

Waste

Background Paper

REVISED DEPOSIT PLAN June 2013

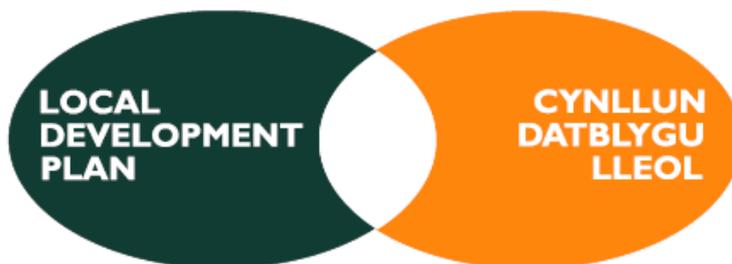
NEWPORT
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2011 - 26



NEWPORT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2011 - 2026

WASTE BACKGROUND PAPER

JUNE 2013



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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This Background Paper provides waste related background information to the Revised Deposit Local Development Plan June 2013 and updates waste management issues since the version published in February 2012.
- 1.2. The way Newport City Council and its residents, employers and industries deal with waste is going through changes in order to comply with various requirements and targets. In order to meet such targets modern waste management facilities need to be developed throughout Wales to sort and segregate waste to increase the opportunity to re-use, recycle and compost. It is accepted that landfill will still be required, but only as part of a more sustainable network of waste management facilities, and only to deal with residues after treatment.
- 1.3. Whichever waste management option is chosen to deal with Newport's waste, additional waste facilities will be needed as well as the land required to accommodate these facilities.
- 1.4. The land use requirements to meet Newport's waste needs will be met through the Local Development Plan and associated Waste Policies. This Background Paper aims to set out what Newport's waste related land use needs are and how they will be provided for during the Plan Period. However, waste planning in Wales has a strong regional component to it, reflected through the preparation of Regional Waste Plans and the Welsh Assembly Government's Waste Infrastructure Procurement Programme, and through regional consortium procurement of new waste treatment facilities. An implication of a regional approach to the provision of waste facilities is that the requirements of any particular LDP area may be met in part or whole within another LDP area within the same region or vice versa.
- 1.5. The Regional Waste Plan 1st Review is the main source of information used, providing waste related data and information for assessing land use requirements. The RWP is a non-statutory plan prepared through a voluntary joint arrangement of 11 local planning authorities with the assistance of other key stakeholders. The Plan was prepared to provide a strategic framework for the preparation of local development plans. The information contained in the RWP provides the local authorities in the S E Wales region with a consistent data source and starting point for making land use allocations and policies. Another benefit is that it is one of few documents (if not the only one) that translates waste capacity / need requirements into land use figures and therefore allows the authority to assess whether it has sufficient land to cater for predicted requirements.
- 1.6. The Waste Policies that have emerged as a result of this background document can be viewed in the Local Development Plan – Waste Chapter.

2. WASTE LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT

European Legislation and Policy

2.1. The issue of waste is covered by a number of European Union Directives that affect Member States. The most relevant Directives are identified below:

- **Waste Framework Directive** – requires Member States to establish an integrated and adequate network of disposal installations, taking account of the best available technology not involving excessive costs and requires that waste management plans relating to the type, quantity and origin of waste to be recovered or disposed of and suitable disposal sites or installations are produced – including either a geographical map specifying the exact location of waste disposal sites or precise mappable criteria.
- **Landfill Directive** – sets stringent requirements for the landfilling of wastes in Wales. The key requirements of the Directive are:
 - Reduction in the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled;
 - Classification of landfill sites into three categories: Inert; hazardous and Non Hazardous;
 - Banning of certain wastes from landfill;
 - Treatment of all wastes prior to landfill; and
 - Landfill location requirements.

National Legislation and Policy

2.2. The EU Directives set the context for National waste legislation, policy and initiatives. The most relevant of these which provide the context for the RWP 1st Review and the LDP and are identified below:

2.3. **The Waste (Wales) Measure, 2010** – the measure covers four main areas:

- a. it supports the work to introduce a mandatory charge for carrier bags;
- b. it sets targets and penalties for the percentage of waste that local authorities recycle or compost;
- c. it enables the Welsh Assembly Government to ban or restrict certain wastes from landfill in Wales; and
- d. it allows the WAG to introduce fees and charging schemes for site waste management plans for the construction and demolition sector.

2.4. **People, Places, Future: The Wales Spatial Plan, 2008** – The National Framework sets out a vision of ‘Valuing Our Environment’, in which one of the main objectives is to de-couple the growth of waste from economic growth. It states that waste management initiatives need to be developed so that waste can be dealt with as near to source as possible and to ensure the waste hierarchy is implemented as set out in the waste strategy.

2.5. **The National Waste Strategy for Wales, 2002 (NWSW)** – The Strategy sets out a number of targets for municipal waste arisings, waste reduction and recycling/composting as follows:-

- a. by 2010, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 10% of the 1998 arisings figure;
- b. by 2009/10 (and to apply beyond) waste arisings per household should be no greater than those (for Wales) in 1997/98;
- c. by 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300kg per annum; and

- d. by 2009/10 and beyond, at least 40% recycling/composting with a minimum of 15% composting (from source segregated materials only) and a minimum 15% recycling.

