

South East Wales Regional Waste Group

**Annual Monitoring Report
2007**

Contents

Summary	7
<i>Municipal Solid Waste</i>	7
<i>Industrial & Commercial Waste</i>	7
<i>Construction and Demolition Waste</i>	7
<i>Agricultural Waste</i>	8
<i>Hazardous Waste</i>	8
<i>All Controlled Waste</i>	8
<i>Monitoring the Region's Facilities</i>	8
1. Introduction	11
<i>Regional Waste Planning</i>	11
<i>South East Wales</i>	11
<i>Annual Monitoring Reports</i>	11
<i>The Third Annual Monitoring Report</i>	12
2. Monitoring the Region's Waste: Principal Waste Streams	15
<i>Municipal Solid Waste</i>	15
<i>Industrial & Commercial Waste</i>	18
<i>Construction & Demolition Waste</i>	20
<i>Agricultural Waste</i>	21
<i>Hazardous Waste</i>	21
<i>All Controlled Waste</i>	24
3. Monitoring the Region's Waste: Specific Types of Waste	25
<i>WEEE</i>	25
<i>ELVs</i>	25
<i>Waste Tyres</i>	26
<i>Packaging Waste</i>	26
4. Monitoring the Region's Facilities	29
<i>Existing Facilities</i>	29
<i>Comparing Existing Capacity and Required Capacity</i>	29
<i>Planning Permissions and Planning Applications</i>	30
<i>Waste Policies in Development Plans</i>	30
<i>Local Authority Progress in Procuring Facilities for Municipal Waste</i>	32
Appendix A: Tables	
Appendix B: Maps of Facilities	
Appendix C: Waste Policies in Development Plans	
Appendix D: Local Authority Progress in Procuring Facilities for Municipal Waste	
Appendix E: Data Gaps	
Glossary of Terms	
Glossary of Acronyms	

List of Figures

- Figure 1: Map of the Region
- Figure 2: MSW Arisings 1998/99 to 2005/06
- Figure 3: Target – Stabilisation and Reduction of Household Waste Arisings
- Figure 4: Municipal Waste Recycled & Composted, 1998/99 to 2005/06, SE Wales
- Figure 5: Target – Minimum Recycling and Composting Targets for Local Authorities
- Figure 6: Target – Limit the Amount of Biodegradable Municipal Waste Landfilled
- Figure 7: Target – Public Bodies to Reduce Waste Arisings
- Figure 8: Target – Businesses to Reduce Waste Arisings
- Figure 9: Industrial & Commercial Waste Recycled & Landfilled, 1998/99 & 2002/03, SE Wales
- Figure 10: Target – Reduce the Amount of Industrial & Commercial Waste Landfilled
- Figure 11: Target – Reduce the Amount of Biodegradable Industrial & Commercial Waste Landfilled
- Figure 12: Construction & Demolition Waste Management Methods, 1999 to 2003, SE Wales
- Figure 13: Target – Re-use and Recycle Construction and Demolition Waste
- Figure 14: Special Waste Arisings, 1999 to 2004, SE Wales
- Figure 15: Target – Reduce Hazardous Waste Arisings
- Figure 16: Management of Special Waste Arisings, 1999 to 2004, SE Wales
- Figure 17: Target – Minimum Re-use, Recycling and Recovery of ELVs
- Figure 18: Target – Minimum Recycling and Recovery of Packaging Waste

List of Tables

- Table 1: Municipal Waste Arisings, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority
- Table 2: Household Waste Arisings, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority
- Table 3: Household Waste Arisings per Household, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority
- Table 4: Household Waste Arisings per Person, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority
- Table 5: Municipal Waste Arisings, 2002/03 to 2005/06, by Management Method
- Table 6: Municipal Waste Recycled, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority
- Table 7: Municipal Waste Composted, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority
- Table 8: Municipal Waste Recycled & Composted, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority
- Table 9: Landfilled Biodegradable Municipal Waste, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority
- Table 10: Municipal Waste Movements, 2001/02, by Source / Destination
- Table 11: Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings, 1998/99 and 2002/03, by Local Authority Area
- Table 12: Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings, 2002/03, by Sector, by Local Authority Area
- Table 13: Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings, 2002/03, by Type, by Local Authority Area
- Table 14: Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings, 1998/99 and 2002/03, by Management Method
- Table 15: Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings, 2002/03, by Management Method, by Local Authority Area
- Table 16: Industrial Waste Arisings, 2002/03, by Management Method, by Local Authority Area
- Table 17: Commercial Waste Arisings, 2002/03, by Management Method, by Local Authority Area
- Table 18: Industrial & Commercial Waste Movements, 2001/02, by Source / Destination
- Table 19: Construction & Demolition Waste Arisings, 1999 to 2003, by Management Method
- Table 20: Inert Waste Movements, 2001/02, by Source / Destination
- Table 21: Agricultural Waste Arisings, 2003, by Type
- Table 22: Special Waste Arisings, 1999 to 2004, by Local Authority Area
- Table 23: Special Waste Arisings, 1999 to 2004, by Type
- Table 24: Special Waste Arisings, 2004, by Type, by Local Authority Area
- Table 25: Special Waste Arisings, 2004, by Management Method, by Local Authority Area
- Table 26: Special Waste Arisings, 1999 to 2004, by Management Method
- Table 27: Special Waste Movements, 2001/02, by Source / Destination
- Table 28: All Controlled Waste Arisings, 1998 to 2005, by Stream
- Table 29: All Controlled Waste Movements, 2001/02, by Source / Destination
- Table 30: Net Waste Import, 2001/02, by Facility Type
- Table 31: Estimated Domestic WEEE Arisings, 2003, by Type
- Table 32: Estimated ELV Arisings, 2003
- Table 33: The Material Breakdown of an Average Passenger Car, 2000
- Table 34: Number of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2004/05 & 2005/06, by Category
- Table 35: Capacity of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2004/05 & 2005/06, by Category
- Table 36: Number of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2005/06, by Category, by Local Authority Area
- Table 37: Capacity of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2005/06, by Category, by Local Authority Area
- Table 38: Non-Landfill Licences, 2006
- Table 39: Void and PPC Status of Individual Landfills
- Table 40: Total Landfill Capacity, 2006
- Table 41: Comparison of Existing Capacity at Non-Landfill Facilities and RWP Capacity Requirements
- Table 42: Planning Applications and Permissions for Waste Management / Resource Recovery Facilities since 1 April 2004

Summary

Municipal Solid Waste

- 1 Arisings of Municipal Solid Waste in the region have decreased for the first time in 6 years. In 2005/06, regional arisings were 825,000 tonnes. Household Waste arisings per household and per person also decreased. In 2005/06 arisings were 1,248 kg per household and 504 kg per person. In previous years the data on Household Waste arisings has indicated a trend in the wrong direction for meeting the targets for the stabilisation and reduction of household waste: growth away from the target figures rather than reduction towards meeting them. Whilst the 2005/06 decrease in household waste is encouraging, conclusions should not be drawn until the 2006/07 data is published and there is further evidence of a continued decline in arisings. **Arisings of Household Waste in 2005/06 are significantly higher than the target figures for 2009/10 and 2020.**
- 2 The quantity and proportion of Municipal Solid Waste arisings recycled has continued to increase. In 2005/06 111,000 tonnes was recycled. However, after three successive years of increase in the quantity and proportion composted, in 2005/06 there was virtually no change. In 2005/06 67,000 tonnes was composted. **The region met and exceeded the 2003/04 targets for the recycling and composting of Municipal Solid Waste. In 2005/06 the region was also already exceeding the 2006/07 minimum recycling target.** However, given that in 2005/06 there was no increase in the proportion composted, the 2006/07 minimum composting target presents a significant challenge: the 2005/06 data shows that six local authorities were composting less than 10% of their Municipal Solid Waste arisings.
- 3 The quantity of Biodegradable Municipal Waste arisings sent to landfill has continued to decrease. In 2005/06 384,000 tonnes of Biodegradable Municipal Waste was sent to landfill. **All authorities landfilled less Biodegradable Municipal Waste than the amount allowed by the Landfill Allowance Scheme in 2005/06.** However, the 2010 target year presents a significant challenge.

Industrial & Commercial Waste

- 4 In 2002/03 regional Industrial & Commercial Waste arisings were 1,320,000 tonnes – Industrial Waste arisings were 860,000 tonnes and commercial Waste arisings were 460,000 tonnes.
- 5 While it is known that arisings from the ‘21 – Social Work and Public Administration’ sector were 21,000 tonnes in 2002/03, it is **not possible to monitor the target for reduction of waste arisings from public bodies** because baseline data for 1998 is not available.
- 6 A decrease of 55% in arisings of Industrial & Commercial Waste between 1998/99 and 2002/03 means that **the region has already met and exceeded the 2010 target for reduction of waste arisings from businesses** by some considerable margin.
- 7 Both the quantity and proportion of Industrial & Commercial Waste arisings sent to landfill have reduced. In 2002/03 310,000 tonnes was sent to landfill. As the proportion of Industrial & Commercial Waste arisings sent to landfill has reduced, the proportion recycled has increased. **The region has met and significantly exceeded the target for the reduction of the amount of Industrial & Commercial Waste landfilled.**
- 8 No detailed data is available on the composition of Industrial & Commercial Waste arisings. It is therefore **not possible to monitor the target for the reduction of the amount of Biodegradable I&C waste arisings sent to landfill.**

Construction and Demolition Waste

- 9 Arisings of Construction & Demolition Waste in the region continue to increase. In 2003, regional arisings were 2,750,000 tonnes.
- 10 Both the quantity and proportion of Construction & Demolition arisings that are ‘Recycled as Aggregate and Soil’ has continued to increase. In 2003 1,230,000 tonnes was recycled as aggregate and soil.

- 11 **By 2001 the region had met and exceeded the 2010 target for the reuse and recycling of Construction & Demolition Waste** with 2,180,000 tonnes of Construction & Demolition Waste arisings re-used or recycled. In 2003 the region was still exceeding the target with 2,490,000 tonnes of Construction & Demolition Waste arisings being re-used or recycled.

Agricultural Waste

- 12 The most recent data on the arisings and composition of Agricultural Waste in the region does not enable total tonnages to be calculated due to the use of a number of different units of measurement, nor does it allow comparison with earlier data due to different categorisation and different units of measurement.

Hazardous Waste

- 13 Arisings of Special Waste in the region increased significantly in 2004 following a decrease between 1999 and 2002 and two years of no change in 2002 and 2003. In 2004, regional arisings were 234,000 tonnes. Analysis of the data shows that the increase of 125,000 tonnes is almost entirely accounted for by 123,000 of arisings from the Castlegate land remediation project in Caerphilly County Borough. Given that the increased arisings in 2004 can be attributed to a single source / event, 2004 could be interpreted as year of temporary increase against a wider picture of no change – but firm conclusions should not be drawn until the 2005 data is published.
- 14 The WAG has clarified that the target for the reduction of Hazardous Waste arisings only applies to waste classified as Special Waste in 2000. **In the AMR 2005 and AMR 2006 it was possible, on the basis of the 2003 data, to conclude that the region was already meeting the 2010 target for the reduction of Special Waste arisings by quite some margin. The increase in arisings shown by the 2004 data challenges the validity of this conclusion – but firm conclusions should not be drawn until the 2005 data is published.**
- 15 Both the quantity and proportion of Special Waste arisings sent to landfill increased in 2004 following a decrease between 1999 and 2002 and two years of no real change in 2002 and 2003. In 2004 166,000 tonnes was sent to landfill. Again, analysis of the data shows that the increase of 127,000 tonnes is almost entirely accounted for by 123,000 of arisings from the Castlegate land remediation project in Caerphilly County Borough that were managed through landfill. If these 123,000 tonnes are subtracted from the total landfilled, the revised figures for management of Special Waste arisings in 2004 are broadly similar to the figures for 2002 and 2003. Given that the increased arisings in 2004 can be attributed to a single source / event, 2004 could be interpreted as year of temporary increase in landfill against a wider picture of no real change – but firm conclusions should not be drawn until the 2005 data is published.

All Controlled Waste

- 16 Estimated arisings of All Controlled Waste in the region continue to show no real change. In 2002, estimated regional arisings were 4,720,000 tonnes.

Monitoring the Region's Facilities

- 17 In 2005/06 there were 202 non-landfill waste management facilities with Waste Management Licences / Pollution Prevention & Control permits. This is 13 more than 180 facilities in 2004/05. This increase included: two more civic amenity sites, one more in vessel composting facility, three more Material Recovery Facilities and one more windrow composting facility.
- 18 In 2005/06 there was 8,410,000 tonnes of capacity at non-landfill facilities with Waste Management Licences / Pollution Prevention & Control permits.
- 19 In 2006 the region had no 'Hazardous Landfill' capacity, 16,400,000m³ of 'Non-Hazardous Landfill' void at 6 landfills, 2,130,000m³ of 'Inert Landfill' void at 3 landfills and zero or 500,000m³ of 'In-House Industrial Landfill' void at one landfill.
- 20 Comparing the data on the existing capacity at non-landfill waste management facilities with the Regional Waste Plan Capacity Requirements for 2013 presents significant problems due to the

use of different categorisations of facilities. Nonetheless, this comparison presents an interesting overall picture; it can be seen that existing over-capacity occurs for the longer established facility categories rather than the categories such as Material Recovery Facilities, in vessel composting and Mechanical Biological Treatment that are required for the region to meet the various National Waste Strategy for Wales targets. This comparison also indicates that the total existing capacity of 8,410,000 tonnes is considerably greater than the total capacity of 5,650,000 tonnes required in 2013 – this figure must however be treated with a great deal of caution given the use of different categorisations.

- 21 Between April 2006 and March 2007 Local Planning Authorities granted 14 planning permissions for waste management / resource recovery facilities and refused none. Those granted included a bio-diesel plant using waste cooking oil as a resource and a facility for the recycling and sorting of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment. Planning applications made but not yet determined include applications for a Material Recovery Facility and an Mechanical Biological Treatment facility.
- 22 Four Local Planning Authorities have development plans that make reference to the Regional Waste Plan and six Local Planning Authorities have development plans or Supplementary Planning Guidance that fulfil the requirements of Welsh Assembly Government policy by referring to the suitability of B2 employment sites. Four Local Planning Authorities are working to fulfil the requirements of the policy through preparation of their Local Development Plans.
- 23 Significant steps forward have been taken in terms of procuring facilities for municipal waste. Three sub-regional groups of authorities have now emerged:
 - Powys County Council is working with Ceredigion County Council in the North of the region;
 - the ‘Heads of the Valleys’ consortium in the centre of the region; and
 - ‘Project Gwyrdd’ in the South of the region.

1. Introduction

- 1 This is the third Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) relating to the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan (RWP).

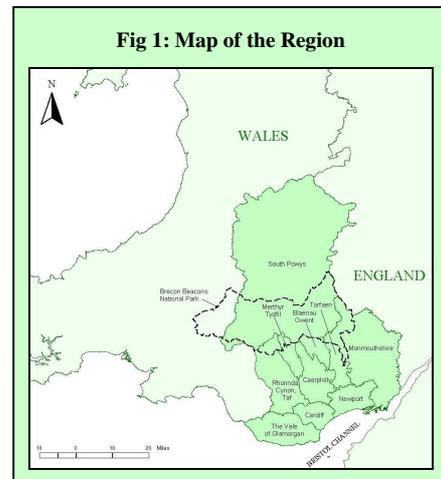
Regional Waste Planning

- 2 The Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) has given the responsibility of preparing, monitoring and reviewing the RWP to the South East Wales Regional Waste Group¹. This group is led by a Steering Group of councillors from the 11 Local Planning Authorities² (LPAs) in the region with a Technical Group of officers from local government, the WAG, Environment Agency (EA) and other government bodies, and representatives from the waste industry and environmental groups.
- 3 The RWP is a land-use framework to help planning and controlling the development of an integrated network of facilities to recover, treat and dispose of waste in South East Wales in a way which will satisfy modern environmental standards and meet the targets set by European and national legislation.
- 4 The first RWP was agreed by the Members Steering Group (MSG), endorsed by all of the local authorities in the region and published in March 2004.
- 5 The South East Wales Regional Waste Group is now undertaking work to monitor the implementation of the plan and the waste situation within the region and work to review the plan. AMRs are published annually in March. The RWP 1st Review document will be published in 2008.

South East Wales

- 6 The South East Wales RWP region (see [Figure 1](#)) is home to just under half the population of Wales: 1,350,000 people in 545,000 households. There are three distinct parts to the region, each presenting different challenges for waste management:

- The cities of Cardiff and Newport with a population of some 460,000 in an area of 80 sq miles at high densities and with pressure for development
- The 'Valleys' with about 615,000 people in about 400 sq miles broadly characterised by linear urban communities with a long experience of population loss away from the recent growth points where the valleys meet the M4 Corridor
- The rural areas of south Powys, Monmouthshire and the coastal plain spread over 1,700 sq miles, about 77% of the region, with a population of some 275,000 at low densities and with significant areas of strong pressures for growth.



Annual Monitoring Reports

- 7 Central to the process of undertaking the review is the collection and analysis of information regarding the waste situation within the region and the implementation of the first RWP. This information is published annually in AMRs.

¹ More information about the work of the Regional Waste Group, together with all published documents - including the Regional Waste Plan itself - can be found on the group's website at www.SEWalesWastePlan.org.

² The South East Wales RWP area includes South Powys. South Powys comprises the former areas of Brecknockshire and Radnorshire while the former area of Montgomeryshire falls within the North Wales RWP region. It has been agreed with Powys CC and the WAG that all data for Powys will be split 50/50 between the South East and North Wales RWP regions.

- 8 **Information on the waste situation within the region** is required in order to monitor the region's waste arisings, recovery and disposal and in order to make forecasts of future arisings. The challenge of planning for waste management and resource recovery facilities must be undertaken with a sound information base; it is therefore important to have comprehensive, accurate, timely, and consistent information.
- 9 **Information on the region's waste management / resource recovery facilities** is required in order to monitor implementation of the RWP – both in terms of the facilities that are being planned for in local authority development plans and in terms of the facilities that are currently operating.
- 10 The contents of the AMRs are guided by the following requirements set out by the WAG³:
- Collate and assess available data on all waste arisings in the region (volume, composition, recycling and growth rates), in order to monitor the achievement of the waste strategy targets and objectives in the RWP, with specific data on priority waste streams including Hazardous Waste, Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE), tyres and Agricultural Waste.
 - Collate and assess available data on recovery targets, self-sufficiency, cross-regional movements, imports and exports of waste to and from Wales and alternatives to landfill development.
 - Collate available information on the location and capacity of existing and proposed waste management facilities for all waste types in each local authority in the region and monitor the changes in capacity and location, including those caused by legislative and policy changes, such as, the implementation of European Union (EU) Directives or targets in the National Waste Strategy for Wales⁴ (NWSW).
 - Collate and access available information on the development of land-use planning policies in development plans that are under preparation in the region to implement and meet the requirements of the RWP to make adequate provision for the infrastructure necessary to implement the NWSW targets.
 - Identify any data gaps and make suggestions to improve data collection

The Third Annual Monitoring Report

- 11 This is the third AMR relating to the South East Wales RWP. The following monitoring reports have previously been published:
- A 'Regional Waste Assessment' (RWA) was published in 2003 prior to the commencement of work to prepare the first RWP. The RWA contained data on waste arisings, forecasts of future arisings for use in the RWP and data on waste management capacity.
 - The first AMR, published in March 2005, was a short document focused on monitoring the most important headline data.
 - The second AMR was published in March 2006 prior to commencing the RWP 1st Review process. This AMR contained data on waste arisings, revised forecasts of future arisings for use in the RWP 1st Review process and data on waste management capacity.
- 12 This third AMR builds upon the second AMR by using a similar format and presenting new data on waste arisings and waste management capacity – where it is available – alongside the data published in previous years in order to build up a robust picture of change over time. Where possible, the data is broken down to local authority area in order to give a full picture of any spatial variation within the region.
- 13 This AMR:
- monitors trends in past waste arisings;

³ These requirements for AMRs are set out in Para B.3 and B.5 of the contracts for grant aid support of the three RWP Lead Authorities.

⁴ WAG, 2002. *Wise About Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales*. Cardiff: WAG.

- monitors performance against targets for waste arisings and waste management set out in the NWSW;
 - monitors whether the agreed allocation of capacity in the first RWP exists / is being delivered on the ground and identified in development plans, in order to provide the network of facilities required by the Waste Framework Directive;
 - provides an information base for the waste management industry to aid with investment decisions regarding new waste management facilities; and
 - identifies any data gaps and quality issues and make recommendations for future research.
- 14 As the RWP is a land-use focused document, and is guided by the principle of ‘regional self-sufficiency’⁵, this AMR focuses on data related to the quantity and management of wastes that arise within the region. It does not include data on deposits within the region of waste from outside the region. This AMR also does not include forecasts of future arisings as the RWP 1st Review process as that process is now at an advanced stage using the forecasts contained in the second AMR.
- 15 Section 2 of this AMR monitors the five principal waste streams that together make up controlled waste and, for each of these streams, reports the current levels of waste arisings in South East Wales and the current management of those arisings.
- 16 Section 3 monitors the following specific types of waste:
- WEEE
 - End of Life Vehicles (ELVs)
 - Waste Tyres
 - Packaging Waste
- 17 Section 4 focuses on the existing waste management / resource recovery facilities in South East Wales and the progress in implementing the first RWP.
- 18 Finally, Section 5 presents the headline data on waste arisings, summarises the region’s performance against targets set out in the NWSW and summarises progress in implementing the first RWP.

⁵ Para 3.2 of ‘WAG, 2001. *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste*. Cardiff: WAG’ states that “...each region should aim, as far as is practicable, to provide for facilities with sufficient capacity to manage the predicted quantity and nature of waste arisings from the area...”.

2. Monitoring the Region's Waste: Principal Waste Streams

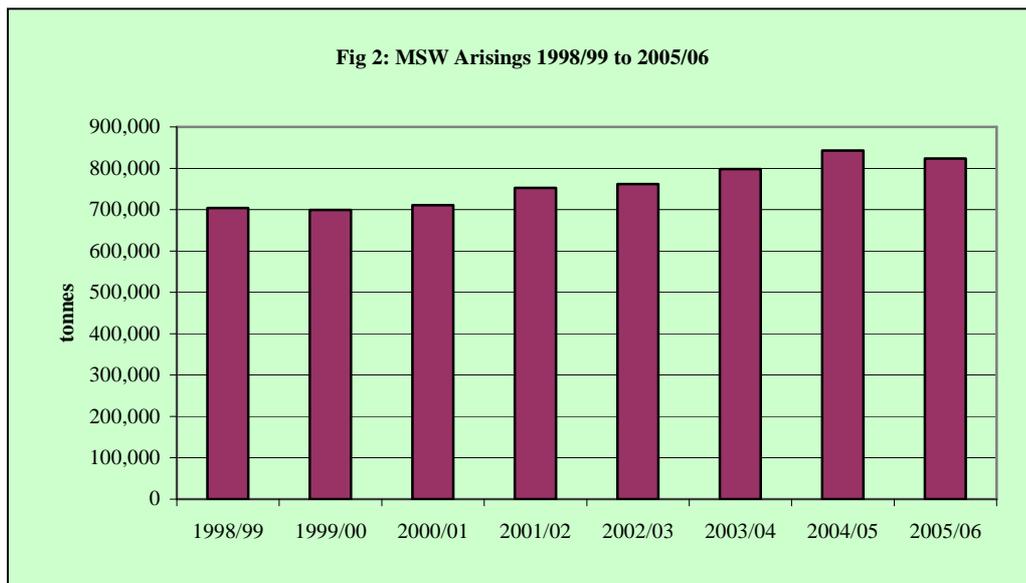
- 19 'Controlled Waste' is the term for wastes for which their storage, transport, treatment and recovery / disposal are controlled under the EU Waste Framework Directive and regulated by the EA.
- 20 This section of the AMR monitors the current arisings and management of the principal waste streams that together make up all controlled waste:
- Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)
 - Industrial & Commercial Waste (I&C)
 - Construction & Demolition Waste (C&D)
 - Agricultural Waste
 - Hazardous Waste
- 21 Other waste streams such as radioactive, explosive, mining and quarrying wastes are not designated as 'controlled waste' and have separate regulatory regimes. These wastes streams are not tackled by the RWP and are therefore not monitored in the AMRs.

Municipal Solid Waste

- 22 Household waste includes domestic waste from household collection rounds, waste from services such as street sweepings, bulky waste collection, litter collection, hazardous household waste collection and garden waste collection, waste from civic amenity sites and wastes separately collected for recycling or composting through bring recycling schemes and kerbside recycling schemes.
- 23 MSW includes household waste and any other wastes collected by a Waste Collection Authority, such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste, commercial or industrial waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipping.

Current Arisings of MSW

- 24 Arisings of MSW in the region have decreased for the first time in 6 years (see [Figure 2](#)). In 2005/06, regional arisings were 825,000 tonnes (see [Table 1](#) in [Appendix A](#)). This is a decrease of 2.3% from the 2004/05 figure of 840,000 tonnes.



- 25 Household Waste arisings per household and per person have also decreased:
- In 2005/06 arisings were 1,248 kg per household. This is a decrease of 2.8% from the 2004/05 figure of 1,284 kg (see [Table 3](#)).
 - In 2005/06 arisings were 504 kg per person. This is a decrease of 3.0% from the 2004/05 figure of 519 kg (see [Table 4](#)).

