South East Wales Regional Waste Group

Annual Monitoring Report 2007

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Summary

Municipal Solid Waste

- Arisings of Municipal Solid Waste in the region have decreased for the first time in 6 years. In 2005/06, regional arisings were 825,000 tonnes. Household Waste arisings per household and per person also decreased. In 2005/06 arisings were 1,248 kg per household and 504 kg per person. In previous years the data on Household Waste arisings has indicated a trend in the wrong direction for meeting the targets for the stabilisation and reduction of household waste: growth away from the target figures rather than reduction towards meeting them. Whilst the 2005/06 decrease in household waste is encouraging, conclusions should not be drawn until the 2006/07 data is published and there is further evidence of a continued decline in arisings. Arisings of Household Waste in 2005/06 are significantly higher than the target figures for 2009/10 and 2020.
- The quantity and proportion of Municipal Solid Waste arisings recycled has continued to increase. In 2005/06 111,000 tonnes was recycled. However, after three successive years of increase in the quantity and proportion composted, in 2005/06 there was virtually no change. In 2005/06 67,000 tonnes was composted. The region met and exceeded the 2003/04 targets for the recycling and composting of Municipal Solid Waste. In 2005/06 the region was also already exceeding the 2006/07 minimum recycling target. However, given that in 2005/06 there was no increase in the proportion composted, the 2006/07 minimum composting target presents a significant challenge: the 2005/06 data shows that six local authorities were composting less than 10% of their Municipal Solid Waste arisings.
- The quantity of Biodegradable Municipal Waste arisings sent to landfill has continued to decrease. In 2005/06 384,000 tonnes of Biodegradable Municipal Waste was sent to landfill. All authorities landfilled less Biodegradable Municipal Waste than the amount allowed by the Landfill Allowance Scheme in 2005/06. However, the 2010 target year presents a significant challenge.

Industrial & Commercial Waste

- 4 In 2002/03 regional Industrial & Commercial Waste arisings were 1,320,000 tonnes Industrial Waste arisings were 860,000 tonnes and commercial Waste arisings were 460,000 tonnes.
- While it is known that arisings from the '21 Social Work and Public Administration' sector were 21,000 tonnes in 2002/03, it is **not possible to monitor the target for reduction of waste arisings from public bodies** because baseline data for 1998 is not available.
- A decrease of 55% in arisings of Industrial & Commercial Waste between 1998/99 and 2002/03 means that the region has already met and exceeded the 2010 target for reduction of waste arisings from businesses by some considerable margin.
- Both the quantity and proportion of Industrial & Commercial Waste arisings sent to landfill have reduced. In 2002/03 310,000 tonnes was sent to landfill. As the proportion of Industrial & Commercial Waste arisings sent to landfill has reduced, the proportion recycled has increased. The region has met and significantly exceeded the target for the reduction of the amount of Industrial & Commercial Waste landfilled.
- No detailed data is available on the composition of Industrial & Commercial Waste arisings. It is therefore not possible to monitor the target for the reduction of the amount of Biodegradable I&C waste arisings sent to landfill.

Construction and Demolition Waste

- 9 Arisings of Construction & Demolition Waste in the region continue to increase. In 2003, regional arisings were 2,750,000 tonnes.
- Both the quantity and proportion of Construction & Demolition arisings that are 'Recycled as Aggregate and Soil' has continued to increase. In 2003 1,230,000 tonnes was recycled as aggregate and soil.

By 2001 the region had met and exceeded the 2010 target for the reuse and recycling of Construction & Demolition Waste with 2,180,000 tonnes of Construction & Demolition Waste arisings re-used or recycled. In 2003 the region was still exceeding the target with 2,490,000 tonnes of Construction & Demolition Waste arisings being re-used or recycled.

Agricultural Waste

The most recent data on the arisings and composition of Agricultural Waste in the region does not enable total tonnages to be calculated due to the use of a number of different units of measurement, nor does it allow comparison with earlier data due to different categorisation and different units of measurement.

Hazardous Waste

- Arisings of Special Waste in the region increased significantly in 2004 following a decrease between 1999 and 2002 and two years of no change in 2002 and 2003. In 2004, regional arisings were 234,000 tonnes. Analysis of the data shows that the increase of 125,000 tonnes is almost entirely accounted for by 123,000 of arisings from the Castlegate land remediation project in Caerphilly County Borough. Given that the increased arisings in 2004 can be attributed to a single source / event, 2004 could be interpreted as year of temporary increase against a wider picture of no change but firm conclusions should not be drawn until the 2005 data is published.
- The WAG has clarified that the target for the reduction of Hazardous Waste arisings only applies to waste classified as Special Waste in 2000. In the AMR 2005 and AMR 2006 it was possible, on the basis of the 2003 data, to conclude that the region was already meeting the 2010 target for the reduction of Special Waste arisings by quite some margin. The increase in arisings shown by the 2004 data challenges the validity of this conclusion but firm conclusions should not be drawn until the 2005 data is published.
- Both the quantity and proportion of Special Waste arisings sent to landfill increased in 2004 following a decrease between 1999 and 2002 and two years of no real change in 2002 and 2003. In 2004 166,000 tonnes was sent to landfill. Again, analysis of the data shows that the increase of 127,000 tonnes is almost entirely accounted for by 123,000 of arisings from the Castlegate land remediation project in Caerphilly County Borough that were managed through landfill. If these 123,000 tonnes are subtracted from the total landfilled, the revised figures for management of Special Waste arisings in 2004 are broadly similar to the figures for 2002 and 2003. Given that the increased arisings in 2004 can be attributed to a single source / event, 2004 could be interpreted as year of temporary increase in landfill against a wider picture of no real change but firm conclusions should not be drawn until the 2005 data is published.

All Controlled Waste

Estimated arisings of All Controlled Waste in the region continue to show no real change. In 2002, estimated regional arisings were 4,720,000 tonnes.

Monitoring the Region's Facilities

- 17 In 2005/06 there were 202 non-landfill waste management facilities with Waste Management Licences / Pollution Prevention & Control permits. This is 13 more than 180 facilities in 2004/05. This increase included: two more civic amenity sites, one more invessel composting facility, three more Material Recovery Facilities and one more windrow composting facility.
- In 2005/06 there was 8,410,000 tonnes of capacity at non-landfill facilities with Waste Management Licences / Pollution Prevention & Control permits.
- In 2006 the region had no 'Hazardous Landfill' capacity, 16,400,000m³ of 'Non-Hazardous Landfill' void at 6 landfills, 2,130,000m³ of 'Inert Landfill' void at 3 landfills and zero or 500,000m³ of 'In-House Industrial Landfill' void at one landfill.
- Comparing the data on the existing capacity at non-landfill waste management facilities with the Regional Waste Plan Capacity Requirements for 2013 presents significant problems due to the

use of different categorisations of facilities. Nonetheless, this comparison presents an interesting overall picture; it can be seen that existing over-capacity occurs for the longer established facility categories rather than the categories such as Material Recovery Facilities, invessel composting and Mechanical Biological Treatment that are required for the region to meet the various National Waste Strategy for Wales targets. This comparison also indicates that the total existing capacity of 8,410,000 tonnes is considerably greater than the total capacity of 5,650,000 tonnes required in 2013 – this figure must however be treated with a great deal of caution given the use of different categorisations.

- 21 Between April 2006 and March 2007 Local Planning Authorities granted 14 planning permissions for waste management / resource recovery facilities and refused none. Those granted included a bio-diesel plant using waste cooking oil as a resource and a facility for the recycling and sorting of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment. Planning applications made but not yet determined include applications for a Material Recovery Facility and an Mechanical Biological Treatment facility.
- Four Local Planning Authorities have development plans that make reference to the Regional Waste Plan and six Local Planning Authorities have development plans or Supplementary Planning Guidance that fulfil the requirements of Welsh Assembly Government policy by referring to the suitability of B2 employment sites. Four Local Planning Authorities are working to fulfil the requirements of the policy through preparation of their Local Development Plans.
- 23 Significant steps forward have been taken in terms of procuring facilities for municipal waste. Three sub-regional groups of authorities have now emerged:
 - Powys County Council is working with Ceredigion County Council in the North of the region;
 - the 'Heads of the Valleys' consortium in the centre of the region; and
 - 'Project Gwyrdd' in the South of the region.

1. Introduction

This is the third Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) relating to the South East Wales Regional Waste Plan (RWP).

Regional Waste Planning

- The Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) has given the responsibility of preparing, monitoring and reviewing the RWP to the South East Wales Regional Waste Group¹. This group is led by a Steering Group of councillors from the 11 Local Planning Authorities² (LPAs) in the region with a Technical Group of officers from local government, the WAG, Environment Agency (EA) and other government bodies, and representatives from the waste industry and environmental groups.
- The RWP is a land-use framework to help planning and controlling the development of an integrated network of facilities to recover, treat and dispose of waste in South East Wales in a way which will satisfy modern environmental standards and meet the targets set by European and national legislation.
- The first RWP was agreed by the Members Steering Group (MSG), endorsed by all of the local authorities in the region and published in March 2004.
- The South East Wales Regional Waste Group is now undertaking work to monitor the implementation of the plan and the waste situation within the region and work to review the plan. AMRs are published in annually in March. The RWP 1st Review document will be published in 2008.

South East Wales

- The South East Wales RWP region (see Figure 1) is home to just under half the population of Wales: 1,350,000 people in 545,000 households. There are three distinct parts to the region, each presenting different challenges for waste management:
 - The cities of Cardiff and Newport with a population of some 460,000 in an area of 80 sq miles at high densities and with pressure for development
 - The 'Valleys' with about 615,000 people in about 400 sq miles broadly characterised by linear urban communities with a long experience of population loss away from the recent growth points where the valleys meet the M4 Corridor
 - The rural areas of south Powys, Monmouthshire and the coastal plain spread over 1,700 sq miles, about 77% of the region, with a population of some 275,000 at low densities and with significant areas of strong pressures for growth.

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Fig 1: Map of the Region

WALES

ENGLAND

Annual Monitoring Reports

7 Central to the process of undertaking the review is the collection and analysis of information regarding the waste situation within the region and the implementation of the first RWP. This information is published annually in AMRs.

¹ More information about the work of the Regional Waste Group, together with all published documents - including the Regional Waste Plan itself - can be found on the group's website at www.SEWalesWastePlan.org.

² The South East Wales RWP area includes South Powys. South Powys comprises the former areas of Brecknockshire and Radnorshire while the former area of Montgomeryshire falls within the North Wales RWP region. It has been agreed with Powys CC and the WAG that all data for Powys will be split 50/50 between the South East and North Wales RWP regions.

- Information on the waste situation within the region is required in order to monitor the region's waste arisings, recovery and disposal and in order to make forecasts of future arisings. The challenge of planning for waste management and resource recovery facilities must be undertaken with a sound information base; it is therefore important to have comprehensive, accurate, timely, and consistent information.
- Information on the region's waste management / resource recovery facilities is required in order to monitor implementation of the RWP both in terms of the facilities that are being planned for in local authority development plans and in terms of the facilities that are currently operating.
- The contents of the AMRs are guided by the following requirements set out by the WAG³:
 - Collate and assess available data on all waste arisings in the region (volume, composition, recycling and growth rates), in order to monitor the achievement of the waste strategy targets and objectives in the RWP, with specific data on priority waste streams including Hazardous Waste, Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE), tyres and Agricultural Waste.
 - Collate and assess available data on recovery targets, self-sufficiency, cross-regional
 movements, imports and exports of waste to and from Wales and alternatives to landfill
 development.
 - Collate available information on the location and capacity of existing and proposed waste
 management facilities for all waste types in each local authority in the region and monitor
 the changes in capacity and location, including those caused by legislative and policy
 changes, such as, the implementation of European Union (EU) Directives or targets in the
 National Waste Strategy for Wales⁴ (NWSW).
 - Collate and access available information on the development of land-use planning policies
 in development plans that are under preparation in the region to implement and meet the
 requirements of the RWP to make adequate provision for the infrastructure necessary to
 implement the NWSW targets.
 - Identify any data gaps and make suggestions to improve data collection

The Third Annual Monitoring Report

- 11 This is the third AMR relating to the South East Wales RWP. The following monitoring reports have previously been published:
 - A 'Regional Waste Assessment' (RWA) was published in 2003 prior to the commencement
 of work to prepare the first RWP. The RWA contained data on waste arisings, forecasts of
 future arisings for use in the RWP and data on waste management capacity.
 - The first AMR, published in March 2005, was a short document focused on monitoring the most important headline data.
 - The second AMR was published in March 2006 prior to commencing the RWP 1st Review process. This AMR contained data on waste arisings, revised forecasts of future arisings for use in the RWP 1st Review process and data on waste management capacity.
- This third AMR builds upon the second AMR by using a similar format and presenting new data on waste arisings and waste management capacity where it is available alongside the data published in previous years in order to build up a robust picture of change over time. Where possible, the data is broken down to local authority area in order to give a full picture of any spatial variation within the region.
- 13 This AMR:
 - monitors trends in past waste arisings;

³ These requirements for AMRs are set out in Para B.3 and B.5 of the contracts for grant aid support of the three RWP Lead Authorities

⁴ WAG, 2002. Wise About Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales. Cardiff: WAG.

- monitors performance against targets for waste arisings and waste management set out in the NWSW;
- monitors whether the agreed allocation of capacity in the first RWP exists / is being delivered on the ground and identified in development plans, in order to provide the network of facilities required by the Waste Framework Directive;
- provides an information base for the waste management industry to aid with investment decisions regarding new waste management facilities; and
- identifies any data gaps and quality issues and make recommendations for future research.
- As the RWP is a land-use focused document, and is guided by the principle of 'regional self-sufficiency'⁵, this AMR focuses on data related to the quantity and management of wastes that arise within the region. It does not include data on deposits within the region of waste from outside the region. This AMR also does not include forecasts of future arisings as the RWP 1st Review process as that process is now at an advanced stage using the forecasts contained in the second AMR.
- Section 2 of this AMR monitors the five principal waste streams that together make up controlled waste and, for each of these streams, reports the current levels of waste arisings in South East Wales and the current management of those arisings.
- 16 Section 3 monitors the following specific types of waste:
 - WEEE
 - End of Life Vehicles (ELVs)
 - Waste Tyres
 - Packaging Waste
- Section 4 focuses on the existing waste management / resource recovery facilities in South East Wales and the progress in implementing the first RWP.
- Finally, Section 5 presents the headline data on waste arisings, summarises the region's performance against targets set out in the NWSW and summarises progress in implementing the first RWP.

⁵ Para 3.2 of 'WAG, 2001. Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste. Cardiff: WAG' states that "...each region should aim, as far as is practicable, to provide for facilities with sufficient capacity to manage the predicted quantity and nature of waste arisings from the area...".

2. Monitoring the Region's Waste: Principal Waste Streams

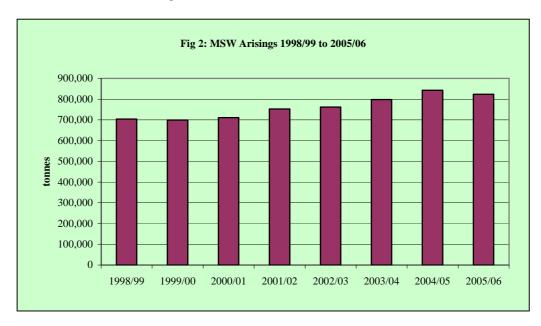
- 19 'Controlled Waste' is the term for wastes for which their storage, transport, treatment and recovery / disposal are controlled under the EU Waste Framework Directive and regulated by the EA.
- This section of the AMR monitors the current arisings and management of the principal waste streams that together make up all controlled waste:
 - Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)
 - Industrial & Commercial Waste (I&C)
 - Construction & Demolition Waste (C&D)
 - Agricultural Waste
 - Hazardous Waste
- Other waste streams such as radioactive, explosive, mining and quarrying wastes are not designated as 'controlled waste' and have separate regulatory regimes. These wastes streams are not tackled by the RWP and are therefore not monitored in the AMRs.

Municipal Solid Waste

- Household waste includes domestic waste from household collection rounds, waste from services such as street sweepings, bulky waste collection, litter collection, hazardous household waste collection and garden waste collection, waste from civic amenity sites and wastes separately collected for recycling or composting through bring recycling schemes and kerbside recycling schemes.
- MSW includes household waste and any other wastes collected by a Waste Collection Authority, such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste, commercial or industrial waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipping.

Current Arisings of MSW

Arisings of MSW in the region have decreased for the first time in 6 years (see <u>Figure 2</u>). In 2005/06, regional arisings were 825,000 tonnes (see <u>Table 1</u> in <u>Appendix A</u>). This is a decrease of 2.3% from the 2004/05 figure of 840,000 tonnes.



- 25 Household Waste arisings per household and per person have also decreased:
 - In 2005/06 arisings were 1,248 kg per household. This is a decrease of 2.8% from the 2004/05 figure of 1,284 kg (see <u>Table 3</u>).
 - In 2005/06 arisings were 504 kg per person. This is a decrease of 3.0% from the 2004/05 figure of 519 kg (see <u>Table 4</u>).
- 26 In previous years the data on Household Waste arisings has indicated a trend in the wrong direction for meeting the targets for the stabilisation and reduction of household waste (see Figure 3): growth away from the target figures rather than reduction towards meeting them. Whilst the 2005/06 decrease in household waste is encouraging, conclusions should not be drawn until the 2006/07 data is published and there is further evidence of a continued decline in arisings. Arisings of Household Waste in 2005/06 are significantly higher than the target figures for 2009/10 and 2020:

Fig 3: Target – Stabilisation and Reduction of Household Waste Arisings		
Stabilisation and reduction of household waste:		
 By 2009/10 (and to apply beyond) waste arisings per household should be no greater than those (for Wales) in 1997/98; By 2020 waste arisings per person should be less than 300kg per annum. 		
Target Type Secondary		
NWSW Reference	Pg. viii / Pg. 35,	
	Para. 5.15 /	

- fingher than the target rightes for 2009/10 and 2020.
- The 2005/06 arisings of 1,248 kg per household were 14.3% above the 2009/10 target figure of 1,092 kg.
- The 2005/06 arisings of 504 kg arisings per person were 67.9% above the 2020 target of 300 kg.
- The composition of MSW arisings in Wales was the subject of a study, commissioned by the WAG, which reported in 2003⁶. The study contains much information, presented at an all-Wales rather than a regional level, which repeating here would be of no benefit.

Current Management of MSW

The quantity and proportion of MSW arisings recycled has continued to increase (see <u>Table 5</u> and <u>Figure 4</u>). However, after three successive years of increase in the quantity and proportion composted, in 2005/06 there was virtually no change.



⁶ AEA, 2003. The Composition of Municipal Solid Waste in Wales. Cardiff: WAG.

- In 2005/06 111,000 tonnes / 13.5%, was recycled. This is an increase of 18.5% from the 2004/05 figure of 94,000 tonnes / 11.1% (see Table 6).
- In 2005/06 67,000 tonnes / 8.2% was composted. This is a decrease of 1.6% from the 2004/05 figure of 68,000 tonnes / 8.1% (see <u>Table 7</u>).
- In 2005/06 178.000 tonnes / 21.6% was recycled or composted. This is an increase of 10% from the 2004/05 figure of 162,000 tonnes / 19.2% (see Table 8).
- 29 The region met and exceeded the 2003/04 targets for the recycling and composting of MSW (see Figure 5). In 2005/06 the region was also already exceeding the 2006/07 minimum recycling target. However, given that in 2005/06 there was no increase in the proportion composted, the 2006/07 minimum composting target presents a significant challenge: the 2005/06 data shows that six local authorities were composting less than 10% of their MSW arisings.

Fig 5: Target – Minimum Recycling and **Composting Targets for Local Authorities**

Minimum recycling and composting targets for each local authority to deliver:

- 2003/04 achieve By at least recycling/composting of municipal waste with a minimum of 5% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 5% recycling;
- By 2006/07 achieve at least recycling/composting of municipal waste with a minimum of 10% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 10% recycling;
- By 2009/10 achieve at least recycling/composting of municipal waste with a minimum of 15% composting (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting) and 15% recycling.

Target Type Primary	y
	/ Pg. 38, Para. Appendix 1, Pg

- 30 The EU Landfill Directive contained a requirement to limit the amount of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) sent to landfill. This requirement was identified in the NWSW (see Figure 6) and transposed through the Landfill Allowance Scheme (Wales) Regulations. The Landfill Allowance Scheme (LAS) sets each Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) in Wales decreasing annual BMW landfill allowances in order that Wales will meet the Landfill Directive requirements. The initial allocation of allowances in 2004/05 was based on the amount of waste
 - landfilled using 2001/02 data and the target year waste allocation for 2010. The allowances in intermediate years are based on a linear reduction between the 2004 allowance and that for 2010. The Landfill Allowance Scheme (Wales) Regulations allow the WAG to impose financial penalties on any WDAs that exceed landfill allowances or fail to comply with reporting requirements.
- The quantity of BMW arisings sent to landfill 31 has continued to decrease (see Table 9). In 2005/06 384,000 tonnes of BMW was sent to landfill. This is a decrease of 4.5% from the 2003/04 figure of 402,000 tonnes⁷ – equivalent

Fig 6: Target – Limit the Amount of **Biodegradable Municipal Waste Landfilled** Limit the amount of Biodegradable Municipal

Waste (BMW) landfilled:

- By 2010 no more than 75% of the BMW produced in 1995 can be landfilled;
- By 2013 no more than 50% of the BMW produced in 1995 can be landfilled;
- By 2020 no more than 35% of the BMW produced in 1995 can be landfilled.

