Black Country Core Strategy Submission Document

Waste Background Paper 2

February 2010

A Joint Core Strategy for the Black Country

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Further Information

Black Country Waste Policy Contacts

David Piper
Dudley MBC
Tel: 01384 814173
Email: david.piper@dudley.gov.uk

Mohammed Salim
Sandwell MBC
Tel: 0121 569 4018
Email: mohammed_salim@sandwell.gov.uk

Dawn Harris
Walsall Council
Tel: 01922 652482
Email: harrisdawn@walsall.gov.uk

Craig Rowbottom
Wolverhampton City Council
Tel: 01902 552177
Email: craig.Rowbottom@wolverhampton.gov.uk

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BLACK COUNTRY CORE STRATEGY
SUBMISSION DOCUMENT

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1. Introduction

1.1 This document explains the background to the development of the Core Strategy Waste and Resource policies WM1 – WM5, and provides an overview of the technical evidence underpinning the policies. It was originally intended to publish an earlier version of this paper alongside the Publication document but due to lack of resources and other conflicting work priorities, this was not possible.

1.2 The main technical study on waste is the Black Country Core Strategy Waste Planning Study 2009 by Atkins (BCWPS). The study included the development and analysis of the evidence base, assessed the need for waste management and treatment facilities, and advised on the locational considerations for waste management facilities.

1.3 However, since the Study was published in May 2009, new and updated evidence has become available, as well as additional national guidance, and ongoing stakeholder engagement. This paper summarises the key developments that have occurred since the Study was published, which have had a bearing on the development of the waste policies. Where significant Proposed Changes have been put forward by the authorities (February 2010) to update information, correct factual inaccuracies and to respond to comments made by stakeholders at the Publication stage, they are summarised in blue text.

1.4 The main policy changes of relevance to waste have been the issue of the revised PPS12: Local Spatial Planning and the progression of the revised regional waste strategy (as proposed in the RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option) to the Examination and Panel Report stage,[1] The Core Strategy waste policies have been influenced by these recent policy developments.

[1] The proposed regional waste strategy has been generally endorsed by the Panel in its report (published in October 2009). At the time of writing the Secretary of State's Proposed Changes were still awaited.

1.5 New technical information has also become available on waste. For example, a new regional waste capacity database prepared by consultants SLR for the West Midlands Regional Assembly (WMRA) was made available to waste planning authorities (WPAs) throughout the region in September 2009, through the West Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste (WMRTAB). The evidence base for waste arisings has also been updated where possible, reflecting the latest information which has become available from a variety of sources.

1.6 Throughout the Core Strategy preparation process, the authorities have been engaging with key stakeholders on key waste issues, most notably with WMRTAB and with neighbouring waste planning authorities. The Consultation Report (November 2009) summarises the meetings, events and correspondence which has taken place since the Core Strategy was first launched at the end of 2006. All responses received at the Preferred Options stage have also been addressed and details of how this has been done can be found in the Consultation Statement.

1.7 During the preparation of the waste policies, a number of cross-cutting issues were also identified. Some of these have been taken on board in other technical work such as the Black Country Core Strategy Phase Two Infrastructure and Deliverability Study by Mott MacDonald (November 2009), and the Assessment of Employment Sites Final Report (November 2009) by GVA Grimley, and have fed through into other Core policy areas.

1.8 The spatial objective for waste (Spatial Objective 9), and the overall strategy for managing waste and resources in Policy WM1 have developed out of the vision and objectives for minerals identified during the Minerals & Waste Stakeholder Event which took place in March 2007, and from the technical work and ongoing stakeholder engagement which has taken place since then.

1.9 The waste policies themselves have evolved since the Preferred Options, and in some cases the core policy areas have changed in response

to stakeholder comments or new evidence. For example, whilst we have developed a policy covering the overall requirement as proposed, the other two policy areas have been developed into three policies dealing with existing facilities, strategic proposals and locational considerations. The policy area on prudent management of mineral resources, originally included under minerals policy areas, has been developed into a new policy covering resource management in new developments. Table M1 below shows how the Preferred Options Core Policy Areas have been translated into Core Policies in the publication document.

1.10 The evidence and recommendations of the BCWPS, new information which has become available since the Study was published, and further stakeholder engagement, have all helped to shape the final Core Strategy waste policies. The following sections explain the background to each policy and the evidence which has informed its development.

Table W1: Changes to Waste Policy Areas following Preferred Options

Core Strategy - Preferred Options	Core Strategy - Publication
CPA41: Addressing the Black Country's Waste and Resource Management Requirements	Policies WM1, WM2
CPA42: Location of New Waste and Resource management Facilities	Policies WM2, WM3 and WM4
CPA43: Waste Disposal	Policy WM1 and WM3
CPA24: Prudent Use of Mineral Resources	Policy WM5

2. Policy WM1: Sustainable Waste and Resource Management

2.1 Overall Strategy

2.1.1 The overall strategy towards waste is expressed in Spatial Objective 9. The key elements of the objective are that by 2026 the Black Country will have achieved the following:

- Zero waste growth
- "Equivalent self-sufficiency"
- Waste will be addressed as a resource
- Waste will have moved up the hierarchy
- There will be an increased variety of waste management facilities enabling a wider range of wastes to be managed locally
- Existing waste management capacity will be protected against needless loss to other uses.

2.1.2 The waste policies aim to achieve the spatial objective through the measures outlined in Policy WM1. There are Proposed Changes to Policy WM1 and the Policy Justification to make reference to the target to achieve zero waste growth by 2026 (including a new indicator and target), to support the optimum use of waste (including production of waste derived products to recognised quality protocols), to clarify that waste prevention is the most desirable aim, and to correct factual inaccuracies, in response to comments by the GO-WM, WMRA and the Environment Agency at the publication stage.

2.2 Waste Arisings

2.2.1 Tables WM1a and WM1b of Appendix 6 of the published Core Strategy provide a summary of estimated waste arisings how much waste the Black Country is producing) @ 2006/07, and projected arisings @ 2025/26, the end date of the Core Strategy. The data in these tables is based on information from the BCWPS.

2.2.2 The BCWPS collated information on waste arisings across all waste streams, using the most up-to-date information available at the time the study was prepared (further details are explained about the data under Task 1 of the BCWPS). The results of this analysis of waste arisings are summarised in Table W2 and Figure W1 below.

Table W2: Estimated Waste Arisings in the Black Country by Waste Stream – Black Country Waste Planning Study (May 2009)

Waste Stream	Arisings (tonnes per annum)					Baseline Info Date
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton	Black Country Total	
MSW	144,000	140,000	145,000	147,000	575,000	2006/07
C&I	378,000	558,000	380,000	311,000	1,627,000	2005/06
CD&EW	328,000	598,000	239,000	280,000	1,445,000	2005
Hazardous	38,000	57,000	46,000	50,000	192,000	2006
TOTAL ARISINGS	888,000	1,353,000	810,000	788,000	3,839,000	

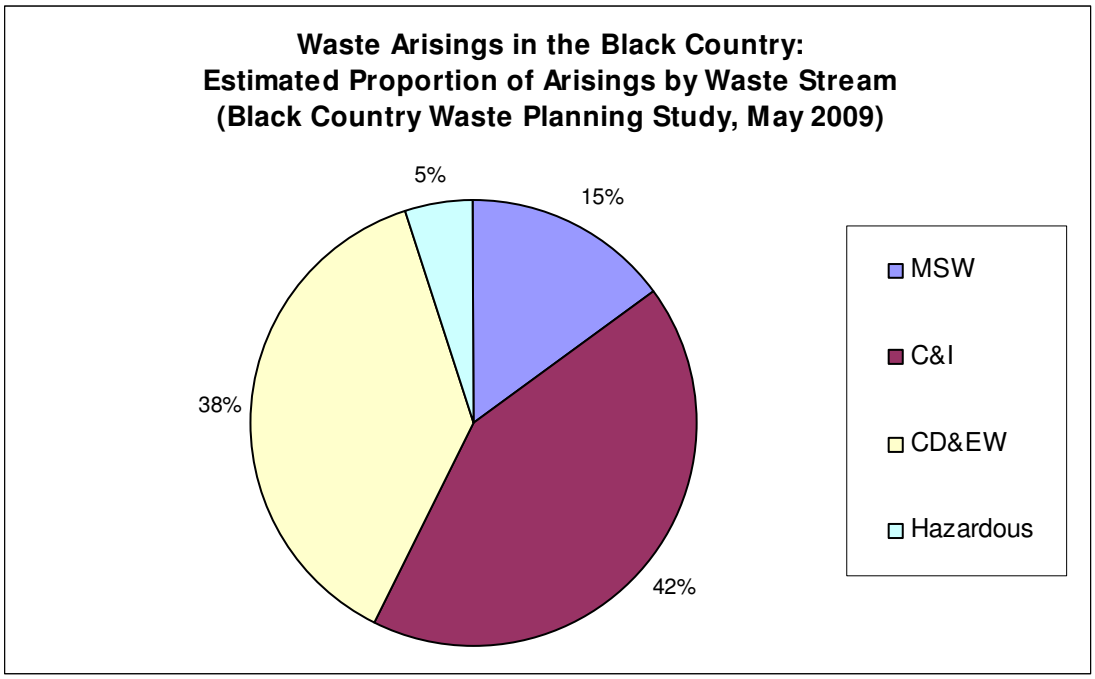
Source: Black Country Waste Planning Study Final Version (May 2009), Tables 3.1, 3.3, 3.7 and 3.8. Figures rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes. Due to rounding Black Country totals may not be exactly the sum of the WPA figures

2.2.3 The waste arisings data were adjusted by Atkins to provide estimated arisings in 2006/07, which were then used as a baseline for the projected arisings to 2026. Figure W1 shows that:

- Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Hazardous waste account for only a small proportion (around 15% and 5% respectively) of total waste arisings in the Black Country, reflecting the position nationally; and

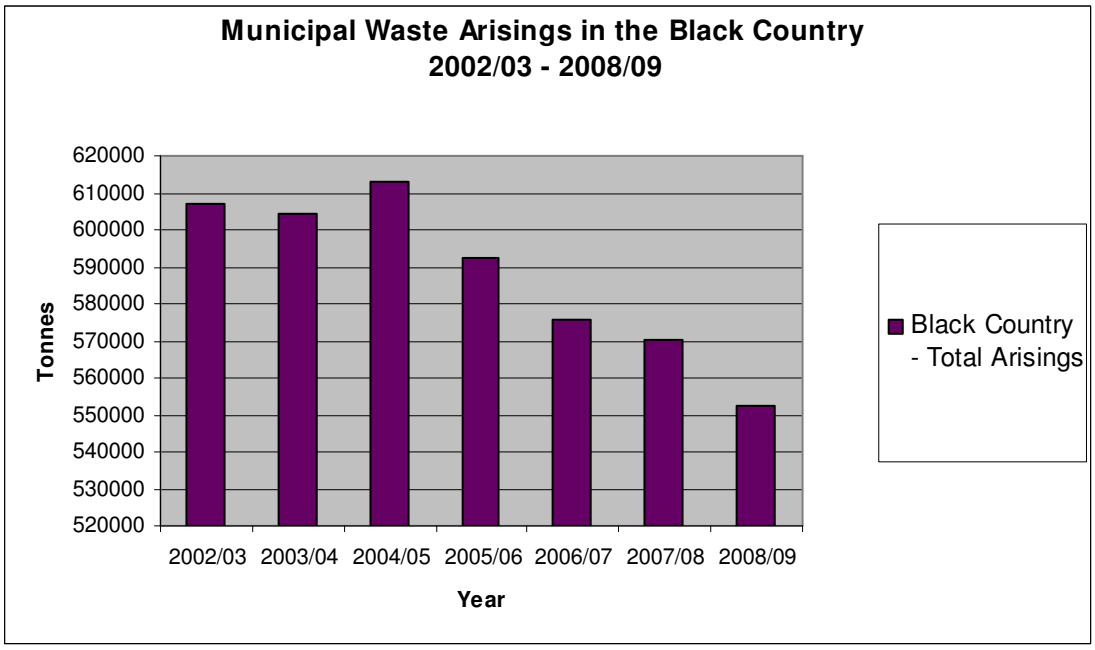
- Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste and construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&EW) are by far the biggest waste streams: together they account for around 80% of waste arisings in the Black Country.

Figure W1



2.2.4 Since the study was prepared, more up-to-date information on Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Commercial & Industrial (C&I) waste and Hazardous waste arisings has become available. This has been reviewed, and is summarised in Appendix 1. This shows there has been only limited change from the arisings assumed in the BCWPS, with the exception of C&I waste for which we have a new estimate which is significantly lower. It also shows that MSW arisings are continuing to fall, a trend noted in the BCWPS (3.1.1 and Table 3.1). Figure W2 below shows how arisings have fallen since 2002/03.

Figure W2



2.2.5 The new estimates of C&I arisings for the Black Country authorities have not yet been verified as being accurate. The Core Strategy requirements for C&I waste are therefore based on the estimates of arisings in the BCWPS, which are considered to be the most robust. The waste management requirement figures in Policy WM1 have therefore not been adjusted downwards to take account of the new C&I waste arisings estimates.

2.3 Waste Management Capacity

2.3.1 The BCWPS provides an estimate of existing waste management capacity across all waste streams and by waste facility type. As with arisings data, the date and quality of the evidence varies. Current capacity in the Black Country as estimated by the BCWPS is summarised in Table W3 below.

2.3.2 The data in Table W3 relates only to the capacity of facilities located within the Black Country. The capacity of facilities outside the Black Country used to manage waste produced by Black Country households, businesses and other organisations is not included. However, waste does not respect boundaries: even when there are local facilities available, it doesn't

necessarily follow that waste arising within the area will be managed in the area. Decisions on how and where it is managed are often based on cost, convenience and other factors outside the control of spatial planning.

