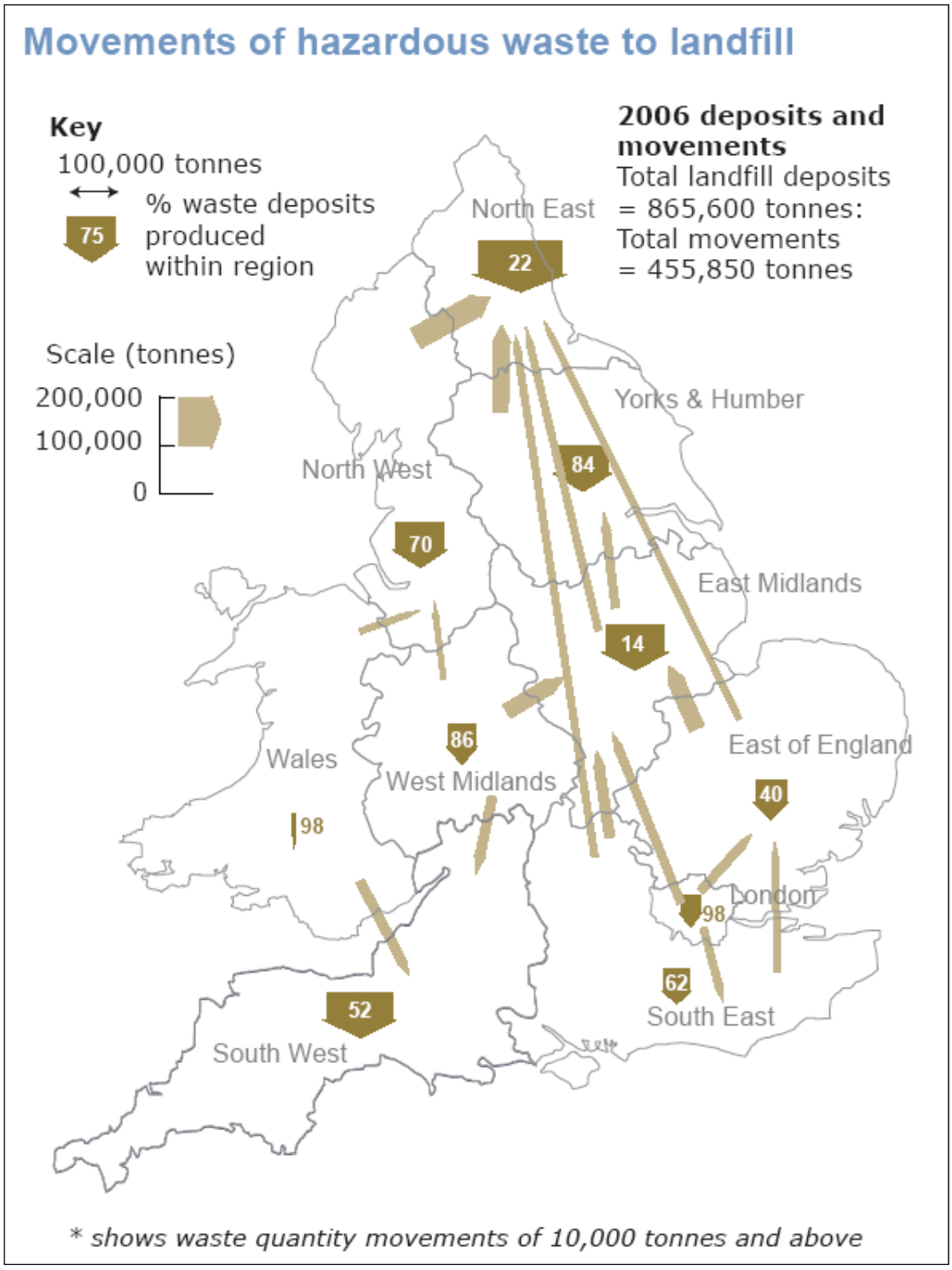
6.10. Figure 6.3 illustrates the total amount of hazardous waste generated and deposited within Wiltshire and Swindon since 2003. The diagram shows that with the exception of 2009 the amount of waste deposited within the plan area exceeds the amount of waste produced.

Figure 6.3: Wiltshire and Swindon hazardous waste arisings and deposits since 2003 (excluding 2005) (tonnes) (Environment Agency)



6.11. In recognition of this, Figure 6.4 illustrates the movements of hazardous waste between regions on a national scale and shows that substantial hazardous waste is imported from the West Midlands and Wales into the South West for management.

Figure 6.4: Hazardous waste movements between regions in 2006 (Environment Agency, 2007)



Management of hazardous waste

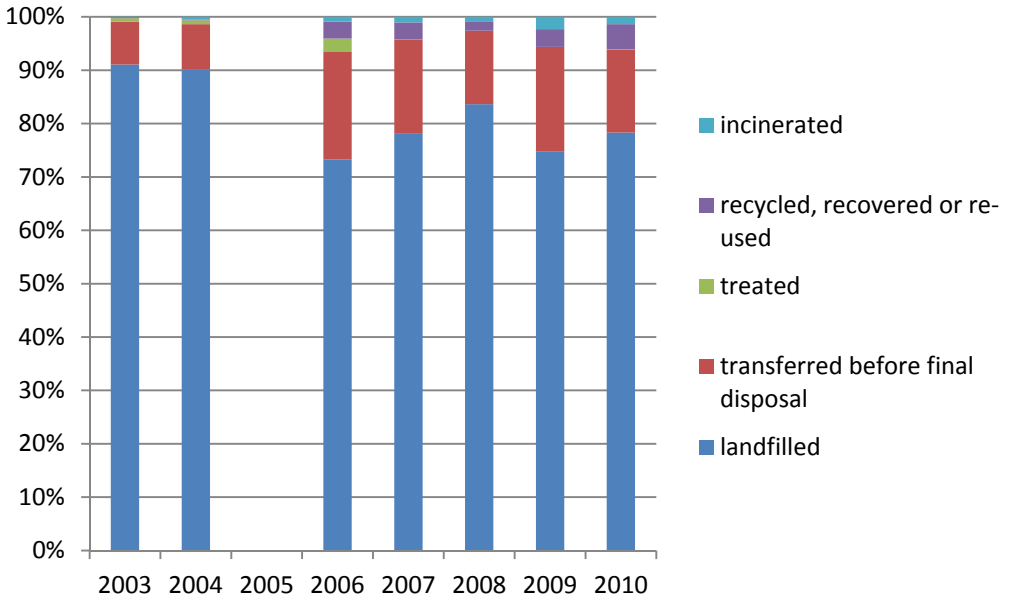
6.12. Table 6.3 presents the findings of data gathered by the Environment Agency on hazardous waste management methods in Wiltshire and Swindon since 2003. The table shows that over the eight year period the vast majority of hazardous waste has been landfilled. Despite this reliance on landfill, the quantities of hazardous waste going to landfill has reduced over the last few years and this has been supported by an increase in recycling and transfer methods. In addition, there has also been a significant rise in the level of incineration of hazardous waste since 2003.