Target Type	UK
NWSW Reference	Pg. vii / Pg. 45, Para.
	5.51 / Appendix 1, Pg
	126

to annual decrease of 2.3%. All authorities landfilled less BMW than the amount allowed by the LAS in 2005/06 – by margins varying between 8% and 30% of allowances. However, the 2010 target year (see Figure 6) presents a significant challenge: the region must achieve an annual decrease of 4.8% to landfill a maximum of 315,000 tonnes of BMW in 2010.

32 The most recent data regarding the import and export of Municipal Waste (see <u>Table 10</u>) shows a net import to the region of 36,000 tonnes in 2001/02 - of which approximately 80% came from South West Wales.

⁷ 2003/04 data estimated by applying the EA's 'BMW Ready Reckoner' to data from the WAG Municipal waste Management Survey.

Industrial & Commercial Waste

- 33 Industrial Waste is waste from any factory or industrial process (excluding mines and quarries).
- Commercial Waste is waste arising from premises used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, excluding MSW and Industrial Waste.
- No new data on I&C Waste has become available since the publication of the AMR 2006. This section therefore simply repeats the data presented in the previous report.

Current Arisings of Industrial & Commercial Waste

- In 2002/03 regional I&C Waste arisings were 1,320,000 tonnes⁸ (see <u>Table 11</u>). This is a decrease of 55% from the 1998/99 figure of 2,920,000 tonnes.
- In 2002/03 regional Industrial Waste arisings were 860,000 tonnes (see <u>Table 11</u>). This is a decrease of 64% from the 1998/99 figure of 2,400,000 tonnes. The industrial sector '06 Production of Coke, Oil, Gas, Electricity, Water' makes the single greatest contribution to arisings; some 28.1% (see <u>Table 12</u>). The most significant waste types are '27_2 Other Mixed General Waste' and '29_1 Combustion Wastes' which both each account for 30% of arisings (see <u>Table 13</u>).
- 38 In 2002/03 regional Commercial Waste arisings were 460,000 tonnes (see <u>Table 11</u>). This is decrease of 13.6% from the 1998/99 figure of 530,000. The sectors '16 Retail' and '19 Travel Agents, Other Business, Finance, Real Estate and Computer Related activities' each account for 25% of arisings (see <u>Table 12</u>). The most significant waste type is '27_2 Other Mixed General Waste' which accounts for over 50% of arisings (see <u>Table 13</u>).
- 39 While it is known that arisings from the '21 Social Work and Public Administration' sector were 21,000 tonnes in 2002/03 (see <u>Table 12</u>), it is not possible to monitor the target for reduction of waste arisings from public bodies (see <u>Figure 7</u>) because baseline data for 1998 is not available.
- 40 A decrease of 55% in arisings of I&C Waste between 1998/99 and 2002/03 means that the region has clearly already met and exceeded the 2010 target for reduction of waste arisings from businesses (see <u>Figure 8</u>) by some considerable margin⁹.

Fig 7: Target – Public Bodies to Reduce Waste Arisings	
Public bodies to reduce their own waste arisings:	
	• By 2005, achieve a reduction in waste
	menduand agriculant to at least 50/ of the 1000

- produced equivalent to at least 5% of the 1998 arisings figure;

 By 2010, achieve a reduction in waste
- By 2010, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 10% of the 1998 arisings figure.

Target Type	Primary
NWSW Reference	Pg. viii / Pg. 35, Para.
	5.16 / Appendix 1, Pg
	123

Fig 8: Target – Businesses to Reduce Waste Arisings

The Assembly Government encourages businesses to join in with the public sector to meet, and exceed where possible, the following waste minimisation targets:

- By 2005, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 5% of the 1998 arisings figure;
- By 2010, achieve a reduction in waste produced equivalent to at least 10% of the 1998 arisings figure.

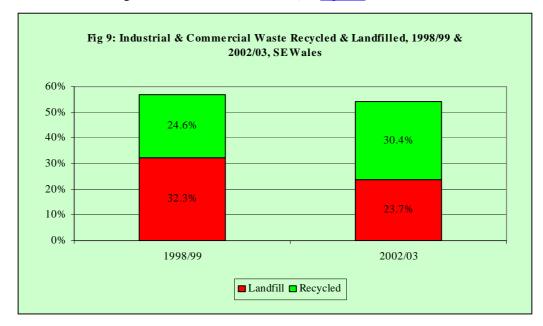
	Target Type	Secondary
	NWSW Reference	Pg. viii / Pg. 57, Para.
		5.93 / Appendix 1, Pg
		123123

Bota supplied by the EA from the 2002/03 Industrial and Commercial waste survey included estimated metal refining industry data at the same waste arisings level as the 1998 survey due to the non co-operation of the industry. The supplied data did not therefore take account of the major changes in this sector between 1998/99 and 2002/03, especially the decline of the heavy industry end of Llanwern steel works in Newport. For this reason 1,149,021 tonnes of arisings was removed from 'Newport / Type 29_1 Combustion Wastes / Sector 09 - Manufacture of Basic Metals', 110,349 tonnes (94.5%) removed from 'Newport / Land Disposal', 772,598 tonnes (94.5%) removed from 'Newport / Re-used' and 266,074 tonnes (94.5%) removed from 'Newport / Recycled' in Table 11 to Table 17.

⁹ Even if 1,150,000 tonnes is not removed from the 2002/03 data, the change in arisings is -15.7%; indicting that also by this measure the region has already met and exceeded the target.

Current Management of Industrial & Commercial Waste

Both the quantity and proportion of I&C Waste arisings sent to landfill have reduced. In 2002/03 310,000 tonnes / 23.7% was sent to landfill (see <u>Table 14</u>). This is a decrease of 67% from the 1998/99 figure of 940,000 tonnes / 32.3% (see <u>Figure 9</u>).



- 42 As the proportion of I&C waste arisings sent to landfill has reduced, the proportion recycled has increased. In 2002/03 30.4% was recycled (see <u>Table 14</u>) up from 24.6% in 1998/99 (see Figure 9).
- The 310,000 tonnes of I&C Waste arisings sent to landfill in 2002/03 was only 33% of the amount in 1998/99 and therefore the region has met and significantly exceeded the target for the reduction of the amount of I&C waste landfilled¹⁰ (see Figure 10).
- 44 No detailed data is available on the composition of I&C waste arisings. It is therefore not possible to monitor the target for the reduction of the amount of Biodegradable I&C waste arisings sent to landfill (see Figure 11).
- 45 The most recent data regarding the import and export of I&C Waste shows a net import to the region of 150,000 tonnes in 2001/02 of which approximately one third came from South West Wales and two thirds from England (see <u>Table 18</u>).

Fig 10: Target – Reduce the Amount of Industrial & Commercial Waste Landfilled

To divert waste from landfill:

- By 2005, to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to less than 85% of that landfilled in 1998;
- By 2010, to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste going to landfill to less than 80% of that landfilled in 1998.

Target Type	Secondary
NWSW Reference	Pg. ix / Pg. 62, Para.
	5.122 / Appendix 1, Pg
	127

Fig 11: Target – Reduce the Amount of Biodegradable Industrial & Commercial Waste Landfilled

To divert biodegradable waste from landfill:

- By 2005, to reduce the amount of biodegradable industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to 85% of that landfilled in 1998;
- By 2010, to reduce the amount of biodegradable industrial and commercial waste going to landfill to 80% of that landfilled in 1998.

Target Type	Secondary
	Pg. ix / Pg. 64, Para.
	5.133 / Appendix 1, Pg
	126

¹⁰ Even if 110,000 tonnes is not removed from the 'Newport / Land Disposal' 2002/03 data to account for the reduction in activity at Llanwern, the amount sent to landfill in 2002/03 would be 420,000 tonnes – only 45% of the amount in 1998/99 – and the region would still be in the position of having met and significantly exceeded the target.

Construction & Demolition Waste

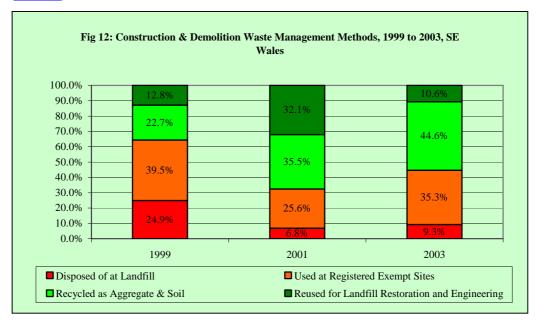
- C&D Waste is waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures, including roads. It consists mostly of brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but it can also contain quantities of timber, metal and plastics.
- No new data on C&D Waste has become available since the publication of the AMR 2006. This section therefore simply repeats the data presented in the previous report.

Current Arisings of Construction & Demolition Waste

- Arisings of C&D Waste in the region continue to increase. In 2003, regional arisings were 2,750,000 tonnes (see <u>Table 19</u>). This is an increase of 17.4% from 2001 arisings. This upward trend has seen arisings increase by approximately 80% in the 4 years since 1999.
- 49 No detailed data is available on the composition of C&D Waste arisings.

Current Management of Construction & Demolition Waste

Both the quantity and proportion of C&D arisings that are 'Recycled as Aggregate and Soil' has continued to increase. In 2003 1,230,000 tonnes / 44.6% was recycled as aggregate and soil. This is an increase of 48% from the 2001 figure of 830,000 tonnes / 44.6% (see Figure 12 and Table 19).



- 51 By 2001 the region had met and exceeded the 2010 target for the reuse and recycling of C&D Waste (see Figure 13) with 2,180,000 tonnes / 93.2% of C&D Waste arisings re-used or recycled (see Table 19). In 2003 the region was still exceeding the target with 2,490,000 tonnes / 90.5% of C&D Waste arisings being re-used or recycled (see Table 19).
- A significant proportion of C&D Waste is classified as 'Used at Registered Exempt Sites'. The NWSW says of this 11: "the use of C&D waste at some exempt sites is arguably

Fig 13: Target – Re-use and Recycle
Construction and Demolition Waste
To re-use and recycle construction and demolition
waste:

- By 2005, to re-use or recycle at least 75% of C&D waste produced;
- By 2010, to re-use or recycle at least 85% of C&D waste produced.

Target Type	Secondary
NWSW Reference	Pg. ix / Pg. 68, Para. 5.153 / Appendix 1, Pg 125

not re-use or recycling; the possible abuse of this exemption from licensing has been cause for

¹¹ Annex 13 of 'WAG, 2002. Wise About Waste: The National Waste Strategy for Wales. Cardiff: WAG.'

considerable concern". Both the quantity and proportion of C&D Waste 'Used at Registered Exempt Sites' has increased between 2001 and 2003. In 2003 the figure was 970,000 tonnes / 35.3%; this is an increase of 62% from the 2001 figure of 600,000 tonnes / 25.6%. If this category of waste is excluded from counting towards achieving the targets, then in 2003 the region re-used or recycled only 1,520,000 tonnes / 55.2% of C&D waste.

The most recent data regarding the import and export of C&D Waste shows a net import to the region of 10,066 tonnes in 2001/02 (see <u>Table 20</u>) – an amount which is negligible compared to the size of the whole stream.

Agricultural Waste

- Agricultural Waste is waste produced at agricultural premises as a result of an agricultural activity.
- New agricultural waste regulations came into force on 15 May 2006¹². These regulations prohibit unregulated burying and burning of agricultural waste on farms and require farmers and growers to:
 - send or take their waste for disposal off-farm at licensed sites; and / or
 - register a licensing exemption with the EA to recycle waste on-farm; and /or
 - apply to the EA for a licence to continue on-farm disposal.
- With the introduction of the new regulations, all substances or objects from premises used for agriculture, and which the holder discards, are subject to control as waste. This includes many non-natural types of waste. However, manure and slurry is not classified as waste when used as a fertiliser¹³.
- No new data on Agricultural Waste has become available since the publication of the AMR 2006. This section therefore simply repeats the data presented in the previous report.

Current Arisings of Agricultural Waste

- The most recent data on the arisings and composition of Agricultural Waste in the region is contained in the Agricultural Waste Survey 2003 (see <u>Table 21</u>). This data does not enable total tonnages to be calculated due to the use of a number of different units of measurement, nor does it allow comparison with the data published in the RWA 2003¹⁴ due to different categorisation and different units of measurement.
- The non-natural waste types with the most significant arisings are: 'Asbestos Roof Sheeting', 'Pesticide Washings', 'Sheep Dip' and 'Silage Plastic' (see Table 21).

Current Management of Agricultural Waste

No data is available on the management of Agricultural Waste arisings in the region.

Hazardous Waste

- The term 'Hazardous Waste' covers a wide range of waste materials that present different levels of risk. Some could present a serious and immediate threat to human health and the environment, for example those that are toxic, could cause cancer or infectious disease. Others, such as fluorescent tubes or cathode ray tubes in televisions, pose little immediate threat but could cause long-term damage over a period of time.
- In July 2004 the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations banned the practice of co-disposing of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes in the same landfill and introduced a requirement to pre-treat hazardous waste prior to landfill. In July 2005 the regulations introduced a

¹² The Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2006

¹³ From 'DEFRA, 2006. "The Agricultural Waste Regulations": Frequently Asked Questions and Answers. Version 2.0. London: DEFRA.

¹⁴ Table 23 of 'SEWRWG, 2003. South East Wales Regional Waste Assessment. Cardiff: WAG.'

- requirement to test all hazardous waste going to landfill to meet the EU Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC).
- In July 2005 the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations and the List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations come into force, replacing the Special Waste Regulations. These new regulations had the effect of increasing the number of wastes classified as 'hazardous' they include waste TVs, computer monitors and some other waste electrical and electronic equipment, fluorescent tubes, and pesticides.
- While the term 'Special Waste' effectively became obsolete in July 2005, all currently available data about the arisings and management of Special / Hazardous Waste was collected before July 2005 and therefore only actually refers to Special Waste. It therefore does not indicate any change in arisings or management that may have occurred as a result of the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations and the List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations.

Current Arisings of Special Waste

- Arisings of Special Waste in the region increased significantly in 2004 following a decrease between 1999 and 2002 and two years of no change in 2002 and 2003 (see <u>Figure 14</u>). In 2004, regional arisings were 234,000 tonnes (see <u>Table 22</u>). This is an increase of 114.1% from the 2003 figure of 109,000 tonnes.
- Analysis of the data shows that this increase of 125,000 tonnes is almost entirely accounted for by 123,000 of arisings in Caerphilly County Borough (see <u>Table 22</u>) of European Waste Catalogue (EWC) Code 13 'Oil and Oil / Water Mixtures' (see <u>Table 23</u> and <u>Table 24</u>) which were managed through landfill (see <u>Table 25</u> and <u>Table 26</u>). The EA has confirmed that this waste arose from the Castlegate Project in Caerphilly; the remediation of a heavily contaminated site of 60 acres previously used as a coal washery and later as a tip for barrelled chemical waste¹⁵. If these 123,000 tonnes of arisings are subtracted from the total arisings, the revised figure for arisings in 2004 is similar to the level of arisings in 2002 and 2003. Given that the increased arisings in 2004 can be attributed to a single source / event, 2004 could be interpreted as year of temporary increase against a wider picture of no change but firm conclusions should not be drawn until the 2005 data is published.



The WAG has clarified that the target for the reduction of Hazardous Waste arisings (see <u>Figure 15</u>) only applies to waste classified as Special Waste in 2000. In the AMR 2005 and AMR 2006

¹⁵ Further information about the project can be found at:

http://www.grc.cf.ac.uk/lrn/resources/casestudies/showcasestudies.php?page=&item=44&showcat=. The EA advises that the waste would have been better described under EWC Chapter 17 05 'Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), Stones and Dredging Spoil'.

it was possible, on the basis of the 2003 data, to conclude that the region was already meeting

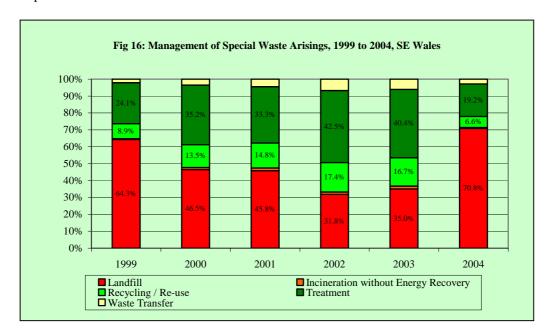
the 2010 target for the reduction of Special Waste arisings by quite some margin. The increase in arisings shown by the 2004 data challenges the validity of this conclusion. However, given that the increased arisings in 2004 can be attributed to a single source / event, 2004 could be interpreted as year of temporary increase against a wider picture of no change – but firm conclusions should not be drawn until the 2005 data is published.

Fig 15: Target – To Reduce Hazardous Waste Arisings				
To reduce hazardous waste: By 2010, to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated by at least 20% compared with 2000.				
Target Type	Secondary			
NWSW Reference Pg. ix / Pg. 63, Para. 5.129 / Appendix 1, Pg 123				

The most significant waste types are EWC Code 13 'Oil and Oil / Water Mixtures' and EWC Code 17 'C&D Waste and Asbestos' – these together account for 76% of total arisings (see Table 23).

Current Management of Hazardous Waste

- 69 Both the quantity and proportion of Special Waste arisings sent to landfill increased in 2004 following a decrease between 1999 and 2002 and two years of no real change in 2002 and 2003 (see Figure 16 and Table 26). In 2004 166,000 tonnes / 70.8% was sent to landfill. This is an increase of 332.9% from the 2003 figure of 38,000 tonnes / 35.0% (see Table 25).
- Analysis of the data shows that this increase of 127,000 tonnes is almost entirely accounted for by 123,000 of arisings in Caerphilly County Borough (see <u>Table 22</u>) of EWC Code 13 'Oil and Oil / Water Mixtures' (see <u>Table 23</u> and <u>Table 24</u>) which were managed through landfill (see <u>Table 25</u> and <u>Table 26</u>). If these 123,000 tonnes are subtracted from the total landfilled, the revised figures for management of Special Waste arisings in 2004 are broadly similar to the figures for 2002 and 2003. Given that the increased arisings in 2004 can be attributed to a single source / event, 2004 could be interpreted as year of temporary increase in landfill against a wider picture of no real change but firm conclusions should not be drawn until the 2005 data is published.



The most recent data regarding the import and export of Special Waste shows a net import to the region of 40,000 tonnes in 2001/02 (see Table 27).

All Controlled Waste

Current Arisings of All Controlled Waste

- Of all the controlled waste streams, annual data on arisings is collected only for MSW and Hazardous Waste; consequently it is not possible to calculate the known arisings of All Controlled Waste for each year. However, where data on arisings is collected in biennial, triennial, quadrennial, etc., surveys it is possible to estimate the arisings in the years between surveys. Estimates can be made on this basis for I&C Waste and C&D waste for the period from 1999 to 2002 (see <u>Table 28</u>) but not for Agricultural Waste as useable data for this stream is available for only one year. However, the one year of data indicates that Agricultural Waste is relatively a very small stream and therefore valid estimates of arisings of All Controlled Waste can be made without including it.
- Estimated arisings of All Controlled Waste in the region continue to show no real change. In 2002, estimated regional arisings were 4,720,000 tonnes (see <u>Table 28</u>). This is a decrease of 1.8% from the 2001 estimated figure of 4,810,000 tonnes

Current Management of All Controlled Waste

The most recent data regarding the import and export of All Controlled Waste shows a net import to South East Wales of 240,000 tonnes in 2001/02, with the two largest net-importing facility types being 'A01 Co-Disposal Landfill Site' at 100,000 tonnes and 'A20 Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRSs)' at 90,000 tonnes (see <u>Table 29</u> and <u>Table 30</u>).

