

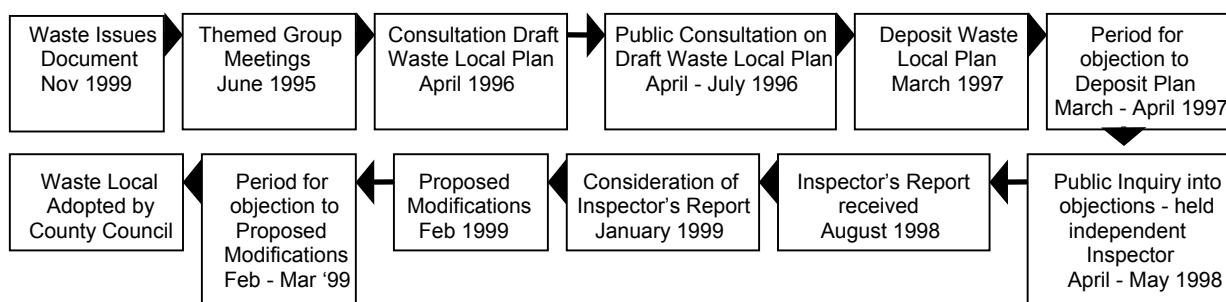
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The County Council is required by the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by the 1991 Act) to prepare a 'waste local plan' for guiding, encouraging and controlling development in the County "...which involves the depositing of refuse or waste materials..." (S.38).

1.2 In November 1994, the County Council published an 'Issues Document' to inform the public of the main issues that it thought needed to be addressed in the Waste Local Plan. Subsequently, a series of five 'themed' meetings were held in June 1995 to explore different perspectives on what the Waste Local Plan should contain. These meetings involved groups representing the District Councils, neighbouring authorities, the voluntary sector, Parish Councils, the waste disposal industry and statutory consultees. In April 1996, the County Council published a consultation draft of the Plan and entered into a period of consultation that lasted until the end of July. A total of 1018 representations were made by 270 correspondents in response to the consultation.

1.3 The Deposit Draft of the Plan was prepared in the light of those representations and placed on deposit in March 1997. A public inquiry was held before an independent inspector between 21 April and 1 May 1998 to consider the 469 representations made on the deposit Plan. Following consideration of the Inspector's report on the public inquiry, the County Council has amended the Plan prior to adopting it.

Summary of Waste Local Plan Preparation Process



1.4 In addition to the views of the public and consultees, the Waste Local Plan must take account of the European Community Framework Directive on Waste, the Government's waste strategy set out in "Making Waste Work" (Dec '95), Planning Policy Guidance Note 23 on "Planning and Pollution" (PPG 23), the "Regional Planning Guidance for the West Midlands" (RPG 11), the County Council's Structure Plan for Warwickshire, the District Councils' District Local Plans and National Policy Guidance generally. The Structure Plan provides a broad planning framework from which Local Plans will be prepared. The Local Plan should also have regard to any relevant waste management plan prepared under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (S.50).

1.5 The Waste Local Plan will apply to the whole of Warwickshire. It will cover the period 1995-2005 because the most recent information available on waste flows are for 1995, and Government targets apply to the 10 years up to 2005. The Waste Local Plan is required by law to include a written statement of policies, the 'reasoned justification' for them, and an Ordnance Survey based map showing its proposals. An environmental appraisal of the Plan has been undertaken in accordance with the EC Waste Framework Directive and National Policy Guidance contained in PPG12 "Development Plans and Regional Planning Guidance" (Feb 1992). The recommendations for change made in the Environmental Assessment have been taken into account in producing the Deposit Draft. When the Waste Local Plan has been fully adopted by the County Council, it will be part of the Development Plan for Warwickshire and planning applications and appeals will have to be determined in accordance with it, unless material considerations indicate otherwise (Section 54A, Town and Country Planning Act 1990).

1.6 The Plan contains details of preferred areas for the development of the facilities considered necessary to meet the Council's Waste Strategy. It also includes policies by which applications relating to these and any other sites will be assessed. The Plan, therefore, does not preclude the consideration of applications for facilities beyond those expressly proposed.

1.7 The first part of this Plan details the County Council's strategy towards the provision of waste management facilities in Warwickshire during the plan period 1995-2005. The second part states the land use policies and proposals which will apply in controlling the development of waste management facilities in Warwickshire, and which will work towards the main aim of the Strategy which is to reduce the amount of waste being landfilled in Warwickshire. The proposed sites in this plan are those that are required to implement the policies and work towards the overall reduction of waste. The list of sites is not exhaustive and any further proposals during the plan period will be judged against the policies contained in this Plan. The Implementation Section explains how the policies and proposals will translate to "on the ground" developments. The Appendices include a Glossary explaining many of the terms used in this plan and a list of the waste management facilities in Warwickshire.

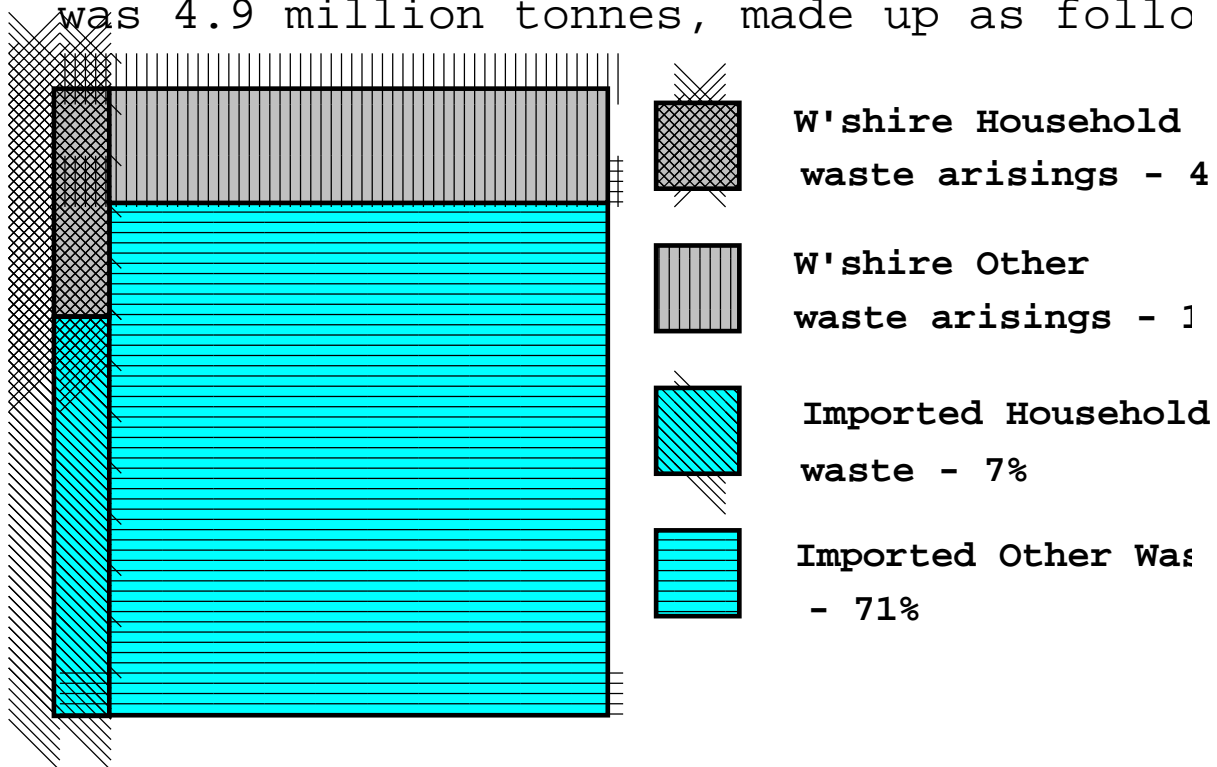
2.0 STRATEGY

2.0.1 The County Council's strategy towards the provision of waste treatment and disposal facilities in Warwickshire, over the period 1995-2005 and beyond, forms part of the reasoned justification for the proposals and policies set out in section 3.

2.1 Summary of the Main Issues

2.1.1 The main strategic issue facing the Council can be summarised graphically:-

Total Waste Deposited in Warwickshire in
was 4.9 million tonnes, made up as follo



Source: WCC Report of Waste Regulation Function 1994-95

2.1.2 Waste imports into Warwickshire have increased nearly four-fold since 1988, and by 1.3 million tonnes over the past three years. Imports now represent 78% of the waste deposited in the County, much more in absolute and relative terms than taken by any other county in the Region.

2.1.3 The availability of large landfill sites close to the Birmingham conurbation appears to have diverted waste flows from being deposited elsewhere in the Region to landfill disposal in Warwickshire. The Council would be justified in starting to reverse this trend by limiting new landfill capacity in line with Government's national strategy targets for reducing landfill, RPG 11 and the proximity principle.

2.1.4 However, the Council only has direct control over the household waste arising in Warwickshire so, for 96% of the waste deposited, it must rely on actions taken by others and on implementing the policies and proposals of this Waste Local Plan, through the development control process.

2.2 Corporate Approach

2.2.1 The Secretary of State has produced the National Waste Strategy "Making Waste Work". The Environment Agency will provide advice to the Secretary of State on the preparation and revision of future strategies and is participating in regional planning fora to develop regional strategies for the management of waste across the region. The Council is working with the West Midlands Forum of Local Authorities to secure a regional approach to waste planning for a further revision of RPG 11. However, the Council is evolving a corporate strategy for waste, the two main themes of which are set out below.

2.2.2 Firstly, in addressing the 4% of total waste deposited in the County in 1995, as the Waste Disposal Authority, it is aiming to minimise the environmental and financial costs of dealing with household waste by promoting reduction, re-use and recycling by:-

- i) working with the 'Going for Green' campaign and the District Councils in an education programme to reduce the amount of waste collected;*
- ii) encouraging householders and charities to recycle glass, cans, paper, plastic and materials, where there is a market for these;*
- iii) encouraging home composting working in partnership with District Councils and industry;*
- iv) seeking to compost green waste from household waste sites assessing the viability of materials recycling facilities (MRFs); and*
- v) investigating contracts for incinerating household waste in facilities which recover energy.*

2.2.3 The Council is continuing with disposal to landfill for the remaining household waste, maintaining household waste sites accessible from the main towns, and disposal to landfill with energy recovery where possible.

2.2.4 Secondly, in relation to the vast bulk of waste deposited in Warwickshire, the County Council aims to conserve waste disposal resources by reducing the amount of industrial and commercial waste landfilled to its 1995 levels by 2005 through:-

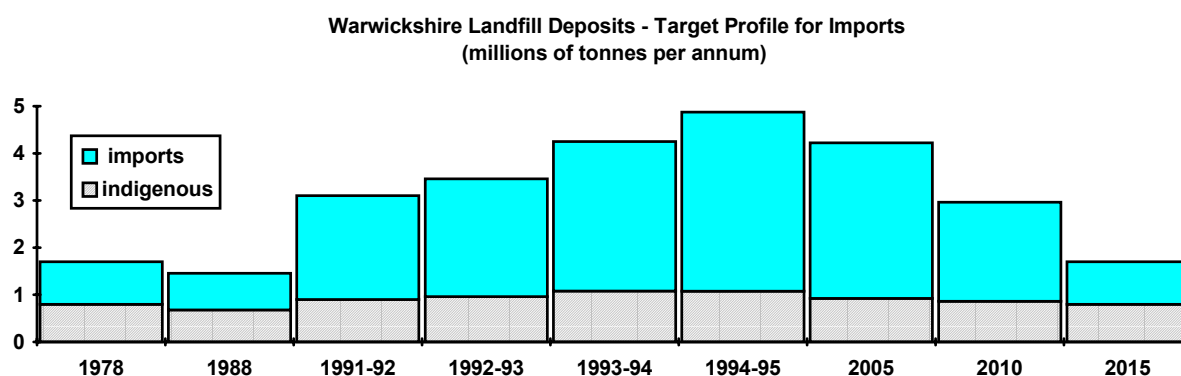
- i) working in partnership with District Councils and Metropolitan Authorities, 'Going for Green' and industry in an education programme to reduce the amount of waste produced;*
- ii) promoting re-use and recovery facilities close to the source of production;*
- iii) promoting re-use and recycling of construction and demolition waste, by local authorities and industry;*
- iv) seeking innovation for positive uses of inert materials; and*
- v) restricting the numbers and extent of the planning permissions granted for new landfill and land-raising sites, in the County.*

2.2.5 The Council aims to provide sufficient environmentally acceptable and viable capacity through the Waste Local Plan for the remaining waste to be dealt with properly in order to minimise fly-tipping and the long distance road transport of waste across Warwickshire. The effectiveness of the Council's corporate approach above will be monitored by performance in relation to the 1995 position, the movement towards the Government's targets, the decline in waste imports, the relative cost of disposal of household waste, and performance in relation to environmental indicators (identified in the Environmental Appraisal).