Table 6.3: Hazardous waste managed by waste management type in Wiltshire and Swindon since 2003 (excluding 2005) (tonnes) (Environment Agency)

Waste Management Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Incineration with energy recovery	0	0		39	129	704	929	522
Incineration without energy recovery	57	400		437	557	306	303	257
Landfill	67,008	71,567		38,300	50,962	88,762	40,071	44,366
Long term storage	0	34		0	0	0	0	0
Recycling / reuse	141	127		1,657	2,089	1,751	1,792	2,693
Transfer	5,906	6,751		10,539	11,492	14,608	10,527	8,787
Treatment	460	557		1,316	29	0	0	32
Total	**73,572**	**79,436**		**52,295**	**65,258**	**106,131**	**53,623**	**56,656**

6.13. Figure 6.5 shows the percentage of hazardous waste management by waste management type.

Figure 6.5: Percentage of hazardous waste managed by waste management type in Wiltshire and Swindon since 2003 (excluding 2005) (tonnes) (Environment Agency)



6.14. In particular, the graph shows that:

- Levels of hazardous waste recycled, recovered or re-used are 18 times greater in 2010 than they were in 2003
- levels of incineration are 20 times greater in 2009 than they were in 2003 (although the figure dropped slightly in 2010)
- Landfill deposits of hazardous waste have decreased by a third from 2003 to 2010

Capacity figures to support the adopted Waste Core Strategy

6.15. These figures represent the hazardous waste capacity position set out in the adopted Waste Core Strategy.

Operational sites (2006 position)

6.16. There are two sites in north Wiltshire permitted for the disposal of hazardous waste offering a combined total of 512,000 cubic metres of void space capacity (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Estimated remaining void Space of operational landfill sites for hazardous waste in Wiltshire and Swindon (2006)

Process	West Wiltshire	South Wiltshire	East Wiltshire	North Wiltshire	Swindon	Total number of sites	Overall void space capacity (metres^3) (October 2006)
Landfill				2		**2**	**512,000**

Estimated capacities for future waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon (2006 position)

6.17. There are no sub regional apportionments set for wastes classed as hazardous but there are specific waste management and land-use planning issues centred on the ongoing provision of capacity to manage and dispose of such wastes. The draft RSS contains a policy (W3 – see Figure 2.4) for the future requirements for the management of hazardous wastes in the south west region which the WPAs must have due regard to during the preparation of their strategy and policies for the management of hazardous waste.

6.18. Significant quantities of hazardous waste managed in Wiltshire and Swindon are sourced from construction and demolition projects associated with economic and social growth. Wiltshire and Swindon are both areas forecast to experience additional population, employment and housing growth during the period to 2016 and beyond to 2026. It is probable that the associated development requirements will generate additional construction and demolition wastes, which will potentially result in an increase in hazardous waste generated in the plan area.

6.19. The draft RSS states that it is not considered appropriate for each waste planning authority to identify specific sites for the management and treatment of hazardous waste in the same way that WPAs are expected to identify sites for other waste facilities. Instead, it advises that approximately 40,000 tonnes of stabilised hazardous wastes will need to be landfilled across the south west region every year and provision will need to be made for the disposal of up to 80,000 tonnes of general hazardous wastes in the south west each year.

6.20. Where hazardous wastes can be re-used, recycled or otherwise recovered and new capacity is required, it is recognised that facilities in Wiltshire and Swindon may need to play a role in contributing to an adequate network of facilities to accommodate management of these wastes. For example, HRCs could be used for the proposed take back of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) hazardous waste such as televisions and personal computer monitors. Any such new capacity will need to be in accordance with the strategy and polices of the Waste LDDs.

Additional waste capacity required during the plan period in Wiltshire and Swindon (2006 position)

6.21. The draft RSS advises that the region is broadly self sufficient in hazardous waste treatment capacity and has facilities for the transfer, treatment and recycling of these wastes. As a result, no specific capacity requirements were set out in the Waste Core Strategy.

Capacity figures to support the Waste Site Allocations DPD

New hazardous waste capacity delivered through planning permissions (2006-2011)

6.22. Between January 2006 and January 2011, 1 planning application for the management of hazardous waste was determined. This application was for a change of use of existing permitted extraction and landfilling at an existing waste site in north Wiltshire (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Hazardous waste planning applications decided upon between January 2006 and January 2011 by type and area of Wiltshire and Swindon

Waste stream	Type of development	Area of Wiltshire				Swindon	Number of applications
		North	South	East	West		
Hazardous	Landfill	1					1
Total		**1**					**1**

6.23. Table 6.6 shows the total permitted capacity of the application.

Table 6.6: Total permitted capacity of hazardous waste planning application

Waste stream	Type of facility	Capacity (tpa)	Capacity (tonnes)	Void space capacity (m^3)
Hazardous	Landfill		1,939,051	1,292,700[42]

Additional inert waste capacity required by the Waste Site Allocations DPD

6.24. Bearing in mind that there are no sub regional apportionments set for wastes classed as hazardous and that an application for 18 years disposal of hazardous waste was permitted at an existing landfill site in 2006 there is no requirement for the Waste Site Allocations DPD to plan for hazardous waste.

[42] Void space capacity for inert waste calculated on conversion ratio of 1.5 tonnes per m^3 (source Environment Agency).

7. Agricultural waste

7.1. Agricultural waste is any substance or object from premises used for agriculture or horticulture, which the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard. It is waste specifically generated by agricultural activities.

7.2. For example, waste which came from a farm shop or a vegetable packing plant would not be agricultural waste. Some examples of agricultural waste are:

- Empty pesticide containers
- Old silage wrap
- Out of date medicines and wormers
- Used tyres
- Surplus milk.

7.3. Since 2006, agricultural waste has been subject to the same controls that have applied to other sectors for many years. On 15 May 2006, uncontrolled burning or tipping of waste on farms became illegal.

Regional data

7.4. There is limited waste data available for agricultural waste. Table 7.1 below shows data from the Environment Agency for agricultural waste arisings in the South West during 2003. The majority of the waste arisings consist of farm yard manure and slurry. There are also large quantities of waste straw and silage effluent.

Table 7.1: Data from the Environment Agency for agricultural waste arisings in the south west during 2003

Waste / By-Product	Tonnes in the South West (2003)
Compostable & Digestable	
Farm yard manure	6,734,361
Slurry	5,400,651
Vegetable	50,908
Sub total	**12,185,920**
Combustible	
Straw (unbaled)	208,233
Silage wrap (plastic)	6,557
Bale twine and net (plastic)	2,007
Fertiliser & seed bags (plastic)	2,292
Animal feed bags (plastic)	3,003
Animal feed bags (paper & card)	1,839
Horticulture (plastic)	300
Tree guards (plastic)	1,932
Paper seed bags (paper & card)	222
Oil	3,900
Sub total	**230,284**
Difficult & Chemical	
Silage effluent	318,031

Agrochemical (plastic)	297
Agrochemical (paper and card)	198
Animal health (plastics)	168
Animal health (paper and card)	56
Animal health glass	168
Animal health rubber/metal	2
Pesticide washings	13,800
Sheep dip - organic phosphates	7,183
Sheep dip - synthetic pyrethroids	2,897
Sub total	**342,801**
Other	
Milk	4,867
Sub total	**4,867**
Grand total	**12,763,872**

The need for new facilities

7.5. As more detailed information is made available the councils will seek to identify a clearer role that the Waste DPDs can play in assisting the management of agricultural wastes. However, one clear implication of the recent regulatory changes will be the need for new and additional facilities for the management of agricultural wastes particularly on-farm solutions such as anaerobic digestion and in-vessel composting.