3. Monitoring the Region's Waste: Specific Types of Waste

WEEE

- The EU WEEE Directive aims to minimise the impact of electrical and electronic goods on the environment by increasing re-use and recycling and reducing the amount of WEEE going to landfill. The Directive affects producers, distributors and recyclers of electrical and electronic equipment including household appliances, IT and telecoms equipment, audiovisual equipment, lighting, electrical and electronic tools, toys, leisure and sports equipment. Dealing with WEEE is an important issue as electronic goods become increasingly short lived, and ever increasing quantities of obsolete and broken equipment are thrown away. The complex array of products and materials in those products make WEEE difficult to manage.
- The UK has transposed the WEEE Directive through the Waste Electrical or Electronic Equipment Regulations. The regulations aim to reduce the amount of this waste going to landfill, and increase recovery and recycling rates by making producers both manufacturers and importers responsible for collecting and recycling waste electronics from both households and businesses. Producers have to join a compliance scheme by 15 March 2007, have to mark electrical and electronic equipment by 1 April 2007 and have full responsibility for treating and recycling household WEEE from 1 July 2007. The compliance schemes will, on behalf of their members, arrange for collections of WEEE from designated collection points and for items to be recycled at accredited authorised treatment facilities
- No new data on WEEE has become available since the publication of the AMR 2006. This section therefore simply repeats the data presented in the previous report.

Current Arisings of WEEE

- In 2003, estimated regional arisings of WEEE were 2,200,000 units / 20,000 tonnes (see <u>Table 31</u>). No data is available on arisings in other years; it is therefore not possible to analyse change in arisings over time.
- The most significant type of WEEE by weight is 'Large household appliances' this type accounts for 68.6% of total arisings (see <u>Table 31</u>). The most significant types of WEEE by numbers of units are 'Small household appliances' 32.3% 'IT / telecoms equipment' 22.6% these types respectively account for 32.3% and 22.6% of total arisings (see <u>Table 31</u>).

Current Management of WEEE

No data is available on the management of WEEE arisings in the region.

ELVs

- The EU ELV Directive aims to reduce the amount of waste produced from end of life cars and vans and to increase the recovery and recycling of ELVs that do arise. In particular, it includes tightened environmental standards for vehicle treatment sites, requires that last owners must be able to dispose of their vehicles free of charge from 2007, requires producers to pay all or a significant part of the free take-back from this date, sets rising reuse, recycling and recovery targets and restricts the use of hazardous substances in both new vehicles and replacement vehicle parts.
- The UK has transposed the ELV Directive through the End of Life Vehicles Regulations 2003 and the End of Life Vehicles (Producer Responsibility) Regulations 2005. The 2003 Regulations put in place most of the requirements of the Directive, including design standards for vehicle manufacturers, environmental standards for the dismantling, recycling and disposal of ELVs at Authorised Treatment Facilities (ATFs) and the establishment of a Certificate of Destruction system. The remaining provisions were the subject of the 2005 Regulations that came into effect in March 2005. These regulations set out the requirements for vehicle

- producers to set up networks of ATFs to process vehicles of their own brands at no cost to last owners from 1 January 2007.
- No new data on ELVs has become available since the publication of the AMR 2006. This section therefore simply repeats the data presented in the previous report.

Current Arisings of ELVs

- 84 In 2003, estimated regional arisings of ELVs were 40,000 vehicles (see <u>Table 32</u>). No data is available on arisings in other years; it is therefore not possible to analyse change in arisings over time.
- As may be expected, the most significant waste types by weight are 'Ferrous Metal' and 'Plastics' these types respectively account for 68.3% and 9.1% of an average passenger car (see Table 33).

Current Management of ELVs

No data is available on the management of ELV arisings in the region. It is therefore not possible to monitor the target for minimum reuse, recycling and recovery of ELVs (see Figure 17).

Fig 17: Target – Minimum Re-use, Recycling and Recovery of ELVs

The End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive targets [set for economic operators]:

- No later than 1st January 2006, for all ELV, re-use and recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 85% by an average weight per vehicle and year. Within the same time limit the re-use and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 80% by an average weight per vehicle and year;
- No later than 1st January 2015, for all ELV, the re-use and recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 95% by an average weight per vehicle and year. Within the same time limit, the re-use and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 85% by an average weight per vehicle and year.

Target Type	UK
NWSW Reference	Pg. vii / Pg. 72, Para. 5.170 / Appendix 1, Pg 125

Waste Tyres

- 87 The EU Landfill Directive banned the landfilling of whole tyres in July 2003 and the landfilling of shredded tyres in July 2006. The UK has transposed the Landfill Directive through the Landfill Regulations. Preventing landfill disposal of tyres reduces the amount of waste going to landfill and reduced the risk of fire and instability in landfills. It also allows value to be recovered from used tyres. Whole and shredded tyres can still be used for landfill engineering purposes such as a leachate drainage/collection system.
- No new data on waste tyres has become available since the publication of the AMR 2006. This section therefore simply repeats the data presented in the previous report.

Current Arisings of Waste Tyres

No data is available on the arisings of waste tyres in the region.

Current Management of Waste Tyres

No data is available on the management of waste tyre arisings in the region.

Packaging Waste

- Packaging waste includes glass, paper, board, plastic, metals and wood used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery, and presentation of goods.
- The EU Packaging Waste Directive aims to eliminate dangerous materials from packaging, to reduce packaging, to increase recovery and recycling and reduce landfill of packaging waste, and to put the responsibility for recovery and recycling on the producer.
- 93 The UK has transposed the Packaging Waste Directive through the UK Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations. The producer responsibility is shared between four different stages of the packaging supply chain: converting raw material into packaging materials, converting packaging materials into packaging items, packing or filling packaging items with products, and wholesalers / retailers. Any company involved in the packaging

supply chain that is larger than £2 million turnover, or which handles more than 50 tonnes of packaging each year, must carry out their producer responsibility by purchasing enough packaging waste recovery notes (PRNs) or their export equivalent (PERNs) to meet their obligations which are based on how much packaging they place on the market. Companies can sign up to compliance schemes to carry out their obligations, or purchase PRNs or PERNs themselves from accredited reprocessors and exporters.

No new data on waste tyres has become available since the publication of the AMR 2006. This section therefore simply repeats the data presented in the previous report.

Current Arisings of Packaging Waste

No data is available on the arisings of packaging waste in the region.

Current Management of Packaging Waste

- 96 No data is available on the management of packaging waste arisings in the region. It is therefore not possible to monitor the target for minimum recycling and recovery of packaging waste (see Figure 18).
- 97 After the publication of the NWSW tougher targets were set in an amendment to the EU Packaging Waste Directive and transposed through an amendment to the UK Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste)

Fig 18: Target – Minimum Recycling and Recovery of Packaging Waste						
The 2002 targets for com	The 2002 targets for companies obligated under the					
Packaging Regulations:						
 Recover 59% of pace 	 Recover 59% of packaging waste; 					
Recycle at least 19%	Recycle at least 19% of each material.					
Target Type	Target Type UK					
NWSW Reference Pg. vii / Pg. 66, Para.						
	5.145/ Appendix 1, Pg					
	125					

Regulations. These targets require that by 31 December 2008 the UK achieve:

- Minimum recovery of all packaging wastes of 60% by weight
- Minimum recycling of all packaging wastes of 55% by weight
- Minimum recycling of individual materials contained in packaging waste: glass 60% by weight, paper and board 60% by weight, metals 50% by weight, plastics 22.5% by weight and wood 15 % by weight

4. Monitoring the Region's Facilities

Existing Facilities

Capacity of Existing Non-Landfill Facilities

- 98 In 2005/06 there were 202 non-landfill waste management facilities with Waste Management Licences (WMLs) / Pollution Prevention & Control (PPC) permits. This is 13 more than 180 facilities in 2004/05 (see <u>Table 34</u>). This increase included: two more civic amenity sites, one more invessel composting facility, three more Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) and one more windrow composting facility.
- In 2005/06 there was 8,410,000 tonnes of capacity at non-landfill facilities with WMLs / PPC permits. This is an increase of 6.3% from the 2004/05 figure of 8,240,000 tonnes (see <u>Table</u> 35).
- Four maps of the region showing the location of all non-landfill facilities with WMLs / PPC permits are provided in Appendix B.

Capacity of Existing Landfill Facilities

- 101 Until recently all landfill sites have been regulated by the EA through WMLs under the Environmental Protection Act. Requirements of the EU Landfill Directive and EU Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control Directive have been transposed through the Landfill Regulations by extending the Pollution Prevention & Control Regulations so that landfills will now be regulated through the PPC regime under the Pollution Prevention & Control Act.
- All landfills must be re-permitted under the PPC Regulations or be definitively closed by July 2009 although sites will only be continuing to operate un-permitted after March 2007 on a very exceptional basis.
- Best-case and worst-case scenarios for remaining void space have been calculated on the basis of the current re-permitting status of each landfill (see <u>Table 39</u>), where:
 - The best-case scenario is if all permits under determination are issued and all applications
 for future tranches are granted. It does not take into account the outcome of any refused
 permits being issued following appeal.
 - The worst-case scenario is if no further permits are issued.
- As the re-permitting process is nearing completion the best-case and worst-case scenarios are very similar: the region has no 'Hazardous Landfill', 16,400,000 or 16,420,000m³ of 'Non-Hazardous Landfill' void at 6 landfills, 2,130,000m³ of 'Inert Landfill' void at 3 landfills and zero or 500,000m³ of 'In-House Industrial Landfill' void at one landfill (see <u>Table 39</u> and <u>Table 40</u>).
- A map of the region showing the location of all landfills with WMLs / PPC permits is provided in Appendix B.

Comparing Existing Capacity and Required Capacity

Comparing the data on the existing capacity at non-landfill waste management facilities with the RWP Capacity Requirements for 2013 (see <u>Table 41</u>) presents significant problems due to the use of different categorisations of facilities. Nonetheless, this comparison presents an interesting overall picture; it can be seen that existing over-capacity occurs for the longer established facility categories rather than the categories such as MRFs, invessel composting and Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) that are required for the region to meet the various NWSW targets. This comparison also indicates that the total existing capacity of 8,410,000 tonnes is considerably greater than the total capacity of 5,650,000 tonnes required in 2013 – this figure must however be treated with a great deal of caution given the use of different categorisations.

Planning Permissions and Planning Applications

- 107 Between April 2006 and March 2007 LPAs approved 14 planning applications for waste management / resource recovery facilities and refused none (see <u>Table 42</u>). Those approved included a bio-diesel plant using waste cooking oil as a resource and a facility for the recycling and sorting of WEEE.
- Planning applications made but not yet determined include applications for a MRF and an MBT facility.
- 109 It should be noted that the statutory controls of the land-use planning legislation operate in such a way that some developments require applications for planning permission whilst other developments are classed as automatically 'permitted development' in which case the developer does not need to submit a planning application to the LPA for example not all new waste management facilities will require a new planning permission where they occupy existing industrial buildings. This system of 'permitted development' recognises that certain developments can take place without increasing environmental or community impacts. For this reason, an unknown number of other new facilities may have been developed in the region during this period.
- 110 It should also be noted that facilities that have planning permission will not necessarily be developed.

Waste Policies in Development Plans

- The WAG's Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21, published in 2001, requires LPAs to adopt waste policies in development plans or Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) that take account of the RWP:
 - Development plans "will be required to ensure there is adequate provision for the facilities in accordance with the RWP"¹⁶.
 - Each local authority should include in its development plan "elements of the agreed regional plan that are germane to its area...If UDPs are at an advanced stage supplementary planning guidance can be issued or an early review of the UDP be undertaken to ensure that the requirements of Article 7 of the Waste Framework Directive are complied with. In some cases, it may be necessary to amend a UDP at a fairly late stage in the adoption process"¹⁷.
 - Development plans "should include a statement to explain how the Regional Waste Plan impacts upon the UDP policies and proposals and how the proposals and policies in the UDP help to facilitate the implementation of the RWP"¹⁸.
- These requirements were underlined in a Policy Clarification Note (PCN) issued by the WAG on 28 May 2004¹⁹ which reiterated that "the next important step is for each local planning authority to include those parts of the Regional Waste Plan that are germane to its area".
- In accordance with TAN 21, the RWP²⁰ set out for each Unitary Authority area the 2013 capacity requirement for each type of facility for each waste stream and stated that provision must be made in development plans for meeting those capacity requirements²¹.
- The TAN places particular emphasis on the requirement for development plans to contain policies regarding suitable locations:
 - Following the apportionment in the RWP of type and capacity of facilities to local authorities "it would be for the individual local authorities to determine actual locations of facilities and make provisions in their UDP"²².

Applications. Cardiff: WAG.

¹⁶ Para. 2.6 of 'WAG, 2001. Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste. Cardiff: WAG'.

¹⁷ Para. 2.12 of 'WAG, 2001. Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste. Cardiff: WAG'.

 ¹⁸ Para. 5.4 of 'WAG, 2001. Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste. Cardiff: WAG'.
 19 WAG, 2004. Policy Clarification Note Unitary Development Plans - Waste Policies & Hazardous Waste Planning

²⁰ Para 269 & Appendix 4 of 'SEWRWG, 2004. South East Wales Regional Waste Plan. Cardiff: WAG'.

²¹ Para. 323 of 'SEWRWG, 2004. South East Wales Regional Waste Plan. Cardiff: WAG'.

²² Para. 2.15 of 'WAG, 2001. Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste. Cardiff: WAG'.

- Development plans "will need to indicate suitable locations for establishing the various element of the future waste management networks".
- "There should be a balance of site specific and criteria based policies to provide as much information as possible on the locations likely to be acceptable for such development". 24.
- The WAG expects LPAs to ensure that development plans "provide clear proposals, policies and guidance for new waste infrastructure by indicating suitable locations or types of location that may be acceptable for waste facilities to ensure that the right facilities are in the right place at the right time within the context of the Regional Waste Plan"²⁵.
- The PCN issued by the WAG also addressed the issue of policies regarding suitable locations, stating that "further work will be necessary by the Regional Waste Groups to reach agreement on the siting of national or regional scale waste management facilities. In the meantime, however, it is essential that UDPs take full account of the production of the Regional Waste Plans and incorporate adequate land use planning policies".
- The PCN goes on to outline what would constitute "adequate land use planning policies" through an approach that avoids site specific allocations "while providing adequate guidance for potential waste developers with sufficient flexibility on choice of site". The PCN outlines a policy that, subject to a number of caveats, "all UDPs should include" and which "sets out the minimum guidance to future waste management developments in UDPs that the Assembly Government is likely to find acceptable". While the PCN acknowledges that other forms of the policy more suited to local circumstances may well be acceptable, it nonetheless expects development plans to contain such a policy.
- In order to monitor progress on these matters, <u>Appendix C</u> contains the following information provided by each of the 11 LPAs:
 - A statement detailing the authority's progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies.
 - A statement detailing the authority's progress on fulfilling the requirements of the PCN.
 - The authority's adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text that refer to positively planning for, or controlling the development of, the network of waste facilities required by the Waste Framework Directive.
- 118 Appendix C shows that the following LPAs have development plans that make reference to the RWP:
 - Blaenau Gwent CBC Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted July 2006)
 - Monmouthshire CC UDP (adopted June 2006)
 - Newport UDP (adopted May 2006)
 - Vale of Glamorgan UDP (adopted April 2006).
- 119 <u>Appendix C</u> shows that the following LPAs have development plans or SPG that fulfil the requirements of the PCN by referring to the suitability of B2 employment sites:
 - Blaenau Gwent CBC UDP (adopted July 2006)
 - Brecon Beacons NPA UDP (approved March 2007)
 - Cardiff CC SPG 'Locating Waste Management Facilities' (approved September 2006)
 - Monmouthshire CC UDP (adopted June 2006)
 - Newport CC UDP (adopted May 2006)
 - Vale of Glamorgan UDP (adopted April 2006)
- Appendix C shows that Caerphilly CBC, Merthyr Tydfil CBC, Rhondda Cynon Taf CBC and Torfaen CBC are working to fulfil the requirements of the PCN through preparation of their Local Development Plans.

²³ Para. 4.1 of 'WAG, 2001. Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste. Cardiff: WAG'.

²⁴ Para. 5.1 of 'WAG, 2001. Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste. Cardiff: WAG'.

²⁵ Para. 5.11 of 'WAG, 2001. Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note (Wales) 21; Waste. Cardiff: WAG'.

Local Authority Progress in Procuring Facilities for Municipal Waste

- Appendix D contains the following information provided by each of the 10 Waste Collection / Disposal Authorities:
 - Details of the remaining void space at any local authority controlled landfill sites
 - Details of any relevant contracts with landfill sites
 - Details of progress in procuring facilities for meeting targets / implementing the first RWP.
- Appendix D shows that significant steps forward have been taken in terms of procuring facilities for municipal waste. Three sub-regional groups of authorities have now emerged:
 - Powys CC is working with Ceredigion CC in the North of the region;²⁶
 - the 'Heads of the Valleys' consortium in the centre of the region; and
 - 'Project Gwyrdd' in the South of the region.

excludes Montgomeryshire. Montgomeryshire falls within the North Wales RWP area. Ceredigion falls within the South West RWP area.

Appendix A: Tables

South East Wales Regional Waste Group Annual Monitoring Report 2007

Table 1: Municipal Waste Arisings, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

tonnes

Authority	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Blaenau Gwent	46,350	46,960	43,242	47,530	47,867	50,737	54,853	52,713
Caerphilly	97,427	103,100	102,750	108,715	103,844	103,869	117,826	121,395
Cardiff	153,306	157,140	161,672	169,622	183,863	195,105	190,718	179,253
Merthyr Tydfil	37,178	28,097	27,928	34,709	39,810	37,825	38,930	37,555
Monmouthshire	44,218	48,048	47,575	51,541	51,576	50,678	52,141	50,460
Newport	69,428	59,632	70,265	76,097	73,067	76,691	75,545	74,667
Powys (South)	27,472	28,315	30,640	31,856	34,032	39,626	50,856	43,667
Rhondda Cynon Taf	114,620	110,238	112,083	115,211	108,093	120,225	131,777	135,146
Torfaen	52,783	56,850	55,783	55,332	56,478	57,107	60,423	58,516
Vale of Glamorgan	61,440	61,044	58,736	62,169	63,585	66,112	69,549	70,019
SE Wales	704,222	699,424	710,674	752,782	762,215	797,975	842,617	823,391

Notes

Data source: WAG Municipal Waste Management Surveys

Data excludes Abandoned Vehicles

Table 2: Household Waste Arisings, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

tonnes

Authority	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Blaenau Gwent	36,415	37,209	35,886	38,142	34,586	38,402	44,578	39,228
Caerphilly	76,099	87,057	87,452	91,053	89,665	83,469	88,892	85,201
Cardiff	140,855	149,346	129,021	138,082	147,548	156,962	149,865	143,814
Merthyr Tydfil	35,582	27,076	25,504	27,912	28,539	29,709	31,369	30,831
Monmouthshire	39,926	43,673	42,707	46,861	46,961	46,670	48,644	49,255
Newport	55,215	59,632	62,297	67,241	68,143	70,511	67,629	67,039
Powys (South)	22,291	23,242	25,225	26,256	28,116	30,930	33,163	36,291
Rhondda Cynon Taf	107,380	103,896	102,769	98,220	97,862	109,102	125,944	120,044
Torfaen	44,416	47,420	45,751	46,079	47,534	48,669	48,283	48,092
Vale of Glamorgan	48,692	59,062	57,335	54,561	61,239	61,434	61,752	60,868
SE Wales	606,871	637,613	613,947	634,407	650,194	675,857	700,121	680,663

Notes

Data source: WAG Municipal Waste Management Surveys

Data excludes Abandoned Vehicles

Table 3: Household Waste Arisings per Household, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

2005/06 1997/98 1998/99 1999/00 2000/01 2001/02 2002/03 2003/04 2004/05 Authority Blaenau Gwent 1,298 1,326 DNA 1.23 1.258 1.213 1.289 1.169 1.50 Caerphilly DNA 1,097 1,255 1,261 1,313 1,293 1,204 1,282 1,229 DNA Cardiff 1,208 1,140 1,044 1,117 1,194 1,270 1,213 1,164 Merthyr Tydfil DNA 1,537 1,170 1,102 1,206 1,233 1,284 1,355 1,332 Monmouthshire DNA 1,134 1,241 1,213 1,332 1,334 1,326 1,382 1,400 DNA 1,205 1,102 1,196 1,186 Newport 977 1,055 1,189 1,247 DNA 828 1,044 1,231 1,347 Powys (South) 863 937 1,148 Rhondda Cynon Taf DNA 1,136 1,099 1,087 1,039 1,035 1,154 1,332 1,270 Torfaen DNA 1,182 1,262 1,218 1,226 1,265 1,295 1,285 1,280 Vale of Glamorgan DNA 999 1,211 1,176 1,119 1,260 1,267 1,249 1,092 1,193 SE Wales 1,113 1,170 1,126 1,240 1,284 1,164 1,248

Notes

Data sources: waste data from WAG Municipal Waste Management Surveys and number of households from 2001 Census

DNA = Data Not Available

Data excludes Abandoned Vehicles

Table 4: Household Waste Arisings per Person, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

kg

Authority	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Blaenau Gwent	511	524	509	545	499	557	648	573
Caerphilly	453	516	517	537	527	490	521	500
Cardiff	456	481	414	445	472	498	473	450
Merthyr Tydfil	623	479	454	497	511	536	569	562
Monmouthshire	476	520	505	551	551	541	558	562
Newport	402	437	455	489	491	506	485	480
Powys (South)	356	370	400	415	440	478	507	552
Rhondda Cynon Taf	458	444	442	424	423	471	543	518
Torfaen	486	521	502	507	524	537	534	533
Vale of Glamorgan	412	501	481	457	509	507	505	495
SE Wales	455	478	460	476	486	503	519	504

Notes

Data sources: waste data from WAG Municipal Waste Management Surveys and mid-year population estimates from ONS Data excludes Abandoned Vehicles

Table 5: Municipal Waste Arisings, 2002/03 to 2005/06, by Management Method

Management	2002	2/03	2003	6/04	2004	1/05	2005/06		
Method	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	
Recycled	55,878	7.3%	86,115	10.8%	110,790	13.1%	135,235	16.4%	
Composted	26,259	3.4%	50,959	6.4%	63,940	7.6%	53,995	6.6%	
Landfilled	680,078	89.2%	660,901	82.8%	667,887	79.3%	634,161	77.0%	
Total	762,215	100.0%	797,975	100.0%	842,617	100.0%	823,391	100.0%	

Data source: WAG Municipal Waste Management Surveys Landfill category includes very small quantities of incineration

Table 6: Performance Against Municipal Waste Recycling Targets, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

Authority	2001/02		2002/03		2003/	04	2004	/05	2005/06		
Authority	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	
Blaenau Gwent	1,602	3.4%	2,637	5.5%	6,115	12.1%	7,921	14.4%	7,791	14.8%	
Caerphilly	7,719	7.1%	7,788	7.5%	8,788	8.5%	13,503	11.5%	17,020	14.0%	
Cardiff	8,549	5.0%	10,701	5.8%	13,796	7.1%	12,549	6.6%	14,681	8.2%	
Merthyr Tydfil	1,458	4.2%	3,782	9.5%	2,648	7.0%	3,414	8.8%	5,825	15.5%	
Monmouthshire	3,608	7.0%	3,770	7.3%	4,681	9.2%	6,121	11.7%	6,757	13.4%	
Newport	6,666	8.8%	7,825	10.7%	8,824	11.5%	11,098	14.7%	11,536	15.5%	
Powys (South)	3,695	11.6%	4,805	14.1%	6,445	16.3%	9,230	18.2%	8,567	19.6%	
Rhondda Cynon Taf	4,850	4.2%	9,610	8.9%	9,949	8.3%	13,586	10.3%	19,056	14.1%	
Torfaen	1,876	3.4%	3,609	6.4%	6,086	10.7%	6,435	10.7%	6,495	11.1%	
Vale of Glamorgan	4,389	7.1%	5,557	8.7%	10,313	15.6%	9,674	13.9%	13,129	18.8%	
SE Wales	44,412	5.9%	60,085	7.9%	77,644	9.7%	93,532	11.1%	110,856	13.5%	

Data source: WAG NAWPI data

NAWPI data excludes abandoned vehicles / incinerator bottom ash / beach cleansing wastes / rubble. The use of this data source avoids any potential for the skewing of data and gives a more accurate impression of each authority's performance against the respective targets.

