

## RSS PREFERRED OPTION

### DRAFT WASTE POLICIES

**W1: Waste should be considered as a resource and each Waste Planning Authority, or sub region, should allocate enough land in its Local Development Documents to manage an equivalent tonnage of waste to that arising from all waste streams within its boundary, taking into account the Waste Hierarchy.**

**W2: Each Waste Planning Authority, or sub region, though their WDFs and LDFs, will need to plan for a minimum provision of new facilities to reprocess and manage waste in accordance with the tonnages set out below in 5 year bands, at sites distributed across their areas.**

**Municipal Waste:**

#### TABLE MUNICIPAL WASTE MINIMUM DIVERSION BY WASTE PLANNING AUTHORITY

The West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy policy for Commercial and Industrial Waste is based on a premise that reflects more waste being managed as a resource, and being managed by authorised recyclers or facilities further up the waste hierarchy, and at a greater level of change than that which is proposed in the Waste Strategy for England. This anticipates a higher level of diversion that will arise from the increase in the Landfill Tax Escalator from £3 per tonne to £8 per tonne and from producer responsibility obligations.

Landfilling as a % of total Commercial and Industrial waste	2002	2010	2015	2020	2025
	42%	35%	30%	25%	25%

#### TABLE COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL WASTE DIVERSION BY WASTE PLANNING AUTHORITY

**W3: Authorities which have a 'Treatment Gap' in facilities to manage waste should make provision for facilities of a regional and sub regional scale in accordance with tonnages in the attached table, in, and in close proximity to, the Major Urban Areas, Sub-regional foci, and major settlements identified in the Key Diagram depending on the characteristics of the technology.**

#### Gap analysis by WPA utilising the estimated projected capacity plus quantifiable expansion plans (million tonnes)

Projection Option	Treatment Capacity Required	Projected Throughput + Quantified Expansion	Treatment Gap
- C&I High - MSW 3			
Birmingham	1.81	1.27	0.54
Coventry	0.62	0.36	0.26
Shropshire	0.61	0.45	0.15
Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent	2.39	1.13	1.25
Borough of Telford & Wrekin	0.54	0.05	0.49
Warwickshire	1.04	0.45	0.60
Worcestershire	1.22	0.31	0.91

**W4: Waste Planning Authorities should safeguard and expand suitable sites with an existing waste management use, provided that they meet local environmental and amenity criteria, and should not allow the continued operation of the sites to be compromised by new development on adjoining land.**

**W5: Where there is evidence that additional capacity is required the basis on which WPAs identify additional sites should be based on the following criteria;**

- ensuring a range of sites of different size and geographical distribution; and
- good accessibility to the source of waste arisings and/or end users; and
- good transport connections including, where possible, rail or water.

**In the first instance such sites should be:**

- Sites with current use rights for waste management purposes; or
- Active mineral working sites or landfills where the proposal is both operationally related to the permitted use and for a temporary period commensurate with the permitted use of the site; or
- Previous or existing industrial land use; or
- Contaminated or derelict land; or
- Land within or adjoining a sewage treatment works; or
- Redundant agricultural or forestry buildings and their curtilage.

**In every case the proposal should be capable of meeting local environmental and amenity criteria.**

**W6: Waste management facilities should only be permitted on open land, including land within the Green Belt, where they are:**

- close to the communities producing the waste; and
- where there are no alternative sites; and
- where it would not harm the openness of land, or the objectives of Green Belt; or
- where it can be demonstrated to be necessary to support an existing essential activity and to facilitate other key development; or
- would improve the agricultural, biodiversity or biodiversity value of the area.

**W7: All Waste Planning Authorities outside the Major Urban Areas should identify sites for the treatment and management of waste arising from areas of low population and scattered communities. Additional sustainable waste management capacity in rural areas for waste recovery or recycling should be based on:**

- effective protection of amenity and the environment; and
- the proposed activity is appropriate to the area proposed.

**Businesses, including agricultural undertakings, should adopt sustainable waste management practices and where relevant, best agricultural practice with regard to their waste arisings.**

**W8: Waste Development Frameworks and Local Development Frameworks should safeguard existing sites for the treatment and management of Hazardous Waste where they meet local environmental and amenity criteria.**

**W9: More Construction & Demolition Waste should be recycled through:**

- a) maximising 'on-site' recycling; and
- b) promoting 'urban quarries' where material can be recycled to a high standard where there is evidence that there is a need for additional facilities.

**W10: Waste Development Frameworks, and Local Development Frameworks in the Major Urban Areas, should give specific priority to identifying new sites for facilities, to store, treat and remediate contaminated soils and demolition waste.**

**W11: The Core Strategy for the Black Country Councils should give specific priority to identifying new sites for facilities, to store, treat and remediate contaminated soils and other Hazardous wastes.**

**W12: Waste Development Frameworks and Local Development Frameworks should restrict the granting of planning permission for new sites for landfill to proposals which:**

- a) are necessary to restore despoiled or degraded land, including mineral workings; or
- b) which are otherwise necessary to meet specific local circumstances; and
- c) where they are supported by robust evidence of suitability and need arising from a shortage of local capacity that exists in the plan period; and
- d) where geological conditions are suitable for existing landfill capacity.

**W13: Waste Development Frameworks for the non MUAs, should identify final disposal sites for Hazardous Waste, including where necessary encouraging the creation of separately appropriate engineered cells in landfills for Stabilised Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste where the geological conditions are suitable.**