Victoria Manning

Vitaka Consulting

Planning for Waste

Strategic Waste Planning

Introduction

- **Strategic Waste Planning**
- Policy context
- Waste Data: Identifying existing capacity
- Task 1: Identifying existing capacity using publicly available data
- Waste imports and exports and the duty to co-operate
- Task 2: How to engage with recipients of waste exports from your area

- **Designing for Waste in New Developments**
- Drivers, Barriers and Issues
- Task 3: What can planners do to reduce waste and raise recycling rates?
- Circular Economy
- Space for segregation and storage

Policy Context

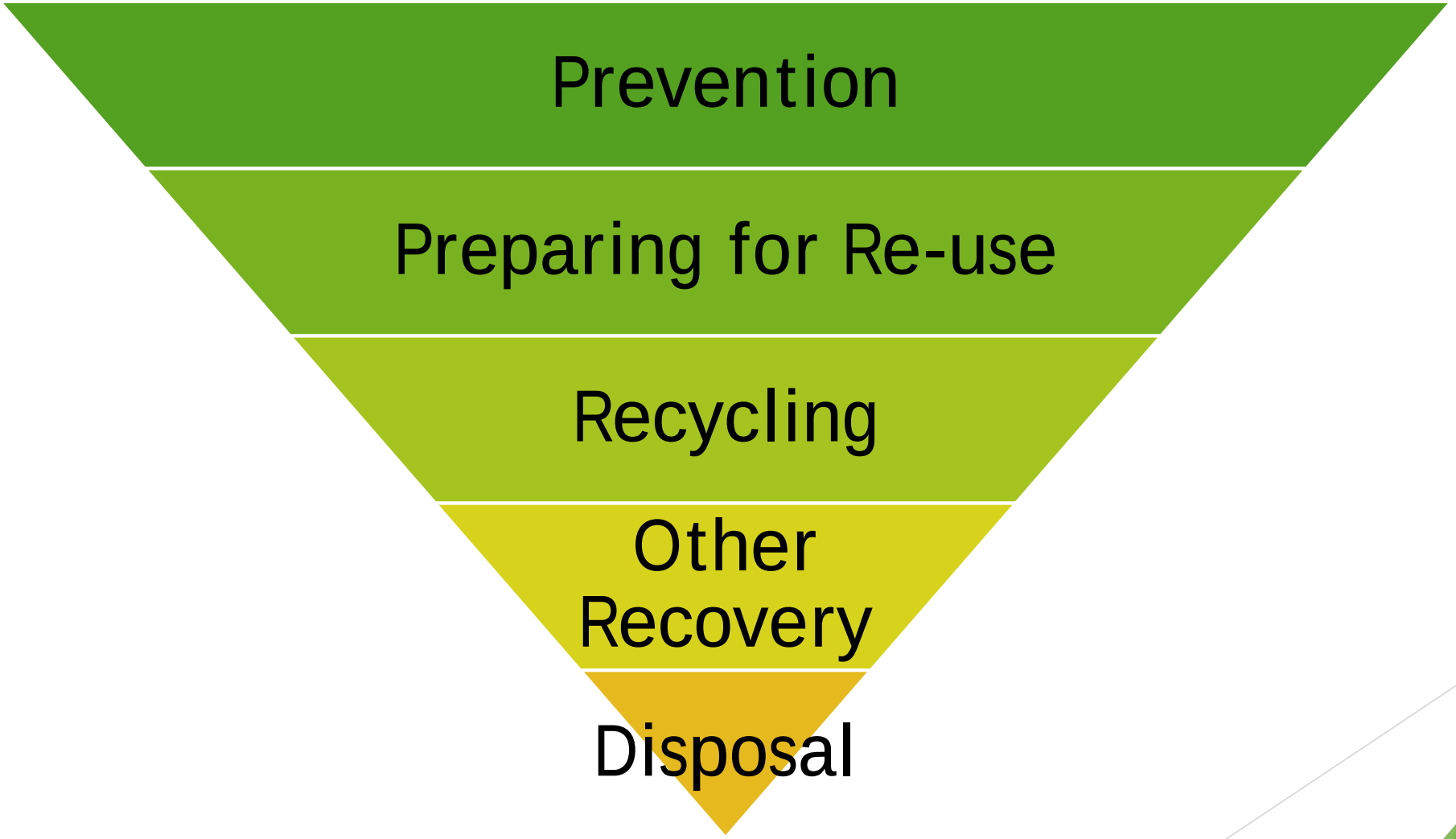
- European Framework Directive
  - Waste Hierarchy
  - Recycling Targets
  - Circular Economy

