

Rutland Local Plan

Local Waste Needs Assessment

Briefing Note

August 2023

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. Local Plans should also identify sites and/or areas for waste management facilities. The NPPW also sets out criteria against which the identification of sites/areas for waste management facilities should be assessed.
3. 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.
4. The UK Waste Regulations 2011 transposes the Waste Framework Directive to UK law. 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

5. 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.
6. 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.

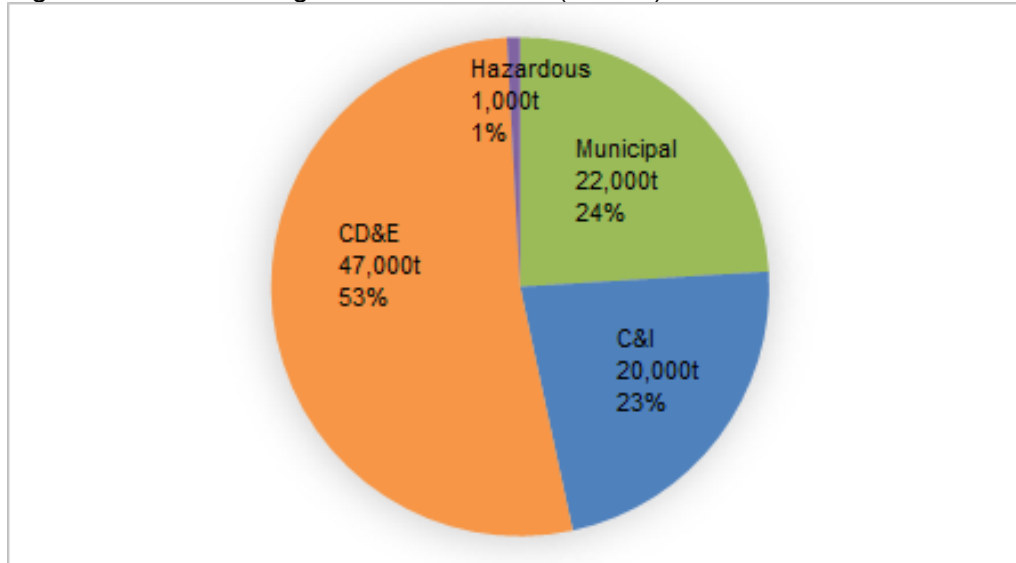
The Local Plan

7. 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.
8. 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. The Local Plan is being rolled forward to 2041 (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 to current policy requirements.
9. 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. 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?

10. It is estimated that in 2021 Rutland produced just under 90,000 tonnes (t) of various types of waste, this includes: 22,000t municipal waste (24%); 20,000t C&I waste (23%); 47,000t CD&E waste (53%); and just under 1,000t hazardous waste (1%), see figure below. Projections indicated that waste arisings could increase to 118,000t by the end of the plan period (2041).

Figure 1: Waste arisings for Rutland 2021 (tonnes)



11. 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.

How is waste currently managed?

12. 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) or 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.
13. 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. No issues of concern were identified regarding strategic waste movements as a result of the DtC survey. Information was provided in relation to the sites listed above, Rushton Landfill has commenced site restoration and Eastcroft is only permitted to receive a certain number of tonnes from outside the Nottinghamshire boundary.
14. Strategic waste movements from Lincolnshire County Council and Cambridgeshire County Council into Rutland were identified regarding Woolfox Quarry - inert landfill supporting restoration of an operational quarry site. Such movement are 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.
15. 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

16. 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.
17. Data from projections and forecasts is reported as rounded to the nearest 1,000t to avoid spurious precision; the exception being for municipal and hazardous waste, which are rounded to the nearest 500t, to indicate where there has been an incremental change over the plan period of up to 500t that would not otherwise be detected if reported at 1,000t.

Municipal waste

18. Approximately 22,000t of municipal waste arose in Rutland 2021. It is anticipated that municipal waste arisings will increase slightly (26,000t by 2041). Projected arising and management methods over the plan period (at five-year intervals) are detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Municipal waste arisings and management up to 2041 (thousand tonnes)

	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Total municipal waste	21.5	22.5	24	25	26
Waste hierarchy level and broad management method					

	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Preparation for reuse and recycling					
Materials recycling	6.5	7	8	8.5	8.5
Composting	6	6.5	7.5	7.5	8
Treatment and other forms of recovery					
Treatment and energy recovery	9	8.5	8.5	8.5	9
Disposal					
Non-hazardous landfill (including SNRHW)	0	0	0	0	0

* Management rates for 2021 reflect waste arisings reported through Waste Dataflow for the period 2021/22.

