Topic Paper 1 - Waste

NOTE. Work is ongoing and this topic paper will be fully revised and updated separately, and consulted on, as a background paper alongside the Draft Waste Plan later this year. This topic paper contains the key baseline data on waste arisings and capacity of existing facilities. We are currently engaging with the waste management authorities and the waste industry to ensure this baseline data is up to date.

Introduction

1 This topic papers outlines the current situation in relation to waste management for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. The first part of the paper presents information on arisings, growth and, where relevant, current waste management contracts, for dealing with the four major waste streams: municipal solid waste/local authority collected waste; commercial and industrial waste; construction, demolition and excavation waste; and hazardous waste. An illustration of existing permitted facilities in the sub-region is then given along with a summary of waste management capacity; before a summary of the current waste policy context enables conclusions to be drawn on current issues and suggested sustainability objectives for the Waste Plan.

2 Waste is defined as "any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard" [(1)]. Waste is broadly categorised into three groups, namely:

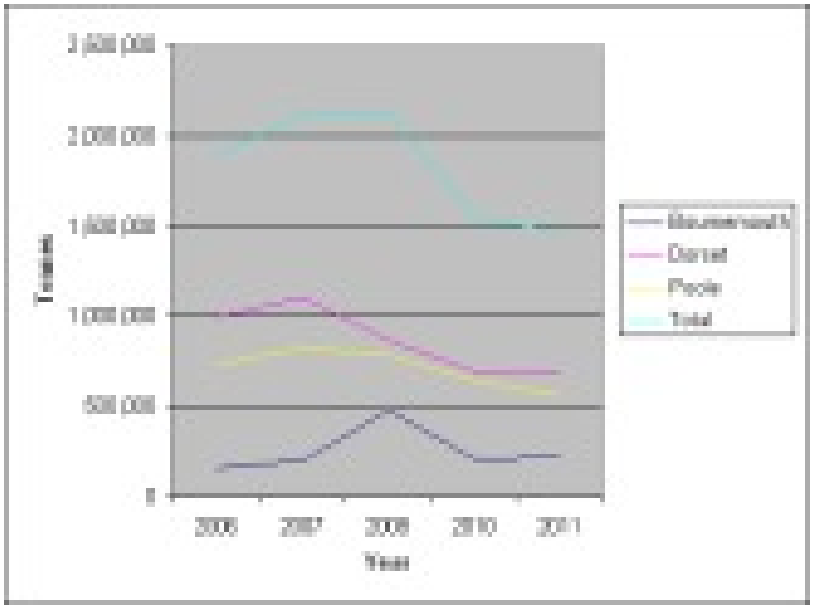
- Inert waste - which does not undergo any significant physical chemical or biological transformations when disposed of and is not harmful to the environment
- Non-hazardous waste - which doesn't have any significant hazardous properties, however may be biodegradable;
- Hazardous waste - which has hazardous properties and poses a greater risk to the environment and human health than non-hazardous waste.

3 There is a range of different waste streams, some of which fall within one of the three waste groups, others of which will contain elements of more than one type of waste. The five major waste streams which are monitored in England and Wales are local authority collected waste; commercial and industrial waste; construction, demolition and excavation waste; hazardous waste; and agricultural waste. Other waste streams which the Waste Plan will cover include waste water and sewage and radioactive waste.

4 The total amount of waste managed in the sub-region has been generally declining over recent years, as illustrated in Figure 1. This trend is explored in more detail for the four major waste streams in the following sections of this report.

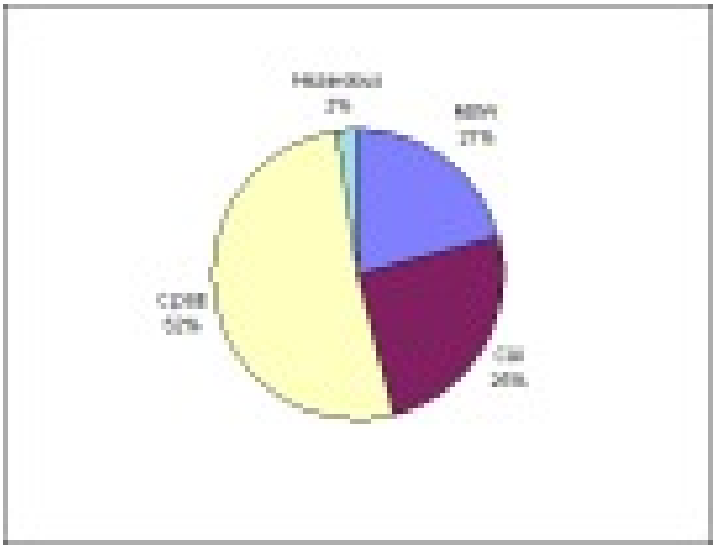
1 Waste Framework Directive

Figure 1 Total Waste Managed in Dorset, Bournemouth & Poole



5 Figure 2 shows that construction, demolition and excavation waste forms the largest proportion of waste generated with over half of Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole's waste arisings comprising this waste stream in 2009. Local authority collected waste and commercial and industrial waste comprise similar proportions at around a quarter each; whilst hazardous waste forms only 2% of total waste arisings.

Figure 2 Proportions of Waste Arisings in Dorset, Bournemouth & Poole (2009)



1 - Waste Arisings

Local Authority Collected Waste (Municipal Solid Waste)

6 The term Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is defined as "waste from households, as well as other waste, which, because of its nature or composition, is similar to waste from households". In practice this includes a significant proportion of waste from commercial and industrial sources, but from the point of view of understanding the amount of waste to be managed, only waste collected by local authorities is weighed and accurately recorded in a centrally accessible system.

7 The term "Local Authority Collected Waste" (LACW) is used in this report to refer to the waste that is collected and managed by Dorset Waste Partnership[(2)], Bournemouth Borough Council and Borough of Poole. Local authority collected waste is primarily household waste collected from the doorstep. It also includes waste brought to household recycling centres and bring sites, as well as commercial waste collected by arrangement with the local council. It also includes wastes such as street sweepings, beach cleansing, fly-tipping and park wastes.

National data

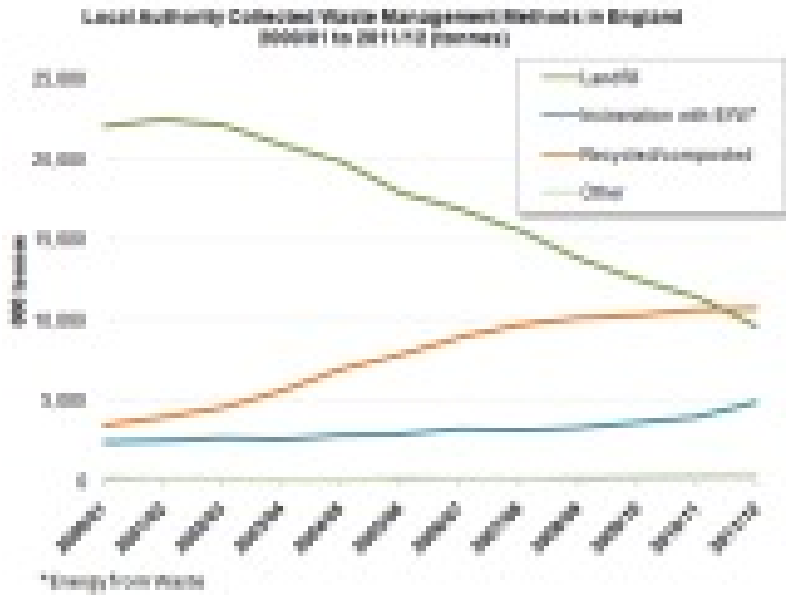
8 Household waste arisings in England have been falling since 2007/2008. In 2011/2012, 22.9 million tonnes of household waste was generated in England of which 43% was recycled, re-used or composted. This equates to 431kg of waste generation per person per year, of which 185kg per person was recycled, composted or re-used. Waste management statistics indicate that for 2011/2012:

- The amount of waste collected by local authorities that was recycled, re-used or composted amounted to more than was landfilled for the first time since records began, although an increase in incineration may have partly accounted for the change in landfill.
- Household waste recycling increased to 43% from 41.2% in 2010/11.
- The proportion of local authority collected waste which was landfilled continued its historic downward trend with 9.6 million tonnes, or 37.4 per cent of waste, being managed in this way - a 16 per cent reduction in quantity terms on the previous year.[(3)]

2 Dorset Waste Partnership was officially launched on 1 April 2011, bringing together waste, recycling and street cleaning services from the seven Dorset councils

3 Local Authority Collected Waste Management Statistics for England - Final Annual Results 2011/2012 (Defra 2012)

Figure 3



Local Data

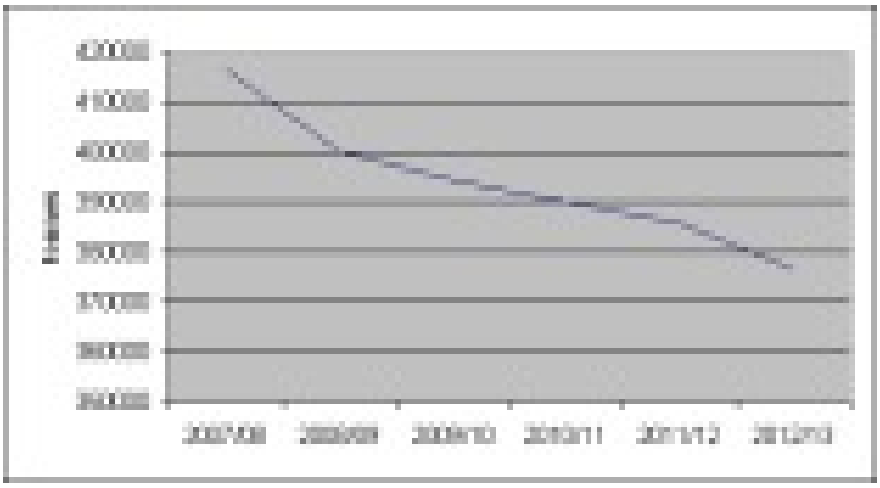
9 Arisings of Local Authority collected waste in Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole for the previous six years are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Local Authority Collected Waste Arisings (tonnes)

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013
Dorset	228,150	221,402	216,897	213,257	212,687	206,030
Bournemouth	93,328	89,206	89,356	88,438	88,979	88,756
Poole	94,929	89,409	88,022	88,252	84,103	81,659
Total	**416,407**	**400,017**	**394,275**	**389,947**	**385,769**	**376,445**

10 The table shows a downward trend in waste arisings. Over the six year period, arisings have decreased by 10%, at a rate of around 2% per annum, which is illustrated on Figure 4. This can be attributed to a reduction in the amount of household waste produced as a result of waste reduction and recycling initiatives, such as the 'Big Bin, Little Bin' service in Bournemouth (see below), as well as the current economic conditions slowing down consumption.