2.3 Waste Imports

2.3.1 During the Waste Local Plan period to 2005, the County Council aims to encourage conservation of existing capacity for waste which needs to be landfilled, in line with the best practicable environmental options and the proximity principle, and to reduce the environmental burden on the County. It will seek through negotiation, particularly in the West Midlands Forum of Local Authorities and through liaison with waste authorities in the East Midlands Region, to achieve a range and geographical spread of facilities, both within the Metropolitan Area, the wider region and beyond. The aim will be to reduce reliance on landfill and landraising sites in Warwickshire and to reduce the waste imports into Warwickshire to significantly below 1995 levels by 2005. The objective is to start to reverse the trend of recent years whereby the availability of large landfill/landraising sites in the Tame Valley (i.e. close to the conurbation, in North Warwickshire) appears to have diverted waste flows from being deposited elsewhere in the region. It is recognised that a small amount of special waste is exported from Warwickshire to the West Midlands, which needs specific treatment and which would be uneconomic to treat in such small quantities in Warwickshire. The County Council suggests this practice continues, as if such facilities were to be provided within the County to deal with such waste economically, it would attract even greater imports of waste into the County.

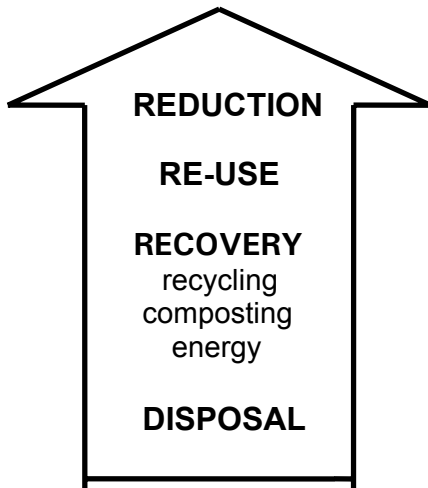
2.3.2 Waste reduction and recovery measures taken by the conurbation planning and waste disposal authorities to implement Government targets up to 2005 should have made substantial reductions in the flow of waste imports into Warwickshire, such that a rapidly declining trend can be established post 2005. The Council's ambition is to see annual rates of waste going to landfill in the County, especially imports, down to the levels of the late 1970s by 2015 (i.e. 1.7 million tonnes per annum, of which only half were imports).



2.4 National Targets

2.4.1 The County Council is advocating a strategy to enable Warwickshire to make a proportionate contribution to the Government's national waste strategy. This national strategy, set out in "Making Waste Work", is aimed at shifting the emphasis of waste management up the 'waste hierarchy', promoting regional self-sufficiency, the proximity principle and the provision of waste facilities in accordance with the 'best practical environmental option' (BPEO).

THE WASTE HIERARCHY



The different waste management options can be ranked in order of their relative sustainability. However, since some types of waste cannot be reduced, re-used, or recovered, disposal is the only option. Even then, the way waste is disposed of should represent the best practicable environmental option - the BPEO.

Source: "Making Waste Work" Cm 3040 HMSO 1995

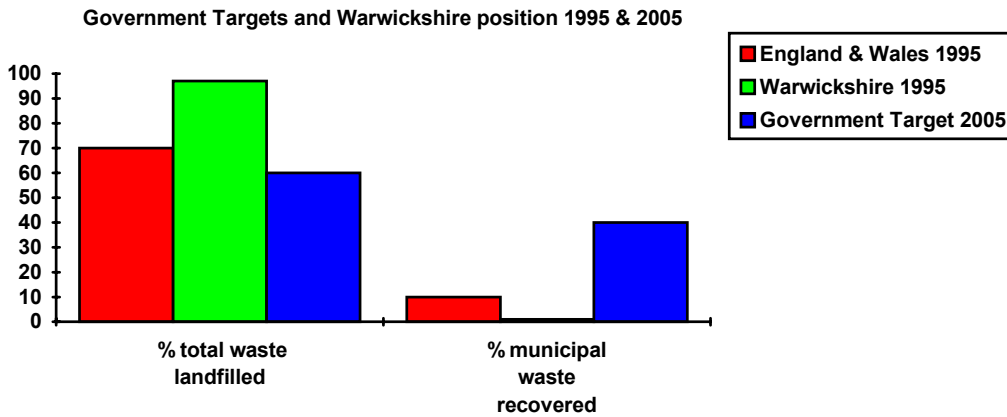
2.4.2 The County Council's strategy has to reflect the Government's 'primary targets' for "Making Waste Work" in the UK over the next 10 years as follows:-

- i) to reduce the proportion of controlled waste going to landfill to 60% (from 70%) by 2005;*
- ii) to recover 40% of municipal waste by 2005; and*
- iii) by the end of 1998, to set a target for overall waste reduction.*

2.4.3 These 'primary targets' are themselves reflected in detailed 'secondary targets' for the management of individual waste streams e.g. glass, packaging, newspapers, tyres and lead-acid batteries etc, the achievement of which contribute to the achievement of the 'primary targets'. The Waste Local Plan is not directly concerned with the detailed waste management methods used to reduce and recover at this level. The "secondary targets" will, however, be the direct responsibility of the Council in its role as the Waste Disposal Authority managing household waste in Warwickshire in consultation with the Environment Agency. The Environment Agency plays an important role in advising Central Government on the drawing up of the National Waste Strategy.

2.5 Warwickshire Targets

2.5.1 Viewed alongside the national averages, Warwickshire clearly has a long way to go in waste reduction and recovery. With figures well below the national average, the strong implication is that there are many other parts of the country which are more sustainable in the way they manage waste. It follows that failure to achieve national target reductions in waste going to landfill and recovery of municipal waste in one area must be made up in another - if those targets are to be achieved. In an ideal world, the County Council would wish to see Warwickshire emulate those areas which perform well. However, it is not starting out towards the Government's targets from an advantageous position.

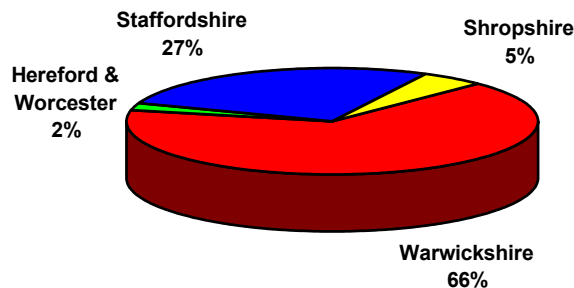


Source: "Making Waste Work" Cm 3040 HMSO 1995, WCC "Waste Management in Warwickshire" Jan. 1996

2.5.2 In the absence of any guidance on how to interpret these 'primary targets' for Warwickshire, and in particular the lack of any regional apportionment, the County Council concludes that it must do the most it can in the interests of sustainability. So, in the area of municipal waste where it has more direct control, its aim is to recover at least the target 40% which Government has set for 2005. Similarly, in relation to the vast bulk of waste deposited in the County by others, it would prefer the amount going to landfill to be reduced to the target national average of 60% by 2005 (i.e. a reduction of about one third). However, since the Council has much less control over this 96% of the waste deposited in Warwickshire, its aim is to at least reduce the amount going to landfill in line with the national target reduction (i.e. a reduction from 70% to 60% is a 14% reduction). Effectively, this identifies upper and lower limits, of 33% and 14% respectively, for landfill reduction in Warwickshire by 2005 to conform to the Government's strategy set out in "Making Waste Work."

2.5.3 Self-sufficiency in waste management has already been largely achieved across the West Midlands Region as a whole. However, within the Region, the trend is for very substantial outflows of mainly industrial, commercial, construction and demolition waste from the conurbation to be deposited in landfill sites located in the surrounding shire counties, especially in Warwickshire which takes over half of it. Over the past five years, three quarters of the waste deposited in Warwickshire was imported, most from the conurbation. Warwickshire generates only 10% of the Region's waste, but has about 39% of the Region's waste deposited in it. This makes Warwickshire the largest single contributor by far to the Region's self-sufficiency.

Waste Imports from West Midlands County 1993



Source: West Midlands Regional Waste Regulation Joint Advisory Committee Monitoring Survey . November 1995.

2.5.4 It is recognised that, in the short term, it is inevitable that Warwickshire will have to continue to make a disproportionate contribution to regional self-sufficiency. However, the County Council expects the Environment Agency and Local Authorities in the Region to play their part by promoting the policies and targets set out in "Making Waste Work", and the acceptance by other strategic planning authorities that a proportionally greater allocation may have to be made for landfilling wastes in their waste disposal plans and waste local plans. In this way it expects the burden on Warwickshire of having to accommodate conurbation waste imports will be reduced to a proportionate level, such as that which prevailed in the late 1970's when imported waste equalled indigenous waste. Therefore, the County Council considers that it would be reasonable for Warwickshire to reduce provision for waste disposal in the Waste Local Plan at least in line with national targets for 2005, as a first step in reversing the trend of waste imports into the County.

2.5.5 A preferred 'upper limit' reduction of waste going to landfill of one third by 2005 would mean a reduction of 1.6 million tonnes from the 1995 figure of 4.9 million tonnes per annum to 3.3 million tonnes (about the same as in 1992-93). A reduction of 14% to the 'lower limit' would mean a reduction of 0.7 million tonnes to 4.2 million tonnes in 2005 (about the same as in 1993-94). Even though either of these reductions would be to levels which prevailed in recent years, it will be difficult to return to them now because:-

- i) the rate of waste landfill deposit has increased markedly in Warwickshire in recent years and the continuing upward trend cannot be immediately arrested where it is allowed by planning permissions already in force;*
- ii) it will take time for central government measures (especially the landfill tax) and local government plans for waste reduction and recovery to have an impact;*
- iii) recovery methods produce a residue, some of which may need to be landfilled i.e. 20-75% of the weight of the original waste depending on type and process.*

2.5.6 To allow for these factors in the Warwickshire context, the achievement of the Government's landfill target by 2005 will require:-

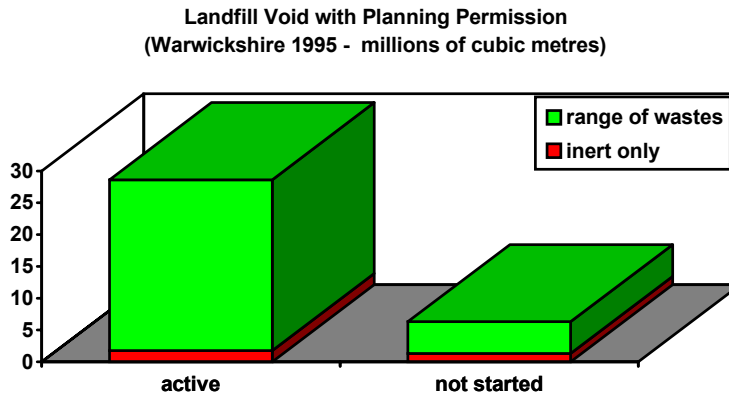
- i) the progressive constraint of landfill capacity over 10 years to, at the most 4.2 million tonnes per annum, but preferably to 3.3 million tonnes per annum, by 2005 through regulation of the release of additional landfill sites;*
- ii) redirection of the waste which would otherwise go to landfill which can be subject to re-use and recovery methods e.g. making use of the incinerator (with energy recovery) at Whitley in Coventry;*
- iii) provision for the development of additional materials recycling and associated composting facilities which are sufficient to cater for a throughput of around 1.3 million tonnes per annum; and*
- iv) reduction of waste imports by at least 0.5 million tonnes per annum and preferably by 1.2 million tonnes per annum, by 2005 with the co-operation of conurbation waste authorities and producers, and the operators currently taking the bulk of the imports.*

2.5.7 A reduction in landfill would result from a reduction in arisings as well as a more balanced distribution of facilities across the Region.¹

¹ Wherever possible, British Waterways reuses canal dredgings as soil conditioners for agricultural land. In situations where this is not possible, other solutions must be considered. If there is no potential for reuse, or in situations where material is unsuitable for reuse, disposal would be to the banks of the waterway or, as a last resort, to landfill. British Waterways appreciates the need for waste minimisation however, in the context of dredgings it is difficult to control the volumes produced because siltation is the result of a natural process.