Table W3: Waste Management Capacity in the Black Country by Waste Stream and Facility Type: Black Country Waste Planning Study (May 2009)

Facility Type	Capacity (tonnes per annum)					Baseline Info Date
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton	Black Country Total	
Treatment[2]						
MSW – MRF	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*2006/07*
MSW - Organic	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*2006/07*
MSW – EfW	*95,000*	*0*	*0*	*110,000*	*205,000*	*2006/07*
MSW - Total	**95,000**	**0**	**0**	**110,000**	**205,000**	**2006/07**
C&I – MRF	*5,000*	*12,000*	*3,000*	*0*	*20,000*	*2006*
C&I – MRS	*755,000*	*467,000*	*635,000*	*40,000*	*1,898,000*	*2006*
C&I – Organic	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*2006*
C&I – Other	*1,000*	*50,000*	*36,000*	*77,000*	*164,000*	*2006*
C&I – Total	**761,000**	**529,000**	**674,000**	**117,000**	**2,082,000**	**2006**
CD&EW – Total	**1,000**	**33,000**	**8,000**	**12,000**	**54,000**	**2006**
Hazardous - Total	**1,000**	**100,000**	**149,000**	**27,000**	**277,000**	**2006**
Transfer (excludes HWRC Capacity)						
MSW	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*114,000*	*2006*
C&I	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*449,000*	*2006*
CD&EW	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*612,000*	*2006*
Hazardous	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*22,000*	*2006*
Transfer - Total	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**1,197,000**	**2006**
Landfill (void space m^3)						
Non-Hazardous	*	*	*	*	**3,563,000**	**Jan 2007**
Inert Only	*	*	*	*	**300,000**	**Jan 2007**

Source: Black Country Waste Planning Study Final Version (May 2009), Tables 3.10, 3.11, 3.12, 3.13, 3.15, 3.16, 3.20 and Environment Agency 2006 RATS database. Figures rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes. Figures not included due to commercial sensitivity are indicated with an asterisk (*).

2.3.3 The Environment Agency database, which has been used as the basis for most of the above estimates of capacity, includes details of inputs into all facilities licensed by the Agency. However, there are caveats attached to this data. For example, it records inputs and total licensed capacity, but neither

[2] C&I Treatment data has been broken down to WPA level (which the Study does not do) using the same data set and assumptions.

necessarily reflects the maximum annual throughput.[3] The way that the Agency classifies waste types and waste facilities also makes it difficult to extract data by waste stream with confidence. Furthermore, the database does not include inputs into facilities which are exempt from licensing, such as paper processors, some MRFs and inert CD&EW processing. The study acknowledges this and has identified some of the "missing" facilities (see Section 3.3.1), although the capacity is not known in every case.

2.3.4 There are some gaps in the evidence set out in the BCWPS, as it did not attempt to break down capacity by WPA in all cases. In some cases data was not included in the BCWPS for a reason. For example, landfill capacity figures for individual WPAs were not reproduced in the study, as due to the low number of sites, the data for individual WPAs may be regarded as commercially sensitive. Other data sets were still incomplete at the time the study was finalised.

2.3.5 The Black Country Authorities have reviewed the BCWPS findings in the light of evidence which has become available since it was prepared. Wherever possible, they have also filled in critical gaps using this information. Appendix 2 summarises the types of information available and how the compare to the estimates provided by the BCWPS. The main sources are the updated Municipal waste data available from Defra, including data sets for 2007/08 and 2008/09, new sets of data on licensed waste management facilities in 2007 provided by the Environment Agency, and a new regional waste management capacity database which has been developed by WMRTAB and was made available to WPAs in September 2009.

2.3.6 Table W4 below provides a summary of the updated waste management capacity information for the Black Country for all waste streams and management types.

[3] Maximum annual throughput = maximum tonnage of waste a facility can manage per year.

Table W4: Updated Estimates of Waste Management Capacity in the Black Country by Waste Stream, Facility Type and WPA: September 2009

Facility Type	Capacity (tonnes per annum)					Baseline Info Date
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton	Black Country Total	
Treatment						
MSW –MRF[4]	*0*	*0*	*250,000*	*0*	*0*	*Mar 2009*
MSW – Organic	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*Mar 2009*
MSW – EfW	*95,000*	*0*	*0*	*110,000*	*205,000*	*Mar 2009*
MSW – Total	**95,000**	**0**	**250,000**	**110,000**	**455,000**	**Mar 2009**
***C&I** – AR*	*0*	*44,000*	*172,000*	*26,000*	*242,000*	*Mar 2009*
***C&I** – MRF*	*2,000*	*64,000*	*51,000*	*19,000*	*136,000*	*Mar 2009*
***C&I** – MRS*	*176,000*	*895,000*	*470,000*	*72,000*	*1,613,000*	*Mar 2009*
***C&I** – Organic*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*Mar 2009*
***C&I** – EfW*	*0*	*7,000*	*0*	*1,000*	*8,000*	*Mar 2009*
***C&I** – Other*	*3,000*	*223,000*	*230,000*	*85,000*	*541,000*	*Mar 2009*
C&I – Total[5]	**181,000**	**1,233,000**	**923,000**	**203,000**	**2,540,000**	**Mar 2009**
CD&EW – Total	**193,000**	**351,000**	**140,000**	**165,000**	**839,000**	**2005**
Hazardous – Total	**17,000**	**67,000**	**155,000**	**0**	**239,000**	**2007**
Transfer (excludes HWRC Capacity)						
MSW – Transfer	*10,000*	*15,000*	*120,000*	*9,000*	*145,000*	*Mar 2009*
C&I	*126,000*	*319,000*	*135,000*	*159,000*	*740,000*	*Mar 2009*
CD&EW	*0*	*174,000*	*0*	*18,000*	*192,000*	*Mar 2009*
Hazardous	*5,000*	*24,000*	*5,000*	*27,000*	*61,000*	*Mar 2009*
Transfer - Total	**636,000**	**532,000**	**305,000**	**213,000**	**1,137,000**	**Mar 2009**
Landfill (void space m^3)						
Non-Hazardous	*	*	*	*	**11,530,000**	**Mar 2009**
Inert Only	*	*	*	*	**300,000**	**Mar 2009**

Sources: Black Country Waste Planning Study Final Version (May 2009), West Midlands Regional Waste Capacity Database (September 2009) (based on Environment Agency 2007 RATS database), Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Interrogator 2007.

2.3.7 The main conclusions from the updated waste capacity information are as follows:

- There has been no significant change to MSW capacity since the BCWPS was carried out although an allowance has been made for the merchant Greenstar facility in Walsall;

[4] This is a conservative estimate of capacity of the merchant Greenstar facility in Aldridge, Walsall (facility profile on company website says capacity is 300,000 TPA). Although this is a merchant facility it is handling mainly MSW, mostly from outside the Black Country.

[5] Includes capacity at licensed hazardous waste facilities, therefore estimate used in "capacity gap" calculation has been discounted by 240,000 TPA (rounded hazardous capacity total).

- The new West Midlands regional waste capacity database suggests that C&I recovery and treatment capacity may have been slightly under-estimated, however, when possible double-counting of hazardous capacity is factored in the difference is not significant;

- The BCWPS has probably under-estimated CD&EW treatment capacity, taking into account the likely levels of activity in the area, and estimated recycling rates based on national surveys;

- Hazardous waste treatment capacity appears to have been slightly over-estimated by the BCWPS, judging by inputs into licensed facilities in the Black Country during 2007;

- Waste transfer capacity (excluding HWRC capacity to avoid double-counting) as estimated in the new West Midlands regional waste capacity database is not significantly different to the overall waste transfer capacity estimated in Table 3.16 of the BCWPS[6];

- Landfill void space has increased significantly since the last regional survey in January 2007, mainly due to the bringing forward of a new site and a new phase of an existing site.

2.4 Waste Management – Current Practice

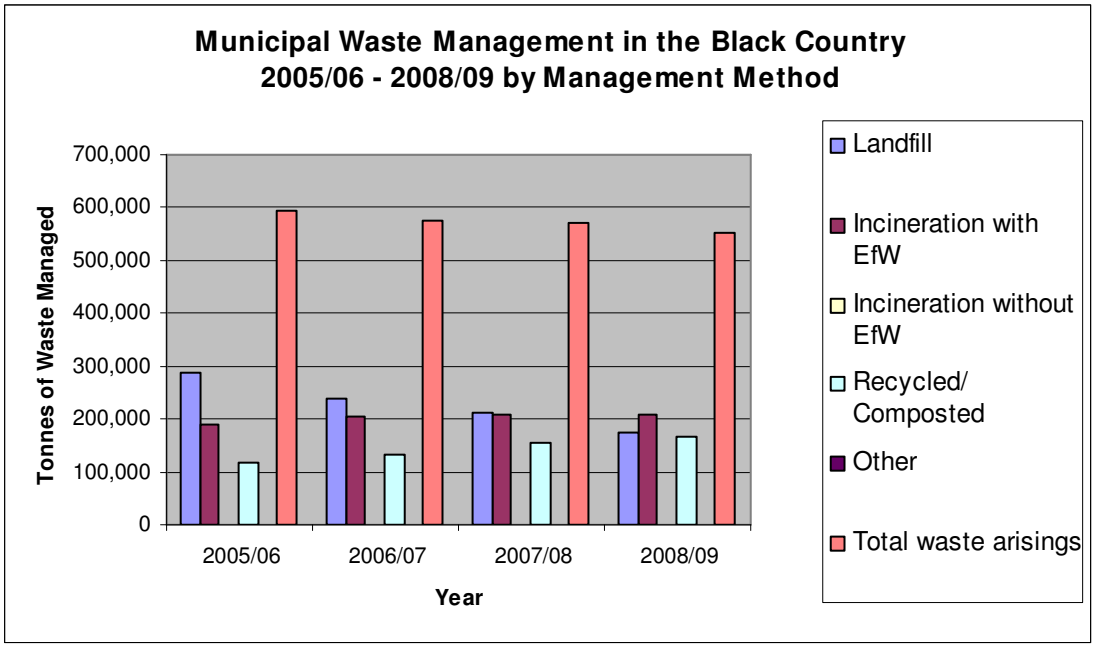
2.4.1 The BCWPS considers how different waste streams are currently managed in the Black Country. Tables 3.2, 3.4, 3.7 and 3.9 of the study summarise the most up-to-date information available at the time it was prepared. However, this is only broken down to WPA level in Tables 3.7 and 3.9 covering CD&EW and Hazardous Waste management. There are caveats attached to the data on CD&EW even at sub-regional level.

[6] Total capacity figure in Table 3.16 is incorrect – see Appendix 2 for details.

2.4.2 Although it is not reproduced in the BCWPS, reliable information on Municipal waste management to WPA level is readily available. As this is a Core Output Indicator for both RSS and LDF monitoring (COI W2), each authority's AMR includes details of how Municipal waste was managed during the previous monitoring year. This is based on returns made by WDAs to Defra through the WasteDataFlow system, and WPA summary tables are available on the Defra website.

2.4.3 Figure W3 below summarises Municipal waste management in the Black Country since 2005/06. This clearly shows that recycling, composting and recovery rates are increasing and dependence on landfill is reducing. During the last monitoring year 2008/09, 30% of the Black Country's Municipal waste arisings were recycled or composted. This has been achieved entirely through improvements to waste collection services and through contracts with commercial operators, as none of the Black Country authorities have their own recycling or composting facilities.

Figure W3

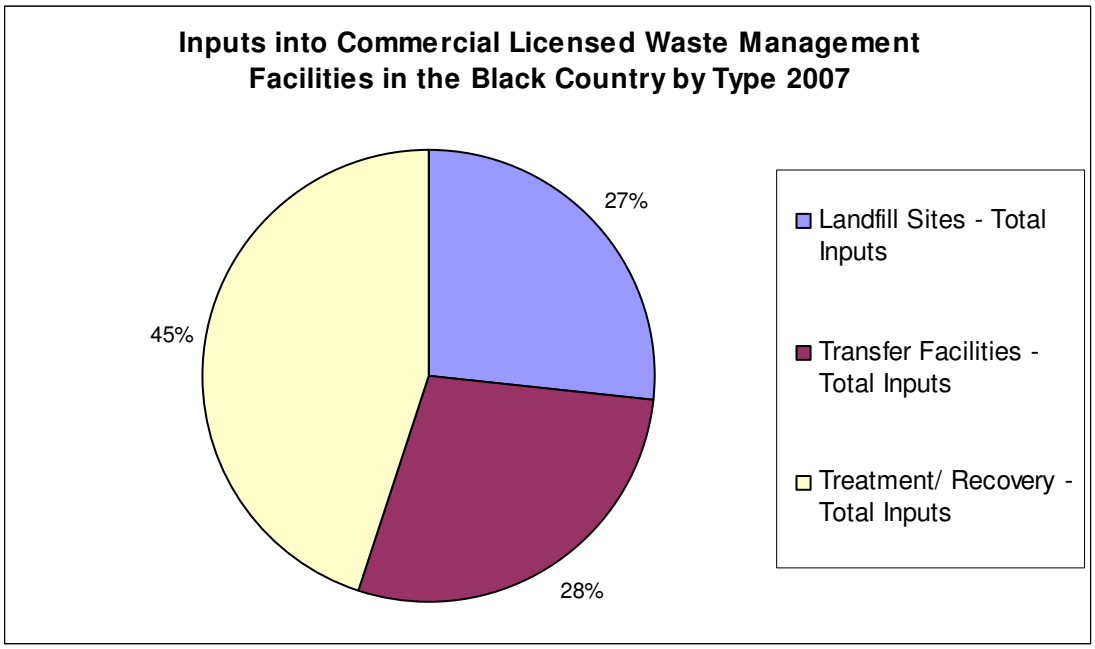


Source: Waste Data Flow information for individual authorities published on Defra website

2.4.4 Unfortunately, it is not possible to provide a reliable breakdown of C&I waste management by type for the Black Country. The data used in Table 3.4 of the BCWPS derives from the Environment Agency's 2002/03 C&I Waste Survey, which only provides data at sub-regional level for the West Midlands Metropolitan area. However, no new information has become available since the BCWPS was prepared so this is still the most relevant and reliable information on C&I waste management practice in the area.

2.4.5 The only other potential source of information on C&I management to WPA level is the EA RATS data, but as is noted above and in Appendix 2, this records inputs into all licensed and permitted waste facilities so it is difficult to extract data on C&I waste alone. However, by excluding inputs into known MSW facilities this does give a general indication of management methods used for commercial wastes as a whole at licensed facilities in the Black Country and provides a useful comparison with the data in Table 3.4 of the BCWPS. Figure W4 below shows inputs into commercial licensed facilities in 2007.

Figure W4



Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2007, Environment Agency

2.4.6 Although some of these inputs may relate to Municipal waste, this does give a broad indication of how wastes are managed. This suggests that nearly

half of waste managed at Black Country sites was recovered or treated in some way. However, it is not clear how much of the 28% sent to transfer stations was recovered for beneficial use and how much went to landfill.

