



Local Plan Review

Local Waste Needs Assessment



August 2015

Rutland Local Plan Review
Local Waste Needs Assessment

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Waste planning in context

1. The National Planning Policy Framework does not specifically address waste matters, detailed waste planning policies are set out in the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW). The NPPW is to be read in conjunction with the NPPF, the National Waste Management Plan for England and National Policy Statements (NPS) for waste water and hazardous waste.
2. In relation to the preparation of plans the NPPW requires Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) to ensure that the planned provision of new capacity and its spatial distribution is based on robust analysis of best available data and information, and an appraisal of options. Spurious precision should be avoided. In addition Local Plans should identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams and in doing so:
 - drive waste management up the waste hierarchy;
 - recognise the need for a mix of types and scale of facilities, and that adequate provision must be made for waste disposal (including for residues from treated wastes);
 - identify tonnages and percentages of waste requiring different types of management over the plan period;
 - consider the extent to which existing operational facilities would satisfy any identified need;
 - consider wider waste management needs; and
 - work collaboratively (with other WPA's through the Duty to Cooperate) to provide a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management.
3. Local Plans, should also identify sites and/or areas for waste management facilities and in doing so:
 - identify the broad type(s) of facility that would be appropriate;
 - take account of the proximity principle (particularly regarding disposal and the recovery of municipal waste) and recognise the role of catchment areas in securing economic viability;
 - consider opportunities for on-site waste management;
 - consider a broad range of locations including industrial sites, and consider opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities together and with complementary activities; and
 - give priority to the re-use of previously-developed land, sites identified for employment uses, and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages.
4. The NPPW also sets out criteria against which the identification of sites/ areas for waste management facilities should be assessed.

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5. In relation to the wider policy context the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) sets out the concept of the waste hierarchy (prevention, preparation for re-use, recycling, other recovery e.g. energy recovery and disposal), proximity principle and self-sufficiency. It also requires that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment. Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (concerning Waste Management Plans) requires an assessment of how the current waste management and disposal capacities will shift over time in response to the closure of existing waste management and disposal facilities and the need for additional waste installation infrastructure.
6. The UK Waste Regulations 2011 transposes the Waste Framework Directive to UK law.
7. The Landfill Directive (99/31/EEC) aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, and setting targets for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill.

The adopted Local Plan

8. Waste management and disposal is currently addressed through the adopted Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs under several policies, the key policies being Policy CS25 - Waste management and disposal, Policy SP4 - Sites for waste management and disposal and Policy SP28 - Waste-related development. These three policies set out the spatial strategy, indicative capacity requirements, site allocations and development control principles for waste management and disposal in Rutland up to 2026.
9. The current policy approach recognises that Rutland is not a significant producer in terms of waste arisings and in its capacity to facilitate development of waste management and disposal facilities. As such the focus is on the provision of preliminary and supporting facilities and helping to deliver regional self-sufficiency. The plan also supports incorporation of waste minimisation and management with other forms of development in a manner that reflects the broader spatial strategy and hierarchy. In this way the plan considers the need for waste management facilities alongside other spatial planning concerns. This approach is consistent with national policy and guidance.

The Local Plan review

10. As the WPA the County Council must plan for the management (and disposal) of all controlled waste streams produced within Rutland including: municipal waste; commercial and industrial (C&I) waste; construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste; hazardous waste; and radioactive wastes.