2.6. **Towards Zero Waste One Wales: One Planet, The Overarching Waste Strategy Document for Wales 2009 – 2050, June 2010** – Towards Zero Waste was published in June 2010 and is the overarching waste strategy document for Wales. The document sets out a long term framework for waste management and resource efficiency from 2009 until 2050. The strategy sets out a 'Zero Waste' approach and proposes two key targets:

- By 2025: A high recycling society of at least 70% recycling across all sectors, and diverting waste from landfill sites.
- By 2050: zero waste, so products and services are designed with waste prevention in mind.

Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan (CIMS Plan) – 10th July 2012

2.7. Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan (CIMS Plan) covers the collection and subsequent management of all wastes in Wales arising from all sectors, public and private. The Report updates the picture of infrastructure requirements, in relation to technology choices and the best overall environmental option for specific waste materials. The waste assessments in the CIMS Plan establish the need for residual waste treatment and disposal, as well as describing the move towards higher levels of re-use and recycling.

2.8. **Planning Policy Wales (PPW) – Edition 5, November 2012** – PPW sets out the Welsh Government's policy towards waste management. In summary, the general policy principles outlined include:

- (i) A hierarchy of reduction re-use and material recovery (including recycling and composting), energy recovery with effective use of waste heat, and safe disposal (para 12.5.2)
- (ii) Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) to guide waste management options.
- (iii) Proximity principle – waste should be managed (or disposed of) as close to the point of its generation as possible (12.5.3).
- (iv) Aim to provide sufficient facilities to treat, manage, or dispose of all the waste produced. Local authorities should co-operate through joint working arrangements to produce regional waste plans in order to provide Wales with an integrated and adequate framework or network of facilities that is actually achieved, thus meeting the requirements of the EC Directive (para 12.5.4).
- (v) Local Planning Authorities must have regard to the national waste strategy in formulating their development plans. They must ensure that policies in development plans facilitate the delivery of the waste management objectives in the waste strategy for Wales and meet the obligations required by European Legislation (para 12.6.1).
- (vi) Development plans should identify sites for waste facilities or areas where such facilities may be suitable. Development Plans should show the regard that the authority has had to any regional waste plan and any waste management and recycling plans relevant to its area. Policies proposing any major new development should incorporate adequate and effective waste management facilities (para 12.6.2).

2.9. **Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21 (Nov 2001)** – details the process for producing Regional Waste Plans. It also identifies the requirements that UDPs (and now LDPs) should seek to address. Local Planning Authorities should seek to ensure that they will:

- ensure that proposals and policies in UDPs will facilitate the delivery on the ground of the waste management objectives in the national waste strategy, so that Wales' obligations under European legislation will be met;
- adopt a sustainable approach to waste management within their development plans by assessing proposals and policies against the principles, and utilising the techniques set out in the Regional Waste Plan;
- make provision for an integrated and adequate network of waste management facilities with sufficient facilities to treat, manage or dispose of all the waste produced;
- co-operate through joint working arrangements to:
 - ensure that the aim to provide Wales with an integrated and adequate framework or network of waste facilities can be actually achieved, thus meeting the requirements of the EC Directive; and
 - assist in producing Regional Waste Plans that will assess the need for new waste management capacity and agree the allocation of that capacity to each member authority;
- ensure that development plans provide clear proposals, policies and guidance for new waste infrastructure by indicating suitable locations or types of location that may be acceptable for waste facilities to ensure that the right facilities are in the right place at the right time within the context of the Regional Waste Plan;
- ensure that policies in development plans proposing any new, major development should incorporate an adequate and effective provision of waste management facilities;
- ensure effective consultation with all sectors of the community by involving them at the earliest stage and by providing sufficient information to allow them to make informed choices about how they would wish to see waste managed in their locality.

2.10. **Policy Clarification Note (CL-04-04) Unitary Development Plans – Waste Policies Hazardous Waste Planning Applications, May 2004** – The WAG letter confirms the requirement for development plans to take full account of the production of the Regional Waste Plans and incorporate adequate land use planning policies prior to adoption. The letter sets out that until further agreement is reached about the location of regional or national scale waste management facilities, it is considered that the most suitable locations for new waste facilities are on general industrial areas. Therefore, provided that there is enough capacity within existing or future industrial sites to accommodate the waste management facilities required to accord with the Regional Waste Plan, development plans should include the following policy and suggested supporting text that sets out the minimum guidance to future waste management development: -

“PROPOSALS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, INCLUDING DISPOSAL AND TREATMENT PLANT, WILL BE PERMITTED WITHIN SITES LISTED FOR B2 EMPLOYMENT USE IN POLICIES EMP XX (cross-reference to relevant employment policies).”

- 2.11. The letter considers that sites on general industrial sites would be suitable for many of the future waste facilities including waste processing and treatment facilities, transfer stations and possibly mechanical biological treatment, in-vessel composting and anaerobic digestion. Industrial sites are not likely to be suitable for landfill or windrow composting; the latter one more suitable on farms as part of farm diversification.
- 2.12. Finally, the letter also sets out the changes in disposal of hazardous waste and the need for planning authorities to handle applications for hazardous waste management as fast as practicable consistent with normal planning procedures.

Publication of Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan and its role relative to Regional Waste Plan First Reviews – Interim Planning Position

- 2.13. The Welsh Government published an interim planning position clarification letter in November 2012, which clarifies as far as possible, the on-going role of Regional Waste Plan 1st Reviews relative to that of the Collections, Infrastructure and Market Sector Plan (CIMS) and what is expected of local planning authorities. The Welsh Government does not wish to see any delay in the preparation of LDPs, therefore, in the interim, the land take ranges can be considered to provide a valuable spatial basis for implementing the broad principles of the CIMS Plan and should continue to be used by Local Planning Authorities in the preparation of LDPs, in order to facilitate the provision of waste infrastructure.