2.6 Landfill Capacity

2.6.1 In 1999, 31 million cubic metres of unused landfill capacity had planning permission. Applying a conversion range of 1.0 - 1.3 tonnes per cubic metre depending on waste types, this indicates a capacity of 31 - 40 million tonnes.



Source: County Planning Authority 1995

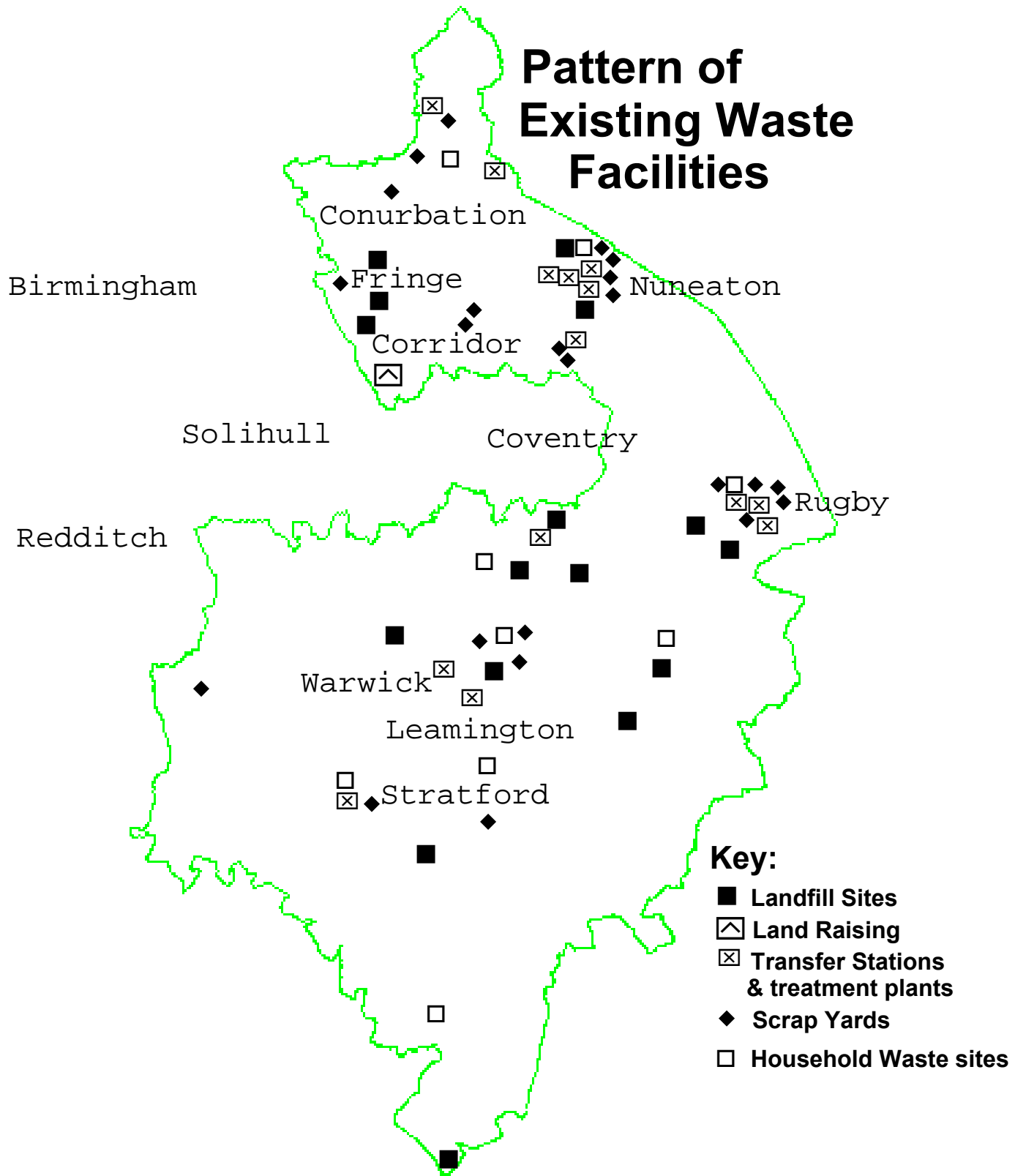
2.6.2 To this should be added the difficult to quantify additional capacity made up of a number of landfill schemes, including those, mostly small sites, coming forward in accordance with the policies in this Waste Local Plan. Consequently, in terms of regional self sufficiency, there is unlikely to be any need for significant overall net increases in landfill capacity in Warwickshire to come on stream in the plan period.

2.6.3 In terms of location, the available permitted capacity of around 31 million cubic metres is closely related to current sources of waste generation. It is concentrated in three main areas:

- i) *the conurbation fringe corridor in North Warwickshire in the vicinity of the Tame Valley and its tributary, the River Bythe;*
- ii) *in the Nuneaton area, in the north and to the south of the town;*
- iii) *to the east and south of Coventry in rural Warwickshire.*

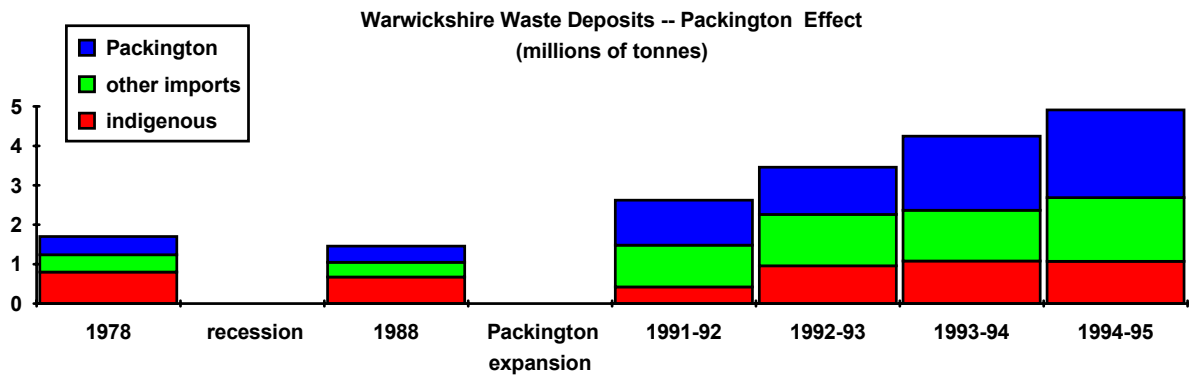
2.6.4 Existing Waste Facilities

Pattern of Existing Waste Facilities



2.6.5 This capacity is examined in more detail below:

i) In the conurbation fringe corridor, the Packington landfill site (land-raising) is the largest and nearest to the conurbation. It currently takes more than half of the waste imports into the County - about 5 times the annual rate quoted to the Inspector when the large scale land-raising expansion scheme was allowed on appeal in 1984. Less than 1% of the waste it takes arises in Warwickshire. About 5 million cubic metres are available at Packington.

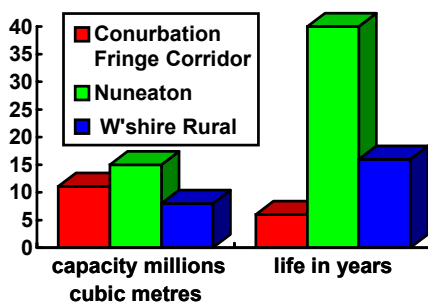


Source : WCC Waste Disposal Plan 1988; Site Returns to Waste Regulation Authority 1991-1995

- ii) Further to the north in the conurbation fringe corridor there are 5 more smaller landfill sites with outstanding capacity of about 1.6 million cubic metres and, just south of the county boundary at Tamworth, the Baggeridge Landfill Site at Dosthill has capacity for another 1.0 million cubic metres. In total, the Tame Valley has sufficient capacity for about 6 years at current rates.
- iii) There are two big sites in the Nuneaton area, one at Judkins on the northern side of the town and the other at Griff (No 2 & 4) on the southern side. These sites have been the main recipients of waste from the urban north of the County and Coventry, and account for 15 million cubic metres of permitted landfill capacity between them - which at current rates of filling would last over 40 years.
- iv) To the east and south of Coventry in rural Warwickshire there are four sites with significant permitted capacity, at Copston Magna (inert only) and Ling Hall in the Rugby area, and at Bubbenhall and Ufton in the Leamington area. In total they have about 8 million cubic metres of landfill space available which, at current filling rates could last 15 years.

2.6.6 It is clear from this that there is more than sufficient landfill capacity to meet future demand generated from within Warwickshire over the plan period and well beyond within easy reach of the main urban areas of Warwickshire.

Warwickshire Landfill Capacity Distribution at 1995

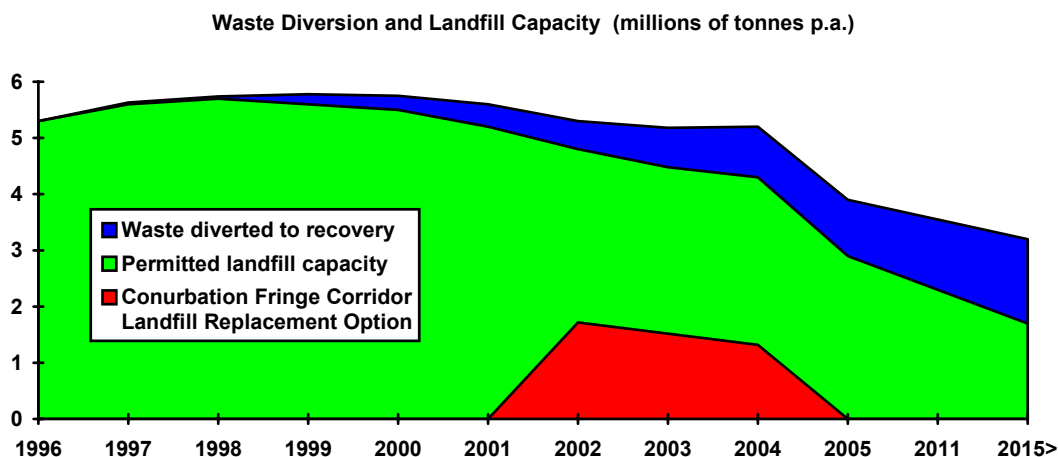


Source: County Planning Authority 1996

However, if current rates are maintained, particularly of imports from the conurbation, it is likely that the landfill space available within easy reach of the conurbation in the Conurbation Fringe Corridor would run out about halfway through the Plan period.

2.6.7 In order to avoid waste being hauled across Warwickshire over unsuitable County roads through villages and towns, it is necessary to address the situation where there has been less than the necessary progress achieved by the operators, authorities and producers involved in waste imports to Warwickshire. The proposal is to renew the capacity in the conurbation

fringe corridor for the latter half of the Plan period, aiming for a “lower limit “ of landfill reduction by 2005.



2.6.8 Given the Plan's aims of progressively constraining landfill capacity over 10 years, it follows that, with the current level of permitted capacity, the Plan's policies for any new landfill capacity should be tightly drawn. The County Council acknowledge that there may be particular circumstances in which new landfill capacity would be warranted and the restrictive policies in Chapter 3 are expressed in a manner to reflect such circumstances against a strategy of overall restraint in the provision of new landfill capacity.

2.7 Reduction & Recovery Targets

2.7.1 The Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire will need to provide for any necessary incineration, recycling and composting facilities to enable the reduction targets to be achieved for the waste which is currently disposed of at landfill sites. That provision will need to be sufficient to cater for a reduction of 0.7 million tonnes per annum of Warwickshire's waste, assuming that about a 0.9 million tonnes per annum reduction in imports occurs.

