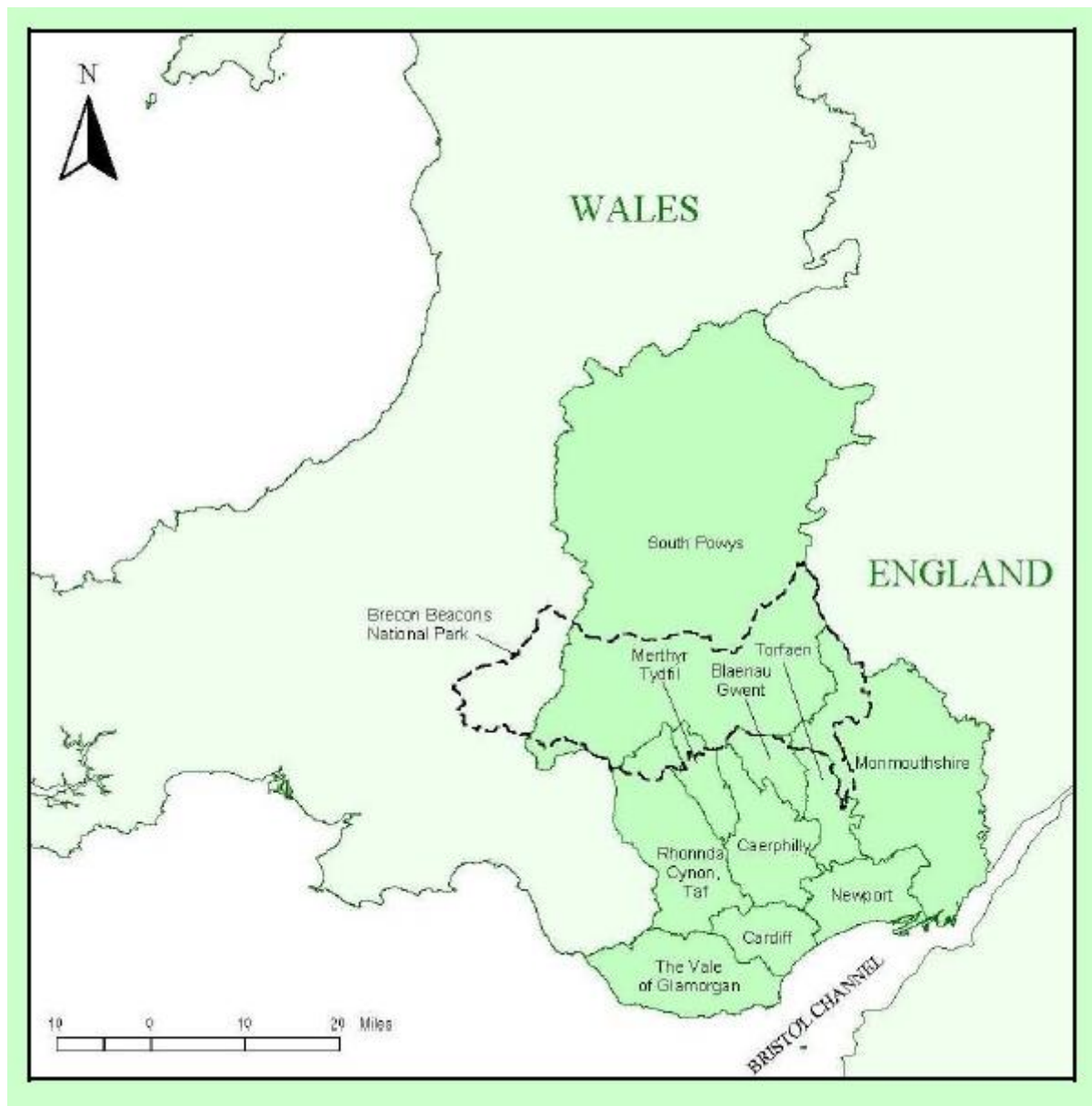


Waste Planning Monitoring Report

South East Wales

2020



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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

- 1.1.1. This report has been produced by Flintshire County Council as the Lead Authority for regional waste planning monitoring in South East Wales for the period 2018-19. The requirement for waste monitoring is established in Technical Advice Note 21 and is intended to enable both Welsh Government and local planning authorities to take a strategic overview of issues and trends in the waste sector to help inform local development plans and decisions on planning applications for waste. This is the third full Annual Monitoring Report and aims to build upon the information collected and disseminated in the Interim Report and First Annual Monitoring Report. All reports are available on the Welsh Government website¹.
- 1.1.2. The Welsh Government published its 'Towards Zero Waste Progress Report' in July 2015 which confirmed that Wales has made significant progress towards meeting the targets contained within TZW.
- 1.1.3. The Welsh Government has introduced Local Authority Recovery Targets under the Wales Waste Measure.

1.2. Technical Advice Note 21: Waste 2014

- 1.2.1. Article 16 of the Waste Framework Directive requires member states to establish an integrated and adequate network for the disposal of wastes, and for the recovery of mixed municipal wastes. TAN 21 requires that progress towards this is monitored to identify whether sufficient landfill capacity is being maintained; sufficient treatment capacity is being maintained and whether the spatial pattern of provision is appropriate to fill identified needs; and whether any further action is needed by local planning authorities to address unforeseen issues. The Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan provides the strategic starting point for the monitoring.
- 1.2.2. TAN 21 advises that the upper threshold of the capacity ranges identified in the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan (or any subsequent update) is likely to represent the point at which the extent of provision in a region is considered to be sufficient for recovery capacity. In the South East Region the capacity threshold is identified as: **411 – 861 thousand tonnes per annum**. The variation is due to the level of uncertainty regarding volumes of residual waste requiring management.
- 1.2.3. TAN 21 advises that the level at which non-hazardous landfill void is sufficient within a region is 7 years. The length of time landfill void lasts will vary considerably as it will depend on a number of different factors such as engineering requirements, daily cover, compaction and rates of settlement and

¹ <http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/tan21/?lang=en>

rates of deposition. Planning restrictions can also limit how much of a void is ultimately used as the life of a landfill permission is often limited through the use of condition. TAN 21 doesn't prescribe a methodology for determining the life of a landfill though the CIMSP estimates landfill life based upon a number of different scenarios depending upon residual waste arisings and diversion rates. The CIMSP estimated that under a worst case scenario landfill void in South East Wales would run out in 2019/20, and under a best case scenario void would last indefinitely, i.e. beyond the lifetime of the plan.

- 1.2.4. Technical Advice Note 21 requires planning applications for disposal, recovery or recycling facilities to be accompanied by a Waste Planning Assessment. This document is intended to help inform decisions regarding applications for waste management in light of the requirements of TAN 21.

1.3. Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan

- 1.3.1. The Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan (CIMSP), published in 2012, estimated future waste management infrastructure requirements based upon waste data which has since been updated. Data sources varied depending upon the waste stream under consideration. Data on Industrial, commercial and Construction & Demolition waste was collected using surveys whereas data on local authority collected waste is provided on a quarterly basis directly by local authorities using Waste Data Flow database.
- 1.3.2. The CIMSP used Industrial and Commercial waste data was based upon a survey carried out in 2007. Since the publication of the CIMSP a further survey has been undertaken which provides data on commercial and industrial waste arisings and their management in 2012. Data on Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste was obtained from the Waste Data Flow which compiles data provided by Local Authorities directly. The period to which the data refers is 2009; data is now available for 2018/19. Construction and demolition waste data was based upon a survey carried out in 2005/06. Since then a subsequent survey has been undertaken which looks at wastes arising and managed in 2012, however, the two surveys are not directly comparable due to changes in definition of some wastes.

Landfill void

- 1.3.3. The CIMSP considered landfill capacity based upon permitted void remaining at the end of December 2010. It is important to note that the CIMSP only considered permitted facilities; however, this doesn't take into account facilities which were yet to secure a permit or restrictions imposed on permitted sites by the planning permission, for example a condition limiting the life of a facility and may therefore under or over represent the availability of landfill void over time. A number of assumptions were used to estimate remaining landfill life, including an allowance of 25% for engineering requirements and daily cover, and a presumed density of 1.2m³/tonne. Annual landfill inputs were estimated based upon a number of different scenarios ranging from no addition recycling or prevention or EfW

developed to all recycling targets and prevention targets met and EfW developed for all waste streams, see Appendix 1.

Hazardous waste capacity

- 1.3.4. The CIMSP identified that there was very little disposal capacity for hazardous wastes in Wales but low levels of arisings and significant capacity within close proximity of the Welsh border which means that there is very little market incentive to develop disposal capacity in Wales. The CIMSP concluded that, with the exception of landfill, it is considered that the current infrastructure in Wales forms an integrated and adequate network for the management of hazardous wastes.

Recovery capacity

- 1.3.5. The CIMSP estimated volumes of recovery capacity required within each of the three regions. Arisings of residual waste were modelled using a number of different scenarios ranging from 'business as usual' through to 'all recycling targets and waste reduction targets being met'. Although 'business as usual' has been modelled, the estimations of future residual waste treatment capacity were based upon scenario 2, 'Local Authority Municipal Waste Targets are met with no additional prevention', and scenario 4 (see Appendix 1) because scenario 2 is funded and the necessary interventions have been secured. The capacity gap was calculated using permitted capacity in 2011 but did not include capacity permitted at cement kilns since this was not deemed to be genuinely available to manage residual municipal wastes. For South East Wales it was estimated that a further 411 to 861 thousand tonnes per annum may be required.

1.4. South East Wales Region

- 1.4.1. In 2019, South East Wales was home to 1.6 million residents, 50% of the total population of Wales and supports 630,900 jobs and 88,000 businesses. Unsurprisingly, the region is the largest producer of waste compared to the North and South West regions across all waste streams. There are three distinct parts to the region: The cities of Cardiff and Newport with their high densities and significant development pressure; The Valleys, characterised by linear urban communities with high levels of deprivation and rural areas of south Powys, Monmouthshire and the coastal plain with low densities and with significant areas of strong pressures for growth.

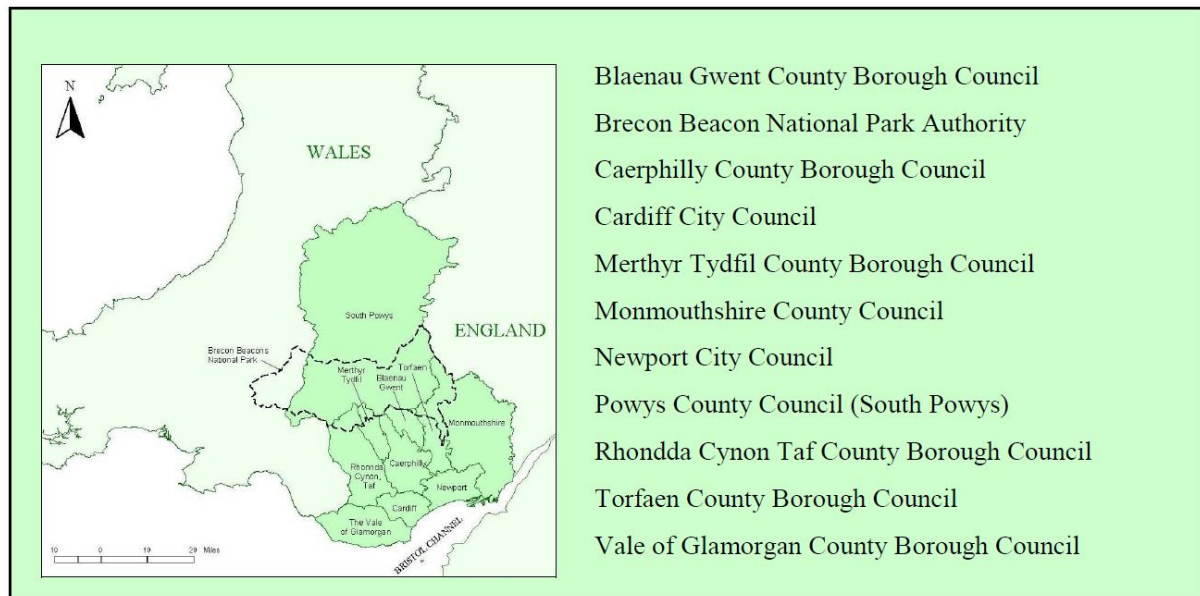


Figure 1: The South East Wales region and constituent authorities

- 1.4.2. The region is generally well connected, with the M4, which forms part of the Trans-European Transport Network, acting as the gateway to South Wales. The M4 provides connection to the commercial ports at Barry, Cardiff and Newport, all of which also have rail connections. Improvements to the road network have been made over recent years, with the Heads of the Valleys Road improvement in its final stages.

2. Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste

2.1. Arisings

- 2.1.1. Since the publication of the 2007 South East Wales Regional Annual Monitoring Report the definition of municipal waste has changed. Municipal waste now includes some wastes produced by commerce and industry. However, for the purposes of the CIMSP, municipal waste was identified as municipal waste collected by local authorities. It is therefore beneficial to continue considering local authority collected waste separately to waste arising from commerce and industry.
- 2.1.2. Although local authority collected waste makes up a relatively small proportion of all wastes produced in Wales, data availability is most comprehensive and up to date for this waste stream. The Welsh Government published the Municipal Waste Sector Plan in March 2011. The document included a number of targets which include statutory recycling targets imposed through the Waste (Wales) Measure 2010. There are fiscal incentives for local authorities to meet these targets as the Welsh Government has powers to fine those authorities who do not meet the targets.