Regional Waste Plan – 1st Review (March 2008)

- 2.14. The Regional Waste Plan 1st Review provides a long-term strategic management strategy and land-use framework for the sustainable management of wastes and recovery resources in South East Wales. It is a non-statutory plan prepared through a voluntary joint arrangement of 11 Local Planning Authorities with the assistance of other key stakeholders. It forms the strategic framework for the preparation of Local Development Plans.
- 2.15. The Plan contains two separate main elements:
- A 'Technology Strategy' providing strategic information on the types of waste management/resource recovery facilities required in South East Wales; and
 - A 'Spatial Strategy' providing strategic information on the types of locations likely to be acceptable.
- 2.16. These two elements have been developed through different processes, tackle different issues and have been presented separately. The Plan does not bring the two elements together in order to identify which technologies should be located at which site or in which Areas of Search.
- 2.17. **The Technology Strategy** – In order to develop the Technology Strategy, a wide range of options for managing waste using different waste management technologies were generated. These options were then subject to a range of assessments: a 'Life Cycle Assessment' to meet statutory requirements; a 'Sustainability Appraisal' to combine the environmental impacts with broader social and economic issues; and a strategic 'Health Impact Assessment'.
- 2.18. The results of the assessments concluded that no clear leader emerged from the waste technologies tested. Therefore the best performing seven options

in the Sustainability Appraisal have been presented as alternative RWP Waste Technology Strategies that would enable South East Wales to meet or exceed legislative targets. The RWP clearly states however, that the RWP Technology Strategy will provide strategic direction for those Unitary Authority's that require it. It will not prejudice any progress and facilities either where a Unitary Authority has in good faith gone about its procurement process in line with the first RWP or where a Unitary Authority has for sound reasons made other plans.

- 2.19. The range and combinations of technologies that have been rigorously assessed through the RWP 1st Review represent the range currently being marketed in the UK. However, new technologies, enhancements of existing technologies and new combinations of technologies may be developed and marketed through the life of the Plan. Any new technologies that come forward should be subject to an assessment process as rigorous as used in this review before considering their adoption.
- 2.20. The RWP sets out an indicative new capacity required and indicative number of new facilities required in 2013 for each of the seven Preferred Options. Section 5 outlines the requirements for Newport and assesses the implications.

Sub-Option 2a – High source segregated recycling and composting levels with all remaining residual wastes, where possible, being managed by high levels of Pyrolysis.

Sub-Option 2c – High source segregated recycling and composting levels with all remaining residual wastes, where possible, being managed by high levels of incineration with energy recovery.

Sub-Option 3a – High source segregated recycling and composting level with all remaining residual wastes being managed by Mechanical Biological Treatment followed by Pyrolysis.

Sub-Option 3b – High source segregated recycling and composting levels with all remaining residual wastes being managed by Mechanical Biological Treatment followed by Gasification.

Sub-Option 3c – High source segregated recycling and composting levels with all remaining residual waste being managed by Mechanical Biological Treatment followed by Incineration.

Sub-option 3d – High source segregated recycling and composting levels with all remaining residual wastes being managed by Mechanical Biological Treatment followed by Refuse Derived Fuel to off-site energy use.

Sub-Option 4d – High source segregated recycling and composting levels with all remaining residual wastes being managed by Autoclave followed by Refuse Derived Fuel to offsite energy use.

Seven options making up the Waste Technology Strategy

- 2.21. **The Spatial Strategy** – The EU Waste Framework Directive requires Member States to publish waste management plans containing either a geographical map specifying the exact location of waste disposal sites or precise mappable criteria.
- 2.22. Advances in technology and the introduction of new legislation, policies and practices mean that many modern waste management / resource recovery facilities on the outside look no different to any other industrial building and on the inside contain industrial demanufacturing processes or energy generation activities that are no different to many other modern industrial processes in

terms of their operation or impact. For this reason, many existing land use B2 'general industrial' (and similar) employment sites, existing major industry areas, and new B2 sites allocated in development plans will be suitable locations for the new generation of in-building waste management facilities that will be required in accordance with the Technology Strategy.

- 2.23. The Spatial Strategy contains two elements:
- Estimates of the land area required for new 'in-building' waste management/resource recovery facilities, an analysis of the potentially available land area for new in-building facilities on *existing* land use class B2 'general industrial' (and similar) employment sites, major industry sites and B2 sites that have already been allocated in development plans, and a list of these sites.
 - 'Areas of Search' maps for use in identifying *new* sites for in-building and open-air waste management / resource recovery facilities.

Area of Search Plans

- 2.24. The aim of the Areas of Search maps is to identify potential areas where waste management facilities may be located across the Region. The Areas of Search provide a range of possible locations at a strategic level; any areas identified would have to be subject to further individual appraisal by the Local Authority if they were in future chosen to host a facility.
- 2.25. The generation and assessment of Areas of Search has been undertaken through a Sustainability Appraisal process that incorporated the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment, using a Geographical Information System to produce Areas of Search maps. The process involved:
- The identification of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives.
 - The identification of mappable criteria to enable assessment against the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives – effectively questions about spatial issues that can be answered through a Geographical Information System analysis, such as areas with specific designations or features and / or distances from those specific designations or features.
 - The application of weightings to each of the criteria to reflect the level of potential or constraint – applying separate weightings for in-building facilities and for open-air facilities.
 - The production of composite maps based on the weighted criteria using a Geographical Information System – producing separate maps for in-building facilities and for open-air facilities.
 - The production of composite maps based on the weighted criteria using a Geographical Information System – producing separate maps for in-building facilities and for open-air facilities.
- 2.26. An analysis of the Indicators and Objectives has produced two maps showing the areas of search for open-air facilities and in- building facilities. The two maps will be used by Local Authorities to assist in the identification of suitable locations for such facilities within their administrative boundaries. However, each location would be subject to further assessment prior to any decision being made.
- 2.27. Each map comprises:
- 1st Areas of search – identified as areas appropriate for waste management facilities due to the presence of appropriate site

characteristics (such as proximity to the road network) and few significant environmental constraints;