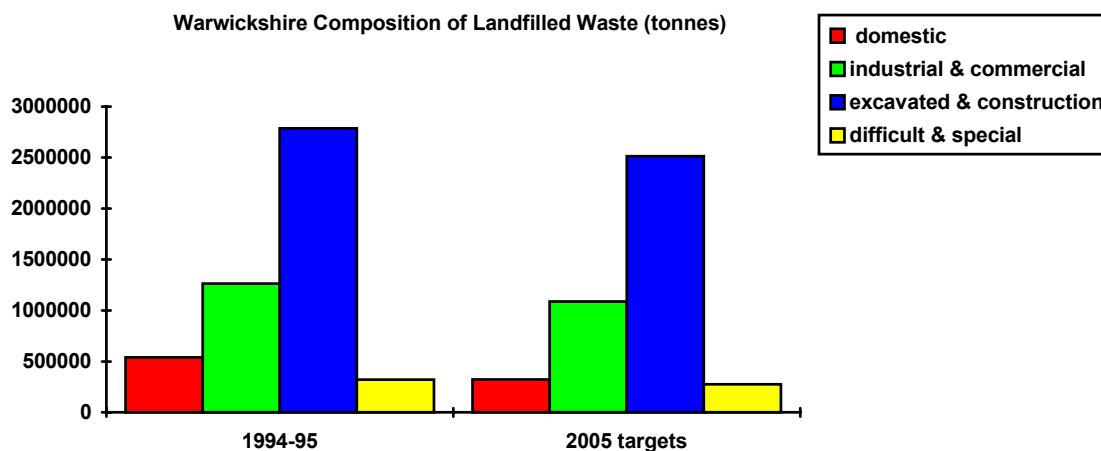
2.7.2 The provision of facilities needed should be targeted on the waste flows susceptible to re-use, incineration, recycling or composting:-

- i) household waste currently going to landfill;
- ii) soils not required for landfill cover;
- iii) demolition & construction waste which is surplus to reuse at source;
- iv) industrial & commercial waste in homogeneous bulk quantities.

2.7.3 Even so, only a proportion of this waste can be recovered, and the residue needs to go to landfill. Therefore, depending on waste flow, more waste needs to be put through the re-use and recovery process to achieve the target reduction going to landfill.

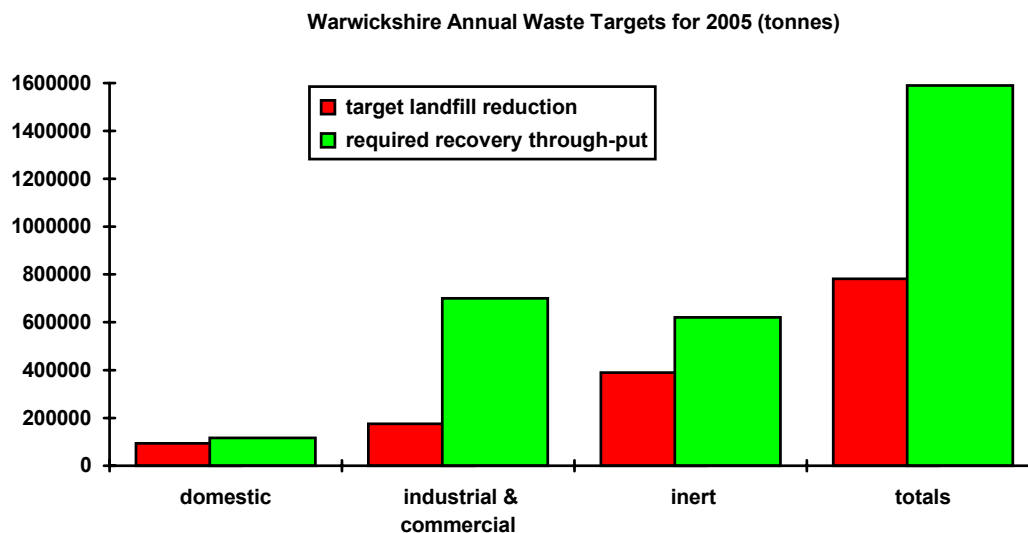
2.7.4 Currently, almost all of the household waste generated in Warwickshire goes to landfill i.e. in 1994-95 only 5,400 tonnes was reclaimed out of a total of 225,000 tonnes. The

Government's target is to recover 40% of this by 2005, i.e. an implied reduction of 94,000 tonnes per annum in the amount going to landfill. Assuming an 80% recovery rate, this means 117,000 tonnes per annum of household waste needs to be re-used or recovered to achieve the target landfill reduction.



Source: Annual Report of the Waste Regulation Authority for 1994-95

2.7.5 A quarter of all deposits in Warwickshire landfill sites in 1994-95 were of biodegradable industrial and commercial waste, 1.264 million tonnes. Achievement of the Government's landfill target by 2005 implies a reduction of 176,000 tonnes of this waste. Since the current recovery rate of industrial and commercial waste recycling is about 25%, the target reduction in the amount going to landfill would require over 700,000 tonnes of waste to be re-used or recycled - more than half the current amount deposited.



Source: County Planning Authority 1996

2.7.6 The 2.787 million tonnes of inert waste deposited in Warwickshire in 1994-95, mainly that arising from demolition and construction, was well over half of all deposits. According to Government sponsored research ("Managing Demolition & Construction Wastes" DoE 1994), inert landfill deposits represent 37% of total waste produced in this category. Consequently, given the Government's target, a reduction of 390,000 tonnes per annum going to landfill would involve a review of the way up to 620,000 tonnes per annum of demolition and construction wastes are dealt with.

2.7.7 Virtually all of the 12,000 tonnes per annum of difficult and special waste arising in Warwickshire is exported and so the 38,000 tonnes per annum deposited in the County is imported. In strategic terms this category of waste has no significance, although it is recognised that there is considerable interdependency involved in the treatment of Warwickshire's liquid special waste in the Metropolitan Area and the landfilling of the residue filter cake in the County.

2.7.8 Overall, therefore, the provision for waste reduction and recovery facilities, necessary to sustain the 4.2 million tonnes total waste target for 2005, should be sufficient to cater for a throughput of about 1.5 million tonnes per annum.

2.8 Provision of Waste Disposal Facilities

2.8.1 The policies and proposals of the Waste Local Plan should aim to secure, through the land-use planning system, the strategy for provision of waste disposal facilities set out below. In doing so, they take account of established national and regional planning guidance from Government and the Structure Plan for Warwickshire. Of particular strategic significance are policies on:-

- i) the priority to be given to the transport of waste by rail or water where it cannot be treated or disposed of close to its source, subject to environmental impact and economic feasibility (para 13.16, RPG for the West Midlands; PPG 13 para 3.7);*
- ii) the treatment of waste disposal facilities, particularly materials recycling facilities which involve buildings in the Green Belt (PPG 2, section 3; Warwickshire Structure Plan policy G3).*

2.8.2 These facilities are likely to be most appropriate in urban areas, where they are close to the source of waste production. While not precluded by policy, it is likely that suitable sites in the Green Belt will be difficult to find. In this case, existing waste management facilities, such as landfill sites and industrial estates, may prove the most suitable locations.

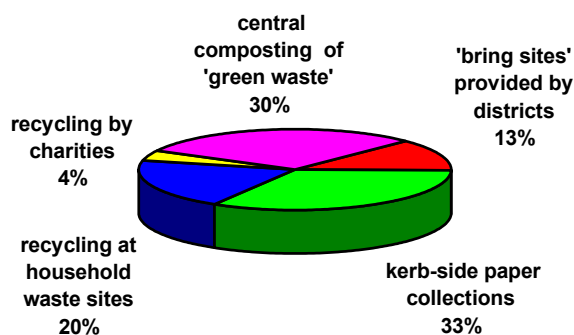
2.8.3 Unless viable rail or water transport options are available to carry imported waste from the conurbation to the Nuneaton area or further afield in Warwickshire, this Plan does not provide for the long distance transport of such waste across the County. The County Council will resist, when and where it can, proposals for long distance road haulage of waste through Warwickshire as it would be contrary to the proximity principle. Where it can be demonstrated that rail or water transport options are economically viable any such proposals will need to demonstrate compliance with the policies set out in this Plan.

2.8.4 The Waste Local Plan provides for the progressive development over the Plan period 1995-2005, of facilities for the treatment, processing or disposal of waste in Warwickshire, sufficient to sustain 4.2 million tonnes per annum of waste going to landfill and about 1.5 million tonnes per annum of waste being subject to waste reduction and recovery methods by 2005. This landfill provision includes 0.9 million tonnes per annum of the total waste generated from within Warwickshire, including 110,000 tonnes of household waste. The reduction and recovery provision includes 117,000 tonnes per annum of household waste generated from within Warwickshire to be diverted to reuse/recovery facilities located within or adjoining the County.

2.9 Household Waste

2.9.1 Since more than half the household waste landfilled in Warwickshire is imported from the West Midlands Metropolitan Area, the County Council makes provision in this Plan on the assumption that the responsible Metropolitan Area waste disposal authorities will make pro rata reductions totalling at least 100,000 tonnes per annum by 2005 in the quantities they landfill in Warwickshire in accordance with Government targets. It is anticipated that incinerator capacity in the Metropolitan area will make a significant contribution to achieving this target. Including Birmingham's Tyseley incinerator, the Environment Agency's 1995 Strategic Waste Management Survey showed a capacity of 750,000 tonnes per year in the West Midlands and southern Staffordshire. The recent developments at Netherton in Dudley and Crown Street in Wolverhampton, have increased this capacity to around 1 million tonnes per year. Based on the Survey's figures, after taking into account the disposal of residues, an increase from 750,000 to 1 million tonnes a year should produce a 3% reduction in the region's landfill needs. This equates to a net reduction of around 320,000 tonnes per annum. Bearing in mind that the conurbation exports 58% of its waste to Warwickshire, the County could benefit from reductions in the region of 200,000 tonnes a year, or 4% of the total amount of waste deposited each year in the County. The Hanford incinerator in Stoke-on-Trent came into operation in 1997 and provides a further 200,000 tonnes a year capacity for the region, however, given its location, it is expected that this will have little direct impact on Warwickshire.

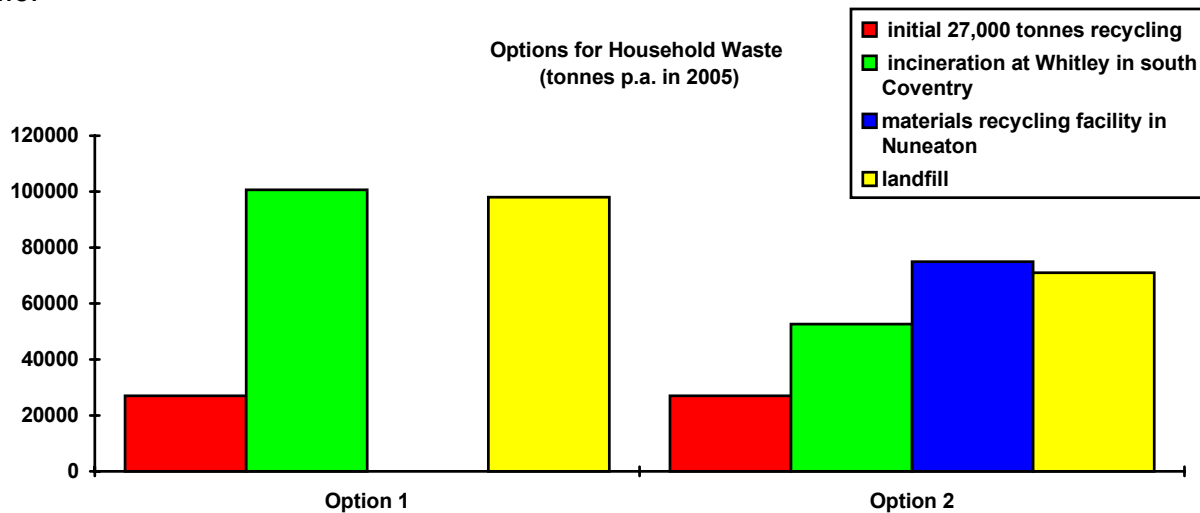
2.9.2 The County Council's strategy as Waste Disposal Authority focuses initially on that relatively small proportion of household waste, about 27,000 tonnes per annum (12% of the total) unaffected by current contracts, which will be dealt with by the following methods:



Source: Waste Disposal Authority 1996

2.9.3 The way the bulk of household waste is handled has to be geared to the renewal of current contracts with private operators for its management, most of which are due for renewal in December 1997 or June/July 1998. Consequently, in the medium term, the Waste Disposal Authority intends, subject to tender and contract negotiations, to bring into operation one of the following two options by the year 2000 to ensure that the prime Government target of recovering 40% of municipal waste is achieved by the year 2005.

i.e.



