

Waste Development Framework

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Preferred Options

Outline

- Options to Deliver the Key Issues;
- Technologies Hierarchy;
- Policy Principles; and
- Compatible Activities

Preferred Options

Delivering Sustainable Waste Management Practices

Pursue a site selection approach that fully integrates other planning policy considerations including transport, protection of human health, protection of the environment and a desire to secure sustainable economic prosperity. This approach would aim to deliver sites based on a quantified need linked to geography and waste production.

Preferred Options

Municipal Waste Management Practices

Whereby a quantitative approach based on the waste hierarchy, the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency, and the sub-regional need for municipal waste strategies is used to determine the location and mix of municipal waste treatment facilities.

Preferred Options

Industrial and Commercial Waste Management Practices

Approaches aimed at delivering the waste hierarchy and the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency in order to meet the sub-regional need would limit the amount of industrial and commercial waste that is sent to landfill.

Preferred Options

Construction and Demolition Waste Management Practices

Approaches aimed at delivering the waste hierarchy and the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency would limit the amount of waste sent to landfill and developers would be encouraged to re-use construction and demolition wastes in new build where practicable.

Preferred Options

Hazardous Waste management Practices

A quantitative and geographic approach taking into account the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency to establish the type of facility and general location for hazardous waste facilities.

Preferred Options

Waste Management Treatment and Disposal Options

Policy focussed on a wide range of alternative technologies, the choice of which will need to be developed in accordance with a technology hierarchy, which in turn reflects the principles of the waste hierarchy.

Preferred Options

Waste Management Treatment and Disposal Options

REDUCTION

Improve packaging and product design

Longer lasting products with lower pollution potential.

Materials re-used on site e.g. secondary/recycled aggregates.

Preferred Options

Waste Management Treatment and Disposal Options

RE-USE

Items reusable fro original or alternative purposes

- Packaging/containers
- Second hand shops
- Architectural salvage
- Furniture recycling projects

Preferred Options

Waste Management Treatment and Disposal Options

RECOVERY

Recycling

Bring systems, kerbside collection, Materials recovery facilities, mechanical biological treatment, autoclaving, construction and demolition waste recycling

Composting and anaerobic digestion

Windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion producing biogas

Preferred Options

Waste Management Treatment and Disposal Options

RECOVERY

Waste to energy recovery

Incineration with heat and power recovery or thermal treatment methods such as gasification/pyrolysis with heat and power recovery

Preferred Options

Waste Management Treatment and Disposal Options

DISPOSAL

Landfill/landraising with energy recovery

Landspreading – organic waste, sewage sludge,
industrial waste

Incineration for specialised waste that cannot be
landfilled and incineration without energy recovery

Landfill without energy recovery

Preferred Options

Waste Management Location Options

Policy developed to focus new waste management facilities normally within (but not necessarily limited to) urban locations in order to contribute to sustainable waste management practices.

Preferred Options

Scale of Waste Management Facilities

Policy developed to focus on, as appropriate, centralised facilities supported by smaller facilities dispersed across the sub-region, which in combination will deal with all waste types in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency.

Preferred Options

Utilisation of Existing and New Sites

Policy focussed primarily on sites where waste management activities would be compatible with the pattern of current or previous land uses (e.g. existing waste management facilities, industrial, contaminated or vacant land) and/or where sites are specifically allocated for this purpose in the Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document.

Preferred Options

Protection of Environmental Resources

Deliver policy that seeks to provide protection for sites of international importance for natural, historic and environmental resources and sites with nationally recognised designations. Due consideration will also be given to sites of local significance without prejudicing an otherwise sustainable waste management development opportunity.

Preferred Options

Transport Infrastructure

Deliver policy aimed at a sustainable mix of transport strategies to be incorporated within site selection (allocation) policies, by minimising traffic impacts through siting waste management facilities in proximity to the source of waste.

Preferred Options

Site Decommissioning and Restoration

Policy to deliver a strategic approach to restoration in adherence to core principles for the protection and enhancement of the natural, semi-natural and built environment.

Policy Principles

- Policy Principle 1 - General Principles
 - Policy Principle 2 - Alternative Criteria as Additional Considerations to Policy Principle 1
 - Policy Principle 3 - Planning Conditions and Agreements
 - Policy Principle 4 - Disposing Residual Waste to Land
 - Policy Principle 5 - Waste Generation by New Development
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Policy Principles

Compatible uses would follow the guidance on identification of suitable areas in PPS10 and include the following considerations:-

- Locate waste management facilities on industrial sites, particularly where this would facilitate complementary activities;
- Make use of derelict or contaminated land previously used for industrial purposes;
- Provide facilities for on-site management of waste where it arises; and
- Where the proposal forms an integral part of established waste disposal facilities