Commercial and industrial waste

19. It is estimated that approximately 22,000t of C&I waste arose in Rutland 2021, it is anticipated that arisings will increase with arisings for 2041 estimated at 30,000t. 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 2041(thousand tonnes)

	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Total C&I waste	20	22	24	26.5	29.5
Waste hierarchy level and broad management method					
Preparation for reuse and recycling					
Materials recycling	17	16.5	18	20	22
Composting	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Treatment and other forms of recovery					
Treatment and energy recovery	3	4	5	5.5	6
Disposal					
Non-hazardous landfill	<1	1	1	1	1.5
Non-hazardous landfill	<1	1	1	1	1.5
Non-hazardous landfill (SNRHW)	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Disposal via incineration – no energy recovery	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1

Construction, demolition and excavation waste

20. It is estimated that approximately 90,000t of CD&E waste is currently generated in Rutland, it is anticipated that arisings will remain the same over the plan period. Of this, around 28,000tpa is recovered either onsite or at exempt sites, it is assumed that this unseen capacity will to continue to be available throughout the plan period. 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 2041 (thousand tonnes)

	2021	2026	2031	2035	2041
Total as managed CD&E waste	47	61	61	61	61
Waste hierarchy level and broad management method					
Preparation for reuse and recycling					
Materials recycling	<1	2	3	3	3
Composting	1	1	1.5	1.5	1.5
Inert recycling	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Treatment and other forms of recovery					
Treatment and energy recovery	1	7	11	11	11
Soil treatment	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Inert recovery	<1	23	43	43	43
Disposal					
Inert landfill	40	27	3	3	3
Non-hazardous landfill	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Non-hazardous landfill	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Non-hazardous landfill (SNRHW)	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1

Hazardous waste

21. It is estimated that just under 1,000t of hazardous waste arose in Rutland 2021, 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 2041 (thousand tonnes)

	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Total hazardous waste	1	1	1	1	1
Waste hierarchy level and broad management method					
Recovery					
Recovery and treatment	0.5	1	1	1	1
Disposal					
Hazardous landfill	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Disposal via incineration – no energy recovery	0	0	0	0	0

Agricultural wastes

22. 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.

Low level radioactive waste

23. Rutland does not produce LLW from the nuclear industry. A very small amount (23m³ or 115kg in 2007/08) of LLW from the non-nuclear industry (DECC 2008) was produced from the Leicestershire-Rutland sub-region for the reporting year 2007. Although dated this is the best available information on radioactive waste arisings from the non-nuclear industry. The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) 2022 Inventory does not identify any radioactive waste produced within Rutland. The Inventory is updated every three years.

Waste movements

24. 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.
25. The EA WDI provides a general idea of waste movements. Data returned from the EA WDI indicates that around 220,000tpa of waste was managed and/or disposed of in Rutland in 2021; around 13% of which can be attributed to Rutland. However approximately 75% of the total waste can be assigned to Ketton.
26. Waste imported to Rutland is predominantly inert waste that is disposed of at operational mineral extraction sites in line with restoration works, the main origins of which in recent years have been Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. Some smaller movements into Rutland also occur from surrounding authorities in preparation for reuse and recycling. In addition, Ketton uses refuse derive fuel (RDF) and this is received from a number of authorities across the country but officially this is not classified as waste as it has already been processed into fuel pellets.
27. The remaining waste produced in Rutland (some 54,000+tpa) is exported for management and/or disposal. WPAs recorded as receiving waste from Rutland are Lancashire, Greater Manchester, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, West Midlands, West Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Derbyshire, South Yorkshire, Tees Valley, North Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, North Northamptonshire, West Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Kent.
28. 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

29. Waste management facilities in Rutland include one waste transfer station, two civic amenity sites, 22 'bring' recycling sites, one metal recycling facility and three inert recovery sites (associated with the restoration of a quarries). Ketton cement works is

permitted to utilise alternative fuels, which includes waste derived fuels (currently sourced from a number of WPAs).