Source: Waste Disposal Authority 1996

2.10 Other Wastes

2.10.1 To achieve the necessary reductions of waste going to landfill in industrial, commercial, construction and demolition waste by 2005, additional recovery facilities with a combined annual throughput of about 1.5 million tonnes per annum would be required. This is equivalent to the throughput of six materials recycling facilities (each on a hectare site) and eight mobile crushing plants (operating for 20 weeks per annum). Therefore, the Waste Local Plan should provide for:-

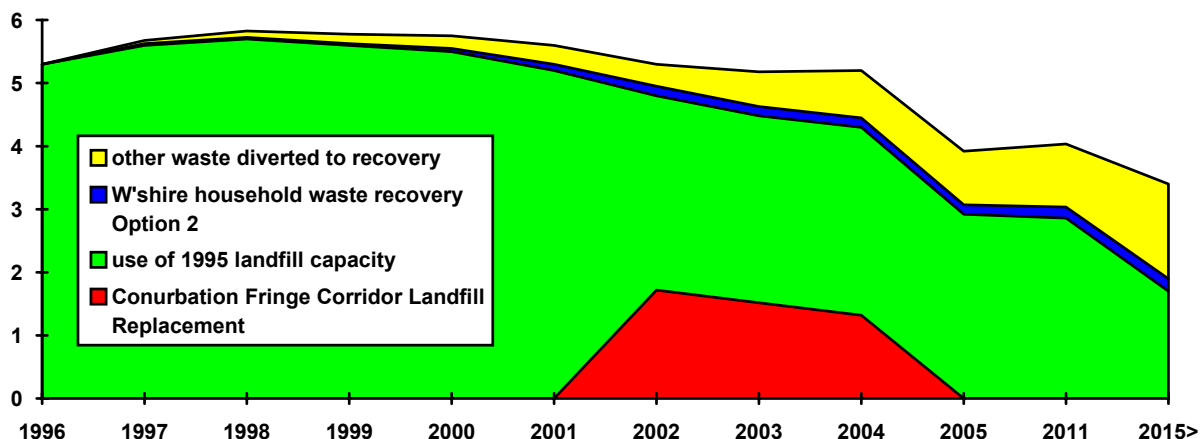
- i) *recycling depots with a combined capacity of about 1.2 million tonnes per annum to be established at fringe landfill sites or quarries in the Tame Valley where the greatest reductions in landfill, the imports, fall to be made; and*
- ii) *elsewhere in Warwickshire, recycling depots to be established with a capacity of at least 0.3 million tonnes per annum, either on industrial estates in the locality, at the sites of active or permitted landfill facilities or in quarries with long term capacity to take the residue.*

2.10.2 Wherever practicable, provision of material recycling facilities for handling industrial, commercial, demolition and construction waste in the circumstances identified in (ii) above should be made in conjunction with facilities for recycling household waste.

2.11 Programming

2.11.1 Over the plan period to 2005, the programming for provision of waste recovery facilities and replacement landfill capacity should take account of when the need for them arises and the lead-in times involved in making the investment decisions, securing permissions and licences, and construction. Although some different factors apply with different types of facility, lead-in times could be 2-3 years or longer. In combination, these factors indicate that, if necessary, planning applications for replacement landfill capacity in the Conurbation Fringe Corridor should be brought forward no later than the end of 1998, and proposals for a material recycling facility for household waste need to be made before the end of 1997.

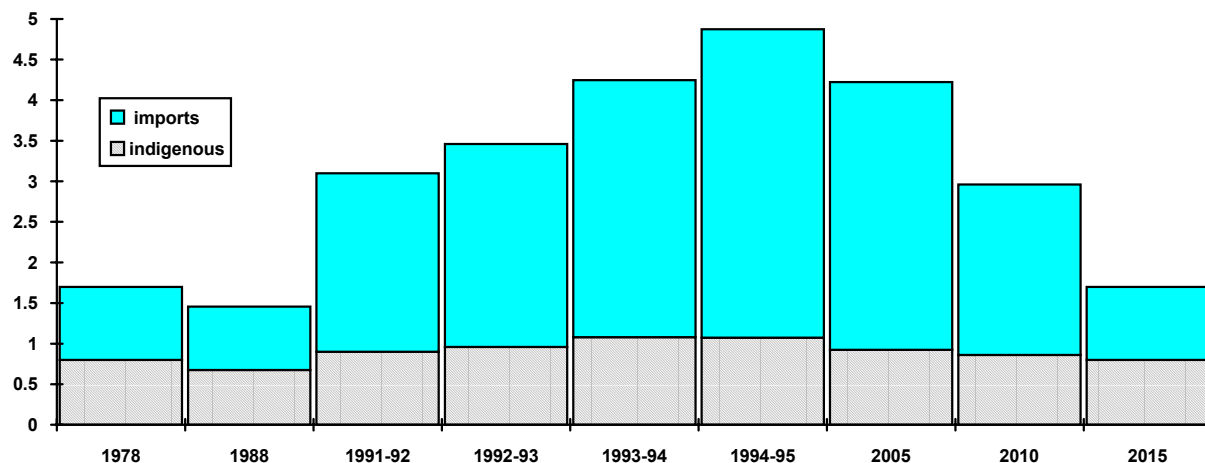
Recovery Facilities and Replacement Landfill
(millions of tonnes per annum)



Source: County Planning Authority 1996

2.11.2 After 2005, the Council expects measures to increase the reduction, re-use and recovery of waste to have become well established and be having a substantial impact on the need for waste to go to landfill in Warwickshire over the following 10 years. In particular, the Council's aim is for waste imports to landfill in the County to be reduced to the level of the late 1970's (i.e. before the recession and the Packington expansion) when they represented about half of the waste landfilled in Warwickshire. In this context, therefore, the provisions of this Waste Local Plan should be regarded as the first step in reversing the trend of the past ten years.

Warwickshire Landfill Deposits - Target Profile for Imports
(millions of tonnes per annum)



Source: County Planning Authority 1996

2.12. Monitoring and Review of the Strategy

2.12.1 The County Council will take account of the regular monitoring of the critical variables which help to inform the strategy of this Plan such as waste arisings, rates of landfill, the use and creation of void space, and rates of diversion of waste to recovery and recycling.

2.12.2 The County Council is also participating in ongoing work at the regional level which will lead to a Regional Waste Planning Strategy. This strategy will become an important material planning consideration which will be reflected in future Regional Planning Guidance for the West Midlands.

2.12.3 It is recognised that the above information may have implications for the strategy set out in the Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire. In the event that there is a significant conflict between the Regional Waste Strategy and the Plan, or if the monitoring exercises indicate that it would otherwise be necessary, then the County Council will undertake a prompt review of this Plan.

3.0 POLICIES & PROPOSALS

POLICY NUMBER 1 - GENERAL LAND USE

IN EVALUATING PROPOSALS TO DEVELOP ANY WASTE FACILITY, THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE PROPOSAL MAKES A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO RE-USE AND/OR RECYCLING OF MATERIALS AND SATISFIES THE PROXIMITY PRINCIPLE WILL BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION. PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GIVEN WHERE THE PROPOSAL WOULD;

- (I) CAUSE SIGNIFICANT HARM TO FEATURES OF NATURE CONSERVATION INTEREST**
- (II) GIVE RISE TO A SIGNIFICANT RISK OF POLLUTION, INCLUDING POTENTIAL HARM TO LOCAL FEATURES OF NATURE CONSERVATION INTEREST**
- (III) HAVE A SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE VISUAL IMPACT TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE LANDSCAPE CONTEXT**
- (IV) HAVE A SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE CHARACTER OF THE LOCALITY OR AMENITY OF LOCAL OCCUPIERS, BY REASON OF ODOUR, NOISE, DUST AND/OR LOCAL VISUAL INTRUSION, HAVING REGARD TO THE SENSITIVITY OF ADJOINING LAND USES AND THE PROXIMITY OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY**
- (V) GIVE RISE TO TRAFFIC THAT WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT HIGHWAY SAFETY OR HAVE A SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT WHEN TRAVERSING THE ROUTES WHICH GENERATED TRAFFIC IS LIKELY TO TAKE**
- (VI) INVOLVE SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF OR DAMAGE TO AGRICULTURAL LAND WITHIN GRADES 1, 2 OR 3A.**

Reasoned justification:

3.1.1 This policy expresses the basic development control considerations against which proposals for all types of waste facility should be judged. They apply equally to those facilities expressly proposed by the Plan and those for which permission may be separately sought. Proposals for waste facilities will also be considered against the policies and proposals in the other parts of the Development Plan. In addition to the Waste Local Plan, this includes the Structure Plan, the Minerals Local Plan and the relevant District Local Plan. Particular attention will need to be paid to proposals which fall within the Green Belt. In these locations development will be required to be consistent with the purposes of the Green Belt as set out in PPG 2 and to preserve its open character. The fundamental purpose of Green Belt policy being to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open.

3.1.2 The Council cannot countenance adverse impacts of any sort on designated historical, natural history, environmental or nature conservation sites of international or national importance, and will not support proposals which have any more than a minor impact on sites of local importance, unless the impact can be offset by measures secured, if necessary, through a planning obligation. Impacts on the environment and transport safety will have to be fully addressed in detailed assessments. In addition, the Council will need to be confident of the feasibility of a proposal gaining any necessary licences or consents from the Environment Agency.

3.1.3 Through the submission of a transport study, proposals should demonstrate that there would be no unacceptable adverse impact on transport safety, operation, the environment or the general character of an area on the routes along which the generated traffic is likely to take. This should also include evidence that opportunities to utilise alternative waste transportation modes have been given full consideration.

3.1.4 Under the Town and Country Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations 1988, schedule 2, most types of waste management facilities require an environmental assessment if there are likely to be significant environmental effects by virtue of factors such as their nature, size or location. Proposals for the incineration or chemical treatment of special waste and for the deposit of special waste will require an assessment in every case. The Council will encourage early discussions with developers and the Environment Agency to ensure that all relevant environmental issues are identified and addressed at an appropriate level of detail.

3.1.5 Landfill and land-raising operations are, in principle, among the least acceptable forms of waste disposal in terms of sustainability. Therefore, where they are necessary, the controls on them must be firm and enforceable. Imaginative final landform proposals should be encouraged through consultation with the County Museum's geologists and ecologists so that the end result incorporates features of conservation value while at the same time producing added recreational and aesthetic benefits. Energy generating waste incinerators, MRFs, scrap yards, transfer stations, household waste sites and central composting facilities can also have adverse local environmental impacts, due to the very nature of the activities and the materials involved. So, they too require clear policies for controlling their impacts. However, the scope of control should be balanced with the need to ensure that initiatives to establish recycling facilities are not stifled where they will reduce landfill demand and pose no real threat to the environment. It is likely that operational problems are more easily overcome for recycling facilities than for landfill. Access to sites will be guided by the advice contained in the "Estate Roads Design Guide for Warwickshire" and the Highways Agency's standards in TD41/95. The guidance in PPG 24 will be taken into account when dealing with development proposals where noise is an issue, together with prospective increases in ambient noise levels experienced by noise-sensitive development.

3.1.6 Where a proposal for a waste facility comes forward for a site that is within the Green Belt, it will be appraised against national policy guidance in PPG 2 and Green Belt policies within the Structure Plan and relevant District Local Plan. Advice in paragraph 3.12 of PPG 2, relating to engineering and other operations is likely to be pertinent to many proposals for waste facilities, and indicates that such uses are inappropriate development unless they maintain openness and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in the Green Belt. Where development is inappropriate it will only be permitted in very special circumstance and if any harm is clearly outweighed by other considerations. In relation to assessment of potential benefits arising from the provision of a waste facility, the proximity principle is one factor that will be taken into account.

POLICY NUMBER 2: CONDITIONS AND AGREEMENTS

WHERE PERMISSION IS TO BE GRANTED FOR A PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP WASTE FACILITIES CONDITIONS WILL BE IMPOSED OR, IN APPROPRIATE CIRCUMSTANCES, AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO IN ORDER TO SECURE THE FOLLOWING:

- (I) MEASURES TO MITIGATE VISUAL INTRUSION, NOISE, SMELL AND DUST TO ACCEPTABLE LEVELS**
- (II) MEASURES TO INFLUENCE THE MEANS OF TRANSPORT OF WASTE TO THE SITE AND/OR THE ROUTING OF VEHICLES TO AND FROM THE SITE**
- (III) MEASURES TO PROMOTE AND ENHANCE THE NATURE CONSERVATION INTEREST OF THE SITE AND WHERE APPROPRIATE MEASURES TO MITIGATE ANY ADVERSE IMPACT ON FEATURES OF CONSERVATION INTEREST**
- (IV) IN THE CASE OF LANDFILL, MEASURES TO SECURE ENERGY RECOVERY**
- (V) WHERE APPROPRIATE, MEASURES FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE SITE TO A SUITABLE BENEFICIAL AFTER USE.**

Reasoned Justification:

3.2.1 Where planning permission is granted for a waste management facility, conditions will be imposed, as appropriate, to control its implementation, operation and restoration. Nowadays it is unknown for proposals to be so comprehensive and “water-tight” in every respect that planning conditions and agreements are unnecessary. Conditions are commonly used to cover issues such as time limits, access, archaeology, ecology and geology as well as other matters material to granting permission. In addition, the County Council consider that, in certain circumstances, the establishment of trusts to implement the measures which need to be carried out to address the issues can be a useful mechanism.