2.4.7 Appendix 3 provides an update of the waste management data by waste stream using more recent information on MSW and Hazardous Waste, and using the 2006 and 2007 EA RATS data to give an approximate breakdown of management methods for wastes at licensed and permitted commercial facilities in the Black Country.

2.4.8 The available data shows that although the Black Country is not currently managing its waste in the most sustainable way, and is still heavily dependent on landfill as a means of managing its MSW, C&I and CD&EW, reliance on landfill does appear to be decreasing over time. The key trends can be summarised as follows:

- Sandwell and Walsall are still heavily dependent on landfill as a method of managing their Municipal waste, although landfilling is continuing to decrease in line with LATS targets;

- Municipal waste recycling and composting rates across the Black Country have continued to increase in line with statutory and local targets;

- For C&I waste, reliance on landfill appears to be decreasing, judging by the inputs into licensed facilities in 2007 compared to the results of the Environment Agency 2002/03 C&I waste survey;

- In 2005, nearly 60% of the CD&EW arising in Birmingham and the Black Country was recycled as aggregate using mobile crushers, either on-site or at a processing facility elsewhere, and only around 17% was sent to landfill;

- In 2006, nearly 60% of Hazardous Waste arising in the Black Country was treated or recovered and only 18% sent to landfill – this may in part reflect the lack of available final disposal sites.

2.4.9 Although things seem to be heading in the right direction, the Black Country has gaps in treatment provision as is outlined below. There is a clear need to increase the level and range of waste recovery and treatment facilities available to achieve "equivalent self sufficiency" and move waste up the "waste hierarchy" in line with national targets set out in the Waste Strategy for England 2007. It also needs to continue to improve waste management provision throughout the plan period, to cater for the levels of housing and commercial development proposed within the growth network.

2.5 Future Waste Management Requirements

Projected Waste Management Arisings to 2026

2.5.1 The RSS Phase 2 Revision "apportionments" for MSW and C&I are based on projected waste arisings to 2026 from a 2005/06 baseline. These were tested through the Waste Planning Study, using an adjusted/ updated baseline of 2006/07.

2.5.2 For Municipal waste, the Atkins projections were generally considered by the WDAs to provide a more accurate assessment of total arisings than what is assumed in the RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option, although even these may be over-estimated as MSW arisings continue to fall (see Section 2.1 above and Appendix 1). However, as waste planning authorities may not challenge the RSS apportionments,[7] the Core Strategy has used the updated RSS Municipal waste projections in the BCWPS as the basis for Municipal waste management requirements. These use the same

[7] See PPS10 Companion Guide, paragraph 7.15.

methodology used in the RSS, and therefore do not represent a departure from the RSS requirements.

2.5.3 There has been insufficient time to check whether the new estimates of C&I arisings for the Black Country (using the methodology developed by ADAS) accurately reflect the employment profile of the Black Country. As there are very significant differences between these and the RSS apportionments, the authorities consider there is insufficient justification to adopt them at the present time.

2.5.4 The Waste Planning Study has also projected CD&EW and Hazardous Waste arisings to 2026, but the CD&EW arisings prediction should be treated with extreme caution, given the caveats attached to the baseline data used (see Appendix 2). Nevertheless, they are based on the most up-to-date evidence available.

2.5.5 For the above reasons, treatment capacity requirements in the Core Strategy are based on the following projections of future arisings:

- MSW – BCWPS Revised RSS MSW projections (Table 4.3)
- C&I – BCWPS RSS C&I projections (Table 4.15)
- CD&EW – BCWPS projections (Table 4.26)
- Hazardous – BCWPS projections (Table 4.27)

2.5.6 Monitoring will show whether or not the predicted rates of waste arisings are accurate for each waste stream, and adjustments can be made as and when necessary through future reviews of the Core Strategy. However, the authorities' ability to monitor this effectively will depend on availability of reliable data on waste arisings, which cannot be guaranteed in the case of C&I waste or CD&EW.

Waste Management Requirements – Diversion Targets

2.5.7 The diversion targets in Table 16 of Policy WM1 for MSW and C&I waste are based on the diversion rates underpinning the "apportionments" proposed in the RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Options (see Policy W2, Tables 5 and 6). Diversion targets have been calculated for each authority for each of the five-year bandings up to 2026, based on the updated RSS C&I Waste Modelling in Table 4.15 of the BCWPS. These are set out in detail in Appendix 6 of the published Core Strategy (see Tables WM1d and WM1e).

2.5.8 Performance against these targets will be monitored on an annual basis in the case of MSW management, through Core Output Indicator W2. However, it is less easy to monitor C&I waste diversion as data on C&I waste management is not readily available. The authorities are therefore proposing to use annual throughput at licensed commercial waste management facilities (by type) as a proxy, in the absence of any more reliable data set.

2.5.9 It is understood that this information will be provided to waste planning authorities annually by the Environment Agency through the Waste Data Interrogator. There is likely to be a time-lag between the latest data set available and the monitoring year. This data also has various caveats attached to it (see Appendix 2 to this Background Paper for details) and is also based on calendar years rather than monitoring years. At the time the Core Strategy policies were prepared the latest data set available was for the calendar year 2007.

Waste Management Capacity Gaps

2.5.10 Waste management "capacity gaps" are the difference between existing waste management capacity and current/ predicted future waste management requirements. Where existing capacity exceeds the predicted future requirements, there is no need to make additional provision in the Core Strategy. However, where capacity is lower than the predicted level of arisings, the Core Strategy will need to identify how much new capacity is

needed to fill the gaps. In other words, the capacity gaps tell us how much new capacity we need to provide between now and 2026 for the Black Country to achieve "equivalent self-sufficiency" across all waste streams.

2.5.11 The future waste management requirements set out in Table 17 of Policy WM1 of the Core Strategy are based on the waste capacity gaps identified in the BCWPS, as updated by this Background Paper and the Appendices. Table W5 below and the following paragraphs explain where these requirements come from.

Table W5: Policy WM1, Table 17 - Future Waste Management Requirements in the Black Country to 2026 and Sources of Data

Waste Management Type	Requirement (TPA)	Source of Data
MSW Treatment	MRF - 124,000 Organic – 84,000 Energy Recovery – 95,000 **Total – 303,000**	Core Strategy Appendix 6 Table WM1f (based on BCWPS Table 4.7)
C&I Non-MRS Treatment	**Total - 1,000,000**	Core Strategy Appendix 6 Table WM1g (based on Table W6 of Waste Background Paper 2, update of BCWPS Table 4.23)*
CD&EW/ Hazardous Waste Treatment	1 new CD&EW/ Urban Quarry facility Temporary "hub" sites for contaminated soil management in regeneration corridors as required	Waste Background Paper 2, Appendix 4 and Appendix 6
Transfer, Handling, Bulking and Ancillary	MSW - 2 HWRCs and 2 Depots to serve Dudley and Walsall **Commercial transfer - 150,000 total**	Waste Background Paper 2, Appendix 4

Landfill	Non-hazardous – 1,169,000 tonnes total Inert only – 1,825,000 tonnes total **Total landfill – 2,994,000 tonnes total**	Waste Background Paper 2, Appendix 4

* There is a Proposed Change (February 2010) to Table WM1g in Appendix 6 of the Core Strategy – see paragraph 2.4.17 below for details.

2.5.12 The BCWPS does not identify any capacity gaps for hazardous waste treatment, and was unable to quantify gaps in waste transfer provision. Although a significant gap was identified for CD&EW treatment, this level of shortfall was not considered likely due to the ways in which this waste stream is managed. The BCWPS suggests that the gap is difficult to quantify in the absence of reliable data (see BCWPS Section 3.3.5), but identifies a gap in contaminated soil management capacity (see BCWPS Section 4.5.3). Significant gaps were also identified with regard to the following:

- MSW Treatment (see BCWPS Table 3.14)
- C&I Non-Metal Waste Treatment (see BCWPS Table 3.14)

2.5.13 When considering the need for new waste management capacity, the BCWPS factored in new waste management capacity developed between April 2006 and March 2008 and capacity in the pipeline, and also considered capacity at risk of being lost due to proposed changes of use to housing (see BCWPS, Chapter 4). However, in some cases it has been necessary to review future requirements and capacity gaps in the light of more up-to-date information. Appendix 4 to this paper summarises how this has been done.

MSW Capacity Gaps

2.5.14 Identified MSW waste treatment gaps are summarised in Appendix 6 of the published Core Strategy, Table WM1f. This is based on Table 4.7 of the

BCWPS. As there have been no adjustments to the capacity data, no recent losses or gains in MSW treatment capacity, and no MSW treatment capacity is at "high risk" of being lost, there has been no need to revise or update the capacity gap identified in the BCWPS.

2.5.15 The total MSW capacity gap – and therefore the future requirement to 2026 - is **303,000 TPA**. This means that new capacity totalling 303,000 TPA will need to be provided up to 2026 to achieve "equivalent self-sufficiency" in MSW treatment capacity in the Black Country. This is reflected in Table 17, Policy WM1 of the published Core Strategy. The requirements are broken down by treatment method reflecting the gaps identified in the BCWPS.

C&I Waste Capacity Gaps

2.5.16 The C&I waste treatment gaps are summarised in Appendix 6 of the published Core Strategy, Table WM1g. These are based on Table W6 below, which is an updated version of Table 4.23 of the BCWPS. The BCWPS table has been updated to reflect the latest estimate of C&I waste treatment capacity as set out in Table WA2f of Appendix 2 to this Background Paper. This includes all existing capacity including new capacity implemented between April 2006 and March 2009 (see Appendix 4).

2.5.17 The revisions to Table 4.23 take into account the diversion requirements of the RSS projections in Table 4.15 of the BCWPS, split by MRS (14%) and non-MRS (86%), and include the revised estimate of C&I treatment capacity in Table WA2f in Appendix 2 to this Background Paper. There is a Proposed Change (February 2010) to Table WM1g in Appendix 6 of the Core Strategy to clarify the source of the data and to correct some of the figures in the table, which do not correspond to the data in this Background Paper. They also take into account the revised assessment of capacity at "high risk" of being lost (see Appendix 5), but exclude proposals in the pipeline and other proposals/ potential proposals put forward by operators.

Table W6: C&I Waste Treatment Gap - Updated Version of Table 4.23 of the Black Country Waste Planning Study

Waste Category	Estimated Diversion Req. (2025/26) (TPA)	Updated Capacity Estimate (WM Regional Capacity Database) (TPA)	Estimated Haz. Waste Capacity to be Discounted	Strategic Capacity to be Lost (High Risk)	Adjusted Capacity Estimate @ April 2009	Long-Term Capacity Gap @ 2026 (TPA)
C&I Treatment – MRS	257,000	1,613,000	0	245,000	1,368,000	1,111,000
C&I Treatment – Other	1,576,000	864,000	240,000	0	624,000	-952,000
C&I Total	**1,833,000**	**2,477,000**	**240,000**	**0**	**1,992,000**	**159,000**

Source: BCWPS Tables 4.15 and 4.23, and Waste Background Paper 2, Appendix 2, Table WA2f and Appendix 5, Table WA5c

3.5.18 The revised capacity estimate suggests that at April 2009, there was around 1.6 million TPA of MRS treatment capacity and 0.86 million TPA of non-MRS treatment capacity in the Black Country. However, as we know that much of this relates to hazardous waste treatment, it has been necessary to apply a discount to reflect the amount of mainstream non-MRS treatment capacity likely to be available. The 2007 Hazardous Waste Interrogator suggests that around 240,000 TPA of total non-MRS treatment capacity relates to hazardous waste. Total estimated non-MRS treatment capacity at April 2009 is therefore 624,000 TPA (= 864,000 TPA – 240,000 TPA).

3.5.19 Capacity at “high risk” of being lost due to proposed change of use to housing also needs to be added to the capacity gap. The revised risk assessment indicates that around 245,000 TPA of MRS capacity falls into this category (see Table WA5c in Appendix 5 to this Background Paper).

3.5.20 Table W5 shows that once we have discounted the hazardous waste capacity from non-MRS capacity, and added the MRS treatment capacity likely to be lost:

- There is no long-term treatment capacity gap for C&I waste in the Black Country – overall there is surplus capacity of around 159,000 TPA;

- For MRS treatment there will be surplus treatment capacity of around 1.111 million TPA in the Black Country by 2026, assuming that existing MRS capacity not at high risk is retained;

- For non-MRS treatment there will be a shortfall in treatment capacity of around 0.952 million TPA by 2026 if nothing is done to identify new capacity, assuming that existing non-MRS treatment capacity not at "high risk" is retained.

3.5.21 The identified gap in non-MRS treatment is reflected in Table 17 Policy WM1, which includes an overall requirement of **1 million tonnes** of new C&I waste treatment capacity to be provided in the Black Country up to 2026. In the interests of avoiding "spurious" precision the figure has been rounded upwards from the capacity gap identified in Table W6.

3.5.22 Although technically there is no C&I waste gap for the Core Strategy to address, it is recognised that a significant amount of existing capacity is within MRS facilities, which is unlikely to be meeting the needs of all local businesses. The BCWPS recommendation that the Core Strategy should aim to broaden the range and type of facilities available, and set a target for non-MRS provision, is accepted and has been carried forward into the requirements in Policy WM1.

Capacity Gaps for Other Waste Streams

3.5.23 The BCWPS did not identify any capacity gaps for hazardous waste or CD&EW treatment apart from the requirement set out in the RSS Phase 2 Revision for facilities to store, treat, and remediate contaminated soil (see Section 4.2).

3.5.24 The evidence for contaminated soil management requirements has been reviewed (see Appendix 7 to this Background Paper), and although it is accepted that there is a need for such facilities, the evidence currently available does not allow us to quantify future requirements with any accuracy or identify any specific sites for this purpose. As large-scale redevelopment projects within the growth network are likely to be the main source of demand for this type of facility, Table 17 of Policy WM1 proposes that this should be addressed on a corridor by corridor basis.

3.5.25 Although no gaps for CD&EW treatment have been identified, and the need for additional CD&EW recycling capacity cannot currently be quantified, an existing treatment facility within Regeneration Corridor 4 in Wolverhampton has been identified as being at "high risk" of loss as the area it is in is proposed to change from employment to housing. As this is a strategic facility, the authorities consider that there should be a requirement to replace it with an equivalent facility in the Core Strategy. Table 17 of Policy WM1 proposes that a site for a replacement facility should be identified in Wolverhampton.