Table 7: Performance Against Municipal Waste Composting Targets, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

Authority	2001/	2001/02		03	2003/	04	2004	/05	2005/06		
Authority	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	
Blaenau Gwent	0	0.0%	235	0.5%	1,077	2.1%	1,695	3.1%	2,641	5.0%	
Caerphilly	1,033	1.0%	2,700	2.6%	11,223	10.8%	18,357	15.6%	17,068	14.1%	
Cardiff	2,476	1.5%	6,527	3.6%	13,903	7.1%	8,353	4.4%	7,045	3.9%	
Merthyr Tydfil	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,497	6.6%	2,600	6.7%	2,670	7.1%	
Monmouthshire	1,443	2.8%	2,048	4.0%	3,362	6.6%	6,507	12.5%	7,362	14.6%	
Newport	2,458	3.2%	4,340	5.9%	6,234	8.1%	8,091	10.7%	8,714	11.7%	
Powys (South)	1,370	4.3%	1,865	5.5%	4,639	11.7%	7,964	15.7%	6,847	15.7%	
Rhondda Cynon Taf	1,267	1.1%	1,546	1.4%	3,089	2.6%	5,732	4.4%	6,690	5.0%	
Torfaen	177	0.3%	2,112	3.7%	2,825	4.9%	2,665	4.4%	3,359	5.7%	
Vale of Glamorgan	1,399	2.3%	2,302	3.6%	3,666	5.5%	6,280	9.0%	4,754	6.8%	
SE Wales	11,623	1.5%	23,674	3.1%	52,514	6.6%	68,245	8.1%	67,149	8.2%	

Notes

Data source: WAG NAWPI data

NAWPI data excludes abandoned vehicles / incinerator bottom ash / beach cleansing wastes / rubble. The use of this data source avoids any potential for the skewing of data and gives a more accurate impression of each authority's performance against the respective targets.

Table 8: Performance Against Municipal Waste Recycling & Composting Targets, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

Authority	1998/9	99	1999/	00	2000/	01	2001	/02	2002/	03	2003	3/04	200	4/05	2005	5/06
Authority	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
Blaenau Gwent	1,493	3.2%	1,476	3.1%	1,075	2.5%	1,602	3.4%	2,872	6.0%	7,192	14.2%	9,616	17.5%	10,432	19.8%
Caerphilly	3,165	3.2%	3,929	3.8%	3,607	3.5%	8,752	8.1%	10,488	10.1%	20,011	19.3%	31,860	27.0%	34,088	28.1%
Cardiff	6,389	4.2%	6,806	4.3%	5,254	3.2%	11,025	6.5%	17,228	9.4%	27,699	14.2%	20,903	11.0%	21,725	12.1%
Merthyr Tydfil	1,174	3.2%	798	2.8%	774	2.8%	1,458	4.2%	3,782	9.5%	5,144	13.6%	6,015	15.5%	8,495	22.6%
Monmouthshire	2,753	6.2%	3,837	8.0%	3,354	7.0%	5,051	9.8%	5,818	11.3%	8,043	15.9%	12,628	24.2%	14,119	28.0%
Newport	4,342	6.3%	3,959	6.6%	5,330	7.6%	9,124	12.0%	12,166	16.7%	15,058	19.6%	19,188	25.4%	20,250	27.1%
Powys (South)	2,106	7.7%	2,279	8.0%	2,645	8.6%	5,065	15.9%	6,670	19.6%	11,084	28.0%	17,194	33.8%	15,414	35.3%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	1,420	1.2%	3,929	3.6%	4,026	3.6%	6,118	5.3%	11,155	10.3%	13,038	10.8%	19,319	14.7%	25,745	19.1%
Torfaen	2,483	4.7%	2,658	4.7%	2,442	4.4%	2,053	3.7%	5,721	10.1%	8,910	15.6%	9,100	15.1%	9,854	16.8%
Vale of Glamorgan	5,587	9.1%	7,983	13.1%	4,746	8.1%	5,788	9.3%	7,859	12.4%	13,978	21.1%	15,955	22.9%	17,883	25.5%
SE Wales	30,912	4.4%	37,654	5.4%	33,253	4.7%	56,035	7.4%	83,759	11.0%	130,158	16.3%	161,777	19.2%	178,005	21.6%

Notes

Data sourc

1998/99-2000/01 data from WAG Municipal Waste Management Surveys

2001/02 onwards WAG NAWPI data

NAWPI data excludes abandoned vehicles / incinerator bottom ash / beach cleansing wastes / rubble. The use of this data source avoids any potential for the skewing of data and gives a more accurate impression of each authority's performance against the respective targets.

Table 9: Biodegradable Municipal Waste Landfilled, 1998/99 to 2005/06, by Local Authority

LAS

Allowance

30,652

67,363

106,766

22,427

29,202

43,769

17,913

70,200

34,790

36,162

459,244

2005/06

mes	

tonnes LAS Allowance Landfilled 2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 2009/10 24,774 28,045 25,438 22,831 47,142 61,829 56,295 50,760 45,226 98,369 97,985 89,204 80,424 71,642 18,315 20,509 18,590 16,672 14,753 20,390 27,012 24,821 22,631 20.441 31,513 40,503 37,238 33,972 30,707 15,910 16,777 15,640 14,504 13,367 64,906 64,515 58,830 53,145 47,461 30,649 31,865 28,940 23,090 26,015 32,135 33,418 30,67 27,931 25,188 384,103 422,458 385,671 345,960 315,024

Notes

Data source:

Authority

Blaenau Gwent

Merthyr Tydfil

Powys (South)

Rhondda Cynon Taf

Vale of Glamorgan

Monmouthshire

Caerphilly

Cardiff

Newport

Torfaen

SE Wales

2002/03

27,891

57,480

102,181

21,662

27,818

37,292

16,679

62,117

31,102

33,518

417,740

2003/04

25,498 DNA

49,560 DNA

98,435 DNA

19,510 DNA

25,397 DNA

37,184 DNA

16,455 DNA

66,865 DNA

29,931 DNA

33,500 DNA

402,335 DNA

2004/05

2002/03 and 2003/04 data estimated by applying the EA's 'BMW Ready Reckoner' to data from the WAG Municipal waste Management Survey. 2005/06 data from: Environment Agency Wales, 2006. Landfill Allowance Scheme Wales Monitoring Report 2005/2005. Cardiff: EA. DNA = Data Not Available

Table 10: Municipal Waste Movements, 2001/02, by Source / Destination

Source / Destination	Imp	ort	Exp	Net Import	
Source / Destination	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Internal to LA Area	448,636	54.6%	40,200	19.3%	408,436
SE Wales	336,206	40.9%	168,048	80.7%	168,158
SW Wales	30,342	3.7%	62	0.0%	30,280
N Wales	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
England	5,919	0.7%	14	0.0%	5,905
Unclassified		0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Outside UK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Total	821,103	100.0%	208,324	100.0%	612,779
Total from / to Out of Region	36,261	4.4%	76	0.0%	36,185

Data source: SLR, 2003. Waste Import and Export Study for Wales. Cardiff: WAG.

Table 11: Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings, 1998/99 and 2002/03, by Local Authority Area

		1998/99			2002/03	
Local Authority Area	Industrial	Commercial	Industrial & Commercial	Industrial	Commercial	Industrial & Commercial
Blaenau Gwent	73,800	16,500	90,300	39,610	17,361	56,971
Caerphilly	124,200	46,700	170,900	82,848	46,232	129,080
Cardiff	219,200	181,900	401,100	116,198	131,410	247,608
Merthyr Tydfil	26,600	17,600	44,200	21,175	14,759	35,934
Monmouthshire	36,500	31,700	68,200	32,131	32,825	64,957
Newport	1,268,600	61,800	1,330,400	77,715	55,222	132,937
Powys (South)	45,120	27,725	72,845	35,213	24,691	59,905
Rhondda Cynon Taf	169,400	64,200	233,600	133,240	67,095	200,335
Torfaen	110,600	27,000	137,600	46,890	26,243	73,133
Vale of Glamorgan	321,300	52,700	374,000	275,193	40,139	315,331
SE Wales	2,395,320	527,825	2,923,145	860,213	455,977	1,316,191

Notes

Data source: EA

2002/03 data included metal refining industry data at the same waste arisings level as the 1998 survey due to the non co-operation of the industry.

The supplied data did not therefore take account of the major changes in this sector between 1998-9 and 2002-3, especially the decline of the heavy industry end of Llanwern steel works, Newport.

For this reason, 1,149,021 tonnes of arisings from 'Newport / Type 29_1 Combustion Wastes / Sector 09 - Manufacture of Basic Metals' has been removed from the data.

Table 12: Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings, 2002/03, by Sector, by Local Authority Area

	to	n	n	e	5
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							Industri	al Sector							
Local Authority Area	01 Food, drink and tobacco	02 Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather, luggage, handbags and footwear	03 Wood and wood products	04 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products	05 Publishing, printing and recording	06 Production of coke, oil, gas, electricity, water	07 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, etc.	08 Other non- metallic mineral products	09 Manufacture of basic metals	10 Manufacture of fabricated metal products	11 Manufacture of machinery and equipment	Manufacture of office machinery, computers, etc.	Manufacture of motor vehicles and other transport equipment	14 Furniture and other manufacturing	Total Industrial
Blaenau Gwent	3,208	450	883	5,957	1,584	1	3,907	793	5,572	206	2,006	4,806	4,797	5,439	39,610
Caerphilly	12,925	1,564	5,084	9,915	5,309	292	9,974	3,032	6,472	9,351	1,635	6,369	3,977	6,951	82,848
Cardiff	16,563	499	4,416	790	8,341	792	6,366	11,071	29,767	9,834	11,366	7,156	1,236	8,004	116,198
Merthyr Tydfil	1,211	43	580	915	6,744	0	1,754	2	184	4,479	3,928	135	194	1,006	21,175
Monmouthshire	3,089	175	2,581	8,204	1,008	93	533	2,077	17	4,119	4,334	3,236	1,936	730	32,131
Newport	11,043	463	3,823	166	1,232	1	4,109	205	29,609	9,112	941	14,736	458	1,816	77,715
Powys (South)	11,711	715	7,381	368	1,329	45	1,754	190	4,088	1,693	187	3,696	1,337	718	35,213
Rhondda Cynon Taf	18,759	2,309	4,079	12,188	3,060	49	13,274	7,030	546	12,793	4,056	29,872	5,913	19,312	133,240
Torfaen	2,217	1,275	3,073	2,808	3,933	44	4,785	1,344	267	10,828	2,318	3,761	6,746	3,493	46,890
Vale of Glamorgan	1,136	93	3,643	78	701	240,124	23,291	1,171	17	1,182	128	1,492	594	1,541	275,193
SE Wales	81,863	7,586	35,544	41,390	33,239	241,442	69,747	26,913	76,539	63,598	30,899	75,258	27,187	49,010	860,213
%	9.5%	0.9%	4.1%	4.8%	3.9%	28.1%	8.1%	3.1%	8.9%	7.4%	3.6%	8.7%	3.2%	5.7%	100.0%

								tonnes
				Commercial Sector				
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	Retail - motor	Hotels, catering	Transport,	Travel agents,	Miscellaneous	Social work and	Education	
	vehicles, parts and		storage,	other business,		public		Total
Local Authority Area	fuel; wholesale; other		communications	finance, real estate		administration		Commercial
	retail			and computer				
				related activities				
Blaenau Gwent	3,652	2,567	951	5,031	1,855	1,037	2,266	17,361
	10,052	7,873		12,690	5,282	2,609	4,996	
Caerphilly							· ·	46,232
Cardiff	30,981	18,098				6,118		131,410
Merthyr Tydfil	3,568	1,910		2,280	3,028	1,145	· ·	14,759
Monmouthshire	7,557	6,579	3,677	8,181	3,107	808	2,916	32,825
Newport	14,122	8,572	3,825	13,844	9,425	1,731	3,702	55,222
Powys (South)	6,289	5,433	1,857	4,917	2,811	1,260	2,125	24,691
Rhondda Cynon Taf	21,908	8,328	4,538	13,608	7,413	2,903	8,398	67,095
Torfaen	6,761	4,017	1,354	4,764	3,717	1,963	3,667	26,243
Vale of Glamorgan	9,919	7,494	2,445	9,804	5,348	1,465	3,665	40,139
SE Wales	114,808	70,870	28,130	121,054	54,065	21,039	46,011	455,977
%	25.2%	15.5%	6.2%	26.5%	11.9%	4.6%	10.1%	100.0%

Data supplied by the EA included metal refining industry data at the same waste arisings level as the 1998 survey due to the non co-operation of the industry.

The supplied data did not therefore take account of the major changes in this sector between 1998-9 and 2002-3, especially the decline of the heavy industry end of Llanwern steel works, Newport. For this reason, 1,149,021 tonnes of arisings from 'Newport / Type 29_1 Combustion Wastes / Sector 09 - Manufacture of Basic Metals' has been removed from the data.

Table 13: Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings, 2002/03, by Type, by Local Authority Area

		22 Chemical &			23	24 Non-Met		25		egetable Wastes	27 Mixed (Or		28		eral Wastes and R		
	22_1	22_2	22_3	22_4	Metallic Wastes	24_1	24_2	Discarded	26_1	26_2	27_1		Common Sludges	29_1	29_2	29_3	
	Oils & Solvents	Paints,	Industrial	Other Chemical		Paper & Card	Other Non-	Equipment	Food		Sorting Residues	Other Mixed		Combustion	C&D	Other Mineral	
		Varnishes, etc.	Sludges	Wastes			Metallic, Non-			Veg		General Waste		Wastes		Wastes	
							Mineral Wastes										
Local Authority Area								Indu	ctrial							1	tonnes Total
Blaenau Gwent	393	728	227	705	1,779	4,395	4.102	26	1,301	0	3,789	18,825	34	2,947	356	3	39,610
Caerphilly	2,519	1,640	621	2,726		10,512	9,727	65	5,809	0	4,771	36,101	2,605	447	3,076	68	82,848
Cardiff	2,032	946	1.515	6.106	3,976	14,965	9,777	67	11,299	0	390	41,487	468	15,649	2,128	5,393	116,198
	2,032	256	1,515	547	144	5.913	2,968	07	894		481	9,487	408	13,049	2,120	3,393	21,175
Merthyr Tydfil Monmouthshire		408	526	379	491	5,250	2,826	87	2,469	0			252	221	2,127	52	32,131
	1,411 5,393	408 344	526 488	3,078	2,325	3,452	2,826 5,366	96	2,469 5,991	0	2,342 120	13,169 46,404	353 826	231 509	2,127	2,510	
Newport				763	2,325 1.407	2,350	7,668	/18		0	120	10,360	1,620	731	162	2,510 536	77,715
Powys (South)	1,618	629	456		,		. ,	52	6,681	0							35,213
Rhondda Cynon Taf	24,303	1,348	2,513	1,673	3,245	11,861	14,369	53	9,579	0	6,230	53,889	1,796	109	1,956	318	133,240
Torfaen	1,714	940	601	1,338		6,089	5,961	69	1,235	0	322	25,838	167	32	1,240	44	46,890
Vale of Glamorgan	720	320	8,318	10,342	1,220	1,845	4,219	12	552	0	60	7,633	6	239,046	783	118	275,193
SE Wales	40,327	7,558	15,420	,	-/	66,632	66,983	1,244	45,808	0	18,685	263,193	7,874	259,707	12,030	9,043	860,213
%	4.7%	0.9%	1.8%	3.2%	2.1%	7.7%	7.8%	0.1%	5.3%	0.0%	2.2%	30.6%	0.9%	30.2%	1.4%	1.1%	100.0%
																-	
Local Authority Area	200	l al		4.420	210	1.015	0.60		nercial			0.111	120	-	#10	2.024	Total
Blaenau Gwent	308	0	72	1,129		1,845	863	125	501	71	0	8,441	139	7	518	3,024	17,361
Caerphilly	809	3	169	2,432		6,229	2,599	373	1,961	352	0	24,861	330	30	1,709	2,805	46,232
Cardiff	1,956	20	265	6,275		17,233	8,313	1,022	4,709	407	0	70,865	961	110	4,941	10,895	131,410
Merthyr Tydfil	213	3	39	1,111	341	1,791	797	115	517	95	0	8,680	100	8	395	554	14,759
Monmouthshire	530	3	197	1,609	782	3,863	2,321	269	1,491	170	0	17,646	378	24	1,364	2,178	32,825
Newport	907	5	186	3,901	1,265	7,205	3,943	414	2,374	444	0	29,077	330	60	1,441	3,669	55,222
Powys (South)	447	1	104	1,362	575	2,963	1,693	229	1,104	143	0	13,471	234	17	834	1,514	24,691
Rhondda Cynon Taf	898	5	219	3,476	1,512	10,749	4,448	470	5,241	380	0	32,700	597	44	2,070	4,287	67,095
Torfaen	428	3	85	1,750	623	3,324	1,660	208	1,189	189	0	14,217	196	17	836	1,517	26,243
Vale of Glamorgan	611	3	126	2,742	884	5,101	2,571	306	1,509	262	0	21,796	323	30	1,479	2,398	40,139
SE Wales	7,108	46	1,462	25,786	11,311	60,302	29,206	3,530	20,597	2,512	0	241,754	3,587	348	15,587	32,840	455,977
%	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	5.7%	2.5%	13.2%	6.4%	0.8%	4.5%	0.6%	0.0%	53.0%	0.8%	0.1%	3.4%	7.2%	100.0%
														•			
		_	•	_		•	_		Commercial			_	•	_			Total
SE Wales	47,434		16,882			126,934		4,775	66,406			504,947	11,461	260,055	27,618		1,316,191
%	3.6%	0.6%	1.3%	4.1%	2.2%	9.6%	7.3%	0.4%	5.0%	0.2%	1.4%	38.4%	0.9%	19.8%	2.1%	3.2%	100.0%

Data supplied by the EA included metal refining industry data at the same waste arisings level as the 1998 survey due to the non co-operation of the industry.