- 2nd, 3rd and 4th areas of search – identified as those areas that cannot be excluded from consideration as appropriate areas, but where a greater level of constraint or constraints exists; and
- Exclusion Zones – identified as those areas which, on the basis of clear planning policy, have been excluded from consideration as they are not appropriate for waste management facilities.

Use of the Areas of Search Maps

2.28. The following two broad principles for the viewing and use of the Areas of Search maps and data must be noted:

- The sole purpose of the Areas of Search maps and data is to identify Areas of Search at a strategic level for use by Local Planning Authority during Local Development Plan preparation process – as a starting point for more detailed local level assessments to identify appropriate sites for waste management facilities in LDPs.
- Because the sole purpose of the Areas of Search maps and data is to identify Areas of Search at the strategic level, the Areas of Search maps and data must not be used by any organisation or individual to determine the appropriateness of proposals for individual waste management facilities. The Areas of Search maps and data must not be used by Local Planning Authorities as a development control tool.

3. CURRENT SITUATION IN NEWPORT

Municipal Waste

- 3.1. Newport currently produces 67,000 tonnes per annum of municipal solid waste (MSW). Of this:
- 11,000 tpa of dry recycling is collected by Wastesavers;
 - 4,000 tpa of food composting;
 - 7,000 tpa of garden waste;
 - 6,000 tpa of recycled goods collected at, for example, household waste recycling centres;
 - 3,000 tpa of composted collected at, for example, household waste recycling centres; and
 - 36,000 tpa is landfilled at Docksway.

Collection and disposal destinations for Municipal Waste

- 3.2. Table 3.1 below summaries the current collection and disposal arrangements for Newport's municipal waste:

Type of Waste	Frequency of Collection	Disposal location	Rates
Recycled goods	Weekly	Newport Recycling Facility , Clearwater Road and then disposed all over the UK	11,000 tpa of dry recyclables collected by Wastesavers. 6,000 tpa of recycled goods collected at household recycling centres.
Food composting	Weekly	New Earth Solutions, Sharpness	4,000 tpa
Garden Waste	Fortnightly	New Earth Solutions, Sharpness with some processed at Docksway	7,000 tpa 3,000 tpa at household recycling centres.
Residual Waste	Fortnightly	Docksway	36,000 tpa collected by Council.

Table 3.1 – Collection and Disposal Methods – Newport's Municipal Waste

Residual Waste

- 3.3. Newport's residual municipal waste is disposed of at the Council's principal waste management facility, located at Docksway. The facility was established as a landfill site, but has since gone on to accommodate a number of other waste management facilities including:
- Landfill site – at current depositing rates this has a life of approximately 16 years remaining.
 - Household Waste Recycling Centre
 - Open Windrow Composting
 - Landfill gas engines
 - Transfer Station

Dry Recyclables

- 3.4. Dry recyclable goods are collected on behalf of the Council by Newport Wastesavers. Newport City Council has developed a productive partnership with Wastesavers over the last 15 years, who are a community not for profit recycling group who run a range of services in SE Wales. Primarily, they run the kerbside collection of recyclables in partnership with Newport City Council as well as operating recycling services for business in Newport and Cardiff. Wastesavers also run training and educational projects and a furniture reuse scheme.

Food Waste

- 3.5. Newport's food waste is currently sent to New Earth Solution's in-vessel composting facility in Sharpness. The Council is in the process of developing a procurement partnership with Rhondda Cynon Taff and Methyr Tydfil County Borough Council for an anaerobic digestion hub. Biogen has been announced as the preferred bidder for the anaerobic digestion hub at Bryn Pica, Aberdare. The build and commission process is expected to be complete for 2014.

Garden Waste

- 3.6. A contract tender to deal with Newport's garden waste has been awarded to New Earth Solutions for 3 years with an option for a further 2 years without the need to re-tender, effectively a 5 year contract. Docks Way Waste Disposal Site also accepts garden waste.

Municipal Waste Figures

- 3.7. Table 3.2 sets out Newport's municipal waste arisings from 2002/03 to 2010/11 and the amount recycled and sent to landfill.

	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11
Total MSW	72926	74548	75496	74179	74123	73122	70942	70091	69500
Recycled/Composted	11433	14586	19278	19780	22713	25075	25348	28623	31000
Landfilled	61493	59962	56218	52762	49996	46308	43839	41613	38500
BMW to Landfill				31152	29420	27361	26158	24636	21500
Landfill allowance target			47034	43769	40563	37328	33972	30963	25725
Percentage Recycled	15.68	19.57	25.54	27.12	31.24	35.13	36.64	38.90	44.00

Source: NCC – Waste Management Service

- 3.8. Newport is on target to meet landfill and recycling targets set out in European and National Legislation. This is largely due to significant investment in recycling initiatives. However, in order to continue to meet the landfill reduction targets Newport City Council will require collaborative working with other authorities in the region. This issue is discussed in more detail in Section 7.