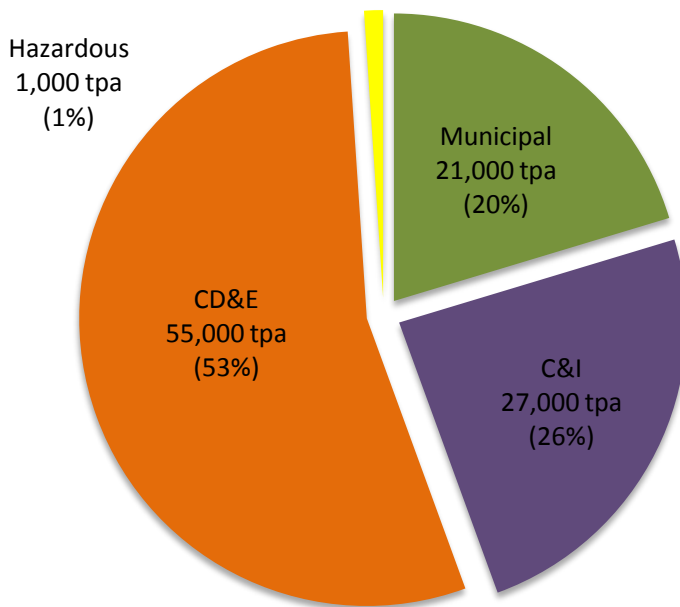
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11. Local plans must be kept up-to-date, for waste planning matters this means providing an up-to-date picture of the amount of waste we produce as well as our future arisings and management (and disposal) needs. These core elements, and other policies, need to be brought more closely in line with the NPPW. The adopted waste arisings and indicative capacity requirements were based on the best available data and policy requirements (and targets) at the time. However time has moved on with new data and information published as well as changes in the policy landscape. The Local Plan is being rolled forward to 2036 (from 2026). Simply rolling the existing forecasts forward would not prove sound as these do not capture recently released data and other information or conform with current policy requirements.
12. This Local Waste Need Assessment has been prepared to inform the plan-making process and take account of current policy requirements (including targets) as well as data and other information.
13. Where possible waste arisings will be updated on an annual basis through the Annual Monitoring Report (including the amount of waste recycled, recovered or disposed of, permitted capacity figures, take-up in allocated sites and areas).

How much waste does Rutland produce?

14. Rutland currently (2015) produces around 104,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of various types of waste, this includes: 21,000t municipal waste (20%); 27,000t C&I waste (26%); 55,000t CD&E waste (53%); and 1,000t hazardous waste (1%), see figure below. Projections indicated that waste arisings could increase to 111,000tpa by the end of the plan period (2036).

Figure 1: Waste arisings for Rutland 2015



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15. Rutland does not produce low-level radioactive waste (LLW) from the nuclear industry. A very small amount (23m³ or 115kg in 2007/08) of LLW from the non-nuclear industry (DECC 2008) is produced from the Leicestershire and Rutland county areas.
16. In addition the county also produces agricultural waste and wastewater.

How is waste currently managed?

17. The majority of waste produced in Rutland is exported to surrounding authorities where it undergoes processing in preparation for recycling and reuse (including composting and inert recycling), is otherwise treated or disposed of to landfill. Such arrangements are subject to commercial contracts that are largely outside the scope of the plan-making process.
18. In line with the Duty to Cooperate (DtC) strategic waste movements were identified using the EA Waste Interrogator database and local authority contracts and records. Strategic movements were defined relative to Rutland and included the following:
 - Export of waste for disposal to landfill. Reasoning: Rutland does not have any landfill sites and so is entirely reliant on capacity provided in other WPA areas and this pattern will continue over the plan period. In addition landfill void space is limited and sites cannot operate indefinitely.
 - Export of waste for treatment over 1,500tpa to an individual advanced treatment facility (e.g. energy to waste). Reasoning: Rutland's waste production is relatively small and so its ability to support larger scale treatment facilities is reduced, as such it is likely to continue to be reliant on capacity provided in other WPA areas. Movement over 1500tpa would represent roughly 10% of all waste currently available for treatment.
 - Export of hazardous waste for recovery or treatment over 100tpa to an individual facility. Reasoning: Rutland's waste production is relatively small and so its ability to support specialised treatment facilities (e.g. those that manage hazardous wastes) is reduced, as such it is likely to continue to be reliant on capacity provided in other WPA areas. Movement over 100tpa would represent roughly 10% of all hazardous waste produced in the county.
19. As a result several WPAs and waste management/disposal sites were identified, as detailed below:
 - Northamptonshire
 - Collyweston quarry, inert landfill
 - Weldon, non-hazardous landfill
 - ENRMF hazardous landfill
 - Lincolnshire
 - Colsterworth, non-hazardous landfill

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Peterborough

- Eye north eastern, non-hazardous landfill
- Thornhaugh, non-hazardous landfill (SNRHW)
- Dogsthorpe, non-hazardous landfill (SNRHW)

Nottingham City UA

- Eastcroft waste to energy, Nottingham

20. No issues of concern were identified regarding strategic waste movements as a result of the DtC survey.
21. Strategic waste movements from Lincolnshire County Council into Rutland were identified regarding Woolfox Quarry - inert landfill supporting restoration of an operational quarry site. Such movement is in line with adopted policy and so the Council does not consider that there are any strategic planning matters that would affect the continuation of such movements.
22. In addition other WPAs including neighbouring authorities where strategic movements were not identified, will be consulted through the normal plan-making process and any strategic issues that arise will be given due consideration.
23. At this stage no specific cross boundary issues have been identified however the Council will continue to co-operate with relevant authorities in relation to strategic waste planning matters.