The supplied data did not therefore take account of the major changes in this sector between 1998-9 and 2002-3, especially the decline of the heavy industry end of Llanwern steel works, Newport.

For this reason, 1,149,021 tonnes of arisings from 'Newport / Type 29_1 Combustion Wastes / Sector 09 - Manufacture of Basic Metals' has been removed from the data.

Table 14: Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings, 1998/99 and 2002/03, by Management Method

			1998	/99			2002/03						
Management Method	Industrial		Commercial		Industrial & Commercial		Industrial		Commercial		Industrial & Commerc		
	Tonnes %		Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	
Land Disposal	570,472	23.8%	374,368	70.9%	944,839	32.3%	190,548	22.2%	121,115	26.6%	311,664	23.7%	
Land Recovery	2,200	0.1%	1,400	0.3%	3,600	0.1%	7,511	0.9%	1,797	0.4%	9,308	0.7%	
Re-used	1,061,547	44.3%	10,933	2.1%	1,072,480	36.7%	261,896	30.4%	17,917	3.9%	279,813	21.3%	
Recycled	625,880	26.1%	92,538	17.5%	718,418	24.6%	299,042	34.8%	100,871	22.1%	399,912	30.4%	
Thermal	6,415	0.3%	454	0.1%	6,870	0.2%	15,780	1.8%	6,821	1.5%	22,601	1.7%	
Transfer	1,863	0.1%	18,576	3.5%	20,439	0.7%	20,485	2.4%	22,034	4.8%	42,519	3.2%	
Treatment	120,366	5.0%	23,526	4.5%	143,892	4.9%	18,707	2.2%	8,629	1.9%	27,336	2.1%	
Unrecorded / Unsampled	6,577	0.3%	6,030	1.1%	12,607	0.4%	46,244	5.4%	176,793	38.8%	223,037	16.9%	
Total	2,395,320	100.0%	527,825	100.0%	2,923,145	100.0%	860,213	100.0%	455,977	100.0%	1,316,191	100.0%	

Data source: EA

2002/03 data included metal refining industry data at the same waste arisings level as the 1998 survey due to the non co-operation of the industry.

The supplied data did not therefore take account of the major changes in this sector between 1998-9 and 2002-3, especially the decline of the heavy industry end of Llanwern steel works, Newport For this reason, 1,149,021 tonnes of arisings from 'Newport / Type 29_1 Combustion Wastes / Sector 09 - Manufacture of Basic Metals' has been removed from the data.

Table 15: Industrial and Commercial Waste Arisings, 2002/03, by Management Method, by Local Authority Area

Local Authority Area	Land Disposal	Land Recovery	Re-used	Recycled	Thermal	Transfer	Treatment	Unrecorded / Unsampled	Total
Blaenau Gwent	17,422	257	4,006	18,729	827	2,485	922	12,323	56,971
Caerphilly	39,134	1,126	7,966	44,431	2,597	3,833	2,873	27,121	129,080
Cardiff	70,452	2,143	23,229	79,437	5,056	11,745	5,061	50,485	247,608
Merthyr Tydfil	10,189	186	1,321	14,733	636	957	636	7,276	35,934
Monmouthshire	17,700	553	4,011	17,647	1,079	2,145	893	20,927	64,957
Newport	21,556	1,223	47,373	28,252	2,868	8,625	3,109	19,932	132,937
Powys (South)	16,452	1,174	4,748	22,084	1,949	1,936	1,478	10,084	59,905
Rhondda Cynon Taf	53,391	1,770	9,328	77,956	3,624	5,514	4,110	44,641	200,335
Torfaen	23,891	332	3,373	26,174	1,222	2,329	1,582	14,230	73,133
Vale of Glamorgan	41,476	543	174,459	70,470	2,743	2,950	6,672	16,018	315,331
SE Wales	311,664	9,308	279,813	399,912	22,601	42,519	27,336	223,037	1,316,191
%	23.7	0.7	21.3	30.4	1.7	3.2	2.1	16.9	100

Notes

Data supplied by the EA included metal refining industry data at the same waste arisings level as the 1998 survey due to the non co-operation of the industry.

The supplied data did not therefore take account of the major changes in this sector between 1998-9 and 2002-3, especially the decline of the heavy industry end of Llanwern steel works, Newport.

 $For this \ reason, 1,149,021 \ tonnes \ of \ arisings \ from \ 'Newport\ /\ Type\ 29_1 \ Combustion\ Wastes\ /\ Sector\ 09\ -\ Manufacture\ of\ Basic\ Metals'\ has\ been\ removed\ from\ the\ data.$

Table 16: Industrial Waste Arisings, 2002/03, by Management Method, by Local Authority Area

Local Authority Area	Land Disposal	Land Recovery	Re-used	Recycled	Thermal	Transfer	Treatment	Unrecorded / Unsampled	Total
Blaenau Gwent	12,508	207	3,388	15,462	549	865	550	6,080	39,610
Caerphilly	26,791	899	5,861	33,021	1,887	1,817	2,028	10,543	82,848
Cardiff	33,400	1,781	18,804	48,717	3,379	4,634	2,986	2,497	116,198
Merthyr Tydfil	6,387	143	742	11,741	411	470	297	984	21,175
Monmouthshire	8,598	378	2,675	10,287	584	630	324	8,653	32,131
Newport	6,403	935	44,832	15,440	1,814	6,049	1,761	481	77,715
Powys (South)	9,662	1,040	3,696	16,714	1,548	848	997	708	35,213
Rhondda Cynon Taf	38,753	1,547	6,930	64,935	2,764	2,707	3,007	12,597	133,240
Torfaen	17,489	201	2,223	20,874	770	1,257	1,002	3,072	46,890
Vale of Glamorgan	30,555	380	172,744	61,849	2,074	1,208	5,754	628	275,193
SE Wales	190,548	7,511	261,896	299,042	15,780	20,485	18,707	46,244	860,213
%	22.2	0.9	30.4	34.8	1.8	2.4	2.2	5.4	100

Notes

Data source: EA

Data supplied by the EA included metal refining industry data at the same waste arisings level as the 1998 survey due to the non co-operation of the industry.

The supplied data did not therefore take account of the major changes in this sector between 1998-9 and 2002-3, especially the decline of the heavy industry end of Llanwern steel works, Newport.

For this reason, 1,149,021 tonnes of arisings from 'Newport / Type 29_1 Combustion Wastes / Sector 09 - Manufacture of Basic Metals' has been removed from the data.

Table 17: Commercial Waste Arisings, 2002/03, by Management Method, by Local Authority Area

Local Authority Area	Land Disposal	Land Recovery	Re-used	Recycled	Thermal	Transfer	Treatment	Unrecorded / Unsampled	Total
Blaenau Gwent	4,914	50	618	3,266	278	1,621	372	6,243	17,361
Caerphilly	12,343	227	2,104	11,410	710	2,016	845	16,577	46,232
Cardiff	37,053	362	4,425	30,720	1,676	7,111	2,075	47,988	131,410
Merthyr Tydfil	3,802	44	579	2,992	225	487	339	6,292	14,759
Monmouthshire	9,102	175	1,336	7,360	495	1,515	568	12,274	32,825
Newport	15,153	288	2,540	12,812	1,054	2,576	1,348	19,451	55,222
Powys (South)	6,790	134	1,052	5,369	402	1,088	480	9,376	24,691
Rhondda Cynon Taf	14,638	223	2,398	13,021	860	2,807	1,103	32,045	67,095
Torfaen	6,401	131	1,150	5,300	452	1,072	580	11,157	26,243
Vale of Glamorgan	10,921	163	1,716	8,621	669	1,742	917	15,389	40,139
SE Wales	121,115	1,797	17,917	100,871	6,821	22,034	8,629	176,793	455,977
%	26.6	0.4	3.9	22.1	1.5	4.8	1.9	38.8	100

 $Table \ 18: Industrial \ \& \ Commercial \ Waste \ Movements, 2001/02, \ by \ Source \ / \ Destination$

Source / Destination	Impo	rt	Exp	ort	Net Import
Source / Destination	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Internal to LA Area	377,324	22.2%	244,969	53.8%	132,355
SE Wales	1,109,300	65.3%	158,435	34.8%	950,865
SW Wales	58,864	34.7%	4,342	9.5%	54,522
N Wales	27	0.0%	2,141	0.5%	-2,114
England	137,448	8.1%	37,386	8.2%	100,062
Unclassified	14,929	0.9%	2,988	0.7%	11,941
Outside UK	8	0.0%	4,925	1.1%	-4,917
Total	1,697,899	100.0%	455,186	100.0%	1,242,713
Total from / to Out of Region	196,339	11.6%	43,869	9.6%	152,470

Data source: SLR, 2003. Waste Import and Export Study for Wales. Cardiff: WAG.

Table 19: Construction & Demolition Waste Arisings, 1999 to 2003, by Management Method

Management Method	1999)	2001	-	2003		
Wianagement Witthou	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	
Recycled as Aggregate & Soil	348,102	22.7%	830,000	35.5%	1,225,293	44.6%	
Reused for Landfill Restoration and Engineering	196,186	12.8%	750,000	32.1%	292,607	10.6%	
Used at Registered Exempt Sites	605,334	39.5%	600,000	25.6%	969,261	35.3%	
Disposed of at Landfill	381,188	24.9%	160,000	6.8%	256,031	9.3%	
Total C&D	1,530,810	100.0%	2,340,000	100.0%	2,747,765	100.0%	

1999 data was published in the RWA 2003. Data for SE Wales was not available and therefore was derived from the Wales total based on proportion of population. Data source: NWSW Table A13.1. 2001 data was published in the RWA 2003. Data source: EA.

Construction and demolition waste used to backfill quarries was in 2001 counted under 'Reused for Landfill Restoration and Engineering' and in 2003 counted under 'Disposed of at Landfill'.

2003 data source: Pg 4 of Smiths Gore, 2005. Survey of the Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Quarry Waste and Dredging Waste as Aggregate in Wales in 2003. Cardiff: WAG. Data for SE Wales was not published and therefore is derived here from the Wales total based on proportion of population.

Smiths Gore state (2005, Pg 2): "It should be noted that although the main estimate of the total arisings of C&D waste produced by the 2001 survey was 5.02 million tonnes, the 90% confidence interval around this central estimate is large (+/- 74%, 1.3 to 8.8 million tonnes). Therefore it is recommended that changes in tonnages or proportions between 2001 and 2003 are treated with caution. The confidence intervals for the 2003 survey are considerably smaller than those for 2001 (5.05 to 6.99 million tonnes). The principal reason for this is that the 2003 survey sampled all producers and therefore it is only necessary to calculate the confidence intervals for those who did not reply."

Table 20: Inert Waste Movements, 2001/02, by Source / Destination

Source / Destination	Imp	ort	Exp	port	Net Import
Source / Destination	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Internal to LA Area	329,795	54.6%	25,545	32.1%	304,250
SE Wales	222,925	36.9%	49,533	62.2%	173,392
SW Wales	14,102	2.3%	149	0.2%	13,953
N Wales	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
England	516	0.1%	4,403	5.5%	-3,887
Unclassified	37,049	6.1%		0.0%	37,049
Outside UK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Total	604,386	100.0%	79,629	100.0%	524,757
Total from / to Out of Region	14,618	2.4%	4,552	5.7%	10,066

Data source: SLR, 2003. Waste Import and Export Study for Wales. Cardiff: WAG.

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Table 21: Agricultural Waste Arisings, 2003, by Type

Main Waste Type	Sub Waste Type	2003 Arisings
Agrochemical Packaging	Plastic Waste (Rigids) (t)	15
	Paper Waste (Packaging) (t)	10
Animal Carcasses	Total Fallen Stock (t)	8,526
Animal Feed Bags	Total Paper Feed Bags (t)	DNA
	Total Plastic Bags (t)	404
	Total Stretch Wrap for Feed Bags (t)	66
Animal Health (All)	Plastic (t)	45
	Paper (t)	15
	Glass (t)	45
	Metal/Rubber (t)	1
Animal tissue	Total (t/yr)	DNA
Bale Twine & Net	Total Plastic Twine & Net (t)	315
Asbestos Roof Sheeting	Total asbestos roof sheeting waste (t)	1,377
Batteries	Total battery waste in Region (t)	DNA
CFCs	Total waste CFC gas (t/yr)	0
	Total waste CFC-containing equipment (t/yr)	0
Fertiliser Bags	Total fertiliser bags (t)	DNA
	Total stretch wrap for fertiliser bags (t)	DNA
Horticultural Films	Waste Mulch Film and Crop Cover	DNA
	Waste Mulch Film and Crop Cover + Contamination	DNA
	Waste Greenhouse and Tunnel Film	DNA
Livestock Waste	Excreta voided to land (m3/y)	4,322,543
	Slurry (m3/y)	734,839
	Farm Yard Manure (t/y)	1,032,121
Machinery Waste	Machinery Wastage (t)	DNA
Milk Waste	Milk Waste (m3)	525
Miscellaneous Plastics	Total Misc Plastic Waste (t)	945
Oil	Total (m3)	914
	Total waste metal oil drums (t)	33
	Total waste plastic oil drums (t)	19
Other Horticultural Plastic	Plastic Waste (Horticulture) (t)	DNA
Pesticide Washings	Total Pesticide Waste (m3)	1,115
Plastic Tree Guards	Plastic Waste (Tree Guards) (t)	DNA
Seed Bags	Total Paper Seed Bags (t)	11
	Total Plastic Seed Bags (t)	5
	Total Stretch Wrap for Seed Bags (t)	1
Sheep Dip	OP's (Diazinon & Propetamphos)	4,391
	SP's (Cypermethrin, Flumethrin & Deltamethrin)	2,016
	Insecticide (Cryomazine)	0
Silage Effluent	Total Effluent (m3)	22,375
Silage Plastic (inc. cores)	Total Silage Plastic	1,600
	Cardboard Boxes	35
	Plastic Cores (Wrap)	157
	Cardboard Cores (Sheet)	67
Straw	Total Straw (Unbaled)	8,586
Syringes	Total	1
Tyres	Tyre Wastage (t)	DNA
Veg & Crop Residues	Total Vegetable and Cereal Residue (t)	4,387

Data source: EA, based on 2003 agricultural census data and Marcus Hodges waste production model

Table 22: Special Waste Arisings, 1999 to 2004, by Local Authority Area

tonnes

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Local Authority Area	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		2010 Target
Blaenau Gwent	18,307	17,528	21,763	9,525	11,426	6,575	ı	14,022
Caerphilly	8,702	41,447	7,261	10,335	12,049	138,782		33,157
Cardiff	157,432	50,182	37,655	26,811	21,463	29,000		40,146
Merthyr Tydfil	1,718	987	802	1,245	838	802		789
Monmouthshire	2,128	2,514	2,224	2,696	2,138	2,322		2,012
Newport	33,382	38,234	25,681	27,471	26,491	28,986		30,587
Powys (South)	1,167	1,154	1,042	3,188	1,720	1,942		923
Rhondda Cynon Taf	8,153	6,291	11,605	5,005	15,058	5,677		5,033
Torfaen	14,862	19,403	11,362	7,954	6,585	10,906		15,523
Vale of Glamorgan	6,787	12,536	10,556	12,442	11,469	8,934		10,028
SE Wales	252,639	190,276	129,950	106,674	109,237	233,927		152,221

Notes

Table 23: Special Waste Arisings, 1999 to 2004, by Type

EWC Code	Hazardous Waste Type	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
01	Mining and Minerals	0	5	0	0	1	16
02	Agricultural and Food Production	34	3,276	34	23	15	58
03	Wood and Paper Production	438	146	15	88	235	262
04	Leather and Textile Production	10	23	10	38	17	57
05	Petrol, Gas and Coal Refining/Treatment	1,886	170	96	352	63	46
06	Inorganic Chemical Processes	114,580	22,164	26,617	22,170	13,204	9,599
07	Organic Chemical Processes	9,631	26,036	8,124	12,042	9,908	9,275
08	MFSU Paints, Varnish, Adhesive and Inks	2,309	2,558	2,561	3,198	3,014	2,638
09	Photographic Industry	82	178	238	209	230	444
10	Thermal Process Waste (inorganic)	26,468	18,793	12,091	6,425	9,639	15,238
11	Metal Treatment and Coating Processes	7,237	6,745	9,452	4,766	5,961	4,255
12	Shaping/Treatment of Metals and Plastics	2,040	2,191	1,567	1,785	1,417	1,651
13	Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	60,183	67,761	34,825	29,920	32,691	149,516
14	Solvents	1,663	1,780	2,382	2,628	563	620
15	Packaging, Cloths, Filter Materials	453	500	599	312	711	1,091
16	Not Otherwise Specified	8,663	5,046	4,897	5,427	5,144	8,520
17	C&D Waste and Asbestos	12,667	26,833	22,993	10,190	12,379	27,112
18	Healthcare	180	210	278	359	340	439
19	Waste/Water Treatment and Water Industry	1,200	1,943	704	1,819	1,068	869
20	Municipal and Similar Commercial Wastes	1,745	2,688	1,519	1,745	1,255	674
99	Unclassified	1,170	1,230	947	3,178	11,553	1,549
	Total	252,639	190,276	129,950	106,674	109,410	233,927

Notes

Table 24: Special Waste Arisings, 2004, by Type, by Local Authority Area

										EWC Code	/ Hazardous	Waste Type										tonnes
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	99	
Local Authority Area	Mining and Minerals	Agricultural and Food Production	Wood and Paper Production	Leather and Textile Production	Petrol, Gas and Coal Refining / Treatment	Inorganic Chemical Processes	Organic Chemical Processes	MFSU Paints, Varnish, Adhesive and Inks	Photographic Industry	Thermal Process Waste (inorganic)	Metal Treatment and Coating Processes	Treatment of	Oil and Oil /Water Mixtures	Solvents	Packaging, Cloths, Filter Materials	Not Otherwise Specified	C&D Waste and Asbestos	Healthcare	Waste / Water Treatment and Water Industry	Municipal and Similar Commercial Wastes	Unclassified	Total
Blaenau Gwent	14	15	0	17	0	826	322	109	20	0	953	80	896	12	4	2,871	356	9	55	15	0	6,575
Caerphilly	0	9	54	0	1	794	1,021	699	70	0	893	204	123,709	130	75	469	9,870	16	11	160	595	138,782
Cardiff	0	0	23	0	2	4,020	674	678	133	10,527	94	83	3,711	135	489	1,254	6,031	296	53	241	558	29,000
Merthyr Tydfil	0	0	6	0	0	7	41	46	73	0	109	25	83	12	4	4	284	3	2	9	93	802
Monmouthshire	0	0	78	0	5	1	17	207	10	0	2	7	625	1	124	104	1,028	23	67	18	5	2,322
Newport	0	22	70	39	38	1,212	1,983	103	48	4,346	1,297	361	14,758	129	159	2,004	1,691	10	549	64	104	28,986
Powys (South)	2	0	11	0	0	140	33	15	2	0	19	98	1,127	7	5	188	248	21	2	11	14	1,942
Rhondda Cynon Taf	0	0	19	0	0	231	1,323	130	24	0	548	230	1,706	165	70	548	618	4	0	34	27	5,677
Torfaen	0	0	0	0	0	157	343	462	52	313	328	405	1,766	28	16	684	6,298	8	36	4	6	10,906
Vale of Glamorgan	0	12	0	0	1	2,213	3,518	189	12	52	13	158	1,135	2	144	393	687	50	93	118	147	8,934
SE Wales	16	58	262	57	46	9,599	9,275	2,638	444	15,238	4,255	1,651	149,516	620	1,091	8,520	27,112	439	869	674	1,549	233,927

Notes

Table 25: Special Waste Arisings, 2004, by Management Method, by Local Authority Area

Local Authority Area	Incineration with energy recovery	Incineration without energy recovery	Landfill	Other Fate	Recycling / reuse	Waste Transfer	Treatment	SE Wales
Blaenau Gwent	3	32	572	0	2,618	320	3,031	6,575
Caerphilly	52	33	133,608	0	945	689	3,455	138,782
Cardiff	10	238	17,477	0	1,204	1,173	8,899	29,000
Merthyr Tydfil	0	0	262	0	2	248	290	802
Monmouthshire	3	1	1,136	0	31	447	704	2,322
Newport	9	60	4,176	0	7,687	1,078	15,977	28,986
Powys (South)	1	45	240	0	182	161	1,313	1,942
Rhondda Cynon Taf	3	5	674	0	708	660	3,628	5,677
Torfaen	3	7	6,492	0	672	471	3,261	10,906
Vale of Glamorgan	32	894	1,008	0	1,303	1,404	4,294	8,934
SE Wales	116	1,315	165,644	0	15,350	6,651	44,850	233,927

Notes

Table 26: Special Waste Arisings, 1999 to 2004, by Management Method

Management Method	1999)	2000)	2001		2002	ļ	2003	3	2004	
Management Method	Tonnes	%										
Incineration with Energy Recovery	15	0.0%	12	0.0%	24	0.0%	65	0.1%	160	0.1%	116	0.0%
Incineration without Energy Recovery	1,071	0.4%	2,348	1.2%	2,141	1.6%	1,583	1.5%	1,856	1.7%	1,315	0.6%
Landfill	162,474	64.3%	88,509	46.5%	59,517	45.8%	33,887	31.8%	38,265	35.0%	165,644	70.8%
Other Fate	119	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Recycling / Re-use	22,597	8.9%	25,750	13.5%	19,204	14.8%	18,559	17.4%	18,247	16.7%	15,350	6.6%
Waste Transfer	5,378	2.1%	6,608	3.5%	5,833	4.5%	7,193	6.7%	6,629	6.1%	6,651	2.8%
Treatment	60,986	24.1%	67,050	35.2%	43,232	33.3%	45,387	42.5%	44,081	40.4%	44,850	19.2%
Total	252,639	100%	190,276	100%	129,950	100%	106,674	100%	109,237	100%	233,927	100%

Table 27: Special Waste Movements, 2001/02, by Source / Destination

Source / Destination	Imp	ort	Exp	Net Import	
Source / Destination	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Internal to LA Area	54,445	33.9%	1,808	6.3%	52,637
SE Wales	39,470	24.6%	8,695	30.2%	30,775
SW Wales	11,429	7.1%	139	0.5%	11,290
N Wales	521	0.3%		0.0%	521
England	39,061	24.3%	10,367	36.1%	28,694
Unclassified	1,228	0.8%	220	0.8%	1,008
Outside UK	14,305	8.9%	7,517	26.2%	6,788
Total	160,459	100.0%	28,745	100.0%	131,714
Total from / to Out of Region	51,011	31.8%	10,505	36.5%	40,506

Data source: SLR, 2003. Waste Import and Export Study for Wales. Cardiff: WAG.

