

South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG)



Joint Position Statement: Non-hazardous Landfill in the South East of England

Final September 2018

This Joint Position Statement has been agreed at officer level by the following members of the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG):

- Bracknell Forest Council
- Brighton & Hove City Council
- Buckinghamshire County Council
- East Sussex County Council
- Hampshire County Council (incorporating Southampton City, Portsmouth City and New Forest National Park Waste Planning Authorities)
- Isle of Wight Council
- Kent County Council
- Medway Council
- Milton Keynes Council
- Oxfordshire County Council
- Reading Borough Council
- Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead
- Slough Borough Council
- South Downs National Park Authority
- Surrey County Council
- West Berkshire Council
- West Sussex County Council
- Wokingham Borough Council

Both the Environment Agency and the Environmental Services Association have reviewed this document and are party to it under the Duty to Cooperate. They are not included as signatories as they are not Waste Planning Authorities.

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Joint Position Statement: Non-hazardous Landfill in the South East of England

1. Introduction

1.1. What is a Joint Position Statement (JPS)

1.1.1. A position statement is a written statement which provides an agreed source of evidence and current policy. This JPS covers the issue of non-hazardous landfill and has been jointly agreed by those waste planning authorities (WPAs) that are members of the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG). It deals with evidence and policies already adopted by waste planning authorities and does not set out new policy. As such it is an officer level document.

1.2. Why a Joint Position Statement

1.2.1. The Joint Position Statement (JPS) is intended to support the existing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between SEWPAG constituent WPAs and provides baseline information on arisings, capacity and policy approaches for non-hazardous landfill. As with the MoU the JPS is intended to assist WPAs promoting Plans during examination to demonstrate collaborative working under the Duty to Cooperate¹.

1.2.2. The JPS is intended to provide the basis of any Statement(s) of Common Ground (SoCG) agreed at elected member level by individual WPAs. SoCGs will deal in more detail with the implications of the evidence compiled in this JPS and the issue of how non-hazardous landfill provision may be planned for by WPAs as circumstances dictate.

1.3. What this document covers

1.3.1. This JPS is primarily intended to set out a common understanding of the predicted gap between the need for, and the availability of, non-hazardous landfill capacity in the South East of England ².

1.4. Status of this document

1.4.1. The JPS is not a policy document and any evidence or statements contained within it are therefore not binding on any of the WPAs who have agreed it. However, it is meant to provide a resource that WPAs may consider or refer to when preparing their local plans,

¹ s33A of the Localism Act 2011

² This may include some non-inert [DN: consider using term HIC = Household Industrail Commercial as so many “non-... Types can confuse lay readers landfill at a site known as Pattenon Court (Redhill Landfill on the Map) which has a nonreactive hazardous waste cell

determining a planning application or when responding to DtC consultation from other authorities e.g. for a non-hazardous landfill facility in their own plan area.

2. Background

2.1. What is non-hazardous landfill?

2.1.1. Landfill is defined here as the controlled permanent deposit of waste to land, which most commonly involves the infilling of voids and /or raising of ground levels following mineral extraction. Non-hazardous landfill is taken to be those facilities which are permitted, by the Environment Agency, to accept non-hazardous waste for permanent deposit³.

2.2. The Issue

2.2.1. The number of non-hazardous landfill facilities is declining across the South East of England and consequently the remaining available void space. As a result, those facilities remaining may now be accepting waste from a wider area than originally envisaged.

2.2.2. The lack of new capacity being allocated in Local Plans and/or promoted and developed, early closures of consented facilities, and changes in restoration schemes of mineral workings to include no-fill or low-level restoration are some of the issues inhibiting the development of non-hazardous landfill capacity in the South East of England.

2.2.3. On the other hand, the amount of HIC waste being sent to non-hazardous landfill has decreased over the past ten years and a number of WPAs are planning on the basis of little to no waste being sent to non-hazardous landfill in the medium to long term⁴.

2.2.4. This is an issue that affects all the WPAs in the South East of England and hence meets the definition of a strategic issue⁵. As a strategic issue non-hazardous landfill capacity in the South East of England is dealt with under the Duty to Cooperate. This document builds on the collaborative working of SEWPAG through the Duty to Cooperate on the specific issue of nonhazardous landfill.

2.3. Policy Context

Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)

2.3.1. The Waste Framework Directive (WFD), as amended, sets requirements for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. The WFD includes a requirement to apply

³ In some cases this will include facilities also licensed to deposit hazardous waste.

⁴ For example there is no non-inert landfill in East Sussex and the adopted (2017) East Sussex, Brighton & Hove and South Downs National Park Waste and Minerals Sites Plan do not include any allocations

⁵ Section s.33A(4)(a) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 “sustainable development or use of land that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas...”

the 'waste hierarchy' when planning for waste management. The waste hierarchy prioritises different ways in which waste can be managed with the most sustainable method, prevention, at the top of hierarchy, and the least, disposal (including landfill), at the bottom.

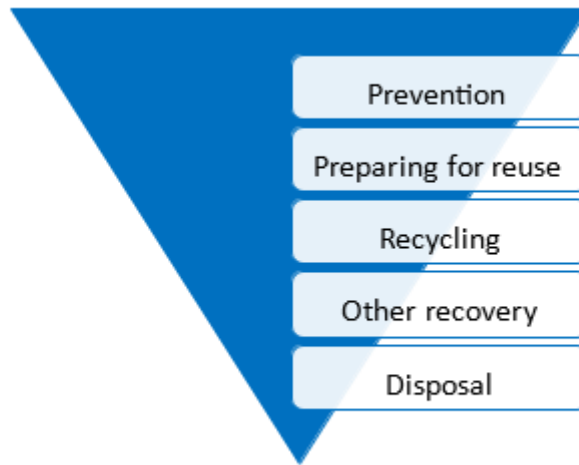


Figure 1 Waste hierarchy

- 2.3.2. The WFD also ensures waste planning authorities have regard to the principles of 'selfsufficiency' and 'proximity'. This means that WPAs should provide for the development of sufficient capacity and enable the delivery of such capacity in the right place at the right time.

Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)

- 2.3.3. The Landfill Directive was introduced in July 1999. The Landfill Directive sets out requirements for the location, management, engineering, closure and monitoring for landfills.
- 2.3.4. The Landfill Directive also includes requirements relating to the characteristics of the waste to be landfilled and sets out essentially three classes of landfill: hazardous waste landfill, nonhazardous waste landfill and inert landfill. Stable non-reactive hazardous waste may also be landfilled in separate cells within non-hazardous waste landfill at the discretion of the regulatory authority.
- 2.3.5. Certain wastes are prohibited from being landfilled completely such as liquid waste and wastes that exceed the Waste Acceptance Criteria specified for hazardous waste. Council Decision 03/33/EC supports the Landfill Directive by providing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills.

Localism Act 2011

- 2.3.6. Section 110 of the Localism Act sets out a 'Duty to Cooperate' in relation to planning of sustainable development, under which planning authorities are required to engage

constructively, actively, and on an ongoing basis in any process where there are crossboundary issues or impacts. This includes waste management and the preparation of waste local plans.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.3.7. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government’s planning policies for England. Although the NPPF does not contain specific waste policies, which are instead contained in the separate National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW), WPAs preparing local plans and taking decisions on waste applications should have regard to relevant policies from the NPPF. The NPPF was recently revised by Government (July 2018).
- 2.3.8. The NPPF is supported by the national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), published in March 2014. The PPG replaced guidance notes that previously supported the former national planning policy guidance notes and statements.

National Planning Policy for Waste

- 2.3.9. The National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) sets out the Government’s ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management. This is intended to satisfy one of the requirements of the WFD and devolves responsibility for planning for waste down to WPAs.
- 2.3.10. Under the NPPW, Paragraph 7 states when a Waste Planning Authority is determining a planning application it must ensure landfill sites are restored to beneficial after uses at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards through the application of appropriate conditions where necessary. This could be interpreted as meaning that Government is encouraging early closure of non-hazardous landfills, providing that restoration to beneficial after use can be achieved.
- 2.3.11. The NPPW also states in Paragraph 2 that waste planning authorities should work jointly and collaboratively with each other to collect and share data and information on waste arisings, and take account of:
- (i) Waste arisings across neighbouring waste planning authority areas;
 - (ii) Any waste management requirement identified nationally, including the Government’s latest advice on forecasts of waste arisings and the proportion of waste that can be recycled.
- 2.3.12. In terms of identifying the need for waste management facilities, the NPPW also states in Paragraph 3 that waste planning authorities should:
- consider the need for additional waste management capacity of more than local significance and reflect any requirement for waste management facilities identified nationally;

- take into account any need for waste management, including for disposal of the residues from treated wastes, arising in more than one waste planning authority area but where only a limited number of facilities would be required;
- work collaboratively in groups with other waste planning authorities, and in two-tier areas with district authorities, through the statutory duty to cooperate, to provide a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management.

3. Demonstrating Joint Working

3.1. Meeting the Duty to Cooperate

- 3.1.1. Section 33A(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local planning authorities and other public bodies to consider entering into agreements on joint approaches. There is no definitive list of actions that constitute effective cooperation. However, the revised NPPF (July 2018) notes that in order to demonstrate effective and ongoing joint working, strategic policy-making authorities should prepare and maintain one or more statements of common ground, documenting the cross-boundary matters being addressed and progressed in cooperation.
- 3.1.2. The nPPG advises that where Local Plans are not being brought forward at the same time, the use of formal agreements between local planning authorities, signed by elected members, can be used to demonstrate long term commitment to a jointly agreed strategy on cross boundary matters (nPPG Paragraph: 016 Reference ID: 9-016-20140306). This JPS is a useful stage in the process of establishing a common strategy (or strategies) agreed between waste planning authorities in the south east (a Statement of Common Ground).
- 3.1.3. Further to this the nPPG states that actions which form part of the DtC “might involve joint research and evidence gathering to define the scope of the Local Plan, assess policy impacts and assemble the necessary material to support policy choices” (nPPG Paragraph: 011 Reference ID: 9-011-20140306). This JPS assembles this material with regard to nonhazardous landfill capacity.
- 3.1.4. At the examination of Local Plans, plan making authorities will need to submit comprehensive and robust evidence of the efforts made to cooperate and any outcomes achieved. Outcomes should relate to how plans ensure that the infrastructure necessary to support current and projected future levels of development will be provided (NPPF, paragraph 181). The outcomes may also relate to how plans will include effective policies which address strategic cross boundary matters (Paragraph: 010 Reference ID: 9-010-20140306).