Figure 4 Local Authority collected waste arisings in Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole



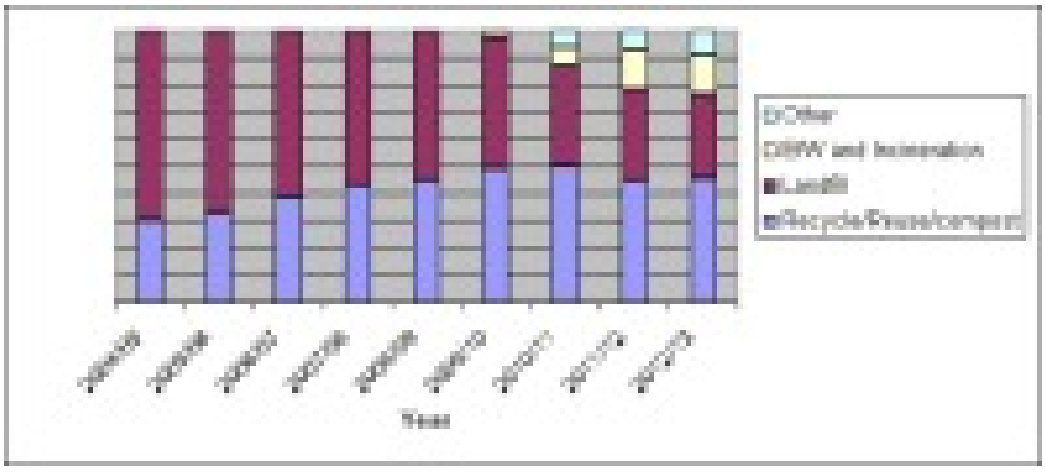
11 For the Dorset Waste Partnership (DWP), of the 206,030 tonnes of local authority collected waste generated in 2012/2013, 98,854 tonnes was reused, recycled or composted (48%). Of the total, around 74,984 tonnes was landfilled (36%).

12 Bournemouth Borough Council recorded a similar rate of 50% reused, recycled or composted and a lower rate of waste sent to landfill of 10%, whilst for Borough of Poole 37% was reused, recycled or composted and 40% was sent to landfill.

13 For comparison, the amount of local authority collected waste generated in the South West in 2011/2012 was 2,597,000 tonnes. Of this, 46% was recycled or composted and 44% was landfilled. **(4)**Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole are therefore currently performing well with higher levels of recycling and lower levels of waste landfilled than at the regional level.

14 Recycling rates for local authority collected waste have increased substantially in Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole over recent years, whilst the proportion of waste being landfilled has been decreasing, as illustrated in Figure 5.

Figure 5 Management methods for Local Authority collected waste in Dorset, Bournemouth & Poole



4 Local Authority Waste Management Statistics for England – Final Annual Results 2011/12 (Defra)

15 Growth in waste arisings is assessed and predicted through the waste management strategies of the three authorities. The Dorset Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2009) noted that over a 10 year period the underlying growth rate in arisings had reduced to approximately 1.5% (compared to a rate of around 3% assumed in the previous strategy). Recycling increased from 27% in 2002/2003 to 45% in 2007/2008, thereby exceeding the Government recycling target. Furthermore, since 2002/2003 an annual reduction in the amount of MSW sent to landfill had been achieved. The strategy assumes an indicative overall growth rate of 1% per annum for the purposes of estimating likely future requirements, taking into account population increase. However, since publication of the strategy in 2009, the actual total arisings in Dorset has been decreasing year on year by approximately 2%, as shown in Table 1, following the national trend. Early indications from the new Recycle for Dorset collection service (described below) show even higher reductions in arisings.

16 The Bournemouth Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2011) notes a downward trend in municipal waste arisings, over the period 2005-2010, with around 50% recycled, composted or reused. However the reduction in the amount of waste produced has started to plateau. The strategy assumes a growth rate in arisings of 0.5 - 1%, taking into account population increase, whilst the current actual status is 0% growth. Bournemouth Borough Council is predicting a decrease once collection service enhancements are rolled out during 2014. Borough of Poole's 2008 revised waste strategy recommends using a 1% growth rate assumption for population and behavioural growth, however Poole are now assuming 0% increase as waste arisings decline but population increases.

17 The new Waste Plan will need to project a level of growth in local authority collected waste arisings in order to assess the need for waste management facilities against existing capacity and determine what new capacity needs to be planned for.

Current Collections and Contracts

18 The Dorset Waste Partnership (DWP) is currently implementing a standard waste and recycling collection service across the seven Dorset district and borough councils, branded 'Recycle for Dorset'. The collection comprises a 240-litre wheelie bin for paper, cardboard, plastics, tins, cans and aerosols; a green recycling box for glass bottles and jars and a small reusable bag for batteries, all collected fortnightly. It also includes weekly collection of food waste and fortnightly collection of 'black bag' rubbish from a 140l wheelie bin. There is an optional chargeable collection of garden waste. The roll out is being conducted in phases, with the scheme to be fully operational throughout the last local authority area of West Dorset in 2015. The Dorset Waste Partnership has aspirations through this scheme to: drive down costs by £2m a year, increase Dorset's recycling rate from 50% to more than 65% a year and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill sites.

19 Across Dorset, there are also eleven Household Recycling Centres (see Figure 10), two of which include waste transfer facilities (Blandford and Sherborne). These facilities are operated by W&S Recycling on behalf of DWP. Recyclates are currently sorted at the Hurn Material Recycling Facility (MRF), north-west of Bournemouth Airport, and the Hybris MRF, at Crossways. Both are small operations which facilitate the onward movement of source-separated recyclates. There is however an identified need for a full scale MRF to cope with the new Recycle for Dorset collection outlined above, which comprises a co-mingled recyclates collection that the two current MRFs are not equipped to deal with.

20 Dorset Waste Partnership has contracts with Eco Sustainable Solutions and Down End Farm for the management of green and wood waste. Eco Sustainable Solutions' two facilities at Parley (an in-vessel composting facility) and Piddlehinton (an anaerobic digestion plant) also manage the collected food waste.

21 For non-recyclable (residual) waste, Dorset Waste Partnership has four waste disposal contractors. The landfill sites used, with contracts to 2016, are Beacon Hill, at Corfe Mullen, operated by SITA; Trigon, near Wareham and Dimmer in Somerset, operated by Viridor; and Blue Haze, near Ringwood in Hampshire, operated by Veolia. Waste is sent to the various landfill sites according to proximity. DWP also has contracts for the treatment of waste with New Earth Solutions' Mechanical Biological Treatment facility at Canford Magna in Poole and Veolia's energy from waste plant at Marchwood in Hampshire.

22 In Poole, there is a fortnightly kerbside collection of co-mingled recyclates and a weekly rubbish collection with an ongoing scheme to enable residents to change to a smaller bin. Around a third of residents have done so. There is an optional chargeable collection for green waste. Borough of Poole has a transfer station and Household Recycling Centre at Nuffield. Poole's waste disposal contractor until 2019 is Viridor, which operates this facility on Borough of Poole's behalf. Recyclates are taken here for bulking up and onward transfer to a MRF in the London Borough of Bexley as part of Poole's contract with Viridor. Black bag waste is also transferred via the Nuffield site, before being either disposed of at Viridor's Trigon Landfill or treated at an energy from waste facility in Slough.

23 In Bournemouth, a 'Big Bin, Little Bin' collection scheme has been in operation since 2006. This also comprises a fortnightly co-mingled recyclates collection and a weekly rubbish collection. There is also a seasonal 'opt-in' green waste collection. Bournemouth also has a Household Recycling Centre (Millhams). Recyclates are dealt with by Viridor via the Nuffield Household Recycling Centre in Poole in the same way as Poole's recyclates. Bournemouth Borough Council has a contract with New Earth Solutions until 2014 to treat its residual waste at the Canford Magna MBT facility.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

24 Commercial and industrial waste (CIW) is waste arising from premises that are used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment; and waste from a factory or from any premises used for or in connection with provision of public transport, public supply of gas, waster, electricity or sewerage services, or provision to the public of postal or communication services.