Waste arisings over the plan period

24. In order to plan for provision of new capacity it is first necessary to project waste arisings over the plan period. This has been done separately for each of the waste streams (municipal, C&I, CD&E and hazardous waste) due to the different factors that drive waste arisings and affect projections. Waste arising projections for individual streams are detailed below.
25. Data from projections and forecasts is reported as rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes to avoid spurious precision; the exception being for municipal and hazardous waste, which are rounded to the nearest 500 tonnes. This is because data on municipal waste is more accurate and so projections have a higher level of accuracy. Hazardous waste arisings for Rutland total 1,000 tpa and so it was necessary to round the data to a lower level (i.e. nearest 500 tonnes) to capture the levels of management methods at a more representative scale. Waste data and surveys tend to be collected and reported based on financial years and so years referred to are for financial years.

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Municipal waste

26. Data used to project municipal waste arisings and forecast management methods and capacity requirements were taken from local authority records, waste data flow database and Rutland's municipal waste management model (2015). The municipal waste projections incorporate increases in dwelling stock (i.e. increase in housing).
27. The forecasts for management of waste incorporate European, national (UK) and local (Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2008-2020) targets. The EU Circular Economy Package identifies targets for an increase in recycling rates to 70% and a decrease in disposal to 25% by 2030 (of household waste). Although the EU commission has not yet adopted these targets, current local recycling rates are at 62% and so an increase to 70% would not be unachievable over the plan period however may be impacted on by recovery rates, which currently sit at 36%. Rutland has a contract with FCC Eastcroft Energy Recovery Facility in Nottingham to divert 8,500 tpa from landfill to recovery (commenced April 2014).
28. Approximately 21,000 tonnes of municipal waste arose in Rutland 2014/15. It is anticipated that municipal waste arisings will increase slightly (25,500 tpa by 2036). Projected arising and management methods over the plan period (at five year intervals) are detailed in Table 1 below.
29. Assumptions made in projecting waste arisings for the municipal waste stream include:
 - Growth rate of 1% per annum
 - Recycling / composting rates will not decrease
 - Recovery / diversion of waste from landfill will continue as per the current contract.

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Table 1: Municipal waste arisings and management up to 2036 (1,000 tpa)

Year	Total	Recycling	Composting	Treatment	Disposal
2015/16	21	7.5	5.5	7.5	0.5
2020/21	22	7.5	6	8	0.5
2025/26	23	8	6.5	8.5	0.5
2030/31	24.5	8.5	6.5	9	0.5
2035/36	25.5	9	7	9	0.5

Commercial and industrial waste

30. Data used to project C&I arisings and forecast management methods and capacity requirements was derived from the following sources:
- Baseline waste tonnage – DEFRA 2014 New methodology to estimate waste generation by the C&I sector in England
 - Breakdown of waste types and management methods – DEFRA C&I waste survey 2009, ADAS Study into C&I waste arisings 2009 and RPS & EMC Comprehensive assessment of existing and required waste treatment capacity in the East Midlands (includes waste forecast model) 2010
 - Employee data – NOMIS Employees by sector for Rutland, Leicestershire and England
 - C&I growth profile – DEFRA 2011 Economics of waste and waste policy
31. The above sources were found to be the most recent data/information releases. Waste data for the C&I stream is collected through national surveys; no recent local data for C&I waste exists or is currently collected.
32. Data collected from the EA waste interrogator databases was not considered representative and so has not been used. This was due to the HIC (household, industrial and commercial) field data returns not aligning with municipal waste arisings recorded via Waste Dataflow and local authority records, let alone accounting for C&I arisings as well.
33. The total waste tonnage was apportioned from a national to local level (i.e. England down to Rutland) based on the percentage of employees within commercial and industrial sectors. The C&I sector split for national and local levels were found to be comparable. The growth profile applied was annual growth of -0.2% for commercial sectors and +0.57% for industrial sectors. Once projected the total arisings were broken down further into broad waste types (e.g. animal and vegetable waste, chemical wastes, common sludge's etc.) based on survey findings.