3.2.2 References in this Plan to proposals “..securing ..” particular matters means that the County Planning Authority will impose planning conditions on a planning permission and require a legally binding agreement to be made before the permission is issued, to ensure that those matters are implemented.

3.2.3 In appropriate circumstances negative or “Grampian” conditions will be imposed on a permission. These require something to be done before some crucial part of the development is allowed to start or is allowed to be used.

3.2.4 In devising conditions full account will be taken of the provisions of waste management licensing and the views of the Environment Agency as licensing authority. Waste management conditions are of particular significance to matters of pollution control and the operation of the waste management facility itself. Many of the issues that are material in considering a planning application are controlled through the licensing regime rather than through planning conditions.

3.2.5 In appropriate circumstances, legally binding agreements will be negotiated with developers under Section 106 of the Planning and Compensation Act (1991). These agreements will be used to improve the quality of development proposals, which might otherwise be refused, to a level where planning permission can be granted, for example, by securing off-site highway improvements.

POLICY NUMBER 3 - LANDFILLING

PROPOSALS FOR NEW, OR EXTENSIONS TO, LANDFILL FACILITIES FOR THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE WILL ONLY BE APPROVED IN AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES:-

- I) IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED THAT THE PROPOSAL IS NEEDED TO PROVIDE A FACILITY FOR THE DISPOSAL OF RESIDUES OF AN ON-SITE OR ADJACENT MRF, WHICH WOULD NOT OTHERWISE BE ECONOMICALLY VIABLE.**
- II) THE PROPOSAL IS FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF LANDFILL CAPACITY FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE PLAN PERIOD ONLY; FOR FILLING AT AN ANNUAL RATE AT LEAST 14% BELOW THAT REACHED IN 1995; AND TO MEET AN OVERRIDING NEED WHICH, IF NOT MET, WOULD HAVE A SERIOUS EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORT ACROSS THE COUNTY.**
- III) THE PROPOSAL SECURES THE RECLAMATION OF CONTAMINATED OR OTHERWISE DAMAGED LAND WHICH THE RELEVANT DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN HAS IDENTIFIED FOR A BENEFICIAL USE, OR FOR THE RESTORATION OF A MINERAL WORKING.**
- IV) THE PROPOSAL IS FOR A SMALL SCALE INERT SITE OF LESS THAN 10,000 CUBIC METRES WHERE, BECAUSE OF THE PROXIMITY PRINCIPLE, THE INERT WASTE CANNOT BE TREATED OR DISPOSED OF ELSEWHERE, AND WHICH CAN BE SHOWN TO PROVIDE PLANNING GAIN.**
- V) THE PROPOSAL FORMS PART OF AN ENGINEERING OR CONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN WHICH THE PROPOSED LANDFILLING OPERATION REPRESENTS THE BEST WAY OF DISPOSING OF WASTE ARISING FROM THE PROJECT IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY.**

PROPOSALS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE BY LANDFILLING, NOT FALLING WITHIN AT LEAST ONE OF THE PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES IDENTIFIED IN THIS POLICY, WILL BE REFUSED.

Reasoned Justification:

3.3.1 The Council's strategy set out in section 2 of this Plan explains that there is unlikely to be a need for a significant net overall increase in landfill capacity to come on-stream during the Plan period in view of the planning permissions which exist for unused landfill capacity in Warwickshire. If Government targets for the reduction of waste going to landfill are to be met by 2005, the circumstances in which new landfill capacity can be permitted should be tightly drawn. Planning permissions will need to be confined to that development which is environmentally acceptable and full weight is given to those transport and environmental factors which should not, in these circumstances, give way to considerations of need. The policy has been drafted to comply with the requirements of PPG 23, paragraphs 5.9 - 5.15.

3.3.2 The Council's strategy recognises that, at reduced rates of landfill input consistent with the 14% reduction implied by Government targets, the existing permitted capacity of the 7 Tame Valley landfill sites would run out by the end of 2001. Lack of progress in waste reduction and recovery in the conurbation over the first half of the Plan period might warrant replacement capacity for the remainder of the Plan period to avoid waste imports being hauled by road across Warwickshire. However, waste operators will have to demonstrate that they have made serious efforts to ration existing permitted capacity by giving preference to that waste which is the residue of recovery or cannot be dealt with by any other method.

3.3.3 Accepting limits on the space for landfill in the Metropolitan Area, the proximity principle indicates that if replacement capacity is needed it should be provided as close and as accessible to the source. However, most of the conurbation fringe corridor is subject to Green Belt policy and therefore the form of this replacement landfill capacity needs to respect the

sensitivities that Green Belt policy demands. A Management Strategy for the Middle Tame Valley is being prepared by the Warwickshire and Staffordshire authorities.

POLICY NUMBER 4 - LAND-RAISING

PROPOSALS FOR LAND-RAISING WILL BE REFUSED UNLESS:

- (I) THERE IS AN OVERRIDING NEED FOR ADDITIONAL CAPACITY FOR WASTE DISPOSAL AS A RESULT OF THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THE PROXIMITY PRINCIPLE AND**
- (II) THE VISUAL IMPACT OF THE COMPLETED PROJECT WOULD MAKE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION IN ITS LANDSCAPE CONTEXT.**

Reasoned Justification:

3.4.1 The term 'landfilling' is generally used to describe the method of depositing waste in compacted layers in holes or sometimes depressions in the existing ground, created by mineral working or naturally occurring. In recent times, the term 'land-raising' has been used to describe the method of depositing waste in specially constructed earth cells, above existing ground level, one on top of another. In technical and ground water protection terms it has been argued that land-raising is preferable but, in terms of landscape impact, the Council contends that, as a general proposition, land-raising would be harmful. However, the Council would not wish to pre-judge proposals which seek to remedy damaged land or otherwise poor landscapes using this method. The policy has been drafted to comply with the requirements of PPG 23, paragraphs 5.9 - 5.15.

3.4.2 The development of land raising facilities will need to be considered in the light of the proximity principle. This seeks to manage waste as close to its source as possible, bearing in mind other environmental considerations. In determining whether the proximity principle supports a particular proposal, the applicant will need to demonstrate that the origins of the waste arisings and the pattern and capacity of other waste disposal facilities, including the distribution of voids likely to be considered suitable for landfilling, have been taken into account.

POLICY NUMBER 5 - INCINERATORS

PROPOSALS FOR FACILITIES FOR THE INCINERATION OF WASTE MUST DEMONSTRATE THAT THEY INCLUDE THE EFFICIENT RECOVERY OF ENERGY FROM THE INCINERATION PROCESS AND WOULD NOT UNDERMINE THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF MATERIAL RECYCLING FACILITIES AND ENERGY PRODUCING INCINERATORS ELSEWHERE IN THE WARWICKSHIRE, BIRMINGHAM, SOLIHULL AND COVENTRY SUB-REGION.

Reasoned Justification:

3.5.1 The high cost of incinerators, due in part to the increasing stringent pollution emission control standards being required, has meant that to be economically viable they must operate on a regional or sub-regional basis. Therefore, with the recently upgraded incinerator at Whitley in south Coventry and the new incinerator at Tyseley in Birmingham, the scope for a new general waste incinerator in Warwickshire is limited.

3.5.2 Although, for this reason, the Plan does not specifically propose a new incinerator in Warwickshire, the Council does not wish to discourage proposals coming forward for incinerators to either deal with particular types of waste (such as that at Coleshill which deals with filter cake) or seeks to exploit a gap in the provision for combined waste disposal and energy recovery.

3.5.3 Nevertheless, incinerators without energy recovery are low down the 'waste hierarchy', still produce a residue which has to go to landfill and are unlikely to be acceptable. Even with energy recovery, incinerators can have widespread transport, atmospheric and visual impacts

which need to be tightly controlled, as does the proportion of residue needing to be disposed of by landfill. The policy has been drafted to comply with the requirements of PPG 23, paragraphs 5.16 - 5.19.

POLICY NUMBER 6 - MATERIAL RECYCLING FACILITIES

MATERIAL RECYCLING FACILITIES WILL BE PERMITTED IN THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES:

- (I) AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF NEW AND ESTABLISHED WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES**
- (II) ON INDUSTRIAL ESTATES AND**
- (III) ON OTHER LAND WHICH HAS BEEN USED FOR A COMMERCIAL USE AND WHERE THE PROPOSED USE WOULD BE COMPATIBLE WITH ADJACENT LAND USES.**

WHERE THE PROPOSAL IS ASSOCIATED WITH A LANDFILL SITE, THE LIFE OF THE MATERIAL RECYCLING FACILITY WILL BE LIMITED TO THE LIFE OF THE LANDFILLING OPERATION.

Reasoned Justification:

3.6.1 Materials recycling facilities (MRFs) add value to mixed recyclable materials by reclaiming, sorting, washing or storing materials, prior to their sale or despatch to a reprocessing facility for recycling. MRFs are consequently essential to the shift in emphasis in dealing with waste, away from disposal and towards more sustainable recovery methods. In Warwickshire, in particular, they are likely to be crucial to reducing the need for landfill sites to take waste imports and household waste. The encouragement of a range of recycling initiatives, at a variety of sites, will help give impetus to the achievement of the Plan's recycling targets .

3.6.2 The County Council as Waste Disposal Authority is proposing the establishment of materials recycling facilities for household waste separately or in combination with industrial & commercial, demolition and construction wastes, with a total annual throughput of at least 0.3 million tonnes, in the area of Nuneaton and the rural area of Warwickshire to the south and east of Coventry, on the sites of already established waste disposal facilities, quarries or industrial estates. Proposals for new operations should take account of existing local schemes for waste recycling/collection.

3.6.3 The Council's strategy set out in section 2 above explains that materials recycling facilities will be needed to cater for a wide range of wastes to be diverted from disposal by landfill to achieve Government targets. Elsewhere, MRFs have been built on sites up to 2 hectares with 5,000 sq. metres of buildings (e.g. at Milton Keynes) and handle a range of wastes, and a throughput of 100-150,000 tonnes per annum. In respect of recycling plants handling construction and demolition wastes, sites are likely to require a minimum area of 4-6 hectares to allow for feed stock and products to be adequately separated.

3.6.4 To deal with waste imports as close as possible to source, avoiding waste being hauled across Warwickshire, up to eight MRFs are likely to be needed in the conurbation and the conurbation fringe area of the County to cater for about 1.2 million tonnes of waste per annum. At least two of these facilities within the conurbation fringe corridor should be brought forward within the County. Green Belt policies as described in paragraph 3.1.4 of this Plan will apply to any proposals for MRFs on sites that are within the Green Belt.

3.6.5 Waste generated within Warwickshire which needs to be diverted from landfill in line with Government targets is likely to require at least two MRFs, with a combined throughput of at least 0.3 million tonnes, located in the Nuneaton area and the rural area south and east of Coventry. There is the option of locating them on existing industrial estates in or adjoining the main towns.