Table 28: All Controlled Waste Arisings, 1998 to 2005, by Stream

Waste Stream	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Municipal	704,222	699,424	710,674	752,782	762,215	797,975	842,617	823,391
Industrial	2,395,320	1,854,275	1,435,439	1,111,208	860,213			
Commercial	527,825	508,866	490,588	472,966	455,977			
Construction & Demolition	DNA	1,530,810	1,892,642	2,340,000	2,535,699	2,747,765		
Agricultural	19,108							
Hazardous	DNA	252,639	190,276	129,950	106,674	109,237	233,927	
All Controlled Waste	DNA	4,846,013	4,719,620	4,806,906	4,720,778			

Notes

Data for 1998/99 is included here as for 1998, data for 1999/00 is included here as for 1999, etc.

DNA = Data Not Available

Numbers in black are known arisings

Numbers in grey are estimated arisings. These estimates fill the gaps between two survey years. The calculations assume linear change between the arisings in the two survey years.

1998 data for Agricultural Waste from Table 23 of 'SEWRWG, 2003. South East Wales Regional Waste Assessment. Cardiff: WAG.'

Table 29: All Controlled Waste Movements, 2001/02, by Source / Destination

	Imports	Exports	Net Imports
SE Wales	298,229	59,002	239,227

Notes

Data source: SLR, 2003. Waste Import and Export Study for Wales. Cardiff: WAG.

Table 30: Net Waste Import, 2001/02, by Facility Type

Weste Feeility Type	Net Waste
Waste Facility Type	Import
A01 Co-Disposal Landfill Site	103,153
A02 Other Landfill Site taking Special Waste	34,596
A03 Borehole	0
A04 Household Commercial & Industrial Waste Landfill	19,981
A05 Landfill taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	24
A06 Landfill taking other wastes	26,423
A07 Industrial Waste Landfill (Factory curtilage)	-4,180
A08 Lagoon	0
A09 Special Waste Transfer Station	-15,193
A10 In-House Storage Facility	0
A11 Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	-41,183
A12 Clinical Waste Transfer Station	51
A13 Household Waste Amenity Site	2,192
A14 Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	263
A15 Material Recycling Treatment Facility	688
A16 Physical Treatment Facility	3,909
A17 Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	2,225
A18 Incinerator	0
A19 Metal Recycling Site (vehicle dismantler)	56
A20 Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRSs)	86,502
A21 Chemical Treatment Facility	18,820
A22 Composting Facility	0
A23 Biological Treatment Facility	0
A24 Mobile Plant	0
Total	238,327

Notes

Data source: SLR, 2003. Waste Import and Export Study for Wales. Cardiff: WAG.

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Table 31: Estimated Domestic WEEE Arisings, 2003, by Type

	Estimated	SE Wales	Estimated SE Wales Units			
Type of Domestic WEEE	Arisi	ngs	Discarded			
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%		
Large household appliances	15,241	68.6%	331,336	15.1%		
Small household appliances	1,893	8.5%	710,005	32.3%		
IT / telecoms equipment	1,609	7.2%	497,003	22.6%		
Consumer equipment	2,840	12.8%	284,002	12.9%		
Tools	544	2.4%	118,334	5.4%		
Toys, leisure & sports equipment	47	0.2%	47,334	2.2%		
Lighting	47	0.2%	213,001	9.7%		
Monitoring & control equipment	24	0.1%	24,000	1.1%		
Total Domestic WEEE	22,223	100.0%	2,201,015	100.0%		

Data source: ICER, 2005, *Status Report on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the UK*, 2005 Interim Report Estimates derived from UK estimates on basis of proportion of population.

Table 32: Estimated ELV Arisings, 2003

tonnes

	tomes
Estimated Wales Arisings	Estimated SE Wales Arisings
81,246	38,939

Notes

Data source: TRL, 2003. *Data required to monitor compliance with the end of life vehicles directive*. Project Report PR SE/483/02. London: TRL Consulting. SE Wales arisings estimates derived from Wales estimates on basis of proportion of population.

Table 33: The Material Breakdown of an Average Passenger Car, 2000

Material Breakdown	Averag	e Weight
	kg	%
Ferrous Metal	780	68.3%
Light Non-Ferrous Metal	72	6.3%
Heavy Non-Ferrous Metal	17	1.5%
Electrical/Electronics	8	0.7%
Fluids	24	2.1%
Plastics	104	9.1%
Carpet	4	0.4%
Process Polymers	12	1.1%
Tyres	40	3.5%
Rubber	18	1.6%
Glass	33	2.9%
Battery	13	1.1%
Other	17	1.5%
Total	1,142	100.0%

Data source: www.dti.gov.uk/sustainability/downloads/elv.pdf

Table 34: Number of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2004/05 & 2005/06, by Category

Facility Category	2004/05	2005/06
Chemical Treatment Facility	2	2
Civic Amenity	26	28
MBT	0	0
ELV / Scrap yard / Metal reprocessing	56	56
Invessel Composting	0	1
Mobile Plants	23	24
MRF	9	12
Physical Treatment	6	6
Physico-Chemical Treatment	3	4
Sewage Treatment / Landfarm	0	0
Thermal Treatment	2	3
Transfer	60	63
Windrow Composting	2	3
Total	189	202

Table 35: Capacity of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2004/05 & 2005/06, by Category

Facility Category	2004/05	2005/06
Chemical Treatment Facility	99,998	99,998
Civic Amenity	409,279	437,700
MBT	0	0
ELV / Scrap yard / Metal reprocessing	1,408,923	1,373,209
Invessel Composting	0	24,999
Mobile Plants	2,617,993	2,517,993
MRF	213,595	224,693
Physical Treatment	733,500	733,500
Physico-Chemical Treatment	269,000	293,500
Sewage Treatment / Landfarm	0	0
Thermal Treatment	1,601	1,841
Transfer	2,369,692	2,549,833
Windrow Composting	118,498	153,497
Total	8,242,079	8,410,763

Notes

Data source: EA

 $The following \ licences \ have \ multiple \ activities. \ The \ capacity \ has \ been \ split \ between \ the \ different \ activities,$

but the licence counted as the 1st in the list. This is consistent with how the licence appears on REGIS.

30270 A11 - Transfer, A22 - Windrow Composting.

30276 A11 - Transfer, A22 - Windrow Composting.

30309 A11 - Transfer, A19a - ELV facility.

 $30338~\mbox{\bf A22}$ - Windrow Composting, A11 - Civic Amenity, A15 - MRF.

30104~A15 - MRF, A22 - Windrow Composting, A13 Civic Amenity

Maximum licensed annual capacity from the licence, working plan or licence application

Number of licences that are active during the financial year (1st April-31st March).

Table 36: Number of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2005/06, by Category, by Local Authority Area

Local Authority Area	Chemical Treatment Facility	Civic Amenity	ELV / Scrap yard / Metal reprocessing	Invessel Composting	МВТ	Mobile Plants	MRF	Physical Treatment	Physico- Chemical Treatment	Sewage Treatment / Landfarm	Thermal Treatment	Transfer	Windrow Composting	Total
Blaenau Gwent	0	5	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	15
Caerphilly	0	5	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	1	28
Cardiff	0	4	11	0	0	24	0	3	1	0	0	14	1	58
Merthyr Tydfil	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	13
Monmouth	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	10
Newport	2	0	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	7	0	19
Powys (South)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	8
Rhondda Cynon Taf	0	6	10	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	6	0	28
Torfaen	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	5
Vale Of Glamorgan	0	3	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	1	18
Total	2	28	56	1	0	24	12	6	4	0	3	63	3	202

Table 37: Capacity of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2005/06, by Category, by Local Authority Area

Local Authority Area	Chemical Treatment Facility	Civic Amenity	ELV / Scrap yard / Metal reprocessing	Invessel Composting	MBT	Mobile Plants	MRF	Physical Treatment	Physico- Chemical Treatment	Sewage Treatment / Landfarm	Thermal Treatment	Transfer	Windrow Composting	Total by LA
Blaenau Gwent	0	36,999	17,494	0	0	0	3,600	24,500	0	0	0	122,498	0	205,091
Caerphilly	0	65,127	77,565	0	0	0	23,250	0	0	0	0	340,554	34,999	541,495
Cardiff	0	136,599	289,991	0	0	2,517,993	18,250	625,000	40,000	0	0	798,761	8,500	4,435,094
Merthyr Tydfil	0	54,999	35,873	0	0	0	0	0	178,500	0	0	145,535	0	414,907
Monmouth	0	64,279	4,999	24,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167,046	14,999	276,322
Newport	99,998	0	894,598	0	0	0	84,498	14,000	0	0	1,400	335,503	0	1,429,997
Powys (South)	0	0	2,499	0	0	0	4,999	0	0	0	201	192,496	0	200,195
Rhondda Cynon Taf	0	25,694	22,695	0	0	0	87,597	0	75,000	0	0	198,947	20,000	429,933
Torfaen	0	0	12,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	124,997	0	137,737
Vale Of Glamorgan	0	54,003	14,995	0	0	0	2,499	70,000	0	0	0	123,496	74,999	339,992
Total	99,998	437,700	1,373,209	24,999	0	2,517,993	224,693	733,500	293,500	0	1,841	2,549,833	153,497	8,410,763

Notes

Data source: EA

The following licences have multiple activities. The capacity has been split between the different activities,

but the licence counted as the 1st in the list. This is consistent with how the licence appears on REGIS.

30270 A11 - Transfer, A22 - Windrow Composting.

30276 A11 - Transfer, A22 - Windrow Composting.

30309 A11 - Transfer, A19a - ELV facility.

30338 A22 - Windrow Composting, A11 - Civic Amenity, A15 - MRF.

30104 A15 - MRF, A22 - Windrow Composting, A13 Civic Amenity

Maximum licensed annual capacity from the licence, working plan or licence application

Number of licences that are active during the financial year (1st April-31st March).