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34. The ADAS 2009 report breaks waste arisings down by composition using the Substance Orientated Classification (SOC), this means that the suitability of waste types for different treatment facilities can be determined e.g. composting can only treat organic wastes. Therefore it is possible to ascertain the capacity required based on maximising recovery. The rates determined through the ADAS survey for maximising recovery are similar to the management rates reported through the DEFRA survey as such this was considered a suitable basis for developing the forecasts. Forecasts of management methods were based on maximising recovery of wastes in order to facilitate driving waste up the waste management hierarchy.
35. It is estimated that approximately 27,000 tonnes of C&I waste arose in Rutland 2014/15, it is anticipated that arisings will increase slightly (30,000 tpa by 2036). Projected arising and management methods over the plan period (at five year intervals) are detailed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: C&I waste arisings and management up to 2036 (1,000 tpa)

Year	Total	Recycling	Composting / AD	Treatment	Disposal
2015/16	28	3	2	14	5
2020/21	28	3	2	14	5
2025/26	29	3	2	14	6
2030/31	29	4	2	15	6
2035/36	30	4	2	15	6

36. Assumptions made in projecting waste arisings for the C&I stream include:
- Apportioning waste based on employee numbers provides a representative fraction of waste arisings.
 - The breakdown of waste types and fates identified through national surveys is transferrable to Rutland.
 - The growth profiles identified by central government are applicable to Rutland.

Construction, demolition and excavation waste

37. Data used to project CD&E arisings and forecast management methods and capacity requirements was derived from the following sources:
- EA 2000 Strategic Waste Management Assessment, East Midlands 2000
 - EA Waste Interrogator database
 - ODPM 2005 Survey of arisings and use of construction, demolition and excavation waste as aggregate in England in 2003.
 - DCLG 2007 Survey of arisings and use of alternatives to primary aggregates in England, 2005. Construction, demolition and excavation waste.
 - WRAP 2010 CD&E waste arisings, use and disposal for England 2008
 - Leicestershire 2014 SHMA
 - Peterborough 2014 SHMA

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38. National surveys undertaken for CD&E waste provide comparable datasets from 1998, 2003 and 2005. Surveys capture Rutland under the Leicestershire statistical area; in order to apportion waste arisings to a local level Rutland's proportion of the housing growth was applied (3.46%).
39. The recent WRAP study estimated CD&E waste at a national level, this indicated arisings of 94.5, 76.9 and 77.4 million tonnes for 2008, 2009 and 2010. The study estimated management methods of: transfer and treatment 9%, recycled 55%, re-use or recovery on exempt sites 11% and disposal to landfill 25%. It is estimated that over three quarters of CD&E waste entering treatment and transfer underwent some form of recovery. In order to reflect this, transfer has been reduced to 2% with the remainder as treatment.
40. Data on CD&E waste is relatively poor at a sub-regional level; this means that there may be insufficient basis for making confident forward projects of arisings. In addition the level of construction within Rutland is not likely to be any greater in the future than experienced previously (including during periods of economic growth), for these reasons it may be best to take a conservative approach. Given this, the assumption that net arisings of CD&E waste will remain constant over time may be the most suitable approach and may reflect in part the impact of the landfill tax and the Aggregates Levy, which will encourage the re-use of CD&E waste on site in order to avoid additional disposal and raw material costs. Due to reduced confidence in forward projections of CD&E arisings a no growth scenario has been applied.
41. It is estimated that approximately 55,000 tonnes of CD&E waste arose in Rutland 2014/15, it is anticipated that arisings will remain the same over the plan period.
42. Data captured through the EA waste interrogator database indicated arisings of around 50,000 tpa over recent years which aligns with the findings from national waste estimates (drilled down to a local level). It should be noted that this dataset does not capture waste that is recycled or re-used onsite and on registered exempt sites and so may underestimate arisings.
43. Projected arising and management methods over the plan period (at five year intervals) are detailed in Table 3 below.