- 2.1.3. The Municipal Waste Sector Plan set a waste prevention target of 1.2% per annum until 2050 based upon a 2007 baseline. There has been a general decline in local authority collected waste across Wales since 2008/09, with all authorities in the South East seeing a decline. The CIMSP estimated local authority collected municipal waste arisings in South East Wales to be 714,340 in 2012/13, which is greater than actual observed arisings in the region of 703,800. It would appear that waste reduction targets are being met with respect to local authority collected municipal waste.
- 2.1.4. Table 1 shows changes in total waste collected by local authorities between 2012/13 and 2018/19. Overall there has been a decline in tonnages of waste collected in the South East, although this decline was reversed in 2015/16 with reductions continuing in the flowing years. Variations in arising's could be due to waste minimisation efforts, changes to waste management collections, changes to the economy and efforts of producers. Continued effort will be required to ensure that this trend continues, particularly as the population across the region is generally expected to increase over time².

Table 1: Local Authority Collected Waste Arisings

Local Authority	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Blaenau Gwent	32,911	31,918	30,627	30,853	31,537	31,661	30,044
Caerphilly	98,431	97,366	96,650	102,756	102,422	103,862	104,290
Cardiff	174,103	172,287	170,715	177,457	176,952	172,852	170,523
Merthyr Tydfil	29,518	29,641	30,170	32,366	27,585	27,580	26,934
Monmouthshire	46,007	45,962	49,084	50,097	48,884	47,938	47,781
Newport	65,802	70,334	68,327	71,453	70,314	71,146	72,692
Powys – South	39341.5	36764	35976	34441	32837.5	27949	28629.5
Rhondda Cynon Taff	114,325	108,347	110,561	118,240	119,157	119,269	122,604
Torfaen	43,749	43,353	43,067	44,637	44,672	44,915	46,077
Vale of Glamorgan	59,780	61,527	62,222	58,621	62,370	62,473	57,974
Total	703,968	697,499	697,399	720,921	716,731	709,645	707,549

Source: Natural Resources Wales

² Welsh Government 2011 based population projections. Note: The population of Blaenau Gwent is expected to decline slightly over time.

2.2. Local Authority Collected Residual Waste

- 2.2.1. Residual waste can be defined as ‘waste that cannot be or is not separated for recycling or composting’. Understanding how much residual waste is produced is important because it can be influenced by a variety of factors and is not directly linked to waste arising’s.
- 2.2.2. Actual local authority collected residual waste arising in South East Wales has reduced within the region overall from 15-16 to 18-19, however only Blaenau Gwent and Vale of Glamorgan are showing reductions in 2018-19. The remaining authorities show slight fluctuations year on year with overall arising staying fairly level over the period. There is still considerable progress to be made and careful attention will need to be paid to the level of residual waste being produced within the region and its method of management since this will affect demand for recovery capacity and the rate at which landfill void will be used up.

Table 2: Local Authority Collected Residual Waste Arisings: Predicted and Actual

Local Authority	CIMSP – estimated residual arisings baseline (table 22)	CIMSP – estimated residual arisings 2024/25 (table 32)	15-16	16-17	18-19
Blaenau Gwent	-	-	16,569	17,040	13,732
Caerphilly	-	-	32,131	28,332	29,344
Cardiff	-	-	64,905	61,037	57,642
Merthyr Tydfil	-	-	10,782	12,222	11,802
Monmouthshire	-	-	15,699	16,029	16,501
Newport	-	-	32,027	31,801	32,641
Powys – South	-	-	10,982	9,511	9,549
Rhondda Cynon Taff	-	-	46,581	46,040	45,265
Torfaen	-	-	19,099	19,452	19,486
Vale of Glamorgan	-	-	24,069	26,521	20,416
Total South East	431,000	215,000-245,000	272,845	267,985	256,378
Wales	1,026,000	979,000-1,988,000	615,970	602,968	565,327

Source: Welsh Government StatsWales

2.3. Local Authority Collected Waste: Management

- 2.3.1. The management of local authority collected waste has changed significantly since the publication of the 2007 Regional Waste Group Annual Monitoring Report with a much greater emphasis on recycling. Towards Zero Waste and the

Municipal Sector Plan set ambitious targets for local authority collected waste, including statutory targets for recycling, see table 3 below.

Table 3: Recycling Rates: Statutory Targets are in bold

Year	2009/10	2012/13	2015/16	2019/20	2024/25
Minimum levels of preparing for reuse and recycling and composting (or AD)	40%	52%	58%	64%	70%

2.3.2. The region, on average, didn't quite meet the recycling targets in 2015/16 and generally performed slightly worse than the Welsh average. Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tydfil, Newport and Torfaen failed to achieve the 2015/16 targets and Blaenau Gwent saw a drop in recycling rates between 2012/13 and 2015/16. However, there was variation within the region with a number of authorities exceeding the targets, see table 4 below. How local authorities are performing with respect to recycling is of particular importance due to the assumptions that were used within the CIMSP to establish volumes of residual waste requiring management

2.3.3. The region, on average, hasn't shown any increase in recycling rates since 2016/17 with Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Newport, Powys South, Rhondda Cynon Taff and Torfaen all showing decreasing in rates between 2016/17 and 2018/19. Caerphilly and the Vale of Glamorgan have both hit the 2019-20 target of 64% in 2018/19 with Monmouthshire falling slightly below. The region and Wales overall has remained fairly constant between 2017-2019 however the region still falls slightly behind the Wales average. The regions progress towards the 2019/20 target should be carefully monitored.

2.3.4.

Table 4: Local Authority Municipal Waste Reuse/Recycling/Composting Rates by local authority: South East Wales

Local Authority	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Blaenau Gwent	29.2	35.5	42.3	51.2	54.8	50.3	48.7	56.8	56.0	59.3
Caerphilly	47.3	53.7	59.1	57.1	57.6	54.6	61.9	65.5	66.7	65.1
Cardiff	38.3	41.6	51.2	52.2	49.7	53.4	58.2	58.1	58.3	59.2
Merthyr Tydfil	35.7	36.4	43.2	49.1	48.2	51.2	61.6	65.2	62.7	61.6
Monmouthshire	40.9	48.6	55.3	55.5	62.9	63.2	61.9	68.7	65.8	63.4
Newport	40.7	45.7	48.2	49.2	51.7	52.0	57.1	61.4	59.8	58.9
Powys – South	39.7	37.7	42.6	50.9	52.5	52.1	59.1	65.2	60.4	61.4
Rhondda Cynon Taff	36.9	44.7	47.3	46.2	49.3	53.8	60.5	64.4	61.3	61.0
Torfaen	47.5	46.7	47.5	47.1	52.3	52.7	57.4	63.6	60.6	60.5

Vale of Glamorgan	41.2	43.8	52.4	54.5	54.8	56.0	64.5	65.3	63.2	67.1
SE Average	39.7	43.4	48.9	51.3	53.4	53.9	59.1	63.4	61.5	61.8
Wales	40.5	45.3	50.0	52.3	54.3	56.2	60.2	63.8	62.7	62.8

Source: Welsh Government StatsWales

2.4. Landfilling of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste: Landfill Allowance Scheme

- 2.4.1. The definition of municipal waste has changed since the Landfill Allowance Scheme was established and now includes some industrial and commercial wastes. Nevertheless, the Welsh Government has decided not to alter the allowances set for the local authorities since they have no control over some of the wastes now included.
- 2.4.2. Welsh Local Authorities sent 98,651 tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill in 2018/19, whilst this is an increase on the previous year, it is still only account for 28.2% of the overall allowance. All local authorities within the South East Wales region met their LAS targets in 2018/19, compared to 2013/14 when Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil and Newport all exceed their allowances. Apart from Powys, the remaining local authorities have landfilled significantly less BMW than in 2014/15. This, in part, is likely to be due to the Trident Park EfW facility becoming operational in 2015

Table 5: Landfilled BMW, by Local Authority 2006/07 to 2013/14

Local Authority	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Blaenau Gwent	12,402	8,005	8,715	2,098	1,464	1,768	391	862	599
Caerphilly	26,657	22,665	24,939	24,353	14,952	6,485	3,115	832	406
Cardiff	52,178	42,533	40,978	45,785	29,328	6,806	1,356	759	3,752
Merthyr Tydfil	11,750	9,236	8,209	8,916	5,870	6,736	612	315	439
Monmouthshire	10,660	7,393	8,468	7,251	3,393	1,839	146	77	75
Newport	21,488	19,795	19,181	18,634	14,397	11,180	3,578	2,936	3,466
Powys- south	21,290	18,144	14,069	13,965	13,646	9,730	7,562	8,025	8,128
Rhondda Cynon Taff	38,808	30,611	27,284	27,589	25,675	18,222	285	1,415	1,808
Torfaen	17,402	16,327	14,032	2,082	2,073	1,454	745	1,238	709
Vale of Glamorgan	20,158	15,594	14,405	14,688	7,985	1,504	303	303	300
Total	232,795	190,302	180,281	165,361	118,783	65,724	18,092	16,761	19,682
Wales Total	458,264	389,738	364,784	345,022	256,162	170,567	90,827	105,728	98,651

Source: Natural Resources Wales

Table 6: Percentages of LAS allowance used

Local Authority	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Blaenau Gwent	87.0%	64.3%	82.0%	20.6%	15.1%	19.1%	4.4%	10.3%	7.6%
Caerphilly	71.4%	69.5%	89.5%	91.3%	58.7%	26.7%	13.5%	3.8%	2.0%
Cardiff	81.4%	76.0%	85.7%	100.1%	67.1%	16.3%	3.4%	2.0%	10.5%
Merthyr Tydfil	95.4%	85.9%	89.4%	101.4%	69.9%	84.1%	8.0%	4.4%	6.4%
Monmouthshire	58.0%	46.1%	61.8%	55.2%	27.0%	15.4%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%
Newport	83.5%	88.1%	99.9%	101.4%	82.0%	66.8%	22.5%	19.4%	24.2%
Powys- south	68.4%	66.7%	60.5%	62.8%	64.2%	48.0%	39.2%	43.9%	47.0%
Rhondda Cynon Taff	88.7%	80.2%	83.6%	88.3%	86.0%	64.0%	1.1%	5.5%	7.4%
Torfaen	92.4%	99.3%	99.9%	15.5%	16.1%	11.9%	6.4%	11.2%	6.8%
Vale of Glamorgan	85.6%	75.8%	82.0%	87.3%	49.7%	9.8%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%
Total	87.0%	64.3%	82.0%	20.6%	15.1%	19.1%	4.4%	10.3%	7.6%
Wales Total	72.7%	70.9%	77.6%	76.7%	59.6%	41.6%	23.3%	28.6%	28.2%

Source: Natural Resources Wales

2.5. Landfilling of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste

- 2.5.1. Tonnages of local authority collected municipal waste landfilled have significantly decreased overall since 11/12, however levels have fluctuated over the period between 2016/17 to 2018/19 staying fairly level. This has potential implications for the rate at which landfill void within the region is used up. The estimates within the CIMSP were based upon the assumption that EfW facilities would become operational in 2017, however, the Trident Park facility in Cardiff became operational at the end of January 2015 and some local authorities have been utilising residual treatment facilities outside of Wales to achieve diversion of waste from landfill which has resulted in far lower than predicted tonnages of residual waste being landfilled by local authorities.

Table 7: Local Authority Municipal Waste Landfilled: South East

Local Authority	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Blaenau Gwent	18,550	13,488	3,818	3,161	4,249	709	1,253	787
Caerphilly	40,352	41,347	37,481	27,313	9,831	4,286	1,235	1,054
Cardiff	82,642	67,821	80,709	55,610	13,329	2,808	1,795	6,305
Merthyr Tydfil	17,323	14,610	15,099	11,115	9,841	1,009	531	649
Monmouthshire	20,361	19,697	15,735	8,867	6,589	416	188	168
Newport	34,407	32,697	31,709	25,045	16,892	5,478	4,474	5,030
Powys – South	21,825	16,941.5	13,807.5	12,816	8,883	6,903.5	7,732	7,398.5
Rhondda Cynon Taff	60,407	43,678	45,028	38,679	26,712	2,571	2,102	2,431

Torfaen	26,548	23,384	4,592	4,988	4,387	1,215	1,693	1,066
Vale of Glamorgan	28,477	27,040	26,569	18,302	3,339	616	595	576
South East Total	350,892	300,704	274,548	205,896	104,052	26,012	21,598	25,465
Wales Total		640,904	587,390	453,497	288,820	150,984	170,510	155,198

Source: Welsh Government StatsWales

3. Industrial and Commercial Waste

3.1. Arisings of Industrial and Commercial (I&C) Waste

- 3.1.1. Data regarding industrial and commercial waste generated in Wales is obtained from sporadic surveys. There is no continuous source of data and due to the way in which waste return data is collected it is not possible to use this as a reliable method of estimating commercial and industrial waste arising in Wales. Data is not available at the local authority level and whilst it is possible to use population as a proxy this may not produce meaningful results.
- 3.1.2. Towards Zero Waste set reduction targets for industrial and commercial waste based upon a 2006/07 baseline. The modelling undertaken by Welsh Government in support of the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan used a baseline year of 2007 and assumed that in 2012/13 there would be an annual reduction of industrial waste arising's of 1.4% per annum from the baseline year and an increase of commercial waste arising's of 1% per annum from the baseline year for the business as usual scenario, see table 7 below. Industrial and commercial waste arising's have not changed significantly between 2007 and 2012 and using these assumptions would give an underestimate of volumes of industrial waste requiring management and an overestimate of commercial waste requiring management, see table 8 below. The presence of such large producers of waste within a region can make establishing trends difficult and of less value since the operational decisions of an individual company can have a significant impact on the total volumes of waste produced across a sector. In the absence of a more reliable and frequent source of data it will be difficult to monitor progress towards this target.