Waste Transfer Capacity Gaps

3.5.26 Discussions with the Black Country waste disposal authorities have identified the following MSW transfer, bulking and ancillary facilities which should be catered for in the JCS:

- **HWRCs** – additional facilities required to serve northern area of Dudley and the Darlaston/ Willenhall areas of Walsall;

- **Depots** – additional satellite depot/ bulking facility required in Dudley and a replacement depot required in Walsall.

3.5.27 Although it has not been possible to quantify future requirements for commercial waste transfer provision, a significant amount of capacity is at

high risk of being lost as a result of employment areas changing to housing use. The authorities have therefore included a requirement within Table 17 of Policy WM1 to provide new waste transfer capacity equivalent to what is likely to be lost.

Landfill Capacity Gaps

3.5.28 At first sight, identifying future requirements for landfill seems to conflict with the national waste strategy objective of driving waste up the hierarchy. However, landfill will always have a place in a strategy for waste management as there will always be residual waste which cannot be effectively managed in any other way. Furthermore, national policy guidance advises that waste disposal should be regarded as the "last option," but one which should be adequately catered for (PPS10, paragraph 3).

3.5.29 Not every area has the potential to develop landfill facilities, so they should be regarded as a "shared" sub-regional or regional resource. The Black Country has a number of former quarries which provide suitable voids for landfilling with waste. Existing landfill sites can take waste from a wide area, providing a resource not only for the Black Country but for adjoining authorities who do not have scope to provide landfill facilities themselves. Additional landfill facilities will come forward during the plan period as and when existing quarries cease operation and require restoration.

3.5.30 Evidence presented in the BCWPS and in Appendix 4 to this Background Paper suggests that landfill capacity in the Black Country may begin to run out in the second half of the plan period if no new sites come forward. Table 17 of Policy WM1 provides an estimate of the total gap in provision to 2026, taking into account the residual MSW and C&I waste requirements set out in the updated RSS projections, and the national target to halve CD&EW going to landfill by 2012. Appendix 4 explains how the requirements have been worked out.

3. Policy WM2: Protecting and Enhancing Existing Waste Management Capacity

3.1 The Pattern and Distribution of Waste Management Facilities

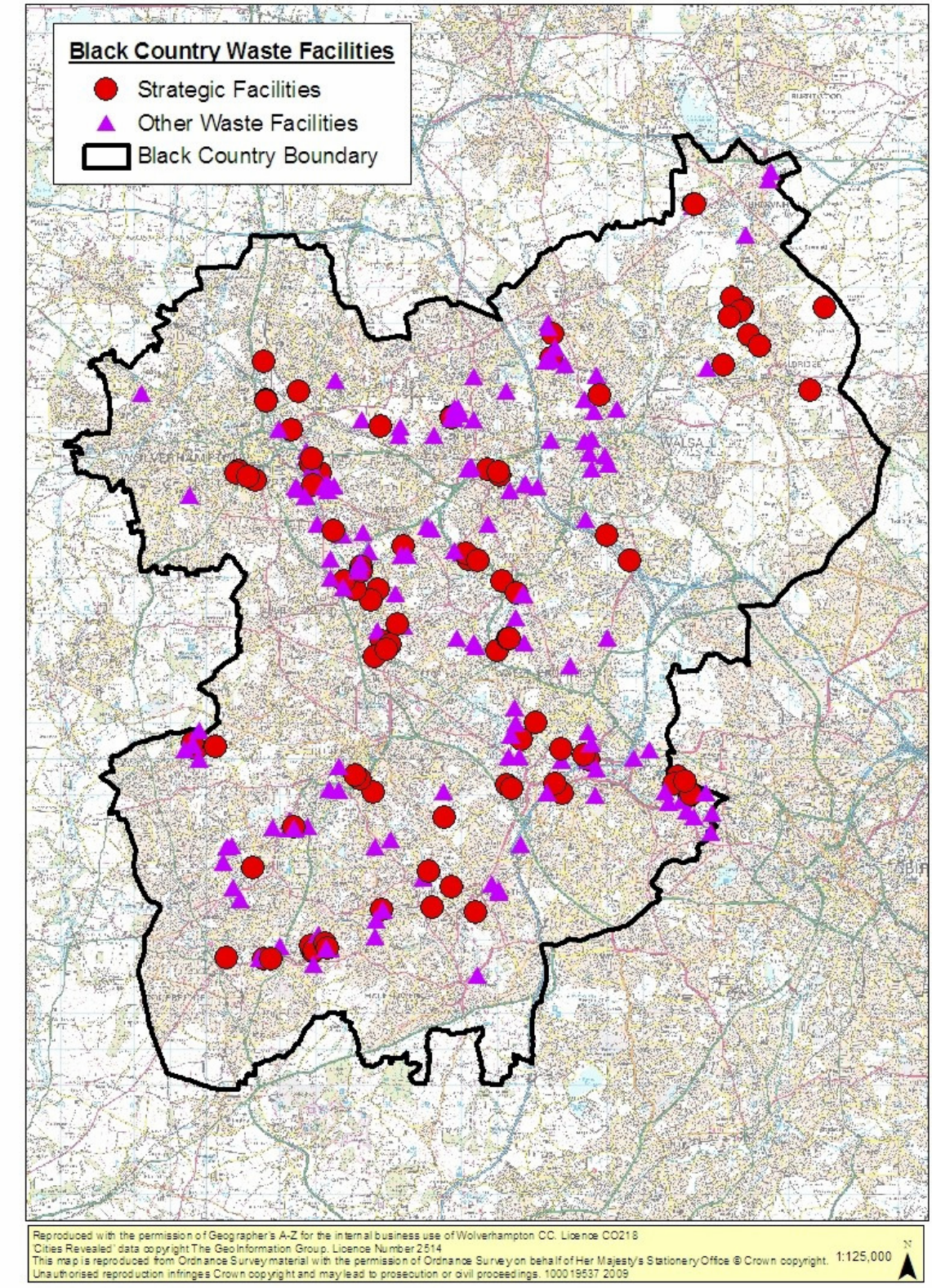
3.1.1 National policy guidance advises waste planning authorities to identify a pattern of waste management facilities and in doing so, to consider the extent to which existing and committed waste management capacity might satisfy identified future needs (PPS10, paragraphs 11-12). The emerging RSS Phase 2 Revision also identifies sites with current use rights as waste management facilities as being suitable locations for waste management developments (RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option, Policy W5).

3.1.2 The starting point for identifying a pattern of development was an analysis of where existing facilities were located across the Black Country. When existing licensed waste management facilities were plotted on a map (using 2006 data), this indicated that most of the existing waste management facilities in the Black Country are located within employment areas (see Figure W5 overleaf).

3.1.3 This shows that the distribution of waste management facilities across the Black Country reflects the current distribution of employment land, and therefore the pattern of development within the growth network. In some areas (e.g. Aldridge, Darlaston, Smethwick, Wednesbury), there is evidence of "clustering" where groups of facilities are in close proximity to each other.

3.1.4 The waste management sites portfolio includes which stand out because they provide a significant amount of management capacity, form part of a wider network of facilities, or provide a service not available elsewhere. Early on in the production of the BCWPS, it became clear that emerging Core Strategy proposals to change the use of some employment areas to housing might be a potential threat to these facilities, and may therefore have an impact on existing capacity.

Figure W5: Existing Licensed Waste Facilities in the Black Country, 2006



Source: Environment Agency RATS database, 2006. Note: The definition of "strategic sites" has changed since this map was produced. Some of the "strategic sites" identified in Appendix 6 of the Core Strategy are not shown on this map, and some of the "strategic facilities" shown on this map are no longer considered "strategic sites."

3.1.5 Stakeholder engagement confirmed that waste operators shared these concerns. For example, at the Minerals and Waste Stakeholder Event in March 2007, and during subsequent consultations, operators expressed concerns about the potential for encroachment by housing and other incompatible uses on waste management sites. Several operators called for their sites be protected and identified as "strategic sites." However, these comments begged the questions: how do we define a strategic waste management site, how many have we got, and how should we protect them?

3.2 Strategic Sites

3.2.1 The BCWPS identifies several "strategic sites" in each authority area (BCWPS, Table 5.1) although this analysis has since been superseded by more recent work undertaken by the authorities during 2009. The process of identifying "strategic sites" has been a long and (at times) painful one.

3.2.2 The authorities first attempted to identify "strategic sites" during 2007 using the aforementioned 2006 Environment Agency RATS data. Each authority identified the sites it considered to be "strategic" and these were plotted on the distribution map alongside the other licensed waste management sites on the RATS database (see Figure W5).

3.2.3 However, there were concerns about the potential lack of consistency in the identification of sites across the Black Country as each authority had its own views on what was "strategic," and these appeared to differ. It was therefore felt that for consistency, there should be an agreed definition of "strategic site."

3.2.4 A BCWPS planning officer workshop was organised in February 2009 to address a number of outstanding issues. One of these issues was the need to agree a common definition of a "strategic site." A draft definition prepared by Walsall Council formed the basis for discussion. A summary of the workshop discussion and conclusions can be found in the BCWPS (Section

5.2 and Appendix G). The agreed definition has been incorporated into the Policy WM2 Policy Justification, with only minor modification.

3.2.5 Having finally decided on the definition of a “strategic site,” the list of strategic sites was reviewed to check that they were consistent. Several sites were found not to be consistent and were removed, and a few other sites which did fall within the definition and had previously been missed out were added. This resulted in the identification of four schedules of “strategic sites” - one for each authority – which formed the basis of Tables WM2a – WM2d in Appendix 6 of the Core Strategy. A risk assessment of the “strategic sites” was then undertaken, taking into account the latest version of the Assessment of Employment Sites Study. The background to these assessments is explained in Appendix 5.

3.2.6 Once these assessments had been completed it was possible to identify “strategic sites” at “high risk” of being lost to changes of use. As these sites were almost certainly going to be lost, it was felt inappropriate to identify them as “strategic sites” for protection, so they were removed from the list and their capacity (where known) added to the capacity gap. The requirements in Table 17 of WM1 therefore include significant waste capacity likely to be lost as a result of proposed changes of use.

3.2.7 It is the definition, rather than the lists of “strategic sites,” which is the most important policy consideration within Policy WM2. The lists in Appendix 6 cannot be regarded as definitive, as they are bound to change over time. They will need to be reviewed and updated on a regular basis to reflect the implementation of new waste management facilities which fall within the definition, or the loss of existing “strategic sites” currently on the lists. It is envisaged that this will be done through the annual monitoring process.

3.3 Existing Waste Management Sites

Existing Waste Management Capacity at Risk

3.3.1 The risk assessment undertaken to inform the Core Strategy is referred to in the previous section. Appendix 5 of this Background Paper summarises the results of the revised assessment undertaken following the completion of the BCWPS, which due to time constraints included “strategic sites” only. It was necessary to revisit the previous assessment as it contained a number of inaccuracies, and was also based on an earlier version of the Assessment of Employment Sites study.

3.3.2 It is important to note that Policy WM2 does not apply to sites which have been identified as being at “high risk” of loss to proposed changes of use. As is indicated in the previous chapter and in Appendix 4, the capacity of these sites has been added to the capacity gap identified in Policy WM1. However, it will be important to monitor gains and losses of the waste management capacity within “strategic sites” to ensure the overall policy approach and targets are achieved.

Protecting Existing Capacity and Managing Change

3.3.3 The protection of existing waste management capacity against needless loss is a key element within Spatial Objective 9 and Policy WM1. Policy WM2 aims to maintain existing capacity as far as possible by addressing the potential impact of future development on existing waste management facilities. For example, DPDs are required to consider the impact of their proposals on waste management capacity, and to manage change in a pro-active way by making provision to replace any capacity likely to be lost through redevelopment.

3.3.4 The BCWPS recommended that the Core Strategy should seek to protect waste management capacity rather than waste management sites. In other words, it should be aiming to protect the overall capabilities and

networks provided by the facilities, rather than seeking to retain existing facilities on their existing sites. This is a flexible approach, allowing facilities to evolve, expand, change to a different waste management use, or relocate to a more appropriate site. Such changes need not necessarily result in any loss of overall capacity, and some are likely to involve gains.

3.3.5 The policy also includes criteria which can be used to assess proposals affecting existing waste management sites. The primary consideration is how proposals fit in with national policy guidance, the spatial strategy, the spatial objective for waste management and other relevant plans and strategies. The Within this, impact of proposals on annual throughput capacity is an important issue, but it is not the only material consideration. The criteria recognise that proposals which may result in a loss or reduction of waste management capacity may bring other benefits.

3.3.6 Appendix 5 shows that the identified “strategic” sites account for a very high proportion of total waste management capacity (100% of MSW capacity, 80% C&I waste treatment capacity and 75% of commercial transfer capacity). It is important to identify these sites in the Core Strategy so that the capacity they provide can be taken into account in any development proposals that affect them. If the Black Country can protect the capacity within these sites, this will make a major contribution towards achieving and maintaining “equivalent self-sufficiency.”

3.3.7 However, to ensure that we are on track to achieve this, it will be vital to monitor net changes in capacity at “strategic sites” which may occur as a result of allocations in other DPDs, through the development management process or through other changes outside the scope of the planning system. An appropriate indicator has been identified to measure the extent to which the capacity of these sites is being protected.

4. Policy WM3: Strategic Waste Management Proposals

4.1 New Waste Management Proposals

4.1.1 The capacity requirements identified in Policy WM1 do not take into account proposals in the pipeline or other planned capacity which is likely to come forward within the plan period. The tables below provide additional information on the sites allocated in WM3. Table WM3a includes specific site allocations and Table WM3b includes other requirements identified by the WDAs for which no specific sites have yet been identified.

Municipal Waste Proposals

4.1.2 The following MSW infrastructure proposals are in the pipeline:

- W2R (EfW), South Staffs = approx. 110,000 TPA treatment capacity available to Sandwell and Walsall

- Pikehelve Park, Sandwell (MRF, MBT, IVC) = approx. 200,000 TPA treatment capacity available to Sandwell

Whilst the W2R proposal is outside the Black Country (in Staffordshire) and therefore cannot be a strategic site allocation, it has been taken into account in the residual capacity gap identified in Policy WM3, as there is no need to identify additional MSW energy from waste capacity in the Black Country (see Section 3.3 below).

4.1.3 Although W2R does not contribute towards "equivalent self-sufficiency," overall, there is a sufficient surplus of C&I waste capacity in the Black Country to more than compensate for the cross-boundary movement of this waste outside the area (see Table W6 above and Table WA2f of Appendix 2). There is a Proposed Change (February 2010) to Table WM1g in Appendix 6 of the Core Strategy, which are based on these, to clarify the source of the data and

to correct some of the figures in the table which do not correspond to the data in this Background Paper.

