

The West Midlands Rail Freight Interchange Order 201X

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Operational Waste Management - Technical Note

ES Technical Appendix 2.4

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1. WASTE MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL NOTE

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The Secretary of State has requested that further information be provided with the West Midlands Interchange Environmental Statement (ES) on operational waste management. The primary query is whether there is suitable capacity locally to deal with operational waste from the Proposed Development. This technical note provides a review of documentary evidence on local waste capacity in Staffordshire (in the form of the Waste Local Plan and Annual Monitoring Report) and reports on discussions that have taken place with Staffordshire County Council waste planners.

1.2 The Staffordshire Waste Local Plan and Annual Monitoring Report

1.2.1 The Waste Local Plan for Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent (2010 - 2026) was adopted by Staffordshire County Council and Stoke-on-Trent City Council on 22 March 2013. The purpose of the Waste Local Plan is to forecast the amount of waste that will require treatment (including commercial and industrial waste) within Staffordshire in the medium term (to 2025/2026) and to plan for the facilities that are needed to ensure waste is managed locally in a sustainable manner.

1.2.2 The key conclusions of the Waste Local Plan are as follows:

- Additional recycling capacity is required for municipal and commercial and industrial waste (380,000 tonnes per annum is required by 2020/21 or 389,000 tonnes per annum by 2025/26, to reduce the export particularly of municipal co-mingled dry recyclables). Table 2 within Policy 2.2 sets out how many facilities are likely to be needed and of what type). The relevant parts of this table are reproduced below. This forecast reflects proposed housing growth and proposed employment land provision;

- The plan demonstrates that a range of sites are available to meet future waste management needs. The Staffordshire Waste Local Plan does not identify specific sites for development but bases the Strategy on the identification of broad locations, shown on the Key Diagram and Policy Map (see Annex 1). The reason this approach has been taken (i.e. sites have not been allocated) is that the treatment capacity shortfall is not sufficient to warrant the identification of strategic sites in the Local Plan;
- Policy 2.3 of the Waste Local Plan sets out broad locations where new waste infrastructure will be encouraged and these are shown on the policy map (Annex 1). One of these areas is around Cannock; and
- The procurement of a new Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) to serve Southern Staffordshire has been completed and this is now built (opened in 2014).

Table 1: Waste Local Plan capacity requirements¹

WASTE MANAGEMENT TYPE	TOTAL ADDITIONAL CAPACITY REQUIRED BY 2025/2026 (TONNES PER ANNUM)	EQUIVALENT NUMBER OF FACILITIES REQUIRED	TYPICAL AVERAGE LAND TAKE (HA) AND THROUGHPUT (TONNES PER ANNUM) PER FACILITY	TOTAL LAND TAKE REQUIRED
Recycling / Material Recovery (mechanical sorting)	Minimum of 380,000 tonnes per annum required by 2020/21 or 389,000 tonnes per annum by 2025/26	6 - 8 facilities	0.9 ha 55,000 tonnes per annum	Equivalent to 5.4-7.2 ha in total and area

1.2.1 The latest published Annual Monitoring Report is for 2014/2015. With regard to the shortfall in recycling capacity, Paragraph 38 states that the situation is now more positive: *'We are currently ahead of our future*

¹ Waste Local Plan Table 2 New waste capacity requirements for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) Treatment

minimum capacity requirements for Recycling Capacity and Organic Treatment Capacity (there are surpluses of 830,750 tonnes and 318,543 tonnes respectively) for the interim target year 2010/11. Targets for 2025/26 are also being met, however it needs to be taken into account that the targets are a minimum amount of capacity provision and that waste recycling capacity can go down as well as up as a result of sites closing’.

1.3 Treatment of operational waste

The Waste Hierarchy

- 1.3.1 It is important to see waste management in terms of the waste hierarchy (see Figure 1). The following conclusions can be made in relation to the different levels in the waste hierarchy.

Figure 1: The waste hierarchy



Prevention/minimisation

- 1.3.2 These are operational matters which individual operators can influence through their own waste management practices. They will not require the use of local waste management facilities.

Re-use

- 1.3.3 Re-use is also something which individual operators can influence through their own waste management practices. They will not require the use of local waste management facilities.

Recycling

- 1.3.4 It is clear from the latest Annual Monitoring Report that targets for 2025/26 are being met, however it needs to be taken into account that the targets are a minimum amount of capacity provision and that waste recycling capacity can go down as well as up as a result of sites closing. It is not possible to provide any certainty past 2025/2026 but it is Staffordshire County Council's responsibility to calculate the need of the county as a whole and plan to meet this need. So if further recycling facilities are needed the county will plan for this need.
- 1.3.5 Discussions have been held with Staffordshire County Council Waste Planning Department (phone call between Emma Jones (Ramboll) and Julie Castree Denton (Staffordshire County Council) on 11th October 2017). The Council indicated that the Waste Local Plan is due to be reviewed in 2018 and that the Council are due to commence work on updating baseline data on existing sites and operational status in order to inform Policy 2.2 and future targets for facilities.
- 1.3.6 The Council are also in the process of finalising and publishing the last Annual Monitoring Report for the 2015/2016 period and commencing writing the latest report for 2016/2017.