Table 8: Waste prevention targets

Industrial Waste: 1.4% reduction per annum until 2050 based on 2006/07 baseline
Commercial Waste: 1.2% reduction per annum until 2050 based on 2006/07 baseline

- 3.1.3. Towards Zero Waste and the Industrial and Commercial Sector Plan set recycling targets for commercial and industrial wastes, see table 9 below. The influence that the Welsh Government has over commercial and industrial wastes is much less than for local authority collected waste

Table 9: Recycling rates and targets for industrial and commercial waste

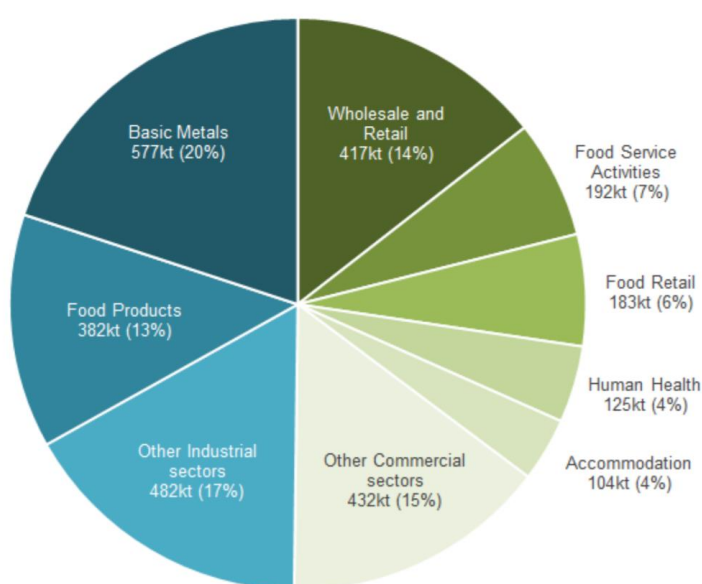
	South East Wales 2012 Recycling rates ³	2015/16	2019/20	2024/25
Commercial	67.7%	57%	67%	70%
Industrial	45%	63%	67%	70%

- 3.1.4. A recent survey of Industrial and Commercial (I&C) waste generated in Wales for 2018 calendar year was carried out by SLR Consulting Ltd in partnership with Anthesis (UK) Ltd and managed by Natural Resources Wales on behalf of the Welsh Government that funded the project. Data for 2018 was collected from a representative sample of 1,755 business sites of differing sectors and sizes throughout Wales between April 2019 and October 2019.

The ONS data showed that there were 97,999 Industrial and Commercial business sites in Wales in 2018 with 7% in Industrial sectors and 93% in Commercial sectors. Of these business sites, 65% had fewer than five employees and 2% had one hundred or more employees.

- 3.1.5. In 2018 the Welsh Industrial and Commercial sectors generated an estimated 2.9 million tonnes of waste split 50% from Industrial and 50% from Commercial sector businesses, see Figure 1. 67% of the waste was Preparation for Reuse, Recycling and Composting with the break down as shown in Table 10 and the South East Region accounts for 43% of the total Industrial and Commercial arising within Wales, see table 11.

Figure 2: Total waste by sector, Wales 2018



³ Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey 2012, Natural Resources Wales

Source: NRW, Survey of Industrial and Commercial Waste Generated in Wales 2018

Table 10: Summary of how waste was managed, Wales 2018

Sector	Preparation for Reuse, Recycling and composting rate	Energy Recovery rate	Land Disposal rate
Industrial	69%	6%	9%
Commercial	64%	9%	12%
Total ⁴	67%	8%	11%

Source: NRW, Survey of Industrial and Commercial Waste Generated in Wales 2018

Table 11: Summary of waste generated, Wales 2018

Sector	Quantity of waste generated per region 2018 (thousand tonnes per annum and % of sector)						
	South East Wales		Mid & South West Wales		North Wales		All Wales
Industrial	566	39%	512	36%	364	25%	1,441
Commercial	679	47%	427	29%	347	24%	1,453
Total	1,245	43%	938	32%	710	25%	2,894

3.1.6. When compared to the results of the 2012 waste generation survey, the quantity of waste generated in the I&C sector in Wales decreased significantly from 3.7 million tonnes in 2012 to 2.9 million tonnes in 2018. The quantity of waste generated in the Industrial sector in Wales decreased significantly from 2 million tonnes in 2012 to 1.44 million tonnes in 2018. Industrial waste arising's within the South East Region have also decreased significantly from 1.2 million tonnes in 2012 to 566,000 tonnes in 2018. The quantity of waste generated in the Commercial sector in Wales has decreased from 1.7 million tonnes in 2012 to 1.45 million tonnes in 2018, with minor decreases within the South East region from 767,000 tonnes in 2012 to 679,000 tonnes in 2018.

3.1.7. The rate of Preparation for Reuse, Recycling and Composting of I&C sector waste in Wales has significantly increased from 58% in 2012 to 67% in 2018. The rate of Preparation for Reuse, Recycling and Composting for Industrial sector waste in Wales has significantly increased from 50% in 2012 to 69% in 2018 with significant increases within the South East region from 45% in 2012 to 64% in 2018. The rate of Preparation for Reuse, Recycling and Composting in

⁴ There may be some discrepancies in the tables where, due to rounding, the components do not sum up to the totals.

the Commercial sector shown a slight changed from 68% in 2012 to 64% in 2018 in Wales with similar changes within the South East Region from 67.7% to 64%

2018 also saw an increase in Incineration but a dominance of Incineration with Energy Recovery. In 2012, 143 thousand tonnes (3.9%) of waste went to Incineration (2.2% without Energy Recovery and 1.7% with Energy Recovery). In 2018 this increased to 236 thousand tonnes (8.2%) of waste (0.4% without Energy Recovery and 7.8% with Energy Recovery)

4. Construction and Demolition Waste

4.1. Arisings of Construction and Demolition Waste

- 4.1.1. Sporadic surveys have also been used to produce data on construction and demolition wastes. The latest survey looked at Construction & Demolition Waste Generated in Wales in 2012. The CIMSP was based upon findings from a survey carried out in 2005/06. The surveys are not directly comparable due to changes in waste definitions, the impact of the recession, the impact of major infrastructure projects and changes in methods of reporting. Nevertheless, it is considered appropriate to consider how the information was used in the CIMSP and whether the assumptions used remain valid.
- 4.1.2. Tonnages of wastes which can't be managed at inert landfill sites were relatively small in South East Wales, 71,600⁵ in 2012. The CIMSP estimated that in 2024/25 there may be a requirement for between 200 and 250 thousand tonnes of capacity required for residual construction and demolition waste at an all Wales level. Based upon the 2012 survey this is likely to be an overestimate of volumes of residual waste requiring management. However, confidence levels in the precision of the data obtained from the survey are relatively low, particularly in the South East.

Table 12: Construction and Demolition waste arisings

	2005/06	2012 Actual	Residual predicted 2024/25	Residual actual 2012 ⁶
South East Wales	6,181,038	1,437,350	DNA	71,600
All Wales	12,167,220	3,359,500	200,000-250,000	178,080

⁵ Assumes mixed wastes, insulation and gypsum, metallic wastes and discarded equipment can only be managed at non-hazardous landfill

⁶ Includes mixed wastes and other wastes disposed of but not managed at inert landfill sites

4.2. Management of Construction and Demolition Waste

- 4.2.1. Although construction and demolition wastes comprise a wastes other than inert wastes, it is helpful to consider the management of inert waste in Wales since this comprises the majority of wastes arising in the construction and demolition sector. Table 13 shows inert wastes managed in Wales by management method in 2019 using waste returns data.

Table 13: Inert Waste Managed in Wales in 2018

Facility Type	North Wales	South East Wales	South West Wales	Grand Total
CA Site	28,147	17,498	14,885	60,530
Car Breaker	13,423	2,360	1	15,783
Clinical Waste Transfer	-	2	-	2
Composting	-	-	86	86
Composting in closed vessels	-	19,543	-	19,543
Deposit of waste to land (recovery)	264,836	-	34,075	298,912
Haz Waste Transfer	5,839	2,273	23,821	31,934
HCI Waste TS + asbestos	-	-	1,457	1,457
HCI Waste TS + treatment	-	31,229	1,530	32,759
HCI Waste TS + treatment (no building)	5,999	-	-	5,999
HCI Waste TS + treatment + asbestos	7,069	985	-	8,054
Inert & Excavation Waste TS	-	13,459	-	13,459
Inert & excavation Waste TS + treatment	25,662	51,217	39,061	115,940
Inert LF	153,198	84,941	-	238,138
Inert Waste Transfer	50,751	11,497	914	63,162
Material Recycling Facility (MRF)	22,238	627,333	217,261	866,832
Metal Recycling	39,519	29,938	6,976	76,433
Metal Reprocessing	121	-	-	121
Non Haz (SNRHW) LF	-	23,779	-	23,779
Non Hazardous LF	57,018	142,923	153,878	353,819
Non-Haz Waste Transfer	206,479	223,651	137,535	567,664
Non-hazardous & hazardous HWA Site	-	-	554	554
Physical Treatment	77,973	195,982	20,193	294,148
Physical-Chemical Treatment	-	251	1,358	1,609
Restricted LF	-	13,691	234	13,925
WEEE treatment facility	119	-	-	119
Landfill Total	210,216	265,334	154,112	629,661
Grand Total	958,390	1,492,551	653,819	3,104,760

Source: Waste Data Returns NRW

5. Hazardous Waste

5.1. Arisings of Hazardous Waste

- 5.1.1. Hazardous wastes are those wastes which can cause harm to human health and/or the environment. In 2010 around 255 thousand tonnes of hazardous wastes were produced in Wales, with most arising from thermal processes such as steel slag, oil and oil mixtures, petrol, gas and coal refining and construction and demolition waste and asbestos⁷. Total tonnages of hazardous waste increased 2018, however this increase does not set a trend with a steep drop in 2019
- 5.1.2. In 2019 South East Wales managed 193, 886 tonnes of hazardous waste and was a net importer of hazardous waste. Hazardous wastes were managed in a variety of different ways, see table 15, but account for a relatively small proportion of overall wastes arising in Wales. Table 16 shows the method of management of hazardous wastes in South East Wales, with the majority of wastes being recovered or treated. The Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan concluded that with the exception of landfill, it is considered that the current infrastructure in Wales forms an integrated adequate network for the management of hazardous wastes. Since the majority of wastes were treated or recovered rather than disposed of in 2019 it would appear that hazardous wastes are being managed in line with the waste hierarchy. Table 16 shows that the majority of hazardous wastes arising in Wales were recovered in 2019.

Table 14: Hazardous waste arising in South East Wales (tonnes)

Local Authority	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Blaenau Gwent	DNA	9,284	2895	1542	1904	4103	2479
Caerphilly	DNA	3,451	3632	3559	11408	7118	12541
Cardiff	DNA	23,136	880	1592	18494	85614	24141
Merthyr Tydfil	DNA	816	728	882	1314	1534	2437
Monmouthshire	DNA	1,385	2509	2722	2348	12261	3520
Newport	DNA	13,600	4677	6361	7642	10469	9989
Powys – South	DNA	6,385	958	1765	2192	2741	2132
Rhondda Cynon Taff	DNA	9,387	6826	7909	9016	13061	18296
Torfaen	DNA	2,947	3095	2564	5335	4388	3478
Vale of Glamorgan	DNA	0	1466	1940	9220	3201	4108
South East Total	111,641	70,390	27666	30836	68874	144491	83121

Source: Natural Resources Wales

⁷ Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan, section 2.3.5.2

Table 15: Hazardous waste arisings in Wales 2019 (tonnes)

EW Chapter	EW Chapter Description	All Wales	South East Wales
01	Mining and Minerals	0	0
02	Agricultural and Food Production	4084	4057
03	Wood and Paper Production	0	0
04	Leather and Textile Production	0	0
05	Petrol, Gas and Coal Refining/Treatment	4623	0
06	Inorganic Chemical Processes	1887	960
07	Organic Chemical Processes	1677	1031
08	MFSU Paints, Varnish, Adhesive and Inks	704	576
09	Photographic Industry	1	0
10	Thermal Process Waste (inorganic)	20142	1
11	Metal Treatment and Coating Processes	6620	6314
12	Shaping/Treatment of Metals and Plastics	2093	479
13	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	8912	5037
14	Solvents	28	25
15	Packaging, Cloths, Filter Materials	1094	639
16	Not Otherwise Specified	57238	25749
17	C&D Waste and Asbestos	32164	22880
18	Healthcare	5340	3085
19	Waste/Water Treatment and Water Industry	12041	1496
20	Municipal and Similar Commercial Wastes	22417	10793
Total		181064	83121

Source: Natural Resources Wales

Table 16: Waste deposits in Wales by fate 2019 (tonnes)

Waste Fate	All Wales	South East Wales
Incineration	26011	0
Landfill	14962	14424
MRS	70113	30967
On/In Land	27	0
Storage	481	323
Transfer	36784	22565
Treatment	224304	125607
Total	372683	193886

Source: Natural Resources Wales

5.2. Hazardous Waste: Landfill Capacity

- 5.2.1. The Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan identifies that there is little disposal capacity in Wales for hazardous wastes, however in 2019 both Trecatti Landfill and Docksway Landfill within the South East Region accepted 14,424 tonnes of Hazardous Waste.
- 5.2.2. The Collections Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan identified a number of landfills within England which could accept APC residues for disposal in 2011: Norwood Farm Landfill Isle of Sheppey, Kent; Wingmoor Landfill Bishops Cleeve, Gloucestershire; Kings Cliffe Landfill Site Peterborough, Cambridgeshire; Whitemoss Landfill Site Skelmersdale, Lancashire; Minosus Ltd Middlewich, Cheshire.