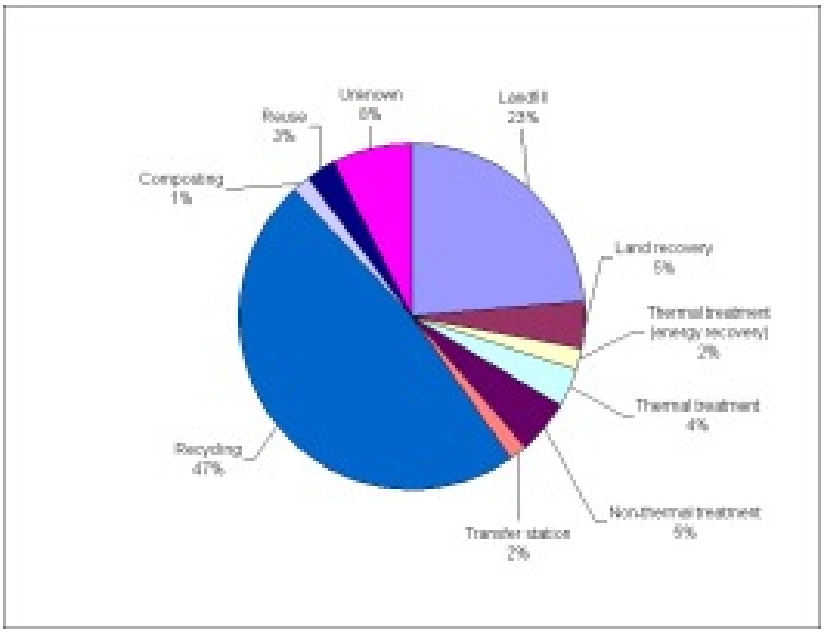
National Data

25 A national survey on commercial and industrial waste was undertaken for Defra in 2009. The Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey 2009 [(5)] provides the most reliable and comprehensive set of national data for CIW. It identified that 47.9 million tonnes of waste were generated by businesses in 2009. The industrial sector accounted for 24.1 million tonnes and the commercial sector 23.8 million tonnes. Waste arisings had declined for both sectors since 2002/2003, by 36% for industrial wastes and 21% for commercial wastes. The survey estimated that 52% of CIW was recycled or reused in 2009, compared to 42% in 2002/2003. A total of 11.3 million tonnes (24%) of CIW was sent to landfill in 2009, compared to 41% in 2002/2003.

26 Figure 6 shows the proportions of commercial and industrial waste managed by various methods.

5 Defra (May 2011)

Figure 6 Waste Management Methods for Commercial & Industrial Waste



27 Concern has been expressed by some waste planning authorities in England that the quantities of waste arising given in the survey are lower than expected. This may in part be due to the fact that the survey was carried out in a period of severe recession, but may also be due to the fact that the survey used a different methodology to previous surveys. However, in the absence of other data on this waste stream, particularly at the local level, the survey is considered a best available estimate on arisings.

Local Data

28 The Defra survey identified that in 2009, South West England generated 3.7 million tonnes of CIW. Of this amount, almost 0.5 million tonnes of CIW was generated in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole in 2009. Table 2 shows how this waste was managed.

Table 2 Commercial & Industrial Waste Arisings (2009)

	Dorset	Bournemouth	Poole	Total
Total Arisings	247,000	76,000	137,000	**460,000**
Waste Management Method				
Reuse	9,000	1,000	3,000	**13,000**
Recycling	113,000	36,000	85,000	**234,000**
Composting	2,000	1,000	4,000	**7,000**
Transfer	12,000	4,000	6,000	**22,000**
Energy recovery	2,000	<500	1,000	**3,000**
Landfill	60,000	25,000	26,000	**111,000**

	Dorset	Bournemouth	Poole	Total
Other (includes land recovery, thermal and non-thermal treatment and unknown).	49,000	9,500	12,000	**70,500**

29 Of the total commercial and industrial waste arisings recorded in 2009 for Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole:

- Around 54% was recycled or composted
- 3% was reused
- 24% was disposed of by landfill
- 0.7% was treated with energy recovery
- 5% was transferred onwards

30 This is in line with the national figures, illustrated in Figure 6. Taking into account national trends, it is anticipated that in Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole the overall amount of CIW will continue to decrease; the amount of CIW recycled and reused will increase; and the amount of CIW being disposed of at landfill sites will decline.

31 CIW is managed at a range of sites within and outside of Dorset, according to market and availability of facilities. Some commercial waste is collected by the local authority or dealt with by them via the household recycling centres, some of which accept commercial waste. For example, Borough of Poole manages around 9000 tonnes of commercial waste per annum in this way, whilst the Dorset Waste Partnership collected around 6,200 tonnes of commercial waste in 2012/2013. This portion of waste is classed as local authority collected waste, discussed above. The majority of commercial waste is however dealt with directly through the waste management facilities themselves, or through an intermediary private collection company.

32 There are a number of landfill sites and treatment facilities within the plan area that accept CIW, including those which are also contracted to deal with Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole's local authority collected waste, as described above, plus further facilities dealing only with CIW such as Canford Recycling Centre in Poole and two MRFs operated by SITA at Mannings Heath, Poole and Binnegar, Wareham. Waste management facilities in Dorset are discussed in further detail below.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDE)

33 Construction, demolition and excavation waste is waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures. It mostly includes brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but can include quantities of timber, metal and plastics.

National Data

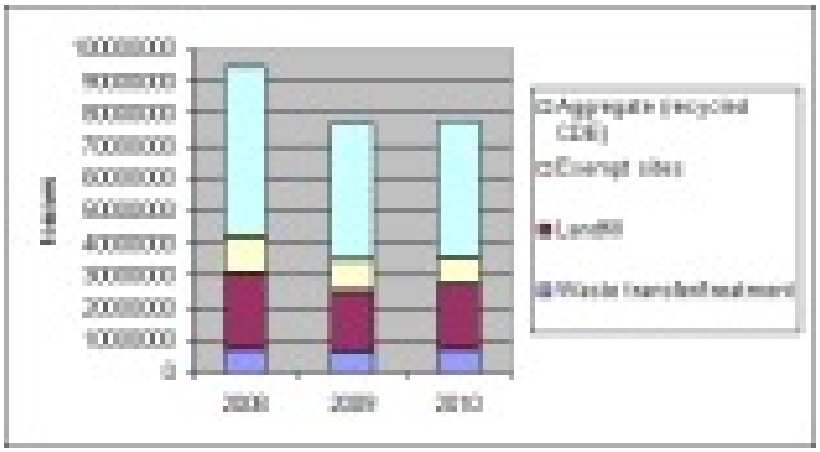
34 The construction, demolition and excavation sector is the largest contributing sector to total waste generation in England. The sector generated 77.4 million tonnes of waste in 2010, of which:

- 42 million tonnes (55%) was recycled
- 20 million tonnes (26%) was sent to landfill
- 7 million tonnes (9%) went to treatment or transfer sites

- 8 million tonnes (11%) was spread on registered exempt sites (such as land reclamation, agricultural improvement or infrastructure projects) [6]

35 Figure 7 shows that the overall arisings of CDE waste have generally decreased since 2008. The proportions recycled and sent to landfill have remained constant.

Figure 7 Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste Management



Source: *Construction, demolition and excavation waste generation estimate: England 2008 to 2010 (Defra 2012)*

Local Data

36 Data for CDE waste is not so readily available locally. A national survey was published by Capita Symonds in 2007 [7], which provided estimates of arisings at the regional level for 2005. The study estimated that 9,482,424 tonnes of CDE waste was generated in the South West in 2005. Total estimated arisings in Wiltshire and Dorset combined were 2,011,727 tonnes.

37 National estimates have since been compiled by Defra using existing data sources and adapted methodologies to estimate the amount of waste generated by the construction, demolition and excavation sectors, as referred to in paragraph 32 above. These estimates of CDE arisings are shown in Table 3. It is possible to apportion these national estimates to the regional and sub-regional levels based on the level of construction activity in those areas (calculated as gross value added of the construction industry by area) or by population. Although a crude estimate, these methods have been used to give a best available indication of local and regional arisings and are included in Table 3. The two methods of apportioning CDE waste arisings give a similar result, suggesting that CDE waste arisings in 2010 were around 1 million tonnes.

Table 3 Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste Arisings

	2008	2009	2010
England*	94,545,906	76,969,901	77,375,430

6 Construction, demolition and excavation waste generation estimate: England 2008 to 2010 (Defra 2012)
7 Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England 2005 - Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CLG, 2007)

	2008	2009	2010
South West (GVA)	8,877,257	7,256,124	7,447,000
South West (Population)	9,542,381	7,759,039	7,812,054
Dorset, Bournemouth & Poole (GVA)	1,224,419	964,985	1,018,599
Dorset, Bournemouth & Poole (Population)	1,293,540	1,051,811	1,058,998

**Source: Construction, demolition and excavation waste generation estimate: England 2008 to 2010 (Defra 2012) at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/construction-and-demolition-waste*

38 Data from operator returns provided by the Environment Agency provides another means of investigating trends in CDE waste. However, this information relates only to sites where permits have been granted. It can be assumed that much CDE waste is also recycled and/or re-used where it is generated, i.e. on construction sites; or is dealt with at registered exempt sites (usually for agricultural improvement or land reclamation). This means it will not need to be managed at a waste facility and so data on these quantities is not available from the Environment Agency. The information that is available from the Environment Agency (through the Waste Data Interrogator) is only a small proportion of the construction, demolition and excavation waste that is produced and managed.

39 In addition, the data relates to the amount of CDE waste dealt with at waste management facilities in Dorset as opposed to that arising from within Dorset. Nevertheless, it does give an indication of recent trends in the quantities of such material. Table 4 indicates a general decline in the amount of CDE waste managed, in line with national data indicating a general decline and plateauing out of arisings for both England and Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole. Since 2006, the amount of CDE waste received in the sub-region has declined by 41%.

Table 4 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Managed in Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole

Year	Tonnes Received
2006	636,290
2007	802,124
2008	614,599
2009	507,877
2010	405,438
2011	377,540

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogators 2006 - 2011

40 The construction, demolition and excavation waste is an area with data gaps. Further work at the local level could assist in resolving such gaps, but it is accepted that it is difficult to obtain accurate figures due to the nature of the waste, where it arises and how it is recorded.

41 CDE waste is managed at a range of sites within and outside of Dorset, according to market and availability of facilities. CDE waste tends to be deposited at the nearest facility to where it arises, whether this is a landfill site or a recycling facility.

42 Environment Agency data indicates that, in 2011, around 74,000 tonnes of inert, construction and demolition waste were received at landfill sites in Dorset (around 20% of the total) and 92,000 tonnes (24%) were received at treatment facilities in Dorset. Also, 183,300 tonnes were received at transfer facilities, including aggregates/soil recycling plants. It should be noted that part of this quantity may have then gone on to either landfill or treatment facilities within the county.