Other Waste Streams

- 3.9. Newport also generates and deals with other waste streams. These can be summarised as follows:
- 3.10. *Industrial & Commercial Waste* – Industrial waste is waste from any factory or industrial process. Commercial waste is waste arising from premises used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment.

- 3.11. *Construction and demolition Waste (C&D)* – C & D waste is waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings, structures, including roads. It consists mostly of bricks, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but it can also contain quantities of timber, metal and plastics.
- 3.12. *Agricultural Waste* – is waste produced at agricultural premises as a result of an agricultural activity. Manure and slurry is not classified as waste when used as a fertiliser.
- 3.13. *Hazardous Waste* – the term ‘hazardous waste’ covers a wide range of waste materials that present different levels of risk. Some could present a serious and immediate threat to human health and the environment, others, such as fluorescent tubes or cathode ray tubes in televisions, pose little immediate threat but could cause long-term damage over a period of time.
- 3.14. In July 2004 the Landfill (England & Wales) Regulations banned the practice of co-disposing of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes in the same landfill and introduced a requirement to pre-treat hazardous waste prior to landfill. In July 2005 the Hazardous Waste (England & Wales) Regulations came into force, replacing the Special Waste Regulations. These new regulations had the effect of increasing the number of wastes classified as ‘hazardous’ – they include waste TVs, computer monitors and some other waste electrical and electronic equipment, fluorescent tubes, and pesticides.

Waste Arisings – Non Municipal

- 3.15. Waste generated from sources other than domestic properties is more difficult to monitor as it is largely transported, treated and disposed of by private companies and therefore not quantified by Newport City Council. Such waste movements are however monitored by the Environment Agency, and tend to be published on a regional or national basis.
- 3.16. Information relating to Newport’s industrial and commercial waste arisings has been obtained from the Environment Agency Wales (now Natural Resources Wales) using the 2007 Survey of Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings. The Environment Agency was, however, unable to provide information on where Newport’s non-municipal waste is disposed of or how much waste comes into Newport for disposal.

Surveys	Precision Level (%)	Precision level (tonnes)	Lowest estimate (tonnes)	Highest estimate (tonnes)
258900	3.20	8285	250615	267185

Source: EAW – Waste Arisings from the 2007 Industrial & Commercial Waste Arisings Survey

4. EXISTING WASTE MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1. The Environment Agency Wales (now Natural Resources Wales) has provided the Council with a list of operational waste management facilities permitted by the Environment Agency up to the end of 2011 in Newport:

Site Name	Category	Active in 2011?
Docksway Landfill – Area 2	Landfill	✓
Llanwern Landfill (South side of Queensway)	Landfill	
Five Lanes Quarry Landfill	Closed Landfill	
Sims Group IK Ltd	Transfer	✓
Llanwern Works East	Closed Landfill	
Llanwern Landfill: South Side of Queensway	Closed Landfill	
The Saltings (West Usk) Landfill	Closed Landfill	
Agri Energy	Treatment	✓
Docks Way Landfill	Closed Landfill	
St Woolos Hospital	Transfer	✓
Marine & industrial Services Ltd	Treatment	
Croescarneinon Farm Landfill	Closed Landfill	
S J Bull Scrapyard	Metal Recovery	✓
Eco Oil Ltd	Transfer	✓
Summerleaze Pet Crematorium	Other Waste Operation	✓
Volehurst Ltd	Transfer	✓
Sims Group UK Ltd (fridge plant)	Treatment	✓
North Quay	Metal Recovery	✓
A1 Skips	Transfer	✓
Vauxplus	Metal Recovery	
C A R	Metal Recovery	✓
Able Skip Hire Ltd	Transfer	
Panasonic System Networks Company UK Ltd	Metal Recovery	✓
G D Environmental Services Ltd	Transfer	✓
Unit 2, Sea View Bungalow	Transfer	✓
Newport Weee Facility	Metal Recovery	✓
Colin Richardson Recycling Centre	Treatment	✓
Newport Waste Facility	Metal Recovery	
Lysaght Village Newport	Other Waste Operation	
Footprintmatters2u Ltd	Treatment	
Newport Oil Treatment Plant	Treatment	
East Bank Road Treatment Plant	Treatment	✓
Newport Recycling Facility	Treatment	✓
East Bank Waste Oil Facility	Treatment	✓
Gwent Waste Management Centre	Treatment	✓

Waste Management Facilities Permitted by the EA up to end of 2011

Source: EAW (Now Natural Resources Wales)

5. FUTURE MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

- 5.1. After recycling and composting targets are met, there is still a need for new treatment facilities to dispose of the residual waste that cannot be sent to landfill. The Welsh Government (WG) is encouraging a collaborative approach to the provision of residual waste treatment facilities.

Prosiect Gwyrdd (Project Green)

- 5.2. Newport City Council has been pursuing opportunities to deal with residual waste through a partnership of five local authorities in the SE Wales region – Newport, Cardiff, Monmouthshire, Caerphilly and The Vale of Glamorgan. Collectively the consortium is known as Prosiect Gwyrdd (Project Green). The partnership is seeking a facility to dispose of the residual municipal waste of the five Councils and to not dispose of biodegradable waste to landfill. Further information on the Prosiect Gwyrdd partnership can be found at www.prosiectgwyrdd.co.uk.