6. Landfill Capacity

6.1. Inert Waste

- 6.1.1. Technical Advice Note 21, paragraph 4.23, advises that the application of the waste hierarchy demonstrates that the disposal of inert waste is not acceptable in most circumstances. Nevertheless, it is considered reasonable to consider the level of inert disposal provision within a region, particularly since the need for such capacity is often cited by Applicants as justification for new facilities, including both inert disposal and non-hazardous disposal.
- 6.1.2. There were two permitted inert landfill sites which accepted inert waste for disposal in 2018 and which had permitted void remaining at the end of 2019 which totalled just over 1 million cubic metres, Whitehall in Vale of Glamorgan and Hendy Quarry in Rhondda Cynon Taff.
- 6.1.3. Based upon permitted capacity and 2018 deposition rates of 84,940 in inert disposal sites and assuming a density of 1.2 tonnes per cubic metre permitted capacity would last in excess of 16 years.
- 6.1.4. Other landfill sites permitted to manage non-hazardous waste in South East Wales managed can also manage inert waste. In addition to permitted landfill sites there have been a number of permissions within the region for the restoration of sites using inert waste material, see Appendix 2. Note, just under 166,702 tonnes of inert waste was disposed of at non-hazardous landfill sites in 2018. Whilst the majority of inert wastes managed in Wales are not disposed of in dedicated inert landfills, these sites still play an important role in the management of inert wastes. As noted above, the remaining inert landfills within the region are both time limited, therefore careful monitoring will be required to ensure that there are no undesired consequences as a result of the position within the TA

Table 17: Deposit of inert wastes in South East Wales (2018)

Deposit of inert waste	Tonnage
Restricted Landfill	13,691
Inert Landfill	84,940
Non Hazardous Landfill, including site with SNRHW	166,702.
Grand Total	265,333

Source: Natural Resources Wales

6.2. Non-Hazardous Waste

- 6.2.1. The CIMSP sought to estimate the point at which non-hazardous landfill within a region would run out, based upon a number of scenarios. The worst case scenario was that landfill void would run out in South East Wales in 2019/20 and the best case scenario was that void would last almost indefinitely. The spatial distribution of landfills within Mid-Wales was identified as being limited to one facility. Based upon the CIMSP, the South East Region would, under a worst case scenario, have fallen below the 5 year trigger level identified in TAN 21 as the trigger for pursuing any action which may be necessary to facilitate future provision. It is therefore prudent to revisit the predictions contained within the CIMSP based upon more up to date information to ascertain whether action is indeed necessary.
- 6.2.2. The Aberthaw Quarry landfill in the Vale of Glamorgan manages pulverised fuel ash from the Aberthaw Power Station. Since Aberthaw Quarry provides dedicated disposal capacity from wastes arising from the Aberthaw Power Station its capacity and tonnages of waste disposed of at the site will not be considered further when considering regional landfill disposal capacity.
- 6.2.3. There were a number of permitted non-hazardous landfill sites with void of just over 9 million cubic metres remaining at the end of 2019, see Appendix 2. If current deposition rates of non-hazardous rates continued at 2019 rates, then remaining void would last just over 10.6 years⁸. Although the landfill life of existing operational landfill sites is more than sufficient to meet the needs of the region for the foreseeable future, due to declining deposition rates and the operational costs associated with operating a non-hazardous landfill and constructing new cells it is vital that landfill void is monitored to ensure that operational decisions do not result in a region having insufficient capacity.

⁸ Assuming 25% of void is lost to engineering requirements and assuming a density of 1.2m³/tonne non-haz and 1m³/tonne for inert.

Table 18: Waste deposited in non-hazardous landfills in South East Wales in 000s tonnes

Year	Household, Industrial and Commercial (HIC)	Inert	Total
2007	896	433	1,329
2008	762	315	1,077
2009	676	325	1,001
2010	586	343	929
2011	500	292	792
2012	458	205	663
2013	450	180	630
2014	403	177	580
2015	398	198	596
2016	257	451	708
2017	378	246	624
2018	317	246	563

Source: Natural Resources Wales

7. Non-Landfill Capacity

7.1. Introduction

- 7.1.1. TAN 21 requires the regions to monitor recovery capacity and defines recovery as “any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.” For the purposes of this monitoring report, facilities which shall be considered include those which can treat residual waste. Although recovery operations can include landspreading, because this is predominantly carried out using mobile plant in Wales it is not possible to quantify landuse requirements at present and this will therefore not be considered further.

7.2. Cement Kilns

- 7.2.1. There are two co-incineration facilities in Wales, Padeswood Cement Kiln in Flintshire, North Wales and Aberthaw Works in the Vale of Glamorgan. Both facilities managed relatively small volumes of waste in 2014. Padeswood managed waste entirely from outside Wales. The position contained within the CIMSP, i.e. that capacity at cement kilns should not be included when considering the need for residual waste treatment capacity is therefore considered to remain of relevance.

7.3. Residual Waste Treatment Procurement Projects

- 7.3.1. In order to maximise the amount of waste that is diverted from landfill and to ensure that various waste management targets are met a number of local authorities are procuring residual waste treatment capacity. Appendix 4 provides a summary of the various projects and progress to the end of 2020-2021. Significant progress has been made across the region with a number of different partnerships having been formed...
- 7.3.2. Prosiect Gwyrdd is a partnership comprising Caerphilly, Cardiff, Monmouthshire, Newport, and Vale of Glamorgan. A contract between the partner authorities and Viridor has been signed and commenced on 1st April 2016. As part of the contract an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility has been developed which can manage up to 350,000 tonnes of residual waste per annum. Of this, an average of 170,000 tonnes per annum will come from the partner authorities.
- 7.3.3. Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen have now joined the Tomorrow's Valley Partnership with Rhondda Cynon Taff and Merthyr Tydfil Councils for the procurement of a long term contract for the treatment of residual waste. The procurement process was concluded in late 2015 and a contract for a period of 25 years signed with Viridor Waste Management Limited to treat approximately 95,000 tonnes of

residual waste per annum at their Energy from Waste Facility at Trident Park in Cardiff from the 1st of April 2016.

- 7.3.4. Powys currently has a contract with Potters Waste Management which goes to Pembroke Dock for export with waste from the remainder of the County going to landfill at Bryn Posteg. The Council is in the process of extending their contract with Potters which involves landfill from 2016 for the first 5 years and then an energy from waste solution for a further 5 years.
- 7.3.5. It is important to note that the procurement of capacity to manage local authority collected waste could have implications for commercial and industrial wastes: Although Trident Park is contracted to accept local authority collected waste it also has head room to accept commercial and industrial wastes. However, the volumes that the facility is contracted to accept from local authorities will reduce the available capacity for dealing with other wastes.

7.4. Food Waste Treatment Procurement: Local Authority Projects

- 7.4.1. Towards Zero Waste and the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan identify food waste as a priority waste stream with both documents advising that the most sustainable means of dealing with it is using anaerobic digestion. Local Authorities across Wales have been encouraged and in many cases supported by the Welsh Government to procure AD capacity to manage food waste, with a number of partnerships having been formed to enable the procurement of food waste within the region, see Appendix 5.
- 7.4.2. Cardiff and the Vale of Galmorgan have entered into a 15 year contract with Kelder Organic Energy. To support the contract planning permission for an Anaerobic Digestion facility and open windrow composting facility was secured and commenced in 2017, see Appendix 5.
- 7.4.3. The Heads of the Valleys (HoV) procurement programme awarded a 15 year contract to Severn Trent Green Power. Contract commenced 1st April 2018 with an option to extend for a further 5 years. Food waste is treated at the company's anaerobic digestion facility at Stormy Down, Bridgend.
- 7.4.4. Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr Tydfil and Newport Councils, Tomorrow's Valley Food Waste Hub, have signed a 15 year contract with Biogen who secured planning permission to construct and operate an AD facility at Bryn Pica, Aberdare. The Councils have been taking food waste to the Biogen AD facility since July 2015.
- 7.4.5. Powys has formed part of the Central Waste Partnership signing a 15 year contract with Agrivert to manage food waste. The waste has been managed at a facility in Oxfordshire, however, the company has secured planning permission

for a facility in Bridgend, Stormydown⁹ which would enable the wastes to be managed within Wales.

- 7.4.6. Significant progress has been made with respect to the sustainable management of food waste in Wales. There is progress still to be made with respect to procurement, and careful monitoring will be required to ensure that sufficient capacity is facilitated through the planning system.

7.5. Food Waste Treatment: Merchant Capacity

- 7.5.1. Although local authorities manage a significant volume of food waste, the commercial and industrial sectors also produces significant volumes of food waste. Monitoring the region's capacity to manage all food waste in a sustainable way is particularly useful to ensure that the planning system is facilitating the necessary capacity in a timely manner.
- 7.5.2. A number of planning permissions for anaerobic digestion have been granted across the region since the last RWP Annual Monitoring Report, see Appendix 7. Many of the permissions granted are to manage agricultural waste. GP Biotech Limited, Talargarth, Brecon, Powys for example are permitted to manage up to 35,000tpa which accepts a variety of agricultural waste and abattoir wastes.

7.6. Urban Quarries: Repositories for inert waste

- 7.6.1. TAN 21 advocates the use of temporary storage facilities for the management of inert waste to prevent inert wastes being unnecessarily disposed of. A review of recent planning permissions in the South East indicates that applications for urban quarries are not forthcoming. Applications for the management of construction and demolition waste have been granted which include storage of inert material, however, these are not large scale sites for the storage of inert wastes.

7.7. Other facility types: Permit information

- 7.7.1. The Regional Waste Plans monitored permitted capacity across the three regions. Permitted capacity gives a theoretical capacity rather than an actual operating capacity because in many cases facilities are permitted to operate up to an identified threshold which in reality they are never likely to realise because of factors outside the control of the permit, such as market demand, storage space, restrictions placed on a planning permission and so on. Nonetheless, it is helpful to look at how permitted capacity has changed over time since unlike with planning permission, operators are obliged to pay a subsistence fee for the permit. Permits are generally therefore only retained when a company is operating or intends to operate in the near future. It is therefore likely to be a

⁹ P/14/700/FUL

good indication of those facilities which are actually contributing to the management of waste.

- 7.7.2. A direct comparison between data contained within the Regional Waste Plan 1st Review and the latest data is not directly possible due to changes to the coding of facilities. Nevertheless, it is possible to see a general increase in overall capacity. The tables don't fully capture the progress that has been made in the region due to the way in which the data is provided by NRW, for example, the incinerator in Cardiff has no identified capacity and is therefore not identified in the table, though it is known that it provides up to 350,000tpa capacity.

7.8. Other facility types: Planning permissions

- 7.8.1. Appendix 7 contains information on planning applications determined in the region. Significant recovery facilities are identified within Appendix 3, which contains information on facilities such as EfW and large scale AD, highlights that whilst a number of planning permissions for these facility types have been granted, only one has now been implemented. A number of planning permissions have lapsed, whilst others are in the process of being implemented or are still securing the additional consents required to commence construction.

8. Local Development Plans

8.1. LDP Policies

- 8.1.1. Technical Advice Note 21 requires the Waste Monitoring Report to provide an update on local development plan progress, with particular reference to the fulfilment of Article 16 obligations (paragraph 3.12). Most of the South East Wales Local Planning Authorities have an Adopted Local Development Plan, with the exception of Powys and Vale of Glamorgan. Most of the adopted Plans were written in the context of the Regional Waste Plan 1st Review, prior to the publication of the revised TAN 21 and Planning Policy Wales Edition 6 February 2014 (which has since been superseded by Edition 7 and 8). Appendix 8 details LDP policies within the region.

8.2. LDP Monitoring

- 8.2.1. A review of local authority monitoring reports has been undertaken with respect to waste. Most monitoring was established prior, or during the review of national waste policy and guidance. As a result, the monitoring framework of many LDPs makes direct reference to the Regional Waste Plan. The monitoring frameworks need to be updated to reflect these changes to policy and guidance, in particular the requirement contained within TAN 21 to monitor the take up of land by waste management uses, see Appendix 8, table 2.

9. Conclusion

- 9.1.1. This assessment indicates that the landfill projections significantly overestimated the rate at which landfill void within the region would be used up. Furthermore, progress is being made with respect to the development of waste infrastructure within the region which would divert waste from landfill and this is expected to further reduce demand for landfill over the next 12 months. A number of local authorities have signed contracts which would mean that residual waste is managed outside of Wales, reducing the availability of wastes to merchant facilities within the region for the duration of the respective contracts.

The regional position is therefore:

There is no further need for landfill capacity within the South East region.

Any proposals for further residual waste treatment should be carefully assessed to ensure that the facility would not result in overprovision.