26 In previous years the data on Household Waste arisings has indicated a trend in the wrong direction for meeting the targets for the stabilisation and reduction of household waste (see [Figure 3](#)): growth away from the target figures rather than reduction towards meeting them. Whilst the 2005/06 decrease in household waste is encouraging, conclusions should not be drawn until the 2006/07 data is published and there is further evidence of a continued decline in arisings. Arisings of Household Waste in 2005/06 are significantly higher than the target figures for 2009/10 and 2020:

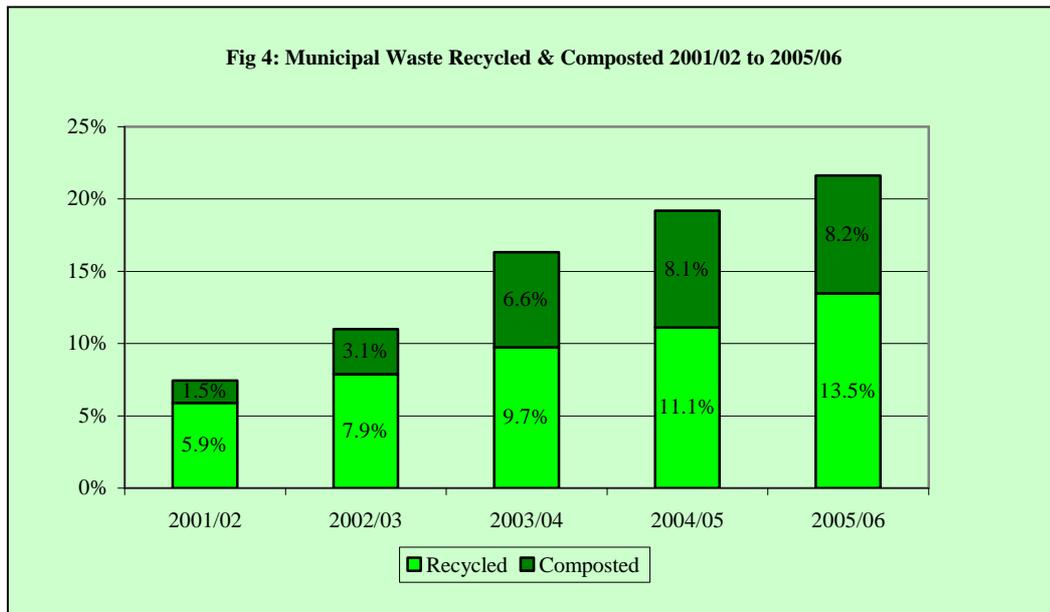
Fig 3: Target – Stabilisation and Reduction of Household Waste Arisings	
Stabilisation and reduction of household waste:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2009/10 (and to apply beyond) waste arisings per household should be no greater than those (for Wales) in 1997/98; • By 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300kg per annum. 	
Target Type	Secondary
NWSW Reference	Pg. viii / Pg. 35, Para. 5.15 /

- The 2005/06 arisings of 1,248 kg per household were 14.3% above the 2009/10 target figure of 1,092 kg.
- The 2005/06 arisings of 504 kg arisings per person were 67.9% above the 2020 target of 300 kg.

27 The composition of MSW arisings in Wales was the subject of a study, commissioned by the WAG, which reported in 2003⁶. The study contains much information, presented at an all-Wales rather than a regional level, which repeating here would be of no benefit.

Current Management of MSW

28 The quantity and proportion of MSW arisings recycled has continued to increase (see [Table 5](#) and [Figure 4](#)). However, after three successive years of increase in the quantity and proportion composted, in 2005/06 there was virtually no change.



⁶ AEA, 2003. *The Composition of Municipal Solid Waste in Wales*. Cardiff: WAG.

- In 2005/06 111,000 tonnes / 13.5%, was recycled. This is an increase of 18.5% from the 2004/05 figure of 94,000 tonnes / 11.1% (see [Table 6](#)).
- In 2005/06 67,000 tonnes / 8.2% was composted. This is a decrease of 1.6% from the 2004/05 figure of 68,000 tonnes / 8.1% (see [Table 7](#)).
- In 2005/06 178,000 tonnes / 21.6% was recycled or composted. This is an increase of 10% from the 2004/05 figure of 162,000 tonnes / 19.2% (see [Table 8](#)).

Fig 5: Target – Minimum Recycling and Composting Targets for Local Authorities	
Minimum recycling and composting targets for each local authority to deliver:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2003/04 achieve at least 15% recycling/composting of municipal waste with a minimum of 5% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 5% recycling; • By 2006/07 achieve at least 25% recycling/composting of municipal waste with a minimum of 10% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 10% recycling; • By 2009/10 achieve at least 40% recycling/composting of municipal waste with a minimum of 15% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 15% recycling. 	
Target Type	Primary
NWSW Reference	Pg. viii / Pg. 38, Para. 5.29 / Appendix 1, Pg 125, 126

29 The region met and exceeded the 2003/04 targets for the recycling and composting of MSW (see [Figure 5](#)). In 2005/06 the region was also already exceeding the 2006/07 minimum recycling target. However, given that in 2005/06 there was no increase in the proportion composted, the 2006/07 minimum composting target presents a significant challenge: the 2005/06 data shows that six local authorities were composting less than 10% of their MSW arisings.

30 The EU Landfill Directive contained a requirement to limit the amount of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) sent to landfill. This requirement was identified in the NWSW (see [Figure 6](#)) and transposed through the Landfill Allowance Scheme (Wales) Regulations. The Landfill Allowance Scheme (LAS) sets each Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) in Wales decreasing annual BMW landfill allowances in order that Wales will meet the Landfill Directive requirements. The initial allocation of allowances in 2004/05 was based on the amount of waste landfilled using 2001/02 data and the target year waste allocation for 2010. The allowances in intermediate years are based on a linear reduction between the 2004 allowance and that for 2010. The Landfill Allowance Scheme (Wales) Regulations allow the WAG to impose financial penalties on any WDAs that exceed landfill allowances or fail to comply with reporting requirements.

Fig 6: Target – Limit the Amount of Biodegradable Municipal Waste Landfilled	
Limit the amount of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) landfilled:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010 no more than 75% of the BMW produced in 1995 can be landfilled; • By 2013 no more than 50% of the BMW produced in 1995 can be landfilled; • By 2020 no more than 35% of the BMW produced in 1995 can be landfilled. 	
Target Type	UK
NWSW Reference	Pg. vii / Pg. 45, Para. 5.51 / Appendix 1, Pg 126

31 The quantity of BMW arisings sent to landfill has continued to decrease (see [Table 9](#)). In 2005/06 384,000 tonnes of BMW was sent to landfill. This is a decrease of 4.5% from the 2003/04 figure of 402,000 tonnes⁷ – equivalent to annual decrease of 2.3%. All authorities landfilled less BMW than the amount allowed by the LAS in 2005/06 – by margins varying between 8% and 30% of allowances. However, the 2010 target year (see [Figure 6](#)) presents a significant challenge: the region must achieve an annual decrease of 4.8% to landfill a maximum of 315,000 tonnes of BMW in 2010.

32 The most recent data regarding the import and export of Municipal Waste (see [Table 10](#)) shows a net import to the region of 36,000 tonnes in 2001/02 – of which approximately 80% came from South West Wales.

⁷ 2003/04 data estimated by applying the EA's 'BMW Ready Reckoner' to data from the WAG Municipal waste Management Survey.

Industrial & Commercial Waste

- 33 Industrial Waste is waste from any factory or industrial process (excluding mines and quarries).
- 34 Commercial Waste is waste arising from premises used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, excluding MSW and Industrial Waste.
- 35 No new data on I&C Waste has become available since the publication of the AMR 2006. This section therefore simply repeats the data presented in the previous report.

Current Arisings of Industrial & Commercial Waste

- 36 In 2002/03 regional I&C Waste arisings were 1,320,000 tonnes⁸ (see [Table 11](#)). This is a decrease of 55% from the 1998/99 figure of 2,920,000 tonnes.
- 37 In 2002/03 regional Industrial Waste arisings were 860,000 tonnes (see [Table 11](#)). This is a decrease of 64% from the 1998/99 figure of 2,400,000 tonnes. The industrial sector '06 – Production of Coke, Oil, Gas, Electricity, Water' makes the single greatest contribution to arisings; some 28.1% (see [Table 12](#)). The most significant waste types are '27_2 Other Mixed General Waste' and '29_1 Combustion Wastes' which both each account for 30% of arisings (see [Table 13](#)).
- 38 In 2002/03 regional Commercial Waste arisings were 460,000 tonnes (see [Table 11](#)). This is decrease of 13.6% from the 1998/99 figure of 530,000. The sectors '16 – Retail' and '19 – Travel Agents, Other Business, Finance, Real Estate and Computer Related activities' each account for 25% of arisings (see [Table 12](#)). The most significant waste type is '27_2 Other Mixed General Waste' which accounts for over 50% of arisings (see [Table 13](#)).
- 39 While it is known that arisings from the '21 – Social Work and Public Administration' sector were 21,000 tonnes in 2002/03 (see [Table 12](#)), it is not possible to monitor the target for reduction of waste arisings from public bodies (see [Figure 7](#)) because baseline data for 1998 is not available.
- 40 A decrease of 55% in arisings of I&C Waste between 1998/99 and 2002/03 means that the region has clearly already met and exceeded the 2010 target for reduction of waste arisings from businesses (see [Figure 8](#)) by some considerable margin⁹.

Fig 7: Target – Public Bodies to Reduce Waste Arisings	
Public bodies to reduce their own waste arisings:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2005, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 5% of the 1998 arisings figure; By 2010, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 10% of the 1998 arisings figure. 	
Target Type	Primary
NWSW Reference	Pg. viii / Pg. 35, Para. 5.16 / Appendix 1, Pg 123

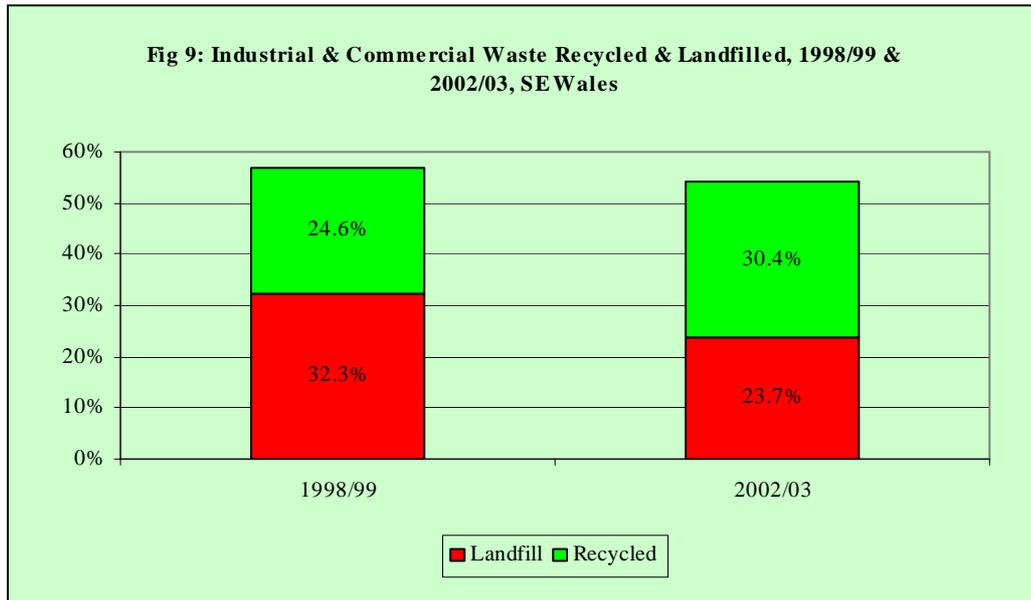
Fig 8: Target – Businesses to Reduce Waste Arisings	
The Assembly Government encourages businesses to join in with the public sector to meet, and exceed where possible, the following waste minimisation targets:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2005, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 5% of the 1998 arisings figure; By 2010, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 10% of the 1998 arisings figure. 	
Target Type	Secondary
NWSW Reference	Pg. viii / Pg. 57, Para. 5.93 / Appendix 1, Pg 123123

⁸ Data supplied by the EA from the 2002/03 Industrial and Commercial waste survey included estimated metal refining industry data at the same waste arisings level as the 1998 survey due to the non co-operation of the industry. The supplied data did not therefore take account of the major changes in this sector between 1998/99 and 2002/03, especially the decline of the heavy industry end of Llanwern steel works in Newport. For this reason 1,149,021 tonnes of arisings was removed from 'Newport / Type 29_1 Combustion Wastes / Sector 09 - Manufacture of Basic Metals', 110,349 tonnes (94.5%) removed from 'Newport / Land Disposal', 772,598 tonnes (94.5%) removed from 'Newport / Re-used' and 266,074 tonnes (94.5%) removed from 'Newport / Recycled' in [Table 11](#) to [Table 17](#).

⁹ Even if 1,150,000 tonnes is not removed from the 2002/03 data, the change in arisings is -15.7%; indicating that also by this measure the region has already met and exceeded the target.

Current Management of Industrial & Commercial Waste

- 41 Both the quantity and proportion of I&C Waste arisings sent to landfill have reduced. In 2002/03 310,000 tonnes / 23.7% was sent to landfill (see [Table 14](#)). This is a decrease of 67% from the 1998/99 figure of 940,000 tonnes / 32.3% (see [Figure 9](#)).



- 42 As the proportion of I&C waste arisings sent to landfill has reduced, the proportion recycled has increased. In 2002/03 30.4% was recycled (see [Table 14](#)) – up from 24.6% in 1998/99 (see [Figure 9](#)).
- 43 The 310,000 tonnes of I&C Waste arisings sent to landfill in 2002/03 was only 33% of the amount in 1998/99 and therefore the region has met and significantly exceeded the target for the reduction of the amount of I&C waste landfilled¹⁰ (see [Figure 10](#)).
- 44 No detailed data is available on the composition of I&C waste arisings. It is therefore not possible to monitor the target for the reduction of the amount of Biodegradable I&C waste arisings sent to landfill (see [Figure 11](#)).
- 45 The most recent data regarding the import and export of I&C Waste shows a net import to the region of 150,000 tonnes in 2001/02 – of which approximately one third came from South West Wales and two thirds from England (see [Table 18](#)).

Fig 10: Target – Reduce the Amount of Industrial & Commercial Waste Landfilled	
To divert waste from landfill:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2005, to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to less than 85% of that landfilled in 1998; By 2010, to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste going to landfill to less than 80% of that landfilled in 1998. 	
Target Type	Secondary
NWSW Reference	Pg. ix / Pg. 62, Para. 5.122 / Appendix 1, Pg 127

Fig 11: Target – Reduce the Amount of Biodegradable Industrial & Commercial Waste Landfilled	
To divert biodegradable waste from landfill:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2005, to reduce the amount of biodegradable industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to 85% of that landfilled in 1998; By 2010, to reduce the amount of biodegradable industrial and commercial waste going to landfill to 80% of that landfilled in 1998. 	
Target Type	Secondary
NWSW Reference	Pg. ix / Pg. 64, Para. 5.133 / Appendix 1, Pg 126

¹⁰ Even if 110,000 tonnes is not removed from the 'Newport / Land Disposal' 2002/03 data to account for the reduction in activity at Llanwern, the amount sent to landfill in 2002/03 would be 420,000 tonnes – only 45% of the amount in 1998/99 – and the region would still be in the position of having met and significantly exceeded the target.

Construction & Demolition Waste

46 C&D Waste is waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures, including roads. It consists mostly of brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but it can also contain quantities of timber, metal and plastics.

47 No new data on C&D Waste has become available since the publication of the AMR 2006. This section therefore simply repeats the data presented in the previous report.

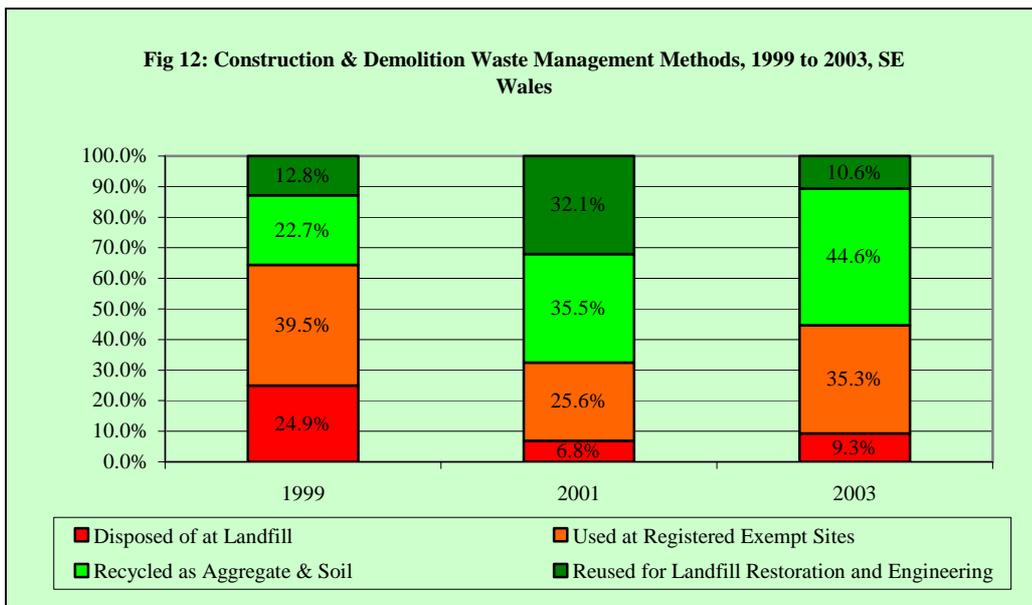
Current Arisings of Construction & Demolition Waste

48 Arisings of C&D Waste in the region continue to increase. In 2003, regional arisings were 2,750,000 tonnes (see [Table 19](#)). This is an increase of 17.4% from 2001 arisings. This upward trend has seen arisings increase by approximately 80% in the 4 years since 1999.

49 No detailed data is available on the composition of C&D Waste arisings.

Current Management of Construction & Demolition Waste

50 Both the quantity and proportion of C&D arisings that are 'Recycled as Aggregate and Soil' has continued to increase. In 2003 1,230,000 tonnes / 44.6% was recycled as aggregate and soil. This is an increase of 48% from the 2001 figure of 830,000 tonnes / 44.6% (see [Figure 12](#) and [Table 19](#)).



51 By 2001 the region had met and exceeded the 2010 target for the reuse and recycling of C&D Waste (see [Figure 13](#)) with 2,180,000 tonnes / 93.2% of C&D Waste arisings re-used or recycled (see [Table 19](#)). In 2003 the region was still exceeding the target with 2,490,000 tonnes / 90.5% of C&D Waste arisings being re-used or recycled (see [Table 19](#)).

Fig 13: Target – Re-use and Recycle Construction and Demolition Waste	
To re-use and recycle construction and demolition waste:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2005, to re-use or recycle at least 75% of C&D waste produced; By 2010, to re-use or recycle at least 85% of C&D waste produced. 	
Target Type	Secondary
NWSW Reference	Pg. ix / Pg. 68, Para. 5.153 / Appendix 1, Pg 125

52 A significant proportion of C&D Waste is classified as 'Used at Registered Exempt Sites'. The NWSW says of this¹¹: "the use of C&D waste at some exempt sites is arguably not re-use or recycling; the possible abuse of this exemption from licensing has been cause for

¹¹ Annex 13 of 'WAG, 2002. *Wise About Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales*. Cardiff: WAG.'

considerable concern". Both the quantity and proportion of C&D Waste 'Used at Registered Exempt Sites' has increased between 2001 and 2003. In 2003 the figure was 970,000 tonnes / 35.3%; this is an increase of 62% from the 2001 figure of 600,000 tonnes / 25.6%. If this category of waste is excluded from counting towards achieving the targets, then in 2003 the region re-used or recycled only 1,520,000 tonnes / 55.2% of C&D waste.

- 53 The most recent data regarding the import and export of C&D Waste shows a net import to the region of 10,066 tonnes in 2001/02 (see [Table 20](#)) – an amount which is negligible compared to the size of the whole stream.

Agricultural Waste

- 54 Agricultural Waste is waste produced at agricultural premises as a result of an agricultural activity.
- 55 New agricultural waste regulations came into force on 15 May 2006¹². These regulations prohibit unregulated burying and burning of agricultural waste on farms and require farmers and growers to:
- send or take their waste for disposal off-farm at licensed sites; and / or
 - register a licensing exemption with the EA to recycle waste on-farm; and /or
 - apply to the EA for a licence to continue on-farm disposal.
- 56 With the introduction of the new regulations, all substances or objects from premises used for agriculture, and which the holder discards, are subject to control as waste. This includes many non-natural types of waste. However, manure and slurry is not classified as waste when used as a fertiliser¹³.
- 57 No new data on Agricultural Waste has become available since the publication of the AMR 2006. This section therefore simply repeats the data presented in the previous report.

Current Arisings of Agricultural Waste

- 58 The most recent data on the arisings and composition of Agricultural Waste in the region is contained in the Agricultural Waste Survey 2003 (see [Table 21](#)). This data does not enable total tonnages to be calculated due to the use of a number of different units of measurement, nor does it allow comparison with the data published in the RWA 2003¹⁴ due to different categorisation and different units of measurement.
- 59 The non-natural waste types with the most significant arisings are: 'Asbestos Roof Sheetting', 'Pesticide Washings', 'Sheep Dip' and 'Silage Plastic' (see [Table 21](#)).

Current Management of Agricultural Waste

- 60 No data is available on the management of Agricultural Waste arisings in the region.

Hazardous Waste

- 61 The term 'Hazardous Waste' covers a wide range of waste materials that present different levels of risk. Some could present a serious and immediate threat to human health and the environment, for example those that are toxic, could cause cancer or infectious disease. Others, such as fluorescent tubes or cathode ray tubes in televisions, pose little immediate threat but could cause long-term damage over a period of time.
- 62 In July 2004 the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations banned the practice of co-disposing of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes in the same landfill and introduced a requirement to pre-treat hazardous waste prior to landfill. In July 2005 the regulations introduced a

¹² The Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2006

¹³ From 'DEFRA, 2006. "The Agricultural Waste Regulations": *Frequently Asked Questions and Answers*. Version 2.0. London: DEFRA.'

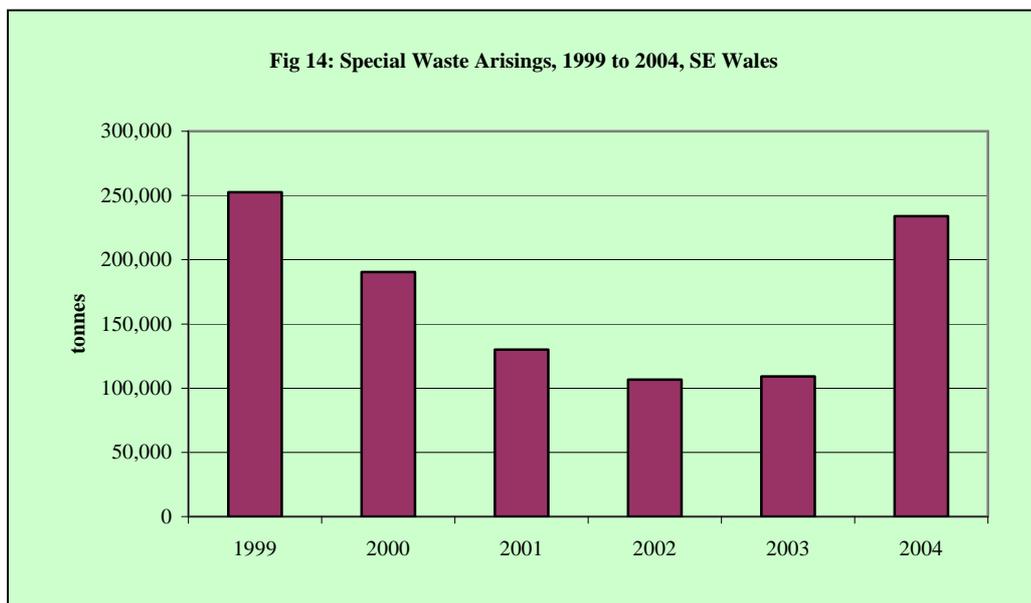
¹⁴ Table 23 of 'SEWRWG, 2003. *South East Wales Regional Waste Assessment*. Cardiff: WAG.'

requirement to test all hazardous waste going to landfill to meet the EU Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC).

- 63 In July 2005 the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations and the List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations come into force, replacing the Special Waste Regulations. These new regulations had the effect of increasing the number of wastes classified as 'hazardous' – they include waste TVs, computer monitors and some other waste electrical and electronic equipment, fluorescent tubes, and pesticides.
- 64 While the term 'Special Waste' effectively became obsolete in July 2005, all currently available data about the arisings and management of Special / Hazardous Waste was collected before July 2005 and therefore only actually refers to Special Waste. It therefore does not indicate any change in arisings or management that may have occurred as a result of the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations and the List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations.