Prosiect Gwyrdd Optional Site – Tatton Road, Queensway Meadows

- 5.3. As part of the procurement process an analysis of suitable sites within the control of the Prosiect Gwyrdd partnership, which could be used by the bidders to base their waste technology solutions upon was undertaken. The optional site was selected following analysis of the partnership's administrative area.
- 5.4. The criteria used from Regional Waste Plan and Strategic Environmental Assessment for the selection of the optional site includes but was not limited to: planning status of the land/site, site area, proximity to centres of population/sources of waste access potential, proximity to housing, consideration of local setting and land use, proximity to national, local landscape, heritage and nature site designations, compliance with planning policy, proximity to electrical grid connection, potential for combined heat and power (CHP), site ownership, potential for expansion and potential for rail link.
- 5.5. The administrative area of Prosiect Gwyrdd encompasses a total of 468 developable hectares potentially suitable for waste management facilities identified in the RWP. The site selection process is described in: Prosiect Gwyrdd – Potential Site Assessment October 2008 and Prosiect Gwyrdd Evaluation of Short-listed Sites Feb 2009. The information is also summarised in Section 6 and Appendix D of Prosiect Gwyrdd – Procurement of Waste Treatment Services for Residual Municipal Waste Descriptive Document – December 2011. This also contains a list of site investigation works that have been carried out, those that have been carried out, those that are underway and Reports currently available. Further details can be obtained from www.prosiectgwyrdd.co.uk
- 5.6. Following the short listing exercises noted above, a site at Tatton Road, Queensway Meadows, Newport, was chosen as the preferred optional site. Newport City Council Cabinet and Council Reports during May and June 2009 respectively, agreed that land at Tatton Road, Queensway Meadows should be put forward as the 'Optional Site' for procurement bidders. This approach did not prevent bidders putting other sites under their control forward as part of their bid.
- 5.7. In line with the Council resolution, the Newport Local Development Plan (LDP) Preferred Strategy identified the Tatton Road site for a waste

management facility capable of serving more than one local authority. The Preferred Strategy notes that the Tatton Road waste disposal allocation has been made specifically in response to the needs of the Prosiect Gwrydd process. The shortlisted bidders did not opt to use the Tatton Road site as part of their proposals. The Deposit (April 2012) and Revised Deposit (June 2013) allocate the site as an employment land allocation. In accordance with national guidance and waste policies in the Revised Deposit LDP, this approach still allows for waste proposals to be considered on the site under the general presumption that B2 sites are potentially suitable for waste management facilities.

Prosiect Gwrydd Proposed Timescale

5.8. The proposed timescale of the procurement to construction is set out below:

Activity	Financial Year
▪ Submit OBC to WAG	Winter 2008/09
▪ Conditions met	Spring 2009/10
▪ WAG Approve the OBC and Funding	Spring 2009/10
▪ Decision to proceed	Summer 2009/10
▪ Place OJEU	Autumn 2009/10
▪ Commence Competitive Dialogue	Winter 2009/10
▪ Select Preferred Bidder	Winter 2012/13
▪ Contract Award	July 2013
▪ Gates Open	Spring 2016

5.9. During winter 2009/10 Prosiect Gwrydd had reached the 'commence competitive dialogue stage', having short listed two waste companies for the contract:

- Veolia ES Aurora Ltd: proposing an energy recovery facility located at Bowlease Common, South of the existing Corus Llanwern Steelworks, Newport.
- Viridor Waste Management Ltd: proposing an energy from waste with combined heat and power facility located at Trident Park, Cardiff.

5.10. In February 2013, Prosiect Gwrydd Project Board announced its recommendation that Viridor should be identified as the preferred bidder to deliver a waste management solution for the 5 member authorities. Viridor's preferred bidder status was approved by each partner Council at meetings between 26th February and 6th March 2013. The contract is expected to be awarded in July 2013, with Prosiect Gwrydd's waste accepted at the facility spring 2016.

5.11. The Deposit LDP (April 2012) allocated land south of Llanwern as a waste disposal site to accommodate a regionally sized waste facility, reflecting the position with Prosiect Gwrydd at the time. The waste allocation on land south of Llanwern has been removed from the Revised Deposit reflecting the decision to award the Prosiect Gwrydd contract to Viridor in Cardiff. An additional site specific allocation in Newport is therefore no longer needed.

5.12. In addition to the Prosiect Gwrydd partnership the Council are also working with organisations and authorities to facilitate the safe disposal of Newport's waste. Table 5.1 summaries current and proposed collaborative working arrangements to ensure that all types of municipal waste are collected and disposed of in an appropriate manner to meet relevant standards and targets.

TABLE 5.1 - CURRENT AND PROPOSED WASTE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Waste	Existing Disposal Method	Current Collection Arrangements / partnerships	Current Disposal Location	Proposed Partnerships	Proposed Location of Facility
Residual (Black bag)	Landfill	NCC	Docksway	Prosiect Gwrydd (Project Green) - NCC, Cardiff, Caerphilly, VoG, Monmouthshire	Viridor Waste Management Ltd proposing an energy from waste facility with combined heat and power facility located at Trident Park, Cardiff.
Recycling	Kerbside collections and Household Waste Recycling Centre	NCC and Waste Savers	Newport Recycling Facility, Clearwater Rd and then disposed all over UK	NCC and Waste Savers	Continue collection and disposal arrangements with Waste Savers
Food	Kerbside Collections	NCC and Waste Savers	New Earth Solutions, Sharpness.	NCC, Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council and Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council	Biogen has been announced as the preferred bidder for the anerobic digestion hub at Bryn Pica, Aberdare. The build and commission process is expected to be complete for 2014.
Composting garden	Kerbside collections and Household Waste Recycling Centre	NCC	Docksway and New Earth Solutions	New Earth Solutions, Sharpness Docks	Contract tender awarded to New Earth Solutions for 3 years with option for further 2 years without the need to re-tender, effectively a 5 year contract.