7.6. Such developments are likely to vary greatly in size as this new aspect of the waste industry establishes itself. However, as with the management of any other waste stream, the potential for impacts upon local communities and the surrounding environment will be a key issue and the councils will require any such developments to be suitably located and demonstrated as being in accordance with the strategy and the policies of the Waste DPDs.

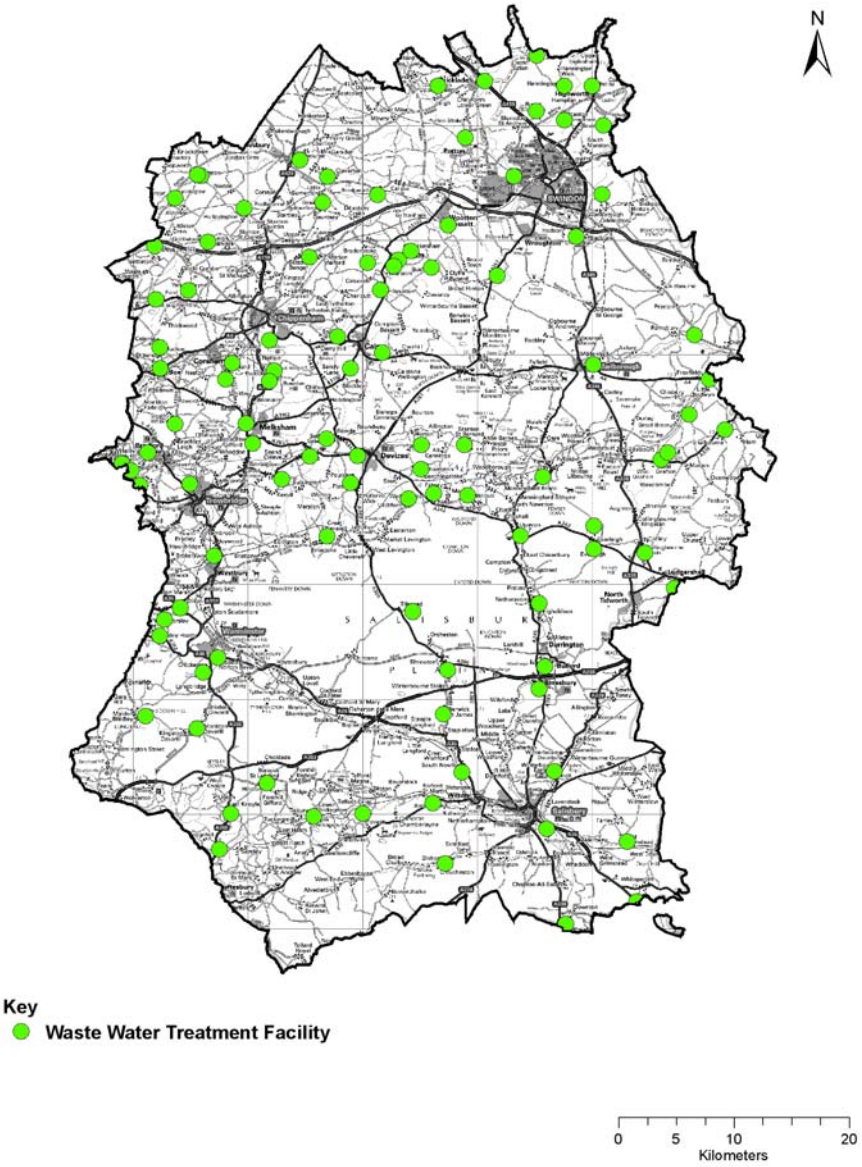
8. Waste water treatment

8.1. Waste water, commonly referred to as sewage, is generally a mixture of domestic waste water from baths, sinks, washing machines and toilets, waste water from industry and rainwater run-off from roads and other surfaced areas.

Local data

8.2. There are currently 106 operational waste water treatment facilities in the Plan area. These are well spread across Wiltshire and Swindon and are illustrated in the following Figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1 Operational waste water treatment facilities in Wiltshire and Swindon (2006)



The need for new facilities

8.3. The substantial forecast increase in population growth and housing set out in the draft RSS will lead to an increased demand for waste-water treatment. However, at this stage there is limited data available for forecasting where and how many facilities will be required. A water cycle study conducted by Swindon Borough Council and the Environment Agency has indicated that a new waste water treatment plant will be required in the Swindon area in order to meet growth projections; this will be addressed through the MWDF and the Swindon Borough Core Strategy. The Councils will work closely with water companies in order to provide sufficient facilities when they are required over the plan area.

9. Imports and exports of waste

Wiltshire and Swindon waste imports

9.1. Wiltshire and Swindon receive waste from all waste streams that have arisen from other counties and regions. Table 9.1 outlines all waste imported into the plan area and shows where the waste has arisen, the waste stream and the tonnage imported. The data is from the Environment Agency[43] and represents all imports during 2009.

9.2. Wiltshire and Swindon receive a large amount of imported waste. Figures supplied by the Environment Agency show that between 552,200 - 611,600[44] tonnes of waste was *imported* into the plan area in 2009. Originating from the South East, Bristol and Somerset, the majority of this waste would have been imported via the M4 and the A303. Household and I&C waste accounted for the most waste imported. Wiltshire and Swindon also receive large amounts of hazardous waste imports of 32,595 - 42,963[45] tonnes during 2009. This is considerably more than is produced by Wiltshire and Swindon.

Table 9.1: Outlining all waste imported into the plan area in 2009 and shows where the waste has arisen, the waste stream and the tonnage imported

Origin region	Hazardous (tonnes)	HHold/Ind/Com (tonnes)	Inert/C&D (tonnes)	Grand total (tonnes)
Bath, Bristol and South Gloucestershire	7,088	151,055	30,442	**188,585**
Bedfordshire	9	6	-	**15**
Berkshire	1,184	13,644	7,919	**22,747**
Buckinghamshire	111	61	55	**227**
Cambridgeshire	5	5	15	**25**
Central London	35	104	13	**152**
Cheshire	-	4	-	**4**
Cornwall	296	6	-	**302**
Derbyshire	>1	-	-	**>1**
Devon	320	2,650	211	**3,181**
Dorset	1,636	2,814	2,188	**6,638**
Durham	-	>1	-	**>1**
East London	-	-	1	**1**
East Sussex	144	2	1	**147**
Essex	181	1,755	3	**1,939**
Gloucestershire	2,376	34,279	14,187	**50,842**

[43] The Waste Data Interrogator 2009 is a comprehensive database of information about the types and quantities of waste taken for transfer, treatment or disposal to sites permitted by the Environment Agency in England and Wales