Current Arisings of Special Waste

- 65 Arisings of Special Waste in the region increased significantly in 2004 following a decrease between 1999 and 2002 and two years of no change in 2002 and 2003 (see [Figure 14](#)). In 2004, regional arisings were 234,000 tonnes (see [Table 22](#)). This is an increase of 114.1% from the 2003 figure of 109,000 tonnes.
- 66 Analysis of the data shows that this increase of 125,000 tonnes is almost entirely accounted for by 123,000 of arisings in Caerphilly County Borough (see [Table 22](#)) of European Waste Catalogue (EWC) Code 13 'Oil and Oil / Water Mixtures' (see [Table 23](#) and [Table 24](#)) which were managed through landfill (see [Table 25](#) and [Table 26](#)). The EA has confirmed that this waste arose from the Castlegate Project in Caerphilly; the remediation of a heavily contaminated site of 60 acres previously used as a coal washery and later as a tip for barrelled chemical waste¹⁵. If these 123,000 tonnes of arisings are subtracted from the total arisings, the revised figure for arisings in 2004 is similar to the level of arisings in 2002 and 2003. Given that the increased arisings in 2004 can be attributed to a single source / event, 2004 could be interpreted as year of temporary increase against a wider picture of no change – but firm conclusions should not be drawn until the 2005 data is published.



- 67 The WAG has clarified that the target for the reduction of Hazardous Waste arisings (see [Figure 15](#)) only applies to waste classified as Special Waste in 2000. In the AMR 2005 and AMR 2006

¹⁵ Further information about the project can be found at: <http://www.grc.cf.ac.uk/lrn/resources/casestudies/showcasestudies.php?page=&item=44&showcat=>. The EA advises that the waste would have been better described under EWC Chapter 17 05 'Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), Stones and Dredging Spoil'.

it was possible, on the basis of the 2003 data, to conclude that the region was already meeting the 2010 target for the reduction of Special Waste arisings by quite some margin. The increase in arisings shown by the 2004 data challenges the validity of this conclusion. However, given that the increased arisings in 2004 can be attributed to a single source / event, 2004 could be interpreted as year of temporary increase against a wider picture of no change – but firm conclusions should not be drawn until the 2005 data is published.

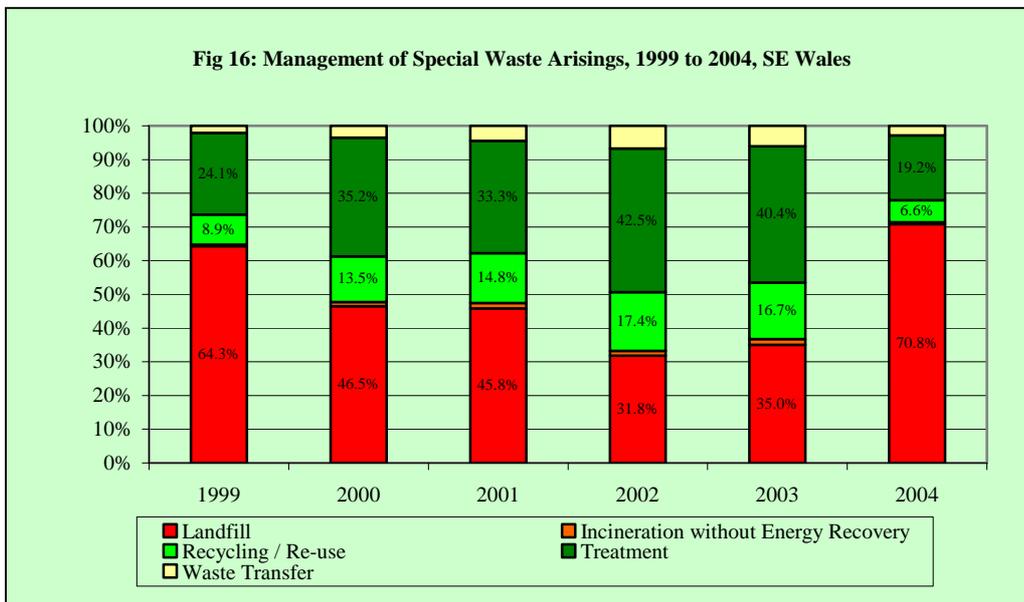
Fig 15: Target – To Reduce Hazardous Waste Arisings	
To reduce hazardous waste:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010, to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated by at least 20% compared with 2000. 	
Target Type	Secondary
NWSW Reference	Pg. ix / Pg. 63, Para. 5.129 / Appendix 1, Pg 123

68 The most significant waste types are EWC Code 13 ‘Oil and Oil / Water Mixtures’ and EWC Code 17 ‘C&D Waste and Asbestos’ – these together account for 76% of total arisings (see [Table 23](#)).

Current Management of Hazardous Waste

69 Both the quantity and proportion of Special Waste arisings sent to landfill increased in 2004 following a decrease between 1999 and 2002 and two years of no real change in 2002 and 2003 (see [Figure 16](#) and [Table 26](#)). In 2004 166,000 tonnes / 70.8% was sent to landfill. This is an increase of 332.9% from the 2003 figure of 38,000 tonnes / 35.0% (see [Table 25](#)).

70 Analysis of the data shows that this increase of 127,000 tonnes is almost entirely accounted for by 123,000 of arisings in Caerphilly County Borough (see [Table 22](#)) of EWC Code 13 ‘Oil and Oil / Water Mixtures’ (see [Table 23](#) and [Table 24](#)) which were managed through landfill (see [Table 25](#) and [Table 26](#)). If these 123,000 tonnes are subtracted from the total landfilled, the revised figures for management of Special Waste arisings in 2004 are broadly similar to the figures for 2002 and 2003. Given that the increased arisings in 2004 can be attributed to a single source / event, 2004 could be interpreted as year of temporary increase in landfill against a wider picture of no real change – but firm conclusions should not be drawn until the 2005 data is published.



71 The most recent data regarding the import and export of Special Waste shows a net import to the region of 40,000 tonnes in 2001/02 (see [Table 27](#)).

All Controlled Waste

Current Arisings of All Controlled Waste

- 72 Of all the controlled waste streams, annual data on arisings is collected only for MSW and Hazardous Waste; consequently it is not possible to calculate the known arisings of All Controlled Waste for each year. However, where data on arisings is collected in biennial, triennial, quadrennial, etc., surveys it is possible to estimate the arisings in the years between surveys. Estimates can be made on this basis for I&C Waste and C&D waste for the period from 1999 to 2002 (see [Table 28](#)) but not for Agricultural Waste as useable data for this stream is available for only one year. However, the one year of data indicates that Agricultural Waste is relatively a very small stream and therefore valid estimates of arisings of All Controlled Waste can be made without including it.
- 73 Estimated arisings of All Controlled Waste in the region continue to show no real change. In 2002, estimated regional arisings were 4,720,000 tonnes (see [Table 28](#)). This is a decrease of 1.8% from the 2001 estimated figure of 4,810,000 tonnes

Current Management of All Controlled Waste

- 74 The most recent data regarding the import and export of All Controlled Waste shows a net import to South East Wales of 240,000 tonnes in 2001/02, with the two largest net-importing facility types being 'A01 Co-Disposal Landfill Site' at 100,000 tonnes and 'A20 Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRSs)' at 90,000 tonnes (see [Table 29](#) and [Table 30](#)).

3. Monitoring the Region's Waste: Specific Types of Waste

WEEE

- 75 The EU WEEE Directive aims to minimise the impact of electrical and electronic goods on the environment by increasing re-use and recycling and reducing the amount of WEEE going to landfill. The Directive affects producers, distributors and recyclers of electrical and electronic equipment – including household appliances, IT and telecoms equipment, audiovisual equipment, lighting, electrical and electronic tools, toys, leisure and sports equipment. Dealing with WEEE is an important issue as electronic goods become increasingly short lived, and ever increasing quantities of obsolete and broken equipment are thrown away. The complex array of products and materials in those products make WEEE difficult to manage.
- 76 The UK has transposed the WEEE Directive through the Waste Electrical or Electronic Equipment Regulations. The regulations aim to reduce the amount of this waste going to landfill, and increase recovery and recycling rates by making producers – both manufacturers and importers – responsible for collecting and recycling waste electronics from both households and businesses. Producers have to join a compliance scheme by 15 March 2007, have to mark electrical and electronic equipment by 1 April 2007 and have full responsibility for treating and recycling household WEEE from 1 July 2007. The compliance schemes will, on behalf of their members, arrange for collections of WEEE from designated collection points and for items to be recycled at accredited authorised treatment facilities
- 77 No new data on WEEE has become available since the publication of the AMR 2006. This section therefore simply repeats the data presented in the previous report.

Current Arisings of WEEE

- 78 In 2003, estimated regional arisings of WEEE were 2,200,000 units / 20,000 tonnes (see [Table 31](#)). No data is available on arisings in other years; it is therefore not possible to analyse change in arisings over time.
- 79 The most significant type of WEEE by weight is ‘Large household appliances’ – this type accounts for 68.6% of total arisings (see [Table 31](#)). The most significant types of WEEE by numbers of units are ‘Small household appliances’ 32.3% ‘IT / telecoms equipment’ 22.6% – these types respectively account for 32.3% and 22.6% of total arisings (see [Table 31](#)).

Current Management of WEEE

- 80 No data is available on the management of WEEE arisings in the region.

ELVs

- 81 The EU ELV Directive aims to reduce the amount of waste produced from end of life cars and vans and to increase the recovery and recycling of ELVs that do arise. In particular, it includes tightened environmental standards for vehicle treatment sites, requires that last owners must be able to dispose of their vehicles free of charge from 2007, requires producers to pay all or a significant part of the free take-back from this date, sets rising reuse, recycling and recovery targets and restricts the use of hazardous substances in both new vehicles and replacement vehicle parts.
- 82 The UK has transposed the ELV Directive through the End of Life Vehicles Regulations 2003 and the End of Life Vehicles (Producer Responsibility) Regulations 2005. The 2003 Regulations put in place most of the requirements of the Directive, including design standards for vehicle manufacturers, environmental standards for the dismantling, recycling and disposal of ELVs at Authorised Treatment Facilities (ATFs) and the establishment of a Certificate of Destruction system. The remaining provisions were the subject of the 2005 Regulations that came into effect in March 2005. These regulations set out the requirements for vehicle

producers to set up networks of ATFs to process vehicles of their own brands at no cost to last owners from 1 January 2007.

- 83 No new data on ELVs has become available since the publication of the AMR 2006. This section therefore simply repeats the data presented in the previous report.

Current Arisings of ELVs

- 84 In 2003, estimated regional arisings of ELVs were 40,000 vehicles (see [Table 32](#)). No data is available on arisings in other years; it is therefore not possible to analyse change in arisings over time.

- 85 As may be expected, the most significant waste types by weight are 'Ferrous Metal' and 'Plastics' – these types respectively account for 68.3% and 9.1% of an average passenger car (see [Table 33](#)).

Current Management of ELVs

- 86 No data is available on the management of ELV arisings in the region. It is therefore not possible to monitor the target for minimum re-use, recycling and recovery of ELVs (see [Figure 17](#)).

Fig 17: Target – Minimum Re-use, Recycling and Recovery of ELVs	
The End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive targets [set for economic operators]:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No later than 1st January 2006, for all ELV, re-use and recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 85% by an average weight per vehicle and year. Within the same time limit the re-use and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 80% by an average weight per vehicle and year; No later than 1st January 2015, for all ELV, the re-use and recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 95% by an average weight per vehicle and year. Within the same time limit, the re-use and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 85% by an average weight per vehicle and year. 	
Target Type	UK
NWSW Reference	Pg. vii / Pg. 72, Para. 5.170 / Appendix 1, Pg 125

Waste Tyres

- 87 The EU Landfill Directive banned the landfilling of whole tyres in July 2003 and the landfilling of shredded tyres in July 2006. The UK has transposed the Landfill Directive through the Landfill Regulations. Preventing landfill disposal of tyres reduces the amount of waste going to landfill and reduced the risk of fire and instability in landfills. It also allows value to be recovered from used tyres. Whole and shredded tyres can still be used for landfill engineering purposes such as a leachate drainage/collection system.

- 88 No new data on waste tyres has become available since the publication of the AMR 2006. This section therefore simply repeats the data presented in the previous report.

Current Arisings of Waste Tyres

- 89 No data is available on the arisings of waste tyres in the region.

Current Management of Waste Tyres

- 90 No data is available on the management of waste tyre arisings in the region.

Packaging Waste

- 91 Packaging waste includes glass, paper, board, plastic, metals and wood used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery, and presentation of goods.

- 92 The EU Packaging Waste Directive aims to eliminate dangerous materials from packaging, to reduce packaging, to increase recovery and recycling and reduce landfill of packaging waste, and to put the responsibility for recovery and recycling on the producer.

- 93 The UK has transposed the Packaging Waste Directive through the UK Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations. The producer responsibility is shared between four different stages of the packaging supply chain: converting raw material into packaging materials, converting packaging materials into packaging items, packing or filling packaging items with products, and wholesalers / retailers. Any company involved in the packaging

supply chain that is larger than £2 million turnover, or which handles more than 50 tonnes of packaging each year, must carry out their producer responsibility by purchasing enough packaging waste recovery notes (PRNs) or their export equivalent (PERNs) to meet their obligations which are based on how much packaging they place on the market. Companies can sign up to compliance schemes to carry out their obligations, or purchase PRNs or PERNs themselves from accredited reprocessors and exporters.

- 94 No new data on waste tyres has become available since the publication of the AMR 2006. This section therefore simply repeats the data presented in the previous report.

Current Arisings of Packaging Waste

- 95 No data is available on the arisings of packaging waste in the region.

Current Management of Packaging Waste

- 96 No data is available on the management of packaging waste arisings in the region. It is therefore not possible to monitor the target for minimum recycling and recovery of packaging waste (see [Figure 18](#)).

Fig 18: Target – Minimum Recycling and Recovery of Packaging Waste	
The 2002 targets for companies obligated under the Packaging Regulations:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recover 59% of packaging waste; Recycle at least 19% of each material. 	
Target Type	UK
NWSW Reference	Pg. vii / Pg. 66, Para. 5.145/ Appendix 1, Pg 125

- 97 After the publication of the NWSW tougher targets were set in an amendment to the EU Packaging Waste Directive and transposed through an amendment to the UK Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations. These targets require that by 31 December 2008 the UK achieve:

- Minimum recovery of all packaging wastes of 60% by weight
- Minimum recycling of all packaging wastes of 55% by weight
- Minimum recycling of individual materials contained in packaging waste: glass 60% by weight, paper and board 60% by weight, metals 50% by weight, plastics 22.5% by weight and wood 15 % by weight

4. Monitoring the Region's Facilities

Existing Facilities

Capacity of Existing Non-Landfill Facilities

- 98 In 2005/06 there were 202 non-landfill waste management facilities with Waste Management Licences (WMLs) / Pollution Prevention & Control (PPC) permits. This is 13 more than 180 facilities in 2004/05 (see [Table 34](#)). This increase included: two more civic amenity sites, one more invessel composting facility, three more Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) and one more windrow composting facility.
- 99 In 2005/06 there was 8,410,000 tonnes of capacity at non-landfill facilities with WMLs / PPC permits. This is an increase of 6.3% from the 2004/05 figure of 8,240,000 tonnes (see [Table 35](#)).
- 100 Four maps of the region showing the location of all non-landfill facilities with WMLs / PPC permits are provided in [Appendix B](#).

Capacity of Existing Landfill Facilities

- 101 Until recently all landfill sites have been regulated by the EA through WMLs under the Environmental Protection Act. Requirements of the EU Landfill Directive and EU Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control Directive have been transposed through the Landfill Regulations by extending the Pollution Prevention & Control Regulations so that landfills will now be regulated through the PPC regime under the Pollution Prevention & Control Act.
- 102 All landfills must be re-permitted under the PPC Regulations or be definitively closed by July 2009 – although sites will only be continuing to operate un-permitted after March 2007 on a very exceptional basis.
- 103 Best-case and worst-case scenarios for remaining void space have been calculated on the basis of the current re-permitting status of each landfill (see [Table 39](#)), where:
- The best-case scenario is if all permits under determination are issued and all applications for future tranches are granted. It does not take into account the outcome of any refused permits being issued following appeal.
 - The worst-case scenario is if no further permits are issued.
- 104 As the re-permitting process is nearing completion the best-case and worst-case scenarios are very similar: the region has no 'Hazardous Landfill', 16,400,000 or 16,420,000m³ of 'Non-Hazardous Landfill' void at 6 landfills, 2,130,000m³ of 'Inert Landfill' void at 3 landfills and zero or 500,000m³ of 'In-House Industrial Landfill' void at one landfill (see [Table 39](#) and [Table 40](#)).
- 105 A map of the region showing the location of all landfills with WMLs / PPC permits is provided in [Appendix B](#).

Comparing Existing Capacity and Required Capacity

- 106 Comparing the data on the existing capacity at non-landfill waste management facilities with the RWP Capacity Requirements for 2013 (see [Table 41](#)) presents significant problems due to the use of different categorisations of facilities. Nonetheless, this comparison presents an interesting overall picture; it can be seen that existing over-capacity occurs for the longer established facility categories rather than the categories such as MRFs, invessel composting and Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) that are required for the region to meet the various NSW targets. This comparison also indicates that the total existing capacity of 8,410,000 tonnes is considerably greater than the total capacity of 5,650,000 tonnes required in 2013 – this figure must however be treated with a great deal of caution given the use of different categorisations.

Planning Permissions and Planning Applications

- 107 Between April 2006 and March 2007 LPAs approved 14 planning applications for waste management / resource recovery facilities and refused none (see [Table 42](#)). Those approved included a bio-diesel plant using waste cooking oil as a resource and a facility for the recycling and sorting of WEEE.
- 108 Planning applications made but not yet determined include applications for a MRF and an MBT facility.
- 109 It should be noted that the statutory controls of the land-use planning legislation operate in such a way that some developments require applications for planning permission whilst other developments are classed as automatically ‘permitted development’ in which case the developer does not need to submit a planning application to the LPA – for example not all new waste management facilities will require a new planning permission where they occupy existing industrial buildings. This system of ‘permitted development’ recognises that certain developments can take place without increasing environmental or community impacts. For this reason, an unknown number of other new facilities may have been developed in the region during this period.
- 110 It should also be noted that facilities that have planning permission will not necessarily be developed.

Waste Policies in Development Plans

- 111 The WAG’s Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21, published in 2001, requires LPAs to adopt waste policies in development plans or Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) that take account of the RWP:
- Development plans “*will be required to ensure there is adequate provision for the facilities in accordance with the RWP*”¹⁶.
 - Each local authority should include in its development plan “*elements of the agreed regional plan that are germane to its area...If UDPs are at an advanced stage supplementary planning guidance can be issued or an early review of the UDP be undertaken to ensure that the requirements of Article 7 of the Waste Framework Directive are complied with. In some cases, it may be necessary to amend a UDP at a fairly late stage in the adoption process*”¹⁷.
 - Development plans “*should include a statement to explain how the Regional Waste Plan impacts upon the UDP policies and proposals and how the proposals and policies in the UDP help to facilitate the implementation of the RWP*”¹⁸.
- 112 These requirements were underlined in a Policy Clarification Note (PCN) issued by the WAG on 28 May 2004¹⁹ which reiterated that “*the next important step is for each local planning authority to include those parts of the Regional Waste Plan that are germane to its area*”.
- 113 In accordance with TAN 21, the RWP²⁰ set out for each Unitary Authority area the 2013 capacity requirement for each type of facility for each waste stream and stated that provision must be made in development plans for meeting those capacity requirements²¹.
- 114 The TAN places particular emphasis on the requirement for development plans to contain policies regarding suitable locations:
- Following the apportionment in the RWP of type and capacity of facilities to local authorities “*it would be for the individual local authorities to determine actual locations of facilities and make provisions in their UDP*”²².

¹⁶ Para. 2.6 of ‘WAG, 2001. *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste*. Cardiff: WAG’.

¹⁷ Para. 2.12 of ‘WAG, 2001. *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste*. Cardiff: WAG’.

¹⁸ Para. 5.4 of ‘WAG, 2001. *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste*. Cardiff: WAG’.

¹⁹ WAG, 2004. *Policy Clarification Note Unitary Development Plans - Waste Policies & Hazardous Waste Planning Applications*. Cardiff: WAG.

²⁰ Para 269 & Appendix 4 of ‘SEWRWG, 2004. *South East Wales Regional Waste Plan*. Cardiff: WAG’.

²¹ Para. 323 of ‘SEWRWG, 2004. *South East Wales Regional Waste Plan*. Cardiff: WAG’.

²² Para. 2.15 of ‘WAG, 2001. *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste*. Cardiff: WAG’.

- Development plans “will need to indicate suitable locations for establishing the various element of the future waste management networks”²³.
 - “There should be a balance of site specific and criteria based policies to provide as much information as possible on the locations likely to be acceptable for such development”²⁴.
 - The WAG expects LPAs to ensure that development plans “provide clear proposals, policies and guidance for new waste infrastructure by indicating suitable locations or types of location that may be acceptable for waste facilities to ensure that the right facilities are in the right place at the right time within the context of the Regional Waste Plan”²⁵.
- 115 The PCN issued by the WAG also addressed the issue of policies regarding suitable locations, stating that “further work will be necessary by the Regional Waste Groups to reach agreement on the siting of national or regional scale waste management facilities. In the meantime, however, it is essential that UDPs take full account of the production of the Regional Waste Plans and incorporate adequate land use planning policies”.
- 116 The PCN goes on to outline what would constitute “adequate land use planning policies” through an approach that avoids site specific allocations “while providing adequate guidance for potential waste developers with sufficient flexibility on choice of site”. The PCN outlines a policy that, subject to a number of caveats, “all UDPs should include” and which “sets out the minimum guidance to future waste management developments in UDPs that the Assembly Government is likely to find acceptable”. While the PCN acknowledges that other forms of the policy more suited to local circumstances may well be acceptable, it nonetheless expects development plans to contain such a policy.
- 117 In order to monitor progress on these matters, [Appendix C](#) contains the following information provided by each of the 11 LPAs:
- A statement detailing the authority’s progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies.
 - A statement detailing the authority’s progress on fulfilling the requirements of the PCN.
 - The authority’s adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text that refer to positively planning for, or controlling the development of, the network of waste facilities required by the Waste Framework Directive.
- 118 [Appendix C](#) shows that the following LPAs have development plans that make reference to the RWP:
- Blaenau Gwent CBC Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted July 2006)
 - Monmouthshire CC UDP (adopted June 2006)
 - Newport UDP (adopted May 2006)
 - Vale of Glamorgan UDP (adopted April 2006).
- 119 [Appendix C](#) shows that the following LPAs have development plans or SPG that fulfil the requirements of the PCN by referring to the suitability of B2 employment sites:
- Blaenau Gwent CBC UDP (adopted July 2006)
 - Brecon Beacons NPA UDP (approved March 2007)
 - Cardiff CC SPG ‘Locating Waste Management Facilities’ (approved September 2006)
 - Monmouthshire CC UDP (adopted June 2006)
 - Newport CC UDP (adopted May 2006)
 - Vale of Glamorgan UDP (adopted April 2006)
- 120 [Appendix C](#) shows that Caerphilly CBC, Merthyr Tydfil CBC, Rhondda Cynon Taf CBC and Torfaen CBC are working to fulfil the requirements of the PCN through preparation of their Local Development Plans.

²³ Para. 4.1 of ‘WAG, 2001. *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste*. Cardiff: WAG’.

²⁴ Para. 5.1 of ‘WAG, 2001. *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste*. Cardiff: WAG’.

²⁵ Para. 5.11 of ‘WAG, 2001. *Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste*. Cardiff: WAG’.

Local Authority Progress in Procuring Facilities for Municipal Waste

121 [Appendix D](#) contains the following information provided by each of the 10 Waste Collection / Disposal Authorities:

- Details of the remaining void space at any local authority controlled landfill sites
- Details of any relevant contracts with landfill sites
- Details of progress in procuring facilities for meeting targets / implementing the first RWP.

122 [Appendix D](#) shows that significant steps forward have been taken in terms of procuring facilities for municipal waste. Three sub-regional groups of authorities have now emerged:

- Powys CC is working with Ceredigion CC in the North of the region;²⁶
- the 'Heads of the Valleys' consortium in the centre of the region; and
- 'Project Gwyrdd' in the South of the region.

²⁶ The South East Wales RWP area includes 'South Powys' which comprises the former Brecknockshire and Radnorshire and excludes Montgomeryshire. Montgomeryshire falls within the North Wales RWP area. Ceredigion falls within the South West RWP area.