3.2. SEWPAG Memorandum of Understanding

- 3.2.1. SEWPAG has a Memorandum of Understanding⁶ (MoU) to which all member WPAs are signatories. The MoU demonstrates how SEWPAG authorities intend to work together and aims to:
- Ensure that planned provision for waste management in the South East of England is coordinated, as far as is possible, whilst recognising that provision by the waste management industry is based on commercial considerations; and
 - Ensure that the approach to waste planning throughout the South East is consistent between WPAs, whilst reflecting local circumstances and needs.
- 3.2.2. Under the MoU SEWPAG member authorities agreed to plan for net self-sufficiency (paragraph 7.2). If WPAs cannot achieve or do not intend to achieve net self-sufficiency this is a matter to be agreed outside the MoU.
- 3.2.3. With regards to the wider issue of landfill as a method of dealing with waste, paragraph 7.6 of the MoU states SEWPAG authorities agree that the challenge to be addressed is to implement the waste hierarchy and to enable better, more sustainable, ways of dealing with waste to reduce the current dependence on landfill.
- 3.2.4. Paragraph 6.3 of the MoU sets out the joint approach and states that there will “continue to be a need for some landfill capacity to deal with waste in the South East, particularly in the short and medium term before new recycling and treatment facilities are built and become operational”.

3.3. Joint Position Statement

- 3.3.1. This JPS supports the approach set out in the MoU with regards to non-hazardous landfill and is intended to present joint research and evidence which may be used to support policy choices in line with the nPPG and the production of future SoCG(s).
- 3.3.2. The JPS includes:
- A joint evidence base, agreed by all SEWPAG member authorities, for use as a starting point for preparing plans and policies by identifying possible future needs for nonhazardous landfill in the South East.
 - A compilation of current policy approaches in adopted Waste Local Plans in the South East of England which may be referred to as examples or as options for the development of sound spatial strategies and policies in emerging plans.

⁶ Updated April 2017

3.3.3. SEWPAG is working to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report for the south east and ultimately the data in this report will supersede the data presented in this JPS and should be referred to.

4. Capacity for non-hazardous landfill in the South East of England

4.1. Declining landfill capacity and ongoing need

4.1.1. Historically, landfill capacity in the South East has been tied to the number of mineral workings in the region and the need to restore these mineral workings. Traditional restoration schemes have required large amounts of material to fill the void which has resulted once the mineral is extracted.

4.1.2. More recently, there has been a decline in non-hazardous landfill capacity across the South East due to a number of sites being completed and restored, and therefore closed and also changes in restoration schemes to include no-fill or low-level restoration.

4.1.3. Within the South East the sites with the greatest void and longest consented lifespans are currently at the far north-west of the region and also to the periphery, whilst there are some sites with less capacity and shorter consented lifespans in the south-east parts of the region. The location of active non-hazardous landfill sites in the South East are displayed in Figure 2 below.