6. FUTURE WASTE RELATED LAND REQUIREMENTS

Regional Waste Plan 1st Review

- 6.1. The Regional Waste Plan 1st Review analyses regional level figures and apportions them to each of the member authorities within the South East Wales Regional Wales Group. It sets out the indicative new capacity required and indicative number of new non-landfill facilities required by 2013 in each Unitary Authority area for each of the seven preferred options of the RWP Technology Strategy (see paragraph 2.18). All technology options reviewed would, however, be designed to achieve the 2020 biodegradable municipal Waste Landfill Directive targets by 2013. The RWP then applies typical land take-up figures to the number of new facilities required; the plan calculates an estimate of the total land area that will be required for Newport City Council to meet its apportionment of facilities.
- 6.2. The required land area calculated in the RWP 1st review for Newport CC for each of the seven preferred technology options are outlined below. The estimated total land area required for new in-building facilities to meet the 2020 targets ranges from 4.5ha to 12.6ha.

Technology Option	Required land area for Newport CC
Option 2a – Pyrolysis	5 ha
Option 2c – Incineration with energy recovery	4.5 ha
Option 3a – MBT followed by pyrolysis	10 ha
Option 3b – MBT followed by gasification	11.1 ha
Option 3c – MBT followed by incineration with energy recovery	12.6 ha
Option 3d MBT followed by fuel to offsite energy use	8.4ha
Option 4d – Autoclave followed by fuel to offsite energy use	4.7 ha

Source: Draft RWP 1st Review, Appendix E

Table 6.1 – RWP Land Requirements for Newport

- 6.3. In accordance with the requirements of TAN 21, the Local Development Plan (LDP) must therefore set out policy coverage to accommodate a maximum requirement of 12.6ha to cater for new 'in-building' waste management facilities. The LDP needs to ensure that policies and land allocations allow for a choice of locations or sites suitable for all waste streams as well as potential to accommodate facilities with capacity to serve only the local authority as well as capacity to serve more than one local authority area. The land use requirements are sufficient to meet the 2020 targets and therefore cover the majority of the plan period. The remaining six years of the LDP period will be addressed through a plan monitoring and review.

Approved Planning Applications Since 2006

- 6.4. Since 2006 (the base date for existing waste facilities in the SEWRWP 1st Review), the following waste developments have been permitted or are pending a decision from the Council.

App Ref	Applicant & Site	Facility	Details	App Area
05/1249	Paul Dunne Unit 1 Nash Mead Queensway Meadow	Waste transfer station	Recover material from electronic goods and aluminium to be transferred. Computer monitors, television, batteries and fluorescent bulbs.	0.12 ha
05/1250	GD Environmental Services Unit 4A&B Mariner Way, Felnex Industrial Est	Change of use and expansion of waste transfer use	Small extension to existing facility processing of waste oil/water mixtures and the storage of waste oils, asbestos and used wiping rags.	0.32ha
05/1440	GD Environmental Services Unit 11 Eastbank Rd Flenex Ind Est	Change of use to facility for transfer, recovery and recycling of waste materials	Mixed construction waste and household waste generated by skip businesses and third parties and waste materials exempt from waste management licensing.	0.69 ha
06/1568	NCC Head of Public Protection and Environmental Services Docksway	Erection of extension to existing transfer station.	Extend length of transfer station by 10m	0.02ha
07/0133	Noel Fitzpatrick Ltd Land adj and east of unit 26 East Bank Rd Felnex Industrial Est	Erection of processing and recycling plant	Inert waste encountered through construction activities. Approx 2000 tonnes of material handled each week.	0.69 ha
07/0437	Sims Metal Ltd West Quay South Dock Alexandra Dock	Extension to existing shredder metal recycling	Extension to existing shredder plant.	0.10ha
08/1470	Biogen Newport Energy Recovery Land south west and adjacent to timber yard West Way Rd	Erection of 12 megawatt electrical energy recovery facility	Capable of processing approximately 120,000 tonnes of residual waste per annum. The energy created from the development will provide sufficient electricity, to be provided straight to the National Grid to supply approx homes in the Newport area.	1.49 Ha
11/0296	Footprintmatter2u Ltd Unit 4E Mariner	Retention of use for the storage and	Sort and bulk up waste electrical and electronic items for onward	0.036ha

	Way Felnax Ind Est	treatment of electrical waste.	recycling.	
11/0817	Land east of West Way Road, Alexandra Docks	Waste Transfer Station	150,000 tonnes per annum of local MSW and C&I waste from the surrounding	2.4ha
Total area of waste related planning applications approved since 2006				5.86ha
Pending Applications				
12/0469	Tarmac Ltd Land east of and adjacent to Harsco metals site, Llanwern Works, Queensway, Llanwern	Crushing and screening of C & D waste.	Retention of Change of Use of land from storage of slag to recycling of up to 40,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste.	4.07ha

Table 6.2 – Waste related planning permission since 2006

Source: NCC

Supply of Land

- 6.5. Since 2006, approximately 5.9ha of land has been approved for waste disposal facilities in Newport either as new facilities or as an extension to an existing facility. Once approved applications are deducted from the 12.6ha land requirement as set out in the RWP 1st Review a need for 6.8ha remains.