Appendix A: Tables

Table 1: Municipal Waste Arisings, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

tonnes								
Authority	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Blaenau Gwent	46,350	46,960	43,242	47,530	47,867	50,737	54,853	52,713
Caerphilly	97,427	103,100	102,750	108,715	103,844	103,869	117,826	121,395
Cardiff	153,306	157,140	161,672	169,622	183,863	195,105	190,718	179,253
Merthyr Tydfil	37,178	28,097	27,928	34,709	39,810	37,825	38,930	37,555
Monmouthshire	44,218	48,048	47,575	51,541	51,576	50,678	52,141	50,460
Newport	69,428	59,632	70,265	76,097	73,067	76,691	75,545	74,667
Powys (South)	27,472	28,315	30,640	31,856	34,032	39,626	50,856	43,667
Rhondda Cynon Taf	114,620	110,238	112,083	115,211	108,093	120,225	131,777	135,146
Torfaen	52,783	56,850	55,783	55,332	56,478	57,107	60,423	58,516
Vale of Glamorgan	61,440	61,044	58,736	62,169	63,585	66,112	69,549	70,019
SE Wales	704,222	699,424	710,674	752,782	762,215	797,975	842,617	823,391

Notes

Data source: WAG Municipal Waste Management Surveys

Data excludes Abandoned Vehicles

Table 2: Household Waste Arisings, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

Authority	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Blaenau Gwent	36,415	37,209	35,886	38,142	34,586	38,402	44,578	39,228
Caerphilly	76,099	87,057	87,452	91,053	89,665	83,469	88,892	85,201
Cardiff	140,855	149,346	129,021	138,082	147,548	156,962	149,865	143,814
Merthyr Tydfil	35,582	27,076	25,504	27,912	28,539	29,709	31,369	30,831
Monmouthshire	39,926	43,673	42,707	46,861	46,961	46,670	48,644	49,255
Newport	55,215	59,632	62,297	67,241	68,143	70,511	67,629	67,039
Powys (South)	22,291	23,242	25,225	26,256	28,116	30,930	33,163	36,291
Rhondda Cynon Taf	107,380	103,896	102,769	98,220	97,862	109,102	125,944	120,044
Torfaen	44,416	47,420	45,751	46,079	47,534	48,669	48,283	48,092
Vale of Glamorgan	48,692	59,062	57,335	54,561	61,239	61,434	61,752	60,868
SE Wales	606,871	637,613	613,947	634,407	650,194	675,857	700,121	680,663

Notes

Data source: WAG Municipal Waste Management Surveys
Data excludes Abandoned Vehicles

Table 3: Household Waste Arisings per Household, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

Authority	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Blaenau Gwent	DNA	1,231	1,258	1,213	1,289	1,169	1,298	1,507	1,326
Caerphilly	DNA	1,097	1,255	1,261	1,313	1,293	1,204	1,282	1,229
Cardiff	DNA	1,140	1,208	1,044	1,117	1,194	1,270	1,213	1,164
Merthyr Tydfil	DNA	1,537	1,170	1,102	1,206	1,233	1,284	1,355	1,332
Monmouthshire	DNA	1,134	1,241	1,213	1,332	1,334	1,326	1,382	1,400
Newport	DNA	977	1,055	1,102	1,189	1,205	1,247	1,196	1,186
Powys (South)	DNA	828	863	937	975	1,044	1,148	1,231	1,347
Rhondda Cynon Taf	DNA	1,136	1,099	1,087	1,039	1,035	1,154	1,332	1,270
Torfaen	DNA	1,182	1,262	1,218	1,226	1,265	1,295	1,285	1,280
Vale of Glamorgan	DNA	999	1,211	1,176	1,119	1,256	1,260	1,267	1,249
SE Wales	1,092	1,113	1,170	1,126	1,164	1,193	1,240	1,284	1,248

Notes

Data sources: waste data from WAG Municipal Waste Management Surveys and number of households from 2001 Census
DNA = Data Not Available
Data excludes Abandoned Vehicles

Table 4: Household Waste Arisings per Person, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

Authority	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Blaenau Gwent	511	524	509	545	499	557	648	573
Caerphilly	453	516	517	537	527	490	521	500
Cardiff	456	481	414	445	472	498	473	450
Merthyr Tydfil	623	479	454	497	511	536	569	562
Monmouthshire	476	520	505	551	551	541	558	562
Newport	402	437	455	489	491	506	485	480
Powys (South)	356	370	400	415	440	478	507	552
Rhondda Cynon Taf	458	444	442	424	423	471	543	518
Torfaen	486	521	502	507	524	537	534	533
Vale of Glamorgan	412	501	481	457	509	507	505	495
SE Wales	455	478	460	476	486	503	519	504

Notes

Data sources: waste data from WAG Municipal Waste Management Surveys and mid-year population estimates from ONS
Data excludes Abandoned Vehicles

Table 5: Municipal Waste Arisings, 2002/03 to 2005/06, by Management Method

Management Method	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
Recycled	55,878	7.3%	86,115	10.8%	110,790	13.1%	135,235	16.4%
Composted	26,259	3.4%	50,959	6.4%	63,940	7.6%	53,995	6.6%
Landfilled	680,078	89.2%	660,901	82.8%	667,887	79.3%	634,161	77.0%
Total	762,215	100.0%	797,975	100.0%	842,617	100.0%	823,391	100.0%

Notes

Data source: WAG Municipal Waste Management Surveys

Landfill category includes very small quantities of incineration

Table 6: Performance Against Municipal Waste Recycling Targets, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

Authority	2001/02		2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
Blaenau Gwent	1,602	3.4%	2,637	5.5%	6,115	12.1%	7,921	14.4%	7,791	14.8%
Caerphilly	7,719	7.1%	7,788	7.5%	8,788	8.5%	13,503	11.5%	17,020	14.0%
Cardiff	8,549	5.0%	10,701	5.8%	13,796	7.1%	12,549	6.6%	14,681	8.2%
Merthyr Tydfil	1,458	4.2%	3,782	9.5%	2,648	7.0%	3,414	8.8%	5,825	15.5%
Monmouthshire	3,608	7.0%	3,770	7.3%	4,681	9.2%	6,121	11.7%	6,757	13.4%
Newport	6,666	8.8%	7,825	10.7%	8,824	11.5%	11,098	14.7%	11,536	15.5%
Powys (South)	3,695	11.6%	4,805	14.1%	6,445	16.3%	9,230	18.2%	8,567	19.6%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	4,850	4.2%	9,610	8.9%	9,949	8.3%	13,586	10.3%	19,056	14.1%
Torfaen	1,876	3.4%	3,609	6.4%	6,086	10.7%	6,435	10.7%	6,495	11.1%
Vale of Glamorgan	4,389	7.1%	5,557	8.7%	10,313	15.6%	9,674	13.9%	13,129	18.8%
SE Wales	44,412	5.9%	60,085	7.9%	77,644	9.7%	93,532	11.1%	110,856	13.5%

Notes

Data source: WAG NAWPI data

NAWPI data excludes abandoned vehicles / incinerator bottom ash / beach cleansing wastes / rubble. The use of this data source avoids any potential for the skewing of data and gives a more accurate impression of each authority's performance against the respective targets.

Table 7: Performance Against Municipal Waste Composting Targets, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

Authority	2001/02		2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	Tonnes	%								
Blaenau Gwent	0	0.0%	235	0.5%	1,077	2.1%	1,695	3.1%	2,641	5.0%
Caerphilly	1,033	1.0%	2,700	2.6%	11,223	10.8%	18,357	15.6%	17,068	14.1%
Cardiff	2,476	1.5%	6,527	3.6%	13,903	7.1%	8,353	4.4%	7,045	3.9%
Merthyr Tydfil	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,497	6.6%	2,600	6.7%	2,670	7.1%
Monmouthshire	1,443	2.8%	2,048	4.0%	3,362	6.6%	6,507	12.5%	7,362	14.6%
Newport	2,458	3.2%	4,340	5.9%	6,234	8.1%	8,091	10.7%	8,714	11.7%
Powys (South)	1,370	4.3%	1,865	5.5%	4,639	11.7%	7,964	15.7%	6,847	15.7%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	1,267	1.1%	1,546	1.4%	3,089	2.6%	5,732	4.4%	6,690	5.0%
Torfaen	177	0.3%	2,112	3.7%	2,825	4.9%	2,665	4.4%	3,359	5.7%
Vale of Glamorgan	1,399	2.3%	2,302	3.6%	3,666	5.5%	6,280	9.0%	4,754	6.8%
SE Wales	11,623	1.5%	23,674	3.1%	52,514	6.6%	68,245	8.1%	67,149	8.2%

Notes

Data source: WAG NAWPI data

NAWPI data excludes abandoned vehicles / incinerator bottom ash / beach cleansing wastes / rubble. The use of this data source avoids any potential for the skewing of data and gives a more accurate impression of each authority's performance against the respective targets.

Table 8: Performance Against Municipal Waste Recycling & Composting Targets, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

Authority	1998/99		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02		2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%								
Blaenau Gwent	1,493	3.2%	1,476	3.1%	1,075	2.5%	1,602	3.4%	2,872	6.0%	7,192	14.2%	9,616	17.5%	10,432	19.8%
Caerphilly	3,165	3.2%	3,929	3.8%	3,607	3.5%	8,752	8.1%	10,488	10.1%	20,011	19.3%	31,860	27.0%	34,088	28.1%
Cardiff	6,389	4.2%	6,806	4.3%	5,254	3.2%	11,025	6.5%	17,228	9.4%	27,699	14.2%	20,903	11.0%	21,725	12.1%
Merthyr Tydfil	1,174	3.2%	798	2.8%	774	2.8%	1,458	4.2%	3,782	9.5%	5,144	13.6%	6,015	15.5%	8,495	22.6%
Monmouthshire	2,753	6.2%	3,837	8.0%	3,354	7.0%	5,051	9.8%	5,818	11.3%	8,043	15.9%	12,628	24.2%	14,119	28.0%
Newport	4,342	6.3%	3,959	6.6%	5,330	7.6%	9,124	12.0%	12,166	16.7%	15,058	19.6%	19,188	25.4%	20,250	27.1%
Powys (South)	2,106	7.7%	2,279	8.0%	2,645	8.6%	5,065	15.9%	6,670	19.6%	11,084	28.0%	17,194	33.8%	15,414	35.3%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	1,420	1.2%	3,929	3.6%	4,026	3.6%	6,118	5.3%	11,155	10.3%	13,038	10.8%	19,319	14.7%	25,745	19.1%
Torfaen	2,483	4.7%	2,658	4.7%	2,442	4.4%	2,053	3.7%	5,721	10.1%	8,910	15.6%	9,100	15.1%	9,854	16.8%
Vale of Glamorgan	5,587	9.1%	7,983	13.1%	4,746	8.1%	5,788	9.3%	7,859	12.4%	13,978	21.1%	15,955	22.9%	17,883	25.5%
SE Wales	30,912	4.4%	37,654	5.4%	33,253	4.7%	56,035	7.4%	83,759	11.0%	130,158	16.3%	161,777	19.2%	178,005	21.6%

Notes

Data source:

1998/99-2000/01 data from WAG Municipal Waste Management Surveys

2001/02 onwards WAG NAWPI data

NAWPI data excludes abandoned vehicles / incinerator bottom ash / beach cleansing wastes / rubble. The use of this data source avoids any potential for the skewing of data and gives a more accurate impression of each authority's performance against the respective targets.

Table 9: Biodegradable Municipal Waste Landfilled, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

Authority	tonnes					tonnes			
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06		LAS Allowance			
				LAS Allowance	Landfilled	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Blaenau Gwent	27,891	25,498	DNA	30,652	24,774	28,045	25,438	22,831	20,224
Caerphilly	57,480	49,560	DNA	67,363	47,142	61,829	56,295	50,760	45,226
Cardiff	102,181	98,435	DNA	106,766	98,369	97,985	89,204	80,424	71,642
Merthyr Tydfil	21,662	19,510	DNA	22,427	18,315	20,509	18,590	16,672	14,753
Monmouthshire	27,818	25,397	DNA	29,202	20,390	27,012	24,821	22,631	20,441
Newport	37,292	37,184	DNA	43,769	31,513	40,503	37,238	33,972	30,707
Powys (South)	16,679	16,455	DNA	17,913	15,910	16,777	15,640	14,504	13,367
Rhondda Cynon Taf	62,117	66,865	DNA	70,200	64,906	64,515	58,830	53,145	47,461
Torfaen	31,102	29,931	DNA	34,790	30,649	31,865	28,940	23,090	26,015
Vale of Glamorgan	33,518	33,500	DNA	36,162	32,135	33,418	30,675	27,931	25,188
SE Wales	417,740	402,335	DNA	459,244	384,103	422,458	385,671	345,960	315,024

Notes

Data source:

2002/03 and 2003/04 data estimated by applying the EA's 'BMW Ready Reckoner' to data from the WAG Municipal waste Management Survey.

2005/06 data from: Environment Agency Wales, 2006. *Landfill Allowance Scheme Wales Monitoring Report 2005/2005*. Cardiff: EA.

DNA = Data Not Available

Table 10: Municipal Waste Movements, 2001/02, by Source / Destination

Source / Destination	Import		Export		Net Import
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Internal to LA Area	448,636	54.6%	40,200	19.3%	408,436
SE Wales	336,206	40.9%	168,048	80.7%	168,158
SW Wales	30,342	3.7%	62	0.0%	30,280
N Wales	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
England	5,919	0.7%	14	0.0%	5,905
Unclassified		0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Outside UK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Total	821,103	100.0%	208,324	100.0%	612,779
Total from / to Out of Region	36,261	4.4%	76	0.0%	36,185

Notes

Data source: SLR, 2003. *Waste Import and Export Study for Wales*. Cardiff: WAG.

Table 11: Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings, 1998/99 and 2002/03, by Local Authority Area

tonnes

Local Authority Area	1998/99			2002/03		
	Industrial	Commercial	Industrial & Commercial	Industrial	Commercial	Industrial & Commercial
Blaenau Gwent	73,800	16,500	90,300	39,610	17,361	56,971
Caerphilly	124,200	46,700	170,900	82,848	46,232	129,080
Cardiff	219,200	181,900	401,100	116,198	131,410	247,608
Merthyr Tydfil	26,600	17,600	44,200	21,175	14,759	35,934
Monmouthshire	36,500	31,700	68,200	32,131	32,825	64,957
Newport	1,268,600	61,800	1,330,400	77,715	55,222	132,937
Powys (South)	45,120	27,725	72,845	35,213	24,691	59,905
Rhondda Cynon Taf	169,400	64,200	233,600	133,240	67,095	200,335
Torfaen	110,600	27,000	137,600	46,890	26,243	73,133
Vale of Glamorgan	321,300	52,700	374,000	275,193	40,139	315,331
SE Wales	2,395,320	527,825	2,923,145	860,213	455,977	1,316,191

Notes

Data source: EA

2002/03 data included metal refining industry data at the same waste arisings level as the 1998 survey due to the non co-operation of the industry.

The supplied data did not therefore take account of the major changes in this sector between 1998-9 and 2002-3, especially the decline of the heavy industry end of Llanwern steel works, Newport.

For this reason, 1,149,021 tonnes of arisings from 'Newport / Type 29_1 Combustion Wastes / Sector 09 - Manufacture of Basic Metals' has been removed from the data.

Table 12: Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings, 2002/03, by Sector, by Local Authority Area

Local Authority Area	Industrial Sector														Total Industrial
	01 Food, drink and tobacco	02 Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather, luggage, handbags and footwear	03 Wood and wood products	04 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products	05 Publishing, printing and recording	06 Production of coke, oil, gas, electricity, water	07 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, etc.	08 Other non-metallic mineral products	09 Manufacture of basic metals	10 Manufacture of fabricated metal products	11 Manufacture of machinery and equipment	12 Manufacture of office machinery, computers, etc.	13 Manufacture of motor vehicles and other transport equipment	14 Furniture and other manufacturing	
Blaenau Gwent	3,208	450	883	5,957	1,584	1	3,907	793	5,572	206	2,006	4,806	4,797	5,439	39,610
Caerphilly	12,925	1,564	5,084	9,915	5,309	292	9,974	3,032	6,472	9,351	1,635	6,369	3,977	6,951	82,848
Cardiff	16,563	499	4,416	790	8,341	792	6,366	11,071	29,767	9,834	11,366	7,156	1,236	8,004	116,198
Merthyr Tydfil	1,211	43	580	915	6,744	0	1,754	2	184	4,479	3,928	135	194	1,006	21,175
Monmouthshire	3,089	175	2,581	8,204	1,008	93	533	2,077	17	4,119	4,334	3,236	1,936	730	32,131
Newport	11,043	463	3,823	166	1,232	1	4,109	205	29,609	9,112	941	14,736	458	1,816	77,715
Powys (South)	11,711	715	7,381	368	1,329	45	1,754	190	4,088	1,693	187	3,696	1,337	718	35,213
Rhondda Cynon Taf	18,759	2,309	4,079	12,188	3,060	49	13,274	7,030	546	12,793	4,056	29,872	5,913	19,312	133,240
Torfaen	2,217	1,275	3,073	2,808	3,933	44	4,785	1,344	267	10,828	2,318	3,761	6,746	3,493	46,890
Vale of Glamorgan	1,136	93	3,643	78	3,643	701	240,124	23,291	1,171	1,182	128	1,492	594	1,541	275,193
SE Wales	81,863	7,586	35,544	41,390	33,239	241,442	69,747	26,913	76,539	63,598	30,899	75,258	27,187	49,010	860,213
%	9.5%	0.9%	4.1%	4.8%	3.9%	28.1%	8.1%	3.1%	8.9%	7.4%	3.6%	8.7%	3.2%	5.7%	100.0%

Local Authority Area	Commercial Sector							Total Commercial
	16 Retail - motor vehicles, parts and fuel; wholesale; other retail	17 Hotels, catering	18 Transport, storage, communications	19 Travel agents, other business, finance, real estate and computer related activities	20 Miscellaneous	21 Social work and public administration	22 Education	
Blaenau Gwent	3,652	2,567	951	5,031	1,855	1,037	2,266	17,361
Caerphilly	10,052	7,873	2,731	12,690	5,282	2,609	4,996	46,232
Cardiff	30,981	18,098	6,330	45,934	12,079	6,118	11,870	131,410
Merthyr Tydfil	3,568	1,910	423	2,280	3,028	1,145	2,405	14,759
Monmouthshire	7,557	6,579	3,677	8,181	3,107	808	2,916	32,825
Newport	14,122	8,572	3,825	13,844	9,425	1,731	3,702	55,222
Powys (South)	6,289	5,433	1,857	4,917	2,811	1,260	2,125	24,691
Rhondda Cynon Taf	21,908	8,328	4,538	13,608	7,413	2,903	8,398	67,095
Torfaen	6,761	4,017	1,354	4,764	3,717	1,963	3,667	26,243
Vale of Glamorgan	9,919	7,494	2,445	9,804	5,348	1,465	3,665	40,139
SE Wales	114,808	70,870	28,130	121,054	54,065	21,039	46,011	455,977
%	25.2%	15.5%	6.2%	26.5%	11.9%	4.6%	10.1%	100.0%

Notes

Data supplied by the EA included metal refining industry data at the same waste arisings level as the 1998 survey due to the non co-operation of the industry.
The supplied data did not therefore take account of the major changes in this sector between 1998-9 and 2002-3, especially the decline of the heavy industry end of Llanwrn steel works, Newport.
For this reason, 1,149,021 tonnes of arisings from 'Newport / Type 29_1 Combustion Wastes / Sector 09 - Manufacture of Basic Metals' has been removed from the data.

Table 13: Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings, 2002/03, by Type, by Local Authority Area

Local Authority Area	22 Chemical & Other Wastes				23 Metallic Wastes	24 Non-Metallic Wastes		25 Discarded Equipment	26 Animal & Vegetable Wastes		27 Mixed (Ordinary) Waste		28 Common Sludges	29 Mineral Wastes and Residues			Total
	22.1 Oils & Solvents	22.2 Paints, Varnishes, etc.	22.3 Industrial Sludges	22.4 Other Chemical Wastes		24.1 Paper & Card	24.2 Other Non- Metallic, Non- Mineral Wastes		26.1 Food	26.2 Other Animal & Veg	27.1 Sorting Residues	27.2 Other Mixed General Waste		29.1 Combustion Wastes	29.2 C&D	29.3 Other Mineral Wastes	
Local Authority Area	Industrial															Total	
Blaenau Gwent	393	728	227	705	1,779	4,395	4,102	26	1,301	0	3,789	18,825	34	2,947	356	3	39,610
Caerphilly	2,519	1,640	621	2,726	2,161	10,512	9,727	65	5,809	0	4,771	36,101	2,605	447	3,076	68	82,848
Cardiff	2,032	946	1,515	6,106	3,976	14,965	9,777	67	11,299	0	390	41,487	468	15,649	2,128	5,393	116,198
Merthyr Tydfil	223	256	155	547	144	5,913	2,968	87	894	0	481	9,487	0	5	13	1	21,175
Monmouthshire	1,411	408	526	379	491	5,250	2,826	96	2,469	0	2,342	13,169	353	231	2,127	52	32,131
Newport	5,393	344	488	3,078	2,325	3,452	5,366	718	5,991	0	120	46,404	826	509	189	2,510	77,715
Powys (South)	1,618	629	456	763	1,407	2,350	7,668	52	6,681	0	180	10,360	1,620	731	162	536	35,213
Rhondda Cynon Taf	24,303	1,348	2,513	1,673	3,245	11,861	14,369	53	9,579	0	6,230	53,889	1,796	109	1,956	318	133,240
Torfaen	1,714	940	601	1,338	1,304	6,089	5,961	69	1,235	0	322	25,838	167	32	1,240	44	46,890
Vale of Glamorgan	720	320	8,318	10,342	1,220	1,845	4,219	12	552	0	60	7,633	6	239,046	783	118	275,193
SE Wales	40,327	7,558	15,420	27,657	18,052	66,632	66,983	1,244	45,808	0	18,685	263,193	7,874	259,707	12,030	9,043	860,213
%	4.7%	0.9%	1.8%	3.2%	2.1%	7.7%	7.8%	0.1%	5.3%	0.0%	2.2%	30.6%	0.9%	30.2%	1.4%	1.1%	100.0%
Local Authority Area	Commercial															Total	
Blaenau Gwent	308	0	72	1,129	318	1,845	863	125	501	71	0	8,441	139	7	518	3,024	17,361
Caerphilly	809	3	169	2,432	1,572	6,229	2,599	373	1,961	352	0	24,861	330	30	1,709	2,805	46,232
Cardiff	1,956	20	265	6,275	3,437	17,233	8,313	1,022	4,709	407	0	70,865	961	110	4,941	10,895	131,410
Merthyr Tydfil	213	3	39	1,111	341	1,791	797	115	517	95	0	8,680	100	8	395	554	17,759
Monmouthshire	530	3	197	1,609	782	3,863	2,321	269	1,491	170	0	17,646	378	24	1,364	2,178	32,825
Newport	907	5	186	3,901	1,265	7,205	3,943	414	2,374	444	0	29,077	330	60	1,441	3,669	55,222
Powys (South)	447	1	104	1,362	575	2,963	1,693	229	1,104	143	0	13,471	234	17	834	1,514	24,691
Rhondda Cynon Taf	898	5	219	3,476	1,512	10,749	4,448	470	5,241	380	0	32,700	597	44	2,070	4,287	67,095
Torfaen	428	3	85	1,750	623	3,324	1,660	208	1,189	189	0	14,217	196	17	836	1,517	26,243
Vale of Glamorgan	611	3	126	2,742	884	5,101	2,571	306	1,509	262	0	21,796	323	30	1,479	2,398	40,139
SE Wales	7,108	46	1,462	25,786	11,311	60,302	29,206	3,530	20,597	2,512	0	241,754	3,587	348	15,587	32,840	455,977
%	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	5.7%	2.5%	13.2%	6.4%	0.8%	4.5%	0.6%	0.0%	53.0%	0.8%	0.1%	3.4%	7.2%	100.0%
SE Wales	47,434	7,604	16,882	53,443	29,363	126,934	96,189	4,775	66,406	2,512	18,685	504,947	11,461	260,055	27,618	41,884	1,316,191
%	3.6%	0.6%	1.3%	4.1%	2.2%	9.6%	7.3%	0.4%	5.0%	0.2%	1.4%	38.4%	0.9%	19.8%	2.1%	3.2%	100.0%

Notes

Data supplied by the EA included metal refining industry data at the same waste arisings level as the 1998 survey due to the non co-operation of the industry.
The supplied data did not therefore take account of the major changes in this sector between 1998-9 and 2002-3, especially the decline of the heavy industry end of Llanwrn steel works, Newport.
For this reason, 1,149,021 tonnes of arisings from 'Newport / Type 29_1 Combustion Wastes / Sector 09 - Manufacture of Basic Metals' has been removed from the data.

Table 14: Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings, 1998/99 and 2002/03, by Management Method

Management Method	1998/99						2002/03					
	Industrial		Commercial		Industrial & Commercial		Industrial		Commercial		Industrial & Commercial	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
Land Disposal	570,472	23.8%	374,368	70.9%	944,839	32.3%	190,548	22.2%	121,115	26.6%	311,664	23.7%
Land Recovery	2,200	0.1%	1,400	0.3%	3,600	0.1%	7,511	0.9%	1,797	0.4%	9,308	0.7%
Re-used	1,061,547	44.3%	10,933	2.1%	1,072,480	36.7%	261,896	30.4%	17,917	3.9%	279,813	21.3%
Recycled	625,880	26.1%	92,538	17.5%	718,418	24.6%	299,042	34.8%	100,871	22.1%	399,912	30.4%
Thermal	6,415	0.3%	454	0.1%	6,870	0.2%	15,780	1.8%	6,821	1.5%	22,601	1.7%
Transfer	1,863	0.1%	18,576	3.5%	20,439	0.7%	20,485	2.4%	22,034	4.8%	42,519	3.2%
Treatment	120,366	5.0%	23,526	4.5%	143,892	4.9%	18,707	2.2%	8,629	1.9%	27,336	2.1%
Unrecorded / Unsampled	6,577	0.3%	6,030	1.1%	12,607	0.4%	46,244	5.4%	176,793	38.8%	223,037	16.9%
Total	2,395,320	100.0%	527,825	100.0%	2,923,145	100.0%	860,213	100.0%	455,977	100.0%	1,316,191	100.0%

Notes

Data source: EA

2002/03 data included metal refining industry data at the same waste arisings level as the 1998 survey due to the non co-operation of the industry.