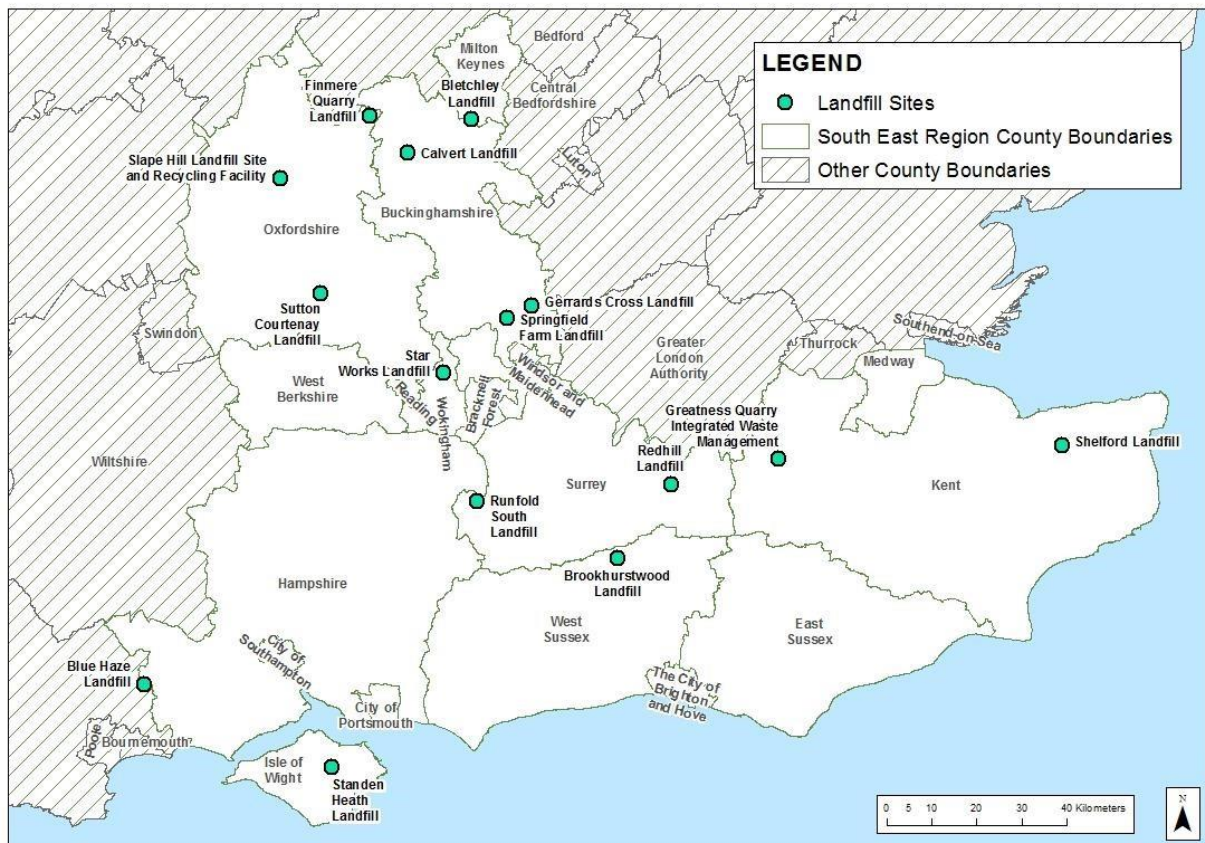


Figure 2 Non-hazardous landfill sites in the South East

- 4.1.4. Declining capacity is not surprising. Landfill, as a method of waste management, is now seen as an option of last resort. Landfill Tax was introduced as part of the Finance Act 1996 to discourage the disposal of waste to landfill, and encourage more sustainable ways of managing waste. Landfill tax has been successful in diverting waste away from landfill by significantly increasing the costs of landfilling and resulting in increased amounts of waste being managed through recycling and recovery. Declining landfill capacity is also partly a function of the introduction of the Groundwater Directive and Landfill Directive which make the development of non-hazardous landfill more onerous and expensive, restricting opportunities.
- 4.1.5. The result is that, if no additional capacity comes forward, there is a 'finite' capacity for disposal of non-hazardous waste to landfill in the South East that is steadily being exhausted. Inputs to non-hazardous landfill in the South East from 2006 to 2016 are shown in Appendix A.
- 4.1.6. The non-hazardous landfill capacity by WPA is shown in Appendix B. This data relies upon operator return data and permissions. It should be noted that what is permitted by the EA may differ to the capacity consented by WPAs, particularly if WPA capacity includes 'to be worked' mineral.
- 4.1.7. If no new capacity becomes available, existing non-hazardous landfill capacity in the South East will be exhausted by 2039 (Figure 3), based on 2017 inputs to non-hazardous landfill facilities for the South East⁷ and using a conversion factor for the remaining capacity of 0.8 tonnes per cubic m⁸. It should be noted that in reality the conversion rate will vary depending on the nature of the waste, the forecast waste capacity remaining is therefore a general estimate.

⁷ Based on the Regional Picture Report 2016 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-forengland-2016>

⁸ This conversion rate is that used by Hampshire County Council. It should be noted that in reality the conversion rate from volume to mass is not a consistent value, it varies depending on the waste material.

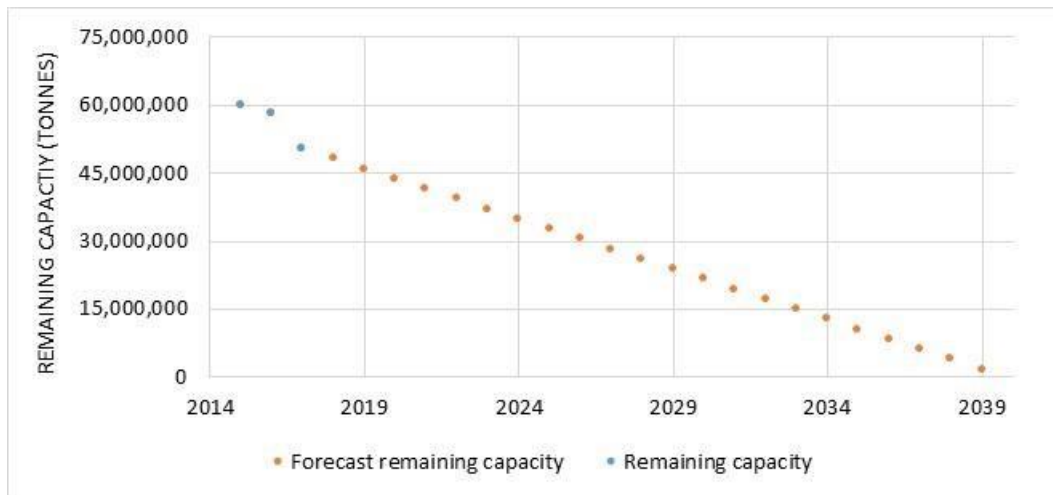


Figure 3 Remaining landfill capacity for non-hazardous wastes only, based on 2017 HIC landfill inputs from the EA Waste Data Tables (Appendix A) and site information for non-hazardous landfill in Appendix B

- 4.1.8. The EA assessment of non-hazardous landfill capacity may not take into account constraints such as:
- Conditions requiring certain types of restoration schemes
 - Temporary planning consents which have an end date and premature closures
 - Market factors such as other sites closing or a lack of material which could increase or decrease rates of fill. If zero waste to landfill is a realistic objective in the foreseeable future then this would not necessarily be an issue.

4.1.9. However, it is considered that there will be a need to dispose of some non-inert, non-combustible waste types to landfill in the near to medium term. Hence there is a need to ensure availability of some non-hazardous landfill capacity to underpin sustainable waste management strategies.

4.2. Waste sent to Landfill from WPA areas in the South East of England

4.2.1. A number of authorities have targets for diversion rates of non-hazardous waste from landfill of 95% or above (e.g. East Sussex, Hampshire, West Sussex and Oxfordshire). However, currently all authorities in the South East of England send a proportion of their waste to facilities which are classified as non-hazardous landfill by the Environment Agency.

4.2.2. The recorded amount of non-hazardous waste (tonnes) managed by landfill in each WPA area is available in Appendix A and will be reported in the SEWPAG annual monitoring report. The EA publish information on inputs to non-hazardous landfill facilities annually in the Waste Data Tables.