43 There are nine operational inert landfill sites in Dorset, plus a further one with planning permission. CDE waste is also dealt with via a number of recycling facilities, including Canford Recycling Centre, at Canford Magna, Eco Sustainable Solutions at Parley, Redbridge Road at Crossways, Spratley Wood near Wareham and Downend Farm near Blandford. There is also a facility under construction at Henbury, near Corfe Mullen, that will process and recycle inert waste collected by the county council (such as road planings and street and gully sweepings).

Hazardous Waste

44 Hazardous waste is waste that contains one or more substances which might be dangerous to the environment or life. It may be present in any waste stream including municipal solid, commercial and industrial; and construction, demolition and excavation waste streams. It is waste which possesses one or more of the 15 hazardous properties set out in Annex III of the Revised Waste Framework Directive. Examples of hazardous waste include: clinical waste, asbestos, chemicals (e.g. brake fluid or print toner), batteries, solvents, pesticides, oils (non-edible) and equipment containing ozone depleting substances (e.g. fridges). Specific licences, granted by the Environment Agency, are required for the management of hazardous waste.

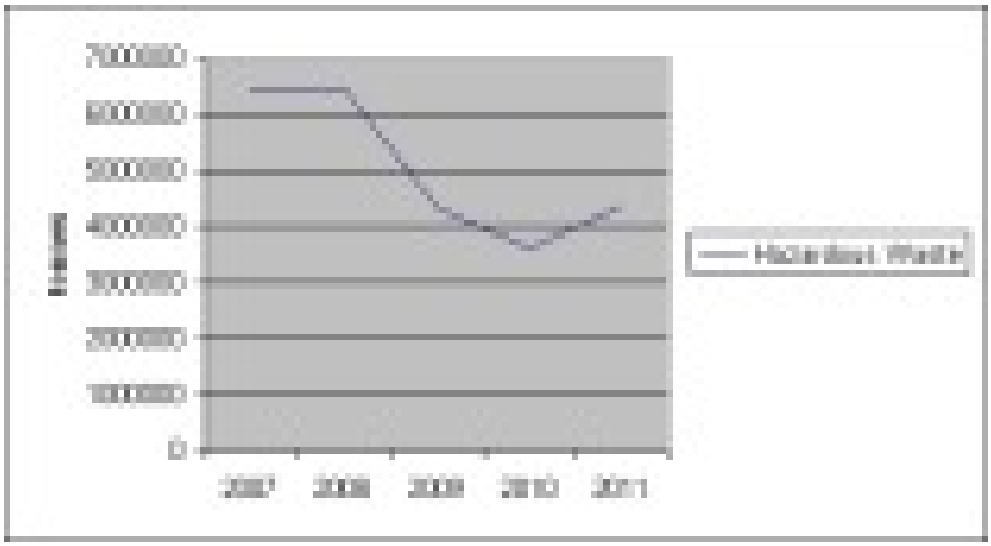
National Data

45 Hazardous waste accounts for only a small percentage of total waste arisings (in 2008 around 3% of waste arisings in England and Wales were hazardous waste), but the amounts of hazardous waste produced are still significant, with around 4.8 million tonnes arising in England and Wales in 2008. **(8)**

46 Nationally, there is no clear trend in hazardous waste arisings with amounts fluctuating from year to year, partly due to variations in amounts of contaminated soil that has been removed from contaminated sites and landfilled as part of the remediation process. However, there was a 15% decrease in total waste managed between 2000 and 2011. A large increase in arisings was recorded in 1997 which was partly due to a change in the definition of hazardous waste to include oil. The revised European Waste Catalogue recently added another 250 waste types to the hazardous waste list. Amounts of hazardous waste are expected to increase when this new definition comes into effect, regardless of trends in the overall volume of waste generated.

8 http://www.defra.govuk/environment/waste/business/hazardous-waste/)

Figure 8 Hazardous Waste Managed in England & Wales



Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Tables 2007-2011

47 In terms of the way hazardous waste is managed, between 2000 and 2011:

- the amount of hazardous waste that was landfilled decreased by 55%
- the amount of waste dealt with at treatment facilities decreased by 42%
- incineration of hazardous waste increased by 97%
- recovery increased by 24%
- transfer of hazardous waste increased by 146%

Local Data

48 Local data on hazardous waste is generally accurate and is reported through the Environment Agency's Hazardous Waste Interrogator database which holds information on arisings, movement and management. It should be noted that the reporting of hazardous waste managed can lead to the same wastes being reported more than once as they may be dealt with through a transfer station, followed by a treatment facility for example. This may therefore lead to an over estimate in arisings.

49 In 2011, hazardous waste arisings in Dorset were around 47,200 tonnes [9] Of that amount, around 22,000 tonnes was also deposited, or managed, within Dorset. Dorset therefore exported around 54% of its hazardous waste. According to Environment Agency data, a total of around 36,800 tonnes of hazardous waste was deposited in Dorset in the same year.

50 Table 4 shows arisings for the last four years, which have remained fairly constant.

Table 5 Hazardous Waste Arisings in the Dorset sub-region

Year	Arisings (tonnes)
2008	45,229
2009	39,199

9 EA Hazardous Waste Interrogator, plus Environment Agency SW Hazardous Waste 2011

Year	Arisings (tonnes)
2010	49,044
2011	47,200

Source: Environment Agency Data Tables - South West Hazardous waste, at: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/34169.aspx

51 Hazardous waste is dealt with at a range of specialist facilities, in some cases within the county but in many cases outside of the county. The specialised nature of hazardous waste facilities means that facilities tend to serve a wider than local market.

52 Clinical waste arising in the sub-region is treated either at the Bournemouth Hospital Clinical Waste Incinerator or a Clinical Waste Treatment facility located in Frome, Somerset. Both facilities are operated by SRCL Ltd. An oil and water treatment facility is also located in Shaftesbury, dealing with hazardous waste from within and outside of Dorset. Other hazardous waste streams tend to be dealt with at specialist facilities outside of the county, although some materials arising from end of life vehicles are dealt with at scrapyards within the sub-region.

Other Wastes

Agricultural waste

53 Agricultural wastes are defined as any substance or object from premises used for agriculture or horticulture, which the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard. It is waste specifically generated by agricultural activities. Figures on the arisings of agricultural waste in the county are not known to be available. There are a number of on farm facilities that deal with either only waste arising on site or that in addition to small quantities of imported waste. These mainly comprise anaerobic digestion plants. Only two sites accept waste arising off site, Blackmore Vale Dairy, near Blandford, and Rainbarrow Farm, near Dorchester, and are included as an existing treatment facility (as illustrated in Figure 12 - see section 2).

Radioactive waste

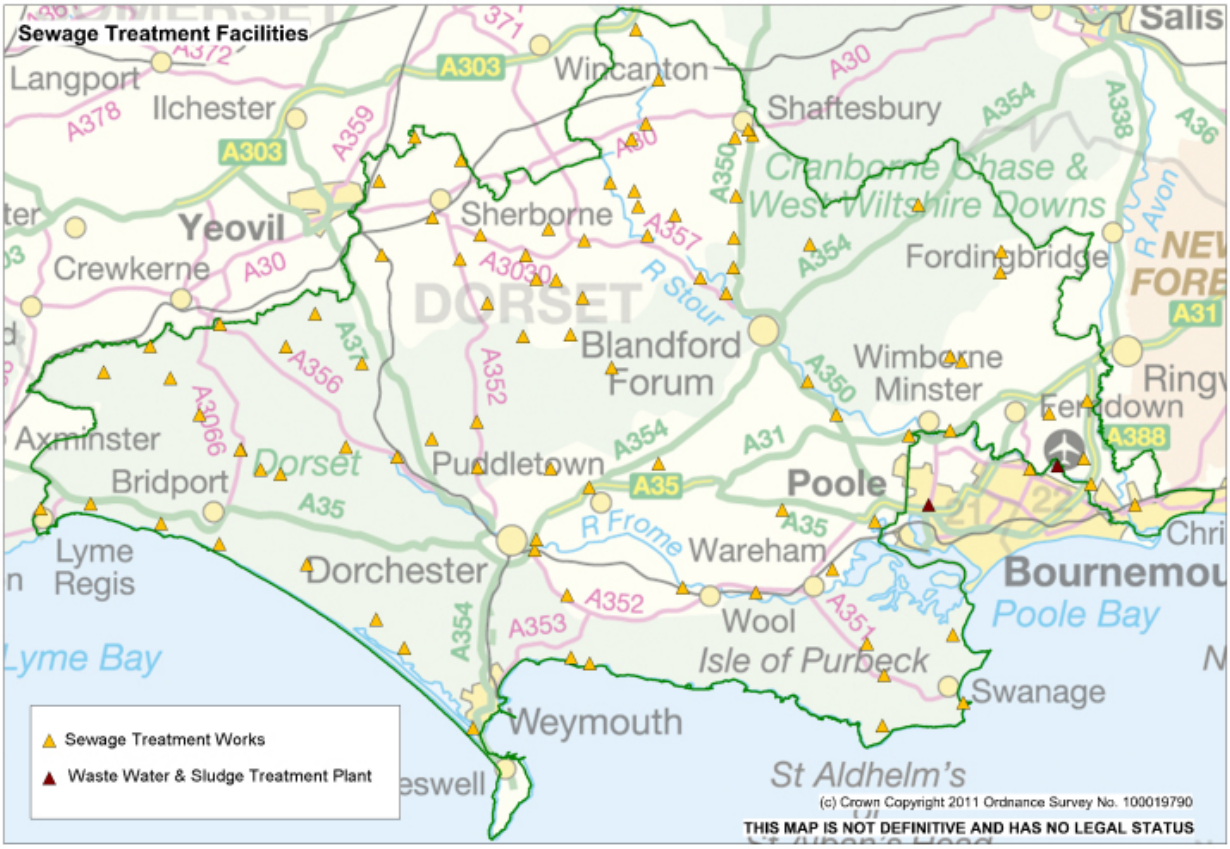
54 Radioactive waste comprises that derived from the nuclear industry and that derived from non-nuclear sources, such as hospitals, universities and the oil and gas industry. Radioactive waste from the nuclear industry is generated in Dorset through the decommissioning of the Winfrith experimental reactor research and development site, located near Wool. Very Low Level Waste (VLLW) and Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) need to be dealt with, the disposal of both of which is governed by the Nuclear Decommissioning Agency (NDA) nationally. Very Low Level Waste (VLLW) and Low Activity Low Level Waste (LA-LLW) are processed on site and transported to a specialised facility in Northamptonshire. It is intended that ILW will be sent to the Harwell Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste Storage Facility in Oxfordshire once this is constructed.