The supplied data did not therefore take account of the major changes in this sector between 1998-9 and 2002-3, especially the decline of the heavy industry end of Llanwern steel works, Newport

For this reason, 1,149,021 tonnes of arisings from 'Newport / Type 29_1 Combustion Wastes / Sector 09 - Manufacture of Basic Metals' has been removed from the data.

Table 15: Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings, 2002/03, by Management Method, by Local Authority Area

tonnes									
Local Authority Area	Land Disposal	Land Recovery	Re-used	Recycled	Thermal	Transfer	Treatment	Unrecorded / Unsampled	Total
Blaenau Gwent	17,422	257	4,006	18,729	827	2,485	922	12,323	56,971
Caerphilly	39,134	1,126	7,966	44,431	2,597	3,833	2,873	27,121	129,080
Cardiff	70,452	2,143	23,229	79,437	5,056	11,745	5,061	50,485	247,608
Merthyr Tydfil	10,189	186	1,321	14,733	636	957	636	7,276	35,934
Monmouthshire	17,700	553	4,011	17,647	1,079	2,145	893	20,927	64,957
Newport	21,556	1,223	47,373	28,252	2,868	8,625	3,109	19,932	132,937
Powys (South)	16,452	1,174	4,748	22,084	1,949	1,936	1,478	10,084	59,905
Rhondda Cynon Taf	53,391	1,770	9,328	77,956	3,624	5,514	4,110	44,641	200,335
Torfaen	23,891	332	3,373	26,174	1,222	2,329	1,582	14,230	73,133
Vale of Glamorgan	41,476	543	174,459	70,470	2,743	2,950	6,672	16,018	315,331
SE Wales	311,664	9,308	279,813	399,912	22,601	42,519	27,336	223,037	1,316,191
%	23.7	0.7	21.3	30.4	1.7	3.2	2.1	16.9	100

Notes

Data source: EA

Data supplied by the EA included metal refining industry data at the same waste arisings level as the 1998 survey due to the non co-operation of the industry.

The supplied data did not therefore take account of the major changes in this sector between 1998-9 and 2002-3, especially the decline of the heavy industry end of Llanwern steel works, Newport.

For this reason, 1,149,021 tonnes of arisings from 'Newport / Type 29_1 Combustion Wastes / Sector 09 - Manufacture of Basic Metals' has been removed from the data.

Table 16: Industrial Waste Arisings, 2002/03, by Management Method, by Local Authority Area

tonnes									
Local Authority Area	Land Disposal	Land Recovery	Re-used	Recycled	Thermal	Transfer	Treatment	Unrecorded / Unsampled	Total
Blaenau Gwent	12,508	207	3,388	15,462	549	865	550	6,080	39,610
Caerphilly	26,791	899	5,861	33,021	1,887	1,817	2,028	10,543	82,848
Cardiff	33,400	1,781	18,804	48,717	3,379	4,634	2,986	2,497	116,198
Merthyr Tydfil	6,387	143	742	11,741	411	470	297	984	21,175
Monmouthshire	8,598	378	2,675	10,287	584	630	324	8,653	32,131
Newport	6,403	935	44,832	15,440	1,814	6,049	1,761	481	77,715
Powys (South)	9,662	1,040	3,696	16,714	1,548	848	997	708	35,213
Rhondda Cynon Taf	38,753	1,547	6,930	64,935	2,764	2,707	3,007	12,597	133,240
Torfaen	17,489	201	2,223	20,874	770	1,257	1,002	3,072	46,890
Vale of Glamorgan	30,555	380	172,744	61,849	2,074	1,208	5,754	628	275,193
SE Wales	190,548	7,511	261,896	299,042	15,780	20,485	18,707	46,244	860,213
%	22.2	0.9	30.4	34.8	1.8	2.4	2.2	5.4	100

Notes

Data source: EA

Data supplied by the EA included metal refining industry data at the same waste arisings level as the 1998 survey due to the non co-operation of the industry.

The supplied data did not therefore take account of the major changes in this sector between 1998-9 and 2002-3, especially the decline of the heavy industry end of Llanwern steel works, Newport.

For this reason, 1,149,021 tonnes of arisings from 'Newport / Type 29_1 Combustion Wastes / Sector 09 - Manufacture of Basic Metals' has been removed from the data.

Table 17: Commercial Waste Arisings, 2002/03, by Management Method, by Local Authority Area

tonnes									
Local Authority Area	Land Disposal	Land Recovery	Re-used	Recycled	Thermal	Transfer	Treatment	Unrecorded / Unsampled	Total
Blaenau Gwent	4,914	50	618	3,266	278	1,621	372	6,243	17,361
Caerphilly	12,343	227	2,104	11,410	710	2,016	845	16,577	46,232
Cardiff	37,053	362	4,425	30,720	1,676	7,111	2,075	47,988	131,410
Merthyr Tydfil	3,802	44	579	2,992	225	487	339	6,292	14,759
Monmouthshire	9,102	175	1,336	7,360	495	1,515	568	12,274	32,825
Newport	15,153	288	2,540	12,812	1,054	2,576	1,348	19,451	55,222
Powys (South)	6,790	134	1,052	5,369	402	1,088	480	9,376	24,691
Rhondda Cynon Taf	14,638	223	2,398	13,021	860	2,807	1,103	32,045	67,095
Torfaen	6,401	131	1,150	5,300	452	1,072	580	11,157	26,243
Vale of Glamorgan	10,921	163	1,716	8,621	669	1,742	917	15,389	40,139
SE Wales	121,115	1,797	17,917	100,871	6,821	22,034	8,629	176,793	455,977
%	26.6	0.4	3.9	22.1	1.5	4.8	1.9	38.8	100

Notes

Table 18: Industrial & Commercial Waste Movements, 2001/02, by Source / Destination

Source / Destination	Import		Export		Net Import
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Internal to LA Area	377,324	22.2%	244,969	53.8%	132,355
SE Wales	1,109,300	65.3%	158,435	34.8%	950,865
SW Wales	58,864	34.7%	4,342	9.5%	54,522
N Wales	27	0.0%	2,141	0.5%	-2,114
England	137,448	8.1%	37,386	8.2%	100,062
Unclassified	14,929	0.9%	2,988	0.7%	11,941
Outside UK	8	0.0%	4,925	1.1%	-4,917
Total	1,697,899	100.0%	455,186	100.0%	1,242,713
Total from / to Out of Region	196,339	11.6%	43,869	9.6%	152,470

Notes

Data source: SLR, 2003. *Waste Import and Export Study for Wales*. Cardiff: WAG.

Table 19: Construction & Demolition Waste Arisings, 1999 to 2003, by Management Method

Management Method	1999		2001		2003	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
Recycled as Aggregate & Soil	348,102	22.7%	830,000	35.5%	1,225,293	44.6%
Reused for Landfill Restoration and Engineering	196,186	12.8%	750,000	32.1%	292,607	10.6%
Used at Registered Exempt Sites	605,334	39.5%	600,000	25.6%	969,261	35.3%
Disposed of at Landfill	381,188	24.9%	160,000	6.8%	256,031	9.3%
Total C&D	1,530,810	100.0%	2,340,000	100.0%	2,747,765	100.0%

Notes

1999 data was published in the RWA 2003. Data for SE Wales was not available and therefore was derived from the Wales total based on proportion of population. Data source: NWSW Table A13.1.

2001 data was published in the RWA 2003. Data source: EA.

Construction and demolition waste used to backfill quarries was in 2001 counted under 'Reused for Landfill Restoration and Engineering' and in 2003 counted under 'Disposed of at Landfill'.

2003 data source: Pg 4 of Smiths Gore, 2005. *Survey of the Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Quarry Waste and Dredging Waste as Aggregate in Wales in 2003*. Cardiff: WAG.

Data for SE Wales was not published and therefore is derived here from the Wales total based on proportion of population.

Smiths Gore state (2005, Pg 2): "*It should be noted that although the main estimate of the total arisings of C&D waste produced by the 2001 survey was 5.02 million tonnes, the 90% confidence interval around this central estimate is large (+/- 74%, 1.3 to 8.8 million tonnes). Therefore it is recommended that changes in tonnages or proportions between 2001 and 2003 are treated with caution. The confidence intervals for the 2003 survey are considerably smaller than those for 2001 (5.05 to 6.99 million tonnes). The principal reason for this is that the 2003 survey sampled all producers and therefore it is only necessary to calculate the confidence intervals for those who did not reply.*"

Table 20: Inert Waste Movements, 2001/02, by Source / Destination

Source / Destination	Import		Export		Net Import
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Internal to LA Area	329,795	54.6%	25,545	32.1%	304,250
SE Wales	222,925	36.9%	49,533	62.2%	173,392
SW Wales	14,102	2.3%	149	0.2%	13,953
N Wales	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
England	516	0.1%	4,403	5.5%	-3,887
Unclassified	37,049	6.1%		0.0%	37,049
Outside UK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Total	604,386	100.0%	79,629	100.0%	524,757
Total from / to Out of Region	14,618	2.4%	4,552	5.7%	10,066

Notes

Data source: SLR, 2003. *Waste Import and Export Study for Wales*. Cardiff: WAG.

Table 21: Agricultural Waste Arisings, 2003, by Type

Main Waste Type	Sub Waste Type	2003 Arisings
Agrochemical Packaging	Plastic Waste (Rigids) (t)	15
	Paper Waste (Packaging) (t)	10
Animal Carcasses	Total Fallen Stock (t)	8,526
Animal Feed Bags	Total Paper Feed Bags (t)	DNA
	Total Plastic Bags (t)	404
	Total Stretch Wrap for Feed Bags (t)	66
Animal Health (All)	Plastic (t)	45
	Paper (t)	15
	Glass (t)	45
	Metal/Rubber (t)	1
Animal tissue	Total (t/yr)	DNA
Bale Twine & Net	Total Plastic Twine & Net (t)	315
Asbestos Roof Sheeting	Total asbestos roof sheeting waste (t)	1,377
Batteries	Total battery waste in Region (t)	DNA
CFCs	Total waste CFC gas (t/yr)	0
	Total waste CFC-containing equipment (t/yr)	0
Fertiliser Bags	Total fertiliser bags (t)	DNA
	Total stretch wrap for fertiliser bags (t)	DNA
Horticultural Films	Waste Mulch Film and Crop Cover	DNA
	Waste Mulch Film and Crop Cover + Contamination	DNA
	Waste Greenhouse and Tunnel Film	DNA
Livestock Waste	Excreta voided to land (m3/y)	4,322,543
	Slurry (m3/y)	734,839
	Farm Yard Manure (t/y)	1,032,121
Machinery Waste	Machinery Wastage (t)	DNA
Milk Waste	Milk Waste (m3)	525
Miscellaneous Plastics	Total Misc Plastic Waste (t)	945
Oil	Total (m3)	914
	Total waste metal oil drums (t)	33
	Total waste plastic oil drums (t)	19
Other Horticultural Plastic	Plastic Waste (Horticulture) (t)	DNA
Pesticide Washings	Total Pesticide Waste (m3)	1,115
Plastic Tree Guards	Plastic Waste (Tree Guards) (t)	DNA
Seed Bags	Total Paper Seed Bags (t)	11
	Total Plastic Seed Bags (t)	5
	Total Stretch Wrap for Seed Bags (t)	1
Sheep Dip	OP's (Diazinon & Propetamphos)	4,391
	SP's (Cypermethrin, Flumethrin & Deltamethrin)	2,016
	Insecticide (Cryomazine)	0
Silage Effluent	Total Effluent (m3)	22,375
Silage Plastic (inc. cores)	Total Silage Plastic	1,600
	Cardboard Boxes	35
	Plastic Cores (Wrap)	157
	Cardboard Cores (Sheet)	67
Straw	Total Straw (Unbaled)	8,586
Syringes	Total	1
Tyres	Tyre Wastage (t)	DNA
Veg & Crop Residues	Total Vegetable and Cereal Residue (t)	4,387

Notes

Data source: EA, based on 2003 agricultural census data and Marcus Hodges waste production model

Table 22: Special Waste Arisings, 1999 to 2004, by Local Authority Area

Local Authority Area	tonnes						tonnes
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2010 Target
Blaenau Gwent	18,307	17,528	21,763	9,525	11,426	6,575	14,022
Caerphilly	8,702	41,447	7,261	10,335	12,049	138,782	33,157
Cardiff	157,432	50,182	37,655	26,811	21,463	29,000	40,146
Merthyr Tydfil	1,718	987	802	1,245	838	802	789
Monmouthshire	2,128	2,514	2,224	2,696	2,138	2,322	2,012
Newport	33,382	38,234	25,681	27,471	26,491	28,986	30,587
Powys (South)	1,167	1,154	1,042	3,188	1,720	1,942	923
Rhondda Cynon Taf	8,153	6,291	11,605	5,005	15,058	5,677	5,033
Torfaen	14,862	19,403	11,362	7,954	6,585	10,906	15,523
Vale of Glamorgan	6,787	12,536	10,556	12,442	11,469	8,934	10,028
SE Wales	252,639	190,276	129,950	106,674	109,237	233,927	152,221

Notes

Data source: EA

Table 23: Special Waste Arisings, 1999 to 2004, by Type

tonnes							
EW Code	Hazardous Waste Type	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
01	Mining and Minerals	0	5	0	0	1	16
02	Agricultural and Food Production	34	3,276	34	23	15	58
03	Wood and Paper Production	438	146	15	88	235	262
04	Leather and Textile Production	10	23	10	38	17	57
05	Petrol, Gas and Coal Refining/Treatment	1,886	170	96	352	63	46
06	Inorganic Chemical Processes	114,580	22,164	26,617	22,170	13,204	9,599
07	Organic Chemical Processes	9,631	26,036	8,124	12,042	9,908	9,275
08	MFSU Paints, Varnish, Adhesive and Inks	2,309	2,558	2,561	3,198	3,014	2,638
09	Photographic Industry	82	178	238	209	230	444
10	Thermal Process Waste (inorganic)	26,468	18,793	12,091	6,425	9,639	15,238
11	Metal Treatment and Coating Processes	7,237	6,745	9,452	4,766	5,961	4,255
12	Shaping/Treatment of Metals and Plastics	2,040	2,191	1,567	1,785	1,417	1,651
13	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	60,183	67,761	34,825	29,920	32,691	149,516
14	Solvents	1,663	1,780	2,382	2,628	563	620
15	Packaging, Cloths, Filter Materials	453	500	599	312	711	1,091
16	Not Otherwise Specified	8,663	5,046	4,897	5,427	5,144	8,520
17	C&D Waste and Asbestos	12,667	26,833	22,993	10,190	12,379	27,112
18	Healthcare	180	210	278	359	340	439
19	Waste/Water Treatment and Water Industry	1,200	1,943	704	1,819	1,068	869
20	Municipal and Similar Commercial Wastes	1,745	2,688	1,519	1,745	1,255	674
99	Unclassified	1,170	1,230	947	3,178	11,553	1,549
Total		252,639	190,276	129,950	106,674	109,410	233,927

Notes

Data source: EA

Table 24: Special Waste Arisings, 2004, by Type, by Local Authority Area

Local Authority Area	EWC Code / Hazardous Waste Type																				Total	
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		99
	Mining and Minerals	Agricultural and Food Production	Wood and Paper Production	Leather and Textile Production	Petrol, Gas and Coal Refining / Treatment	Inorganic Chemical Processes	Organic Chemical Processes	MFSU Paints, Varnish, Adhesive and Inks	Photographic Industry	Thermal Process Waste (inorganic)	Metal Treatment and Coating Processes	Shaping / Treatment of Metals and Plastics	Oil and Oil / Water Mixtures	Solvents	Packaging, Cloths, Filter Materials	Not Otherwise Specified	C&D Waste and Asbestos	Healthcare	Waste / Water Treatment and Water Industry	Municipal and Similar Commercial Wastes	Unclassified	
Blaenau Gwent	14	15	0	17	0	826	322	109	20	0	953	80	896	12	4	2,871	356	9	55	15	0	6,575
Caerphilly	0	9	54	0	1	794	1,021	699	70	0	893	204	123,709	130	75	469	9,870	16	11	160	595	138,782
Cardiff	0	0	23	0	2	4,020	674	678	133	10,527	94	83	3,711	135	489	1,254	6,031	296	53	241	558	29,000
Merthyr Tydfil	0	0	6	0	0	7	41	46	73	0	109	25	83	12	4	4	284	3	2	9	93	802
Monmouthshire	0	0	78	0	5	1	17	207	10	0	2	7	625	1	124	104	1,028	23	67	18	5	2,322
Newport	0	22	70	39	38	1,212	1,983	103	48	4,346	1,297	361	14,758	129	159	2,004	1,691	10	549	64	104	28,986
Powys (South)	2	0	11	0	0	140	33	15	2	0	19	98	1,127	7	5	188	248	21	2	11	14	1,942
Rhondda Cynon Taf	0	0	19	0	0	231	1,323	130	24	0	548	230	1,706	165	70	548	618	4	0	34	27	5,677
Torfaen	0	0	0	0	0	157	343	462	52	313	328	405	1,766	28	16	684	6,298	8	36	4	6	10,906
Vale of Glamorgan	0	12	0	0	1	2,213	3,518	189	12	52	13	158	1,135	2	144	393	687	50	93	118	147	8,934
SE Wales	16	58	262	57	46	9,599	9,275	2,638	444	15,238	4,255	1,651	149,516	620	1,091	8,520	27,112	439	869	674	1,549	233,927

Notes
Data source: EA

Table 25: Special Waste Arisings, 2004, by Management Method, by Local Authority Area

tonnes

Local Authority Area	Incineration with energy recovery	Incineration without energy recovery	Landfill	Other Fate	Recycling / reuse	Waste Transfer	Treatment	SE Wales
Blaenau Gwent	3	32	572	0	2,618	320	3,031	6,575
Caerphilly	52	33	133,608	0	945	689	3,455	138,782
Cardiff	10	238	17,477	0	1,204	1,173	8,899	29,000
Merthyr Tydfil	0	0	262	0	2	248	290	802
Monmouthshire	3	1	1,136	0	31	447	704	2,322
Newport	9	60	4,176	0	7,687	1,078	15,977	28,986
Powys (South)	1	45	240	0	182	161	1,313	1,942
Rhondda Cynon Taf	3	5	674	0	708	660	3,628	5,677
Torfaen	3	7	6,492	0	672	471	3,261	10,906
Vale of Glamorgan	32	894	1,008	0	1,303	1,404	4,294	8,934
SE Wales	116	1,315	165,644	0	15,350	6,651	44,850	233,927

Notes

Data source: EA

Table 26: Special Waste Arisings, 1999 to 2004, by Management Method

Management Method	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Tonnes	%										
Incineration with Energy Recovery	15	0.0%	12	0.0%	24	0.0%	65	0.1%	160	0.1%	116	0.0%
Incineration without Energy Recovery	1,071	0.4%	2,348	1.2%	2,141	1.6%	1,583	1.5%	1,856	1.7%	1,315	0.6%
Landfill	162,474	64.3%	88,509	46.5%	59,517	45.8%	33,887	31.8%	38,265	35.0%	165,644	70.8%
Other Fate	119	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Recycling / Re-use	22,597	8.9%	25,750	13.5%	19,204	14.8%	18,559	17.4%	18,247	16.7%	15,350	6.6%
Waste Transfer	5,378	2.1%	6,608	3.5%	5,833	4.5%	7,193	6.7%	6,629	6.1%	6,651	2.8%
Treatment	60,986	24.1%	67,050	35.2%	43,232	33.3%	45,387	42.5%	44,081	40.4%	44,850	19.2%
Total	252,639	100%	190,276	100%	129,950	100%	106,674	100%	109,237	100%	233,927	100%

Notes

Data source: EA

Table 27: Special Waste Movements, 2001/02, by Source / Destination

Source / Destination	Import		Export		Net Import
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Internal to LA Area	54,445	33.9%	1,808	6.3%	52,637
SE Wales	39,470	24.6%	8,695	30.2%	30,775
SW Wales	11,429	7.1%	139	0.5%	11,290
N Wales	521	0.3%		0.0%	521
England	39,061	24.3%	10,367	36.1%	28,694
Unclassified	1,228	0.8%	220	0.8%	1,008
Outside UK	14,305	8.9%	7,517	26.2%	6,788
Total	160,459	100.0%	28,745	100.0%	131,714
Total from / to Out of Region	51,011	31.8%	10,505	36.5%	40,506

Notes

Data source: SLR, 2003. *Waste Import and Export Study for Wales*. Cardiff: WAG.

Table 28: All Controlled Waste Arisings, 1998 to 2005, by Stream

tonnes								
Waste Stream	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Municipal	704,222	699,424	710,674	752,782	762,215	797,975	842,617	823,391
Industrial	2,395,320	1,854,275	1,435,439	1,111,208	860,213			
Commercial	527,825	508,866	490,588	472,966	455,977			
Construction & Demolition	DNA	1,530,810	1,892,642	2,340,000	2,535,699	2,747,765		
Agricultural	19,108							
Hazardous	DNA	252,639	190,276	129,950	106,674	109,237	233,927	
All Controlled Waste	DNA	4,846,013	4,719,620	4,806,906	4,720,778			

Notes

Data for 1998/99 is included here as for 1998, data for 1999/00 is included here as for 1999, etc.

DNA = Data Not Available

Numbers in black are known arisings

Numbers in grey are estimated arisings. These estimates fill the gaps between two survey years. The calculations assume linear change between the arisings in the two survey years.

1998 data for Agricultural Waste from Table 23 of 'SEWRWG, 2003. *South East Wales Regional Waste Assessment*. Cardiff: WAG.'

Table 29: All Controlled Waste Movements, 2001/02, by Source / Destination

	tonnes		
	Imports	Exports	Net Imports
SE Wales	298,229	59,002	239,227

Notes

Data source: SLR, 2003. *Waste Import and Export Study for Wales*. Cardiff: WAG.

Table 30: Net Waste Import, 2001/02, by Facility Type

tonnes	
Waste Facility Type	Net Waste Import
A01 Co-Disposal Landfill Site	103,153
A02 Other Landfill Site taking Special Waste	34,596
A03 Borehole	0
A04 Household Commercial & Industrial Waste Landfill	19,981
A05 Landfill taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	24
A06 Landfill taking other wastes	26,423
A07 Industrial Waste Landfill (Factory curtilage)	-4,180
A08 Lagoon	0
A09 Special Waste Transfer Station	-15,193
A10 In-House Storage Facility	0
A11 Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	-41,183
A12 Clinical Waste Transfer Station	51
A13 Household Waste Amenity Site	2,192
A14 Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	263
A15 Material Recycling Treatment Facility	688
A16 Physical Treatment Facility	3,909
A17 Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	2,225
A18 Incinerator	0
A19 Metal Recycling Site (vehicle dismantler)	56
A20 Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRSs)	86,502
A21 Chemical Treatment Facility	18,820
A22 Composting Facility	0
A23 Biological Treatment Facility	0
A24 Mobile Plant	0
Total	238,327

Notes

Data source: SLR, 2003. *Waste Import and Export Study for Wales*. Cardiff: WAG.

Table 31: Estimated Domestic WEEE Arisings, 2003, by Type

Type of Domestic WEEE	Estimated SE Wales Arisings		Estimated SE Wales Units Discarded	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
Large household appliances	15,241	68.6%	331,336	15.1%
Small household appliances	1,893	8.5%	710,005	32.3%
IT / telecoms equipment	1,609	7.2%	497,003	22.6%
Consumer equipment	2,840	12.8%	284,002	12.9%
Tools	544	2.4%	118,334	5.4%
Toys, leisure & sports equipment	47	0.2%	47,334	2.2%
Lighting	47	0.2%	213,001	9.7%
Monitoring & control equipment	24	0.1%	24,000	1.1%
Total Domestic WEEE	22,223	100.0%	2,201,015	100.0%

Notes

Data source: ICER, 2005, *Status Report on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the UK, 2005 Interim Report*
Estimates derived from UK estimates on basis of proportion of population.

Table 32: Estimated ELV Arisings, 2003

tonnes

Estimated Wales Arisings	Estimated SE Wales Arisings
81,246	38,939

Notes

Data source: TRL, 2003. *Data required to monitor compliance with the end of life vehicles directive*. Project Report PR SE/483/02. London: TRL Consulting.

SE Wales arisings estimates derived from Wales estimates on basis of proportion of population.