Energy recovery

- 1.3.7 Veolia opened a new Energy Recovery Facility in Four Ashes in 2014, which means that it is likely that there is capacity to deal with this residual waste. The main purpose of this facility is to meet the obligations of the local Waste Disposal Authorities to dispose of household waste but does also have flexibility to receive commercial and industrial waste.

Disposal

- 1.3.8 With regard to landfilling residual ash after energy recovery, Staffordshire has a large number of landfill sites already operational and there is also potential additional capacity available at planning obligated sites i.e. mineral sites with planning permission to be restored by landfilling.

1.4 Conclusion

- 1.4.1 The conclusion of this report is that there is sufficient capacity available locally to manage the West Midlands Interchange operational waste requirements. With regard to management of operational waste the important considerations are the availability of capacity with regard to recycling; energy recovery and landfill of residual waste and the following conclusion can be drawn with regard to these levels in the waste hierarchy.

- With regard to recycling it can be concluded that in the short term, there is likely to be sufficient capacity. It is not possible to provide certainty past 2025/2026 but it is Staffordshire County Council's responsibility to calculate the need of the county as a whole and plan to meet this need;
- With regard to energy recovery it can be concluded that there likely to be sufficient capacity at the Veolia Energy Recovery Facility at Four Ashes; and
- With regard to landfilling residual ash after energy recovery, Staffordshire has a large number of landfill sites already operational and there is also potential additional capacity available at planning obligated sites i.e. mineral sites with planning permission to be restored by landfilling.

ANNEX 1: Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Waste Local Plan Policy Map

Safeguarded Strategic Energy Recovery Facility



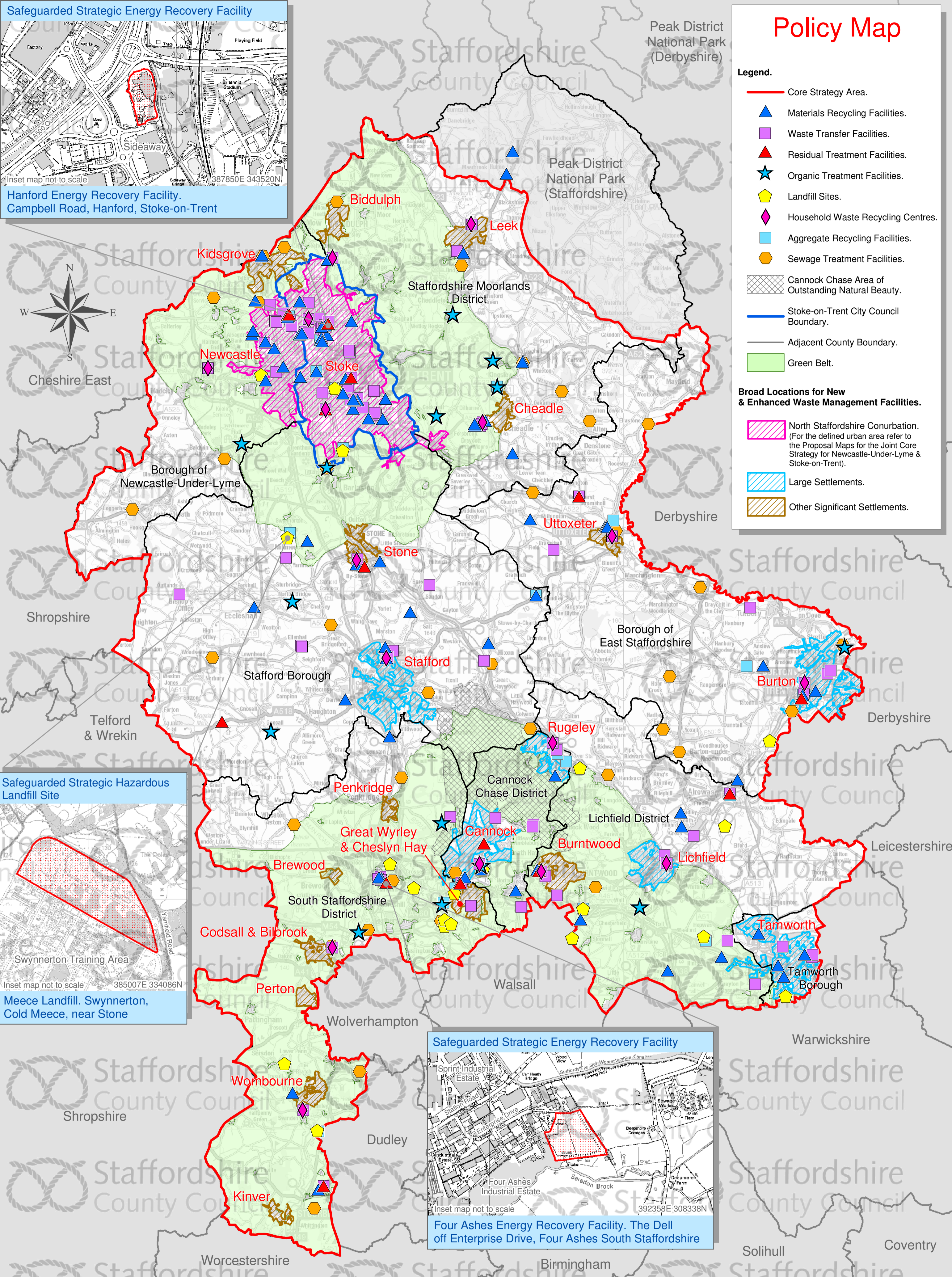
Hanford Energy Recovery Facility.
Campbell Road, Hanford, Stoke-on-Trent