Appendix 1: Scenarios used to predict landfill and Recovery requirements

1. Landfill required if no EfW facilities are developed:	No additional recycling or prevention
	LAMW recycling targets met, no additional prevention
	All recycling targets met, no additional prevention
	All recycling and prevention targets met
2. EfW facilities developed for LAMW only - from 01 April 2017. IBA recycled so no landfill required.	No additional recycling or prevention
	LAMW recycling targets met, no additional prevention
	All recycling targets met, no additional prevention
	All recycling and prevention targets met
3. EfW facilities developed for all waste - from 01 April 2017. IBA recycled so no landfill required.	No additional recycling or prevention
	LAMW recycling targets met, no additional prevention
	All recycling targets met, no additional prevention
	All recycling and prevention targets met

Recovery

The following four scenarios have been modelled for 2024-25 (the first Towards Zero

Waste milestone of zero landfill) to identify a range of future residual mixed waste quantities (Table 31):

- 1) Business as usual - no additional recycling and no additional effort on prevention³¹.
- 2) Only local authority municipal waste (LAMW) recycling targets met, other recycling rates remain as baseline, no additional waste prevention measures undertaken. (This can be regarded as a “fully funded and interventions secured” option).
- 3) All recycling targets met, no additional waste prevention measures undertaken. (This requires additional funding and/or additional interventions that are yet to be secured).
- 4) All recycling targets met and additional prevention measures undertaken to meet waste prevention targets. (This requires additional funding and/or additional interventions that are yet to be secured)

Appendix 2: Landfill in South East Wales: Planning position

Table 1: Existing disposal capacity: Planning position

Site Name	Local Planning Authority	Waste type	Planning Permission and end date	Comments
Waunllwyd/Silent Valley	Blaenau Gwent	N/A		Site is now closed and being remediated. There was a deed of variation because the fill was not completed as anticipated.
Bryn Pica Waste Management Site	Rhondda Cynon Taff	Non-hazardous	05/0850 31/03/2025	Time limited until 2025. No changes from a planning perspective to change the availability of void space.
Hendy Quarry	Rhondda Cynon Taff	Inert	01/2376 21/02/2024	Disposal of inert waste linked to extraction of limestone.
Docks Way Landfill Site	Newport	Non-hazardous	93/1209/DC No end date	Remaining landfill life is determined by its remaining capacity. It is estimated that there is approximately 8 years operation at current rate of input, however, this could change significantly as a result of regional projects becoming operational.
Trecatti	Merthyr	Non-hazardous	52920464	No time limit and no known change to operational decisions which could affect the availability of void.
Aberthaw	Vale of Glamorgan	Restricted user	2007/00810/FUL	No time limit but input restricted to pulverised fuel ash from the Aberthaw Power Station
Whitehall	Vale of Glamorgan	Inert	2014/00363/FUL 31 st December 2017	Application to extend life of site granted.

Palleg	Powys	Non-hazardous		Limited remaining void space.

Table 2: Permitted Disposal Capacity

Installation Name	Site Type	Local Authority	Void Remaining at end the of 2019
Cynon Valley Waste Disposal Company Ltd	Non-hazardous (SNRHW)	RCT	
Biffa Waste Services Ltd (Trecatti)	Non-hazardous	Merthyr Tydfil	
Newport City Council	Non-hazardous	Newport	
RWE Npower plc (Aberthaw Quarry)	Non-hazardous	Vale of Glamorgan	
Total Non-hazardous disposal capacity	Non-hazardous	South East Wales	9,001,081
Tarmac Ltd (Hendy Quarry)	Inert	RCT	
Total Inert disposal capacity	Inert	South East Wales	792,126

Note: Data is given at the regional level to maintain commercial confidentiality

Table 3: Additional disposal capacity

Local Planning Authority	Planning Application number	Waste type	Proposal	Address	Comments
Blaenau Gwent	C/2015/0382	Inert	Earthworks including the importation of material, re-profiling of existing contours	Ben Wards Fields, Brynmawr	Application is for the importation of 350,000m3 of material. It is understood that the development would utilise material from the works being carried out for the Heads of the Valleys Road Dualling project. This would not therefore be able to accept general construction and demolition wastes

					but would ensure that waste arising from the development is diverted from landfill. No permit
Caerphilly	06/0849/NCC Approved 04/10/2007		Reclaim former quarry with inert waste and extend access/haul road to landfill site	Bowen Contractors Ltd Berthgron - Panthraillan Quarry Tydu Road Nelson Treharris	The site hasn't been extended and the permission expires 31/12/2017 Permit for HCI transfer station (A11)
Caerphilly	07/0070/FULL	Inert	Infill inert waste material for the purpose of re-profiling land	Park Farm Nelson Treharris CF46 6DR	Condition restricts inputs to soils and sub-soils. No permit
Caerphilly	12/1570/FULL Date approved: 13 th August 2013	Inert	Extend existing quarry operations including new drainage system and settlement ponds, landscape bunds and associated works	Bryn Quarry Gelliargwellt Uchaf Farm Gelligaer Road Gelligaer Hengoed CF82 8FY	Restoration is by inert waste. Daily inputs to the site are restricted to 200 tonnes per day by condition. Restoration must be completed by 31 st December 2030. Permit number DB3639AZ/A001 for Deposit for recovery, capacity 106,590.

Appendix 3: Recovery: South East Wales

Local Planning Authority	Facility type	Fuel type	Planning Application number	Capacity	Comments
Brecon Beacons National Park	Range of technologies including anaerobic digestion, pyrolysis and plasma gasifier.	Non-hazardous wastes	08/02488/FUL	240,000tpa	Development of a sustainable waste resource recovery and energy production park. Approved on 21/12/2010 Under construction Application site straddles the National Park and RCT. Application submitted to and approved by both LPAs.
Cardiff	Autoclave and Combined Heat and Power plant	Residual Waste	09/00246/E and 14/02521/MJR and DNS/3236340	Up to 200,000tpa	Newlands Road, Wentloog Planning permission granted 23/11/09 for construction of an integrated WMF incorporating autoclave technology, materials recycling and CHP generation, ancillary offices and weighbridge office and associated roads. Variation of condition application approved 30/04/2015 with condition requiring implementation within 5 years. Development of National Significance submitted September 2019 for proposed construction and operation of an energy recovery facility, fuelled by up to 200,000 tonnes per annum of residual waste and exporting approximately 15mw of electricity to the national grid

Cardiff	Combustion of residual waste using a moving grate	Residual Waste	10/00149/E 16/02256/MJR and 16/02384/MJR	Up to 425,000tpa	Trident Park Energy form Waste Plant Planning permission granted 20th July 2017 to vary condition 22 of 10/00149/E to increase the capacity of the facility from 350,000 to 400,000tpa and to modify the Section 106 agreement to remove the obligation that only waste arising from the South East Wales Region will be processed at the development... Site became operational in 2015.
Cardiff	Open Windrow Composting	Food Waste	08/02293/E	Up to 38,000tpa	Lamby Way, Wentloog
Cardiff	Anaerobic Digestion	Food Waste	15/00591/MJR	Up to 35,000tpa	Tide Fields Road, Splott 2MW Anaerobic Digestions Facility granted planning permission 15/05/15 (Kelda Organic Energy Ltd) Site became operational in 2017.
Newport	Gasification	Residual Waste	08/1470	Up to 120,000tpa	Erection of a 12 megawatt electrical ERF to deal with 120,000tpa residual waste, approved 22/04/2009 Planning permission has not been implemented and is now lapsed.
RCT	Pyrolysis	Non-hazardous wastes	08/1735	N/A	Development of a sustainable waste resource recovery and energy production park. Approved on 21/12/2010 Under

					construction. See application 08/02488/FUL above.
RCT	Pyrolysis	Non-hazardous mixed waste wood	13/0416	44,000tpa	Change of use and development of the existing B2 industrial unit into a renewable energy generation production facility. Approved 27/10/2014 Not yet implemented.
Torfaen	MBT	Non-hazardous	07/P/14880(E)	120,000tpa	Pontyfelin Industrial Estate, New Inn, Pontypool Planning permission has not been implemented and is now lapsed.
Torfaen	MRF	Plastic, metal, paper	10/P00202	100,000tpa	Refac Ltd Materials Recovery Facility. Retrospective permission. It is understood that the site is not currently operational.
Vale of Glamorgan	Pyrolysis	Waste wood	2008/01203/FUL 2015/00031/OUT 2016/00187/RES	72,000	Planning permission was granted on appeal, reference APP/Z6950/A/09/21146 05 Planning permission was not implemented and has now lapsed. However, a new application has now been approved, 2015/00031/OUT and a reserved matters application received 2016/00187/RES. Building complete. Not operational. Welsh Government currently considering whether an EIA is required.

Vale of Glamorgan	Gasification	Waste	2009/00021/ FUL	80,000	Planning permission granted on 23/12/2009. Planning permission has now lapsed and a solar farm approved and constructed on the site.
Vale of Glamorgan	Recycling of Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA)	IBA	2015/00360/ FUL	75,000	Planning permission granted on 04/09/2015. Facility would receive IBA from the Trident Park facility in Cardiff. Decision was subject to judicial review where the planning decision was upheld. Building complete. Not operational. Welsh Government currently considering whether an EIA is required.
Vale of Glamorgan	MRF	Paper, cardboard, plastic	2017/00329/ FUL	50,000	Retrospective planning permission. Development complete and active.
Vale of Glamorgan	MRF	Plastic, metal, paper	2019/01014/ SC1	75,000tpa	EIA screening opinion issued. Currently awaiting formal planning submission.
Caerphilly	Gerry Jones Transport,	Biomass boiler	18/0936/RET		Retail 500kw biomass boiler situated within existing factory – Granted 8 th Jan 2019

Appendix 4: Residual Waste Procurement Projects

Project Name	Partner Authorities	Status of procurement	Facilities developed	Residual waste treatment capacity
Prosiect Gwyrdd	Caerphilly, Cardiff, Monmouthshire, Newport, Vale of Glamorgan	25 year contract signed with Viridor due to commenced on 1 st April 2016	Trident Park EfW completed in Cardiff	350,000
Tomorrow's Valley	RCT, Merthyr Tydfil, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen	Contract signed for a period of 25 years with Viridor Waste Management Limited to treat residual waste at Trident Park in Cardiff from the 1 st April 2016	Trident Park EfW in Cardiff, developed for Prosiect Gwyrdd	As above

Appendix 5: Local Authority Food Waste Projects

Project Name	Partner Authorities	Status of procurement	Facilities developed	Food waste treatment capacity
Heads of the Valleys	Blaunau Gwent, Monmouthshire and Torfaen.	15 year contract awarded to Severn Trent Green Power. Contract commenced 1st April 2018 with an option to extend for a further 5 years...	Food waste is treated at the company's anaerobic digestion facility at Stormy Down, Bridgend.	Site permit limit is 75,000 tpa.
Cardiff Organic Waste Contract	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	15 year contract awarded to Kelder Organic Energy Planned service commencement in March 2017. The site is managed by DCWW partnership Welsh Water Organic Energy	Both completed. AD facility located at Cardiff East Waste Water Treatment Works, Rover Way, Tremorfa, Cardiff and Composting site at Lamby Way, Tremorfa, Cardiff	35,000tpa and 38,000tpa respectively.
Tomorrow's Valley	RCT, Merthyr Tydfil and Newport	Contract awarded to Biogen	Facility at Bryn Pica, Aberdare	22,500tpa
Central Wales Waste	Ceredigion and Powys	Contract awarded to Agrivert	Facility in Oxfordshire, England	Capacity secured in Bridgend which will manage up to 40,000tpa diverting waste from Oxfordshire.

Appendix 6: Permitted Capacity by Local Planning Authority: November 2015

Number of permitted sites by local planning authority: Source REGIS database

Local Authority	Hazardous waste transfer station	HCI Transfer Station	Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Household Waste Civic Amenity Site	Inert Waste Transfer Station	Materials Recycling Facility	Physical Treatment	Physio Chemical Treatment	Transfer at Part B Incinerator	Vehicle Dismantling +ELV	ELV	Metal Recycling	Composting	Biological Treatment or MBT	Mobile Plant	WEEE Treatment Site	Grand Total
Blaenau Gwent	2	2		1			2				2						9
Bridgend		6		1	2		1	3			3	1					17
Caerphilly	2	7		4			1			1	4	2	1	1		1	24
Cardiff	4	8	2	4	1		5			6	2	3			2		37
Merthyr Tydfil		2		3				1			2	1					9
Monmouthshire	1	3		3							1	1	1			1	11
Newport	2	5				1	4				3	2		1			18
Powys	1	13		2		2	4		1	1	1	2		2	1		30
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	1	9		6	2	4					5	5					32
Torfaen	1	1	1				1	1				1					6
Vale of Glamorgan	1	3		3		2	1				7		1	1			19
Grand Total	15	59	3	27	5	9	19	5	1	8	30	18	3	5	3	2	212

Permitted capacity by local planning authority: Source REGIS Database

Local Authority	Hazardous waste transfer station	HCI Transfer Station	Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Household Waste Civic Amenity Site	Inert Waste Transfer Station	Materials Recycling Facility	Physical Treatment	Physio Chemical Treatment	Transfer at Part B Incinerator	Vehicle Dismantling +ELV	ELV	Metal Recycling	Composting	Biological Treatment or MBT	Mobile Plant	WEEE Treatment Site	Grand Total
Blaenau Gwent	99,998	29,998		4,999			29,499				4,998						169,492
Bridgend		199,994		24,999	49,998		10,000	74,999			22,000	24,999					406,989
Caerphilly	149,998	328,497		60,128			30,000			0	9,996	99,998	29,150	4,999		75,000	787,766
Cardiff	289,998	475,070	9,998	158,248	74,999		1,540,497			47,494	4,998	257,498			300,000		3,158,800
Merthyr Tydfil		124,900		54,997				154,000			4,998	24,999					363,894
Monmouthshire	74,999	69,049		84,998							2,499	288	4,999			75,000	311,832
Newport	864,599	259,498				25,000	205,348				7,498	19,499		24,999			1,406,441
Powys	315,050	231,350		29,998		95,000	201,998		201	2,500	2,499	25,000		39,999	0		943,595
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	4,999	339,993		19,996	104,998	587,598					12,495	59,997					1,130,076
Torfaen	74,999	24,999	4,999				74,999	7,490				74,999					262,485
Vale of Glamorgan	74,999	84,997		49,998		7,994	74,999				19,996		34,999	4,999			352,981
Grand Total	1,949,639	2,168,345	14,997	488,361	229,995	715,592	2,167,340	236,489	201	49,994	91,977	587,277	69,148	74,996	300,000	150,000	9,294,351