[44] This range takes into account 59,500 tonnes of waste for which the origin was unknown – classified as 'not codable' by the Environment Agency (and so may or may not have originated in the plan area)

[45] This range takes into account 10,368 tonnes of hazardous waste for which the origin was unknown – classified as 'not codable' by the Environment Agency (and so may or may not have originated in the plan area)

Origin region	Hazardous (tonnes)	HHold/Ind/Com (tonnes)	Inert/C&D (tonnes)	Grand total (tonnes)
Greater London	68	1,418	-	**1,486**
Greater Manchester	-	-	1	**1**
Hampshire	5,517	79,455	50,663	**135,635**
Herefordshire	534	1,467	25	**2,026**
Hertfordshire	43	213	-	**256**
Isle of Wight	154	>1	52	**206**
Kent	169	4,794	13	**4,976**
Lancashire	-	68	-	**68**
Leicestershire	>1	412	>1	**412**
Merseyside	-	1,065	-	**1,065**
Norfolk	2	7	-	**9**
North London	23	-	-	**23**
North Wales	185	216	-	**401**
North Yorkshire	-	20	1	**21**
Northamptonshire	1	4,970	-	**4,971**
Northumberland	-	1	-	**1**
Nottinghamshire	-	32	8	**40**
Oxfordshire	1,084	3,257	1,546	**5,887**
Scotland	1	186	2	**189**
Shropshire	4	23	-	**27**
Somerset	1,036	14,176	2,721	**17,933**
South East	-	115	-	**115**
South East London	1	-	-	**1**
South East Wales	694	74,372	35	**75,101**
South London	34	1	255	**290**
South West	512	3,357	6	**3,875**
South West Wales	364	>1	55	**419**
Staffordshire	202	25	-	**227**
Suffolk	1	228	-	**229**
Surrey	3,059	286	989	**4,334**
Tyne & Wear	-	4	-	**4**
Unspecified London Borough	1,076	35	2,859	**3,970**
Wales	2,048	3,347	27	**5,422**
Warwickshire	1	1,177	-	**1,778**
West London	142	821	-	**963**
West Midlands	12	-	-	**12**
West Midlands Met Districts	1,926	500	6	**2,432**
West Sussex	293	1	621	**915**
Western Riverside	17	-	-	**17**
Worcestershire	9	2	190	**201**
Yorks & Humber	-	2,007	-	**2,007**
Not codable*	10,368	22,039	27,063	**59,470**
Grand Total	**42,963**	**426,483**	**142,175**	**611,600**

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Source: Environment Agency – Waste Data Interrogator 2009

Landfill Imports

9.3. Wiltshire and Swindon have many operational landfill sites. Many counties and regions have limited landfill disposal capacities due to factors such as geology. This means that Wiltshire and Swindon need to accommodate imported waste requiring disposal via landfill from other counties. Table 9.2 shows the origin of the waste, the waste stream and the tonnage landfilled in Wiltshire and Swindon. The highest tonnages imported for landfill originate from Bath, Bristol and South Gloucestershire, Hampshire, and South East Wales. In 2009, a total of between 450,515 and 452,156[46] tonnes of waste was imported into the plan area for landfilling. The majority of the waste imported for landfill is household and I&C waste at over 350,000 tonnes (2009).

Table 9.2: Illustrates the origin of the waste imported, the waste stream and the tonnage landfilled in Wiltshire and Swindon

Origin region	Hazardous (tonnes)	HHold/Ind/Com (tonnes)	Inert/C&D (tonnes)	Grand total (tonnes)
Bath, Bristol and South Gloucestershire	6,976	145,937	29,606	**182,519**
Bedforshire	9	5	-	**13**
Berkshire	1,054	6,130	6,207	**13,391**
Buckinghamshire	86	-	39	**125**
Cambridgeshire	3	-	15	**18**
Central London	8	-	13	**22**
Cornwall	250	2	-	**251**
Devon	298	-	209	**507**
Dorset	1,280	2,062	1,124	**4,465**
East Sussex	54	-	-	**55**
Essex	25	14	1	**39**
Gloucestershire	1,592	30,850	12,817	**45,259**
Greater London	8	1,418	-	**1,425**
Hampshire	5,316	77,846	14,299	**97,461**
Herefordshire	492	-	-	**492**
Hertfordshire	13	-	-	**13**
Isle of Wight	154	-	15	**169**
Kent	65	<1	13	**79**
North Wales	179	215	-	**394**
North Yorkshire	-	20	-	**20**
Nottinghamshire	-	12	-	**12**
Oxfordshire	1000	37	257	**1,294**
Scotland	-	11	-	**11**
Somerset	1,011	7,909	2,074	**10,994**
SE Wales	667	74,361	35	**75,063**
South London	21	-	-	**21**
SW Wales	363	-	52	**415**
Staffordshire	202	-	-	**202**
Surrey	2,953	206	839	**3,998**

[46] This range takes into account 1,641 tonnes of waste for which the origin was unknown – classified as 'not codable' by the Environment Agency (and so may or may not have originated in the plan area)

Origin region	Hazardous (tonnes)	HHold/Ind/Com (tonnes)	Inert/C&D (tonnes)	Grand total (tonnes)
Unspecified London Borough	1,076	35	2,859	**3,970**
Wales	1,815	2,510	27	**4,352**
West London	142	-	-	**142**
West Midlands	12	-	-	**12**
West Midlands Met Districts	1,926	496	-	**2.422**
West Sussex	251	-	620	**871**
Western Riverside Waste Authority	17	-	-	**17**
Not codable*	594	77	969	**1,641**
Grand Total	**29,909**	**350,157**	**72,090**	**452,156**

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Source: Environment Agency – Waste Data Interrogator 2009.

Transfer

9.4. Table 9.3 outlines the amount of waste imported that is then handled at transfer stations in Wiltshire and Swindon. The final location of this waste is uncertain as some may pass through the plan area en-route to another destination or may be disposed of in Wiltshire and Swindon. The highest amount of waste handled by transfer facilities is from inert/C&D waste. A high proportion of this inert/C&D waste came from the neighbouring sub-region of Hampshire.