30. The estimated available capacity of facilities within Rutland in 2021 is 6,500tpa of metal recycling. Approximately 4Mt of void will be available over the plan period for infilling of inert waste for restoration purposes. The civic amenity and waste transfer sites are intermediate facilities that provide a supporting function and have a combined capacity of around 12,000tpa.
31. 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.
32. Data returned from the EA WDI indicates an operational capacity of around 65,000tpa the majority (59%) of this is attributed to inert fill (restoration of quarries), with the remainder attributed to intermediate facilities and metal recycling. In excess of 100,000tpa is also being used at Ketton cement works. This site is permitted to utilise alternative fuels which includes waste derived fuels.

Future capacity requirements

33. Waste arisings will increase over the plan period (estimated at 118,000t by 2041); 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 requirements. 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.

Table 5: Comparison of current and future waste management and disposal requirements (thousand tonnes per annum)

Waste hierarchy level	Broad management method		2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Prep for re-use & recycling	Materials recycling	Forecast arisings	24	25	29	31	34
		Existing Capacity	7	7	7	7	7
		Capacity Gap	-17	-19	-23	-25	-27
	Composting & other biological (no energy recovery)	Forecast arisings	7	8	9	9	9
		Existing Capacity	0	0	0	0	0
		Capacity Gap	-7	-8	-9	-9	-9
	Inert recycling	Forecast arisings	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
		Existing Capacity	0	0	0	0	0
		Capacity Gap	<-1	<-1	<-1	<-1	<-1
Other recovery	Other treatment & recovery (incl wood waste EfW)	Forecast arisings	13	20	24	25	26
		Existing Capacity ¹	0	0	0	0	0
		Capacity Gap	-13	-20	-24	-25	-26

¹ Ketton receives RDF imported in to Rutland, at present Rutland does not have any producers of RDF fuels therefore the capacity at Ketton has been excluded from the totals.

Waste hierarchy level	Broad management method		2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
	Soil treatment / bioremediation	Forecast arisings	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
		Existing Capacity	0	0	0	0	0
		Capacity Gap	<-1	<-1	<-1	<-1	<-1
	Inert recovery (includes restoration of permitted mineral extraction sites)	Forecast arisings	<1	24	43	43	43
		Existing Capacity	117	252	217	100	100
		Capacity Gap	117	229	174	57	57
	Hazardous recovery & treatment	Forecast arisings	<1	1	1	1	1
		Existing Capacity	0	0	0	0	0
		Capacity Gap	<-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Disposal	Total non-hazardous (including SNRHW)	Forecast arisings	1	2	1	1	1
		Existing Capacity	0	0	0	0	0
		Capacity Gap	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1
	Inert landfill	Forecast arisings	40	27	3	3	3
		Existing Capacity	0	0	0	0	0
		Capacity Gap	-40	-27	-3	-3	-3

The need for additional capacity/facilities

34. 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 is a potential requirement for: one or two small-scale materials recycling facilities plus either additional capacity at the existing civic amenity sites or an additional site(s) as required; one small scale composting or anaerobic digestion facility.
35. The existing contract for municipal waste treatment reduces the future advanced treatment requirements by 8,500tpa, leaving around 13,500tpa; this is currently likely to be 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 or where the facility is ancillary to an industrial operation and used to produce fuel or energy, as such the plan enables sites to come forward where compliant with Local Plan policies.
36. The plan allocates one site, Ketton, for waste management. Forecasts indicate that around three additional facilities (depending on scale) could be required by the end of the plan period to deliver the additional capacity requirements for preparing for reuse and recycling, and biological processing. Unallocated sites are able to come forward where in line with the spatial strategy and development criteria.
37. The plan sets a preference for the deposit of inert waste to land as a recovery operation where tied to the restoration of permitted or allocated mineral extraction sites. The current estimated void space of existing quarries is more than arisings hence it is unlikely that additional inert recovery sites will be required during the plan period that are

not associated with the restoration of permitted or allocated mineral extraction site.

38. 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 associated with restoration of permitted or allocated mineral extraction site. There have been no changes in local circumstance or national policy that warrants amendment to this policy approach.