Extract from the South East Wales Annual Monitoring Report 2007

Table 36: Number of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2005/06, by Category, by Local Authority Area

Local Authority Area	Chemical Treatment Facility	Civic Amenity	ELV / Scrap yard / Metal reprocessing	In vessel Composting	MBT	Mobile Plants	MRF	Physical Treatment	Physico-Chemical Treatment	Sewage Treatment / Landfarm	Thermal Treatment	Transfer	Windrow Composting	Total
Blaenau Gwent	0	5	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	15
Caerphilly	0	5	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	1	28
Cardiff	0	4	11	0	0	24	0	3	1	0	0	14	1	58
Merthyr Tydfil	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	13
Monmouth	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	10
Newport	2	0	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	7	0	19
Powys (South)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	8
Rhondda Cynon Taf	0	6	10	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	6	0	28
Torfaen	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	5
Vale Of Glamorgan	0	3	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	1	18
Total	2	28	56	1	0	24	12	6	4	0	3	63	3	202

Table 37: Capacity of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2005/06, by Category, by Local Authority Area

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Local Authority Area	Chemical Treatment Facility	Civic Amenity	ELV / Scrap yard / Metal reprocessing	In vessel Composting	MBT	Mobile Plants	MRF	Physical Treatment	Physico-Chemical Treatment	Sewage Treatment / Landfarm	Thermal Treatment	Transfer	Windrow Composting	Total by LA
Blaenau Gwent	0	36,999	17,494	0	0	0	3,600	24,500	0	0	0	122,498	0	205,091
Caerphilly	0	65,127	77,565	0	0	0	23,250	0	0	0	0	340,554	34,999	541,495
Cardiff	0	136,599	289,991	0	0	2,517,993	18,250	625,000	40,000	0	0	798,761	8,500	4,435,094
Merthyr Tydfil	0	54,999	35,873	0	0	0	0	0	178,500	0	0	145,535	0	414,907
Monmouth	0	64,279	4,999	24,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167,046	14,999	276,322
Newport	99,998	0	894,598	0	0	0	84,498	14,000	0	0	1,400	335,503	0	1,429,997
Powys (South)	0	0	2,499	0	0	0	4,999	0	0	0	201	192,496	0	200,195
Rhondda Cynon Taf	0	25,694	22,695	0	0	0	87,597	0	75,000	0	0	198,947	20,000	429,933
Torfaen	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	124,997	0	137,737
Vale Of Glamorgan	0	54,003	14,995	0	0	0	2,499	70,000	0	0	0	123,496	74,999	339,992
Total	99,998	437,700	1,373,209	24,999	0	2,517,993	224,693	733,500	293,500	0	1,841	2,549,833	153,497	8,410,763

Notes

Data source: EA

The following licences have multiple activities. The capacity has been split between the different activities, but the licence counted as the 1st in the list. This is consistent with how the licence appears on REGIS.

Appendix 7: Waste planning permissions by local authority area 2017

Blaenau Gwent:

Application number	Status	Description	Relevant conditions/restrictions	Comments
C/2018/0334	Approved 07/03/2019	Household waste facility, new access road, associated infrastructure and shop on land south of Unit 11 Roseheyworth Business Park, Abertillery.	No specific restrictions.	Anticipated household waste throughput of 2,329 tpa.
C/2019/0330	Approved 16/03/2020	Change of use of existing buildings from education and training centre to B2 industrial use for recycling and recovery of WEEE (Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment) and associated materials and products at Unit 2 Tafarnaubach Industrial Estate, Tredegar.	Conditions restricting times relating to the arrival, departure, loading and unloading of vehicles within the yard area (condition 3), and the level of noise emitted as part of the industrial process (condition 9).	Main volume of waste (4,250 tpa) relates to utility meters that are recycled and prepared for reuse. Significant increase in capacity is anticipated due to the rolling out of smart meters.

Caerphilly

Application number	Status	Description	Relevant conditions/restrictions	Comments
17/0101/COU	Approved 13/07/2017	Unit C Maerdy Industrial Estate (South) Rhymney Tredegar NP22 5PH Change of Use from B2 to Waste Management Facility	None. Application was submitted on the basis that up to 75,000tpa paper, card, plastics, wood, scrap metal and electrical goods would be managed at the site.	

18/0936/RET – (),	granted 8 Jan 2019	Retail 500kw biomass boiler situated within existing factory Gerry Jones Transport, Unit 25 Darren Drive, Prince of Wales Industrial Estate, Abercarn NP11 5AR		
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Cardiff

Application number	Status	Description	Relevant conditions/restrictions	Comments
DNS/3236340		Newlands Road, Wentloog - Development of National Significance submitted September 2019 for proposed construction and operation of an energy recovery facility, fuelled by up to 200,000 tonnes per annum of residual waste and exporting approximately 15mw of electricity to the national grid		

Merthyr Tydfil

Application number	Status	Description	Relevant conditions/restrictions	Comments
P/2015/0318		Construction of multipurpose waste treatment centre and remediation pad with associated facilities at Trecatti.		
P/14/0325		Change of use of Unit 3 from transport depot to a recycling waste storage facility/ Change of use of Unit 4 to include waste sorting processes together with the erection of a side extension to accommodate two waste storage bays.		

Monmouthshire

Application number	Status	Description	Relevant conditions/restrictions	Comments
DC/2014/00396	Approved	Change of use to allow for the bringing in of waste materials, processing and grading them and then removing them off site.	The operations hereby approved shall only take place between 8 am and 5.30 pm on Mondays to Saturdays. No Sundays. The material brought onto the site for processing shall be inert topsoil, subsoil, clay and hardcore only.	https://planningonline.monmouthshire.gov.uk/online-applications/simpleSearchResults.do?action=firstPage
DC/2014/00621	Approved	Installation of hardstanding and lagoon with associated access and landscaping works to accommodate extension to existing green waste facility.	No restriction on volumes	https://planningonline.monmouthshire.gov.uk/online-applications/simpleSearchResults.do?action=firstPage
DC/2014/00775	Approved	Development of a small recycling depot/storage facility with associated parking and adjacent array of PV panels		https://planningonline.monmouthshire.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=summary&keyVal=ZZZZAMFTWR046
DC/2015/01013	Refused	To utilise the area of land, currently used for the processing of on-site material, as a waste transfer station. This station will handle the screening, sorting,	N/A	Application refused due to landscape impacts, highways, impact on stability of adjacent land, noise and dust.

		crushing and grading of material brought on to site. The product of these processes will be sold on.		
DM/2019/00075	Approved	Addition of two extensions to existing waste transfer building to facilitate the storage of separately collected materials from household collections. Development of two covered bays in waste transfer area for tipping and storage of glass and plasterboard. No Proposed changes to civic amenity site	Five Lanes Transfer Station – A48 Tabernacle Church to Crick, Caerwent.	https://planningonline.monmouthshire.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?activeTab=summary&keyVal=PLFF9EKY00T00 The application seeks an extension to the facility so that it can alter its dry recycling collection to allow for the separate collection of glass. In order to facilitate this service change it is proposed to demolish a small extension to the main transfer building and build two new extensions.

Newport

App Ref	Status	Applicant & Site	Relevant Planning conditions/restrictions	Comments
05/1249		Waste transfer station Paul Dunne Unit 1 Nash Mead Queensway Meadow Recover material from electronic goods and aluminium to be transferred. Computer monitors, television,		

		batteries and fluorescent bulbs.		
05/1250		GD Environmental Services Unit 4A&B Mariner Way, Felnux 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.
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.
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
07/0133		Noel Fitzpatrick Ltd Land adj and east of unit 26 East Bank Rd Felnux Industrial Est Erection of processing and recycling plant		Inert waste encountered through construction activities. Approx 2000 tonnes of material handled each week.
07/0437		Sims Metal Ltd West Quay South Dock Alexandra Dock Extension to existing shredder metal recycling		Extension to existing shredder plant.
07/0592		Sims Group UK Ltd 13 Tom Lewis Way Alexandra Docks		Construction of site & buildings to store, treat & process waste electrical equipment (amendment to 05/0698)

		Storage, treatment and processing of waste electrical equipment		
08/1470	Permission has not been implemented and is now lapsed.	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.
10/0421		Celtic Recycling Ltd Unit 30 Clearwater Road Queensway Meadows Demolition and extension of industrial units for use as reclamation and recycling of electrical equipment.		Reclamation and recycling of electrical equipment. 15,000 tonnes of metal recycling site. 3,000 tonnes – storage of waste.
11/0296		Footprintmatter2u Ltd Unit 4E Mariner Way Felnex Ind Est Retention of use for the storage and treatment of electrical waste.		Sort and bulk up waste electrical and electronic items for onward recycling.
11/0623		121 Skip Hire Land forming part of Sea View Bungalow, Broadstreet Common Waste Transfer Station		Retrospective planning permission for use of land as a waste transfer station (extension of existing waste transfer station)
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
11/1135 (12/0352 amendment)		GD Environmental Ltd Unit 26 East Bank Road Felnex Industrial Estate		Receipt, storage & transfer of waste associated with the adjoining site (05/144)

		Storage & transfer of waste		
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.
14/1105	Refused 07/05/2015	Usk Renewable Energy Ltd, Land north of and adjacent former army barracks, Broad St Common, Nash Proposed construction and use of anaerobic digestion facility		Application was refused on a number of grounds: Open countryside location, no demonstration that industrial sites are available, flood risk, landscape impacts and impact on archaeological resource.
15/0931	Approved 12/10/2015	Waste Savers Recycling Ltd, Unit 6 Esperanto Way Extension to existing waste storage and transfer station		Waste throughput will increase to 20,800 tonnes per annum.
15/1109	Approved 10/12/2015	ABP, Land and buildings encompassing sheds 8, 9B & 9C, West Way Road, Alexandra Docks. Hazardous waste storage		Hazardous waste substance consent for the storage of up to 4,999 tonnes of fertiliser.

Powys

Application number	Status	Description	Relevant conditions/restrictions	Comments
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M/2006/0879	Approved	Certificate of lawfulness for a collection point for 'bulking up' recyclable non-hazardous, household waste for transfer to a recycling facility		
M/2006/0890	Refused	Change of use from storage yard to a recycling yard to a recycling yard together with the transfer of skip waste.		
M/2007/0306	Approved	Erection of a biomass CHP Unit and building		
M/2007/0057	Approved	Change of use from warehouse to food waste composting facility, together with installation of new vehicle doors, concrete pad and siting of a bio-filter and water storage tank		
P/2008/1573	Approved	Erection of an energy generating plant using recycled wood (CHP) and gridshell building to enclose machinery.		
P/2008/0064	Approved	Change of use from quarry to waste transfer station for the recycling of concrete, bricks, stone and soil.		
P/2008/1354	Refused	Change of use of part of land used in connection with motor garage to form a transfer of skip waste and recycling depot.		
P/2009/1081	Approved	Change of use of a silage pit (agricultural land) to storage and composting site of green leaf and green waste, alteration to a vehicular access and construction of vehicular passing bays.		
P/2009/0943	Approved	Installation of combined heat and power (CHP) plant		
P/2010/0566	Approved	Erection of an anaerobic digestion plant including a combined heat and power plant, construction of internal access roads and associated earthworks and landscaping.		
P/2011/0461	Refused	Change of use of existing forestry land associated with the importation, tipping and spreading of waste material (top soil and		

		sub soil), formation of passing bays and associated engineering operations (part retrospective)		
P/2012/0398	Approved	Upgrading existing operation Highways and Local Area Depot, including the re-location of the access/egress, construction of household waste recycling infrastructure and change of use from B8 to B8 and B2.		
P/2012/0635	Approved	Construction of the Ystradgynlais Household Waste Recycling Centre .		
P/2012/0134	Approved	Erection of waste transfer station building and associated works		
P/2012/0728	Approved 28/11/2012	COU of grazing land and extension to existing waste transfer station, including the construction of a waste transfer building, office and replacement weighbridge, alterations and extensions to the internal site access road and hardstanding and the formation of an additional site access, together with earth bunding and associated landscaping		Proposal would not result in a material increase in volumes of waste being managed at the site.
P/2013/0984	Approved	Provision of a new office block facility to serve existing landfill, waste transfer and retention of waste transfer station		
P/2013/0569	Approved 16/04/2014	Change of use of existing forestry land associated with the importation, tipping and spreading of waste material (top soil and sub soil) and associated engineering operation (retrospective) and material operations on land involving the spreading of 300 mm of topsoil to cap the area of soil deposition (proposed).		Importation of waste was retrospective, application involved the importation of limited

				volumes of soils only.
P/2013/1089	Approved 17/04/2014	Proposed siting of an inert waste dump at two disused quarries	Condition 3 requires deposition of waste to cease on or before 31 st March 2019.	Proposal to dispose of 18,000 tonnes of builders waste over 3-5 years
P/2013/0458	Approved 16/09/2013	Deepening of existing quarrying operations, regularisation of existing quarry waste tip and its further extension along with regularisation of existing ancillary development and submission of modern planning conditions in accordance with schedule 14 of the Environment Act 1995	Quarry operation	Tips manage material arising from within the quarry
P/2014/0528	Approved 29/09/2014	Installation of an anaerobic digester plant to include erection of a digester tank, digestage storage tank, separator and clamp, together with the erection of a new building, landscaping and all other associated works.	No conditions restricting feedstock	Proposal is to manage farm waste arising from the farm unit.
P/2014/1021	Approved 12/12/2014	Construction of a 250kW on-farm Anaerobic Digester tank, digester store tank, 3 silage clamps, storage shed, slurry tank, CHP unit, transformer and substation, gas flare together with retaining wall, formation of access road, engineering operations including formation of earth bund and all associated works	Condition 5 restricts feedstock to that arising within the farm unit.	Proposal is to manage farm waste arising from the farm unit.
P/2015/0381	Approved 14/09/2015	Proposed construction of a 250kW Anaerobic digester plant and associated equipment	No condition restricting feedstock	Proposal is to manage farm waste

P/2015/0650	Approved 16/12/2015	Application for the establishment of an open windrow green waste composting facility on an area of completed but unrestored landfill. Tir Canol Landfill Site, Swansea, SA9 2QQ		The site can manage up to 15,000tpa green waste
P/2015/0942	Approved	Redevelopment of waste recycling and recycling bulking facility including removal of 2 store buildings, construction of building for bulking up of waste and cardboard, new welfare amenity building, conversion of existing welfare.		
P/2015/0827	Approved	Provision of a dedicated area within the existing recycling site for safe storage of household waste classed as hazardous.		