4.3.4 At the present time, the capacity to be provided at Pikehelve Park is assumed to be available only to Sandwell MBC, although capacity may be made available to other authorities by agreement. There is also uncertainty about whether existing contracts to manage green garden waste and dry recyclables will continue in the long-term. It is therefore possible that new infrastructure will need to be brought forward for managing organic waste and dry recyclable waste towards the latter half of the plan period.

4.3.5 In addition to the above proposals, Dudley and Walsall identified a need for new depots and household waste recycling centres (HWRCs), and provided information on the likely timescale for bringing these forward.

Commercial Waste Proposals

4.3.6 The following major commercial waste management proposal is currently in the pipeline:

- JPE Resource Recovery Park, Leamore, Walsall (MRF/ CHP) = approx. 240,000 TPA treatment capacity.

This site has obtained planning permission and discussions with the operator have confirmed that the scheme is going ahead, and is likely to be implemented during 2010/11 and 2011/12.

4.3.7 A number of other potential waste management sites and locations were put forward through the consultation and engagement process, which were potentially suitable for commercial developments. The sites and locations identified by stakeholders at various stages in the plan process are summarised in Table WA6a of Appendix 6. However, the information provided was variable, and in most cases was not sufficient to determine whether the proposal was likely to be viable or deliverable.

4.3.8 The authorities also identified a number of "planning obligated" landfill proposals (mineral sites with conditions requiring restoration by landfill) and RELS sites with potential for waste management development. Where site specific proposals had been put forward by waste operators, these were followed up by the authorities concerned to find out what was proposed and when it was likely to be implemented.

Other Waste Streams

4.3.9 No requirements were identified for other waste streams or types of development, except to replace CD&EW and transfer capacity likely to be lost, and the requirement identified in the emerging RSS Phase 2 Revision to give specific priority to identifying sites to "store, treat and remediate contaminated soils."[8] Although priority has been given to this, no specific sites or locations have been identified for the reasons explained in Appendix 7. The requirement remains, and is highlighted in the residual requirements in Policy WM3, although at the present time it is not possible to quantify how many facilities may be needed.

Suitability, Viability and Deliverability

4.3.10 All sites identified as having potential for waste management development (Municipal or commercial) were assessed for suitability, using a site assessment framework developed by the authorities (see Section 3.4 below). A number were rejected as a result of performing poorly in the assessment, in some cases due to lack of information about what was proposed or because there was insufficient evidence they were deliverable.

4.3.11 The proposals considered to be suitable, viable and deliverable within the plan period have been identified as strategic waste management proposals in Table 18 of Policy WM3. Further information on these proposals is provided in Tables W7 and W8 below.

[8] RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option (December 2007), WMRA, Policy W10.

Table W7: Summary of Strategic Waste Infrastructure Proposals in Policy WM3

Site Name/ Location	WPA	Key Diagram Proposal	Facility Type(s)	Estimated Maximum Throughput (TPA)	Operator/ Developer	Waste Type(s)	Waste Stream(s)	Status	Timescale for Delivery	Site Assessment Score
Aldridge Quarry, Birch Lane, Aldridge	Walsall	Landfill Site	Final Disposal	150,000 (total capacity = approx. 765,000)	Cemex UK Materials Ltd	Inert Wastes	Mainly CD&EW	Planning Obligated	By 2026	75
Former Gulf Oil Depot, Union Road, Smethwick	Sandwell	Recovery/ Treatment Facility	Pyrolysis	190,000	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Not specified	C&I	Core Strategy Representation	Around 2014/15	76
Former Trident Alloys, Fryers Road, Bloxwich	Walsall	Resource Recovery Park	Material recovery (MRF)	200,000	JPE Aggregates	Dry recyclable wastes	Mainly C&I CD&EW	Outline Permission + Reserved Matters Approval	2010/11	84
			Treatment/Energy Recovery (CHP)	40,000		Waste wood			2011/12	
Oak Farm Clay Pit and Environs, Kingswinford	Dudley	Non-Hazardous Landfill/ Treatment Facility (possibly)	Final Disposal/ Treatment	Total capacity to be confirmed	Wienerberger	Inert and non-hazardous wastes	Various	Planning Obligated	By 2026	65
Pikehelve Eco-Park, Hill Top, Wednesbury	Sandwell	Resource Recovery Park	Material recovery (MRF)	50,000	Sandwell MBC	Dry recyclable wastes	Mainly MSW	Outline Permission	By 2014/2015	76
			Composting/ Organic Waste Treatment (IVC)	30,000		Organic wastes				
			Treatment/Energy Recovery (MBT)	120,000		Various wastes				

Sandown Quarry, Stubbers Green Road, Aldridge	Walsall	Landfill Site	Final Disposal	Total capacity to be confirmed	Wienerberger/ Veolia	Inert and Non-Hazardous Wastes	Various	Planning Obligated	Post 2012/13	65
SITA Transfer Station, Neachells Lane, Willenhall	W'ton	Expansion of Existing Facility	Various Treatment Options (to be confirmed)	Up to 60,000	SITA	To be confirmed - depends on options	C&I, CD&EW	Core Strategy Representation	Post 2016	79

Table W8: Summary of Broad Locations for Specific Requirements in Policy WM3

Facility Type	Broad Location	WPA	Estimated Throughput Capacity Required (TPA)	Approx Land Take Required (ha)	Waste Types	Waste Stream	Status	Timescale for Delivery
Depot (Satellite)/ Transfer/ Bulking Facility	Any suitable location in Dudley Borough	Dudley	10,000	1	Vehicle storage, plus storage and sorting of cans and glass	MSW	Proposed by Dudley MBC	By 2015/16
Depot – Replacement for Existing Facility	Any suitable location in Walsall Borough	Walsall	N/A	2 – 3	No waste - storage of vehicles and equipment only	MSW	Requirement agreed by Walsall Cabinet	By 2015/16
HWRC	Northern area of Dudley Borough	Dudley	30,000	1	General household/ trade wastes	MSW	Proposed by Dudley MBC	By 2020/21
HWRC	Darlaston/ Willenhall areas	Walsall	10,000 – 15,000	1	General household/ trade wastes	MSW	Proposed by Walsall MBC	To be confirmed

There is a Proposed Change (February 2010) to update some of the details in Table 18 of Policy WM3, in response to comments received at the publication stage from minerals and waste operators and from Warwickshire County Council.

4.2 Residual Waste Management Requirements

4.2.1 Table 19 in the Justification to Policy WM3 identifies the residual waste management capacity requirements of the Black Country, taking into account the proposed site allocations made in the policy. These will be addressed through subsequent DPDs and through the development management process, in accordance with the locational guidance in Policy WM4. Table W9 below summarises the residual waste management requirements for the Black Country and how, where and when they will be met. There is a Proposed Change to the W3 Policy Justification to summarise the amount of capacity the proposals in Table 18 will provide, for clarification.

Municipal Waste

4.2.2 Taking into account existing infrastructure, the likely duration of existing waste management contracts and the infrastructure currently in the pipeline, the main residual gaps for MSW treatment are:

- MRF capacity - Dudley and Wolverhampton (short-term), Walsall (possibly, long-term)

- Organic waste treatment capacity - Dudley, Walsall and Wolverhampton (short to medium-term)

4.2.3 Discussions with the WDAs have identified additional requirements for depots and household waste recycling centres (HWRCs) in Dudley and Walsall. These requirements have also been reflected in Policies WM1 and WM3.

C&I Waste and Waste Transfer

4.2.4 Taking into account existing capacity, and capacity likely to be provided through the strategic site proposals in Policy WM3, the Black Country has a residual requirement of around 510,000 tonnes per annum for C&I waste, and a requirement of around 150,000 tonnes per annum for new waste transfer capacity to replace what is likely to be lost. The residual requirements have been split by authority in Table 19, so that each authority knows what it will be expected to plan for in other DPDs.

4.2.5 The requirements in Table 19 are based on the relative share of employment land across the Black Country, according to the Assessment of Employment Sites study by GVA Grimley. The authorities agreed that as new waste management facilities were likely to be almost exclusively located on retained employment land, this was the fairest way of apportioning the residual requirements. There is a Proposed Change (February 2010) to some of the requirements in Table 19, to update the percentage split, reflecting the distribution of employment land indicated in the final version of the Assessment of Employment Sites Study. The publication version of Table 19 includes a slightly different split which is based on an earlier draft of the study.

Residual Requirements for Other Waste Streams

4.2.6 The BCWPS did not identify any capacity gaps for CD&EW or hazardous waste apart from the requirement set out in the RSS Phase 2 Revision for facilities to store, treat, and remediate contaminated soil (see 3.2 above and Appendix 7). This remains as a residual requirement, as no specific sites or locations for this type of facility could be identified in the Core Strategy. The need to identify such sites – whether permanent or temporary - will therefore have to be addressed in Site Allocations DPDs or Area Action Plans, as appropriate. Policy WM4 sets out locational guidance and assessment criteria which should be used to identify suitable sites.

Table W9: Residual Waste Management Requirements and how they will be addressed

Waste Management Types	Total Additional Capacity Required by 2026 (tonnes per annum)	Typical Average Capacity per Facility (tonnes per annum)	Typical Average Land Take per Facility (ha)	Equivalent No of Facilities Required	New Capacity Identified in Strategic Site Proposals/ Broad Locations	Other Planned Capacity outside the Black Country	Residual Capacity Requirements by 2026 (tonnes per annum)	How Residual Requirements will be Addressed
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Treatment								
Material Recovery	124,000	50,000	1.7	2 – 3	50,000 (MRF at Pikehelve)	-	74,000	If necessary new capacity will be brought forward in Dudley and/or Walsall and/ or Wolverhampton through MWMS reviews/ other DPDs.
Composting/ Organic Waste Treatment	84,000	40,000	1.3	2	30,000 (IVC at Pikehelve)	-	54,000	If necessary new capacity will be brought forward in Dudley and/or Walsall and/ or Wolverhampton through MWMS reviews / other DPDs.
Treatment/ Energy Recovery	95,000	150,000	2.5	1	120,000 (MBT at Pikehelve)	110,000 (in W2R proposal in South Staffs)	No gap - 135,000 surplus capacity including W2R	No residual requirements. W2R proposal has planning permission. It will also be included as a strategic site allocation in the South Staffordshire Core Strategy and Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent Waste Core Strategy.
Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Treatment								
Non-metal waste recovery and treatment	1,000,000	50,000 – 100,000	1.5	10 – 20	490,000 (MRF and CHP at Trident Alloys, pyrolysis plant at Union Road and various options at SITA)	-	510,000	Each authority to bring forward capacity specified in Table 19, Policy WM3, through Site Allocations DPDs, other DPDs, or other appropriate mechanisms
Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste (CD&EW)/ Hazardous Waste Treatment								
CD&EW Recovery/ Urban Quarry	Not possible to quantify	Not possible to quantify	Not possible to quantify	1	-	-	-	To be brought forward in Wolverhampton through another DPD as it will replace a facility in the city likely to be lost to housing.
Contaminated Soils (storage, treatment, remediation)	Not possible to quantify	Not possible to quantify	Not possible to quantify	Temporary “hubs” to serve regeneration corridors as required	-	-	Temporary “hubs” to serve regeneration corridors as required	All four authorities to identify suitable locations for temporary “hubs”/ “soil hospitals” within regeneration corridors and bring them forward through AAPs, regeneration frameworks and/ or planning applications, where feasible.

Transfer, Handling, Bulking and Ancillary								
HWRCs (to serve Dudley and Walsall)	Dudley - 30,000 Walsall – 10-15,000	20,000	1.0	2	-	-	40 -45,000	To be brought forward through Dudley and Walsall WWMS reviews/ other DPDs.
Depots (to serve Dudley and Walsall)	Dudley – 10,000 Walsall – N/A	Not possible to quantify	Dudley - 1.0 Walsall 2.0 – 3.0	2	-	-	2 new depots (1 @ 10,000)	To be brought forward through Dudley and Walsall WWMS reviews/ other DPDs.
Commercial Waste Transfer	150,000	25,000 – 50,000	0.7	3 – 6	-	-	150,000	Each authority to bring forward capacity specified in Table 19, Policy WM3, through Site Allocations DPDs, other DPDs, or other appropriate mechanisms.
Final Disposal								
Non-Hazardous Landfill	Total additional capacity required = 1,169,000	Average annual residual waste capacity requirement (MSW and C&I) = 747,000	Not possible to quantify – mostly former mineral working sites	Not possible to quantify as capacity is variable.	Combined capacity of Sandown and Oak Farm estimated to be about 5 million tonnes	-	No gap, likely to be a surplus of around 3.8 million tonnes (based on assumed capacity at Sandown and Oak Farm)	There is more “planning obligated” capacity than this at Atlas Pit in Walsall, but it is doubtful that this will come forward by 2026. There is likely to be sufficient remaining non-hazardous and inert capacity in existing sites to last until the Sandown site is likely to become available (which could be as early as 2012/13 but is more likely to be around 2014/15). The need for new final disposal sites will be kept under review and if necessary addressed through a future review of the Core Strategy.
Inert Landfill	Total additional capacity required = 1,825,000	Average annual residual waste capacity requirement (CD&EW) = 125,000	Not possible to quantify – mostly former mineral working sites	Not possible to quantify as capacity is variable.	765,000 tonnes (Aldridge)	-	1,060,000	

4.3 Site Assessment

4.3.1 During the production of the Core Strategy, advice regarding the allocation of strategic sites through Core Strategies benefited from revised guidance, such as that contained in PPS12: Local Spatial Planning (CLG), LDF Examining DPD: Learning from Experience (PINS) and guidance issued to LPAs by PINS on Minerals And Waste Policies In LDFs. It is clear that Core Strategies can allocate sites where the sites are considered strategic, critical to the delivery of the strategy, or are the difficult decisions a Core Strategy should make.

4.3.2 The Black Country Authorities felt that strategic waste management site proposals could be allocated in the Core Strategy, where there was clear evidence that the proposal was deliverable within the plan period. A limited number of sites with planning permission, planning obligated landfill sites and other suitable strategic sites which have come forward through the consultation and engagement process have therefore been allocated in Policy WM3.

4.3.3 Allocating these sites reflects stakeholder engagement, and provides the waste operators who have been promoting these sites with certainty that they are suitable and that their development is supported by development plan policy. It also helps address the PPS10 requirement to demonstrate how capacity equivalent to at least 10 years of annual rates set out in the RSS (paragraph 18).