Table 33: The Material Breakdown of an Average Passenger Car, 2000

Material Breakdown	Average Weight	
	kg	%
Ferrous Metal	780	68.3%
Light Non-Ferrous Metal	72	6.3%
Heavy Non-Ferrous Metal	17	1.5%
Electrical/Electronics	8	0.7%
Fluids	24	2.1%
Plastics	104	9.1%
Carpet	4	0.4%
Process Polymers	12	1.1%
Tyres	40	3.5%
Rubber	18	1.6%
Glass	33	2.9%
Battery	13	1.1%
Other	17	1.5%
Total	1,142	100.0%

Notes

Data source: www.dti.gov.uk/sustainability/downloads/elv.pdf

Table 34: Number of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2004/05 & 2005/06, by Category

Facility Category	2004/05	2005/06
Chemical Treatment Facility	2	2
Civic Amenity	26	28
MBT	0	0
ELV / Scrap yard / Metal reprocessing	56	56
In vessel Composting	0	1
Mobile Plants	23	24
MRF	9	12
Physical Treatment	6	6
Physico-Chemical Treatment	3	4
Sewage Treatment / Landfarm	0	0
Thermal Treatment	2	3
Transfer	60	63
Windrow Composting	2	3
Total	189	202

Table 35: Capacity of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2004/05 & 2005/06, by Category

Facility Category	2004/05	2005/06
Chemical Treatment Facility	99,998	99,998
Civic Amenity	409,279	437,700
MBT	0	0
ELV / Scrap yard / Metal reprocessing	1,408,923	1,373,209
In vessel Composting	0	24,999
Mobile Plants	2,617,993	2,517,993
MRF	213,595	224,693
Physical Treatment	733,500	733,500
Physico-Chemical Treatment	269,000	293,500
Sewage Treatment / Landfarm	0	0
Thermal Treatment	1,601	1,841
Transfer	2,369,692	2,549,833
Windrow Composting	118,498	153,497
Total	8,242,079	8,410,763

Notes

Data source: EA

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

30270 **A11 - Transfer**, A22 - Windrow Composting.

30276 **A11 - Transfer**, A22 - Windrow Composting.

30309 **A11 - Transfer**, A19a - ELV facility.

30338 **A22 - Windrow Composting**, A11 - Civic Amenity, A15 - MRF.

30104 **A15 - MRF**, A22 - Windrow Composting, A13 Civic Amenity

Maximum licensed annual capacity from the licence, working plan or licence application

Number of licences that are active during the financial year (1st April-31st March).

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

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

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

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

Notes

Data source: EA

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

30270 **A11 - Transfer**, A22 - Windrow Composting.

30276 **A11 - Transfer**, A22 - Windrow Composting.

30309 **A11 - Transfer**, A19a - ELV facility.

30338 **A22 - Windrow Composting**, A11 - Civic Amenity, A15 - MRF.

30104 **A15 - MRF**, A22 - Windrow Composting, A13 Civic Amenity

Maximum licensed annual capacity from the licence, working plan or licence application

Number of licences that are active during the financial year (1st April-31st March).

Table 39: Void and PPC Status of Individual Landfills

Local Authority Area	PPC permit or WM Licence	Site Name	Landfill Type	PPC Status	Notes
Blaenau Gwent	MP3835SV	Waunllwyd Landfill (Silent Valley)	Non Hazardous	Permitted Void	
Caerphilly	BT2009IE	Rhas Las Landfill	Inert	Permitted Void	Site non-operational
Cardiff	JP3239ST	Lamby Way Landfill Eastern Extension	Non Hazardous	Permitted Void	
Merthyr Tydfil	RP3733PC	Trecatti Landfill	Non Hazardous	Permitted Void	
Newport	EAWML 30058	Docks Way Landfill (Phase 1)	Non Hazardous	Closure Notice Issued	Site ceased taking waste at the end of March 2007
Newport	EAWML 30009	South side of Queensway Llanwern Landfill	Non Hazardous	In Determination	
Newport	DP3733BK	Docks Way Landfill (Phase 2)	Non Hazardous	Permitted Void	
Newport	EAWML 30003	Llanwern Works East	Non Hazardous	Refused	
Powys (South)	BT1908IX (Var. XP3230MQ)	Palleg Landfill Site	Non Hazardous	Permitted Void	Site seeking to accept waste for disposal into 2008. Under assessment.
Rhondda Cynon Taf	EAWML 30182	Ystrad Barwig Farm Landfill	Inert	Closure Notice Issued	
Rhondda Cynon Taf	DP3732SQ	Bryn Pica Landfill Site	Non Hazardous	Permitted void	
Rhondda Cynon Taf	BT1088ID	Hendy Quarry Landfill	Inert	Permitted Void	
Vale of Glamorgan	EAWML 30067	Aberthaw Power Station	Factory curtilage site. Non-Hazardous.	In Determination	
Vale of Glamorgan	MP3036SS	Whitehall Quarry Landfill	Inert	Permitted Void	

Notes

Data source: EA
Landfill PPC status in April 2007
Landfill void space on 31st March 2006

Table 40: Total Landfill Capacity, 2006

	m ³	
	Worst Case Scenario	Best Case Scenario
Hazardous Landfill	0	0
Non-Hazardous Landfill	16,398,281	16,422,281
Inert Landfill	2,133,846	2,133,846
In-House Industrial Landfill	0	500,000
Total Landfill	18,532,127	19,056,127

Notes

Data source: EA

Landfill void space summary as on 31st March 2006

Best case scenario: if all permits under determination are issued and all applications for future tranches are granted; does not take into account the outcome of any refused permits being issued following appeal.

Worst case scenario: if no further permits are issued.

Table 41: Comparison of Existing Capacity at Non-Landfill Facilities and RWP Capacity Requirements

RWP Capacity Requirements for 2013

	MRF	Open Windrow Composting	In-vessel Composting	Inert Recycling Facility	MBT	Thermal Treatment	Treatment	Civic Amenity	Transfer Station	Total
SE Wales	1,907,334	101,711	406,846	1,979,863	565,469	3,348	110,294	105,000	474,000	5,653,865

tonnes

Notes

RWP Capacity Requirement from Appendix 4 of 'SEWRWG, 2004. *South East Wales Regional Waste Plan*. Cardiff: WAG'

Capacity of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2005/06, by Category

	MRF	Windrow Composting	In-vessel Composting	Mobile Plants	MBT	Thermal Treatment	Physical Treatment + Physico-Chemical Treatment + Chemical Treatment Facility	Civic Amenity	Transfer	Sub Total	ELV / Scrap yard / Metal reprocessing	Sewage Treatment / Landfarm	Total
SE Wales	224,693	153,497	24,999	2,517,993	0	1,841	1,126,998	437,700	2,549,833	7,037,554	1,373,209	0	8,410,763

tonnes

Notes

Data source: EA

Appendix B: Maps of Facilities

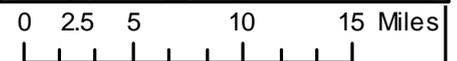
Licensed civic amenity sites in South East Wales at 31/03/06



Legend

- Civic Amenity Sites
- Authority Boundary selection

The numbers correspond to the waste management licence in force at each facility



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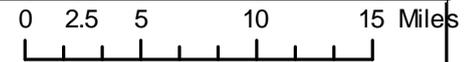
Licensed waste transfer stations in South East Wales at 31/03/06



Legend

- Waste Transfer Stations
- Authority Boundary

The numbers correspond to the permit or licence in force at each facility



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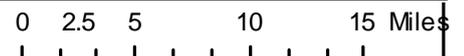
Landfill sites receiving or intending to receive waste at 05/04/07



Legend

- PPC Permit Status**
- Refused
 - Permitted Void
 - In Determination
 - Closure notice issued

The numbers correspond to the licence or permit in force at each facility



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Appendix C: Waste Policies in Development Plans

- C1 This appendix contains the following information provided by each LPA:
- A statement detailing the authority's progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies.
 - A statement detailing the authority's progress on fulfilling the requirements of the Policy Clarification Note (PCN) issued by the WAG on 28 May 2004¹.
 - The authority's adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text that refer to positively planning for, or controlling the development of, the network of waste facilities required by the Waste Framework Directive.

Blaenau Gwent CBC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

- C2 Blaenau Gwent CBC adopted its Unitary Development Plan in July 2006. This Plan includes a general policy on waste management facilities that allows facilities to be located on sites listed for B2 use in Policy E2.
- C3 Provisional allocation of waste facilities within the borough were identified as:
- MRF (Metal Recovery) – Land required 1.7ha. The most appropriate site E2(11) Blaenant, next to existing scrap yard. This is unlikely to be developed for this purpose as the site has been identified for the relocation of a bus depot from the town centre.
 - Open Windrow Composting – Land required 0.2-0.75ha. Possibly land at Hafod y Dafol Farm, Aberbeeg. The owner of the land has been in discussion with the planning department to discuss this proposal
 - In-Vessel Composting – Land Required 2-3ha. Silent Valley. The Waste officers consider it more appropriate to use spare capacity available in neighbouring Monmouth or Caerphilly County Borough Council's area.
 - Inert Recycling – Land Required 0.9-1.2ha. Three possibilities: 1) Northern area of Trefil Quarry removed from Special Landscape Area at recommendation of Inspector; 2) Former Marine Colliery site, has the potential for rail access but would require considerable screening; 3) Hafod y Dafol Farm, possible problems could include regulation and control and the fact that land is allocated within a Special Landscape Area. The Former Marine Colliery site is no longer seen as a potential site for this facility. No progress has been made with the other sites.
 - MBT – Land required 1ha. Rassau Industrial Estate. Silent Valley. No progress but sites still available,
 - Transfer Station – Land Required 1ha. Waun y Pound.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

- C4 Blaenau Gwent CBC has an Adopted Plan in place that includes the WAG suggested policy for waste management sites.
- C5 In terms of Hazardous Waste, Blaenau Gwent CBC is making preparations for facilities at New Vale Site.

¹ WAG, 2004. *Policy Clarification Note Unitary Development Plans - Waste Policies & Hazardous Waste Planning Applications*. Cardiff: WAG.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

C6 The table refers the adopted UDP (July 2006).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
	10.7	Table identifies land required in UDP to accommodate additional capacity of waste facilities as assessed in the RWP
	10.8	In relation to landfill areas likely to be favoured are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • derelict, contaminated or similarly despoiled land of no significant ecological value; • current or former unrestored mineral sites of no significant ecological value; and • brownfield land of no significant ecological value.
	10.10	In relation to all other waste facilities referenced in the RWP potentially suitable areas have been identified. However, until a detailed assessment of the suitability and practicability of these sites is carried out there is a requirement that sufficient land is available to accommodate the various waste capacities required within the County Borough. This detailed assessment will be undertaken as a matter of priority with the results incorporated in a SPG, to be produced by December 2007
WM1		Proposals for waste management facilities, including disposal and treatment plant, will be permitted within sites listed for B2 employment use in policy E2.
	10.11	It is considered that the most suitable locations for new waste facilities are on general industrial areas until further agreement is reached about the location of regional or national scale waste management facilities. There is enough capacity within Blaenau Gwent on existing or future industrial sites to accommodate the waste management facilities required to accord with the Regional Waste Plan
	10.12	Sites on general industrial sites would be suitable for many of the future waste facilities including waste processing and treatment facilities, transfer stations and possibly mechanical biological treatment, in vessel composting and anaerobic digestion
	10.13	Industrial sites are not likely to be suitable for landfill or windrow composting, the latter are more suitable on farms as part of farm diversification. The provision of such developments are covered by the provisions of Policy EN3 – ‘Development in the Countryside’ that makes provision for such proposals in rural locations.
	10.14	Provisional allocation of waste facilities within the borough MRF (Metal Recovery) - Land required 1.7ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most appropriate site E2(11) Blaenant, next to existing scrap yard Open Windrow Composting - Land required 0.2-0.75ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibly land at Hafod y Dafol Farm, Aberbeeg In-Vessel Composting – Land required 2-3ha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silent Valley

		<p>Inert Recycling – Land required 0.9-1.2ha</p> <p>3 possibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern area of Trefil Quarry removed from Special Landscape Area at recommendation of Inspector • Former Marine Colliery site, has the potential for rail access but would require considerable screening • Hafod y Dafol Farm, possible problems could include regulation and control and the fact that land is allocated within a Special Landscape Area. <p>MBT – Land required 1ha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rassau Industrial Estate • Silent Valley <p>Transfer Station – Land required 1ha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waun y Pound <p>While there is sufficient land at all these locations to accommodate the various facilities detailed assessments of all these sites will be produced to identify the exact locations of sites.</p>
	10.24	<p>The location of waste disposal, treatment, storage and transfer facilities, the appropriateness of the use of individual sites for waste disposal purposes and the appropriateness of locating other land uses adjacent to such potentially polluting development and the afteruse of completed landfill sites are planning matters. Locations such as the important woodlands listed in EN23, SSSIs, LNRs and SINCs will be protected when considering extensions to Silent Valley.</p>
	10.25	<p>Material planning considerations are how well the public interest is served by the use and development of land for waste management, the impact on the local road network of any change in traffic flows or the appropriateness of alternative transportation, restoration to enable beneficial use of the site, prevention of nuisance such as noise and the impact upon amenity including potential visibility and unsightliness.</p>
	10.26	<p>Stability, contamination and the need to maintain aftercare arrangements often for a considerable period of time, to prevent pollution may severely constrain the afteruse of former landfill sites dependent on materials deposited. Planning permission for landfill should require restoration to forestry, amenity or agricultural after uses. Other after uses should require separate permissions after landfill operations are complete and ground conditions and the potential constraints of the land on the proposed alternative use can be fully assessed.</p>
WM2		<p>Waste treatment and disposal</p> <p>A. Development proposals for waste disposal, storage, transfer, treatment and recycling will only be permitted where they have no adverse impact on:</p> <p>B. The local environment in terms of noise, dust, smell and other airborne pollution, traffic generation, visual amenity, adjoining topography; and</p>

		<p>C. Conservation interests of acknowledged importance; and</p> <p>D. Water resources, aquatic environment above and below ground.</p> <p>and that:</p> <p>A. Proposals for the disposal of waste should demonstrate that all more environmentally desirable waste management options have been explored and exhausted;</p> <p>B. A sustainable mode of transport is where possible proposed to serve the site; and</p> <p>C. Proposals include sustainable provision for vehicle routing and access arrangements; and</p> <p>D. Adjoining land is protected from landfill gas and leachate migration; and</p> <p>E. The proposed development includes the provision of a beneficial afteruse of the site following the cessation of waste deposition, including a period of aftercare management.</p> <p>F. A landscaping scheme is submitted as an integral part of the proposal.</p>
	10.34	<p>Planning authorities in determining applications, are obliged by EC Directives on waste, primarily to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without harming the environment, endangering human health or causing a nuisance through noise, or adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest and to consider the proximity principle and regional self-sufficiency. Where facilities for waste management are proposed they should, where appropriate, be served by sustainable modes of transport such as rail.</p>
WM3		<p>Waste transfer, recycling and handling</p> <p>Proposals for the use of land for the receipt, storage, treatment including "waste to energy" and recovery of useful materials and transfer of waste including the use of land as a scrapyards will be permitted where all the following criteria are met:</p> <p>A. That the visual impact of the proposals, does not cause detriment to residential properties and the quality of the landscape or townscape setting;</p> <p>B. That provision can be made for the suppression of noise, dust, odour, smoke and flue gas emissions from the site so that the amenity of occupiers of adjacent properties, in particular residential properties is protected;</p> <p>C. That contamination of land and pollution of ground water and surface water, on and off the site can be prevented;</p> <p>D. That access, vehicle manoeuvring and customer and employee car parking arrangements can be accommodated without prejudice to highway safety and maintenance;</p> <p>E. The proposal will not conflict with acknowledged</p>

		nature conservation geological and geomorphological interests.
	10.39	Sites for waste facilities will not be permitted in sensitive locations, i.e. sites or areas designated for protection for nature conservation reasons; SLAs and Green Wedges; areas of archaeological or historic interest; in close proximity to housing, recreational and tourist attractions or where there would be an undue impact on the environment. Areas that are not precluded from the development of waste facilities will be considered in relation to the above criteria.
	10.42	The importance of re-use of waste is regarded as being second in importance only to waste reduction in the waste hierarchy. Waste recovery is to be preferred to landfill. Developments for re-use or recovery of materials from waste will therefore be encouraged. However, such proposals should not outweigh the need to protect the environment and local communities from any harm associated with the development.
WM4		Control over the disposal of special waste Development for the disposal, storage or distribution of special waste will be permitted only where the environmental effects are considered to be acceptable in relation to neighbouring land uses, in particular residential amenity and sites designated for environmental protection.

Brecon Beacons NPA

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

- C7 Not applicable – RWP does not specify capacity requirements for the National Park.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

- C8 Development for locally created waste is permissible on B2 industrial sites subject to the usual criteria.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

- C9 The National Park Authority approved the UDP for development control purposes in March 2007. The waste policies in the UDP have been accepted by the WAG. The Part 1 policy requires all major development proposals to demonstrate that provision has been made for waste reduction, facilitating reuse and recycling, and for safe disposal. Part 2 policies only permit regional scale development subject to very rigorous criteria, such as that the need cannot be met outside the National Park. Development for locally created waste is permissible on B2 industrial sites subject to the usual criteria.

Caerphilly CBC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

- C10 The Council Approved UDP was published in 2003. The RWP requirements are being implemented through the LDP preparation process.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

- C11 The authority will seek to meet the requirements of the Policy Clarification Note by pursuing the following tasks with regard to preparation of the Caerphilly LDP: 1) As an integral part of the Pre-Deposit public consultation stage the council will the latest estimated requirements for sites in Caerphilly CBC identified by the RWP; 2) Consider the inclusion of a policy similar to the model policy in the WAG's note for the Deposit Plan.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

- C12 The table refers to the 'Council Approved UDP' (April 2003).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
	11.4	The waste hierarchy should be used as a guide and proposals which help meet the Authority's sustainability objectives in terms of reduction, re-use and recovery will be considered favourably if compatible with other development control criteria
	11.7	The criterion-based approach adopted in the UDP is designed to provide the flexibility necessary for the time being to control development in the emerging scenario
	11.8	Subject to criteria-based policies, certain types of location may be considered to be generally acceptable for some kinds of waste management facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral sites may be suitable for inert recycling centres • Some industrial estates may be acceptable for recycling industries • Existing landfill and/or CA sites may be suitable for transfer stations or recycling facilities
	11.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A contractual agreement is in place until 2009 to dispose of municipal waste at Silent Valley in Blaenau Gwent County Borough. • While there is no contractual agreement, waste generated in the northern part of the Rhymney Valley is disposed of at the Trecatti landfill site in Merthyr Tydfil County Borough with an estimated capacity of 32 years at present tipping rates • Disposal at Trehir will cease during the plan period and therefore an alternative disposal option must be found • A number of new landfill site options have been examined in detail and all were found to have environmental problems which made them either unacceptable or uneconomic for landfill • Therefore, no specific site allocations for landfill are made in the UDP

W1		A criteria-based policy regarding the impact of waste management facilities on sensitive / protected sites
W2		A criteria-based policy regarding proposals for waste disposal facilities and their environmental impact / by-products
	11.21	The use of rail distribution as an alternative to using the road network is encouraged
W3		Policy regarding waste management facilities handling special wastes
W4		A criteria-based policy regarding proposals for waste re-use and recovery facilities
	11.24	Development for re-use and recovery are to be encouraged.
	11.26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling facilities should be taken into account when considering planning applications for large new shopping developments • Recycling facilities will be required on larger residential developments.
	11.27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications for major residential or commercial developments are encouraged to provide a local green waste composting facility or a site upon which one could be constructed • Developers are encouraged to provide domestic waste composting facilities in the gardens of new dwellings where this is practicable
	11.28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling of inert Construction and Demolition waste is encouraged when re-use on-site is not feasible
	11.29	The deposition of waste on agricultural land for land improvement purposes should be kept to the minimum necessary to achieve the desired improvement and should be necessary for the purpose of agricultural improvement.

Cardiff CC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

- C13 Cardiff CC has commenced work on preparing a new LDP for Cardiff. When preparing this plan the Council will need to have regard to the RWP. In terms of progress a Delivery Agreement for the plan was agreed with the Assembly in April 2006 and consultation was undertaken on draft SA/SEA Scoping report in November 2006. This is currently being amended in light of comments received and it is planned to consult on a Preferred Strategy for the LDP later in the year. Following this deposit of the Plan is scheduled for early 2008 with adoption of the plan scheduled for the end of 2009.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

- C14 Both the adopted City of Cardiff Local Plan and deposited Cardiff Unitary Development Plan refer to suitability of B2 land for new waste management facilities. However in order to provide further clarification and facilitate the provision of new waste management facilities the Council approved Supplementary Planning Guidance on 'Locating Waste Management Facilities' in September 2006. This sets out in more detail the type of sites which will be acceptable for

waste management facilities (including the important role B2 sites can play) and the criteria against which such proposals will be assessed.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

C15 The table refers to the adopted City of Cardiff Local Plan (Jan 1996).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
51		Policy allocating land for waste disposal purposes at Rumney Moors
	10.3.4	In addition to providing future landfilling requirements the land allocated at Rumney Moors may prove appropriate for the location of other waste management uses as part of an integrated waste management system
52		A criteria-based policy for judging planning applications for landfill/landraise facilities
	10.3.8 – 10.3.11	Considerations to be taken into account when assessing applications for landfill or landraising development.
53		A criteria based policy for judging planning applications for neighbourhood recycling facilities
	10.4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood facilities need to be conveniently located either within or easily accessible from residential areas • CA sites or facilities intended to serve more than the immediate neighbourhood may be inappropriate within residential areas
54		A criteria based policy for judging planning applications for chlorofluoro-carbons (CFC's) recycling facilities
	10.4.4	Provision of appropriate facilities for degassing of refrigerators and other appliances and, if practicable, the recovery of gases from insulating foams would be supported.
	10.4.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preferred location for a CFC recovery facility would be at Rumney Moors in association with a new MRF • Otherwise such facilities will generally be encouraged towards existing areas or allocations for general industry (Class B2) use, unless it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that it could be acceptably located elsewhere
55		A criteria based policy for judging planning applications for other types of waste management facilities
	10.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is considered inappropriate and impractical to make a specific allocation of land for such facilities given the possible considerable variation in scale, type and environmental impact. • Proposals will generally be encouraged towards existing areas or allocations for general industry (Class B2) use, unless it can be satisfactory demonstrated that they could be acceptably located elsewhere or if an assessment indicates that more onerous locational standards should apply.

C16 The table below refers to information received on 15 July 2005 regarding the UDP at 'Deposit' stage (October 2003).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
1.P		<p>Waste arisings from Cardiff will be managed within the county by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and supporting additional treatment facilities, measures and strategies that represent the best practicable environmental option, having regard to the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle. • Supporting a continued but reducing rate of landfill at the Lamby Way landfill site, together with recycling and CA facilities • Encouraging facilities for the re-use and management of other waste by its producer as close as environmentally practicable to its point of origin • Supporting the provision and maintenance of sustainable waste management facilities in new developments • Supporting waste minimisation and the provision of facilities that use recycled or composted products
2.12		Allocates land at Lamby Way for waste management purposes
	2.12.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discusses the capacity of the Lamby Way landfill site • The site may also prove an appropriate location for new waste management facilities as part of an integrated waste management system.
2.73		A criteria-based policy for judging planning applications for waste management facilities
	2.73.1	In the absence of either a Regional Waste Plan or Municipal Waste Management Strategy (both currently in preparation) it is inappropriate and impractical to make specific allocations of land for waste management facilities as they can vary considerable in scale, type and environmental impact.
	2.73.4	Proposals will generally be encouraged towards existing areas or allocations for general industry (Class B2) use, unless it can be satisfactory demonstrated that they could be acceptably located elsewhere or if an assessment indicates that more onerous locational standards should apply.
2.74		A policy seeking facilities for the storage and recycling of waste in new developments

Merthyr Tydfil CBC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

- C17 The Council will consult publicly on pre-deposit proposals for the new Local Development Plan in May and June 2007. As part of the Preferred Strategy, two strategic policies have been included on waste. The first favours a hierarchical approach to waste management whereby the preferred option is waste minimisation / avoidance and the least favoured option is safe disposal (including landfill). The second policy identifies several sites that will be expected to contribute to a range of waste management solutions, namely:

- Trecatty, for the continued landfill of residual wastes
- All B2 employment sites for other appropriate facilities.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

C18 This is essentially covered in the paragraph above.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

C19 The table refers to the Local Plan Adopted Version (May 1999).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
WR1		A criteria-based policy regarding proposals for landfill sites, recycling stations and transfer stations
	8.7	Trecatty landfill site has a life expectancy of approximately twenty years and will be operational until after the plan period. The Waste Management Licence for Trecatty permits the deposition of household, industrial and commercial wastes Two further existing landfills are listed, one of which receives inert Construction & Demolition waste
	8.9	A large scale transfer recycling station may be developed on a strategic site at the heads of the valleys The obvious location for such a facility would be the existing Trecatty site where the environmental impact would be minimised A list of alternative locations on “difficult business sites” is given
	8.10	The Council has allocated specific sites within the Pengarnddu business site for transfer stations/salvage businesses During the remainder of the plan period the outstanding sites will need to be phased out and allocated specific allocations within the reserve sites at Pengarnddu In addition there may be scope to allow limited salvage recycling at future recycling banks A list of sites is given
	8.13	Approximately 30 recycling banks will be required and identified during the plan period
	8.14	It is intended that either permanent or mobile CA facilities will be provided for each of the eleven wards together with limited recycling facilities These facilities will need to be well designed and user friendly and should be sited in community locations where their environmental impact can be accommodated Such sites will not be permitted in areas important for environmental conservation

Monmouthshire CC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

- C20 Monmouthshire's UDP was adopted on 22 June 2006. The relevant waste policies were listed in the March 2006 AMR, when the plan was at the Proposed Modifications Stage (February 2006). The information provided then generally remains the same, except for the Policies W6 and W7. Otherwise there are no changes to the table that was included in Appendix C of the March 2006 AMR.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

- C21 The adopted Monmouthshire Unitary Development Plan includes Policy W9, which states:

“Proposals for waste management facilities, except those involving the final deposit of waste on land at the site or open windrow composting, will be permitted within industrial sites (Class B2 of the Town and Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987). Where such proposals cannot be accommodated on existing or proposed Class B2 industrial sites they will be permitted provided that all the following conditions are met:

(a) the proposed site is within or adjoining development boundaries of towns and other main settlements or existing and proposed industrial/business sites; and

(b) there is a demonstrable need for the type and scale of development in that location.