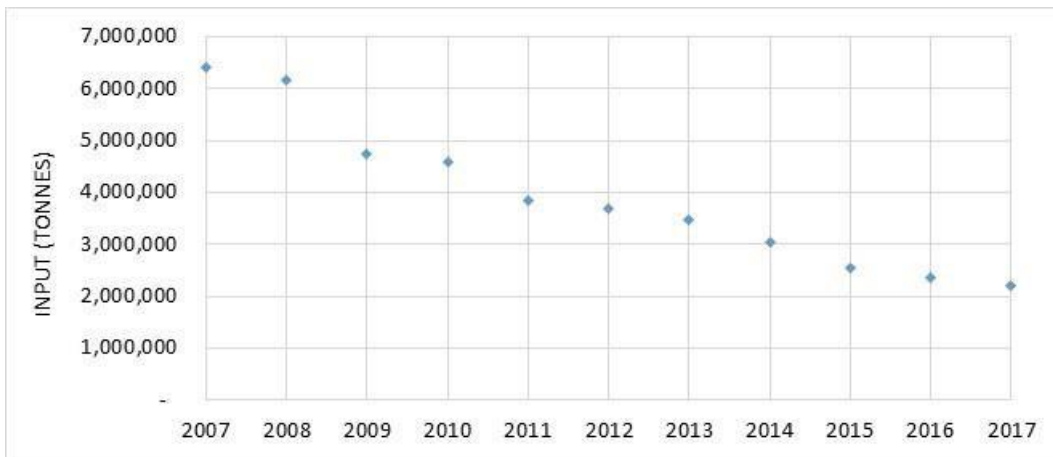


Figure 4 Non-hazardous landfill inputs for the South East based on EA Waste Data Tables for the South East

4.2.3. Although authorities continue to plan to send non-hazardous waste to landfill, the overall amount of waste sent to this type of facility has declined (Figure 4). Authorities continue to encourage diversion of non-hazardous waste away from landfill but there is a need to ensure that adequate capacity is available in the interim and ultimately for any non-hazardous waste which cannot be practicably reused, recycled or recovered.

4.3. Waste from London

4.3.1. Based on information provided by the EA for 20169 approximately 4,035,000 tonnes of waste was exported to the South East from London. The Greater London Authority, as part of the review of the London Plan have produced an assessment¹⁰ of destinations of Waste Exported from London in 2015. This report found that 4,234,000 tonnes of waste was exported to the South East from London (42% of the total waste exported from London). Of the 4,234,000 tonnes of waste that was exported to the South East 2,170,000 tonnes (51%) was sent to landfill.

4.3.2. London is planning for net self-sufficiency (i.e. to manage an equal amount of waste in London as is produced) and the movement of waste to and from London will continue to take place as part of this. The current London Plan states that London will work towards not sending any biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026.

4.4. Site closures

4.4.1. Over the next 15 years a number of non-hazardous landfill facilities are planned to close or are likely to close due to a lack of remaining void capacity. Appendix B lists those facilities which are currently consented and their estimated end dates.

⁹ This includes inert, non-inert and hazardous waste.

¹⁰ SLR on behalf of Greater London Authority Waste Forecasts & Apportionments: Task 3 – Strategic Waste Data, May 2017.

4.5. Challenges in delivering new non-hazardous landfill capacity

4.5.1. There are a number of reasons which make delivering new non-hazardous landfill capacity difficult, including:

- The falling demand for non-hazardous landfill based on policy driving waste away from landfill;
- Investment activity by the waste management sector on assets such as Energy from Waste facilities rather than disposal facilities in response to Local Authority procurement activity of long term contracts
- Changed policy and operational requirements which favour no-fill or low-level restoration of mineral voids over landfilling back to original levels;
- Increasing scarcity of technically suitable locations and site opportunities for nonhazardous landfill (due to more stringent groundwater protection etc);
- Increased cost of providing environmentally acceptable non-hazardous landfill capacity due to higher standards for operators means that the business case for developing new capacity is often marginal; and
- The opposition to development of additional capacity from local communities.

4.6. Allocated facilities to come forward

4.6.1. Table 2 includes sites or allocated extensions to existing sites allocated in adopted waste local plans which have not yet been developed. There may be reasons that mean these sites may not actually be developed.

Table 1 Planned sites for non-hazardous landfill facilities in the South East of England

Facility Name	Authority	Estimated Capacity (Tonnes)	Start Date (if known)
Purple Haze Landfill, Ringwood	Hampshire	Unknown	Unknown
Brookhurst Wood Extension	West Sussex	860,000	Unknown (no indication yet given by Biffa)
Standen Heath Extension	Isle of Wight	1,232,000	Unknown

5. Best Practice in Planning Policy for Non-hazardous Landfill

5.1.1. The approach as set out in the SEWPAG MoU recognises that the disposal of non-hazardous waste to landfill should be seen as an option of last resort (in line with the EU Waste Framework Directive and the waste hierarchy). However, the MoU recognises that there will

be a need for some non-hazardous landfill capacity in the short to medium term; and an ongoing need for some non-hazardous landfill beyond that.

5.1.2. A criteria based policy approach has been adopted by a number of WPAs in the South East of England. These policies have been tested at examination and have been found sound. These policies acknowledge that sites for non-hazardous landfill facilities may come forward in the future and that policies need to be flexible to deal with any proposals which do come forward.

5.2. Examples of criteria based policy approach

5.2.1. Examples of criteria based policies from adopted Local Plans in the South East of England (Appendix C) are outlined below:

- Policy WMP 8a of the East Sussex Waste and Minerals Local Plan (February 2013)
- Policy 32 of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (October 2013)
- Policy CSW 9 of the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan (July 2016)
- Policy W9 of the West Sussex Waste Local Plan (April 2014)

5.3. Site allocations and extensions

5.3.1 Another approach to addressing shortfall in non-hazardous landfill capacity through adopted Waste Local Plans in the South East of England is to meet the need through existing facilities including through providing for the extension of these facilities (either in terms of time taken for final restoration or increase in site area).