Waste Water and Sewage

55 Treatment of waste water in sewage treatment works results in the production of sewage sludge which is a biodegradable, odorous liquid that contains roughly 4% solid matter. The arisings of dry sewage in the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole is around 21,000 tonnes per annum (2012) which equates to approximately 500,000 tonnes of wet sewage sludge per annum.

56 The county has a network of sewage treatment facilities across the county (see Figure 9) including two strategic sites that incorporate sludge treatment plants at Berry Hill, Bournemouth, and Cabot Lane, Poole. Most sites are, however, relatively small. Responsibility for the provision of sewage treatment facilities and infrastructure and for the disposal of sludge lies with the water companies. In the plan area this responsibility lies mainly with Wessex Water, although South West Water covers some areas in the west of the county, managing four of the sewage treatment plants in Dorset.

Figure 9

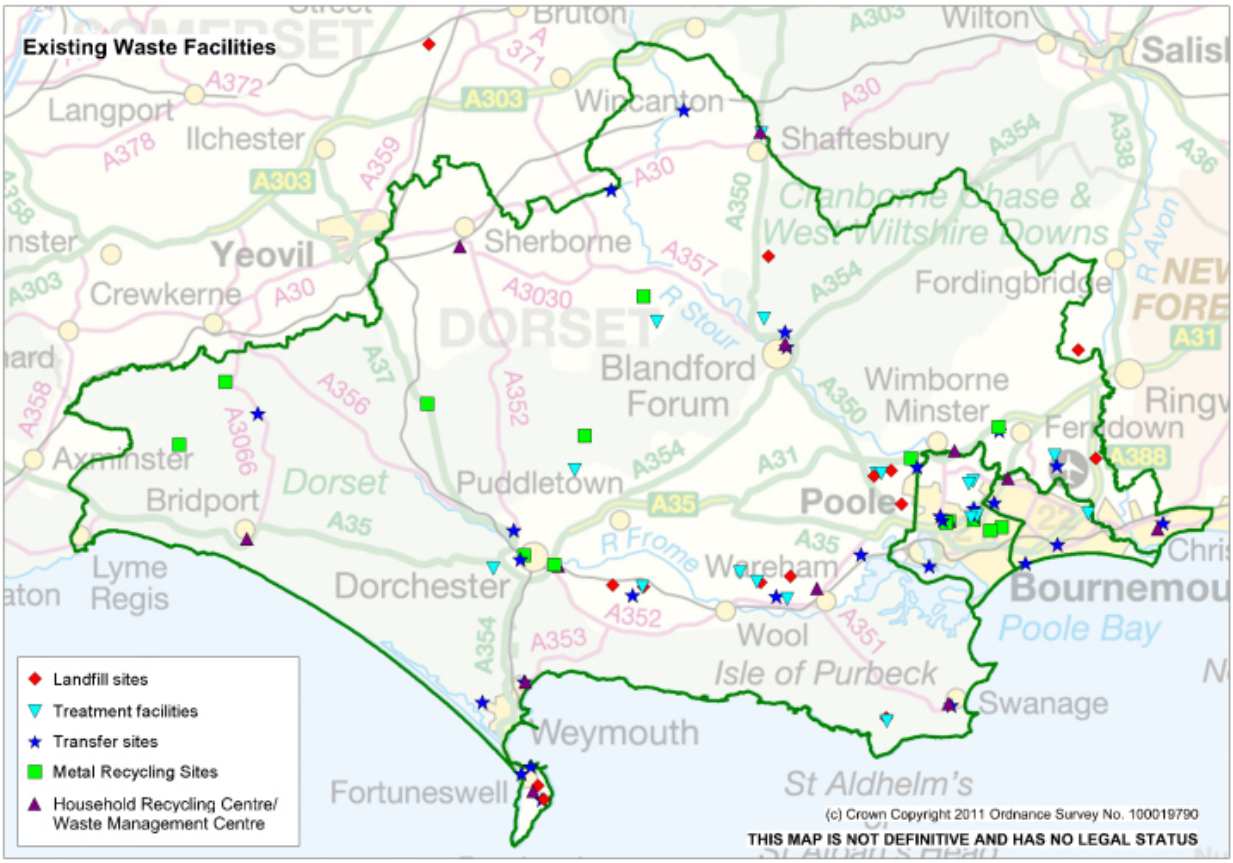


57 Wessex Water have predicted that sewage arisings are likely to grow by approximately 4% over the period to 2020. This will require careful management, particularly within the Poole Harbour catchment. The harbour itself is designated as a Special Protection Area, Ramsar site and Special Area of Conservation and is sensitive to increased levels of nitrogen deposition.

2 - Waste Management Facilities in Dorset

58 There is a range of waste management facilities in Dorset (including the Bournemouth and Poole administrative areas), comprising landfill, treatment, transfer and metal recycling sites. They are shown on Figure 10.

Figure 10



59 A total of 1,469,915 tonnes of waste was managed at facilities in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole in 2011. This was around 69,000 tonnes less than the previous year.[10]

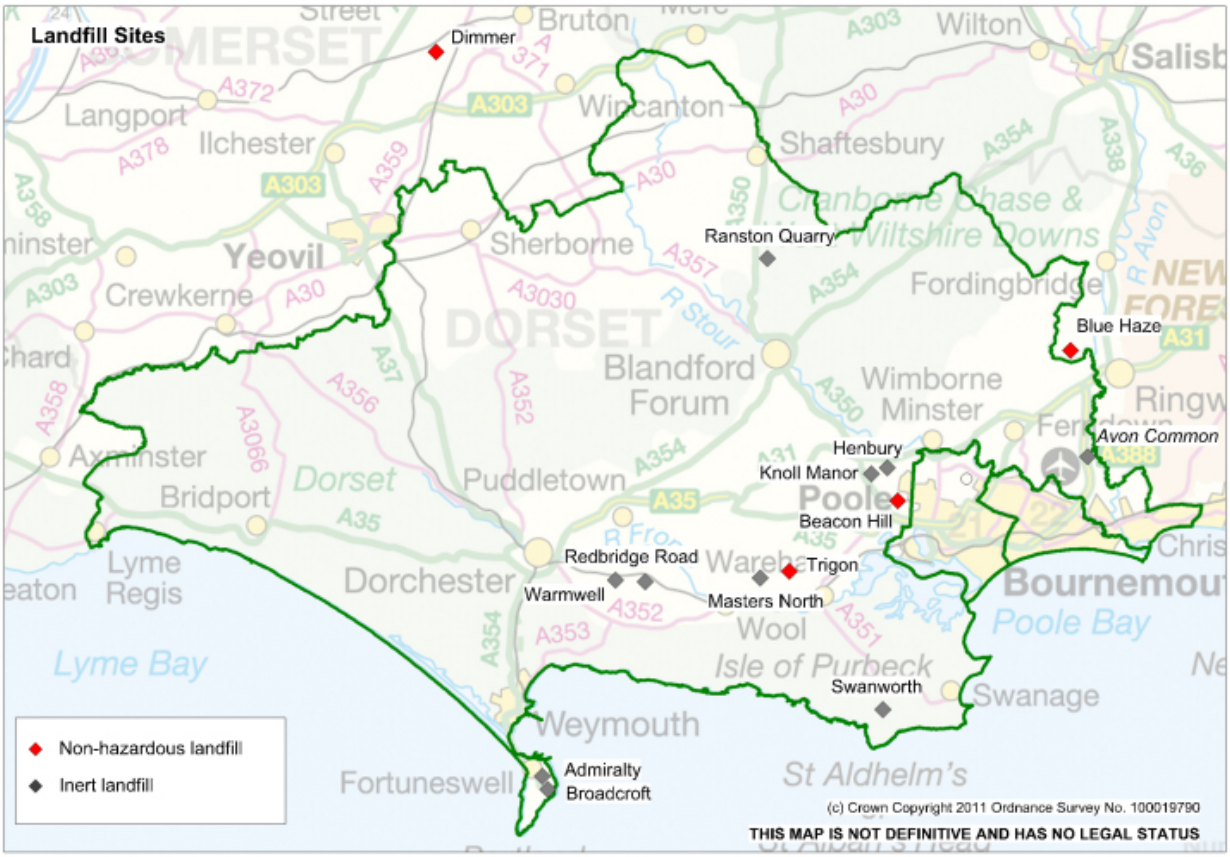
Landfill

60 There are two non-hazardous landfill sites, Beacon Hill, at Corfe Mullen, and Trigon, near Wareham, and nine inert landfill sites, plus a further permitted but not yet operational inert landfill at Avon Common. Data from the Environment Agency shows that, in 2011, around 302,700 tonnes in total was landfilled in Dorset (compared to 385,700 tonnes in 2010). Around 76% of this amount comprised household, industrial and commercial waste and 24% comprised inert waste. The vast majority of this waste (92%) originated in the Dorset sub-region. There are no hazardous waste landfill sites in the county.

61 Two additional sites located within Somerset and Hampshire which are contracted to take local authority collected waste from Dorset are also shown on Figure 11.

10 Waste Data Interrogator (Environment Agency)

Figure 11



Treatment

62 There are a number of waste treatment facilities in Dorset, dealing with local authority collected waste, CIW, CDE waste, plus agricultural waste. Their distribution is shown on Figure 12.