Table 9.3: Waste imported into Wiltshire and Swindon for handling at transfer stations, 2009

Origin region	Hazardous (tonnes)	HHold/Ind/Com (tonnes)	Inert/C&D (tonnes)	Grand total (tonnes)
Bath, Bristol and South Gloucestershire	57	-	566	**623**
Berkshire	82	1	1,271	**1,354**
Buckinghamshire	-	-	16	**16**
Devon	-	-	3	**3**
Dorset	246	66	1,065	**1,377**
East London	-	-	1	**1**
East Sussex	-	1	-	**1**
Essex	149	-	3	**152**
Gloucestershire	753	39	68	**859**
Greater Manchester	-	-	1	**1**
Hampshire	84	1,366	36,035	**37,485**
Herefordshire	-	-	13	**13**
Isle of Wight	-	-	37	**37**
Leicestershire	-	-	<1	**<1**
Merseyside	-	1,065	-	**1,065**
North Yorkshire	-	-	1	**1**
Nottinghamshire	-	-	8	**8**
Oxfordshire	-	-	146	**146**
Scotland	-	4	2	**6**

Origin region	Hazardous (tonnes)	HHold/Ind/Com (tonnes)	Inert/C&D (tonnes)	Grand total (tonnes)
Somerset	-	-	647	**647**
South London	-	-	255	**255**
South West	-	-	6	**6**
SW Wales	-	-	3	**3**
Surrey	-	-	150	**150**
Wales	215	85	-	**300**
West Midlands Met Districts	-	-	6	**6**
West Sussex	-	-	1	**1**
Worcestershire	-	-	76	**76**
Not codable*	54	16,630	25,942	**42,625**
Grand Total	**1,639**	**19,258**	**66,322**	**87,220**

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Source: Environment Agency – Waste Data Interrogator 2009

Treatment

9.5. Table 9.4 shows that in 2009, a total of 52,420 - 53,047[47] tonnes of waste were imported into the plan area for treatment. The waste consisted predominantly of household/I&C waste.

Table 9.4: Waste imported into Wiltshire and Swindon for treatment, 2009

Origin region	Hazardous (tonnes)	HHold/Ind/Com (tonnes)	Inert/C&D (tonnes)	Grand total (tonnes)
Bath, Bristol and South Gloucestershire	9	5,118	269	**5,396**
Bedfordshire	1	1	-	**2**
Berkshire	16	7,512	440	**7,968**
Buckinghamshire	13	61	-	**74**
Cambridgeshire	2	5	-	**7**
Central London	26	104	-	**130**
Cheshire	-	4	-	**4**
Cornwall	3	4	-	**7**
Derbyshire	<1	-	-	**<1**
Devon	4	2,650	-	**2,654**
Dorset	77	686	-	**763**
Durham	-	<1	-	**<1**
East Sussex	<1	1	-	**1**
Essex	3	1,741	-	**1,744**
Gloucestershire	30	3,390	1,302	**4,722**
Greater London	-	<1	-	**<1**
Hampshire	91	242	329	**661**
Herefordshire	<1	1,467	12	**1,479**
Hertfordshire	30	213	-	**243**
Isle of Wight	<1	<1	-	**<1**

[47] This range takes into account 627 tonnes of waste for which the origin was unknown – classified as 'not codable' by the Environment Agency (and so may or may not have originated in the plan area)

Origin region	Hazardous (tonnes)	HHold/Ind/Com (tonnes)	Inert/C&D (tonnes)	Grand total (tonnes)
Kent	12	4,793	-	**4,806**
Lancashire	-	68	-	**68**
Leicestershire	<1	412	-	**413**
Norfolk	2	7	-	**8**
North Wales	-	<1	-	**<1**
Northamptonshire	1	4,970	-	**4,970**
Northumberland	-	1	-	**1**
Nottinghamshire	-	20	-	**20**
Oxfordshire	85	3,220	1,143	**4,447**
Scotland	1	171	-	**172**
Shropshire	-	23	-	**23**
Somerset	1	6,266	-	**6,267**
South East	-	115	-	**115**
South East Wales	1	11	-	**12**
South London	<1	1	-	**1**
South West Wales	<1	<1	-	**1**
Staffordshire	-	25	-	**25**
Suffolk	1	228	-	**228**
Surrey	23	79	-	**103**
Tyne & Wear	-	4	-	**4**
Wales	-	752	-	**752**
Warwickshire	<1	1,177	-	**1,177**
West London	-	821	-	**821**
West Midlands Met Districts	-	4	-	**4**
West Sussex	<1	1	-	**2**
Worcestershire	-	2		**116**
Yorks & Humber	-	2,007	-	**2,007**
Not codable*	26	449	152	**627**
Grand Total	**457**	**48,827**	**3,763**	**53,047**

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Source: Environment Agency – Waste Data Interrogator 2009

Metal Recycling Sites (MRS)

9.6. Table 9.5 displays the amount of waste imported into Wiltshire and Swindon by sub-region that is then managed by Metal Recycling Sites (MRS). The majority of the waste imported is from unknown sources. The majority of this waste is of a hazardous nature.

Table 9.5: Waste imported into Wiltshire and Swindon for handling at Metal Recycling Sites, 2009

Origin region	Hazardous (tonnes)	HHold/Ind/Com (tonnes)	Grand total (tonnes)
Bath, Bristol and South Gloucestershire	46	-	**46**
Berkshire	33	-	**33**
Buckinghamshire	12	-	**12**
Cornwall	43	-	**43**
Devon	18	-	**18**
Dorset	33	-	**33**
East Sussex	90	-	**90**
Essex	5	-	**5**
Gloucestershire	2	-	**2**
Greater London	60	-	**60**
Hampshire	27	-	**27**
Herefordshire	42	-	**42**
Hertfordshire	<1	-	**<1**
Kent	91	-	**91**
North London	23	-	**23**
North Wales	6	-	**6**
Shropshire	4	-	**4**
Somerset	24	-	**24**
South East London	1	-	**1**
South London	13	-	**13**
South West	512	3,357	**3,869**
South West Wales	1	-	**1**
Surrey	83	-	**83**
Wales	18	-	**18**
Warwickshire	1	-	**1**
West Sussex	42	-	**42**
Worcestershire	9	-	**9**
Not codable*	9,695	4,883	**14,578**
Grand Total	**10,958**	**8,240**	**19,198**

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Source: Environment Agency – Waste Data Interrogator 2009.

Wiltshire and Swindon waste exports

9.7. Wiltshire and Swindon is also responsible for the exportation of waste. Table 9.6 represents all waste exported during 2009 totalled between 49,184 and 100,460[48] tonnes. The majority of this waste consisted of Household/I&C waste along with smaller quantities of inert/C&D and hazardous waste. It is noted that Wiltshire and Swindon's exports are considerably less than the imports that Wiltshire and Swindon receives.

Table 9.6: Waste exported out of Wiltshire and Swindon, 2009

Export destination	Hazardous (tonnes)	HHold/Ind/Com (tonnes)	Inert/C&D (tonnes)	Grand total (tonnes)
Bath, Bristol and South Gloucestershire	35	1,860	4,390	**6,285**
Berkshire	158	2,136	2	**2,296**
Buckinghamshire	-	8	-	**8**
Cumbria	321	-	-	**321**
Derbyshire	-	-	180	**180**
Devon	-	1,742	-	**1,742**
Dorset	2,504	1,084	443	**4,030**
Essex	-	230	281	**512**
Gloucestershire	-	16,681	41	**16,723**
Greater Manchester	-	-	44	**44**
Hampshire	499	1,215	72	**1,786**
Hertfordshire	-	10	-	**10**
Kent	-	-	2	**2**
Leicestershire	-	29	-	**29**
Merseyside	-	1,065	-	**1,065**
North Wales	-	3	752	**754**
Northamptonshire	-	137	-	**137**
Nottinghamshire	-	-	15	**15**
Oxfordshire	400	13	-	**412**
Somerset	2,839	696	-	**3,535**
South East Wales	-	560	1,567	**2,126**
South West	-	-	100	**100**
Staffordshire	8	1,220	32	**1,260**
Unspecified London Borough	-	20	-	**20**
Wales	-	1,145	311	**1,456**
Warwickshire	-	166	-	**166**
West Midlands	-	5	-	**5**
West Midlands Met Districts	-	17	414	**431**
West Yorkshire	-	-	170	**170**
Worcestershire	-	14	59	**73**

[48] This range takes into account 51,276 tonnes of waste for which the destination was unknown – classified as 'not codable' by the Environment Agency (and so may or may not have been exported to outside of the plan area)

Export destination	Hazardous (tonnes)	HHold/Ind/Com (tonnes)	Inert/C&D (tonnes)	Grand total (tonnes)
Yorks & Humber	3,467	26	-	**3,493**
Not codable*	18,451	32,414	410	**51,276**
Total	**28,681**	**62,492**	**9,287**	**100,460**

Figures may not sum due to rounding. Source: Environment Agency – Waste Data Interrogator 2009.