- National Policy
  - National waste Management Plan
  - National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW)
  - Planning Practice Guidance

Policy Context

- National Policy (cont)
  - Duty to Co-operate and Statements of Common Ground
- Local Policy
  - Local Plans
  - Waste and Minerals Plans
  - Municipal Waste Management Strategy

Waste Hierarchy



Who Plans for Waste?

- Waste Planning Authorities (WPA)
  - Counties
  - Unitary authorities
  - Groups of WPA

NPPW and PPG

- Proportionate evidence base
  - Spurious precision should be avoided

PPG

- Waste arisings – current and forecast over plan period
- Imports and exports
- Capacity gaps
- Capacity required to deal with forecast arisings

NPPW and PPG

- Identify the need for waste management facilities
- Identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs for the management of waste streams

NPPG 013: Waste Streams

- Municipal/household
- Commercial/industrial
- Construction/demolition
- Low Level Radioactive
- Agricultural
- Hazardous
- Waste water

NPPW and PPG

- Identify suitable sites and/or areas
  - Consider a broad range of locations including industrial sites
  - Identify the broad types of facility appropriate to each site/area
  - Assess physical and environmental constraints (Appendix B: Location Criteria)
  - Capacity for sustainable transport infrastructure
  - Cumulative impact on well-being of local community
  - Most waste uses would be inappropriate development in the Green Belt

  - Call for sites

NPPW and PPG

Determining waste planning applications

For waste facilities

- Demonstrate need only if not consistent with Local Plan
- Assess impact through criteria in Appendix B
- Do not assess pollution control – Environment Agency

For non-waste related development

- Impact on operation of existing waste facilities
- Sufficient provision for waste management
- CD&E waste reuse and recovery

NPPW and PPG

Monitoring

- take-up in allocated sites and areas
- existing capacity and any changes
- waste arisings
- the amounts of waste recycled, recovered or going for disposal

Task 1: Existing Waste Capacity

- NPPW: Consider the extent to which the capacity of existing operational facilities would satisfy any identified need
- Handouts: Extract from the Waste Data Interrogator (WDI)
- Spend 10 minutes
- Question 1: How much existing management capacity is there in South Gloucestershire for each type of waste?
- Question 2: How much existing capacity does Phoenix Green Solutions have?

Data Sources

- WasteDataFlow (LACW)
- Waste Data Interrogator
- Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator
- Incinerator Returns
- Remaining Landfill Capacity
- Exemptions list
- Defra Waste Management England stats

- Waste data is flawed but everyone uses the same source

Waste imports and exports

- Waste crosses administrative boundaries to go to the most appropriate, convenient, cheapest, closest or contracted facility
- Local Plans can’t do a great deal to influence commercial waste movements
- Landfill capacity is declining

Duty to Co-operate

- Came into effect in 2011 Localism Act
- Duty to “engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis”
- Relates to strategic cross boundary matters, including waste
- Effectively replaced regional planning
- Carried out by policy planners as part of Local Plan development
- NPPF 35 c) […] based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground
- SoCG “a record of where agreements have (or have not) been reached on key strategic matters” (NPPG)

Task 2: Duty to Co-operate

- Handouts: Extract from the Waste Data Interrogator (WDI)
- Spend 10 minutes
- Question 1: How much of each type of waste is exported from Devon?
- Question 2: How many recipients of Devon's waste are there ?