4.3.4 The allocated sites have all been assessed for suitability. The BCWPS provided locational guidance to inform the development of a site assessment framework to support the advice contained in Annex E of PPS10 and the emerging RSS. The Local Authorities used this guidance and advice to develop a framework to assess the potential strategic site allocations and also to inform the locational criteria that planning applications for waste management facilities would need to address (see Policy WM4). To avoid

duplication, the framework also incorporated elements of the assessment framework used by GVA Grimley to assess employment sites.[9] The waste sites assessment framework is reproduced as Table WA6a of Appendix 6.

4.3.5 The framework was used to assess a number of potential sites which were considered to have good potential for waste management development. Having a range of sites also means that reasonable alternatives have been assessed in terms of Sustainability Appraisal requirements. The sites chosen for assessment were:

- Sites put forward by operators during the consultation and engagement process;

- Planning obligated landfill sites, and

- Regional Employment Land Study (RELS) sites included in the Assessment of Employment Sites Study Report (2009)[10]

4.3.6 The framework used a similar approach to the Assessment of Employment Sites Study Report (2009), which assessed and scored RELS sites and the employment areas of the Black Country. RELS sites were used as there was a readily available data source, the Assessment of Employment Sites Study had done a lot of groundwork assessing these sites, and RELS sites were more likely to address short to mid term development opportunities for employment uses. Other sites would then be addressed through the production of site specific DPDs by the local authorities to meet the residual waste management requirements.

[9] See Black Country Joint Core Strategy Assessment of Employment Sites Study Report (November 2009), Appendix A, GVA Grimley.

[10] Sites with planning permissions for identified end users, with permissions for B1 (a) uses, sites under 1ha in size and sites within areas identified for housing in the Core Strategy were excluded from the assessment.

4.3.7 The best available data sources where used to inform this assessment of these sites. Emerging proposals for waste management facilities tended to have more detailed information available to inform the assessment. In other cases there was limited information and assumptions had to be made. The Assessment of Employment Sites Study Report provided a significant amount of information. Supporting studies such as the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Infrastructure Delivery Study were also used as well as the Sustainability Appraisal of the BCCS. Sources of data are identified in Appendix 6.

4.3.8 Whilst scores have been indicated for all sites, studies such as the Viability Study (2009) have advised on the viability issues with development in the Black Country. The key issues factored into the assessment framework were the level of detail of information on the proposal and timescale for delivery, whether or not the proposal was backed by a waste operator, suggesting that it was likely to be deliverable, and evidence about ground conditions (where known).

4.3.9 A table summarising the results of the assessment can be found at Table WA6c of Appendix 6. The average score of sites in the Black Country was 72 out of a total possible score of 109. The lowest score was 55, with the highest 84. However each site has its strengths and weaknesses in the assessment framework. For example due to the additional information known about Pikehelve Eco Park, there are known issues about the site however mechanisms are being put in place to address these which aren't reflected in the assessment framework.

4.3.10 Sites that scored well on the assessment were put forward for potential inclusion in the policy. At this stage, further information was sought to satisfy the local authorities that these sites should be included and contact was attempted with land owners / commercial operators. Certain sites scored well but have not been included in the policy due to a lack of information / clarification; however this does not preclude their allocation in other DPDs.

5. Policy WM4: Locational Considerations for New Waste Management Facilities

5.1 General Locational Considerations

5.1.1 The first part of the policy provides general locational guidance and other guidance for all waste management proposals, whether these come forward through a DPD or through the development management process. The key requirement for all new proposals is demonstrating consistency with the Spatial Objective and the overall strategy for waste as set out in Policy WM1. Another important requirement is that all relevant information should be included, so that the proposal can be properly assessed and net changes in capacity can be monitored. There is a Proposed Change to Policy WM4 to reflect the need to encourage production of waste derived products to recognised standards, in response to comments by the Environment Agency at the publication stage.

5.1.2 In line with the objectives of achieving "equivalent self-sufficiency" and minimising the unnecessary export of waste, the policy clearly states that waste arising in the Black Country should be managed in the Black Country where possible. The technical work undertaken to inform the development of Policy TRAN3 involved identifying mineral and waste sites with potential to be served by rail or canal. The suitability of the potential rail sites was considered by key stakeholders including Network Rail and rail providers. British Waterways indicated that there may be potential canal wharves in the Black Country but did not identify any that were suitable for bulk transportation of minerals or waste. This shows that the scope to transport waste by modes other than by road is limited.

5.1.3 However, some waste management locations were identified which are rail-linked or have potential to be rail-linked, and these are included in Policy TRAN3. Policy WM4 requires operators to consider the scope for alternatives to road transport, where feasible, so that realistic opportunities to transport

waste by rail or inland waterway are not missed. There are Proposed Changes (February 2010) to Table 18 of Policy WM3 and to Tables WM2a-WM2d of Appendix 6, to highlight existing "strategic sites" and strategic proposals which are, or have the potential to be rail-linked, in response to a representation by EMR at the publication stage.

5.1.4 The policy also recognises that the cost of bringing forward facilities is high and that this may encourage the development of very large facilities to manage waste from more than one WDA area, or to manage MSW and C&I waste together ("co-location"). As is noted above (paragraph x), some existing employment areas already have a number of waste management facilities grouped together, and there is potential to develop these further into new employment "clusters" where operators may benefit from being close to complementary facilities.

5.1.5 However, the cumulative impacts on existing uses must also be considered, particularly if the operations are of a nature where they are likely to cause nuisances. The potential impacts of waste management uses on the environment and amenity of local communities and other neighbouring uses are well understood and are also addressed in the policy.

5.2 Broad Locations for Waste Management

5.2.1 The identification of broad locations for inclusion within Policy WM4 was informed by the following:

- PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, which includes guidance on suitable sites and areas for waste management (PPS10, paragraphs 20-21);

- The RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option, which provides guidance on the location of waste management facilities (RSS Revision Policy W5 and paragraphs 8.92–8.93);

- The BCWPS, which includes guidance on operational requirements for different types of waste management facilities and recommendations on suitable/ unsuitable locations (BCWPS, Sections 5.3 – 5.5); and

- The emerging Staffordshire Waste Core Strategy, which considers the suitability of different types of technology to different types of location (Staffordshire Waste Core Strategy Issues & Options date?).

5.2.2 The policy identifies suitable locations for all of the waste management operations and technologies likely to be developed in the Black Country during the plan period, having regard to their potential impacts on other spatial planning interests. It identifies operations which can be contained within a building, which are likely to have relatively low impacts and can therefore be accommodated in employment areas or other locations within the growth network. It also identifies operations which require an open site or area, which are likely to require more space and have greater impacts, and may therefore have to be located elsewhere.

5.2.3 However, the policy is flexible enough to allow waste management uses to be developed in any suitable location, where it can be demonstrated that the use is appropriate and will not cause harm to the environment, human health, neighbouring uses or the wider aspirations of the spatial strategy.

Preferred Locations for Enclosed Operations

Retained Employment Areas

5.2.4 Employment areas are identified in national policy guidance (PPS10, paragraph) and in the RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option (Policy W5) as being suitable for waste management uses. However, national policy guidance also recommends that potential sites and locations should be

suitable, and includes locational guidance to assess the suitability of sites (PPS10, paragraphs 20 - 21, and Annex E).

5.2.5 As mentioned above, the BCWPS provided locational guidance for waste management facilities which informed the development of a site assessment framework for potential waste management sites. This framework was then used to assess potential new strategic sites, and this resulted in the identification of the strategic proposals in Policy WM3. The authorities also considered whether this framework should be used to assess the suitability of potential "broad locations" for waste management, such as retained employment areas.

5.2.6 However, having considered this carefully, they came to the conclusion that the assessment framework developed for sites was too detailed and impractical to be used to assess the potential suitability of large areas. For example, an area identified as being within a Flood Zone could still have sites available within the area that do not fall within the flood risk area. The same issues were found to apply to other potential constraints such as sites of importance for nature conservation or the historic environment, which may only affect a small part of an employment area. Such constraints are most appropriately considered at the local planning stage, or through development proposals for particular sites.

5.2.7 As part of the Assessment of Employment Sites Study Report (November 2009), the demand for new waste management facilities was considered as part of the overall demand for employment land in the Black Country. This revealed that there is enough land available in the employment areas of the Black Country to accommodate the demand for additional waste management capacity as set out in the residual requirements identified in Policy WM3.

5.2.8 The employment areas were assessed as part of the Assessment of Employment Sites Study (see Appendix A to the study report), and this assessment covered key locational guidance, such as accessibility. Overall

this assessment was used to identify the employment locations that should be retained in the Black Country to meet the area's future employment land requirements. The results of the assessment can be found in the appendices to the study report.

5.2.9 The waste sites assessment framework developed through the BCWPS and subsequent work has incorporated elements of the employment sites assessment framework. In addition, a number of the Regional Employment Land Study (RELS) sites included in the employment sites assessment were assessed for their potential suitability for waste management, along with proposals put forward by waste operators and "planning obligated" landfill proposals.

5.2.10 Although there was not enough confidence to allocate any of the additional employment sites for waste management, some of them performed quite well, demonstrating that at least some employment sites are likely to be suitable for many types of waste management uses (see Appendix 6).

5.2.11 Some of the locational guidance for waste management facilities is also of equal concern to other types of development. For example, there is potentially very little difference between a waste management development and other types of employment development, when assessing potential impacts on an environmentally sensitive location such as a conservation area. These issues are being addressed through other DPDs, which will include new employment allocations.

5.2.12 Environmental considerations have not prevented the identification of the employment areas in the Core Strategy. It is recognised that many waste management operations are broadly similar in nature to, and compatible with, other employment uses. The Infrastructure and Deliverability Study and Viability Study have also not identified any deliverability issues that mean the retained employment areas should not be identified as areas for development in the Core Strategy.

5.2.13 It is therefore considered that the Assessment of Employment Sites Report (October 2009) provides sufficient evidence to justify the identification of the retained employment areas as the main locations likely to be suitable for waste management facilities. This is supported by national policy guidance and the emerging RSS Phase 2 Revision, which both identify employment areas as being potential suitable locations,[11] and by the site assessment carried out to inform Policy WM3, which did not reveal any particular issues which would limit the suitability of the employment areas for waste management facilities.

5.2.14 As is explained in the Policy Justification, not all waste management uses will be suitable for location within a "High Quality Strategic" Employment Area. Whether or not a particular use is suited to this type of location will often be a matter of judgement, and this can only be determined on an individual basis. Key considerations will include the nature of the proposed operation, the nature of the surrounding uses and the potential impacts upon them, the quality of the design and layout of the development, and whether there is potential for the development to change over time in ways that may affect the future aspirations for the area.

Other Potential Waste Management Locations

5.2.15 Some waste management uses are not necessarily suited to, or limited to, employment locations. The BCWPS identified a range of different facilities which, due to their nature, their relationship to other uses or the potential impact they might have on neighbouring uses, were likely to require different types of location (see BCWPS, Table 5.2).

5.2.16 For example, facilities such as Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) need to be accessible to the communities and small businesses they will be serving. It may therefore be appropriate for these to be located near to residential areas or on the edge of centres.

[11] See PPS10, paragraph 20, and RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option (December 2007), WMRA, Policy W5

5.2.17 However, some operations can only be developed in certain locations by their nature. For example, landfill and land raising operations can only take place in areas where significant quantities of waste are needed to fill a void space or for landscaping purposes. In the Black Country, there is only likely to be scope to develop large scale landfill facilities at quarries which will require restoration by landfilling with waste when working ceases. Three of the Black Country's existing quarries are expected to come forward as landfill sites within the plan period, and these are identified as strategic proposals in Policy WM3.

5.2.18 There are other facilities which require a large open area, away from other uses, to operate successfully. For example, processing and recycling of CD&EW requires a large open site with sufficient space for the plant and equipment and to store and segregate the stockpiles of waste and processed material. Facilities to store, treat and remediate contaminated soils, scrap yards and other similar operations may also require large open areas for sorting and segregating waste. These types of operations can be noisy and dusty, and tend to generate a significant number of traffic movements. They are therefore often regarded as "bad neighbour" uses which should not be located in or near a residential area.

5.2.19 Such facilities are also unlikely to be suited to a "High Quality Strategic" employment area, with the possible exception of the more sophisticated type of CD&EW recycling facilities often referred to as "urban quarries." These are capable of successfully locating in an employment area without detriment to neighbouring uses or to the future aspirations for the area, as has been demonstrated by the Coleman & Company facility in Birmingham.[12] To be acceptable in a Black Country employment location, an "urban quarry" proposal will be expected be of similar quality to this development.

[12] See WRAP Aggregates Case Study: Coleman and Company's Urban Quarry – Production of High Value Products from Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (2006), WRAP

5.2.20 The management of organic wastes such as garden waste and food waste can give rise to localised odour nuisances. Such facilities may include anaerobic digestion and bio-digestion facilities, which though enclosed within a building, can still generate localised odour effects. Open windrow composting can also cause occasional odour nuisances as well as potentially harmful bio-aerosols (see paragraph 4.2.21 below). Where odour is a potential nuisance, adequate distance separation may be required between the facility and neighbouring uses.

5.2.21 Other types of facilities require an open location away from housing and other sensitive uses because of potential health risks. For example, technologies involving open windrow composting can produce bio-aerosols which are potentially harmful to human health. They are strictly controlled and regulated by the Environment Agency, who will not usually issue a permit for such facilities within 250m of sensitive receptors, such as residential areas. This means that realistically, an open windrow composting facility could only be located in the Green Belt, and even then, it would have to demonstrate adequate distance separation from sensitive receptors to be acceptable. There are Proposed Changes to Policy WM4 to correct a factual inaccuracy, and reflect the proximity requirements for such proposals, in response to comments by WMRA and the Environment Agency at the publication stage.

5.2.22 Where potentially harmful effects can be controlled through the design and layout of a facility, there is likely to be more flexibility over where they can be located in relation to other uses. For example, many waste management operations are capable of being contained within a building or other enclosure, and have sophisticated control mechanisms and monitoring systems to prevent the escape of potentially harmful by-products into the environment. There is a Proposed Change to the WM4 Policy Justification to clarify that the transportation of waste is the main source of air pollution from waste, rather than emissions, in response to a comment by WMRA at the publication stage.