5.3.2 This approach has been adopted by a number of authorities (Appendix D), including:

- Policy 32 of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (October 2013)
- Policy SP8 of the Isle of Wight Core Strategy (Adopted 2012)
- Policy W6 of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Core Strategy (September 2017)
- Policy W10 of the West Sussex Waste Local Plan (April 2014)

5.3.3. These policies typically recognise that existing schemes may require extensions to meet estimated landfill requirements and/or to encourage the restoration of the site in accordance with an agreed restoration scheme.

6. Conclusions

6.1.1. This document sets out technical information as part of a JPS with respect to non-hazardous

landfill in the South East of England. The document is supported by members of SEWPAG at officer level and information on non-hazardous landfill will be reviewed and updated annually in the SEWPAG Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

- 6.1.2. The authorities agree that the general approach to disposal of non-hazardous waste to landfill, as set out in the MoU, is that this waste management option should be seen as an option of last resort in line with the EU Waste Framework Directive and the waste hierarchy. The SEWPAG member WPAs also recognise that there will be an ongoing need for nonhazardous landfill, with a greater requirement in the short to medium term while recycling and recovery facilities are being developed.
- 6.1.3. Currently, non-hazardous landfill capacity will be exhausted by 2039. Therefore capacity provision in the South East should continue to be monitored.
- 6.1.4. Several examples of policies from adopted waste local plans in the South East of England are included in Appendices C and E. The WPA members of SEWPAG will work together to produce a SoCG on the issue of planning for the provision of additional non-hazardous landfill capacity. Individual SoCGs may be also be prepared between individual WPAs where particular movements of waste requiring landfill exist which require specific recognition.

Appendix A – Non-hazardous Landfill Inputs in the South East

Table 2 Summary of non-hazardous landfill inputs based on the Environment Agency Waste Data Tables South East: Waste deposit trends: Landfill deposits by site type, waste type and subregion from 2000/1 to 2016 in tonnes

Year	Berkshire ¹¹	Buckinghamshire	East Sussex	Hampshire	Isle of Wight	Kent	Oxfordshire	Surrey	West Sussex	Total
2006	536,000	1,641,000	412,000	572,000	110,000	506,000	989,000	996,000	539,000	536,000
2007	415,000	2,032,000	412,000	467,000	102,000	651,000	1,040,000	846,000	450,000	415,000
2008	266,000	1,964,000	369,000	371,000	105,000	719,000	1,027,000	897,000	430,000	266,000
2009	320,000	1,572,000	86,000	216,000	71,000	589,000	805,000	567,000	516,000	320,000
2010	254,000	1,426,000	73,000	296,000	71,000	523,000	836,000	538,000	567,000	254,000
2011	189,000	1,134,000	97,000	269,000	56,000	559,000	583,000	471,000	472,000	189,000
2012	61,000	1,518,000	73,000	277,000	56,000	395,000	599,000	438,000	273,000	61,000
2013	47,000	1,667,000	47,000	327,000	43,000	277,000	561,000	252,000	248,000	47,000
2014	29,000	1,580,000	-	275,000	44,000	276,000	435,000	164,000	248,000	29,000
2015	37,000	1,303,000	-	241,000	43,000	241,000	228,000	208,000	250,000	37,000
2016	30,000	1,018,000	-	176,000	46,000	199,000	333,000	325,000	225,000	30,000
2017	30,000	920,000	-	131,000	37,000	148,000	331,000	425,000	189,000	30,000

¹¹ This includes both Eastern and Central Berkshire Authorities and West Berkshire

Appendix B – Non-hazardous Landfill Capacity in the South East

Table 3 Remaining void for non-hazardous landfill facilities in the South East of England (and operation end data where known)

Facility name	Facility address	Landfill Site type	Planning sub region	Local authority	Operation End Date ¹²	Remaining Capacity end 2015 (m ³) ¹³	Remaining Capacity end 2016 (m ³) ¹⁴	Remaining Capacity end 2017 (m ³) ¹⁵
Star Works Landfill Site	Star Lane, Twyford RG10 9YB	L04 - Non Hazardous	Berkshire (Eastern and Central)	Wokingham	2019	89,730	51,880	12,398
Bletchley Landfill Site	Bletchley, Milton Keynes MK17 0AB	Non Hazardous Landfill With SNRHW cell	Buckinghamshire	Milton Keynes	2022 ¹⁶	13,589,126	12,980,142	11,812,598
Calvert Landfill Site (Pit 6)	Brackley Lane, Calvert, Buckingham MK18 2HF	Non Hazardous Landfill With SNRHW cell	Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury Vale	2045	9,116,056	8,813,610	6,625,557
Calvert Landfill Site	Brackley Lane, Calvert, Buckingham MK18 2HF	Non Hazardous	Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury Vale	2045			2,774,096
		Landfill With SNRHW cell						

¹² Operation End Dates have been provided by each relevant authority

¹³ Remaining capacity figures come from EA returns from operators (2016).

¹⁴ Remaining capacity figures come from EA returns from operators (2016).

¹⁵ Remaining capacity figures come from EA returns from operators (2017).