	0		Licence /			1
Facility Category	Capacity (tensors)	Sto Type	Permit Number	Sto Natur	Site Address	Operational Status
Blaenau Gwent						
Cris Amenity Cris Amenity	1,500 3,500	AD - Special Waste Transfer Station AD - Special Waste Transfer Station	30142 30142	Llasifieth Cris. Amostly Site Silvet Valley Criss Cris. Amostly Site	Limilleth Crisi: Amenity Size, Limilleth Industrial Estate, Limilleth, Atherillety, Grout, NP13 20C, Cross Crisi: Amenity Size, Encolwood Stone, Cross, Silver Vale, NP23 4FZ,	Non-operational Operational
Ciric Amenity Ciric Amenity Ciric Amenity	3,500 3,500 20,999	AND - Speaked Water Transfer Station No. Speaked Water Station NO. Speaked Water Station NO. Speaked Water Station NO. Speaked Water Station NO. Speaked And Speaked Water Transfer Station NO. Station Market Station NO. SEA Visuality NO. SEA Visua	30143 30145 30221	Silved V Miller (Crean Crisis Announty) Silved Silved V Miller (Silved Crisis Announty) Silved Volt (Silved V Promosil) Silved V Miller (Silved V Promosil) Silved V Miller V Promosil) Silved V Miller (A. Silved V Promosil) Tradegare Care Demonstrate Partie Savarposal 7 & Sil Commercials Incommod Dison Silved Silved Silved V Miller (Silved V Miller Silved V Miller V M	And of the control price of th	Operational Non-operational Non-operational
Chic Annuals ELV / Suray-yurd / Metal reprocessing	2,899 2,899	Alla - ELN Facility Alla - ELN Facility	36323 36325	Tendegor Car Dismostlers Parlit Surapyani	Brodegue Car Dismantiers, Dade Stevet Yard, Dade St. Terdegue, Greunt, NP22 SDW, Porters Yard, Limestone Rd, Nostygle, Brynnawr, Blamu Gerent, NP23 DND,	Operational Operational
SE.V / Susspyund / Metal reprocessing SE.V / Susspyund / Metal reprocessing SE.V / Susseyund / Metal reprocessing	2,000 2,000 2,000	Alba - SEAV Facility Alba - SEAV Facility Alba - SEAV Facility	30325 30325 3037 30300	T.A. H. Commercials Jeromand Deux Stadium A. Lawin Skin Han	F.A. H. Commercials Ltd.: 3 Harmant Indicital Estate, Hierarcon Raud, Bryanners, Owent, NP23 dBX, Secons Direc Stadium, Queen Valvini St., Tirelego, Green, NP22 (QA, Differen Vers. Harmant Raud, Nativids, Dibry Vals, Green, NP21 dPO.	Operational Operational Operational
	2,400	A35 - Meterial Recruiter Treatment Facility				Operational
Physical Treatment Transfer Transfer	20,500 22,500 20,000	A.16 - Physical Treatment Feedby A11 - Blenecheld, Commercial & Industrial Wante Transfer Station A10 - Secrit Winter Veneche Station	30300 30300a 30230	Silvet Valley Cure Teratorest Plant A Lovie Skip Han Thomas World Management	New Transmers Plant, Country Read, Wassilryk Blibb Vill, NSF 18F2, Millians View, Hames Man, Mangligh, Blibb Vill, Green, NSF 18F2, Millians View, Hames Mangligh, Blibb Vill, Green, NSF 18F, Hanse, Weitz Manggement, Pink J-5 Hild Staret, Victimi, Blabe Vals, Green, NSF 28 HS, Hall Glinger Transleth Sin, Old, Mangerson, Blab Departer, Blitten Green, NSF 28 HS, Hall Glinger Transleth Sin, Old, Mangerson, Bank Departer, Blitten, Green, NSF 28 HS, Hall Glinger Transleth Sin, Old, Mangerson, Bank Departer, Blitten, Green, NSF 28 HS, Hall Glinger Transleth	Operational Operational Nanomorphism
Transfer	75,999	A.H.: Humoledi, Cimmercul & Industrial Waste Transfer States A.B.: Special Waste Transfer States A.B.: Special Waste Transfer States	3000	Bonnes Wester Management Barlad Garage Warder Transferr Stations	Halial Garage Transfer Sin, Gill Abergeromy Ecol, Erymmur, Schemar Gront, NP23 850.	Operational
Caerphilly						
Ciric Amenity Ciric Amenity Ciric Amenity	4,665 4,966 5,445 26,966	All - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station All - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station All - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station All - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	30296 30296 30291 30386	Pennana Hanoheld Wote Station Tarkit Chin Amendy Sin Lawa Chin Amendy Sin Pendha Ciris Amendy Sin	Assesses Bissendell Water Sin, Presence Inductor Editor, Predictional, Bischward, Compille, 1971 2025, finds Cick Amerily Brough Lanz Linksholm, Compilly, Medicanoper, CHS 1997, frame Cick Amerily Sin, Lanz Balanki Biston, Signessy, Campilly, Med Ghenegan, CHS 1920, Medica Cick Amerily, Sin, Lanz Balanki Biston, Signessy Campilly, Med Ghenegan, CHS 1920, Smaller Cick Amerily, Brit. Lei Prochile Sanded Biston, Hosperch & Chempagn, CHS 1920,	Operational Operational Operational
Ciric Amenity Ciric Amenity	25,999 25,999	All - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States All - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States All - Metal Racycleg Site (Vehicle Domander)	303an 3036a	Lawre Case Annually Mail Annual Case Annually Mail VA M Annual Annual VA M Annual Annual VA M Annual Annual Case M Annual Annual Annual Case M Annual Annual Annual Case M Annual Annual Annual Case M Annual Annual Annual Annual Annual Case M Annual Annual Annual Annual Annual Annual Case M Annual Annu	security as counter to the content of the content o	Operational Operational
SE.V / Sunsy yard / Metal representing SE.V / Sunsy yard / Metal representing SE.V / Sunsy yard / Metal representation	2,099	AND Manufact Command A Manufact Theor Theorem Services (1994) and 1994 (1994)	30120 30327 30320	Y & M Asin Sahage I & M Asinsahage Com Nanton online	Y. & M. Anto Sabago, East Of Fastyodys, Sinet, Yishad Myssal, Hongood, Camphilly, CHO 1808, J. & M. Antonabago, J. Communical St., Kinan, Newyork, Grean, NP11 64W, Communications of Communication of Science, Newyork, Grean, NP11 64W, Communication of Communication of Science, New York, Communication Communication Communication (Communication Communication Commun	Operational Operational Operational
SeV 5 Surpy and Model reprovering SeV 5 Surpy and Model reprovering	2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 4,000 5,005 20,052	Alla - SLV Faciliy Alla - SLV Faciliy	30309 30342 30397 30366 30364 30213 30053	Progen Parlment Twyn Dismanifon Lid	The Bangalew, New Read, Ty Y Berds, Hongood, Mid Glassergan, CFUTAAU, Toryn Diamanther, 21 Toryn Y Marby, Flour do-brys, Blackmond, Green, NP12 XUE,	Operational Operational
SE.V / Sunsy yard / Metal representing SE.V / Sunsy yard / Metal representing SE.V / Sunsy yard / Metal representation	2,000 4,000	Allia - SLN Facility Alli - Medi Recycling Size (Vehicle Dismantles) Alli - Medi Recycling Size (Vehicle Dismantles)	30300 30306	Clark To Coall Workers Valley Recovery Shooks Score March 1976 Ltd	Cone To Cone, Frendix Industrialistate, Visual Myssol, Hongoed, Mol Glimorgou, CFRI YCC, Western Valley Encourey, Unit M Danes Drive, Prince Of Wales Ind Est, Abresto, Green, NP11 SAR, Hongoly Second Model: WHALL of Columbia State of Comments Network (America NP11 SE)	Operational Operational Operational
SLV / Suspyunt / Metal reprocessing SLV / Suspyunt / Metal reprocessing	5,005 23,052	A20 - Metal Recyclog Siz (Vehicle Dismardis) A20 - Metal Recyclog Siz (reinal MEXx)	30273	Longilo Spans. I Pessi & Suns Ltd (Wess Dale Works)	sterony designations or constant, Compensation and Comments or respons, Section, 1992 in 1992. Exemplife Spears, The Coll Collecy Yand, Conditio Steal, Limbranich, CSVD 2006. [Practical Stean List, Wester Dale Works, Van Kond, Coophilly, CSVD 362.	Operational Operational
SLV / Sunpyord / Metal septomolog MRS	25,000 23,250	A20 - Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRSN) A15 - Material Recycling Treatment Facility A15 - Material Recycling Treatment Facility A15 - Material Comment of the Delay Water Venezia States	3036 3036		Brann Logistics, Unit 32 Copital Valley Studential Park, Ritpenney, Carephily, Mel Glammegan, NP22 SPT, Brann Logistics, Unit 33 Copital Valley Studential States, Ritpenney, Carent, NP22 SPT, Valley University Will Add Vol. V. Cor. (See All Students) Edition (NP22 SPT).	Operational Operational Operational
Trumfer Trumfer	4900 2,000	All - Henrichild, Clemen-vid & Industrial Wests Transfer Station All - Henrichild, Clemen-vid & Industrial Wests Transfer Station	30397 3027ee	Gibbs Spippered Hee Lid Gibbs Spippered Hee Lid Steedy World Management Limited Gibbs R Grollt United Transfer & Composting Sta De Grammy Transfer Station	Steedy Waster Management Lid, Chapel Bidge Vanl, Courseam, Newport, Green, NPU17NL, Bryothy Waster Management Lid, Chapel Bidge Vanl, Courseam, Newport, Green, NPU17NL, Bryothyse J. M., Gellangwell United, Gellgean, Hospord, Campibilly, CHC 26VX,	Operational Operational
Transfer Transfer Transfer	2,900 22,500 24,900 24,900 34,000 74,900	All - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station All - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	302%a 30305 3025 3025 3006 3025 3025 3025	Codin K. Caroll Chind Transfer in Composing Sin the Commy Transfer Station Concluys Moises Benth Georg Quany Timeder Station Olivers Soles in Rental 5th Monor Timeder Station Anihre Singimening List	The Generaly Transfer Station, Goald Industrial States, Limboulou Is, Coropbilly, CFRI JQS, Generality Matter, Reservab Gauge, Newtown Ind Six, Cross Keys, NP11 'B'Z,	Operational Operational
Esander Esander Esander Esander	30,000 70,000	All - Henselseld, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States All - Henselseld, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States All - Secold Waste Transfer States	3005	Beeth Gron Quarry Transfer Station Offerer Sales & Rental Full Mean Transfer Station	Berlick Grant Charter Charter State (1984) The State Charter C	Operational Operational Operational
Transfer Transfer	7g999 75,000	ARI - Special Waste Transfer Station ARI - Henocheld, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station ARI - Commercial Facility	30299 30063	Author Singineering Ltd Walker Wante Transfer Station Salla R Ontell United Transfer & Connection Sta	The Recycling Centre, Dylliya Rindson Park, Yound Mynach, Camphilly, CNC '931, Walker Water Timeder Ste, Unit 22 Prince Off White Ind Etc., Observant, Grant, NP 1 63-T. Bruc Charry Life Childware W. Unit, of Children Homeson, Camphill, VSC '935.	Operational Non-operational
Window Composing Window Composing	20,000	A22 - Composing Facility A20 - Physical Treatment Facility	3034	Gellack Grott Urbat Transfer & Composing No. Gellacywell Farm	Myn Quary Lid, Gelkegwell Uvlad, Gellgaes, Hougood, Complelly, CNC 1903, Sellingwellt Farm, Gellgaes, Hengood, Mel Galm, CNC 1975.	Operational
Cardiff						
Ciric Amendy Ciric Amendy	9,075 20,000	A.D.: Blauchdd Weite Annwig Sie A.D.: Blauchdd Weite Annwig Sie A.D.: Blauchdd Weite Annwig Sie A.D.: Blauchdd Cimmercial & Balacteid Water Transfer Station A.D.: Blauchdd Cimmercial & Balacteid Water Transfer Station	3000 373276T	Wedel Read Crisi. Assembly Size Landy Wey Landill South Wangson Read Crisi. Amendy Landy Wey Landy Wey Landy Wey	Wold Rd C: A Sin, Wold Rood, Rooth, Caroll, CF11 1QX, Landy Way Landill South, Landy Way Depot, Landy Way, Rossney, Caroll, CF1 26P,	Operational Non-operational
Ciric Assents Ciric Assents Ciric Assents	18,250 48,239 50,075	A.11 - Himselvid Winde Amenity Sile A.11 - Himselvid Cimmervid & Industrial Waste Transfer Station A.11 - Himselvid Cimmervid & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	30073 30130- 30213	Wangen Kind Cirk Ameniy Lanby Way Lanby Way M R F & Haneleld Waste Site	Wanngree Road C A No. Wanngree Road, Perwister, Cardill, CPS 207, Landly Way Dopol, Romery, Condill, CPS 2009, Landly Way M R F & Bonacheld Warte Size, Landly Way, Konney, Cardill, CFS 2009,	Operational Operational Operational
SLV / Suspyard / Metal open cooling SLV / Suspyard / Metal open cooling	2,099	A 20 - Metal Recycling Site (Volicite Dissuanties) A 20 - Metal Recycling Site (Volicite Dissuanties)	30320	Diggers Dissuantiers site Facility Major Motors Services Ltd	Diggers Dissuanties Etr Foxilly, 15 Marin Road, Terenata Ind Ennte, Cardiff, South Glassergen, CF21 50D, Major Missus Sorvives Ltd, 64 Sieper Road, Cardiff, CF11 8AR,	Operational Operational
SELV / Sunsy yard / Metal reprocessing SELV / Sunsy yard / Metal reprocessing SELV / Sunsy yard / Metal reprocessing	2,000	ATMs - SELV Facility ATMs - SELV Facility ATM - Many Recording Site control MESSY	30365 30365	A R C Dismatleri Carill' Avec Salvage E & J. Cur Dismatleri	9-11 Confirms Read, Davids, CASSES, CFD 5059. Coldiff new Salvage, 9 Consul Embeddement, Cassidi, CFD 5950. E. di. L. Cas Dissensiber Wandson Read Research Cassidi, CFD 5050.	Operational Operational Operational
ELV / Scrap-yard / Metal reprocessing ELV / Scrap-yard / Metal reprocessing	4,999	A20 - Metal Rasycing Site (minel MRSN) A20 - Metal Rasycing Site (Volsite Dissuadies)	30148 30238	GMH Vehicle Dismonther, Bill Way & Co Ltd	G.M.H. Velicke Dissuantieve, Mandy Road, Rossmay, Candiff, CF9 20H, Bill Way & Cr. Lai, Unit 16 Teromorfu Industrial Forate, Rosser Way, Candiff, CF21 55D,	Operational Operational
Cini. Annually BAY / Surpy yad / Mekki sepatowning	2,000 2,000 2,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 5,000	rcar - nama micrycling Nile (mined MRCC) A 19 - Mirtal Racycling Nile (Volicie Dismunder) A 20 - Mirtal Racycline Nile (mined MRCC)	39366 39322	en cannor Velucia Desmantien Sampenn Metal Roya, Seg Ltd Conner Metal Roya, Ser Ltd	No. 1000 Transcription, Clark Ed. Matter Stank, Tennosta Sud States, Mores Way, Cardiff, CF24 SSD, Surspean Matel Recycling Ltd, Dowlais, Whate, Keath, Cardiff, CF20 SSD, Concer Model Recycling Ltd, 122 Each More Std. Cardiff, CF20 SSE.	Operational Operational Operational
SLV / Samp york / Metal representing Middle Plant	250,000 28,000 28,999	A20 - Metal Recycling Site (mixed MESCs) A20 - Mobile Plant	39134 39232	Sinc Group UK Lid Cirkle Technologies Lid	Best Group Ut Lid. Roser Way, Crafff, Santh Glassepan, CP21 DS, Cilambu Hann, Greenmenhov Spring, Tonguyahin, Carifff, CP11 DS,	Operational Operational
Midde Plant Midde Plant Midde Plant	24999 24999	A2I - Middle Plant A2I - Middle Plant A2I - Middle Plant	36327 36329	Colle Technologies Ltd Colle Technologies Ltd Tellusis Ltd	Killanbu Hano, Greenmendou Spring, Tinguyakis, Cardiff, CF15 70K, Calindra Hano, Greenmendou Spring, Tinguyakis, Cardiff, CF15 70K, Eduku Lit V. Bergard Dan Menishman Mell 1998.	Operational Operational
Milde Plant Milde Plant	2899 2899 2899	AND Bestelled Command & States Weet From Section 1889. AND Miles Regulage for Child Demokratic March 1889. AND SECTION OF COMMAND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	3075 3077	Comp. Way 10 F & B Same M Water Res. 14 C Chamache M Good Comp. C	Section 1. An extraction for control (1.0 MeV) and the control (1.0 Me	Operational Operational Operational Operational Operational
Mark J. Starter and J. Mark Life Starter and Mark J. Mar	25,000	A21 - Midde Plant A21 - Midde Plant A21 - Midde Plant	3077 3134 3136 3136 3136 3136 3136 3136 3137 3137	Tolles Leading-Instancion (Tolles Leading-Instancion Lid Calis Toulouigne Lid Dinke Lid Tolles Leading-Instancion Lid Tolles Lid Tolles Lid Tolles Lid Tolles Lid UN P Commission UN P Promodesion Lid UN	Delive Land Foodomismon, Unit X, Sand Pare Hashands Hours, Forscheine Rink Cand C (19) 607, Hole Land Foodomismod, Unit X, Sand Pare Hashands Hours, Forscheine Rand C (19) 607, Hole Land Foodomismod, Unit X, Land Land Hashands Land C (19) 607, 2 Price of Res., Nicologian, 1605 (10), 2 Price of Res., Nicologian, 1605 (10), 2 Price of Res., Nicologian, 1607 (10), 3 Price of Res., Nicologian, 1607 (10), 4 Price of Res., Nicologian, 1607 (10), 5 Price of Res., Nicologian, 1607 (10), 6 Price of Res., Nicologian, 1607 (10), 6 Price of Res., Nicologian, 1607 (10), 6 Price of Res., Nicologian, 1607 (10), 7 Price of Res., Nicologian, 1607 (10), 8 Price of Res., Nicologian, 1607 (10), 10 Price of Res., Nicologi	Operational
Midde Plant Midde Plant Midde Plant	25,000 25,000 50,000	A21 - Addub Plani A221 - Addub Plani	30362 30368 30257	renew Midde Plant Laurece No.7 Selleric Ltd Selleric Ltd	or Personn across, confingham, NGC 1006, to Person Drive, Notingham, NGC 1006, to Person Drive, Notingham, NGC 1006,	Non-operational Operational Non-operational
Middle Plant Middle Plant	74300 74300	A21 - Mibble Plant A21 - Mibble Plant	30300 30300	W S.P Remedicion Ltd W S.P Remedicion	T Sy Neat Clear, Mongassitows, Candiff, CP15 H.W. W.S.P. Resemblation Ltd, 2 Try Neat Clear, Mongassitows, Candiff, CP1 H.W.	Operational Operational
Militar Plants Militar Plants	7g996 75,000	A21 - Mibble Plant A21 - Mibble Plant	30364 30300	W S.P. Remediation License No. 3 W S.P. Remediation Ltd	W.S.P. Rossolician Ltd, 2Ty Nint Court, Moygonitows, Confelt, CPO St.W., W.S.P. Rossolician Ltd, 2Ty Nint Court, Moygonitows, Confelt, CPO St.W.	Operational Operational
Michile Planis	150,000 150,000	2.21 - Sahah Pinat	30299 30299 30297	WS P Brondstein Leave No. 3 WS P Brondstein Lines No. 2 WS P Brondstein Lines No. 3 WS P Brondstein Lid Lines No. 1 WS P Brondstein Lid Lines No. 2 WS P Brondstein Lid Lines No. 2 WS P Brondstein Lid Lines No. 3 WS P Brondstein Lid	An ordinate Annie	Operational Operational Operational Operational
Militar Plant Militar Plant	729,000 739,000	A2I - Midde Plant A2I - Midde Plant	30291 30217	Tellaric Ltd Cellic Technologies Ltd	In Percent Deiro, Notingham, NGO 1246, Colombus Honor, Generateadow Springs, Tongreyskin, Cardiff, CF15 7NE,	Non-operational Operational
Militar Plans	Site Specific Site Specific	A21 - Mibble Plant A21 - Mibble Plant	3026	W S.P. Remediation Ltd W S.P. Remediation Ltd	TSy Nast Coat, Marganitren, Cardiff, CF15 ff, W. TSy Nast Coat, Marganitren, Cardiff, CF15 ff, W.	Operational Operational
Model Plants	Site Specific Site Specific	A21 - Middle Plant A21 - Middle Plant A25 - Material Recycling Treatment Facility	30350 30350	Cida Ticlantique Cida Ticlantique Landy Way	Crimina Hann, Germanador Spring, Tingrysian, Casill, CF13 706; Chindra Hann, Germanador Spring, Tingrysian, Casill, CF15 70E, Lumby Wey Dope, Romey, Casill, CF1 200;	Operational Operational Operational
Physical Treatment Physical Treatment	25,000 150,000	A30 - Physical Treatment Facility A30 - Physical Treatment Facility	30080	Davike NeulSelSupplers Boner War Treatment Enviller	Davidos, Longchipe Road, Queen Alexandas Daxis, Candiff, South-Glassergon, CF 90 88P, Ty To Maro Farm, Land Nieth Of Middle Newton Fox, Newton Road, Klassery, Candiff, CF 9261,	Non-operational Non-operational
Physical Treatment Physical Chemical Treatment Treatment	40,000	All Product Annual Collections of Collection	39000 3932319W	Boner War Treatment Facility Seaport Facility Common Manager South Carl Walse Ltd.	American Conference of the Con	Operational Operational
Trumfor Trumfor	4,999	A12 - Cliniad Words Transfer Station A20 - Special Wants Transfer Station	30052 59707252	Scapest Servicemental Treatment Facility Cames Hypines Scoth East Wales Ltd P NS PB Cames Submitment Transfer Station	Personnel Hygyrine Sarvices Lid, Unit 89 Portonner Road, Partneamone Road Ind Est, Cardill, CF31 SHR, Carean Esthanisment Transfer Sto, Plot 1 Carean Endoalassest, Cardill, CF30 SFX,	Operational Operational
Trumfer Trumfer	4,999 4,999 5,000 11,730 12,000 26,999 26,999 20,000 20,000 21,999	AB - Special Waste Transfer States AB - Special Waste Transfer States	AP32750 30117	M.E.M. Geosp Pic Safety Kleen S.E. Wales	M S.M. Group PL, Edward Henon, Dowlain Rond, Gavan Park, Candll', CFM STW, Stafey Klevn S.E. Walte, Unit of Spring Meadow Industrial States, Torochidge, Candil', South Glamwyan, CFF 265,	Operational Operational
Transfer Transfer Transfer Transfer	12,000	All - Henochid, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States All - Special Waste Transfer States All - Henochid. Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States	30117 30226 30127 30262 3029 30364 30362 30362	Marke Metal, & Maphile LM, City Special Waste Limited A & T Waste Dissocial Commen	Marker Melani & May Hen L.M, Unit IV Tremental Indicated School, Tremental, Cardill, CFSI MIC. Carl Special Waster Limited, 11 Martin Road, Trementa Ind Sei, Rover Way, Cardill, CFSI SSD, A & T Waster Dismond Commun. Curran Road Cardill, Smith Glassream, CFSI SSD.	Operational Operational Operational
Transfer Transfer Transfer	25,999 25,999	All - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States All - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States	30279 30304	Congres Stays Ltd Candiff Recycling Ltd	Cregine Skips Lid, New Read, Compins, Candill, Smath Glamergon, CF15 905; Candill Recycling Lid, Crid Stores Read, Queen Advandos Dock, Candill, Smath Glamergon, CF10 ff.U.	Operational Operational
Transfer Transfer Transfer	200,000	All - Henocheld, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States All - Henocheld, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States	30390	Bills Viking Place World Transfer Sin Bennemer Chen Transfer Station	Mills Viling Place Waste Francisc Ste, Viling Place, Earth Double, Cardill, CFD IIIS, Becomme Clear Transfer Ste, Bernamer Clear, Luckwith Led Dot, Cardill, CFD I IID.	Operational Operational
Transfer Transfer Window Commodine	225,000 225,000	All - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Statem All - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Statem A22 - Composing Facility	30300 30300	Come Industrator Transfer States MAM Group Fix Mading Mars S Waden Matting Mars Mars S Waden Matting Waden Matting Mars Mars Management East Marsh Waden Matting Waden Matt	Ty To Mono Fann, Newton Kd, Kityaney, Caslif, C.F.J. 202, Action Environmental Watte Management, Unit of Marks Road, Termedy, Carolif, South Glomorgon, CF28 SSD, Eastle Wer Donet, Russers, Caslif, CFJ 2019.	Operational Operational Operational
Merthyr Tydfil						
Cris Americ	2,990	All - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States All - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States	3030	Davilais Cia Site Davilais Cinic Assessity Site	Streetin Crist Assemby Sile, Dombin, Mardigo Tyell, CFSF SDA.	Operational
Ciric Amenity ELV / Surar yard / Metal conscious	25,000	A31 - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	30254	Abodia Cirk Assesity Site	Mendian Chin Ameniny Sin, Pantighe Road, Alerdan, Marilay Tydif, CFER 40H. Trimerhant Metrovicie, Ad Venture Wales. Meritar Indexed Part Mentine, CFER 40H. Trimerhant Metrovicie, Ad Venture Wales. Meritar Indexed Part Mentine, CFER 40H.	Operational