Rhondda Cynon Taff

Application number	Status	Description	Relevant conditions/restrictions	Comments
08/1735	Approved 21/12/2010	The development of a sustainable waste resource recovery and energy production park.		Currently under construction
13/0416	Approved 27/10/2014	Change of use and development of the existing B2 industrial unit into a renewable energy production facility.		Not yet implemented

Torfaen

Application number	Status	Description	Relevant conditions/restrictions	Comments
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07/P/14880/E	Expired	Former Remchem HTI, Pontyfelin Industrial Estate, New Inn, Pontypool. Shanks 100,000tpa MBT		Planning permission was never implemented
07/P/15086/E	Approved 17/05/2007	Certificate of lawfulness – Race Farm, Newport Road, New Inn, Pontypool. Composting of green waste for agricultural use.		
08/P/00624/W and 13/P/00337	Approved 13/01/2009 and 5/02/2014	Retention amendment – Old Brickworks, Little Mill, Pontypool – Mobile crush and recycle (now Recycled Stone & Soils Ltd) up to 65,000tpa C&D waste processing facility		
10/P/00202/E	Approved 19/07/2011	Refac Ltd Unit 14a, Polo Grounds, New Inn, Pontypool. Retention of land and buildings for MRF.		No longer in use.
13/P/00538	6/03/2014	Viridor Waste Management, South Pontypool Industrial Park, New Inn, Pontypool. Extension to existing Civic Amenity Site to provide improved Household Waste Recycling Centre.		
B2 general industrial site – no PP needed	N/A	Recresco Ltd, Unit 60, Springvale Industrial Estate, Cwmbran, NP44 5BE Recovery and re-use of glass		Processing up to 100,000 tonnes of glass

Vale of Glamorgan

Application number	Status	Description	Relevant conditions/restrictions	Comments
05/01811/FUL	Approved 08/09/2006	Disposal of pulverised fuel ash from Aberthaw Power Station into Aberthaw Quarry, including the upgrading of an existing		As amended by 2008/01177/FUL and

		track from the B4265 to Castle Road and the construction of a new crossing of Castle Road into the Quarry.		2008/01068/FUL (transportation of ash), 2013/00938/FUL (hours of operation), 2013/00903/FUL (transportation of ash)
2014/01464/FUL	Refused 15/04/2016	Hangers A and B, Llantwit Major Road, Llandow. Change of Use of existing mixed Class B1, B2, B8 warehouses known as Hangers A and B to a waste transfer station, storage of municipal waste and ancillary offices and erection of a weighbridge and weighbridge office.		Refused due to impact on residential amenity
2015/00360/FUL	Approved 04/09/2015	Wimborne Road, Barry. Facility for the recycling of incinerator bottom ash (IBA) to produce aggregates (IBAA) and the recovery of metals.		Judicial review decision awaited
2015/00425/FUL	Approved 22/12/2015	Unit 12F, Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry. Change of use to a non-hazardous transfer station.		
2015/01131/FUL	Approved 12/02/2016	Photovoltaic Installation, Cwrt Yr Ala Road, Caerau, Cardiff (former Ely Brickworks). Proposed exaction of fill material (to be stored on site), importation of inert wastes with the progressive restoration of the former mineral working areas associated with the former Ely Brickworks.	Proposal is to import 30-40,000tpa inert waste over a 5 year period.	
2015/00777/FUL	Approved 11/03/2016	Units 5 and 6, Sutton Road, Llandow. Proposed hanger extensions, scaffolding store, hazardous waste storage, security office and associated works.		

Appendix 6: Local Development Plans

Table 1: Local Development Plan Policies

Local Planning Authority	Status of LDP / Waste Specific Policies
Blaenau Gwent	LDP adopted 22nd November 2012 <u>SP13 Delivering Sustainable Waste Management</u> To help deliver sustainable waste management across Blaenau Gwent the Council will ensure that: 1. Sufficient land is identified to enable an integrated network of waste management facilities to be developed across the County Borough through: a. Allocating land to meet the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan requirement of 1-4 ha (Policy W1); b. Encouraging the provision of in-building treatment facilities on Primary and Secondary Employment Sites (Policy DM10); and c. Allocating land to meet local needs. 2. Support is provided for treatment facilities, measures and strategies that represent the best practicable environmental option, having regard to the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle (Policy DM20); 3. Provision is made for sustainable waste management storage and collection arrangements in all appropriate developments; and 4. Waste minimisation is encouraged during construction. <u>DM20 Waste</u> Proposals for the development of a waste collection or treatment facility will be permitted where: 1. There is a proven local or regional need for the facility; and 2. The proposed facility is the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO); and 3. The proposed application has undertaken a sequential site selection process looking at: a. Allocated sites; b. Employment sites allocated or identified as a Primary or Secondary Site through Policy DM10 (outside flood risk areas); c. Other sites taking into consideration their suitability as identified through the Area of Search maps in the Regional Waste Plan; 4. In the case of a civic amenity facility the site is located in terms of access to service a neighbourhood or settlement whilst avoiding unacceptable adverse impact on the character, environmental quality and amenities of the local area; <u>W1 Land for Waste Management</u> The following site is identified to accommodate regional waste management facilities: 1. Land South of Waun-y-Pound, Ebbw Vale The following site is identified to accommodate local waste management facilities

	2. Silent Valley, Cwm Replacement LDP 2018-2033 Pre-deposit participation and consultation stages have been completed and a deposit plan is anticipated to undergo public consultation in 2021. The revised delivery agreement indicates that the Replacement LDP will be adopted in the Autumn of 2022.
Brecon Beacons National Park	LDP adopted 17th December 2013 <u>SP7 Waste</u> In accordance with the South East Wales and South West Wales Regional Waste Plans and Municipal Waste Plans, the NPA will not allocate land for a Regional Waste Facility or related development. All development proposals will need to demonstrate that provision has been made for reducing the production of waste and that, the reuse and recycling of waste and safe waste disposal is facilitated. The NPA will ensure that where appropriate and where a need is identified the NPA will consider the development of local waste management facilities (see Policy 62). <u>Policy 62</u> Local Waste Management Facilities Local waste management and recycling facilities which serve the National Park area will be permitted provided: a) The site would be conveniently located in relation to the needs of the National Park community; or b) They are located at existing waste management sites or B2 industrial units; and c) The proposal makes provision for adequate screening so as to minimise any adverse effects; and d) The development is sufficiently distanced from neighbouring properties so as not to constitute a potential health or safety hazard; and e) The development will not cause demonstrable harm to the amenities of the local area and local communities in particular with regard to access, traffic generated, noise, vibration, dust, litter, and odour nor adversely affect existing surface and groundwater resources. <u>Policy 63</u> Energy from Waste Development Schemes Energy from waste development schemes will be enabled where they are of an appropriate scale and location commensurate with the National Park Designation (see SP1) and where: a) They form part of a farm diversification scheme:- i) the purpose is to treat waste derived from existing agricultural activity within the farm unit, and

	ii) the scheme is a discrete operation without requirement to import waste materials from activity deriving from outside the existing farming enterprise the facility is intended to serve; and iii) income derived from energy generation portion of the facility remains a subsidiary activity of the agricultural enterprise. OR b) waste processing will service the needs of One Planet Developments where the processor is designed as a discrete unit operating without requirement to import waste material from activity derived from outside the development OR c) the proposed scheme is located on i) existing waste management sites; or ii) sites with existing uses classified as B2 General Industry under the Use Classes Order; or iii) sites allocated for employment or mixed use and they are intended for treatment of locally derived waste materials; and d) the need cannot be met in another location outside of the National Park area. <u>Policy 64</u> Composting Proposals that involve the composting of organic material, generated within the National Park will be permitted unless there would be an unacceptable impact on any of the following: a) the amenities of the local area and local communities (in particular with regard to access, traffic generation, noise, vibration, dust, odour and safety) <i>new</i>) existing surface and groundwater resources; or b) the capacity of the local road network. And provided: c) there is provision for landscaping and/or screening of the site; and d) there are adequate steps to deal with leachate; and e) the product has added value.
Caerphilly	LDP adopted 23rd November 2010 SP9 The Council will implement a sustainable, integrated approach to waste management, which minimises the production of waste and its impact on the environment, and maximises the use of unavoidable waste as a resource. To assist in this aim the following landuse commitments are made: •All allocated and protected class B2 industrial sites are designated as potentially suitable locations for new in-building waste management facilities, which provides substantial choice in meeting the estimated land requirement of up to 10.4 ha • The Area of Search maps identified in the RWP are adopted as appropriate advice as to where developers should first seek sites for in-building and open air facilities

	Minerals and Waste Handling Facilities Minerals and Waste Handling Site MW1 A railhead site is identified as suitable for minerals handling and despatch and rail transport related waste management facilities, as follows: MW1.1 Cwmbargoed Disposal Point, north west of Fochriw
Cardiff	LDP adopted 28th January 2016 <u>KP12: WASTE</u> Waste arisings from Cardiff will be managed by: i. Promoting and supporting additional sustainable waste management facilities, measures and strategies in accordance with the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan (2012) and TAN 21 (2014) in a manner that follows the waste hierarchy and the principles of an integrated and adequate network of waste installations; nearest appropriate installation; self-sufficiency and protection of human health and the environment; ii. Encouraging the provision of in-building treatment facilities on existing and allocated areas of general industry; iii. Supporting the provision and maintenance of sustainable waste management storage and collection arrangements in all appropriate new developments; and iv. Supporting waste prevention and reuse and the provision of facilities that use recycled or composted products. <u>W1: SITES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES</u> Proposals for the development of waste management facilities will be permitted where: i. There is a demonstrable need assessed against regional requirements; ii. They conform with the waste hierarchy and the principles contained in the Waste Framework Directive of An Integrated and Adequate Network; Nearest Appropriate Installation; Self Sufficiency and Protection of Human Health and the Environment; iii. They would not cause unacceptable harm to the environment, built heritage or to human health; iv. They include acceptable proposals for restoration, aftercare and after-use, including the beneficial after-use of by-products; v. They would not endanger aviation safety; vi. They include acceptable proposals for the protection of adjoining and nearby land from landfill gas and leachate migration or contamination; ii. They are not located within an area at risk from flooding; iii. They would not cause unacceptable air, noise or light pollution, dust, vibration or odours, or attract excessive vermin; iv. They provide safe means of access to the highway and adequate on-site parking and turning facilities; and v. They are accompanied by a Waste Planning Assessment containing sufficient information to enable an assessment of the proposal. Facilities for the handling, treatment and transfer of waste will generally be encouraged towards existing use class B2 general industrial land.

