

## Policy 47

### Id No Respondent

428 Campaign To Protect Rural England

### Policy 47

The approach towards minimising and managing waste seems appropriate, but it is not clear whether the estimates for future waste arisings in Table 2 take into account additional waste that might be generated by average economic growth of 2.8% pa GVA for twenty years.

We would expect an indication of how waste generation might be 'de-coupled' from economic growth in the supporting text, or in the supporting Technical Papers at the very least.

202 Durham County Council

Whilst supporting the approach taken in Policy 47 that the type and number of waste facilities should reflect local circumstances, a holding objection is made to allow the County Council to consider its views on RSS in the light of future consultation on the draft Regional Waste Management Strategy.

RSS and the Regional Waste Management Strategy both need to acknowledge existing strategies and programmes for waste management in each sub-region, which are already being implemented and will continue to be developed throughout the RSS plan period.

The current draft RSS makes the point that it is not appropriate for the RSS to be too prescriptive on the type and number of waste management facilities to be provided, on the basis that local circumstances will provide local solutions within the overall framework provided by the RSS policies. This approach is welcomed. Further technical work is on-going on a Regional Waste Management Strategy, to be published for consultation in autumn 2005. It is not clear how this is to be reflected in the finalised RSS. It would be premature and potentially misleading to publish forecasts of specific numbers and types of facilities required in each sub-region, in a separate Regional Waste Management Strategy, at least until such time as the figures are confirmed and agreed.

Policy 47 - the forecasts of annual waste arisings in table 2 for commercial and industrial, and construction and demolition should be amended in accordance with the anticipated effect of waste minimisation initiatives, in the same way as has been applied to municipal solid waste (para 3.159).

Policy 47 - should establish clear criteria for new development to have embedded within it minimum provision of waste recycling facilities preferably with the identification of thresholds which would be applied across the region.

95 English Nature,

Proposed change (f) to read:

"take account of opportunities to develop waste management facilities in the countryside around towns as an integral part of multi-functional landscapes within the context of wider green infrastructure plans."

Reason:

To link the sustainable waste management policy to green infrastructure planning.

Proposed change c) to read:

"...unless it can be demonstrated that there is insufficient capacity for the deposit of residual wastes, or to meet the principles of sustainable development, (for example for the infilling of voids following mineral extraction or by facilitating the reclamation of derelict or contaminated land)."

Reason:

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To reflect the valuable contribution that the landfilling of the voids left from previous mineral working, particularly by using 'inert' or 'inactive' wastes and soil-making materials, can make in returning such sites to a beneficial afteruse.

200    Environment Agency

3.157

RSS says 'Further technical work was undertaken during 2004 to revise the projections of waste arisings .....'. We think it would be useful if a summary of this 'technical work' was included here.

3.158

This paragraph needs to be updated as follows: "It is estimated that in 2002/03 10.5 million tonnes of controlled wastes were produced in the region, of which 34% was commercial and industrial waste, 46% construction and demolition waste, 16% municipal waste and 3% special waste. Agricultural waste is produced in the Region. At present this waste type is not classified as controlled waste and information on the amounts produced is not accurate. Agricultural waste is to become controlled waste in Summer 2005 [December 2005]. Whilst natural wastes such crop residues and animal produced by livestock and utilised on the farm on which they are produced will fall outside the scope of the new controls. Non-natural wastes such as plastic silage wrap, empty pesticide containers and a range if liquid wastes will become controlled wastes for the first time. It is estimated that within the Region agriculture (2003) produces 1,800,000 tonnes of waste in total. It is estimated that 27,000 tonnes of this will be subject to waste management controls. Of this, 5,000 tonnes is likely to be solid waste. This represents a new waste stream that will need to be accommodated within the region. In general, even with waste minimisation at the heart of the waste strategy it is estimated that the volume of controlled waste produced in the region could increase to more than 14 million tonnes"

3.159

In general, even with waste minimisation at the heart of the waste strategy, it is estimated that the volume of controlled waste produced in the region could increase to more than 14 million tonnes. There are opportunities for extending the integration of land managers into more sustainable waste management cycles. Already in the Region, compost arising from green waste, sewage sludge and paper waste is applied to agricultural land.

3.159

Current waste arisings information should be included in the RSS. The Environment Agency has recently supplied this information.

3.160

The term "local circumstances will provide local solutions" requires clarifying. The RSS should require the region to think spatially, not encourage local solutions to a regional/national problem. Although it is correct to say that new techniques and processes will emerge, we think that the RSS should give some guidance on what criteria should be used in Local Development Frameworks for different types of waste management facilities

3.161

PPS10 (page 11) states that the:

- waste planning authorities should in particular allocate sites to support the pattern of waste management facilities set out in the RSS, in accordance with the broad locations identified in the RSS and;
- Allocate sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities to support the apportionment set out in the RSS.

Consequently, the RSS needs to identify broad locations for waste management facilities. In order deal with the waste management needs of the region as a whole, the RSS should set out a plan of where facilities should be. This will then give guidance to waste planning authorities, allowing them to allocate sites in accordance with what is the best option for the North East.

3.162

In line with the waste hierarchy, after waste minimisation, recycling and re-use are the preferred waste management. Such options will only be sustainable if markets for recycled materials can be developed. Some recycle is already highly sought, such as glass cullet. For other materials, such as plastic, it is very difficult to find a market. It is suggested that the RSS provides a regional approach for the development of markets for secondary and recycled materials. With a common aim that, where possible, recycle will eventually replace virgin materials.