63 A number of sites comprise several different treatment facilities, including New Earth Solutions and Commercial Recycling at Canford Magna; Eco Sustainable Solutions at Parley; and Downend Farm near Blandford. A mechanical biological treatment (MBT) plant located at Canford Magna mainly treats waste arising in Bournemouth and Dorset, with both Bournemouth Borough Council and the Dorset Waste Partnership sending local authority collected waste for treatment at the facility. A Material Recycling Facility on the same site, Canford Recycling Centre, treats CIW, whilst there is also a CDE waste facility. Eco Sustainable Solutions' in-vessel composting facility at Parley and their new anaerobic digestion plant at Piddlehinton are contracted to take Dorset Waste Partnership's collected food waste as well as CIW. Other facilities at the Parley site deal with a variety of CIW and CDE waste. Similarly, Downend Farm deals with a variety of local authority collected waste, CIW and CDE waste through its open windrow composting, wood and soil/aggregates recycling facilities.

64 Overall there are seven facilities which treat organic waste in the county, through composting or anaerobic digestion:

- Blackmore Vale Dairy AD Plant (agricultural and C&I waste)
- Bussey Stool Farm - Open windrow composting (green waste)
- Downend Farm - Open windrow composting (green waste)

- Eco Sustainable Solutions - Piddlehinton AD Plant
- Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley: In-Vessel Composting (food waste); Open Windrow Composting (green waste)
- New Earth Solutions MBT Plant
- Rainbarrow Farm AD Plant (small proportion of C&I food waste)

65 There are also two wood recycling facilities, one at Downend Farm and one at Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley. A biomass plant has also recently been permitted at the Parley site to treat the residual wood once recycled.

66 There are four Material Recycling Facilities treating recyclables in the county. They include three facilities dealing with CIW: one at Canford Recycling Centre and two operated by SITA at Mannings Heath, Poole, and a recently constructed as part of the Binnegar Environmental Park near Wareham. W&S Recycling has recently been granted permission to construct a new MRF at Mannings Heath in Poole.

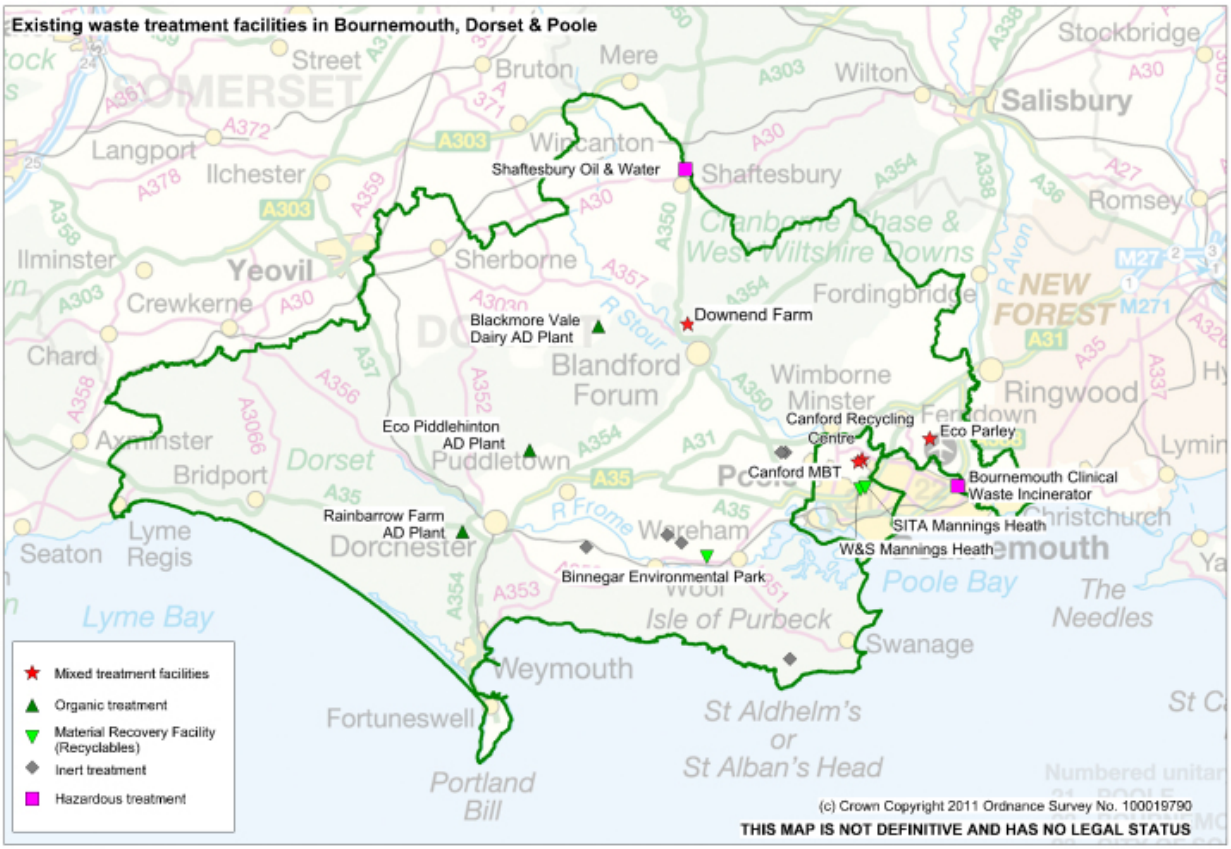
67 In terms of waste treatment for non-hazardous residual waste, there is currently only one facility which is the New Earth Solutions MBT plant at Canford Magna.

68 Dorset also currently has nine inert recycling facilities, as illustrated on Figure 12:

- Canford Recycling Centre
- Downend Farm
- Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley
- Henbury
- Henbury Recycling Plant (DCC)
- Masters North
- Redbridge Road
- Spratley Wood
- Swanworth

69 Dorset's two hazardous waste treatment facilities comprise an oil and water treatment facility in Shaftesbury and a waste incinerator at Bournemouth Hospital which deals with clinical waste.

Figure 12

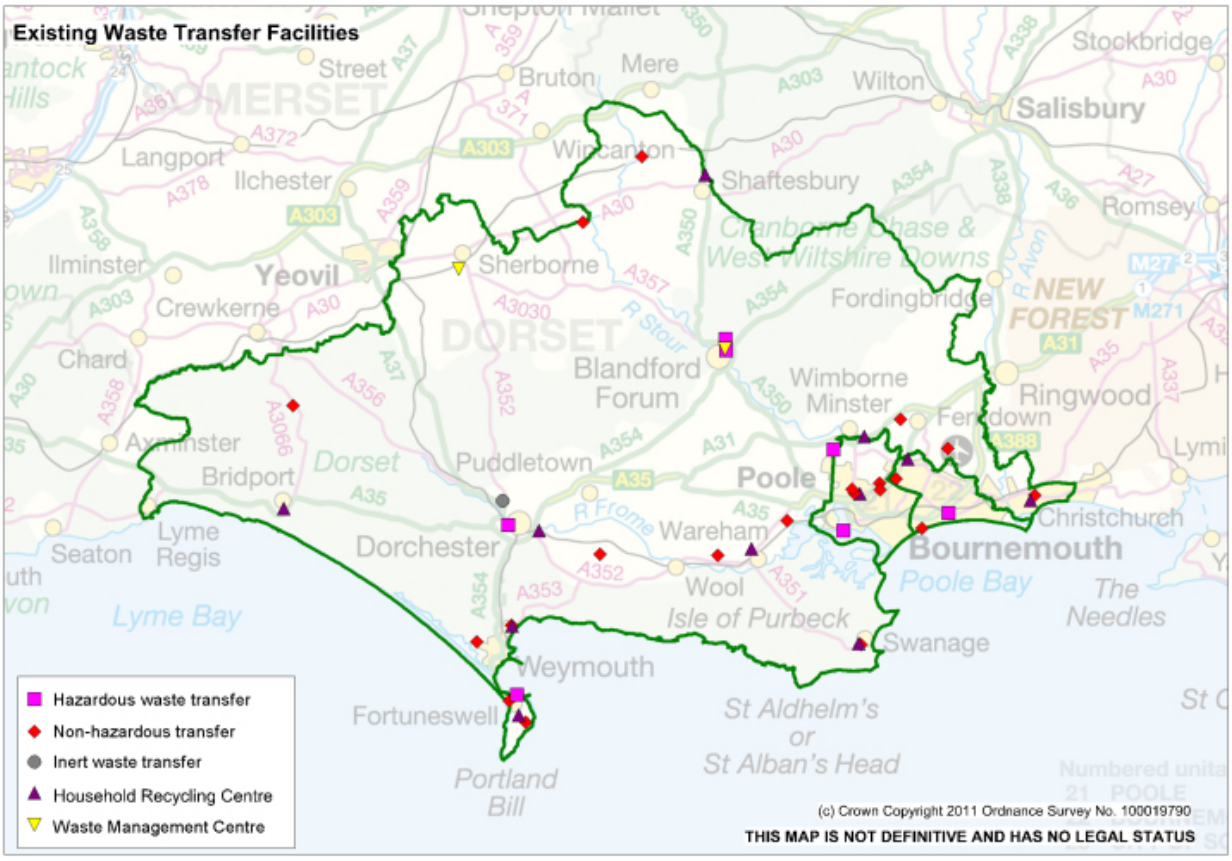


70 A total of 590,500 tonnes in total was received at waste treatment facilities (including sewage treatment works but excluding incinerators) in Dorset in 2011 (compared to 562,000 tonnes in 2010). Additionally, over 6000 tonnes was incinerated.

Transfer Facilities

71 There are eleven household recycling centres in Dorset, plus one in Bournemouth and one in Poole. There are two small scale Material Recycling Facilities at Hurn and Crossways which sort household recyclates collected in Dorset. There is also a range of other transfer facilities for inert, non-hazardous and hazardous waste, as illustrated on Figure 13.

Figure 13



72 There are also twelve metal recycling sites (including car breakers) in the county. Such facilities sort, recover and recycle scrap metal.

Existing Waste Management Capacity in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole

73 A survey has been undertaken to establish the waste management capacity of facilities in Dorset to support the preparation of the Waste Plan. This information will form part of the baseline. A summary of estimated capacity is given in Table 6.