	<u>W2: PROVISION FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN DEVELOPMENT</u> Where appropriate, provision will be sought in all new development for facilities for the storage, recycling and other management of waste. N.B There are also general development management policies which consider waste
Merthyr Tydfil	LDP adopted 25th May 2011 <u>Policy AS7: Waste management facilities – locations of choice</u> The LDP adopts a hierarchical approach to waste management whereby the preferred option is waste minimisation /avoidance; followed by product re-use; then recovery, firstly through recycling and composting and secondly through energy from waste; and finally, safe disposal. Using regional search criteria, the following locations are identified in order to help meet regional and local waste management needs:- • B2 employment sites – as areas of search for appropriate waste management facilities to meet the estimated land requirement of up to 3.2 hectares. • Trecatti – safeguarded for continued necessary landfill of residual and unavoidable wastes. Where new waste facilities fall outside B2 employment sites, applicants will be required to demonstrate why these identified areas of search are unsuitable for the development proposed. <u>Policy AS8: Replacement civic amenity site</u> Land has been identified east of Treharris at a location shown on the LDP Proposals Map in order to provide a new and expanded civic amenity facility for the southern County Borough. <u>Policy TB10: Waste management facilities</u> Development proposals for new and expanded in-building and open-air waste management facilities other than those involving new landfill capacity/sites will be permitted subject to consideration against the following criteria:- 1. there is demonstrable need for the proposal within the context of the County Borough's waste management requirements and/or regional need; 2. the proposal must not have an unacceptable impact on the health and amenity of neighbouring land uses including the effects of dust and other emissions, noise and odours; and 3. the proposal must not conflict with transportation considerations including access, parking, traffic generation, accessibility to public transport and enjoyment of public rights of way.
Monmouthshire	LDP adopted 27th February 2014 <u>Policy S14 – Waste</u>

	The Council will implement a sustainable, integrated approach to waste management that minimises the production of waste in the development process, minimises the impact of waste disposal on the environment and maximises the use of unavoidable waste as a resource. This includes the provision of a choice of sites to meet the estimated land requirement of up to 5.6 hectares for new in-building waste management facilities through identifying allocated and protected class B2 industrial sites that are suitable for such facilities, subject to detailed planning considerations. <u>Policy W1 – Waste Reduction</u> Development proposals that generate significant demolition and /or construction waste material through the development process itself will not be permitted unless the planning application is supported by a statement of waste minimisation that demonstrates that reasonable steps have been taken to: (a) minimise the amount of waste produced; and (b) manage the disposal of any unavoidable waste in accordance with the principles of proximity, self-sufficiency and the waste hierarchy set out in national planning policy. <u>Policy W2 – Waste Recovery Facilities: Household</u> Household waste recycling centres and banks will be permitted where this will help to achieve a network of sites accessible to local communities, subject to detailed planning considerations. <u>Policy W3 – Waste Management Facilities</u> Proposals for waste management facilities, except those involving the final deposit of waste on land at the site or open windrow composting, will be permitted within industrial sites (Class B2 of the Town and Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987) subject to detailed planning considerations, other LDP policies and national policy considerations. Where such proposals cannot be accommodated on existing or proposed Class B2 industrial sites they will be permitted provided that all the following conditions are met: (a) the proposed site is within or adjoining development boundaries of towns and other main settlements or existing and proposed industrial/business sites; and (b) there is a demonstrable need for the type and scale of development in that location. All proposals for waste management facilities should also comply with the following criteria: (1) where energy is recovered as part of the waste management process the means of access to the appropriate national grid or identified end user is demonstrated; (2) where appropriate, maximum possible use is made of non-road transportation for the receipt of the waste arisings and the distribution of the output products; (3) there is no processing and no substantial storage of waste material in the open air; and (4) the proposals are compatible with adjoining land uses. <u>Policy W4 - Rural Composting</u>
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Proposals for open windrow composting will be permitted within rural areas subject to detailed planning considerations.

Policy W5 – Waste Disposal by Landfill or Landraising

Proposals for new landfill and landraising sites and extensions to existing sites will be permitted subject to:

- a) detailed planning considerations;
- b) there being compliance with the proximity principle that waste is managed close to where it arises; and
- c) there not being any more appropriate options for the disposal of waste.

W6 – Waste Deposition on Agricultural Land for Agricultural Improvement Purposes

Except in the circumstances allowed for in Policy W5, proposals to deposit on an agricultural holding inert waste material that has been brought in from elsewhere for the purpose of agricultural improvement will only be permitted where:

- (a) a significant improvement in the agricultural land classification grade of the land will be achieved;
- (b) it can be demonstrated that the improvement sought is essential for the purposes of agriculture within the holding and cannot be achieved by means other than by the deposit of waste;
- (c) the proposal involves depositing the minimum volume of waste consistent with achieving the agricultural land improvements sought; and
- (d) waste material capable of being economically recycled is not deposited on site.

Policy SAW1 – Identified Potential Waste Management Sites.

The following sites are identified as having potential for the location of in-building waste management facilities, subject to detailed planning considerations:

Site ref.	Site Name	Area (Ha)
SAW1b	Quay Point, Magor	19.2
SAW1d	Westgate Business Park, Llanfoist	5.0
SAW1e	Ross Road (including Junction Yard), Abergavenny	2.5
SAW1f	Newhouse Farm, Chepstow	4.0
SAW1(i)	Five Lanes, Caerwent	2.57
SAW1(ii)	Llanfoist Civic and Transfer Station	2.09
Total		35.4

Monmouthshire Replacement Local Development Plan

Monmouthshire County Council is preparing a Replacement LDP (RLDP) for the County to cover the period 2018-2033. The RLDP reached the Preferred Strategy stage during March 2020, however to take account of delays encountered as a result of the covid-19 pandemic, the requirement to review the evidence base in light of Covid-19 and a correction to the 2018 based population and household

	projections published by Welsh Government, a revised Delivery Agreement (DA) was approved by Welsh Government on 30th October 2020. The updated DA reflects the delays noted above and the decision made to revisit the Growth and Spatial Options and the Preferred Strategy to take account of the 2018 population update. Consultation on the Growth and Spatial Options is scheduled to take place during January 2021 and the Preferred Strategy consultation during May and June 2021. The Deposit Plan is estimated to be published for consultation summer 2022, with adoption anticipated late 2023.
Newport	LDP adopted 27th January 2015 <u>SP20 Waste Management</u> The sustainable management of waste arisings in Newport will be facilitated by promoting and supporting additional treatment facilities, that have regard to the waste hierarchy, the proximity principle and contribute to an integrated network of facilities. <u>W1 Sites for Waste Management Facilities</u> All allocated, permitted and existing B2 industrial sites are identified as potentially suitable locations for new waste management facilities subject to detailed assessments. <u>W2 Waste Management Proposals</u> Development proposals for sustainable waste management facilities will be permitted provided that: i) The proposal would not result in an unacceptable harm on nature conservation interests or of archaeological or geological importance, ii) The risks and consequences of flooding can be acceptably managed, iii) The proposal is of a high quality design and would not result in an unacceptable impact on landscape quality, iv) There is no impact on amenity through noise, air pollution, odours, dust and emissions that cannot be appropriately controlled by mitigating measures, v) The development would not result in unacceptable harm to health, vi) The traffic generated can be accommodated safely on the existing highway network or suitable arrangements are made for the transportation of waste by rail, vii) The need for proposals for disposing of the type, quantity and source of waste assessed against requirements being established. <u>W3 Provision for Waste Management Facilities in Development</u> Where appropriate, provision will be sought in all new development for facilities for the storage, recycling and other management of waste.
Powys	LDP not adopted at time of writing report Policy W1 – Waste (January 2016) Proposals will be permitted for the following types of waste facility only: 1. In-building waste facilities / bulking stations on:

	i. Allocated high quality, local and mixed use sites in Table E1. ii. Existing B2 sites or small extensions to them. iii. Sites of up to 0.5 Ha. adjoining Towns or Large Villages. 2. Household Waste and Recycling Centres in, or adjoining, Towns or Large Villages. 3. Sites for the treatment of biodegradable waste by means of composting, including anaerobic digestion and in-vessel composting where related to existing agricultural use. 4. Other waste developments including inert waste temporarily stored for recycling purposes shall be located on: i. Existing B2 sites or small extensions to them. ii. Allocated high quality, local and mixed use sites in Table E1.
Rhondda Cynon Taff	LDP adopted 2nd March 2011 Policy CS 9 - Waste Management In order to meet the capacity requirements of between 12.5 and 21.7 hectares in the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan land will be made available at the regional and sub-regional level. Regional Sites The following sites are identified as being able to accommodate a range of waste management options, including recycling and composting, at a regional level:- 1. Land at Bryn Pica (including land filling of residual wastes); and 2. Hirwaun Industrial Estate (in-building processes only). Sub-regional Sites Proposals for waste management facilities to serve sub-regional needs will be permitted within existing and allocated B2 employment sites.
Torfaen	LDP adopted 3rd December 2013 W1 Waste Management / Resource Recovery Proposals In-building facilities for the handling, treatment or transfer of waste will be directed generally towards B2 industrial land and premises or existing or previous waste facilities. Open air facilities are best located away from existing sensitive locations.
Vale of Glamorgan	The Vale of Glamorgan Council adopted their Local Development Plan (LDP) in June 2017. The Vale of Glamorgan produced their first AMR in October 2019 which covered the period from 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019. The first AMR concluded that good progress was made in delivering the identified targets set out in the LDP monitoring framework and illustrates that there is no evidence to suggest that a review of the LDP is warranted at this stage. Full details of the first

	AMR can be viewed using the following link - https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Documents/Living/Planning/Policy/LDP/LDP-Annual-Monitoring-Report-2019.pdf <u>POLICY SP 8 - SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT</u> The capacity requirements of 291,600 the capacity requirements of 291,600 tonnes identified in the regional waste plan will be met through a combination THROUGH A COMBINATION OF INBUILDING WASTE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS. THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS ARE CONSIDERED SUITABLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF IN-BUILDING WASTE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS: • ATLANTIC TRADING ESTATE; • THE OPERATIONAL PORT OF BARRY DOCKS; • LLANDOW INDUSTRIAL ESTATE; AND • ON SUITABLE EXISTING AND ALLOCATED CLASS B2 EMPLOYMENT SITES. THE PROVISION OF OPEN AIR FACILITIES SUCH AS CIVIC AMENITY SITES, COMPOSTING AND RECYCLING OF COMMERCIAL AND DEMOLITION WASTE WILL ALSO BE PERMITTED ON EXISTING CLASS B2 EMPLOYMENT SITES, OPERATIONAL MINERAL WORKING SITES OR WITHIN OR ADJOINING EXISTING FARM COMPLEXES WHERE THEY DO NOT CONFLICT WITH EXISTING OR PROPOSED NEIGHBOURING USES.
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Table 2: LDP Monitoring Indicators:

Local Authority	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Comment
Blaenau Gwent	Delivery of regional waste facilities.	Residual project contract awarded Organic project contract awarded Amount of waste arising, and managed by management type Meet Wise about Waste targets for reuse and recycling / composting for municipal waste to 58%	Monitoring indicators only deal with facilities developed for local authority collected waste. There is no mechanism to monitor the delivery of waste facilities generally.

		Meet Wise about Waste targets for re-use and recycling /composting for municipal waste to 64%	
Brecon Beacons National Park	Amount of vacant units within the identified B Class Sites suitable to accommodate a local waste facility. Number of new licenced waste management facilities permitted.	None identified	The AMR doesn't appear to consider the revision to national waste policy.
Caerphilly	The amount of waste management capacity permitted expressed as a percentage of the total capacity required, as identified within the Regional Waste Plan (TAN 21);	None identified	The AMR identifies the data as not collectable and provides a qualitative appraisal of the progress made with respect to waste management.
Cardiff	Maintain a sufficient amount of land and facilities to cater for Cardiff's waste capacity	Maintain a sufficient capacity to cater for Cardiff's waste (to be confirmed at a regional level in accordance with TAN21)	Plan revision to be identified: When a trigger point is activated an assessment will be undertaken to identify the underlying causes and consider necessary corrective actions as appropriate including plan review, changes to supporting guidance or whether the underlying reasons do not require changes to the Plan.
Merthyr Tydfil	Amount of new licenced waste management facilities permitted Landfill capacity at Trecatti	Target: Between 1.1 and 3.2ha of B2 land developed Trigger: No new facilities by end of 2012 Target: To maintain spare capacity over the Plan period Trigger: Input at the maximum of 625,000	Changes to national policy and guidance do not appear to have been considered within the AMR.

		tpa for 3 consecutive years	
Monmouthshire	Amount of waste management capacity permitted expressed as a percentage of the total required as identified in the Waste Plan	Target: 2.2-5.6ha Trigger: Amount of employment land falls below 5.6ha	WM permitted
Newport	Maintain sufficient land and facilities to cater for Newport's waste capacity	Maintain a sufficient capacity to cater for Newport's waste (to be confirmed at a regional level in accordance with TAN 21)	1.49ha permitted between 27 th February 2014 and 31 st March 2015. The AMR acknowledges the changes to national policy and guidance with respect to waste and advises that it will deal with it through future monitoring.
Powys	• % of waste recycled or composted; • % of waste sent to landfill; • % all waste diverted to energy from waste Number of waste management facilities permitted. Amount of waste management capacity permitted expressed as a percentage of the total capacity required, as identified within relevant Local and Regional Waste Plan and National Policy guidelines (TAN 21);		The LDP has not yet been adopted so no AMR published to date. The LDP has been submitted to the Welsh Government. An examination is expected to commence shortly.
Rhondda Cynon Taff	Amount of waste management capacity permitted expressed as a % of the total capacity required as identified in the Regional Waste Plan (TAN 21) per annum.	The development of between 12.5 and 21.7ha to meet capacity requirements for waste management over the plan period.	The AMR identifies that this area will be considered further as part of the LDP review to take account of changes to national guidance on waste.

Torfaen	Amount of waste management capacity permitted expressed as a % of the total capacity required as identified in the Regional Waste Plan. Improve the provision of waste management facilities through permitting a 0.4ha Civic Amenity site in the County Borough in accordance with the requirements of the SE Wales Regional Waste Plan 1st Review	Indicator: Amount of open air waste management permissions in (ha) expressed against the total maximum requirement of 0.4ha as identified in the Regional Waste Plan Trigger: Non delivery of 0.4ha Civic Amenity Site by 2016	Changes to national policy and guidance are acknowledged but no changes are proposed.
Vale of Glamorgan	PT29 Provide between 8.4 and 15.1 hectares of available land (or consented for that purpose) for the provision of sustainable waste management facilities to meet the identified need to treat up to 291,600 tonnes of waste per annum. The availability of between 8.4 and 15.1 land (or consented for that purpose) for the provision of sustainable waste management facilities to meet the identified need to treat up to 291,600 tonnes of waste per annum.	Between 8.4 and 15.1 land (or consented for that purpose) for the provision of sustainable waste management facilities to meet the identified need to treat up to 291,600 tonnes of waste per annum. The failure to provide appropriate supply of land to meet the minimum identified need of 8.4 hectares	LDP is going through examination at the time of writing report. Monitoring framework to be revised by June 2016.