5.3 Assessment Criteria

5.3.1 The assessment criteria at the end of Policy WM4 have been developed out of the assessment framework used to assess the suitability of potential strategic waste management allocations. These criteria can be used to assess the suitability of potential sites for allocation in other DPDs, or by WDAs or commercial operators seeking to identify a suitable location for a new facility. This will ensure that when a range of site options is being considered, the most appropriate locations are selected for the proposals.

5.3.2 Key considerations that should be taken into account when assessing proposals against these criteria are summarised in Appendix 8. There is a Proposed Change to the WM4 Policy Justification to clarify that other DPDs should take into account capacity likely to be provided through committed sites not included in the Core Strategy and other proposals in the pipeline, in response to comments by Ibstock & Wienerberger at the publication stage.

6. Policy WM5: Resource Management and New Development

6.1 Initially, Policy WM5 emerged out of the policy area on prudent mineral resources which was included in the Preferred Options. However, this policy area has been further developed and refined to include broader waste and resource management objectives. For example, it addresses the national waste strategy objectives of encouraging waste prevention and re-use and diverting more waste away from landfill, and the emerging regional waste strategy objective of achieving "zero waste growth" by 2026.[13]

6.2 To achieve these objectives new developments must manage waste and resources in a responsible and sustainable manner. For example, they should demonstrate how material resources such as waste will be managed both during construction, and afterwards, during the lifetime of the development. The policy considers how waste and resources may be used in development projects, following the advice in the BCWPS and the other evidence referred to in the Publication document.

Waste Generated by the Development Process

6.3 The key issues for managing construction, demolition and excavation waste in the Black Country are:

a) The need to recover as much CD&EW as possible for use as aggregate, given that almost all of the Black Country's aggregate mineral resources are expected to come from secondary and recycled sources;

b) The need to avoid unnecessary transportation and export of CD&EW, by encouraging on-site management where feasible;

[13] See Waste Strategy for England 2007 (May 2007), Defra, paragraph 23, and West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option (December 2007), WMRA, Policy WM1.

c) The need to address the lack of local facilities for managing contaminated soils by ensuring that wherever possible they are managed either on-site or at temporary hub sites within the Black Country;

d) The need to consider responsible sourcing of building and engineering materials, such as the use of renewable and locally sourced materials.

6.4 The Black Country currently produces very little in the way of primary aggregate minerals, and production is not expected to increase significantly in the foreseeable future (see Policy MIN2 and the Black Country Core Strategy Minerals Background Paper 2 (Revised), Section 3). However, the levels of growth and development proposed in the growth network will depend on steady supplies of aggregate minerals and aggregate mineral products being available throughout the plan period.

6.5 Whilst imported aggregate minerals from neighbouring parts of Staffordshire will undoubtedly meet some of the demand (and may not always involve transporting material significant distances), it is clearly more sustainable to encourage production of alternatives within the Black Country where possible.

6.6 One option is on-site management using mobile crushing and screening equipment, and this has the advantage of avoiding unnecessary transport of material. As this is a temporary activity it does not normally require planning permission, but it can cause noise and disturbance to neighbouring uses, and it does not always make optimum use of the waste.

6.7 Higher quality products can be produced from secondary and recycled waste materials at dedicated recycling facilities which are sometimes referred to as “urban quarries.” Where these are produced to recognised standards, such as the Quality Protocols developed by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) and the Environment Agency, they can compete

effectively with similar products made from virgin materials. There is a Proposed Change to Policy WM5 to make reference to the Demolition Protocol, which was omitted from the publication document in error.

6.8 There are a number of sites in the Black Country which are using waste materials to produce secondary or recycled aggregates or processed aggregate products, and these are identified in Appendix 6 of the Core Strategy, in Tables WA2a – WA2d of Appendix 6. A certain amount of CD&EW recycling may also be happening at waste transfer sites. However, not all of these facilities will be producing high quality products.

6.9 The legacy of previous heavy industry has left significant problems of contamination in many of the Black Country's older employment areas. The Infrastructure and Deliverability Study and Viability Study have highlighted the additional costs that may be incurred in dealing with these problems. The Black Country currently has no facilities for treating contaminated soil wastes, and it has not been possible to identify site allocations for this purpose for the reasons explained in Appendix 7.

6.10 However, there may be scope for temporary off site (ex-situ) treatment sites to be put in place to deal with material from regeneration sites. Where the circumstances are right, there may also be potential for a CLUSTER approach, which involves identifying a temporary treatment "hub" which can treat and remediate the soils from a number of sites in the same area. The CLUSTER concept and potential options for off-site remediation are explored in Appendix 7.

6.11 Monitoring the on-site management of CD&EW is likely to be challenging, and will depend on the authorities having the resources and mechanisms in place which will allow them to collect the information provided with planning applications.

Sustainable Resource Management

6.12 The Justification to the policy explains the rationale behind the encouragement of a "whole life" approach towards waste, and sustainable resource management within new developments once they are in use. In many cases, this can be addressed the design and layout of the development, which should incorporate the infrastructure needed to store waste pending collection or to manage waste on-site where this is feasible.

6.13 The policy requirements reflect existing best practice, and in the case of housing developments, are necessary to ensure that residents have the space they need to manage their household waste responsibly. These requirements are not considered to be particularly onerous for developers to address.

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Note: URLs were checked at the time this was report was prepared (February 2010), but may be subject to change

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Title	**URL**
European Directives and Guidance	
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Sandwell MBC Municipal Waste Management Strategy (January 2005), Entec UK Ltd	http://www.laws.sandwell.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment/rubbish--waste-and-recycling/waste/municipal-waste-strategy/
Walsall MBC Municipal Waste Management Strategy (approved May 2004), Entec UK Ltd	http://www.walsall.gov.uk/index/environment/rubbish_waste_and_recycling/municipal_waste_strategy.htm
Wolverhampton City Council Municipal Waste Management Strategy	UNDER REVIEW

Baseline Evidence for Waste	
Title	**URL**
Waste - General	
Waste Strategy for England 2007 (May 2007), Defra	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/index.htm
Waste Strategy for England 2007: Supporting Annexes (May 2007), Defra	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/index.htm
Designing Waste Facilities: A Guide to Modern Design in Waste (2008), Defra and CABE	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/localauth/facilities.htm
Meeting the UK Climate Challenge: The Contribution of Resource Efficiency (November 2009), WRAP	http://www.wrap.org.uk/wrap_corporate/publications/index.html

Waste Data - General	
Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2006 – 2007* * Database of licensed waste facilities available from the Environment Agency. 2008 Interrogator was sent out in January, too late for Core Strategy.	NOT AVAILABLE ONLINE
Environment Agency Waste Data Updates/ Information and Data Tables 2005 – 2008: West Midlands Region	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/34169.aspx
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Reports and Appendices 2005 – 2008, WMRA* * Underlying data for Quality of the Environment section of 2008 report, including waste data, is in an Excel workbook (Appendix 5). The 2009 report and waste data should be available shortly.	http://www.wmra.gov.uk/Planning_and_Regional_Spatial_Strategy/Monitoring_/Monitoring.aspx
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision – Preferred Option: Updated Monitoring Framework and Supporting Background Information (March 2009), WMRA	http://www.wmra.gov.uk/Planning_and_Regional_Spatial_Strategy/Monitoring_/Monitoring.aspx
West Midlands Regional Waste Capacity Database (September 2009), SLR for WMRA* * This is a database of known waste management facilities in the West Midlands region, developed by SLR for WMRTAB for monitoring purposes. Need to check with EA and WMRTAB which parts can be made public.	Not available online. A summary of the data for the Black Country is included in Appendix 2. A summary of the regional data will be included in the WMRSS Annual Monitoring Report 2009 when this is published.
Municipal Waste/ Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	
Defra Municipal Waste Statistics 2005/06 – 2008/09 – Excel workbooks for individual authorities	http://www.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/wastats/index.htm
Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme: Electronic Register of Landfill Allowances, Defra	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/localauth/lats/register.htm
Commercial & Industrial Waste (C&I) Waste	
Environment Agency Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey 2002/03: West Midlands Region and West Midlands Sub-Regional Tables* * Available from the Black Country Authorities on request.	NOT AVAILABLE ONLINE

Study into Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings (April 2009), ADAS for EERA	http://www.eera.gov.uk/publications-and-resources/studies/topic-based-studies/waste-studies/national-study-into-commercial-and-industrial-waste-arisings/
Commercial & Industrial Waste Arisings: Estimates for West Midlands Region and Waste Planning Authorities	NOT AVAILABLE ONLINE
Hazardous Waste	
Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Interrogator, 2006 – 2007* * Database of licensed hazardous waste facilities available from the Environment Agency.	NOT AVAILABLE ONLINE
Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste (CD&EW)	
Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, and Demolition Waste in England and Wales in 2001 (October 2002), Capita Symonds Ltd/ WRc Ltd for ODPM	http://www.communities.gov.uk/archived/publications/planningandbuilding/surveyarisings
Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England in 2003 (October 2004), Capita Symonds Ltd/ WRc Ltd for ODPM	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/surveyarisings
The Sustainable Use of Resources for the Production of Aggregates in England (2006), WRAP	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningbuilding/planningresearch/researchreports/mineralswasteresearch/constructionwastesurveys/
Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (February 2007), Capita Symonds Ltd/ WRc Ltd for CLG	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/surveyconstruction2005
WRAP Aggregates Case Study: Coleman and Company's Urban Quarry – Production of High Quality	http://aggregain.wrap.org.uk/case_studies/coleman_and.html

Sustainable Construction	
The Mass Balance Movement: The Definitive Reference for Resource Flows within the UK Environmental Economy: Final Report and Project Profiles (February 2006), Biffaward	http://www.massbalance.org/
How to Deliver a Resource Management Strategy (March 2007), ICE	http://www.ice.org.uk/knowledge/document_details.asp?Docu_id=1623&faculty=17
D.3 Advantage West Midlands Sustainable Development and Built Environment Sustainability and Design Standards (January 2008), AWM	http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/site-tools/download.aspx?id=tcm:9-9960&file=/Images/D%2E3%20Built%20Environment%2C%20Sustainability%20and%20Design%20Standards_tcm9-7967_tcm9-9960.doc&title=
Demolition Protocol 2008, ICE	http://www.ice.org.uk/knowledge/document_details.asp?Docu_id=2110&faculty=
The Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical Guide (May 2009), Version 2, BREEAM Centre for CLG	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/codeguide
Designing out Waste: A Design Team Guide for Buildings (2009), WRAP/ RIBA	http://www.designingoutwaste.org.uk/
Site Waste Management Plan Guidance and Online SWMP Template, WRAP	http://www.wrap.org.uk/construction/tools_and_guidance/site_waste_2.html
SMART Waste Plan – Online SWMP and Waste Measurement Tool, BRE	http://www.bre.co.uk/page.jsp?id=1444
Contaminated Land Remediation	
Brownfield Briefing: Remediation Solutions, Newzeye* *The November 2005 edition is the only one available online. Later issues are only available to subscribers.	http://www.brownfieldawards.com/Press/tabid/194/Default.aspx

CL:AIRE SUBR:IM Bulletin 1: The Role of the UK Development Industry in Brownfield Regeneration (March 2006), CL:AIRE	http://www.claire.co.uk/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=114&Itemid=77&limit=1&limitstart=1
Waste Management in Urban Regeneration (2006), Gareth Potts and Paul Jess, BURA* *Link to BURA website is broken but a PDF can be downloaded from the web by searching under the title.	NOT AVAILABLE ON BURA WEBSITE
Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (June 2001), Dudley MBC	http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/pollution-control/contaminated-land/contaminated-land-inspection-strategy
Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (July 2001), Sandwell MBC	NOT AVAILABLE ONLINE
Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy, First Edition (June 2001), Walsall MBC	http://www.walsall.gov.uk/index/environment/pollution/contaminated_land/contaminated_land_strategy.htm
Wolverhampton Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy, Version 2 (March 2008), Wolverhampton City Council	http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/environment/pollution/land/strategy.htm
West Midlands RSS Revision: Technical Reports and Other Regional Technical Reports	
West Midlands Waste Treatment Capacity Survey: Final Report (August 2004), Golder Associates (UK) Limited for WMRA	http://www.wmra.gov.uk/Planning_and_Regional_Spatial_Strategy/Technical_Work.aspx
West Midlands Waste Facilities – Phase 2: Future Capacity Requirements (November 2004), Shropshire County Council for WMRA	http://www.wmra.gov.uk/Planning_and_Regional_Spatial_Strategy/Technical_Work.aspx
West Midlands Regional Assembly Waste Scenarios Study (July 2005), Enviros Consulting Limited for WMRA	http://www.wmra.gov.uk/Planning_and_Regional_Spatial_Strategy/Technical_Work.aspx

West Midlands Regional Assembly Waste Residues Report (June 2006), Enviros Consulting Limited for WMRA	http://www.wmra.gov.uk/Planning_and_Regional_Spatial_Strategy/Technical_Work.aspx
Waste Treatment Facilities and Capacity Survey: West Midlands Region: Final Report and Supporting Appendices (May 2007), SLR for WMRA	http://www.wmra.gov.uk/Planning_and_Regional_Spatial_Strategy/Technical_Work.aspx
A Study into Future Landfill Capacity in the West Midlands (May 2007), Scott Wilson for WMRA	http://www.wmra.gov.uk/Planning_and_Regional_Spatial_Strategy/Technical_Work.aspx
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase Two Revision – Preferred Option, Quality of the Environment – Waste Background Paper (December 2007), WMRA	http://www.wmra.gov.uk/Planning_and_Regional_Spatial_Strategy/Technical_Work.aspx
Waste: A Future Resource for Businesses – Developing the Evidence Base for a Targeted Market Intervention Strategy for the West Midlands (March 2008), SLR for AWM	http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/what-we-do/improving-places/sustainability-and-the-environment.aspx
The Regional Approach to Landfill Diversion Infrastructure: Main Report and Appendices (July 2009), DTZ for AWM	http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/documents/download.aspx?id=tcm:9-25143&file=k/Images/Landfill%20Diversion%20Strategy%20Full%20Report_tcm9-25143.pdf
Black Country Core Strategy: Technical Reports	
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Black Country Core Strategy: Waste Planning Study Final Report and Appendices (May 2009), Atkins Ltd	http://blackcountrycorestrategy.dudley.gov.uk/evidencesa
Black Country Core Strategy: Review of Draft Waste Policies (July 2009), Atkins Ltd* *Not currently available online but can be put on the website.	NOT AVAILABLE ONLINE
Black Country Core Strategy: Sample Sites Viability Study (October 2009), Mott Macdonald	http://blackcountrycorestrategy.dudley.gov.uk/evidencesa