All proposals for waste management facilities should also comply with detailed planning considerations and the following criteria:

(a) where energy is recovered as part of the waste management process the means of access to the appropriate national grid or identified end user is demonstrated;

(b) where appropriate, maximum possible use is made of non-road transportation for the receipt of the waste arisings and the distribution of the output products;

(c) there is no processing and no substantial storage of waste material in the open air; and

(d) the proposals are compatible with adjoining land uses.”

- C22 All proposals would also be subject to Policies ENV1 and DES1 of the UDP, which contain criteria, respectively, on general environmental and design considerations.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

- C23 The table refers to the adopted UDP (June 2006)

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
	17.1.6	The new waste management facilities needed to comply with the RWP will be provided by the private sector and, in some cases, on a joint basis with neighbouring local authorities. In the absence of detailed site requirements, no specific allocations have therefore been made
W1		Policy stating that waste management developments will only be permitted where they are in accordance with the BPEO, Regional Self-Sufficiency and the Proximity Principle. Subject to these criteria and other detailed planning considerations, the provision of additional facilities at existing waste sites will be permitted.
	17.2.3	The South East Wales RWP and any subsequent reviews are

		subject to a BPEO analysis. Any planning application for waste facilities in Monmouthshire, therefore, should be able to demonstrate that it is consistent with the Regional Waste Strategy and establish a need for the development in the context of other existing and proposed facilities in the region and the expressed preferences in terms of technology or facility types. Where a major proposal does not form part of an existing BPEO assessment a further BPEO assessment may be required by the Council as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process.
W3		Policy stating that HWRCs and banks will be permitted, subject to detailed planning considerations
	17.4.3	Proposes increasing the number of 'Bring' facilities by and identifies 17 settlements where 'Bring' sites will be considered favourably
	17.4.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies the need to upgrade the existing 4 CA sites and 2 transfer stations. • Identifies the need for additional MRF capacity towards the end of the plan period. • Notes that the Caerwent site has planning permission for a in-vessel composting facility.
W4		Policy requiring certain types of new development to incorporate facilities for the recycling or composting of household waste
	17.5.1 – 17.5.5	Detailed considerations / guidance regarding provision of recycling or composting facilities for household waste in new developments of certain types.
W5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated proposals for the recovery of energy from waste will be allowed, subject to detailed planning considerations. • Waste incineration without energy recovery will not be allowed
	17.4.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within Monmouthshire there appears to be no overriding need to identify sites for energy recovery facilities at the current time • The local planning authority will support, in principle, proposals for the development of energy-from-waste facilities • Supports inter-authority working for regional self-sufficiency • States that "such a facility should be well designed and planned to provide the opportunity for enhancing an otherwise poor quality site and bring benefits, such as community heating, to local communities."
W6		Policy stating that (subject to Policy W1 and detailed planning considerations) proposals for new and extended landfill and landraising sites will be permitted where this would reduce the need to export wastes to sites outside the County without encouraging the use of landfill/landraising for dealing with wastes for which more appropriate options exist.

	17.7.2	Recognises that landfill is increasingly being regarded as an unsatisfactory solution to the waste problem, referring to the Landfill Directive and the RWP preference for recycling and composting and the use of MBT technology. Identifies current landfill within the County.
	17.7.5	Describes the Council's current disposal contract and states the RWP projections for waste arisings in the County for 2010/11.
	17.7.7	Identifies the difficulties in finding suitable locations for waste disposal to landfill within the County.
	17.7.8	Identifies a number of quarries with some potential for inert landfill operations.
	17.7.9	Recognises that historic difficulties in finding suitable sites within the County has resulted in the Council's current waste disposal practices not meeting the principles of proximity or self-sufficiency. Emphasises, however, that there is a composting site within the County that also takes waste from neighbouring authorities and expands on the difficulties in finding suitable landfill sites in closer proximity.
	17.7.11	States that: <i>"The South East Wales RWP (March 2004) sets out broad estimates of future waste stream capacity requirements in Monmouthshire and the rest of the region up to 2013. However, no specific site requirements are put forward. It is likely that the review of the RWP in 2007 will be more explicit with regard to the establishment of regional network of waste management facilities, in accordance with the requirement in TAN21 that a key element in the RWP will be agreement of apportionment of facilities to local authorities. No specific site allocations have been made in this Plan, therefore, although Policy W9 recognises the suitability of identified B2 sites for waste management purposes. The early review of the UDP as part of the Local Development Plan process will ensure that the Council's waste disposal policies can be aligned with the review of the RWP. In this respect, the Council is fully committed to having regard to the proximity principle in respect of landfill sites and in the use of MBT or equivalent waste treatment methods, again having regard to the proximity principle. It is committed to working with its partners in the Regional Waste Group, both in respect of identifying sites for regional or sub-regional facilities and in the joint arrangements that will be necessary to provide the substantial capital investment needed for waste treatment facilities. At the same time, the Council has to be aware of the need to secure the best value for its residents in relation to the treatment and disposal of waste, without in any way ignoring environmental cost."</i>
W7		A criteria-based policy for the disposal of inert waste on agricultural land for agricultural improvement purposes.
	17.8.3	Material considerations in judging applications for disposal of inert waste on agricultural land for the purposes of agricultural improvement.
	17.8.4	Encourages the reduction of the landfilling of inert waste and the recycling of those wastes to reduce the impact of quarrying primary materials.

W8		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals for clinical and special waste facilities will be permitted, subject to detailed planning considerations, where there is a need for the facility which cannot be met elsewhere and • Proposals for nuclear waste facilities will not be permitted
	17.9.1	The Council will seek to locate clinical waste facilities within a medical institution that is generating the waste or on permitted or allocated industrial land
	17.9.2	The Council recognises the need for sufficient facilities for dealing with special wastes but considers that the high cost and economies of scale required for the viability of such a facility make it unlikely that a new facility can be justified in Monmouthshire
	17.9.2	The County does not produce any nuclear waste and the geology of Monmouthshire will not allow the safe disposal and containment of any such waste within its area. In accordance with the proximity principle, the Council will not permit nuclear waste disposal within its area
W9		<p>A criteria based policy regarding proposals for waste management facilities, except those involving the final deposit of waste on land at the site or open windrow composting, stating that such uses will be permitted within industrial sites (B2) and elsewhere where they are within or adjoining development boundaries of towns and other main settlements or existing and proposed industrial/business sites; and there is a demonstrable need for the type and scale of development in that location.</p>
	17.10.3	Transportation considerations in the siting of waste management facilities
	17.10.4	<p>In principle, modern and well-designed waste management facilities should normally be located on site identified for B2 employment uses, including those listed in Policy E1 subject to a good standard of appearance and design, which will be particularly important requirements on those B2 sites indicated as being suitable for prestige employment use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledges that other locations may be suitable for waste management facilities when assessed against the BPEO and Proximity Principle • Particular consideration will be given to the amenity, environmental and highway impact of all proposals • Similar consideration will also be given to proposals involving the redevelopment or extension of an existing waste management facility. • Particular support for proposals for the development of facilities which incorporate modern technologies
W10		<p>Proposals for open windrow composting will be permitted within rural areas, subject to detailed planning considerations.</p>
	17.11.1	Recognises that composting sites are different to the type of waste management facility referred to in Policy W9 in that the processes are generally carried on in the open air. Small scale composting can be acceptable in rural areas,

		particularly as part of a farm diversification scheme. Particular care needs to be exercised in considering proposals for open windrow composting that do require planning permission, as they raise issues relating to possible impacts on matters such as landscape, amenity, health and traffic. Proposals considered under Policy W10, therefore, will be rigorously assessed under the criteria of Policy ENV1 (a general environmental policy). Should an application be received for a larger scale facility, such as the one operated by Wormtech at Caerwent, which is in a rural location but one particularly suited for such a use, then the element of the development that is carried on in the open air would be assessed under Policies W10 and ENV1.
	17.12.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where there are significant risks of damage to the environment it is necessary to act on the basis of the 'Precautionary Principle'. In these circumstances developers will need to provide carefully prepared planning applications supported with full information and assessments • Lists 31 matters which may need to be addressed in a statement submitted with a planning application for a waste management facility

Newport CC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

- C24 The Newport Unitary Development Plan makes specific reference to the RWP and its role in the SE region. It notes that a key factor of the RWP is the apportionment of facilities to local authorities, however, as this work is yet to be finalised the UDP highlights B2 industrial sites as potential sites to meet the waste management needs identified in the RWP. The UDP also shares the same underlying principles of the RWP, namely sustainability, the waste hierarchy, proximity, regional self sufficiency and flexibility. This has been achieved through a number of waste related policies that aim to provide for Newport's current and future waste needs.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

- C25 In accordance with WAG Policy Clarification Note (CL-04-04) Newport City Council revised Policy WD6 * Waste Reuse and Recovery Facilities at a late stage in the UDP process (2nd proposed modifications). The amended policy seeks to provide adequate guidance for potential waste developers while providing sufficient flexibility on choice of sites. This has been achieved by a policy that offers site specific options of B2 employment sites while also including criteria to assess the suitability of those B2 sites and other appropriate locations. The revisions were made in consultation with the Welsh Assembly Government, and overcame their outstanding objection to Policy WD6.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

- C26 The table refers to the adopted UDP (May 2006)

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
SP22		<p>A hierarchical approach to waste management is favoured as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waste reduction,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • re-use, • recycling, • composting of organic waste, • incineration with energy recovery, • safe disposal. <p>The environmental impact of landfill, land-raising, incineration and other treatment should be minimised in terms of the best practicable environmental option and the proximity principle.</p>
WD1		Landfill or landraising requirements for general Household and commercial waste will continue to be accommodated at the docks way waste disposal site.
	9.9	The former Borough Council's 1986 Waste Disposal Plan made provision for the expansion in capacity of the Docks Way site by the raising of levels and straightening of the River Ebbw in order to utilise the redundant channel for controlled tipping. These works were eventually undertaken following substantial measures aimed at protecting the river from leachate contamination.
	9.10	At current tipping rates it is estimated that approximately 15 years remain before the levels of the landfill site are raised to a maximum 32 metres Above Ordnance Datum. However, indications seem to suggest that rates of tipping have reduced following the introduction of the Landfill Tax.
	9.11	It is therefore acknowledged that various factors during the Plan Period may contribute to uncertainty about the operational duration of the Docks Way site. Such factors could also include the alignment of the proposed M4 Relief Road, its timing and final design solution. The situation thus needs to be monitored closely and, if appropriate, considered in a future review of the Plan in conjunction with an emerging waste disposal strategy for the local authority area. Policy WD3 below identifies a set of criteria against which future landfill or landraising proposals can be assessed.
WD2		Land at greenmoor is allocated for the tipping and storage of steelworks waste.
WD3		<p>Proposals for further landfill/landraise waste disposal sites will be considered favourably provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) There are no unacceptable effects (in either quality or quantity) on surface waters, groundwater resources or water supplies; ii) Adequate provision is made for the protection of adjoining land from landfill gas and leachate migration; iii) There are no significant adverse effects on areas of nature conservation interest; iv) The visual impact of the proposal can be mitigated with appropriate landscaping; v) Traffic generated by the proposal can be accommodated on the highway network or suitable arrangements are made for the transportation of waste by rail;

		<p>vi) The site has adequate capacity in terms of the type, quantity and source of the waste and the proposed duration of tipping;</p> <p>vii) Public safety considerations and impact on local residents are acceptable;</p> <p>viii) Potential exists to return the land to a beneficial afteruse and achieve high standards of restoration and after-care;</p> <p>ix) Archaeological considerations are not compromised;</p> <p>x) There is no unacceptable risk of flooding, including tidal inundation, or no likelihood of increased risk of flooding elsewhere;</p> <p>xi) Adequate measures will be applied to cover waste with inert material and to reduce wind borne debris.</p>
	9.13	As an over-provision of landfill/landraise sites could undermine objectives aimed at encouraging alternative methods of waste management, any proposal will be required to demonstrate 'need' as part of an assessment of Best Practicable Environmental Option with due reference to the waste hierarchy, proximity principle and regional self-sufficiency.
	9.16	In Sites of Special Scientific Interest including the Gwent Levels, landfilling and landraising will not be permitted except where justified on agricultural grounds and in accordance with Countryside Council for Wales guidelines. It is unfortunate that the imposition of the Landfill Tax has encouraged unauthorised tipping in rural areas. Such activities need to be discouraged and appropriate enforcement action taken.
WD4		<p>An appropriate buffer zone will be required between any active waste disposal site and other development, with the extent of the safeguarding area to be determined as appropriate in each case, depending on the following factors:</p> <p>i) The use proposed;</p> <p>ii) The type and quantity of waste;</p> <p>iii) Site licensing conditions;</p> <p>iv) Noise sources;</p> <p>v) Groundwater conditions.</p>
WD6		<p>Proposals for the development of in-building facilities which involve the recovery and re-use of materials will be permitted on B2 employment sites including those shown on the proposals map, and in other appropriate locations, provided that:</p> <p>i) visual impact can be mitigated by appropriate landscaping and screening;</p> <p>ii) traffic generated can be accommodated on the existing highway network or suitable arrangements are made for the transportation of waste by rail;</p> <p>iii) the proposal is sufficiently distanced from residential properties so as not to constitute a potential public health or safety hazard;</p> <p>iv) satisfactory arrangements can be made for the avoidance of pollution, including effects on surface and</p>

		<p>underground water, noise levels, soil contamination or airborne emissions;</p> <p>v) nature conservation interests are not compromised;</p> <p>vi) the proposals are compatible with surrounding land uses.</p>
	9.22	<p>More commercialised larger scale facilities would include waste transfer stations and facilities for the recovery of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), lead acid and nickel-cadmium from batteries, and scrap metal. Unfortunately these activities are often unsightly, and are inappropriate uses in or near residential areas and are generally more appropriately accommodated on general industrial sites. Open composting proposals are more suitable in rural locations as part of agricultural diversification. The extraction of potentially harmful materials or metals which can be reprocessed is necessary to achieve sustainable aims. For example the safe disposal of CFC gases and insulating foams is a matter of concern as these substances constitute a health hazard and are a major contributor to the depletion of the ozone layer. Consequently the provision of appropriate facilities for total degassing of refrigerators and other appliances, and if practicable, the recovery of gases from insulating foams would be supported in suitable locations. Opportunities may exist for the recycling of construction and demolition waste. The recycling of inert waste such as construction materials and demolition waste can considerably reduce the need for new materials and will be encouraged particularly when re-used in the locality.</p>
WD7		<p>Proposals for the development of alternative methods of solid waste disposal will be permitted provided that:</p> <p>i) The transportation of waste can be accommodated on the local road network or arrangements are made for the transportation of waste by rail;</p> <p>ii) Any combustion processes do not result in unacceptable levels of airborne emissions of smoke, particulates and substances known to cause harm;</p> <p>iii) There are no significant adverse effects on areas of nature conservation or archaeological importance;</p> <p>iv) The need for proposals for disposing of the type, quantity and source of waste assessed against the county borough and regional requirements is established;</p> <p>v) The potential of the scheme for energy recovery could be realised;</p> <p>vi) Adequate consideration is given to the protection of groundwater and water courses from materials stored or used in the disposal process;</p> <p>vii) Such uses are compatible with surrounding land uses and any impact on the amenity of the area is satisfactorily mitigated.</p>
	9.24	<p>It is not considered appropriate to make specific allocations of land for such facilities given the potential variation in scale, type and environmental impact of methods which may emerge as preferred options for future waste disposal needs, including the possibility of incineration with energy recovery</p>

		<p>from waste facilities by combined heat and power schemes. The maximum sustainability benefits of this process are derived when recovering value from previously recycled materials or by recovering energy from material that is difficult or expensive to recycle. Support should be given to integrated waste management solutions. Generally proposals will be encouraged in existing waste disposal areas or on sites allocated for general industrial purposes, unless it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that they could be acceptably located elsewhere, or if an assessment indicates that more onerous locational standards should apply, particularly where potentially harmful facilities may be involved.</p>
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Powys CC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

C27 No information supplied.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

C28 No information supplied.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

C29 The table refers to the UDP at the 'Pre-Inquiry Proposed Changes' stage (November 2005).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
SP11		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of a network of waste management facilities in line with the RWP is supported • Proposals for waste management facilities will be required to demonstrate that the facility is the most suitable option through assessment against the waste hierarchy
MW1		A criteria policy for assessing planning applications for waste management facilities
	13.6.2	The Plan has been "strongly influenced" by the RWPs. The process of joint working at regional level has assisted the Council in assessing available options and their respective land-use requirements with the aim of regional self-sufficiency
	13.6.5	<p>In discussing RWPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concludes that Powys is an unlikely location for an MBT facility • Concludes that the residual from any waste exported from Powys for MBT treatment is unlikely to be transported back for landfilling
	13.6.6	<p>In discussing RWPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concludes that mass burn incineration is not cost-effective or the best environmental option for the county • Concludes that Advanced Thermal Technologies are not

		<p>at a stage where that can be relied upon for residual waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the on-going need for landfill and states that the Brynposteg landfill site will have sufficient capacity for the plan period and beyond
	13.6.7	Adequate capacity exists for the landfilling of Municipal and Industrial & Commercial waste for the plan period
	13.6.8	There is a growing requirement for facilities that can sort, process, re-use and recycle Construction & Demolition waste
	13.6.12	Discusses the need for an additional MRF for Municipal waste within the County. Concludes that a new MRF would most likely be within the BBNP boundary, and states that “the operation would not be out of place on industrial land and thus there is no specific need to identify a specific site”
	13.6.14	<p>Regarding Municipal waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CA sites “have been identified in or close to” six settlements and “an additional site is anticipated in the Knighton/Presteigne area and one further site is planned but the location is yet to be finalised”. CA sites “would normally be situated in an industrial estate or perhaps associated with an existing waste management operation” Two new transfer stations may be required. Two settlements are identified as potential locations. Detailed investigations will need to be undertaken before precise sites can be identified or allocated. Regarding transfer stations, states that “whilst it may be possible to accommodate such facilities on existing industrial/commercial sites, it is also quite likely that this may not be realistic at all locations”. In addition to the construction of transfer stations for municipal waste, the Council will also be generally supportive of transfer station proposals coming forward for the handling of commercial and industrial waste
MW10		A policy that identifies two broad areas where a new transfer station for Municipal Waste will be permitted and gives specific criteria against which proposals will be judged. Proposals for commercial and industrial waste transfer stations will also be permitted subject to compliance with the criteria.
	13.6.16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycling, re-use and composting facilities that divert waste from landfill are encouraged Farms may be suitable for windrow composting
MW11		Construction & Demolition, central windrow composting and “other similar waste management operations” will be granted planning permission when in accordance with other policies
	13.6.18	Small scale recycling, re-use and composting facilities that divert waste from landfill are encouraged
	13.6.20	Special and hazardous waste arisings in Powys are relatively small; they do not justify the operation of specialist disposal

		facilities; such waste is exported from the County; it is envisaged that the export of such waste will continue.
MW12		Proposals for new or extended mineral workings which anticipate an after-use of non-inert waste disposal to be specifically designed to accommodate future leachate control barriers
MW13		Policy regarding access onto a highway from waste disposal sites
MW14		A criteria-based policy regarding noise from waste disposal sites
MW15		Policy regarding reversing alarms at waste disposal sites
MW16		Policy regarding dust and litter at waste disposal and processing sites
MW17		Policy regarding settlement lagoons at waste developments
MW18		Policy regarding geomorphology, archaeology and history at waste disposal sites
MW19		Policy regarding sites of geological or palaeontological interest and waste disposal sites
MW20		A criteria-based policy regarding the restoration of waste disposal sites
MW21		A criteria-based policy regarding the siting of ancillary plant on waste disposal sites
MW22		Policy regarding buffer zones around waste disposal sites

Rhondda Cynon Taf CBC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

C30 The Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Development Plan: Preferred Strategy was published for public consultation on 11th January 2007. The Strategy aims to achieve compatibility with the Regional Waste Plan by supporting appropriate waste management measures to meet Landfill Directive Targets by 2013:

- SP13 – Aims for sustainable management of waste arising in RCT by supporting initiatives for waste reduction; provision of new facilities for re-use, recycling and composting; developing of new technological initiatives; reducing amount of waste disposed of by landfill; new initiatives linked to economic regeneration and community based strategies.
- Para 6.30 – To meet capacity requirements identified in the SE Wales RWP Strategic Waste sites are broadly identified to provide for a range of waste management options at Bryn Pica, Treforest and Hirwaun Industrial Estates and other B2 sites as appropriate.
- Para 4.2 – The Vision and Objectives of the RCT LDP include the need to minimise waste and make adequate provision for facilities in accordance with the RWP.
- Para 3.7 – In summarising baseline social, economic and environmental information municipal waste arisings and rates of recycling in RCT are compared with SE Wales as a whole.
- Para 2.14 – The role of the SE Wales RWP is acknowledged as a key part of the regional policy context.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

- C31 Para 6.30 of the Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Development Plan: Preferred Strategy fulfils requirements of WAG Policy Clarification Note CL-04-04.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

- C32 The table below refers to the Cynon Valley Local Plan (February 2004).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
	12.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bryn Pica landfill site has adequate capacity for non-mineral, non-hazardous, wastes for the duration of the plan period Hazardous wastes are disposed of outside the area at specialist facilities The adequacy of current provision does not preclude future planning applications for waste disposal facilities by private operators
WD1		Waste disposal and recycling facilities will only be permitted when accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment that concludes no harm will be done
	12.11	The phased working and restoration to beneficial after-use of landfill sites is encouraged
	12.16	The protection of groundwater resources is an important consideration for waste disposal facilities
	12.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposes a site for a CA facility at Bryn Pica landfill site Land for second CA facility "is currently being sought at an appropriate location".
WDP1		Land is allocated for a CA facility at Bryn Pica landfill site

- C33 The table below refers to the Rhondda Local Plan (February 1998).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
PU7		A criteria based policy for landfill developments

- C34 The table below refers to the Taf Ely Local Plan (June 2003).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
U2		A criteria based policy for waste recycling and disposal

Torfaen CBC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

- C35 Torfaen CBC has an adopted Torfaen Local Plan (July 2000) and no UDP. However, the Council is preparing the Torfaen LDP which has reached the 'Vision and Objectives' Pre-Deposit Stage.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

- C36 Torfaen CBC has no plan to incorporate the WAG Policy Clarification Note into at this time; but it is used as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications and will be addressed in the Torfaen LDP.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

- C37 The table refers to the Torfaen CBC Adopted Local Plan (2000).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
E10		A criteria-based policy for landfill/landraise developments
E11		A criteria-based policy for waste disposal and management facilities excluding landfill and landraise development

Vale of Glamorgan CBC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

- C38 The Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan was formally adopted on the 18h April 2005, in developing its policies the plan accorded to the requirements of the first Regional Waste Plan to include a combination of site specific and criteria based policies (Policies WAST1 and WAST2, and the identification of a site for a Waste Resource Park). The UDP also highlights that material consideration will be given to the requirements of the Regional Waste Plan when determining proposals for waste management facilities. The plan does not however reproduce the capacities and facilities contained within the first Regional Waste Plan since any subsequent review of the RWP would render this information obsolete.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

- C39 The above placed a requirement on all local planning authorities to ensure that development plans contain a generic policy stating that proposals for new waste management facilities would be permitted on sites listed for B2 employment uses. In respect of the Vale of Glamorgan, this policy approach was adopted and expanded on to include B8 employment sites, existing waste sites, within operational mineral working sites and land adjacent to or with farm building complexes (restricted to green waste facilities). A criteria based policy is also included within the UDP clarifying how waste management proposals will be assessed.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

- C40 The table refers to the adopted Vale of Glamorgan UDP (April 2006).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
	10.6.1	Provision of new sites for waste management facilities: Highlights that the Vale of Glamorgan Council has undertaken a study to review its options for achieving the targets set by the Regional Waste Plan for municipal waste arisings. This concluded that provision of a single 'Waste Resource Park' be provided. Accordingly, the UDP identifies Atlantic Trading Estate as the preferred locations, to accommodate a number of different facility types handling Municipal waste.