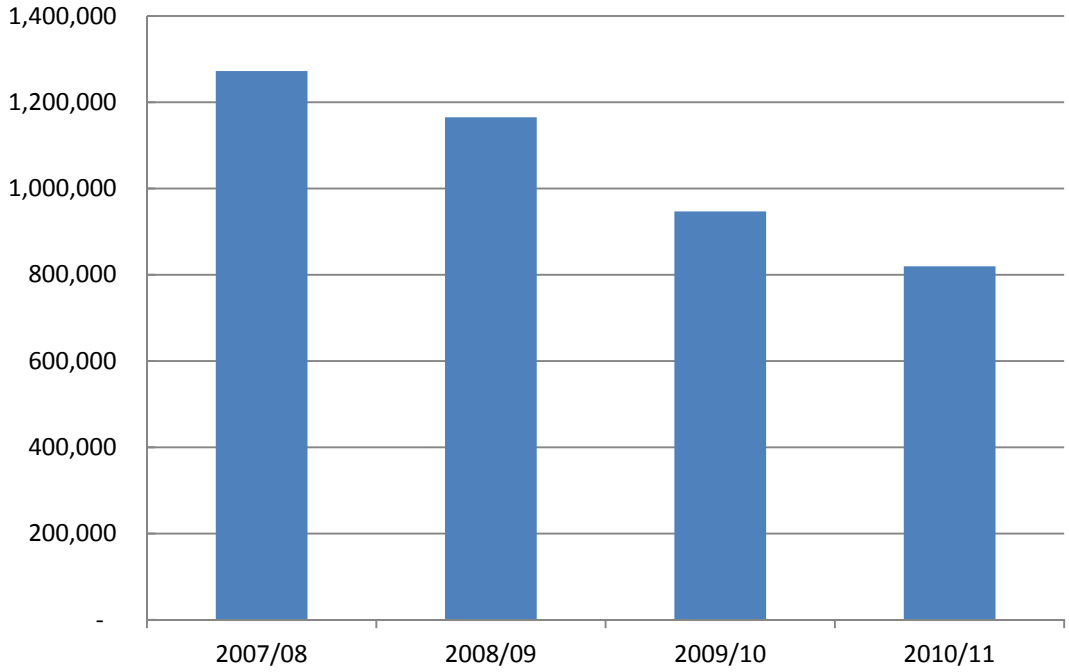
10. Fly-tipping

10.1. Fly-tipping is the illegal dumping of waste. It can vary in scale significantly from a bin bag of rubbish to large quantities of waste dumped from trucks. Fly-tipped waste may be found anywhere, such as roadsides, in lay-bys or on private land.

National data

10.2. In 2010/11, local authorities in England dealt with nearly 820,000 incidents of fly-tipping, a 13.5% decrease from 2009-10 (see Figure 10.1)[49].

Figure 10.1: Fly-tipping incidents in England 2007/08 to 2010/11



10.3. In summary:

- 63% of fly-tips dealt with by local authorities in 2010/11 involved household waste, 8% commercial waste and a range of categories where waste could be derived from either households or businesses e.g. construction, demolition and excavation waste, green waste, white goods, electrical items, tyres and asbestos
- 44% of all fly-tips cleared by local authorities occurred on the highway
- Most fly-tips consisted of a small van load of material or less
- The estimated cost of clearance of illegally dumped waste reported by local authorities in this period was £41.3 million, a reduction of 9.8% over 2009-10
- Local authorities carried out around 568,000 enforcement actions in 2010-11 to prevent, detect or enforce against fly-tipping at an estimated cost of £20.6 million. This is a 5.8% increase in actions over 2009-10. There were 2,400 prosecutions, of which 96% resulted in conviction.

[49] Fly-tipping official statistics, April 2010 to March 2011 (DEFRA)

Local data

10.4. Since 2005/06 the number of fly-tipping incidents recorded in Wiltshire and Swindon has increased (21% in Wiltshire and 27% in Swindon)[50]. Figure 10.2 and Table 10.1 show the number of fly-tipping incidents recorded between 2005/06 and 2009/10. Swindon Borough Council records on average 48% more fly-tipping incidents compared with Wiltshire.

Figure 10.2: Fly-tipping incidents in Wiltshire and Swindon 2005/06 to 2009/10

Table 10.1: Fly-tipping incidents in Wiltshire and Swindon 2005/06 to 2009/10

	Total number of incidents and year				
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Wiltshire	1186	1542	1344	1274	1436
Swindon	1664	2137	1972	2142	2120

The need for new facilities

10.5. The rise in fly-tipping represents a problem to the councils. The consequences of fly-tipping can be far reaching. In rural areas it can be an eyesore and blight on the landscape but it can also pose a hazard to wildlife and farm animals. In more urban areas there can be risk to health and safety of individuals depending on the contents of the tipping. In both cases, it can cause long lasting contamination, pollution and put human health at risk. The removal of rubbish can also be expensive to both private landowners and council tax payers.

[50] Data taken from Flycapture, which is the national database of fly-tipping incidents and enforcement action that was set up by Defra, the Environment Agency and the Local Government Association to record the incidents and cost of illegally deposited waste dealt with by local authorities.

10.6. The Councils will remove fly-tipped material as soon as possible when it is on council land or assist landowners if the material is on private land. However, the removal of material does not combat the root cause and therefore it is vital that the councils provide enough facilities to deal with waste capacity demands.

11. Monitoring framework

11.1. There are many indicators that can be used to monitor the impacts of waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon. The following indicators (Table 11.1) are contained in the adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy and adopted Waste Development Control Policies DPDs.