“Strategic” waste movements

- Identify main recipients of “strategic” amounts of waste from your area
- How much waste is “strategic” or “significant”?
- Thresholds to indicate “significant” in wider south east
  - 2,500 tpa ‘non-hazardous’ waste (LACW and C&I)
  - 5,000 tpa CD&E waste
  - 100 tpa hazardous waste
- These thresholds capture the majority of waste exports

Duty to Co-operate engagement

- Write to each main recipient of ‘significant’ waste from your area
  - Set out thresholds, ask for agreement
  - Set out waste flows (tonnes) over the past few years, seek agreement of the data
  - Ask if there are any planning constraints to continuing movements of waste (eg closure of sites)
  - Explain your plan for waste and how much waste will continue to be exported, seek endorsement, identify areas of contention
- Waste is politically unpopular so limit DtC to a planning fact-based exercise

Any Questions on strategic waste planning?

Designing for Waste in New Developments

Drivers

- High recycling targets = need to increase recycling
- Landfill diversion targets = need to reduce residual waste
- Politically popular!
- Circular Economy
  - Using fewer resources and minimising residual waste
  - Keeping products and materials in use for as long as possible
  - Reuse and recycling

Barriers to increasing recycling

- Lack of space in kitchens to segregate waste
- Inadequate communal collection bin storage, poor access
- Difficult to retrofit in older buildings
- Lack of knowledge amongst occupiers about what and how to recycle
- More transient occupiers, renters
- Too much effort, no reward, why bother?

Other Issues

- Particular issue for high density/tall buildings as kerbside collection not possible
- Different recycling/contamination rates for kerbside and communal collection regimes
- Kerbside collections – individual and low-rise properties
- Communal collections – tall, high density developments
- Communal storage areas
  - Poor management can lead to litter, vermin, odour
  - Irresponsible behaviour can lead to contamination of waste streams
  - Insufficient storage space can lead to illegal dumping (fly tipping)

Designing for Waste in New Developments

- Question: What can planners do to reduce waste and raise recycling rates?

Circular Economy

Built environment

- Retaining and repurposing existing buildings
- Reusing/recycling demolition materials
- Designing new buildings for flexible use
- Designing new buildings for disassembly and material reuse

- Designing in adequate storage to support recycling

Storage for residential units

- In-flat storage bins (kitchen, bathroom)
- Segregation for dry recyclables, food waste and residual
- Enough communal storage for weekly collection
- Segregation for dry recyclables, food waste and residual
- Also communal storage for bulky waste
- Communal storage should be accessible, secure, well-managed
- Ensure current collection regime is accommodated …
- … But not limited to current regime to ensure flexibility

Storage for commercial development

- Each unit may have separate collection contract
- Separate secure storage space for each commercial unit
- Segregation for dry recyclables, food waste and residual
- Depending on the business – hazardous waste
- Accessible, secure, well-managed

Mass collection systems

- Suited to large-scale developments
- Vacuum systems (eg ENVAC)
- Underground storage
- Better results but higher costs – communications, maintenance, special collection vehicles, contract

Designing in space for waste

- Adequate space for collection vehicles to enter and exit safely
- Legislation, Building Regulations and British Standards
  - BS5906:2005 waste management in buildings
  - Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice
  - Building Regulations Approved Document H6 solid waste storage

Communal storage areas

- Good user interface to ensure responsible behaviour to avoid contamination
- Good signage and labelling
- Good management of the area
- Enforcement to ensure responsible behaviour
- Controlled access for users, building managers and collection vehicles
- Designed for accessibility for users and collection vehicles
- Opportunities to use technology for monitoring and recording

Any Questions on designing for waste in new developments?

Thank You

Victoria Manning

Victoria@vitaka.co.uk