¹⁶ <https://www.fccenvironment.co.uk/bletchley.html>

Facility name	Facility address	Landfill Site type	Planning sub region	Local authority	Operation End Date ¹²	Remaining Capacity end 2015 (m ³) ¹³	Remaining Capacity end 2016 (m ³) ¹⁴	Remaining Capacity end 2017 (m ³) ¹⁵
Gerrards Cross Landfill Site E	Oxford Road, Gerrards Cross SL9 8TU		Buckinghamshire	South Buckinghamshire	2017 ¹⁷	375,125	138,972	0
Springfield Farm Landfill	Broad Lane, Beaconsfield HP9 1XD	Non Hazardous	Buckinghamshire	South Buckinghamshire	2029	10,098,726	10,098,726	10,098,726
Blue Haze Landfill	Somerley BH24 3QE	Non Hazardous	Hampshire	New Forest	2020	1,224,288	1,100,156	928,488
Standen Heath Landfill Site	Briddlesford Road, Downend, Isle of Wight PO30 2PD	Non Hazardous Landfill With SNRHW cell	Isle of Wight	Isle of Wight		463,275	389,887	327,900
Greatness Quarry Integrated Waste Management Facility	Farm Road, Greatness, Sevenoaks TN14 5BS	Non Hazardous	Kent	Sevenoaks	2019	218,345	136,788	80,548
Shelford Landfill Site	Broad Oak Road, Kent CT2 0PR	Non Hazardous Landfill With SNRHW cell	Kent	Canterbury	Not specified	2,400,000	2,441,731	2,091,712
Finmere Quarry Landfill	Banbury Road, Finmere MK18 4AJ	Non Hazardous	Oxfordshire	Cherwell	2039	0	592,340	500,000

¹⁷ At the time of writing the operator has submitted an extension of time until 31st December 2021, which is awaiting a decision

Facility name	Facility address	Landfill Site type	Planning sub region	Local authority	Operation End Date ¹²	Remaining Capacity end 2015 (m ³) ¹³	Remaining Capacity end 2016 (m ³) ¹⁴	Remaining Capacity end 2017 (m ³) ¹⁵
Slape Hill Landfill Site and Recycling Facility ¹⁸	Oxford Road, Near Woodstock OX20 1HR	Non Hazardous	Oxfordshire	West Oxfordshire	2019	41,600	16,000	6,000
Dix Pit Landfill Site ¹⁹	Linch Hill, Stanton Harcourt OX29 5BJ	Non Hazardous	Oxfordshire	West Oxfordshire		1,492,661	0	0
Sutton Courtenay Landfill	Appleford Sidings, Sutton Courtenay, Abingdon OX14 4PW	Non Hazardous	Oxfordshire	Vale of White Horse	2030	3,471,719	4,477,241	3,127,163
Redhill Landfill (North East Quadrant)	Cormongers Lane, Redhill RH1 4ER	Non Hazardous Landfill With SNRHW cell	Surrey	Reigate and Banstead	2030	5,106,049	4,760,926	4,328,455
Runfold South Landfills Areas A and C ²⁰	Guildford Road, Runfold, Farnham GU10 1PB	Non Hazardous	Surrey	Waverley	2019	19,767	480,000	165,000
Brookhurstwood Landfill Site	Langhurstwood Road, Horsham RH12 4QD	Non Hazardous	West Sussex	Horsham	2018 ²¹	319,674	145,188	112,170
					Total	48,026,141	46,623,587	42,990,811

¹⁸ Historic site with no specified end date. Lease expires in 2019.

¹⁹ No longer receiving non-hazardous waste

²⁰ Only Area C to be restored

²¹ Restoration end date is 2023

Appendix C – Examples of criteria based policies

Example 1: Policy WMP 8a of the East Sussex Waste and Minerals Local Plan (February 2013)

Land Disposal of Non-hazardous Waste

Proposals for the disposal of non-hazardous waste to land will only be considered as a last resort where it is demonstrated that:

- a. the waste to be disposed of cannot be managed in a manner which is defined further up the waste hierarchy; and,
- b. there is a clearly established need for the additional waste disposal to land capacity which cannot be met at existing permitted sites either within, or at an appropriate distance beyond, the Plan Area; and
- c. it does not pose an unacceptable risk to the environment, including ground and surface waters, landscape character and visual amenity; and
- d. it can be demonstrated that it will not give rise to unacceptable implications for communities through adverse impacts on amenity or highway infrastructure; and,
- e. the proposals form part of an engineering operation such as the restoration and/or stabilisation of a mineral void; and,
- f. the resulting final landform, landscape and after-uses enhance the environment and are sympathetic to the land uses, nature conservation and amenity interests of the site and surrounding area, including landscape character and visual amenity.

In the case of landraise proposals for non-hazardous waste on greenfield sites, in addition to the requirements (a) to (f) above, permission will only be granted if all existing permitted land disposal and mineral working sites and appropriate previously developed sites within, and at an appropriate distance beyond the Plan Area, have been investigated and eliminated as unsuitable for non-hazardous waste disposal.

Example 2: Policy 32 of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (October 2013)

Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill

Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste to 2030 will be supported.

Non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided and supported in accordance with the following priority order:

1. the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites:
 - i. Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood
 - ii. Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey

- iii. Pound Bottom landfill, Redlynch
2. proposals for additional capacity at the following existing site provided the proposals address the relevant development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations':
 - i. Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey (Inset Map 8)
 3. in the event that further capacity is required, or if any other shortfall arises for additional capacity for the disposal of non-hazardous waste, the need may be met at the following reserve area, provided any proposal addresses the relevant development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':
 - i. Purple Haze, near Ringwood (Inset Map 12)
 4. proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable site where:
 - a. there is a demonstrated need for non-hazardous landfill and where no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available to meet the need; and
 - b. there is an existing landfill or un-restored mineral void, except where this would lead to unacceptable continuation, concentration or increase in environmental or amenity impacts in a local area or prolong any impacts associated with the existing development; and
 - c. the site is not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and
 - d. the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones; and
 - e. through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and
 - f. the site provides for landfill gas collection and energy recovery.