Table 3: CD&E waste arisings and management up to 2036 (1,000 tpa)

Year	Total	Inert recycling	Treatment	Inert fill / recovery	Disposal
2015/16	55	30	5	6	14
2035/36	55	30	5	6	14

44. The Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 recognise that the deposit of inert waste onto land may constitute recovery in some cases. As such inert fill is referred to as inert fill / recovery with other forms of treatment dealt with separately.

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45. Assumptions made in projecting waste arisings for the CD&E stream include:
- Apportioning waste based on housing growth rates provides a representative fraction of waste arisings.
 - The breakdown of waste types and fates identified through national surveys is transferrable to Rutland.
 - Net arisings of CD&E waste will remain constant over time.

Hazardous waste

46. Data on hazardous wastes is relatively precise, reported through the EA’s Hazardous Waste Interrogator database, which holds information on the arisings, movements and management. Reporting of hazardous waste managed may include some double counting as wastes are reported through transfer and treatment facilities (i.e. each movement may be reported).
47. Data on hazardous waste arisings was taken from the EA’s Hazardous Waste Interrogator database.
48. The production of hazardous waste is linked to commercial and industrial business activities, and so is likely to have similar growth patterns. For this reason hazardous waste has been projected forward using the same growth profile for C&I waste. Arisings were broken down into waste types and this allowed for the origin to be categorised as either commercial or industrial. Outlier and erroneous data was not used (i.e. 2009 and 2010 data returned significantly higher levels of C&D asbestos waste entering treatment) as such figures are likely to be related to a once-off project and are not reflective of ongoing patterns.
49. It is estimated that approximately 1,000 tonnes of hazardous waste arose in Rutland 2015, it is anticipated that arisings will increase (very) slightly over the plan period. Projected arising and management methods over the plan period (at five year intervals) are detailed in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Hazardous waste arisings and management up to 2036 (1,000 tpa)

Year	Total	Recycle, reuse, recovery	Treatment	Transfer	Thermal	Landfill
2015/16	1	0.5	<0.5	0.5	<0.5	<0.5
2035/36	1	0.5	<0.5	0.5	<0.5	<0.5

50. Assumptions made in projecting waste arisings for hazardous waste include:
- Hazardous waste is linked to commercial and industrial business activities and shares the same growth profile.

Agricultural wastes

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51. Little is known of waste arisings within the agricultural sector. The majority of agricultural wastes are not classified as controlled wastes, however non-natural agricultural wastes are included under the WFD. This component accounts for a very small amount (<1%) and is thought to be managed via the use of household collection or civic amenity sites and transfer to others (contractors). As such the non-natural component of agricultural waste is likely to be captured under either trade waste received at civic amenity sites or within the C&I waste streams where transferred to others.
52. Given the uncertainty regarding both arisings data and management a constant level of waste arisings has been assumed.

Low level radioactive waste

53. Radioactive wastes are produced in the UK as a result of the generation of electricity in nuclear power stations and from the associated production and processing of the nuclear fuel (including decommissioning of plant), from the use of radioactive materials in industry, from the extraction of naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM), medicine and research, and from military nuclear programmes. It is essential that all radioactive wastes and materials be safely and appropriately managed in ways that pose no unacceptable risks to people or the environment. (Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, NDA 2012 www.nda.gov.uk/ukinventory/the_inventory/)
54. Radioactive waste is divided into categories according to how much radioactivity it contains and the heat that this radioactivity produces, the main categories include: High Level Waste (HLW), Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) and Low Level Waste (LLW).
55. LLW is mainly comprised of building rubble, soil and steel items such as framework, pipework and reinforcement from the dismantling and demolition of nuclear reactors and other nuclear facilities and the clean-up of nuclear sites. However, at the present time most LLW is from the operation of nuclear facilities, and is mainly paper, plastics and scrap metal items. The Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom (2007) allows for the disposal of some types of LLW to existing landfill. The disposal of such waste to existing landfill is regulated by the EA under the Environmental Permitting Regulations. ILW and HLW are not suitable to be disposed of in the same way as LLW. This policy direction is reflected through the UK Strategy for the Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste from the Nuclear Industry (NDA 2010).
56. Rutland does not produce LLW from the nuclear industry. A very small amount (23m3 or 115kg in 2007/08) of low-level radioactive waste (LLW) from the non-nuclear industry (DECC 2008) is produced from the Leicestershire-Rutland sub-region.