Black Country Core Strategy: Stage Two Infrastructure & Deliverability Study: Deliverability Summary (November 2009), Mott Macdonald	http://blackcountrycorestrategy.dudley.gov.uk/evidencesa
Black Country Core Strategy: Stage Two Infrastructure & Deliverability Study: Technical Note 6: Ground Risk and Mineral Extraction (November 2009), Mott Macdonald	http://blackcountrycorestrategy.dudley.gov.uk/evidencesa
Black Country Core Strategy: Stage Two Infrastructure & Deliverability Study: Technical Note 7: Waste (November 2009), Mott Macdonald	http://blackcountrycorestrategy.dudley.gov.uk/evidencesa
Black Country Core Strategy: Sample Sites Viability Study (October 2009), Mott Macdonald	http://blackcountrycorestrategy.dudley.gov.uk/evidencesa
Black Country Core Strategy: Assessment of Employment Sites – Final Report and Appendices (November 2009), GVA Grimley	http://blackcountrycorestrategy.dudley.gov.uk/evidencesa
Sustainability Appraisal of the Black Country Joint Core Strategy: Sustainability Appraisal Report to accompany the Publication Version of the Joint Core Strategy: Volumes 1 – 3 (November 2009), UE Associates	http://blackcountrycorestrategy.dudley.gov.uk/evidencesa/sa
Black Country Core Strategy: Minerals Background Paper 2 and Appendices (November 2009), Black Country Authorities	http://blackcountrycorestrategy.dudley.gov.uk/evidencesa
Dudley LDF Annual Monitoring Reports 2005 – 2009	http://www.dudley.gov.uk/index.asp?pgid=15841
Sandwell LDF Annual Monitoring Reports 2004/05 – 2008/09	http://www.laws.sandwell.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment/planning/planning-policy/local-development-framework/annual-monitoring-report/;jsessionid=askiWEpYXgQh
Walsall LDF Annual Monitoring Reports 2005 – 2009* *2008 and 2009 reports only online, earlier reports available on request from Walsall MBC.	http://www.walsall.gov.uk/index/environment/planning/local_development_framework/ldf_annual_monitoring_report.htm
Wolverhampton LDF Annual Monitoring Reports 2004/5 - 2008/09	http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/environment/planning/policy/ldf/AMR.htm

Glossary:

Terms and Abbreviations used in Waste Planning

Abbreviation	Term	Meaning
AD	Anaerobic Digestion	A technology akin to composting, involving biological treatment of organic/ biodegradable wastes using microbes to break them down to produce biogas, fibre which can be used as a soil conditioner and liquor which can be used as a fertiliser, can treat food waste as well as green waste.
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report	A report which each WPA is required to produce every year by 31 December, with details of progress on implementing LDF/ MWDF waste policies. There are two Core Output Indicators on waste that all WPAs must monitor, one relating to MSW management and one relating to new waste management capacity coming forward.
	Arisings	See Waste Arisings.
BMW	Biodegradable Municipal Waste	The general term used to describe organic Municipal wastes, which through natural processes will break down over time, producing potentially harmful greenhouse gases. Each WDA is now subject to statutory LATS targets, with the objective of significantly reducing the amount of BMW sent to landfill nationally by 2020.
	Capacity	See Waste Capacity.
	Capacity Gap	The term used to describe a shortfall in waste management capacity, i.e. the gap between the waste arisings and the capacity available within a given area, also sometimes referred to as the Treatment Gap.
CA	Civic Amenity Site	See HWRC.

Abbreviation	Term	Meaning
CD&EW	Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste	Waste arising from the development and redevelopment process, i.e. as a result of building, engineering, demolition and land remediation.
CHP	Combined Heat and Power	Recovery of energy from waste to provide “district heating” or heat and power to an adjacent development, such as an industrial unit or housing estate, sometimes using waste derived from the development it supplies.
	Composting	A biological process for managing waste, involving the breakdown of organic materials by micro-organisms to produce a stable residue which can then be spread onto land as a compost or soil conditioner.
C&I	Commercial & Industrial Waste	Waste produced by businesses and other commercial/ non-commercial organisations, which is not the responsibility of the WDA to manage.
	Depot	A facility for keeping or storing waste management equipment and waste collection vehicles.
	Disposal/ Final Disposal	Depositing of inert waste or pre-treated waste residues into a landfill site or onto land.
EA	Environment Agency	The Environment Agency is the body responsible for licensing and permitting most types of regulated waste management facility. Licensed and permitted facilities are required to make quarterly returns to the Agency on the amounts of waste they have been handling (inputs). However, not all types of waste operations require a licence or permit, and those operating under “exemptions” are not required to make returns.

Abbreviation	Term	Meaning
EfW	Energy from Waste	A type of thermal treatment commonly used to manage MSW, comprising an incinerator plant with a stack which converts waste into energy, and produces metals and bottom ash/ fly ash as residues, for example, the MSW plants at Lister Road, Dudley and Crown Street, Wolverhampton are EfW facilities.
ELV	End of Life Vehicles	A term used to describe vehicles which have reached the end of their useful life and are to be scrapped. Before they can be scrapped and cut up for recycling, they have to be treated at a special ELV facility to strip out potentially hazardous waste materials such as fuel, oil and break fluids.
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority	Strategic authorities (county councils and unitary authorities) with a statutory duty/ responsibility for licensing or permitting certain types of regulated waste management operation, such as mobile plant for CD&EW processing. These are generally regulated by the EPA rather than the Environment Agency.
	Facility Type	See Waste Management Type.
HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre	A facility operated by or on behalf of a WCA, where the public or small traders can take bulky wastes which would not normally be collected, such as rubble, WEEE, other large household items, and surplus waste, also sometimes called Civic Amenity Sites or “bring” sites.
	Hazardous Waste	Waste with potential to cause harm to the environment and human health, such as chemicals, residues from industrial processes and contaminated soils.

Abbreviation	Term	Meaning
IVC	In Vessel Composting	An enclosed method of composting of organic wastes in a container, silo, bay, tunnel or hall, using micro-organisms in a controlled way to break down waste to produce a compost or compost-like end-product, can treat food waste as well as green waste.
	Inert Waste	A term used to describe waste deposited to landfill which is stable and will not react with or contaminate surrounding soils or water, such as building rubble and uncontaminated soils.
	Landfill	A method of disposing of waste or pre-treated waste residues without attempting further re-use or recycling; most landfill sites are former quarries where the waste is used to fill the void and help restore the site to a beneficial end-use (restoration by landfilling with waste is normally a condition of the mineral permission).
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme	A national scheme aimed at significantly reducing the amount of BMW sent to landfill by 2020. Under this scheme, each WDA is set targets for reducing BMW sent to landfill in certain years. The scheme allows WDAs who are performing well to “trade” credits banked in non-target years with other WDAs.
LDF	Local Development Framework	The framework for spatial planning within local authority or unitary authority areas, the “folder” containing all the authority’s spatial plans for waste and other key issues, including the Core Strategy, Site Allocations Document and other Local Development Documents.

Abbreviation	Term	Meaning
MBT	Mechanical and Biological Treatment	An enclosed waste treatment process involving mechanical and biological techniques to sort and separate mixed household wastes to produce a dry, odourless and partially stable product which can be either processed as a fuel or sent for further recovery. There are a number of different technologies.
MRF	Material Recovery Facility or Material Recycling Facility	An enclosed facility for recovering raw materials from recyclable wastes, for example, the Greenstar facility in Aldridge, Walsall. A MRF can be "clean," using only dry recyclables such as washed plastics, cans, glass, paper and card, or "dirty," using mixed wastes.
MRS	Metal Recycling Site	Any facility involving or related to metal recycling, such as a scrap yard, a metal processing facility, or a vehicle dismantler/ car breaker.
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste (sometimes referred to as Municipal Waste)	Waste from local households and traders/ businesses, managed by strategic authorities (county councils and unitary authorities) in their capacity as WDA.
MWDF	Minerals and Waste Development Framework	The equivalent of LDFs in county council areas, the "folder" containing all the authority's spatial plans for minerals and waste, including Core Strategies and other Local Development Documents.
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategy	A 20-year strategy for management of MSW prepared by WDAs, setting out how MSW will be collected and managed and how statutory targets for recycling, composting, recovery and diversion of BMW away from landfill will be met. All Core Strategies must inform and be informed by any relevant MWMS for the area.

Abbreviation	Term	Meaning
NISP	National Industrial Symbiosis Programme	A body which promotes waste reduction and minimisation within business and industry. NISP works with companies to change their general perception of waste, and promote the concept of waste as a potentially valuable resource, thus helping to minimise the amount of "waste" produced. They aim to remove as much material as possible from the waste stream by stimulating the market for material resources, and bringing together businesses generating significant quantities of unwanted material (which might otherwise be a "waste") with potential end-users.
Non-Haz	Non-Hazardous Waste	A term used to describe waste deposited to landfill, which (subject to treatment) is unlikely to cause significant harm to the environment or human health through leaching or contamination, such as general household and industrial wastes.
	Open Windrow Composting	An open air method of composting green garden/ horticultural waste, involving shredding of the waste and depositing it into large, elongated piles called "windrows" which are regularly turned to break down the material naturally into compost (essentially a giant version of the type of composting carried out in private gardens and on allotments).
	Pre-Treatment	The treatment of waste before it is deposited to landfill to minimise the risk of it giving off harmful greenhouse gases or contaminating or leaching into the surrounding soil or water, and/ or reduce its bulk. This is now a legal requirement for all hazardous and non-hazardous waste, and for some inert wastes.

Abbreviation	Term	Meaning
RATS	Regis Assisted Tonnage System	The monitoring system used by the Environment Agency to record the status of waste management licences and permits, and quarterly returns made by licensed operators re: inputs of waste into licensed facilities. Data is updated regularly and is now being made available to WPAs on an annual basis both directly and through WMRTAB. Since 2006 this data has been made available to WPAs through the Waste Data Interrogator.
RTAB	Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste	See WMRTAB.
SAP	Standard Application Form (1-APP)	The standard application form which all applicants for planning permission must complete and submit to the planning authority. Applicants proposing waste management developments (developments relating to an existing waste management facility or for a new waste management facility) must now indicate the waste management type (what type of facility the proposal relates to) and how much additional waste capacity the proposal will provide.
SCS	Sustainable Community Strategy	The strategy for provision of public services within a particular area, produced by the local Strategic Partnership (typically a partnership between the local authority, local NHS Primary Care Trusts, Police, Fire Service, social housing providers, regeneration companies and voluntary organisations). All Core Strategies must inform and be informed by SCS for the area.

Abbreviation	Term	Meaning
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan	A plan for a large remediation, demolition or building project, setting out how and where CD&EW is managed – from March 2008 it has been a statutory requirement for clients of all projects with a total cost of £300,000 or more to compile and maintain a SWMP.
	Thermal Treatment	Any waste management technology involving the controlled burning of waste in a kiln or furnace, usually to produce energy, such as CHP, EfW, gasification or pyrolysis.
	Transfer	See Waste Transfer.
	Treatment Gap	See Capacity Gap.
TPA	Tonnes Per Annum	This is the normal way of measuring the operational throughput/ capacity of waste management infrastructure or a particular waste management facility.
	Waste Arisings	The term used to describe the quantity of waste produced in a particular area or region, usually expressed as weight in tonnes.
WCA	Waste Collection Authority	Local authorities (district councils and unitary authorities) with a statutory duty to collect waste arising from households in their area (may also collect waste from small traders).
	Waste Capacity	The amount of waste a waste management facility or a WPA area can handle per annum (sometimes referred to as operational maximum capacity), usually expressed in tonnes per annum (TPA).
	WasteDataFlow	The monitoring system set up by Defra to maintain records of tonnages of Municipal and household waste collected and methods of management – all WCAs are required to make quarterly returns using this system.
WDA	Waste Disposal Authority	Strategic authorities (county councils and unitary authorities) with a statutory duty to manage the MSW arising within their area.

Abbreviation	Term	Meaning
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	A term used to describe household "white goods," televisions, computers etc. which have reached the end of their useful life. Before they can be scrapped and sent for recycling or landfill, they must be treated at a special WEEE facility to strip out potentially hazardous/ toxic waste materials such as coolants, insulation, chemicals/ solvents and certain metals.
	Waste Hierarchy	One of the key principles underpinning the national waste strategy, which grades different ways of managing waste according to preference – this is usually shown as an inverted pyramid diagram, with waste prevention at the top, followed by re-use, recycling/ composting, energy recovery and finally disposal (landfill) at the bottom.
	Waste Management Type	A term used by CLG to describe different methods of waste management/ facility types, which are used to monitor new waste capacity coming forward. There are 21 separate types listed on the SAP and in the AMR Core Output Indicators Update 2/2008, including 3 types of landfill facility, 13 types of recovery and treatment facility and 3 types of handling/ bulking/ transfer facility.
WMRTAB	West Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste	An advisory group which provides technical support and advice to the regional planning body on waste planning issues. It is made up of representatives from WPAs, WDAs, the waste industry, the GO-WM, the EA, NISP and NGOs. WMRTAB is responsible for developing the evidence base underpinning the revision of the regional waste strategy and RSS Phase 2 Revision policies on waste, and for regional waste monitoring.

Abbreviation	Term	Meaning
WPA	Waste Planning Authority	Strategic authorities (county councils and unitary authorities) with a statutory duty/ responsibility for the spatial planning of waste within their area through LDFs and MWDFS.
WS2007	Waste Strategy for England 2007	The current national waste strategy, published by Defra in 2007. All planning authorities are required to have regard to this when preparing their Core Strategies.
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme	A body which promotes resource efficiency by helping businesses, local authorities and individuals to waste less and recycle more. They fund pilot projects and research into new waste management technologies and new uses for waste, and have worked with the EA to develop quality protocols for waste derived products. A subsidiary arm called AggRegain has a particular focus on encouraging production of alternatives to primary aggregates from CD&EW and other wastes.
	Waste Stream	A term used to describe the different sources of waste. There are four generally recognised categories of waste stream: Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Commercial & Industrial Waste (C&I), Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste (CD&EW) and Hazardous Waste.
	Waste Transfer	A holding or storage facility for waste, where it can be kept temporarily pending onward transportation to a different facility for treatment, recovery or disposal to landfill. Most transfer facilities also hire out skips to collect waste from customers who wish to dispose of waste. They may also sort wastes by type and bulk them up, and recover potentially useable and saleable materials such as metals.