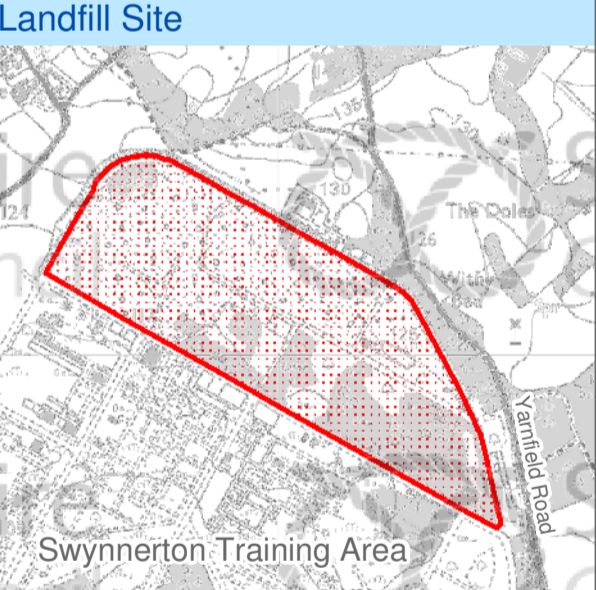
Policy Map

Legend.

- Core Strategy Area.
 - ▲ Materials Recycling Facilities.
 - Waste Transfer Facilities.
 - ▲ Residual Treatment Facilities.
 - ★ Organic Treatment Facilities.
 - Landfill Sites.
 - ◆ Household Waste Recycling Centres.
 - Aggregate Recycling Facilities.
 - Sewage Treatment Facilities.
 - Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
 - Stoke-on-Trent City Council Boundary.
 - Adjacent County Boundary.
 - Green Belt.
- Broad Locations for New & Enhanced Waste Management Facilities.**
- North Staffordshire Conurbation. (For the defined urban area refer to the Proposal Maps for the Joint Core Strategy for Newcastle-Under-Lyme & Stoke-on-Trent).
 - Large Settlements.
 - Other Significant Settlements.

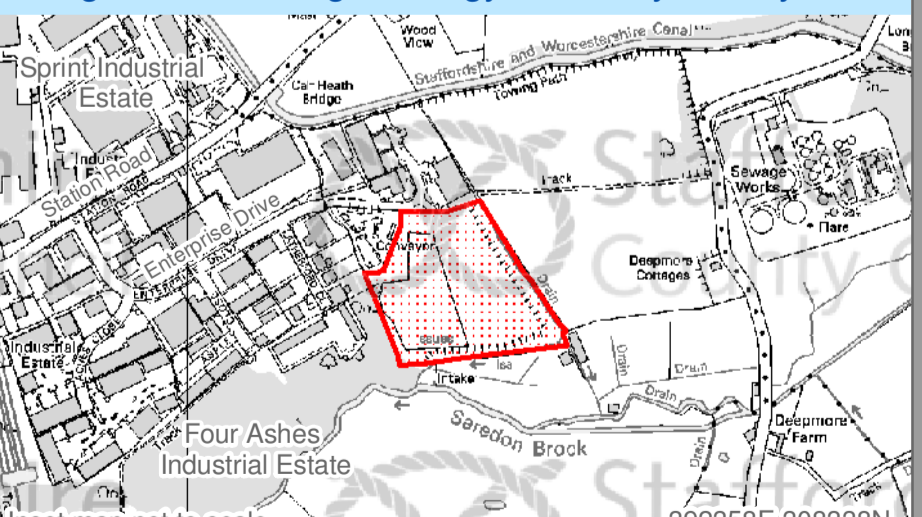


Safeguarded Strategic Hazardous Landfill Site



Meece Landfill. Swynnerton, Cold Meece, near Stone

Safeguarded Strategic Energy Recovery Facility



Four Ashes Energy Recovery Facility. The Dell off Enterprise Drive, Four Ashes South Staffordshire