Table 11.1: Indicators for monitoring waste management development in Wiltshire and Swindon

Policy	Indicator	Target	Threshold for investigation
Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy DPD			
WCS1	Waste arisings for: a) Municipal waste b) Industrial and commercial waste c) Construction and demolition d) Hazardous	N/A	N/A
	Capacity of new waste management facilities permitted (by type): a) Recycling and composting b) Recovery c) Landfill	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of waste imported and exported for management: a) non-hazardous b) hazardous c) Inert	N/A	N/A
WCS2	Percentage of strategic site applications within the SSCT 16km radius area of search	100%	80%
	Percentage of strategic site applications within AONB or in the immediate vicinity of the New Forest National Park	0%	5%
WCS3	Percentage of waste management facilities permitted outside of the preferred locations for each facility	0%	20%
	Percentage of sites permitted for waste management not contained in the Site Allocations DPD	0%	20%
WCS4	Percentage of non waste developments permitted for safeguarded waste sites	0%	20%
	Percentage of objections to other planning applications affecting waste developments or allocations	0%	20%

WCS5	Amount of waste recovered (including the recycling and composting of household waste)	30%	N/A
	Percentage of approved proposals that maximise the recovery of resources from waste, as percentage of total proposals received	100%	60%
	Mega watts of energy generated as part of waste management	10 MW of installed energy generation capacity by 2010	8 MW by 2010
WCS6	Percentage of major new developments making provision for waste segregation and recycling	100%	80%
	Percentage of approved developments that carry out waste audits as required and maximise the recovery of resources from waste	100%	80%
Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies DPD			
WDC2	Percentage of applications for waste management development submitted with a sufficient Environmental Statement	100%	80%
WDC3	Percentage of applications supported by a Flood Risk Assessment that identifies a risk and leads to mitigation or compensation for that risk	100%	80%
	Percentage of applications including provisions for the efficient use of water on site	100%	80%
WDC4	Percentage of applications for waste management development that would lead to a loss of public rights of way	0%	20%
	Percentage of applications for waste management development that would lead to an enhancement to public rights of way where this is appropriate	100%	80%
	Percentage of applications for waste management development within or adjacent to tourist or recreational assets	0%	20%
	Percentage of applications for waste management facilities that enhances tourist or recreational assets	0%	20%
WDC5	Percentage of applications for waste management development that would lead to a significant adverse impact	0%	20%

	or a loss of historic canal or railway routes		
WDC6	Percentage of applications for waste management development within Airfield Safeguarded Areas	0%	20%
	Percentage of objections by the MOD to applications for waste management development within Airfield Safeguarded Areas	0%	20%
WDC7	Percentage of applications for waste management development submitted with a Landscape Character Assessment	100%	80%
	Percentage of planning applications within or adjacent to the New Forest National Park and the AONBs that have been informed by the relevant Management Plan	100%	80%
WDC8	Percentage of applications for waste management development where part of or all of which lie within a SSSI	0%	20%
	Percentage of applications for waste management development where part of or all of which lie within designations of local importance	0%	20%
	Percentage of applications for waste management development that provides a net gain in biodiversity	80%	50%
WDC9	Percentage of applications for waste management development part of or all of which lie within the following designations: • Scheduled Ancient Monuments • Registered Battlefields • Listed buildings • Conservation Areas • Locally important archaeological remains • Historic parks and gardens	0%	20%
WDC10	Percentage of applications for temporary waste management development that will be restored to provide benefits outlines in the policy	100%	80%
WDC11	Number of applications for waste management	100%	80%

	development within 2km of the Wiltshire HGV route network / or Primary Route Network		
	Number of applications supported by site transport plans	100%	80%
	Number of applications for waste management development leading to highway improvements (where deemed appropriate)	100%	80%
	The number of applications that utilise alternative modes of transport such as rail or water	N/A	N/A
WDC12	Percentage of applications for the landfilling of waste proposing to recover energy from landfill gas	100%	80%
	Mega Watts of energy generated through waste management	10 MW by 2012	8 MW by 2010
	Percentage of applications incorporating renewable energy provisions	100%	80%

12. Key findings and conclusions

12.1. The evidence presented within this chapter underpins the content of the Waste DPDs. To summarise, the key findings of the chapters are outlined below:

Municipal waste

- Wiltshire and Swindon produced 341,768 tonnes of municipal solid waste (MSW) in 2009/10 indicating a 7% decrease in Wiltshire and a 1.5% decrease in Swindon since 2006/07
- The average person in Wiltshire and Swindon produces 0.52 tonnes of MSW per year
- There has been a steady decrease in municipal waste growth in Wiltshire (approximately 2.3% each year) since 2007/08, thought to be a direct result of waste minimisation initiative and economic conditions throughout the County
- Recycling rates of municipal waste have increased in Wiltshire and Swindon since 2006/07
- There has been a slight shift from collection HRCs and Bring sites to kerbside collections in Wiltshire
- Recycling rates of municipal waste in Swindon have increased since 2006/07
- The amount of municipal waste landfilled in Wiltshire and Swindon has decreased by 27% since 2006/07
- Wiltshire has met its LATS targets and will continue to meet targets until at least 2019/20 (the government has since decided to end LATS in England after completion of the 2012/13 year)
- Swindon may fall short of its LATS targets and have to consider LATS trading
- There is sufficient void space capacity available over the plan period (until 2026) for municipal waste disposal and any additional capacity can also be used for the disposal of I&C and C&D waste
- The councils have met the municipal treatment forecast capacity requirements set out in the adopted Waste Core Strategy (policy WCS3)
- At the current rate of growth, one HRC and one MRF will be required in the plan area by 2026
- Monitoring will be essential to ensure that there are no significant changes to projected growth.

Industrial and commercial waste

- Wiltshire and Swindon generated 452,513 tonnes of I&C waste in 2009
- The greatest proportion of I&C waste in Wiltshire and Swindon comes from the 'retail and wholesale' business sector (21.7%)
- I&C waste in Wiltshire and Swindon is predominantly made up of 'non-metallic wastes' and 'mixed wastes' which each account for over 30% of the total waste arisings
- In 2009, 48.7% of I&C waste in Wiltshire and Swindon was recycled, 2.5% was re-used and 25.4% was sent to landfill
- National trends for I&C waste indicate that the overall amount of I&C waste produced will reduce, that the amount recycled and re-used will increase and the amount being disposed at landfill will decline
- Half of the waste planning applications affecting capacity requirements received by Wiltshire and Swindon determined between January 2006 and January 2011 were for the management of I&C waste
- The Waste Site Allocations DPD will need to deliver:
    - 363,204m^3 of additional void space capacity for the disposal of I&C waste
    - 168,000 tpa of treatment capacity
    - 58,462 tpa of additional recycling capacity.

Construction and demolition waste

- A downwards trend in the amount of C&D waste received/removed in Wiltshire and Swindon was identified between 2007 and 2009
- In 2005, Wiltshire and Dorset[51] recycled 42% of their I&C waste, landfilled 45% and spread 13% on registered exempt sites
- National figures (1999 – 2008) show an overall increase in C&D recycling rates, reduction in the proportion sent to landfill and a reduction in the amount of C&D waste spread on registered exempt sites
- Between January 2006 and January 2011, 11 planning application for the management of inert waste were determined by the councils and as a result the forecast capacity requirements for inert waste as set out in the adopted Waste Core Strategy have already been met
- There is enough C&D waste capacity over the plan period.

[51] 'Wiltshire and Dorset' was an agreed sub-region consistent with the British Geological Survey for the purposes of data collection and reporting. The report indicates that the combined CD&E waste generation for Wiltshire and Dorset was 2 million tonnes.