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Waste movements

57. Rutland's waste management capacity is limited and there are no non-hazardous landfills in the county, this means that the majority of waste produced in Rutland is exported to other authority areas for management and disposal.
58. The EA waste interrogator database provides a general idea of waste movements. Data returned from the EA waste interrogator indicates that around 100,000 tpa of waste is managed and/or disposed of in Rutland; around 40,000 tpa of this can be attributed to Rutland.
59. Waste imported to Rutland is predominantly inert waste that is disposed of at operational mineral extraction sites in line with restoration works, the main origin of which in recent years has been Lincolnshire. Some smaller movements into Rutland also occur from surrounding authorities in preparation for reuse and recycling. In addition Ketton uses refuse derive fuel (RDF) from Leicestershire (however this is not classified as waste as it has already been processed into fuel pellets).
60. The remaining waste produced in Rutland (some 60,000 + tpa) is exported for management and / or disposal. WPAs recorded as receiving waste from Rutland are Birmingham, Leicestershire, Leicester City, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Nottingham City, Peterborough and Warwickshire.
61. Overall Rutland is a net exporter of waste and this pattern is likely to continue, however the plan seeks to reduce Rutland's reliance on other WPAs by facilitating delivery of increased capacity particularly for small scale preliminary facilities. The plan also recognises that viability for a small-scale advanced treatment facility may increase over the plan period and supports such development where in line with relevant Local Plan policies.

Rutland's existing waste management capacity

62. Waste management facilities in Rutland include one waste transfer station, two civic amenity sites, 22 'bring' recycling sites, one open windrow composting site and three inert recycling sites. Ketton cement works is permitted to utilise alternative fuels, which includes waste derived fuels (currently sourced from Leicestershire).
63. The current estimated capacity of facilities within Rutland is 3,500tpa biological processing and 34,000tpa inert recycling / processing (tied to the operational life of mineral extraction operations). The civic amenity and waste transfer sites provide a supporting function and have a combined capacity of 12,000tpa.
64. It should be noted that inert wastes can be recycled or re-used onsite and on registered exempt sites (e.g. as an engineering material in site road-making or as a restoration and cover material); it has been assumed that this will continue to occur.

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65. Data returned from the EA waste interrogator indicates an operational capacity of around 100,000 tpa the majority (> 70%) of this is attributed to inert landfill (restoration of quarries), the remainder is attributed to transfer, composting and metal recycling.
66. A study into potential capacity, 'Comprehensive Assessment of Existing and Required Waste Treatment Capacity in the East Midlands (2010)', was undertaken (by RPS) for the East Midlands Councils. The proven management capacity (not including disposal) for Rutland was 9,500 tpa associated with transfer stations and sites for preparing for reuse and recycling.
67. Permitted and actual or operational capacity can vary significantly; this is due to a range of factors including market drivers and operational efficiencies. Permitted capacity is most commonly the best available data due to commercial confidentiality, as such this is the data applied in this assessment.
68. Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive requires an assessment of how the current waste management and disposal capacities will shift over time in response to the closure of existing waste management and disposal facilities and the need for additional waste installation infrastructure. The need for the closure of existing waste management and disposal facilities was investigated, by the Council, by contacting the Environment Agency and waste industry. The result of which was inconclusive; no sites were identified as being suitable for closure. In lieu of information regarding planned closures the permitted end date has been applied in determining how capacity will fluctuate over the plan period and the resulting indicative capacity gaps (Table 5).

Future capacity requirements

69. Waste arisings will increase over the plan period (estimated at 111,000tpa by 2036); this will in turn require increased waste management and disposal capacity. The table below identifies the existing arisings and capacity and compares this with future requirements¹. The capacity gap is the difference between the existing capacity and future requirements. The capacity gap can be met either by an increase in capacity at existing sites or development of new sites where compliant with the Local Plan.

¹ Future capacity requirements do not include residual arisings produced from other management processes; it is estimated that such residual matter could account for up to an additional 5,000 tpa however this is highly dependant on the processes employed, waste composition (including calorific value) and operational efficiency of individual plant/facility.