Table 6 Existing Capacity

Type of facility	Capacity (end 2012)
Non-hazardous landfill	Figures subject to commercial confidentiality
Inert landfill	1.7 million m^3
Inert recycling	Over 480,000 tpa
Treatment - Residual	Figures subject to commercial confidentiality
Treatment - Organic	140,200 tpa
Material Recycling Facility (Recyclables)	380,000 tpa

Summary of relevant waste policy

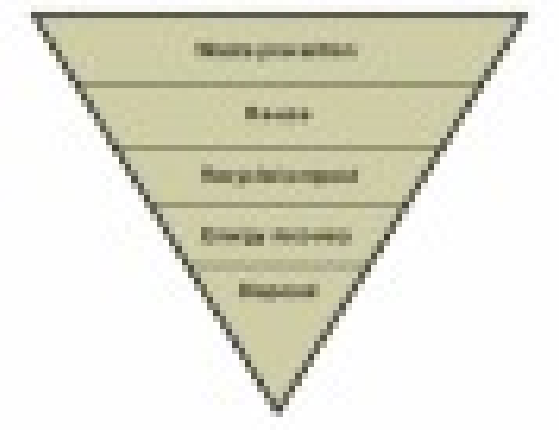
74 Table 7 summarises the key messages revealed from the review of relevant plans, policies and programmes relating to waste management, which have, along with the issues arising from the review of baseline data, informed the development of the sustainability objectives. The full review is included at the end of this paper.

Table 7 Key Principles Arising from Waste Policy Review

Key Policy Documents	Relevance to Waste Plan
Key International Policy • Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) **Key National Policy** • Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2014) • Waste Management Plan for England (2013) **Key Local Policy** • Joint Municipal Waste Strategy for Dorset 2008-2033 • Bournemouth Borough Council Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2011 - 2026) • Borough of Poole Waste Strategy Review (2008 - 2018)	• Legislation, policy and strategies at all levels seek the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy*. This is a key principal which should underpin the Waste Plan. • There is a clear aspiration for a zero waste economy in which material resources are reused , recycled or recovered wherever possible, and only disposed of as the option of very last resort. Taxes on landfill disposal of waste support this. • Provision of waste management facilities with sufficient capacity to enable waste to be recycled, treated or in the last instance disposed of, as close to where the waste is produced as possible, should be facilitated to meet the needs of the county. The provision of facilities to meet the county's own needs and enable self-sufficiency as far as possible will be a role for the Plan. • The plan will need to ensure that the provision of such facilities does not harm the environment or human health, in line with national and international policy and legislation. • Positive planning should provide a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste, thereby assisting with the implementation of the waste hierarchy.

75 *The management of waste in line with the waste hierarchy is a key principle underlying legislation, policy and strategies at all levels. Figure 14 illustrates the waste hierarchy, which is a guide to sustainable waste management and a legal requirement. The revised Waste Framework Directive introduced this hierarchy of options for managing wastes, giving top priority to preventing waste in the first place. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, then recycling, then other recovery such as energy recovery, and last of all disposal (for example landfill). The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 apply the requirements for the waste hierarchy.

Figure 14 Waste Hierarchy



Issues arising from baseline

- Local authority collected waste arisings are decreasing and the percentage that is recycled or composted is increasing.
- CIW arisings have decreased dramatically over the past decade, the proportion of the waste sent to landfill has decreased and the proportion recycled has increased. In accordance with national trends, it is expected that this pattern will continue.
- CDE waste arisings appear to have remained fairly constant. However, the amount of CDE waste managed in the sub-region has been decreasing potentially reflecting increasing management of the waste at source.
- Reliable data on CIW and CDE waste arisings at the local level is not readily available which means projections should be made cautiously.
- Hazardous waste arisings fluctuate and are dealt with at specialist facilities serving a wider than local market, with over half of Dorset's hazardous waste arisings dealt with outside of the sub-region in 2011.
- In line with the waste hierarchy, there is a continued need to reduce the total amount of waste arising and maximise re-use and recycling. Diverting putrescible waste from landfill is a priority, including to reduce landfill gas emissions which contribute to climate change.
- There is a growing demand for recycling, composting and treatment capacity as a result of both market and waste collection programmes.
- Landfill capacity in the county is diminishing and will run out during the plan period. Some capacity may still be required for residual waste disposal.
- There is a concentration of waste management facilities in the south-east of the sub-region and a lack of transfer facilities in the west of the county. The proximity principle suggests that waste should be managed as close to source as possible which is not currently possible in parts of Dorset.
- Additions to sewage treatment infrastructure could impact on nitrogen levels in Poole Harbour and requires careful consideration and management.
- Planning should provide opportunities for education and awareness raising to encourage communities and businesses to minimise waste production and maximise reuse and recycling.

76 The Waste Plan can influence the available capacity of each waste management method used, including landfill, and therefore the percentage of waste that is diverted from landfill. The sustainability objectives should therefore reflect this.

Potential Impacts

77 The potential impacts of managing waste are highlighted in the topic papers that follow, in relation to different issues such as landscape, biodiversity, health and climate change. It should be noted however, that the key objectives behind the management of waste are to protect the environment and human health from harm. The movement of waste up the waste hierarchy, which is the key principle that will need to underpin the Waste Plan, should reduce the impacts caused by the generation of waste.

Suggested Sustainability Objective

To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self-sufficiency

...and Broad Indicators

"To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy or policy..."

- Encourage the minimisation of waste
- Assist in driving waste up the waste hierarchy?
- Make provision for waste management facilities commensurate with the waste hierarchy?
- Enable waste to be diverted from landfill?
- Enable increased recycling or treatment of organic waste?
- Enable waste to be managed locally, particularly within the local authority boundary?

Appendix 1 - Relevant Policy Documents: Waste

Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)

The Waste Framework Directive provides an overarching legislative framework for the management of waste across Europe. It came into force on 12 December 2008. Member states were required to implement it into national law by 12 December 2010. Its transposition in England is now largely through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

The Directive sets out the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, recovery. It explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material and how to distinguish between waste and by-products. The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles and requires that 'the first objective of any waste policy should be to minimise the negative effects of the generation and management of waste on human health and the environment.'

It requires that waste legislation and policy of the EU Member States shall apply as a priority order the following waste management hierarchy:

- Prevention
- Preparing for Reuse
- Recycling
- Other recovery
- Disposal

The revised Waste Framework Directive establishes the principle of ‘proximity‘. This is within the context of the requirement on Member States to establish an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations and of installations for recovery of mixed municipal waste collected from private households.

The Directive also requires that the network shall be designed in such a way as to enable the move towards the aim of self-sufficiency in waste disposal and the recovery of waste. However, account must be made to geographical circumstances or the need for specialised installations for certain types of waste and the Directive makes it clear that each Member State does not have to possess the full range of final recovery facilities.

The Directive also lays down the properties which render waste hazardous. They are further specified by the Decision 2000/532/EC establishing a List of Wastes as last amended by Decision 2001/573/EC. The List of Wastes is currently being reviewed. Hazardous wastes pose a greater risk to the environment and human health than non hazardous wastes and thus require a stricter control regime. This is laid down in particular in Articles 17 to 20 of Directive 2008/98/EC. It provides additional labelling, record keeping, monitoring and control obligations from the "cradle to the grave", i.e., from the waste producer to the final disposal or recovery. In addition, mixing of hazardous substances is banned in order to prevent risks for the environment and human health.

Implications:

The Waste Framework Directive is a key legislative driver for the Waste Plan. The Waste Plan should include policies and proposals commensurate with following the waste hierarchy. Policies should ensure that appropriate provision is made for dealing with different waste streams, including those that constitute hazardous waste, and that people’s health and the environment are not endangered.

Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste

The Directive is intended to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health, through:

- Reducing the amount of waste landfilled, promoting recycling and recovery and establishing high standards of landfill practice.
- Preventing and reducing the adverse negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.

Member states are restricted to landfill a maximum of 75% of the total amount by weight of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) produced in 1995 by 2006, up to 35% in 2016. Countries, such as the UK, that in 1995 landfilled more than 80% of BMW have been allowed to postpone the attainment of these targets for four years. Therefore the UK targets are:

- Reduction to 75% of the 1995 baseline by 2010
- Reduction to 50% of the 1995 baseline by 2013
- Reduction to 35% of the 1995 baseline by 2020

Implications:

The Directive is an important driver for the Waste Plan, which will be prepared in line with the requirements of the Directive.

End of Life Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC)

This Directive came into force in October 2000. Individual member states were instructed to incorporate the Directive into national law by April 2002. The Directive aims to make vehicle dismantling and recycling more environmentally friendly and sets clear quantified targets for reuse, recycling and recovery of vehicles and their components. It also pushes producers to manufacture new vehicles with a view to their recyclability.

In particular, the Directive aims to reduce the amount of waste from end of life vehicles by:

- Requiring that end of life vehicles can only be scrapped by authorised dismantlers or shredders
- Requiring that producers, dismantlers and shredders establish adequate systems for the collection of end of life vehicles
- Ensuring that last-owners are able to return their vehicles into these systems free of charge
- Requiring producers to pay all, or a significant part, of the costs of takeback and treatment
- Setting rising re-use, recycling and recovery targets
- Restricting the use of heavy metals in new vehicles.

Implications:

The Waste Plan will need to consider end of life vehicles and the need to reduce the amount of waste generated from them and to minimise any potential environmental effects that may result.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) - Directives 2002/96/EC, 2002/95/EC & 2012/19/EU

The WEEE Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (2002/96/EC), together with a Directive on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (2002/95/EC) are designed to tackle the fast increasing waste stream of electrical and electronic equipment. Increased recycling of electrical and electronic equipment will limit the total quantity of waste going to final disposal. Producers and retailers will be made responsible for taking back and recycling electrical and electronic equipment, thus providing an incentive to design electrical and electronic equipment in an environmentally more way. Consumers will be able to return their equipment free of charge. To prevent the generation of hazardous waste, Directive 2002/95/EC restricts the use of certain hazardous substances by requiring the substitution of various heavy metals and brominated flame retardants in new electrical and electronic equipment from 1 January 2008 onwards.