POLICY NUMBER 7 - SCRAP YARDS

ALL PROPOSALS FOR SCRAP YARDS, VEHICLE DISMANTLERS AND OTHER FORMS OF METAL RECOVERY OPERATION, INCLUDING PROPOSALS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT, RELOCATION OR EXPANSION OF FACILITIES, WILL, SUBJECT TO COMPLIANCE WITH POLICY NUMBER 1, BE APPROVED IN EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES:

- I) THE PROPOSAL IS TO CONTAIN, WITHIN BUILDINGS, ALL ACTIVITIES LIKELY TO GENERATE LEVELS OF NOISE, DUST OR SMELL, LIKELY TO ADVERSELY AFFECT THE AMENITIES OF LOCAL RESIDENTS, AND SECURES A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN THE EXTENT OF EXTERNAL STORAGE OF SCRAP VEHICLES, PLANT OR OTHER MATERIALS.**
- II) THE PROPOSAL IS FOR THE RELOCATION OF AN EXISTING PERMITTED OPERATION, WHICH WOULD BE THE BEST WAY OF MEETING ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES OF POLICY NUMBER 1 AND WOULD SECURE THE PERMANENT REMOVAL OF THE USE FROM ITS CURRENT SITE.**

PROPOSALS FOR SCRAP YARDS, VEHICLE DISMANTLERS OR OTHER FORMS OF METAL RECOVERY OPERATION FALLING WITHIN NEITHER OF THESE CIRCUMSTANCES WILL BE REFUSED.

Reasoned Justification:

3.7.1 There are some 19 lawful or permitted scrap metal and 26 vehicle dismantlers or other metal recovery operations located in Warwickshire. Although they represent one of the oldest forms of recycling, their value has, for the most part, gone unrecognised. This may be due to the fact that some which became established without planning permission are badly located, with poor facilities for customers, and are unsightly or disruptive to neighbours and road users. Unauthorised sites are an ongoing enforcement priority for the Council.

3.7.2 Whilst there is no evidence of a need for an increase in the numbers of scrap yards or vehicle dismantlers, the Council acknowledges the role which these operations play in recycling and intends its Waste Local Plan to support investment by the industry to improve the rate of throughput of facilities and, at the same time, their environmental impact.

POLICY NUMBER 8 - TRANSFER STATIONS

PROPOSALS FOR WASTE TRANSFER STATIONS WILL ONLY BE APPROVED, SUBJECT TO COMPLIANCE WITH POLICY NUMBER 1, WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE SITES OF ESTABLISHED WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES, ON INDUSTRIAL ESTATES OR IN THE VOIDS CREATED BY MINERAL WORKING.

Reasoned Justification:

3.8.1 Waste transfer stations are often an essential link in the recycling chain as well as in the transport of waste, between the source and the point of disposal or reuse. Not only is it often economic to transfer the waste from small vehicles to larger ones, it also reduces the impact on road traffic in terms of vehicle numbers and atmospheric pollution. Nearly all of the 25 transfer stations in Warwickshire carry out some form of recycling. This trend needs to be encouraged, not least to assist in reaching Government targets.

3.8.2 Waste transfer stations can be a source of environmental and traffic problems, especially as they operate most effectively close to the source of waste, in or on the fringes of urban areas. Consequently, the application of the controls set out in Policy Number 1 to these aspects will be particularly important and enclosure of the facility within the building may be required.

POLICY NUMBER 9 - LARGE SCALE COMPOSTING

PROPOSALS FOR FACILITIES FOR LARGE SCALE COMPOSTING OF PLANT OR VEGETABLE WASTE WILL BE APPROVED IN LOCATIONS THAT HAVE A RURAL SETTING AND ARE REMOVED FROM TOWNS OR VILLAGES. DECISIONS ON INDIVIDUAL PROPOSALS WILL HAVE CLOSE REGARD TO THE PROXIMITY PRINCIPLE, TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE SOURCE OF WASTE ARISING AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHED AND FIRMLY COMMITTED COMPOSTING FACILITIES

Reasoned Justification for policy :

3.9.1 Enriching the growing potential of soils, by producing composting from green waste is preferable to disposing of the residues at a landfill or incinerating them. Making compost can potentially be a smelly and messy process, although good management of a facility will eliminate any such nuisance. The location should be conducive to enabling the controls set out in Policy Number 1 to ensure that the benefits of composting are not secured at an unacceptable cost to local amenities. A large scale facility is, in the County's view, a facility which would have an average annual throughput over a five year period of approximately 8,000 to 10,000 tonnes.

3.9.2 In view of the characteristics and purposes of composting, a large scale composting facility would be regarded by the County Council as a suitable use for a rural area. Proposals in the Green Belt will be determined on the basis of Green Belt policy with consideration being given to the proximity principle and the scale of any buildings in relation to the development, having regard to the advice in PPG 2, notably in paragraphs 3.4 and 3.12.

POLICY NUMBER 10 - HOUSEHOLD WASTE FACILITIES

PROPOSALS FOR NEW OR EXPANDED HOUSEHOLD WASTE FACILITIES WILL, SUBJECT TO COMPLIANCE WITH POLICY NUMBER 1, BE APPROVED SO LONG AS IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED THAT AT LEAST 20% OF THE MATERIAL LEAVING THE FACILITY HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO RECOVERY METHODS.

Reasoned Justification:

3.10.1 Household waste facilities are important for dealing with household wastes, not covered by kerbside collections in Warwickshire, which are susceptible to recycling. Currently, household waste sites recycle about 10% of the waste input. This will double when the proposal to establish a central composting facility comes into operation. The remaining 80% of inputs is unlikely to be suitable for recovery and therefore is likely to have to go to landfill. Household waste sites share many of the characteristics of MRFs and waste transfer stations. Therefore, the controls necessary to minimise environmental impact, set out in policy number 1, are similarly applicable.

POLICY NUMBER 11 - OTHER DEVELOPMENT

WHERE APPROPRIATE, PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT SHALL MAKE PROVISION FOR THE SEGREGATION, RE-USE, RECOVERY OR MINIMISATION OF DEMOLITION AND/OR CONSTRUCTION WASTE ARISING, SUBJECT TO COMPLIANCE WITH POLICY

NUMBER 1. THE NEED TO DISPOSE OF DEMOLITION OR CONSTRUCTION WASTE OFF-SITE WILL BE A MATERIAL CONSIDERATION IN THE DETERMINATION OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

Reasoned Justification:

3.11.1 Whilst 63% of demolition and construction wastes are recycled nationally, this means that the balance of 37% inevitably goes to landfill, with little opportunity once it has left the site, other than at the landfill site, for recycling because of the high loading/unloading costs of these heavy, largely inert, materials. The production of secondary aggregates from this waste or the use of both on and off site mobile recycling plants for this type of waste needs to be encouraged by ensuring that the issue becomes a material consideration in the determination of planning applications for housing, industrial, town centre, leisure and commercial developments etc. These are matters predominately dealt with by the District Councils, who may wish to secure facilities for the segregation, re-use, recovery or minimisation of construction waste through planning obligations.

POLICY NUMBER 12 - SEGREGATION OF WASTE STREAMS

WHERE APPROPRIATE, DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS SHALL PROVIDE FACILITIES FOR SEGREGATION AND SEPARATE COLLECTION OF WASTE STREAMS.

Reasoned Justification:

3.12.1 Waste streams tend to become mixed as they move away from the source, making recycling more difficult and undermining its viability. It is important for facilities to be available close to the producer, from the outset, in new housing, shopping, and commercial areas, to enable waste producers to keep waste streams separate and so make recycling as efficient and effective as possible. Therefore, the need for development proposals to include recycling facilities should be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications for housing, industrial, town centre developments etc of all but a very modest scale. Permanent (i.e. fixed) recycling facilities are not likely to be practicable in developments of 10 dwellings/235 square metres or less on their own, in terms of design and economics. District Councils may wish to secure facilities for the segregation, re-use, recovery or minimisation of construction waste through planning obligations.

POLICY NUMBER 13 - PROPOSED FACILITIES

WITHIN THE AREAS IDENTIFIED ON THE PROPOSALS MAP, THE FOLLOWING WASTE FACILITIES ARE PROPOSED:

- A) **MATERIAL RECYCLING FACILITIES AT:**
 - (I) **UFTON LANDFILL SITE**
 - (II) **GRIFF (NO 4) QUARRY**
 - (III) **PACKINGTON LANDFILL SITE**
 - (IV) **KINGSBURY BRICKWORK'S QUARRY & LANDFILL SITE**

- B) **LANDFILLING FACILITIES AT KINGSBURY BRICKWORK'S QUARRY**

- C) **A COMPOSTING FACILITY AT BRANDON LANE**

Reasoned Justification:

3.13.1 The provision of these facilities would satisfy the minimum requirement to meet the targets contained within the County Council's strategy, they are not a definitive list and do not preclude the consideration of applications for other facilities. Consistency with this policy is an indication that a proposal would contribute to achieving the waste strategy that underlies this

Plan. However, planning applications for waste facilities, including those which are in line with this policy, will be appraised against Policy Number 1 and other policies of this Plan as appropriate.

3.13.2 The strategy in Section 2 explains the need for materials recycling facilities (MRFs) with an annual capacity of 1.2 million tonnes in the conurbation fringe corridor in North Warwickshire and permission has been granted in this area for a MRF at Middleton Hall. In addition at least 0.3 million tonnes capacity is necessary elsewhere in the County. These facilities being located either on industrial estates, or sites of permitted landfill facilities or quarries with the long term capacity to take the residue. Where the development of an MRF or other waste facility in the Green Belt amounts to inappropriate development, it will only be permitted in very special circumstances and where any harm is clearly outweighed by other considerations.

3.13.3 In the area south and east of Coventry, one MRF is needed. Whilst it is not essential to rule out a MRF on two, or even three sites, it is unlikely that more than one serving this area would be commercially viable. In addition, if more than one all waste MRF were to be provided, it is possible that commercial pressure might cause waste to be attracted from a wider area (conceivably including parts of adjoining counties) which in this location would inevitably mean an unnecessary increase in road transport. A number of MRFs taking different types of waste may however be complimentary. It is considered that the Ufton Landfill Site would be a suitable location for a MRF because it has long-term capacity and is readily accessible to the south of the County. The site has a 10 year life remaining and benefits from part of the site being in a valley which would limit the visual impact of the MRF. The site currently takes industrial, commercial and household waste which could usefully be separated out by a MRF. The life of the MRF will be linked to the life of the landfill operation.

3.13.4 In the Nuneaton area the need for a MRF is even greater. The Griff (No 4) site has long term landfill capacity with the space to accommodate a MRF. The site has the potential for rail and canal access and is away from residential properties. At the same time it is readily accessible from the Primary Route network. Again for commercial reasons and the need to avoid the risk of pulling-in waste for recycling from a wider area than necessary, only one all waste MRF need be provided for in the Plan in this area.

3.13.5 Because a much greater waste recycling throughput is needed in the conurbation fringe corridor, it is considered that two MRFs will be needed. At Dosthill, the Baggeridge's "Kingsbury Brickworks Quarry" already takes waste from the adjoining brickworks which has the potential to be recycled for secondary aggregates. There will, inevitably, be a continuation of HGV traffic from the conurbation on the A4097/A51 route passing through Kingsbury. The main advantage of a MRF at Packington is that it is close to the conurbation with good road access which would help to eke out the existing permitted land-raising capacity, to at least the end of the Plan period. Any proposal for a MRF at Packington would be limited to the life of the landfill and would not be expected to re-work existing deposited fill.

3.13.6 In addition to the permitted landfill site, Kingsbury Brickworks has a large clay quarry of about 5 million cubic metres, which realistically could only be restored by landfilling. This capacity is in the conurbation fringe corridor with good road access from the conurbation and the establishment of a MRF will require landfill space for the residues long after the existing nearby Hockley No. 2 landfill site runs out of space. Kingsbury Brickworks Quarry lies within the Green Belt and proposals will be appraised in terms of Green Belt policy as set out in the Development Plan and PPG2. The Packington land raising site also lies in the conurbation fringe corridor and a 3.5 million cubic metre expansion of the site has been approved subject to a legal agreement.

3.13.7 The County Council, as Waste Disposal Authority, intends to establish a composting facility to take garden waste delivered initially to household waste sites. This is likely to be located centrally to those sites, in the open countryside to the south east of Coventry. An area either side of Brandon Lane, off the A45 and to the south east of Coventry, is identified as a preferred area for this facility on Inset F of the Proposals Map. This is well located in relation to

likely sources of significant quantities of green waste, including Coventry's Whitley incinerator and the National Agricultural Centre. It is degraded land which has not been properly restored after mineral extraction; the southern area was restored at low level, while the area north of Brandon Lane was landfilled and shows evidence of methane generation. The setting is rural and with only a small number of isolated dwellings nearby. Brandon Lane to the west of the proposed facility provides vehicular access to the main road network without significant environmental disruption.