	10.6.2-10.6.3	<p>Landfill sites:</p> <p>Highlights that a key element of the Council's waste strategy is to divert more waste from land filling by encouraging options higher up the waste hierarchy. The plan therefore does not propose new landfill sites but also recognises that landfill will be required for the foreseeable future and that with no land fill capacity available in the Vale, the Council shall continue its current arrangement of sharing facilities in other authorities. Also indicates that the Council will contribute towards the future work of the South East Wales Regional Waste Technical Group in identifying regional facilities for the sustainable management of residual waste.</p>
WAST1		<p>Provision of Waste Management Facilities:</p> <p>Identifies the following categories of sites where waste management facilities will be permitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing waste sites, • Existing and allocated B2 and B8 employment sites • Within operational mineral working sites • For green composting on land within or adjacent to farm building complexes.
	10.6.4 – 10.6.6	Provides an explanation for justifying the locations identified within policy WAST1.
WAST2		<p>Criteria for Assessing Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Sets out the criteria by which proposals for waste facilities on sites identified in Policy WAST1 will be assessed.</p>
	10.6.7	Discussion of material considerations for waste facility planning applications in relation to the Policy WAST2.
WAST3		<p>Developments sensitive to the environmental effects of waste disposal.</p> <p>Policy regarding relationship between waste facilities and adjacent land uses</p>
	10.6.8	Specific considerations for landfill proposals
	10.6.10	<p>Several facilities which currently handle hazardous wastes are identified within the Vale of Glamorgan</p> <p>No sites are allocated for new hazardous waste facilities</p>
WAST4		Policy regarding the deposit of waste on agricultural land
	10.6.12	Discussion of planning considerations regarding the deposit of waste on agricultural land

Appendix D: Local Authority Plans and Progress in Municipal Waste Management

- D1 This appendix contains the following information provided by each Waste Collection / Disposal Authority:
- Details of the remaining void space at any local authority controlled landfill sites
 - Details of any relevant contracts with landfill sites
 - Details of progress in procuring facilities for meeting targets / implementing the first Regional Waste Plan.

Blaenau Gwent CBC

- D2 No information supplied.

Caerphilly CBC

- D3 Caerphilly CBC has one contract for waste transfer and landfill with Silent Valley for circa 35,000tpa until August 2009.
- D4 Caerphilly CBC was until recently pursuing a long-term waste management contract with Biffa which included procurement of an MBT facility. Due to serious concerns over the affordability of the project the Council is not now progressing with this and is instead seeking to join Project Gwyrdd – a consortium arrangement between councils in South East Wales to develop regional waste management infrastructure.

Cardiff CC

- D5 Void capacity at Cardiff CC's Lamby Way landfill expires September 2008 at current filling levels.
- D6 Cardiff CC is part of the sub-regional group 'Project Gwyrdd' in collaboration with Newport, Vale of Glamorgan and Monmouth with the collective aim of achieving a collaborative residual waste treatment solution. Market testing exercises are currently being undertaken and finance, procurement and legal along with the drivers from the technical team representatives of the 4 authorities are investigating the way forward to procure a facility for operational benefit by 20012/13.
- D7 In parallel with this Cardiff CC is currently processing planning applications by WM Service for 2 HRWC facilities (delivery 2007/08 and 2008/09), a recycling waste transfer station (delivery 2007/08), an In-Vessel Compost facility (delivery 2008/09). Contractors will be on site constructing Cardiff Transfer Station HRWC Summer 2008, assuming planning applications are successful. It is anticipated that the In-Vessel Compost facility will have capacity within the subregional context. The existing MRF for dry recycling and the green waste composting facility at Lamby Way are also operating to assist other local authorities.

Merthyr Tydfil CBC

- D8 Merthyr CBC has no landfill under its control. The Trecatti site operated by Biffa has a life expectancy of circa 20 years.
- D9 Merthyr CBC has a 5 year contract for landfill at Trecatti from April 2006 circa 30,000 tonnes per annum.
- D10 Merthyr CBC is working with RCT, Torfaen and Blaenau Gwent in the 'Heads of the Valleys' consortium. This is two pronged in that the authority is looking at a R&D initiative re autoclaving at the Amgen site on Bryn Pica in parallel to working up the procurement timetable with legal, technical and financial consultants for the final waste solution contract.

Monmouthshire CC

D11 No information supplied.

Newport CC

D12 No information supplied.

Powys CC

D13 Powys CC had a disposal contract at Bryn Posteg landfill until March 2016. Tonnes per annum: contractual minimum of 25,000tpa at Bryn Posteg and 15,000 t/pa at Waste Transfer Station, Brecon, which goes to disposal at Bryn Posteg. Actual disposal total for 2005/6 was 54 730.05 tonnes, which includes 3,290 deposited at Bryn Pica in RCT.

D14 Powys CC is working with Ceredigion on a 'Making the Connections' bid to research the most appropriate residual waste treatment technology for removing the biodegradability from residual waste and procurement advice.

Rhondda Cynon Taf CBC

D15 No information supplied.

Torfaen CBC

D16 Torfaen CBC has no direct contracts with landfill sites. The contract with Viridor, which has 2 years remaining, has a 2 year commitment to landfill at agreed rates.

D17 Torfaen CBC is working regionally on procurement with the 'Heads of the Valleys Group' – consisting of Merthyr, RCT, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen. The group have appointed financial, technical and legal consultants as well as a project manager and project assistant and is aiming to tender contract during 2007/08 and 2008/09.

Vale of Glamorgan CBC

D18 No information supplied.

Appendix E: Data Gaps

- E1 Ideally each year the Regional Waste Group would be able to update each section of the AMR with a new year's worth of data on the arisings, composition and management of each waste stream using categorisations that are consistent over time. Year on year progress in this way would enable the Regional Waste Group to build up a robust picture of change over time.
- E2 More data is essential to enable accurate monitoring and forecasting of:
- I&C Waste – currently data on arisings and management is available for only 2 years (1998/99 and 2002/03) and no detailed data is available on the composition of arisings to enable monitoring of the target relating to Biodegradable I&C waste arisings sent to landfill.
 - C&D Waste – currently data on arisings and management is available for only 3 years (1999, 2001 and 2003) and no detailed data is available on the composition of arisings.
 - Agricultural Waste – currently data on arisings is available for only 2 years and this data uses different categorisations and different units of measurement.
 - Hazardous Waste – all currently available data about the arisings, composition and management of Special / Hazardous Waste relates to before the introduction of the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations and the List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations in July 2005 and therefore only actually refers to Special Waste. It therefore does not indicate any change in arisings or management that may have occurred as a result of the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations and the List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations.
- E3 There is either not enough data, or no data, available to enable monitoring of the following – as required by the WAG of the AMR:
- Arisings, composition and management of WEEE in South East Wales
 - Arisings, composition and management of ELVs in South East Wales
 - Arisings, composition and management of waste tyres in South East Wales
 - Arisings, composition and management of packaging waste in South East Wales
 - Imports and exports of waste

Glossary of Terms for RWG documents

Agricultural Waste	Waste produced at agricultural premises as a result of an agricultural activity.
Anaerobic Digestion	A resource recovery process where biodegradable waste is treated by means of bacterial action in the absence of oxygen to produce digestate and biogas .
Animal By-products	The EU Animal By-Products Regulation (1774/2002) states that animal by-products are the entire bodies or parts of animals, or products of animal origin, not intended for human consumption.
Autoclave	A pressurised steam treatment process.
Best Practicable Environmental Option	The BPEO procedure establishes the waste management option, or mix of options, that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long-term as well as in the short-term.
Bioaerosols	Airborne microorganisms.
Biological Mechanical Treatment	A generic term for a resource recovery process which integrates several processes commonly found in other waste management facilities such as MRFs , and composting facilities. BMT/MBT facilities can incorporate a number of different processes in a variety of combinations and can be built for a range of purposes. A common aspect of all BMT/MBT plant used for MSW management is to sort mixed waste into different fractions using mechanical means and to recover materials for recycling .
Biodegradable Waste	Waste that is capable of being broken down by plants (including fungi) and animals (including worms and micro-organisms).
Biofilter	Biofilters use moist organic materials (including compost, soil, peat, and chipped wood/wood bark) to trap the compounds in exhaust gases that then become a food source for the ecosystem living on the organic materials.
Biogas	Gas produced by biodegradable waste as it breaks down by biological and chemical reaction. The gas can be used as a fuel and/or in a Combined Heat and Power system.
Biological Treatment	Any biological process that changes the properties of waste (e.g. anaerobic digestion , composting). Biological treatment includes landspreading activities that are licensed.
Bring Recycling	Recycling schemes where the public bring material for recycling to centralised collection points, (e.g. bottle and can banks) at civic amenity sites , supermarket car parks and similar locations.
Civic Amenity Site	A generic term for a facility provided by the local authority that receives household waste delivered by the public. Wastes handled include bulky items such as furniture, white goods, garden waste and general household wastes as well as recyclables. Some CA sites have facilities to receive certain hazardous household wastes, e.g. lead acid batteries and oil. Also called Household Waste Recycling Centres .
Clinical Waste	Healthcare waste such as blood, tissue, needles, soiled dressings, drugs etc. that is infectious or could cause harm in

	some other way. It may be produced from hospitals, medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar practices or from home treatment, e.g. diabetes.
Combined Heat and Power	The use of a power station to simultaneously generate both heat and electricity. The steam or hot water generated in the process is utilized either in industrial processes or in community heating.
Commercial Waste	Waste arising from premises used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, excluding municipal waste and industrial waste .
Composting	A resource recovery process where biodegradable waste (such as garden and kitchen waste) is converted, in the presence of oxygen from the air, into a stable granular material which, applied to land, improves soil structure and enriches the nutrient content.
Construction and Demolition Waste	Waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures, including roads. It consists mostly of brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but it can also contain quantities of timber, metal, plastics and (occasionally) hazardous waste materials.
Controlled Waste	The UK term for wastes controlled under the Waste Framework Directive. Controlled waste includes household waste, commercial waste, industrial waste and agricultural waste .
Development Plan	A land-use planning document required by Act of Parliament to set the policies and framework for making decisions on planning applications
Digestate	The solid and/or liquid residue produced by Anaerobic Digestion . Can be used as a fertiliser/compost.
Dioxins	A family of chemicals produced by, among other ways, the burning of PVC plastics at low temperatures (less than 700°C). Some are known to be carcinogenic.
Disposal	According to the waste hierarchy the final disposal of waste through landfill, landraise or incineration without energy recovery is the least preferred way of managing waste.
Diversion	A term used to refer to avoiding disposal of waste in landfill and instead diverting it into other waste management methods, especially reuse, recycling, composting and Mechanical Biological Treatment and thermal treatment .
Doorstep Collection	Waste collected from the householder or business doorstep for the purposes of reuse, recycling and composting .
End of Life Vehicles	Scrap cars and other vehicles.
Energy from Waste	A resource recovery process where energy in the form of heat and/or power is recovered from burning waste. Energy can be produced from waste through incineration, gasification, pyrolysis , the combustion of refuse derived fuel , the combustion of biogas produced during anaerobic digestion , and the combustion of landfill gas.
Environment Agency	The principal environmental regulator in England and Wales. Established in April 1996 to combine the functions of former waste regulation authorities, the National Rivers Authority and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution. Intended to promote improved waste management and consistency in waste

regulation across England and Wales.

Environmental Impact Assessment	A procedure for considering the potential environmental effects of land use change. EIA helps to inform decision-making and enables decisions on land use change to be taken with full knowledge of the likely environmental consequences.
Epidemiology	The medical and scientific study of the causes of disease and ill health.
EU Directive	A European Union legal instruction, binding on all Member States but which must be implemented through national legislation within a prescribed time-scale.
Exempt facility	A waste management / resource recovery facility registered with, but not licensed by, the Environment Agency . Exempt facilities are subject to general rules (e.g. on the types and quantities of wastes received).
Fly tipping	The illegal disposal of waste on land.
Gasification	A resource recovery process. Gasification can be seen as between pyrolysis and incineration in that it involves the partial oxidation of a substance. This means that oxygen is added but the amounts are not sufficient to allow the fuel to be completely oxidised and full combustion to occur. The temperatures employed are typically above 750°C. The main product is a syngas, which contains carbon monoxide, hydrogen and methane. The other main product produced by gasification is a solid residue of non-combustible materials that contains a relatively low level of carbon.
Geographical Information System	A computer system for collecting, managing, analyzing and displaying geographically referenced information.
Hazardous Waste	A broad term for a wide range of waste materials that present different levels of risk. Some present a serious and immediate threat to the population and the environment, for example those that are toxic, could cause cancer or infectious disease. Others, such as fluorescent tubes or cathode ray tubes in televisions, pose little immediate threat but may cause long-term damage over a period of time.
Household Waste	It includes domestic waste from household collection rounds, waste from services such as street sweepings, bulky waste collection, litter collection, hazardous household waste collection and garden waste collection, waste from civic amenity sites and wastes separately collected for recycling or composting through bring recycling schemes and kerbside recycling schemes. Household waste is a sub-group of municipal solid waste .
Household Waste Recycling Centre	A term for a facility provided by the local authority that receives household waste delivered by the public. Wastes handled include bulky items such as furniture and, white goods, garden waste and general household wastes as well as recyclables. Some HWRCs have facilities to receive certain hazardous household wastes, e.g. lead acid batteries and oil. Also called Civic Amenity sites .
Incineration	The burning of waste at high temperatures in the presence of sufficient quantity of oxygen to fully combust / oxidise the waste. Typically, incineration temperatures are in excess of 850°C. The waste is converted into carbon dioxide and water. Any non-combustible materials (e.g. metals, glass) remain as a

solid, known as bottom ash, which contains a small amount of residual carbon. Incineration is used either to reduce the volume of the waste (in the case of **MSW**) or its toxicity (e.g. for organic solvents and **PCBs**). Most modern incinerators are a **resource recovery** process where energy in the form of heat and/or power is recovered from burning waste – see **Energy from Waste**.

Industrial Waste	Waste from any factory or industrial process (excluding mines and quarries).
Inert Waste	Chemically inert, non-combustible, non- biodegradable waste and non-polluting waste defined in the EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste.
Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control	The European Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control applies an integrated environmental approach to the regulation of certain activities. Emissions to air, water and land, plus a range of other environmental effects, must be considered together. Regulators must set permit conditions so as to achieve a high level of protection for the environment as a whole. These conditions are based on the use of the ‘best available techniques’ that balances the costs to the operator against the benefits to the environment. IPPC aims to prevent emissions and waste production and where that is not practicable, reduce them to acceptable levels.
In-vessel Composting	A term used to cover a wide range of composting systems all of which enclose the activity and therefore allow a higher degree of control over the temperature, oxygen and moisture than is possible with windrow composting .
Kerbside Recycling	Collection of recyclable or compostable wastes usually from the pavement (hence the name), outside premises, including collections from commercial or industrial premises as well as from households.
Landfill	Licensed facilities where waste is permanently deposited for disposal into land. According to the waste hierarchy the final disposal of waste through landfill is the least preferred way of managing waste.
Landfill Allowance Scheme	The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Wales) Regulations were made by the National Assembly for Wales on 8 June 2004. They were made under powers conferred by the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003. This Act implements in the UK Article 5 of the EU Directive on the landfill of waste (1999/31/EC). The purpose of the LAS is to require waste disposal authorities in Wales to limit the quantities of BMW that they landfill in accordance with an allowance allocated to them by the WAG in accordance with Section 4 of the Act.
Landfill Tax	A tax that applies to inert and non-inert waste, disposed at a licensed landfill site. The aim of the tax is to send a tough signal to waste managers to switch to less environmentally damaging alternatives to disposal .
Landfill Tax Credit Scheme	A Way of reducing tax liability whilst benefiting ‘good causes’. If landfill operators give 20% of their tax liability to environmental projects the Inland Revenue will refund 90% of that amount to the company.
Landraise	Licensed facilities where waste is permanently deposited for disposal on to land. According to the waste hierarchy the final disposal of waste through landfill is the least preferred

	way of managing waste.
Land-Use Planning	The development planning system that regulates the development and use of land in the public interest.
Leachate	The liquid run-off carrying polluting chemicals from waste deposited in landfill / landraise sites.
Life Cycle Assessment	The systematic identification and evaluation of all the environmental benefits and disbenefits that result, both directly and indirectly, from a product or function throughout its entire life from extraction of raw materials to its eventual disposal and assimilation into the environment. LCA helps to place the assessment of the environmental costs and benefits of these various options, and the development of appropriate and practical waste management policies, on a sound and objective basis.
Mass Burn Incineration	Incineration of the complete waste stream without any further sorting, treatment or removal of materials for recycling and composting . Most modern incinerators are a resource recovery process where energy in the form of heat and/or power is recovered from burning waste – see Energy from Waste .
Materials Recovery Facility	A resource recovery process of varying scale where materials that can be recycled or composted are separated out of unsorted waste.
Mechanical Biological Treatment	A generic term for a resource recovery process which integrates several processes commonly found in other waste management facilities such as MRFs , and composting facilities. MBT/BMT facilities can incorporate a number of different processes in a variety of combinations and can be built for a range of purposes. A common aspect of all MBT/BMT plant used for MSW management is to sort mixed waste into different fractions using mechanical means and to recover materials for recycling .
Mechanical Heat Treatment	A term used to describe configurations of mechanical and thermal, including steam, based technologies. The most common system being promoted for the treatment of MSW using MHT is autoclave .
Members Steering Group	The WAG has given the responsibility of preparing, monitoring and revising the RWP to the South East Wales Regional Waste Group . This group is led by a Members Steering Group of councillors from the 11 Local Planning Authorities in the region with a Regional Waste Technical Group of officers from local government, the WAG , Environment Agency Wales and other government bodies, and representatives from the waste industry and environmental groups.
Municipal Solid Waste	Household waste and other wastes collected by a waste collection authority or its contractors, such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste and any commercial waste and industrial waste for which the collection authority takes responsibility.
Open-gate landfill	A landfill run as a commercial operation that receives waste from many waste producers.
PAS 100	A publicly available specification for compost materials prepared and published by the British Standards Institution.

Permitted Development	Permission to carry out certain limited forms of development without the need to make a planning application to a LPA , as granted under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order.
Pollution Prevention & Control	Pollution Prevention and Control is a regime for controlling pollution from certain industrial activities. Operators must use the best available technique to control pollution from their industrial activities. The aim of the best available techniques is to prevent, and where that is not practicable, to reduce to acceptable levels, pollution to air, land and water from industrial activities while balancing the cost to the operator against benefits to the environment.
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	Highly persistent bioaccumulative pollutants that are immuno suppressive. Their accumulation through the food chain results in them being a serious threat to health, particularly in communities with a large dietary intake of fish.
Primary Resources	Virgin materials that have been extracted from the Earth.
Proximity Principle	Requires that waste should generally be disposed of as near to its place of production as possible.
Pyrolysis	A resource recovery process. In contrast to incineration , pyrolysis is the thermal degradation of a substance in the absence of oxygen. This process requires an external heat source to maintain the temperature required. Typically, relatively low temperatures of between 300°C to 800°C are used during pyrolysis of materials such as MSW . The products produced from pyrolysing materials are a solid residue and a synthetic gas (syngas). The solid residue (sometimes described as a char) is a combination of non-combustible materials and carbon. The syngas is a mixture of gases (combustible constituents include carbon monoxide, hydrogen, methane and a broad range of other volatile organic compounds). A proportion of these can be condensed to produce oils, waxes and tars. If required, the condensable fraction can be collected by cooling the syngas, potentially for use as a liquid fuel.
Recovery	The recovery of valuable materials and energy from waste. The waste hierarchy states that the recovery of resources is more favourable than their final disposal . Reduces the need for primary resources – and thus also reduces costs.
Recycling	A resource recovery process that involves the reprocessing of wastes, either into the same material (closed-loop) or a different material (open-loop recycling). Reduces the need for primary resources – and thus also reduces costs.
Reduction	Reducing the quantity or the hazard of a waste produced from a process. Reduces the need for primary resources – and thus also reduces costs.
Refuse Derived Fuel	Fuel, often in pellet form, which is produced from combustible elements of household waste and commercial waste , and used in industrial boilers to produce energy from waste .
Regional Waste Group	The WAG has given the responsibility of preparing, monitoring and revising the RWP to the South East Wales Regional Waste Group. This group is led by a Members Steering Group of councillors from the 11 Local Planning Authorities in the region with a Regional Waste Technical Group of officers from local government, the Welsh Assembly

	Government, Environment Agency Wales and other government bodies, and representatives from the waste industry and environmental groups.
Regional Waste Technical Group	The WAG has given the responsibility of preparing, monitoring and revising the RWP to the South East Wales Regional Waste Group . This group is led by a Members Steering Group of councillors from the 11 Local Planning Authorities in the region with a Regional Waste Technical Group of officers from local government, the Welsh Assembly Government, Environment Agency Wales and other government bodies, and representatives from the waste industry and environmental groups.
Residual Waste	Waste remaining to be disposed of after re-use, recycling , composting and recovery of materials and energy.
Resource Recovery	The recovery of valuable materials and energy from waste. The waste hierarchy states that the recovery of resources is more favourable than their final disposal . Reduces the need for primary resources – and thus also reduces costs.
Restricted-User Landfill	Sometimes known as “factory-curtilage landfill ” sites within ownership of the waste producer or restricted to specific users.
Reuse	Using materials or products again. Reduces the need for primary resources – and thus also reduces costs.
Source Separation	The separation of materials suitable for re-use , recycling and composting from waste at the point where it is produced by households and businesses.
Special Waste	Defined by the Environment Protection (Special Waste) Regulations 1996 (as amended). In July 2005 the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations and the List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations come into force, replacing the Special Waste Regulations.
Stabilised Biowaste	Biodegradable waste which is treated so that it is biologically stable and therefore no longer reacts to produce either leachate or landfill gas.
Stabilised Waste	Waste that has been treated so that it is chemically stable.
Strategic Environmental Assessment	A procedure which centres around the production of an ‘Environmental Report’ in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.
Sustainable Waste Management	Using material resources efficiently to cut down on the amount of waste produced. And, where waste is generated, dealing with it in a way that actively contributes to the economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development. The concepts of the waste hierarchy and resource recovery are central to sustainable waste management.
Sustainable Waste Management Option	An assessment technique that supplements the technique of Best Practicable Environmental Option to ensure that social and economic, as well as environmental, issues are taken into account in the consideration of waste management options.
Thermal Treatment	The treatment of waste using elevated temperatures as the primary means to change the chemical, physical, or biological character or composition of the waste. Examples of thermal

	treatment processes are gasification, incineration, and pyrolysis.
Transfer Station	A waste management facility to which waste is delivered for separation or bulking up before being removed for resource recovery, treatment or disposal.
Treatment	A catch-all term for a very wide range of physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes that change the nature of waste in some way.
Wales Spatial Plan	One of the high-level strategic guidance ‘building blocks’ of the WAG . It aims to make sure: that decisions are taken with regard to their impact beyond the immediate sectoral or administrative boundaries; that there is co-ordination of investment and services through understanding the roles of and interactions between places; and that sustainable development is a core value in every WAG activity.
Waste Arisings	The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.
Waste Collection Authority	A local authority responsible for the collection of municipal solid waste in its area.
Waste Disposal Authority	A local authority responsible for the management of the waste collected and delivered to it by constituent collection authorities. The processing and/or final disposal of the waste is usually contracted to the private sector waste management industry.
Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment	Electrical or electronic equipment that is waste, including all components, subassemblies and consumables that are part of the product at the time of discarding.
Waste Hierarchy	Hierarchical ranking of waste management options based on their relative environmental benefits: reduction, reuse, recovery (resource recovery of materials through recycling and composting and energy from waste) disposal.
Waste Management Licence	A waste management / resource recovery facility licensed under the Environmental Protection Act.
Waste Management Licensing	The system of permits operated by the Environment Agency under the Environmental Protection Act to ensure that activities authorised to recover or dispose of waste are carried out in a way which protects the environment and human health.
Waste Stream	A way of classifying waste according to its source and nature.
Windrow Composting	A resource recovery process where composting of biodegradable waste is undertaken in elongated piles called windrows. The windrows are monitored throughout the composting process to ensure that the optimum temperature, oxygen concentration and moisture content are maintained. The windrows are turned periodically, to introduce fresh air, and watered to maintain the ideal conditions for composting.

Glossary of Acronyms for RWG documents

AD	Anaerobic Digestion
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
ATF	Authorised Treatment Facility
BPEO	Best Practicable Environmental Option
BMT	Biological Mechanical Treatment
BMW	Biodegradable Municipal Waste
CA	Civic Amenity
C&I	Commercial & Industrial
C&D	Construction & Demolition
CFC	Chloro Fluoro Carbons
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
COMAH	Control Of Major Accident Hazards
CP	Conditioning Plan
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DTLR	Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions.
EA	Environment Agency
EfW	Energy from Waste
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELV	End of Life Vehicle
EU	European Union
EWC	European Waste Catalogue
GIS	Geographical Information System
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LAS	Landfill Allowance Scheme
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
LDP	Local Development Plan
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment
MHT	Mechanical Heat Treatment
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility
MSG	Members Steering Group
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NAW	National Assembly for Wales
NPA	National Park Authority

NCSA	National Society for Clean Air and Environmental Protection
NWSW	National Waste Strategy for Wales
PA	Per Annum
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCN	Policy Clarification Note
PPC	Pollution Prevention & Control
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
RRR	Recycling, Reuse & Recovery
RWA	Regional Waste Assessment
RWG	Regional Waste Group
RWP	Regional Waste Plan
RWTG	Regional Waste Technical Group
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SWMA	Strategic Waste Management Assessment
SWMO	Sustainable Waste Management Option
TAN	Technical Advice Note
TPA	Tonnes Per Annum
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
WAG	Welsh Assembly Government
WEEE	Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment
WISARD	Waste: Integrated Systems Analysis for Recovery and Disposal
WML	Waste Management Licence
WRATE	Waste: Integrated Systems Analysis for Recovery and Disposal
WSP	Wales Spatial Plan