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Table 5: Comparison of current and future waste management and disposal requirements (1,000 tpa)

Management / disposal method	Estimated capacity 2015	Indicative capacity requirement				
		Capacity gap				
		2015/16	2020/21	2025/26	2030/31	2035/36
Preparing for reuse and recycling	0	11 -11	11 -11	11 -11	12 -12	12 -12
Biological processing	4	8 -4	8 -5	8 -5	9 -5	9 -6
Inert recycling / processing	34	30 +4	30 -6	30 -30	30 -30	30 -30
Advanced treatment	0	26 -26	27 -27	27 -27	28 -28	29 -29
Inert fill / recovery	0	6 -6	6 -6	6 -6	6 -6	6 -6
Disposal	0	19 -19	19 -19	20 -20	20 -20	20 -20
Total waste arisings		105	106	108	110	111

70. The revised indicative capacity requirements are less than those set out in the Core Strategy DPD, but still generally within the identified range. This is due to recently released data and information providing an updated view of arisings and emerging trends which indicate that overall (nationally) waste arisings and growth rates may be lower than previously thought.

The need for additional capacity/facilities

71. In line with the policy approach of focussing on preliminary and supporting facilities by the end of the plan period it is estimated that there will be a need for: one small scale materials recycling facility; one small scale composting or anaerobic digestion facility; and either one medium scale inert recycling / processing facility or three small scale facilities.

72. The plan allocates three sites for waste management/disposal at Cottesmore, Greetham and Ketton. The Cottesmore site was brought forward and granted planning permission (for the use identified in the allocation). This leaves one existing allocation for small-scale preliminary facilities at Greetham, and one for inert disposal at Ketton Cement Works and its quarry. Landowners for both sites have indicated their ongoing support for the allocations. Revised forecasts indicate that an additional three to five facilities (depending on scale) for preliminary treatment could be required by the end of the plan period. Unallocated sites are able to come forward where in line with the spatial strategy and development criteria.

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73. The existing contract for municipal waste treatment reduces the future requirements by 8,500 tpa, leaving a gap of around 17,000 tpa; this is insufficient to support development of a treatment facility. As such the export of waste for advanced treatment (e.g. Energy from Waste) and disposal is likely to continue, however the viability of such technologies (at a small-scale) may increase over the plan period, as such the plan enables sites to come forward where compliant with Local Plan policies.
74. The plan sets a preference for inert waste requiring disposal to be directed towards quarries for restoration purposes. One site is allocated in the adopted plan for inert disposal, in addition the current estimated void space of existing quarries is more than arisings hence it is unlikely that additional inert disposal sites will be required during the plan period.
75. The adopted plan states that Rutland is not considered an appropriate area to accommodate large scale advanced treatment facilities, new landfill site(s), hazardous waste management facilities or inert disposal not associate with restoration of quarries. There have been no changes in local circumstance or national policy that warrants amendment to this policy approach.

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Appendix 1: Compliance checklist – Waste Framework Directive

The schedule below sets out how the Council complies with the Waste Framework Directive as per the Guidance for local planning authorities on implementing planning requirements of the European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

Does the Local Plan ...	Yes / No	Evidence
Set out how the key planning objectives in national policy, including the waste hierarchy, will be delivered?	Yes	Local Plan vision, objectives and policies Local assessment of waste management needs
Provide an assessment of existing and future generation of waste arising over the plan period?	Yes	Local waste management needs assessment Local Plan waste planning matters section
Identify where the waste will be managed?	Yes	Local Plan Policy - Spatial strategy for waste management Local Plan Policy - Allocations for waste-related development
Consider and clearly identify waste management capacity from existing waste management facilities?	Yes	Local waste management needs assessment Local Plan waste planning matters section
Consider and clearly identify future capacity from existing waste management facilities?	Yes	Local waste management needs assessment Local Plan waste planning matters section
Identify the number and type of waste management facilities required - including existing facilities - along with specific sites or broad locations?	Yes	Local Plan waste planning matters section Local Plan Policy - Spatial strategy for waste management Local Plan Policy - Allocations for waste-related development Proposals Map Local waste management needs assessment

As evidenced in the compliance checklist above, the Local Plan is compliant with the requirements set out through the Waste Framework Directive.