3.13.8 It is envisaged that a single facility catering for an annual throughput of about 8,000 tonnes of garden and other green waste which will have been collected at household waste sites will be developed. The size of such a facility, with associated screening if required, would be approximately 5 hectares. The site is within the Green Belt and proposals that come forward will be appraised within the context of Green Belt policy as set out in the Development Plan and in PPG 2. Because of the importance of avoiding the village of Brandon proposals will be expected to include measures to promote the routing of heavy goods vehicles via the western section of Brandon Lane and the A45.

POLICY NUMBER 14 - JEES AND BOONS QUARRY & MIDLAND QUARRY

THE LONG TERM POTENTIAL FOR LANDFILL OF THE JEES AND BOONS QUARRY AND MIDLAND QUARRY WITH WASTE TRANSPORTED VIA RAIL AND CANAL WILL BE SAFEGUARDED.

Reasoned Justification:

3.14.1 The restoration of the hardrock quarries at Jees and Boons and Midland is an important long term objective and the only practicable option to achieve this appears to be by landfilling. There is colliery spoil already deposited in the Jees and Boons Quarry and its removal would create unacceptable environmental problems for nearby housing in Hartshill. The main constraint is the problem of road access because the obvious routes pass through residential areas. However, all quarries have the potential for access by rail and/or canal or conveyor. Any proposals for landfilling at Jees and Boons Quarry and Midland Quarry would be expected to include facilities for the transport of waste to the site by rail and/or canal. The disused railway siding off the West Coast Main Line, formally serving Jees and Boon Quarry, should be safeguarded. Since the restoration of these quarries rather than the provision of landfill capacity is the objective, timing is not crucial to the Waste Local Plan Strategy. Furthermore, landfill and restoration of these quarries should not be allowed to prohibit the working of hardrock reserves in order to counter pressure to work hard rock elsewhere along the igneous outcrop which lies within the Special Landscape Area identified in the Warwickshire Structure Plan and the North Warwickshire Local Plan. It is, nevertheless, important to retain the options for access by these "non-road" transport modes so that restoration can be permitted when the availability of material makes it viable. All of these quarries show features of geological interest which should be taken into account. Some of these are formally designated as RIGS (Regionally Important Geological Sites).

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Mapped Areas

4.1.1 The areas shown on the Proposals Map identify the maximum extent of those areas within which the policies and proposals referred to in section 3 of this Deposit Draft will apply where relevant and as appropriate. It is not intended to imply that any proposal will be approved for every part of the whole extent of the area so defined. Areas identified as 'preferred areas' represent the limits of search within those locations referred to in the text of section 3 which are preferred for the type of facility indicated.

4.1.2 At this Deposit Draft stage, the Proposals Map has two main functions: to show where policies apply, either to the whole of the County or just particular parts of it; and to show the limits of the areas within which sites for proposals should be found. For areas smaller than the whole County, insets to the Proposals Map are included.

4.1.3 The Proposals Map (which includes its insets) is not intended to define the precise sites for proposals. This is best left to the planning application stage when all the detailed information necessary for this purpose will become available.

4.2 Pre-Application Consultations

4.2.1 The County Planning Authority encourages applicants for planning permission to carry out pre-application consultations

4.2.2 Applicants for planning permission are strongly advised to do this because it has helped both the Council and developers to assess the likely acceptability of draft applications and identify important issues to be addressed in the application at an early stage. This has enabled potential conflicts to be minimised and reduced the formal planning application determination time.

4.3 Planning Conditions & Agreements

4.3.1 In the event of planning permission being authorised for a waste disposal facility, the County Planning Authority will, as appropriate, impose conditions (both positive and negative) and require that legal agreements are made before the permission is issued. Where conditions are inappropriate, a legally binding agreement is used (obliging the developers to do the "something") which has to be signed before the planning permission is issued.

4.3.2 If the terms on which a proposal is put forward include an assertion that it will comply with the policies and proposals contained in this Plan because of measures to be taken which are not directly under planning control, then it is the responsibility of the Council to ensure that, if permission is to be granted, the reality of the development "on the ground" matches up with the proposal.

4.3.3 References in this Plan to proposals ".. securing .." particular matters means that the County Planning Authority will impose planning conditions on a planning permission and require a legally binding agreement to be made before the permission is issued, to ensure that those matters are implemented.

4.3.4 If the terms on which a proposal is put forward include an assertion that it will comply with the policies and proposals contained in this Plan because of measures to be taken which are not directly under planning control, then it is the responsibility of the Council to ensure that, if permission is to be granted, the reality of the development 'on the ground' matches up with the proposal.

4.3.5 Negative planning conditions (called 'Grampian Conditions') on planning permissions can be used to require something to be done before some crucial part of the development is allowed to start or be used. Where conditions are inappropriate, a legally binding agreement is used (obliging the developers to do the 'something') which has to be signed before the planning permission is issued.

4.4 Local Liaison Groups

4.4.1 The County Planning Authority encourages waste disposal and facility operators, local residents, Parish and District Council representatives, to join it in the establishment and running of local liaison groups, meeting on a regular basis to discuss operational issues of mutual concern which arise in the course of day to day working.

4.4.2 Most of the major quarries and landfill sites in Warwickshire have Local Liaison Groups which have a good track record of resolving detail issues resulting from direct discussions between the local residents and the operators - often without the need for any formal intervention by the County Planning Authority. Meetings are usually held at or close by the facility, at a time convenient to local residents, with the 'chair' rotating around the parties involved. From April 1996, officers of the Environment Agency have been invited to join the local liaison groups, so long as all parties agree.

4.5 Site Monitoring and Enforcement

4.5.1 The County Planning Authority will regularly monitor waste disposal facilities for their contribution towards the achievement of Government targets, their impact on the local environment, and to ensure compliance with planning conditions and agreements.

4.5.2 It is essential to carry out regular monitoring of waste facilities to make sure they are developed and operated as the permission requires. The Council's aim is to visit each waste facility at least 4 times a year. If problems become apparent through these visits or problems are drawn to the Council's attention between visits, then the frequency of inspections will be increased and enforcement action taken as appropriate. Anyone who is concerned about a development should contact the Council's Department of Planning, Transport & Economic Strategy, using the direct line (01926) 412170.

4.5.3 The County Planning Authority will assess its enforcement priorities on the basis of three categories of importance, in the following descending order of priority:-

- i) cases where serious harm is being caused, or threatened, to public safety or health;*
- ii) cases where irreparable environmental damage is being caused or threatened to a statutory designated area, building or other interest of acknowledged importance; and*
- iii) all other cases.*

4.5.4 The County Planning Authority will take enforcement action against all cases it places in priorities i) and ii). Within category (iii), priority will be given to those cases where the impact of harm or damage is likely to be greatest in terms of numbers of people affected or land area. If

further priorities need asserting then it will be given to those cases where damage could extend beyond its current limits.

4.5.5 Without the ultimate sanction of enforcement action the County Planning Authority would be powerless to ensure that planning permissions were implemented properly. In practice, weak enforcement provides little or no incentive for some operators to apply for planning permission in the first instance and 'cowboy operations' can spring up, to the consternation of legitimate operators (who obtain permission and comply with conditions), and with dire consequences for the environment.

4.5.6 The action taken ranges from initial verbal or written advice, to the service of formal notices with prosecution and fines up to £20,000 for non-compliance. Occasionally, the Council has to resort to county court injunctions and prosecutions seeking unlimited fines and imprisonment for non-compliance.

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Best Practical Environmental Option - The option which provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long as well as in the short term.

British Waterways - manage the inland waterway system of the United Kingdom. They conserve and improve the heritage and environment of the waterway system.

Brownfield Land - recycled land in both urban and rural areas, including land which was last used for development (other than formal open space such as parks, allotments, school playing fields), derelict land or other vacant land excluding agricultural land (whether or not it is "set aside").

Central Composting Facility - A site of 2-3 hectares to which garden and other 'green waste' delivered to household waste sites and incinerators is taken to be composted.

Controlled Waste - Virtually all waste apart from: agricultural waste, mining waste and radioactive wastes.

Conurbation - Birmingham, Solihull and the Black Country.

Domestic Waste - Waste generated by individual domestic premises, collected by the Borough/District Councils in their capacity as 'waste collection authority', or taken to a household waste site by the occupiers of individual domestic premises. More usually referred to as 'household waste'.

Dredgings - Material removed from a dock, harbour, reservoir, river, canal or watercourse (whether natural or artificial) and forming part of, or projected from the bed of the dock, harbour, reservoir, river, canal or watercourse before its removal.

Environment Agency - Formed in April 1996, *brings together* the responsibilities of Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution, National Rivers Authority and Waste Regulation Authorities (England / Wales).

Filter Cake - The residue from any waste filtering process such as sewage treatment.

Household Waste - The same as 'domestic waste'.

Inert Waste - Waste which does not significantly decompose or rot when deposited in landfill.

Large Scale Composting - A facility which would have an average annual throughput over a five year period of approximately 8,000 - 10,000 tonnes.

Listed Building - A building of special architectural or historic interest protected under the Planning (Listed building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Controls apply to all works, both internal and external, that would affect such a building's special interest.

Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) - A site with or without buildings where waste materials are sorted, separated or otherwise processed, and at least 70% by weight in any 12 month period of the facility's total throughput is subsequently re-used - as opposed to being disposed of at a landfill site or incinerator.

Metropolitan Area - Birmingham, Solihull, the Black Country and Coventry.

Municipal Waste - Household / domestic waste plus the waste arising from street cleaning such as road sweepings and from litter bins.

'On Deposit' - A six week period when the County Council makes available copies of the Waste Local Plan for people to inspect, at Shire Hall, Warwick, local council offices and public libraries, to decide if they wish to express support or objection to the Plan.

Policy - A general intention in relation to certain classes of future situation e.g. '...Applications for new housing in the Green Belt will not normally be permitted '

Proposal - A set of future intentions in respect of particular situations in both place and time e.g. '... it is proposed that the site is reclaimed within the next two years to remedy contamination to the extent necessary to make the land suitable for residential development in the subsequent five years'

Proximity Principle - The principle that it is better to recover or dispose of waste as near as possible to where it arises in order to reduce the potential risks of pollution during transport and adding to existing pollution from increased road traffic.

Ramsar Site - Internationally important sites designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, Ramsar 1971.

Regional Planning Guidance - Central Government guidance on its policy for the development of the Region, issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment to set the basis for land-use planning.

Regional Self-Sufficiency - In terms of waste, a region having sufficient facilities to deal with the waste it generates within its boundaries without the need to export waste to other regions for treatment and disposal.

Residential Properties - Places where people live. This includes residential moorings (houseboats).

Scheduled Ancient Monument - A monument of national importance protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Works affecting a Scheduled Ancient Monument require the consent of the Government (called 'Scheduled Monument Consent').

Sites of Special Scientific Interest - Nationally important sites designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Special Area of Conservation - Internationally important sites designated under Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 1992.

Special Protection Area - Internationally important sites designated under Council Directive 79/403/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds 1979.

Special Waste - Certain dangerous or intractable controlled wastes, which include substances dangerous to human life, highly inflammable materials and prescription only medicines, as defined by the Special Waste Regulations 1996.

Structure Plan - A written statement, approved by the Secretary of State for the Environment, of the County Planning Authority's general policies and main proposals for a period of up to 15 years.

Sustainability - When applied to development, it means development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Tonnes - Metric tons. One tonne weighs a little less than one imperial ton, (1 ton = 1.016 tonnes).

Transfer Station - A site, with or without buildings, where waste is transferred from small collection vehicles or containers (skips) to larger vehicles for onward transport to disposal or recycling. An element of recycling tends to take place at waste transfer stations, though this does not normally exceed 30% by weight of the total throughput.

Waste - A substance or object which the holder or producer discards, intends or is required to discard.

Waste Collection Authority - The District Council is responsible for the collection of household waste and some commercial waste, where an agreement has been reached with the producer. District Councils are also responsible for producing a recycling Plan for their area.

Waste Disposal Authority - Responsible for arranging disposal of the household waste collected by District Councils.

Waste Facilities - Facilities that dispose, treat, manage and/or recover waste, or any combination of these.

Waste Hierarchy - The rank order of methods of dealing with waste, with the least sustainable (landfill and incineration without energy recovery) at the bottom, and waste reduction at the top of the hierarchy.

Waste Planning Authority - Responsible for dealing with planning applications for the development of facilities for the processing and disposal of waste. The council must produce a Waste Local Plan to deal with the Land Use aspects of waste.

Water Table - The level of water below the surface of the ground in porous rocks. During wet weather the water table rises and during dry weather it falls.