Candidate Sites

- 6.6. As part of the Local Development Plan process, developers, land owners and members of the community were invited to submit candidate sites for inclusion in the plan. Two candidate sites were submitted that make specific reference to allocating a site for waste related uses. In both cases, however, the proposed use put forward is for mixed employment that could include waste related developments.

- 6.7. These are as follows:

Ref: 1420.C1 – Llanwern Steelworks – proposed mix uses including commercial, industrial, waste, employment, energy and residential development.

Ref: 1673.C1 – Sloblands – mixed use, employment led including waste.

- 6.8. Given the Prosiect Gwyrdd decision to award the waste contract for the 5 Member authorities to Viridor in Cardiff, a site specific allocation for an additional regionally sized waste facility is not considered needed in Newport. Neither candidate site is allocated in the Revised Deposit Plan for waste purposes. Both sites are however, brownfield sites in the urban area. A waste related proposal could be considered on either of the sites under the general B2 employment land principle and other policies of the plan (see para. 6.9 – 6.11).

Employment Land Allocations

- 6.9. Advances in technology and the introduction of new legislation, policies and practices mean that many modern waste management / resource recovery facilities on the outside look no different to any other industrial building and on the inside contain industrial demanufacturing processes or energy generation

activities that are no different to many other modern industrial processes in terms of their operation or impact.

- 6.10. For this reason, many existing land use class B2 'general industrial' employment sites, existing major industry areas and new B2 sites allocated in development plans will be suitable locations for in-building waste management facilities that will be required to meet Newport's apportionment requirements.
- 6.11. In accordance with the WG's Clarification Letter (CL-04-04, May 2004) it is proposed to direct waste facilities to general B2 employment sites. The Revised Deposit LDP allocates B2 employment land on a variety of sites under Policy EM1, EM2 and EM3 of the Revised Deposit LDP that could potentially contribute to meeting Newport's waste requirement, as well as existing B2 industrial sites. Such proposals would still be required to demonstrate that they are acceptable in terms of the nature of the processes undertaken, the products of those processes and the likely impacts on neighbours and the local environment.

Meeting Land Use Waste Requirements through the LDP

- 6.12. Given the existing planning permissions, LDP allocation and employment land availability, the maximum requirement of 12.6ha has been met. Even allowing for possible changes in waste arisings and locational requirements of different technologies there is a sufficient potential supply of industrial land to cater for a range and choice of waste management facilities. In addition, there will also be vacant existing B2 general employment sites and premises within Newport that have potential to accommodate waste facilities.
- 6.13. The Council considers that, on waste issues, national policy and guidance, especially TAN 21 on waste, is sufficiently clear. Therefore, this will be relied upon in the determination of planning applications and any other relevant policies contained within the LDP. The approach was supported by the Inspector into both the Deposit Caerphilly and Deposit Rhondda Cynon Taff LDPs, who found it sound for their LDPs to rely on national planning policy and other policies of the LDP for the determination of waste planning applications.

7. OPEN AIR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

- 7.1. During the course of the RWP 1st Review process, the WAG indicated that it wished to see the review include:
“The identification of existing sites and areas of search for new “open-air” waste facilities with capacity for greater than one local authority area”
- 7.2. Open air facilities include: civic amenity, open windrow composting, commercial and demolition (C&D) exemption, C&D recycling, non-hazardous waste landfill, hazardous waste landfill and inert waste landfill.
- 7.3. An estimate of total land area required for open-air facilities is not undertaken in the RWP 1st Review as it is considered that, in practice, for many open-air facilities, the size of the site available is likely to determine the size of the facility, rather than vice versa.
- 7.4. The RWP contains Areas of Search Maps for use in identifying new sites for in-building and open-air waste management / resource recovery facilities. These maps are considered to provide appropriate advice as to where developers should first seek sites for open-air facilities and therefore the LDP does not make any new site specific allocations for new open air facilities. Any sites identified in this way for development proposals for waste management facilities will be judged on their own merits and in accordance with Policies W2 and W3 in the Waste Chapter and all other relevant policies of the LDP.
- Docksway Landfill Site**
- 7.5. The Docksway Landfill site is allocated for waste disposal purposes to continue to provide a valuable source of waste management through the plan period. As noted in paragraph 3.3 at current waste rates the landfill site has 16 years worth of landfill capacity remaining with potential to extend this by 5 years as tonnage reduces.

8. HAZARDOUS WASTE

- 8.1. The RWP acknowledges there are no sites present in South Wales. It is acknowledged there is a need for such a facility but the disposal of such waste is highly technical and demands costly infrastructure. Moreover such sites usually serve a regional or national scale of use which proves difficult to locate them in highly constrained areas. The LDP does not identify sites specifically for the disposal of hazardous waste. Proposals that come forward would need to be assessed on a case by case basis against the policies of the plan and national guidance.

9. SUMMARY OF NEWPORT'S WASTE LAND USE PLANNING

- 9.1. The background paper demonstrates that Newport's apportioned waste related land use needs will be met during the plan period through a combination of:
- Docks Way Waste Site.
 - Existing waste facilities situated within the authority's boundary e.g. Waste Savers, Sims Metals, etc.
 - Existing and new B2 industrial sites.
 - Prosiect Gwyrdd procurement process.
 - Collaborative working arrangements for the collection and disposal of all types of municipal waste (see table 5.1)
 - Local Development Plan policy based on national guidance to assess proposals that come forward during the plan period.
- 9.2. These measures are considered to provide a flexible, but comprehensive approach to ensuring Newport can meet its waste needs for the plan period.