Hazardous waste

- Wiltshire and Swindon produced 37,070 tonnes of hazardous waste in 2010
- The average production of hazardous waste in Wiltshire and Swindon between 2003 and 2010 is approximately 50,000 tpa
- Hazardous 'C&D waste and asbestos' and 'oil and oil/water mixtures' form the highest amount of hazardous waste arisings in Wiltshire and Swindon
- The majority of waste deposits in the plan area consist of contaminated 'C&D waste and asbestos' with an average 50,973 tonnes being deposited over an eight year period
- The amount of hazardous waste deposited within the plan area exceeds the amount of waste produced
- The vast majority of hazardous waste in the plan area is landfilled, however landfill deposits have decreased by a third from 2003 to 2010
- Levels of hazardous waste recycled, recovered or re-used in Wiltshire and Swindon are 18 times greater in 2010 than they were in 2003
- Levels of incineration in the plan area are 20 times greater in 2009 than in 2003
- There is enough void space capacity for hazardous waste over the plan period.

Agricultural waste

- Data for the south west of England indicates that the majority of agricultural waste arisings consists of farm yard manure and slurry
- Although there are no apportionments for delivering agricultural sites over the plan period, the Waste DPDs will need to play a key role in delivering sites to manage this waste stream particularly through on-farm solutions such as anaerobic digestion and in-vessel composting.

Waste water treatment

- There are currently 106 operational water treatment facilities in the plan area
- A water cycle study conducted by Swindon Borough Council and the Environment Agency has indicated that a new waste water treatment plant will be required in the Swindon area in order to meet growth projections.

Import and exports

- In 2009, between 552,200 - 611,600[52] tonnes of waste was imported into the plan area mainly from the South East, Bristol and Somerset
- Household and I&C waste account for the highest proportion of waste imported but Wiltshire and Swindon also receive large amounts of hazardous waste
- In 2009, a total of between 450,515 and 452,156[53] tonnes of waste was imported into the plan area for landfilling (mainly from Bath, Bristol and South Gloucestershire, Hampshire, and South East Wales)
- The highest amount of waste handled by transfer facilities is from inert/C&D waste
- Waste imported into the plan area for treatment is predominantly household/I&C waste
- In 2009 between 49,184 and 100,460[54] tonnes was exported out of the plan area, consisting of household/I&C waste along with smaller quantities of inert/C&D and hazardous waste
- Wiltshire and Swindon's exports are considerably less than the imports that Wiltshire and Swindon receives.

Fly-tipping

- Since 2005/06 the number of fly-tipping incidents recorded in Wiltshire and Swindon has increased (21% in Wiltshire and 27% in Swindon)
- Swindon Borough Council records on average 48% more fly-tipping incidents compared with Wiltshire

[52] This range takes into account 59,500 tonnes of waste for which the origin was unknown – classified as 'not codable' by the Environment Agency (and so may or may not have originated in the plan area)
[53] This range takes into account 1,641 tonnes of waste for which the origin was unknown – classified as 'not codable' by the Environment Agency (and so may or may not have originated in the plan area)
[54] This range takes into account 51,276 tonnes of waste for which the destination was unknown – classified as 'not codable' by the Environment Agency (and so may or may not have been exported to outside of the plan area)

Appendix 1: Key documents cited in text

National planning policy	Year
Waste (England and Wales) Regulations	2011
Waste (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Wales) Regulations	2011
Localism Act	2011
Draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	2011
Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 (DEFRA)	2011
Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan (DEFRA)	2011
Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10) (CLG)	2011
Regulation (EC) 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer	2010
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations	2010
Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 (amended 2009)	2009
Waste Strategy for England 2007 (DEFRA)	2007
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act	2004
Waste and Emissions Trading Act	2003
The End of Life Vehicles Regulations	2003
Ozone Regulation EC 2037/2000	2000
European acts and directives	
Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (Recast) Directive (2010/75/EU)	2010
The Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	2008
The Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (2008/1/EC)	2008
The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (2004/12/EEC)	2004
The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (2002/96/EC)	2002
Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive(2002/95/EC)	2002
The Waste Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC)	2000
The End of Life Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC)	2000
The Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)	1999
Hazardous Waste Incineration Directive (94/67/EC)	1994
Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC)	1991
Municipal Waste Incineration Directive (89/429/EEC)	1989
Municipal Waste Incineration Directive (89/369/EEC)	1989
Regional planning policy	
Draft Revised Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West incorporating the Secretary of State's Proposed Changes – for Public Consultation July 2008	2008
Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West	2006
Regional Waste Strategy for the South West "From Rubbish to Resource"	2004
Local planning policy	
Managing Swindon's Waste for Future Generations - Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Swindon 2006 – 2020	2006
Wiltshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	2006
South Wiltshire Core Strategy	2012
Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document: Waste Capacity Gap Report	2011
Wiltshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026	2011

Swindon Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2026	2011
Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document	2009
Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies Development Plan Document	2009
Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Core Strategy Development Plan Document	2009
Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Development Control Policies Development Plan Document	2009
'A shared vision for Swindon' 2008 – 2030	2008
'A Sustainable Community Strategy for Wiltshire – working together to create stronger and more sustainable communities' 2007-2016	2007
Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016	2006
North Wiltshire Local Plan	2006
Swindon Borough Local Plan	2006
Wiltshire Local Transport Plan 2006/07-2010/11	2006
Swindon Local Transport Plan 2006 - 2011	2006
Kennet Local Plan	2004
West Wiltshire District Plan	2004
Salisbury Local Plan	2003
Wiltshire Core Strategy (emerging policy)	-
Swindon Core Strategy (emerging policy)	-
Studies, survey and assessments	
Local Authority collected waste management statistics for England – final release of quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4 2010/11 (DEFRA)	2011
Survey of commercial and industrial waste arisings 2010 – revised final results (DEFRA)	2011
Wiltshire Waste Partnership, Residual waste composition analysis, final report (ENTEC)	2009
Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste - Final Report(CLG)	2007
South West Hazardous Waste Treatment and Capacity Report 2005 (South West Regional Technical Advisory Body)	2005
Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste in England in 2003 (CLG)	2004
Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction and Demolition Waste in England and Wales in 2001 (CLG)	2002
Construction and Demolition Waste Survey: national survey of production, recycling and disposal of Construction and Demolition Waste in England and Wales, 1999-2000 (CLG)	2001
The Brundtland Report	1987
Data sources and websites	
Letter to local authorities informing them of an update to PPS10: http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/letterupdatepps10	2011
Letters from CLG, regarding the Abolition of Regional Spatial Strategies http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/responseabolitionregional	2010/11
Environment Agency: Waste Data Interrogator	2009
DEFRA: WasteDataFlow http://www.wastedataflow.org/	-

Fly-tipping official statistics, April 2010 to March 2011 (DEFRA)	-
Flycapture – national database for fly-tipping incidents and enforcement action http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/41333.aspx	-
Environment Agency: Waste data and information http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/34169.aspx	-
ONS mid-year estimates http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/population/population-change/population-estimates	-