[Example 3: Policy CSW 9 of the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan \(July 2016\)](#)

Non Inert Waste Landfill in Kent

Planning permission will only be granted for non inert waste landfill if:

1. it can be demonstrated that the waste stream that needs to be landfilled cannot be managed in accordance with the objectives of Policy CSW2 and for which no suitable disposal capacity exists; and
2. environmental or other benefits will result from the development
3. the site and any associated land being restored to a high quality standard and appropriate after-use that accords with the local landscape character as required by Policy DM 19.

Example 4: Policy W9 of the West Sussex Waste Local Plan (July 2013)

Disposal of Waste to Land

- (a) Proposals for the disposal of non-hazardous waste at unallocated sites will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the waste cannot be managed at permitted sites or at the extension to the Brookhurst Wood landfill site allocated in Policy W10.
- (b) Proposals for the disposal of non-hazardous and inert waste to land (including the continuation in duration of, or the physical extension of, existing operations) will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
 - (i) the waste to be disposed of cannot practicably be reused, recycled or recovered;
 - (ii) there would be no unacceptable impact on natural resources, particularly on groundwater quality, and other environmental constraints;
 - (iii) they would accord with Policy W13 (Protected Landscapes);
 - (iv) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised;
 - (v) appropriate measures are included to recover energy from landfill gas; and
 - (vi) restoration of the site to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.
- (c) Any proposals for new landfill sites (including for landraise) must accord with parts (a) and (b) and will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
 - (i) they are only required for the disposal of waste following recycling and recovery; and
 - (ii) there are no opportunities to extend the operation of existing sites within West Sussex.

Appendix D – Examples of adopted policies for the extension of existing sites

Example 1: Policy 32 of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (October 2013)

Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill

Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste to 2030 will be supported.

Non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided and supported in accordance with the following priority order:

1. the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites:

- iv. Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood
 - v. Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey
 - vi. Pound Bottom landfill, Redlynch
2. proposals for additional capacity at the following existing site provided the proposals address the relevant development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations': ii. Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey (Inset Map 8)
3. in the event that further capacity is required, or if any other shortfall arises for additional capacity for the disposal of non-hazardous waste, the need may be met at the following reserve area, provided any proposal addresses the relevant development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations': ii. Purple Haze, near Ringwood (Inset Map 12)
4. proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable site where:
- g. there is a demonstrated need for non-hazardous landfill and where no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available to meet the need; and
 - h. there is an existing landfill or un-restored mineral void, except where this would lead to unacceptable continuation, concentration or increase in environmental or amenity impacts in a local area or prolong any impacts associated with the existing development; and
 - i. the site is not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and
 - j. the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones; and
 - k. through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and
 - l. the site provides for landfill gas collection and energy recovery.

[Example 2: Policy SP8 of the Isle of Wight Core Strategy \(Adopted 2012\)](#)

Provision of future landfill

Standen Heath Extension, as shown on the Proposals Map, is allocated as the Island's strategic landfill facility to accommodate a maximum of 770,000 cubic metres of net void space capacity through to 2027. Proposals that deliver the landfill capacity will be required to demonstrate:

- How provision of the capacity will not undermine technologies and treatments higher up the waste hierarchy.
- That there is clear evidence that all waste received for landfill is pre-treated and that the landfill is only for non-recoverable/recyclable residual waste.

- How the key local issues, set out in the supporting text, have been taken into account.

[Example 3: Policy W6 of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Core Strategy \(September 2017\)](#)

Non-hazardous waste

Provision for disposal of Oxfordshire’s non-hazardous waste will be made at existing non-hazardous landfill facilities which will also provide for the disposal of waste from other areas (including London and Berkshire) as necessary. Further provision for the disposal of non-hazardous waste by means of landfill will not be made.

Permission may be granted to extend the life of existing non-hazardous landfill sites to allow for the continued disposal of residual non-hazardous waste to meet a recognised need and where this will allow for the satisfactory restoration in accordance with a previously approved scheme.

The policy also sets provision for facilities for the management of landfill gas and leachate, inert waste and general requirements for landfill sites.

[Example 4: Policy W10 of the West Sussex Waste Local Plan \(July 2013\)](#)

Policy W10: Strategic Waste Allocations

(a) The following sites are allocated to meet identified shortfalls in transfer, recycling and recovery capacity. Accordingly, they are acceptable, in principle, for the development of waste management facilities for the transfer, recycling, and/or recovery of waste (including the recycling of inert waste):

- Site north of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford (Policy Map 1);
- Hobbs Barn, near Climping (Policy Map 2);
- Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester (Policy Map 3);
- Brookhurst Wood, near Horsham (Policy Map 4); and
- Land west of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green (Policy Map 5).

(b) The following site is allocated to meet an identified shortfall in nonhazardous landfill capacity Accordingly, it is acceptable, in principle, for that purpose:

- Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, near Horsham (Policy Map 4).

(c) The development of a site allocated under (a)-(b) must take place in accordance with the policies of this Plan and satisfactorily address the

'development principles' for that site identified in the supporting text to this policy.

- (d) The sites allocated under (a)-(b) will be safeguarded from any development either on or adjoining the sites that would prevent or prejudice their development (in whole or in part) for the allocated waste management use or uses.