In July 2012, further legislation in the form of Directive 2012/19/EU was introduced. The purpose of the Directive is to contribute to sustainable production and consumption by, as a first priority, the prevention of WEEE and, in addition, by the re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery of such wastes so as to reduce the disposal of waste and to contribute to the efficient use of resources and the retrieval of valuable secondary raw materials.

The new collection targets agreed, an ambitious 85% of WEEE generated, will ensure that around 10 million tons, or roughly 20kg per capita, will be separately collected from 2019 onwards. The existing binding EU collection target is 4 kg of WEEE per capita, representing about 2 million tons per year, out of around 10 million tonnes of WEEE generated per year in the EU. By 2020, it is estimated that the volume of WEEE will increase to 12 million tons.

Implications:

The Waste Plan should aim to reduce electrical and electronic equipment waste and consider whether there are any specific waste facility demands in response to this Directive, and aim to accommodate any such demands.

EC Directive on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators (2006/66/EC)

The Directive aims at minimising the negative impacts of batteries and accumulators on the environment and also harmonising requirements for the smooth functioning of the internal market. To achieve these objectives, the Directive introduces measures to prohibit the marketing of some batteries containing hazardous substances. It contains measures for establishing schemes aiming at high level of collection and recycling of batteries with quantified collection and recycling targets. The Directive sets out minimum rules for producer responsibility and provisions with regard to labelling of batteries and their removability from equipment.

Implications:

The Waste Plan should consider whether there are any specific waste facility demands in response to this Directive, and aim to accommodate any such demands.

Landfill Tax Regulations

The Landfill Tax Regulations were introduced in 1996 to create a disincentive to landfill by charging for each tonne of waste disposed of at landfill. Subsequent amendments have been made since 1996 amending the rate of tax payable.

Landfill Tax is payable on waste, other than exempt waste, that is disposed at landfill. The standard rate is as follows:

- £64 per tonne on 1 April 2012
- £72 per tonne on 1 April 2013
- £80 per tonne on 1 April 2014

Implications:

Landfill Tax is influencing the waste management industry, with treatment starting to become comparable in terms of cost with landfill. It is likely that there will be less of a demand for landfill and more of a demand for treatment facilities, which the Waste Plan will need to take account of.

~~Draft~~ Waste Management Plan for England (Defra, 2013)

The Waste Management Plan for England sets out the Government's work towards a zero waste economy as part of the transition to a sustainable economy. In particular, this means using the waste hierarchy (waste prevention, re-use, recycling, recovery and finally disposal as a last option) as a guide to sustainable waste management.

The plan provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England, and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised Waste Framework Directive. The Government‘s ambitions for waste highlight the importance of putting in place the right waste management infrastructure at the right time and in the right location. The aim is to have the appropriate waste reprocessing and treatment infrastructure constructed and operated effectively at all levels of the waste hierarchy to enable the most efficient treatment of our waste and resources.

Implications:

The Government's ambitions outlined within the Waste Management Plan for England need to be embedded within the Waste Plan to ensure conformity.

Waste Strategy for England 2007 (DEFRA)

The Waste Strategy sets out the Government's key objectives in relation to waste. They are to:

- decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;
- meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;
- increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;

- secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and
- get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.

The strategy included a target to reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted from over 22.2 million tonnes in 2000 by 29% to 15.8 million tonnes in 2010 with an aspiration to reduce it to 12.2 million tonnes in 2020 – a reduction of 45%. This is equivalent to a fall of 50% per person (from 450 kg per person in 2000 to 225 kg in 2020).

National targets for recycling and recovery are set as follows:

- recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020; and
- recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.

Implications:

The objectives outlined within the Waste Strategy for England should be embedded within the Waste Plan. However, this will shortly be replaced by the Waste Management Plan for England (see above). The Waste Strategy has influenced the preparation of Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole's local waste management strategies, elements of which the Waste Plan will implement.

Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management in England 2010

The strategy underpins the practical application of the revised EC Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) (WFD) and in particular the requirements that apply to hazardous waste. It aims to clarify how the requirements of the revised WFD should be implemented, particularly the revised waste hierarchy with respect to the management of hazardous waste. The Strategy is also intended to facilitate the provision of infrastructure for the management of hazardous waste.

The strategy sets out six high level principles for the management of hazardous waste. In brief, these comprise:

- That hazardous waste should be managed by waste producers and waste managers in accordance with the EU waste hierarchy
- That the market is looked to for the development of hazardous waste infrastructure, which implements the hierarchy for the management of hazardous waste and meets the needs of the UK to ensure that the country as a whole is self sufficient in hazardous waste disposal, facilities are put in place for hazardous waste recovery in England, and the proximity principle is met
- That our reliance on landfill for hazardous waste continues to be reduced and that it should only be used where, overall, there is no better recovery or disposal option.
- That hazardous waste should not be mixed or diluted by waste producers or waste managers
- That hazardous organic wastes that cannot be reused, recycled or recovered must be subject to destruction using best available techniques, with energy recovery for all appropriate treatments. Furthermore that no hazardous organic waste should be landfilled unless the requirements of the Landfill Directive are met.

- That there will be an end to reliance on the use of Landfill Directive waste acceptance criteria derogations

The strategy also sets out decision trees which support the strategy objective of raising the bar of hazardous waste management through using the waste hierarchy to encourage recycling and recovery, and reducing reliance on landfill.

Implications:

The Waste Plan needs to take into account the ways in which the WFD should be implemented and provide waste policies that are underpinned by the waste hierarchy. It should consider ways to manage hazardous waste and seek to ensure that this does not lead to adverse environmental effects.

National Planning Policy for Waste

The national planning policy for waste sits alongside the Government's Waste Management Plan for England. It identifies the planning system as pivotal to the adequate and timely provision of properly located new waste facilities to meet local and national waste needs and to move waste management up the waste hierarchy, in line with the Waste Management Plan for England. Replacing Planning Policy Statement 10, the updated policy maintains the core principles of the 'plan led' approach, with a continued focus of moving waste up the waste hierarchy by moving away from traditional landfill towards more sustainable options for waste management.

The document highlights that positive planning with the adequate provision of new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time is essential for the delivery of the Government's ambitions for waste management. It sets out that positive planning delivers sustainable waste management through:

- delivery of sustainable development, including climate change benefits by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy
- ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities
- providing a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, including by enabling waste to be disposed of, or in the case of mixed municipal waste from households, recovered in one of the nearest appropriate installations
- helping to secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment
- ensuring the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management, including the provision of waste storage facilities at residential premises to facilitate a high quality household collection service.

A key principle within the policy statement is that waste planning authorities should identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for waste management, including by identifying sites and areas for waste management facilities in appropriate locations subject to consideration of issues including environment, sustainable transport and cumulative impacts.

Implications:

The national policy for waste is a key driver for the Waste Plan. The Waste Plan should include policies and proposals commensurate with following the waste hierarchy and should seek to provide sufficient opportunities for the types of waste management facilities required, where and when they are needed, in line with the proximity principle.

Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Dorset 2008-2033

Prepared jointly by Dorset County Council and the District and Borough Councils, the strategy was published in May 2009. It sets out how waste will be managed, with the overarching principles of the strategy being to:

- Aim to stabilise the growth in municipal waste arisings per head, with a medium to long term aspiration that arisings should fall
- Achieve 60 per cent recycling of household waste by 2015/16
- Have flexibility for residual waste treatment options
- Work on the basis of one residual waste treatment facility being the most efficient residual treatment option
- Meet and eventually exceed landfill targets thus avoiding possible fines of up to £150 per tonne for excess biodegradable waste sent to landfill
- Show leadership by taking account of commercial waste management needs

Policies include the need to extend and upgrade existing services and infrastructure as well as the procurement of treatment facilities to deal with non-recyclable municipal waste.

Implications:

The Waste Management Strategy is a key consideration in preparing the Waste Plan, which will assist in implementing the relevant policies of the strategy, through providing an appropriate policy context and allocating specific sites where required.

National Planning Practice Guidance. CLG, 6 March, 2014.

See: http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/

National planning practice guidance, available via the internet (see above), has been updated following the external review of planning practice guidance to support the National Planning Policy Framework and make it more accessible. The planning practice guidance complements the National Planning Policy Framework and provides advice on how to deliver its policies. It includes a section on waste.

Implications:

The preparation of the Waste Plan will take into account the additional guidance.

Bournemouth Borough Council Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2011 - 2026)

The strategy sets out the framework of how Bournemouth Borough Council intends to manage the municipal waste (including domestic and some commercial waste) produced within the Borough, up to 2026, the overall aim of which is to promote and implement sustainable waste management. The strategy has seven objectives:

- To meet all UK and EU targets
- To reduce the total household waste arisings
- To decouple the growth in waste from the growth in the economy
- To adhere to the waste hierarchy
- To follow the proximity principle
- To reduce the carbon burden of waste management activities
- To make sure the strategy is financially acceptable to the public

Implications:

The Waste Management Strategy is a key consideration in preparing the Waste Plan, which will assist in implementing relevant objectives of the strategy and associated action plans, through providing an appropriate policy context and allocating specific sites where required.

Borough of Poole Waste Strategy Review (2008 - 2018)

A review of Poole's 2002 Waste Management Strategy was carried out in order to achieve the following:

- Fulfil the Borough's duties with respect to the Waste Strategy for England (2007) and Best Value
- Achieve the statutory performance standards for recycling and composting
- Take into consideration new and future legislative requirements
- Identify and allow flexibility for future waste collection and disposal systems to be implemented as required
- Contribute to county and regional waste planning/strategy development.

Short, medium and long term plans have been prepared, with objectives including for example to promote waste minimisation through communications campaigns, to investigate collection of kitchen waste, and to investigate commercial waste compositions.

Implications:

The Waste Management Strategy is a key consideration in preparing the Waste Plan, which will assist in implementing relevant objectives of the strategy and associated action plans, through providing an appropriate policy context and allocating specific sites where required.