3.164

We assume these 'major developments' require the 'Sustainability Statement' mentioned in Policy 2 and/or EIA, but this should be made explicit.

3.165

'...adequate landfill capacity is available in the short term..' - How long is 'short term'?

The residual waste from Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) could be substantial and final disposal routes other than landfill should be explored. This technology is only just starting to evolve; consequently the RSS may not be able to give direction at this time. However, future versions of the RSS should consider MBT residues as a substantial waste stream, one that will need to find an alternative to landfill as its final disposal route.

Page 122: Table 2

Some further explanation regarding this table would be helpful, preferably located with the table. It is referred to in 3.159, but sufficient explanation is not given.

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- Amend the second paragraph to read, 'Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks will:

a) allocate sites for waste management facilities and contain policies which identify specific criteria for the location of waste management facilities in accordance with the following principles:

- the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and reduce susceptibility to climate change impacts
- the need to work within the capacity of the existing road network and maximise the potential for access by non-road transport
- the need to integrate environmental, social and economic considerations in accordance with sustainable development
- the need to reduce the impact of waste management facilities on nearby communities
- the need to protect public health

- Add to the end of point e) 'Landfill sites will not be permitted that fall within 2km of human habitation or that will have a negative environmental impact on watercourses or aquifers'.

- The following outcome should be included: '100% of LDFs allocating waste management sites according to the principles in policy 47.'

329 Friends of the Earth South Tyneside

South Tyneside Friends of the Earth broadly supports this policy. However, to ensure its consistency with sustainable waste management principles and the need to address climate change, we would like it be altered as follows:

- Amend the second paragraph to read, 'Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks will:

a) allocate sites for waste management facilities and contain policies which identify specific criteria for the location of waste management facilities in accordance with the following principles:

- the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and reduce susceptibility to climate change impacts
- the need to work within the capacity of the existing road network and maximise the potential for access by non-road transport
- the need to integrate environmental, social and economic considerations in accordance with sustainable development
- the need to reduce the impact of waste management facilities on nearby communities
- the need to protect public health

- Add to the end of point e) 'Landfill sites will not be permitted that fall within 2km of human habitation or that will have a negative environmental impact on watercourses or aquifers'.

8 Gateshead Council

Para 3.165 - A definition of the term "major developments" for the waste audits would be beneficial.

Policy 47 and Table 2 identify annual tonnages of waste arisings which local planning authorities should provide waste management capacity for. The figures are allocated on a sub regional basis. Recently published PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (July 2005) states, in paragraph 9, that these figures should be apportioned by waste planning authority area or to sub-regions comprising more than one area "where waste planning authorities have indicated through their local development schemes that they intend to work jointly on development plan documents." It should be noted that no such agreement exists in Tyne and Wear and indeed, as Gateshead Council is taking forward a revised Unitary Development Plan, it is unlikely that such an approach could be taken in the short to medium term.

Para 3.173 - The relationship of RSS priorities to the proposed Regional Transport Board needs clarifying. In particular there needs to be a statement about the role of RSS in determining future priorities.

Id No	Respondent	Policy 47
		Para 3.180 - There appear to be some words missing from the first objective.
215	Government Office For The North	The policy requires local authorities and the waste industry to provide the required type and numbers of waste management facilities within the region. While this is broadly acceptable, no advice or assistance is given in the RSS on the overall numbers or the mix of waste facilities required, and these issues have been left to the planning authorities. RSS should, at the very least, provide criteria for site selection or indicate broad areas within which sites might reasonably be expected to come forward. The RSS should also provide either clear numbers of the new facilities required (of each type) so far as it is able to do so, and based on the regional waste strategy, or information on the ranges of facilities required. Until the final version of PPS10 is published, interim guidance on the waste content of RSS is set out in Annex A to PPS11. This advises that, 'policies should enable the timely provision of sufficient facilities for waste management of an appropriate size and mix and in the right locations'. The current RSS submission draft does not provide a clear strategy for achieving this. It is noted from paragraph 3.157 of the supporting text that further technical has been undertaken for inclusion in the Regional Waste Strategy and will inform the RSS. Where are recycling targets?
160	Highways Agency	Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks and Local Development Frameworks should allocate sites for waste management facilities and contain policies which identify specific criteria for the location of waste management facilities, having regard to the locational and planning considerations set out in national planning policy, the environmental and social economic impacts, the suitability of the road network and the potential for access by non road transport.
453	Member of Public	I support the view of the FoE
222	Northumberland County Council	The County Council supports the broad policy framework for waste management provision, subject to the policy being revised to reflect the provisions of revised PPS10
338	Northumberland Tyne & Wear NHS	General benefits.
162	Northumbrian Water Ltd	Northumbrian Water would support this policy as it would require local planning authorities to identify sites for waste management facilities in their LDFs. As highlighted above there may be a requirement for NWL to expand or relocate existing waste treatment works, or provide new works in response to new patterns of development or the Eater Framework Directive. Requiring Local Planning Authorities to consider this issue through their LDFs either through allocating specific sites or providing a criteria based policy to control future development will be helpful and reduce delay. NWL would however request that explicit mention is made to sewage treatment facilities in the supporting text.
151	Sunderland ARC	47 Waste Management Provision: the lack of any reference to incineration of residual wastes is noticeable. In view of the urgency attached to new facilities (referred to in 3.151) it is considered important that this policy gives a much clearer steer in terms of a regional approach to disposal.
105	Tynedale Council	Given the urgent need to provide new waste recycling facilities, this policy, which deals with future development of waste treatment facilities, is welcomed.