ELV / Suspyand / Metal reproveding ELV / Suspyand / Metal reproveding ELV / Suspyand / Metal reproveding	2,890 5,836	A.Da - EL.V Facility A.Da - EL.V Facility A.Zil - Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRSN)	3032a 30321	Newson Astronology Steats Of The Valley Subage	Name Cris van om Se. Dories, Markey Dig CO H. Dr., Mondari Cris Asaron Sile. And Markey Cris Han A. Serva Serva Morbey P. plif. Mel Gheorge, CFS HET, Ribberfor Serva Asaron Sile. Penglis Instal. Arthur Serva Morbey Train CFS HET, Ribberfor Serva Morra, Serva Morra, Serva Morra, Markey CO H. Serva Markey Markey Markey Morra, Markey Markey Morra, Markey CO H. Serva Markey Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Daniel Serva Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey CFS Het Markey Morra, Daniel Serva Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey Morra, Markey	Operational Operational
SLV / Screpped / Metal representing Physics Chemical Treatment Physics Chemical Treatment	21,900 21,900 191,000	A26 - Metal Racycling Site (mixed MRXx) A27 - Physics Chemical Treatment Facility A37 - Branco Chemical Treatment Facility	30374	Brash CF The Valley Salvage Abba Sariage Trage Mills Development From the Landson & Consequence Plant	Milth Scieng Unit i Programfich Ind Strate, Dowlain, Marthyr Tydfe, CF80 TEX, Tage Milth Development, Fainner Brickstonde, Punlycelpmen, Marthyr Tydfe, CF80 TEX, Tage Milth Development, Fainner Brickstonde, Punlycelpmen, Marthyr Tydfe, CF80 TEX, Tage Milth Development, Fainner Brickstonde, Punlycelpmen, Marthyr Tydfe, Milther Tydfe	Operational Operational Operational
Transfer Transfer	4300 17,530 48,116	All - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station All - Special Waste Transfer Station	30300 30341 30290	Broanti Leachate & Gao Generation Plant Step Up Skips Cress Galiki Worler Schniesen Limbed Meetlige Industrial Scenics Ltd Transfer Ste	Ting Hills Development Framer Britischmid, Feling-ripens, Berling VSall, USB UTN, Hard Development Framer Britischmid, Feling-ripens, Berling VSall, USB UTN, Hard Development Framer Britischmid Framer Britischmid Framer, Hard Development Framer Britischmid Framer Britischmid Framer, Hard Development Framer, Hard Development Framer Britischmid Framer, Hard Development F	Operational Operational
Transfer Transfer	48,134 75,999	AB - Special Waste Transfer Station AB - Blumbold, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	30200 30040	Meetige Industrial Services Ltd Transfer Sta Meetige Bronagh Recycling Centre Ltd transfer Station	Morthys Industrial Storicus Ltd, Pengamidde Industrial Status, Dorekin, Morthys Tydik, CF68 27.8, Pengamidde Broiness Park, Pengamidde, Dorekin, Morthys Tydik CF68 27.5.	Operational Operational
Monmouth						
Ciric Assenty Ciric Assenty	£990 90,280	All - Household, Commercial & Indicated Waste Transfer States All - Household, Commercial & Indicated Waste Transfer States	30130	Margont Steet / Urit C A Site Lindoist Cris Assesty Site	Margant St. (Ush C A, Maryant Street, Ush, Great, NP5 IAR, Lindiat C A Sin, Lindon, Abreycome, NP5 94Q,	Operational Operational
SLV / Scrap yard / Metal sepecorating SLV / Scrap yard / Metal sepecorating	2,999 2,500	A.Dia - EL.V. Facility A.Dia - EL.V. Facility	30302 30345	M D H Volicie Repair Wysiale Spaces	Mengen & UNA C. A Merger Stean, UA, Case, SPF JAR, Schaler C. A Ste. Editor, Mengenom, SPF JAR, Schaler C. A Ste. Editor, Mengenom, SPF JAR, MD H Volks Spens & Exper LL Clair 2 of Syrals Communication Cream, Schaler & Enal Mensenth, NPS SQC, Sensor Chical Equation, Winks, Laure Legislance, Colchard Chemication, GLT SGA,	Operational Operational
Trumfer Trumfer	400	A22 - Commontaire Bacolite A21 - Household, Communical & Indontaid Wante Transfer Station A22 - Household, Communical & Indontaid Wante Transfer Station	30256 30256	Wondowsk Warte Transfer Ste Mitchell Tree Monmonth Warte Transfer Station	Banks 2001. 2001. 1000. 1000. 2001. Conferent Researce Fast. Conversal Asser-Train Cosm. Conversal Measurealshire. NP20 Med. Bloodshirk, Wester Transfer Ste, Unit 'De Carlie Way, Servers Beilge Ind Felt, Califord, Measurealshire, NP20 59K, Middel Teer Transfer Ste. Middel Teer. Measurealsh. Genera. NP25 60C.	Operational Operational Operational
Examine Examine Examine Examine	2,000 2,000 2,000 32,000	A.Z.: Commonium Joseph A.Z.: Commonium Joseph A.Z.: Blancheld, Commoniul & Bahaviril Waster Tournitse Station A.Z.: Blancheld, Commoniul & Bahaviril Waster Tournitse Station Marcheld, Commoniul & Bahaviril Waster Tournitse Station M.U.: Blancheld, Commoniul & Bahaviril Waster Tournitse Station M.U.: Blancheld, Commoniul & Bahaviril Waster Tournitse Station	20256 20118 20256 20266	Wombook Lid Woodrook Water Transfer Sin Michel Toy Mommath Weste Transfer Station Buller What Fore Lawn Transfer Station	Will Works by Joseph & Departs of Gain 3 F Wysels Channelle Stems Ballet Stem March 1979 (M). Will Works by Joseph & Departs of Gain 3 F Wysels Channelle Stems Ballet Stem March 1979 (M). Will Stem Stem Stem Stem Stem Stem Stem Stem	Operational Operational
Transfer Weslern Composing	14,990	A31 - Binnehold, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station A21 - Composing Facility	3020a	Lindroin Teasefor Station. Statler Wheef	Lindwit Transfer Sin, Lindwitt, Abrepromey, Gront, NP 944Q. Buller Wharf, ME Law Industrial Existe, Staten Road, Chepstor, Monocodeshies, NP 945QQ.	Operational Operational
Newport						
Chemical Treatment Chemical Treatment	25,990 75,990	A2t - Chemical Treatment Facility A2t - Chemical Treatment Facility	SP3510X 30344	Great Waste Management Contro See Oil Lid	Park Honor, Corporation Read, Newgori, Grevat, South-Glassegue, NP 29 GRD, Sco Cell Ltd., 7 New Quoy Read, Stephenon St End Senter, Newgori, NP 29 dPL,	Operational Operational
SLV / Surapyard / Metal reprocessing SLV / Surapyard / Metal reprocessing SLV / Surapyard / Metal reprocessing SLV / Surapyard / Metal reprocessing	2,000 2,500 4,909 25,000	ATIu - ELN Facility ATIu - ELN Facility AZI - Marid Respoling Site (mined MECic) AZI - Marid Respoling Site (mined MECic)	36323 36323 36223 36223	CAR Vangles SJ Bill Scopped	Food Harma, Comparison State, Newsyne, Cornel, Annie Chamergen, NY 107 4331, Second List, 1970, Copp. Sank Supplemen in Ball Carlos, Newsyne, NY 107 435, C. A. C. Chair, Yand, Markhanez Lame, Latatienan, Cwarlon, Goren, NY 107 435, Compaço, G. Gi Frandiry, Service Jalifa Jarosh Ratin Garcinet, Garces, April 2000, S. H. Ball, Novy, Yand, Unit J. Ashay Transfer, Sankon, Service, April 2000, S. H. Ball, Novy, Yand, Unit J. Ashay Transfer, Sankon, Service, April 2000, S. G. Garcinette, S. G. Sankon, S. G. Sankon, S. G. Sankon, S. S	Operational Operational Operational
SLV / Scripyard / Metal reprocessing SLV / Scripyard / Metal reprocessing SLV / Scripyard / Metal reprocessing	25,000 870,600	A20 - Metal Recyclog Site (mixed MRCN) A20 - Metal Recyclog Site (Vehicle Dismonths)	30273 30312	Sinc Group U.K.Ltd. Sincgroup U.K.Ltd.	Sinegroup U. K. Lid, South Dack, Advando Dock, Newport, Greent, NP20 29/E.	Operational Operational
MRF MRF	2,000 2,000	A.D. Amina Rocycling (Biot (Videlic Diamonlier) A.D. Markerylling (Biot (Videlic Diamonlier) A.D. Material Rocycling Transmert Facility A.D. Material Rocycling Transmert Facility A.D. Material Rocycling Transmert Facility	30321 30025 30344	Panaronic Communications Company UK Edd C-& D Olic Edd Since Group UK Edd	Francisco Communications Ltd, Francisco Wiley, Selleyns, Newpork, Gened, 19710-1970, C. & D. Olik, Lid, Newporp, Stand, Newporch Selleyns Science, NPPO BPL, Selley Group, U. V. Lid, Newforch, Advantation Proc. Newpord, Green, NPPO BPL, Selley Group, U. V. Lid, Newforch, Advantation Proc. Newpord, General, NPPO BPL	Operational Operational Operational
Physical Treatment The most Treatment	10,000 1,000	A31 - Physical Treatment Facility	3007) 30234	Marine & Industrial Services Summerheate Pet Communicates	Marine Indonésia Services Pite Titala Rand Road, Febru Ind Std. Strobenson Road, Namoust Green NPP 0-970. Serventuret Sean, Green Street Lane, Redwisk, Magas, NP 20 SEV.	Ownstead Openional
Trumfer Trumfer Trumfer	4,990	ARI - Special Waste Transfer Station ARI - Clinical Words Transfer Station ARI - Household Communical & Industrial Words Venerics Station	30001 30062 9077	G. Water. Severe Senitrine Co Ltd St. Woods: Hospital Voldoret Ltd	Service Institutes Co. List, Liepf Street, Sometim Works, Newpart, Greet, NP 79/03N, St Weinber Mangeld, Stew 14th Newpart, Green, NP 201 602, Veildard List, Olivo Dernoc U. W. Weinber, Newpart, NP 201 201,	New-operational Operational Operational
Transfer Transfer Transfer Transfer	20,000 20,000	All - Incinenties All - Conservation All - Conservation All - Classical Waster Transities Station All - Classical Waster Transities Station All - Classical Waster Transities Station All - Homeshold, Conservation & Inchebrick Waster Transities Station All - Homeshold, Conservation & Inchebrick Waster Transities Station All - Homeshold, Conservation & Inchebrick Waster Transities Station All - Homeshold, Conservation & Inchebrick Waster Transities Station	30208 30340	Al Skips Able Skip Her Limited	Mark I bender Schole (1997). He had had he h	Operational Operational
Transfer	90,000 174,000	All - Husehold, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States All - Husehold, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States	30172 30391	Nack Sewage Tenateural Works Land At Newsport Salonys	Sach S T W, Nods, Newport, NP B 2334, Lond At Newport Salege, Newport, NP20 INA,	Nine-operational Operational
Powys (South)						
SLV / Sump yard / Metal reprocessing MRF	2,890 4,990	A.Dia - SE.V Facility A.D Material Recycling Treatment Facility	30355 47186	Blackswiths Cassage Brondle II Indicated Services Ltd	Hacksnithe Gauge, Gryster, Lindwieled, Pouys, LDT 68N, Spalter Works, Ludfer Bood, Kaightes, Kaightes, Foreys, LDT 6LP,	Operational Operational
Country Transfer	201 2,900	Act - moments All - Boucheld, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States All - Boucheld, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States	30265 30261 9027-	Nant Glas Incinentus The Goog Yillikin World Transfer Becom Recycling Contro Cont Y Peffin Bulky World Recycling Contro	Name van memorium, vans Glie, Liandrichild Weld, Polys, LDE 4FA, Be Graig Y-Enrikke Welder Transfer Statism, Liandrigh, Liandrichild Weld, Polys, LDE SYD, Beroom Rov-viller Contro. Unit 35 Frendersch Industrial State. Beroom Polys, LDE 55 Beroom Rov-viller Contro. Unit 35 Frendersch Industrial State. Beroom Polys, LDE 55 Beroom Rov-viller Contro.	Operational Operational Operational
Examiler Examiler Examiler	35,999 35,999	AII - Honothill, Cimmercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station AII - Honothill, Cimmercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station AII - Honothill, Cimmercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station AII - Honothill, Cimmercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	3030a 303a0 30290	Cord Y Pfellin Bulky Wards Recycling Contro	Non-Gin Insonances Nate Gin, Landmidt Wich, Penys, LEI 697A. The Ging Y Tealink Wine Generic Fasics. Landmid John, Penys, LEI 97A. Benom Box Jing Come, Uni 30 Februage in Indianati Wine, Penys, LEI 98L. Senom Box Jing Come, Uni 30 Februage in Indianati Johnson Penys, LEI 184. Senoy 1 Figid. Last Y Wine, Sonon LEI 1887C. Gin Canti Landi Pady Ross (Yannight Neps, New York) Senom Lei 1847 Pady. New York, New Y	Operational Operational Operational
Rhondda Cynon Taf	112,500	ASS - Special Waste Transfer Station	30306	Broom Transfer Stn - Cust Y Phtlin	Coorf V Phyllis, No Lian V Wom, Brocom, Provys, LD10EW,	Operational
	4,944	All - Household Commercial & Industrial Wests Venerius States	997	Frenklir Cris Assests Str	Frenda's C' A Sin. Norbitand. Frenda's R - T - C. CR1 IRS.	Surveyar*
Civis Assembly Civis Assembly Civis Assembly Civis Assembly Civis Assembly Civis Assembly Civis Assembly Civis Assembly	2,000	All: - Bissouldal, Clemenvial & Bishivial Waste Transfer States All: - Bissouldal, Commercial & Bishivial Waste Transfer States All: - Bissouldal, Commercial & Bishivial Waste Transfer States All: - Bissouldal, Clemenvial & Bishivial Waste Transfer States All: - Bissouldal, Clemenvial & Bishivial Waste Transfer States All: - Bissouldal, Clemenvial & Bishivial Waste Transfer States All: - Bissouldal, Clemenvial & Bishivial Waste Transfer States All: - Bissouldal, Clemenvial & Bissould Waste Transfer States All: - Bissouldal, Clemenvial & Bissould Waste Transfer States All: - Bissouldal, Waste Annatop State All: - Waste Bissould beginned to Microl All: - Waste Bissould be Microl All: - Waste Bissould beginned to Microl All: - Waste B	30256 30256	Prosabile Crisi Annesity Site Transacty Crisi Annesity Site Transacty Crisi Annesity Site Near Crisi Annesity Site Near Crisi Annesity Site Near Crisi Annesity Site Frond Crisi Annesity Site Frond Crisi Annesity Site Frond Crisi Committely Broyaling Center Bayes The Cimputed Crisi Resis	Amond C. M. No Well-Bell Primals, S. F. C. (1991 B). Man C. O. B. C. Command Bell Review (1991 B). Man C. O. B. D. Command Bell Review (1991 B). Man C. O. B. D. Command Bell Review (1991 B). Man C. O. B. D. Command Bell Review (1991 B). Man C. C. Command Bell Review (1991 B). Man C. C. Command Bell Review (1991 B). Man C. Command B. Command B. Command B. Command C. Command B. C	Non-operational Operational Operational Operational
Ciric Assessity Ciric Assessity Ciric Assessite	3,200 4,999	All - Henochell, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station All - Henochell, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station All - Henochell Commercial &	30299 30348	Nant Y Gerykhov Cris: Amenity Site Disas Cris: Amenity Site Search Community Rev. 1 (1)	Sant V Gryddin C' A Sin, New Road, Gell, Mid Ginnergan, CP41 FTL, Dans Chie Amonty Sin, Cymrum Road, Dinar, Paril, R CT, CFFF0EL, Santha Committee Benediate Committee	Operational Operational Operational
Cris Assessiy Ciris Assessiy SLV / Scrapyard / Metaboroscovsino	4,990	Ass - removed Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States A31 - Breached Waste America Site A31 - Metal Recyclog Site (minel MESts)	30363 30066 3037	revenue v. commonly Eurycling Contro Bayes Pina Composit Old Bassy Sidneys	premiure, non-puling Contro, North Road, Franks, Michalds, Michalds, St., Chilliansegan, CF-E-SEG, Brya Pina Lamillä Sin. Merilips Road, Libyshicond, Abendam, CF-E-SEX Sill Rosy Siding, Philips Registration, Prophilic CF-E-SEX.	Operational Operational Operational
Crisi, Amenity Selvi, Amenity Selvi, Amenity Selvi, Yanapyund 1 Metalospenovening Selvi / Surapyund 1 Metalospenovening	500 1,000	XXI State I as equipment to man CREACY XXI State I as equipment to the CREACY XXI STATE XXI	30200 30277	Still heary Belley Perfect Aces. James Aces	Annual An	Operational Operational
ELV / Scrapyard / Metatopicovsing ELV / Scrapyard / Metatopicovsing ELV / Scrapyard / Metator	2,000 2,000 1,411	ATh - SLV Facility ATh - SLV Facility ATh - SLV Facility	30250 30277 30328 30328 3031 30371 30258	TRH Salvage Recovery GP Messacycles	IR H Salvage Recovery, Glassergen Vand, CCI No I Action St, Williams Town, Tongsandy, R. C. T., CFO INE, EFF Minocycles, 3 Marine Industrial States, Fontgoint, R. C. T. CFO INE.	Operational Operational
SLV / Scrapyard / Metal reprocessing SLV / Scrapyard / Metal reprocessing	2,000 2,000 2,000	A.Nu - SE.V Facility A.Nu - SE.V Facility	30371 34228	Edwards Coaches Bryma Scrippand	Dair V. New tree disabetivi Elizare, Llucrei Fauler, Postgoridi, CFH 25E, Bryssa Scaugusel, Bryssa, Postgolas, R. CT, CFE 103.	Operational Operational
SLV / Scrapyard / Metal reprocessing SLV / Scrapyard / Metal reprocessing	4300 4300	A20 - Metal Racycling Site (mixed MRSN) A20 - Metal Racycling Site (mixed MRSN)	30265 30266	Green Metalik M. di. E. Him Hine	Sone Metals, Rose Of Kingsland Terrare, Terferent, Pentypidd, CF97 SEX, M. & E Hin Hins, Pentrobach Road Pontypidd, Mid Glam, CF17 dEW.	Non-operational Operational
MRF MRF	2,600 4,996 4,996	Aux - named Keryeling Transment Facility A15 - Material Recycling Transment Facility A15 - Material Recycling Transment Facility	3001 3000 3000 3000 3000	overy several listed Wardertreckninger Ltd Rade (ski) Ltd	pany surranema na, combine hal ini, Mahaya Pani, Ponisyanini, Mad Giancepan, CSFT SEE, Hanton-Imago Lial, Unit F Parlied Court, Gillinh Rond, Tonyonini Ponih, R.C.T., CSF0 NYN, Unit II. 13, Taff Del Rond, Tenfores Indonenia Eur. Pantypolit, Roc., CSF7 STSP.	Operational Operational Operational
MEF MEF	22,999 50,000	A.D. Material Recycling Treatment Facility A.D. Material Recycling Treatment Facility	34297 30006a	Citoya Recycling Technologies Ltd Bryn Pisa Compost		Operational Operational
Physica Chemical Treatment Transfer Transfer	75,000 24,900	ALF - Physics Chemical Transment Facility ALF - Browdedd, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station ALF - Browdedd Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	30290	Cityayak Xeranja Warks Chameriny Lid Sandra Pada Tanasha Sanina dan	Citympid Xernage Wester, Citympid, Pentypsidd, CFI2 4584, Chemerus Lid, Uni Gi Main Avenus, Technoral and Richin, Postypsidd, Mad Glass, CFI7 5YL, Sealant Bark, United Statics (Sealant Bark Market Deal Readon Market (Princeton))	Operational Operational Operational
Transfer Transfer Transfer	24999 24999 24999	All - Hensehold, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station All - Hensehold, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station All - Hensehold, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	30360 30277 30366	Months Stip Size Yotal Barrig Bacycling Centre	Shim Warks, Dinos had Road, Williamston, R.C.T., CF01 DN, Francis Barvig Douyslag Create, Laterick Poles, Passypaid, R.C.T., CF02 DK,	Operational Operational Operational
Examples Examples	25,000 74,000	AU - Peynac Channa Chromen Rocky III - Bowhold, Commercial Scholeral Warte Transfer Station III - Bowhold, Commercial Scholeral Water Transfer Station III - Bowhold, Commercial Schole	30329 30322	Chipundi Amagani Chipundi Amagani Sandani Jal Sugalan Pada Timadar Mataian (bersam) Mandah Mayalim Wanda Rang Manyalim Cantra Visual Ranney Ranging Cantra Wanda Timada Sandani Sandani Januari Sandani Sandani Januari Jali	Singuist House, Wester, Ching and Respond of UP 885. Security Like Of Side Associated Like Side Associated Side Side Of Side Side Side Side Side Side Side Side	Operational Operational
Window Composing Torface	20,000	Nac - companing Pacing	30006	egoras vilegali	payers a Lamous non, modify Mand, Lityshined, Abealam, CNH MX	populated
AMPLIER ELV / Same and / Markenmonton	15.00	A20 - Metal Raccoline Site (mixed MRSC)	999**	Fred Lived & Sons Lai	Nata Wark, Pair Ground had fotato. New Jun. Posterood. Grount. NPLGTW.	Descriptor
Thomas Treatment Transfer	12,966 249 26,966	A.H.: Incidentife A.H.: Henselseld, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer States	30111	Food Linyd & Soon Ltd Moogh Schilann Landed Gid Chik Pigercoks, Tounder Station Food Linyd & Soon Ltd New You Transfer Station	Seals West, Park Grounds had Essate Nov Inc. Purapsyol. Cross AP 40 FEV. **Bellineary Sells Medical Purapsyol. Cross AP 24 FEV. **Bit Chair Payer Sells Medical Purapsyol. Cross AP 24 FEV. **Bit Chair Payer Sells Time Sells Coronal Industrial Sea, Partypoid, Groun, NP 24 FEV. **Bit Chair Payer Sells Time Sells Sel	Operational Operational
Transler Transler Transler	25,999 25,999 35,999	All: I homester All: Homesheld, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station All: Historbold, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station All: Homesheld, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station All: Secolal Waste Transfer Station	30266 30130	Steel Lloyd & Steet Ltd New Int Transfer Station	Mirkis, Works, Pule Geomb, Indonésial Estate, New Son, Portyyani, Tordam, NP 01TW, Stew Son Transfer Stin Partier Wise, New Son, Parties of Great NP 1613.	Operational Operational
Vale of Glamorgan						
Civic Assemby Civic Assemby	2,000 20,000	A.H.: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station A.H.: Special Waste Transfer Station	300% 3000 34173	Court Road Civic Amenity Site Stepes Road Criss Amenity Site Glospot Road Civic Amenity Site	Cont Road C A Site, Cont Road Rany, Vals Of Glam, CFG IXX, Hayes Road Civis Amenity Site, Hayes Road, Sully, Penarth, Soath Glameryan, CFG SYA,	New-operational Operational
	2,000	All - Bloochell, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station Alls - ELV Facility Arts - ELV Facility	3403 3636	Glaspet Read Ciric Assessity Site Adantic Subago Company Loric Mohish Phromathy	Shink St Changut Road, Llandow Touding Sisters, Llandow, Valo Of Glass, CFT1 1998. Milities Schleger Company, 22 Allantic Stoleres Park, Barry Davick, Barry, South Glassogues, CF63 1997. Milities Schleger Company, 22 Allantic Stoleres Park, Barry Davick, Barry, South Glassogues, CF63 1997. Milities Schleger Company, 22 Allantic Stoleres Company, 2011.	Operational Operational Operational
SLV / Sarap-yard / Metal representing SLV / Sarap-yard / Metal representing	2,890 2,890 2,890 2,890 2,890	All: Himseld Commercial & Balantai Wani. Francise Station MNT: Speak Water Francis Station All: Himseld Commercial & Balantaid Water Transfer Station All: Himseld Commercial & Balantaid Water Transfer Station All: Himseld Commercial & Balantaid Water Transfer Station All: Himseld Commercial Station (Himself Station All Facility All: Himself Facility All: Himself Facility	3036 3036 3072 34233 34230	Atlantic Subsup Company Levick Vehicle Dissuanties: A. B. L. Swep Metal Mevahanti. Unantive Metalsi. Unantive Commercial Metals.	See America Care, Care San Mary, Vall (1964; CPT) 207. See The See America Care Care See America Care Care Care Care Care Care Care Car	Operational Operational Operational
SLV / Scripyard / Metal reprocessing SLV / Scripyard / Metal reprocessing SLV / Scripyard / Metal reprocessing	2,000	AThs - SEX Facility AThs - SEX Facility	34250 34258		Dait H Ghospat Road, Llandow Yanding States, Combridge, Valo Of Glass, CSF1 1998, Sait 29 Sambacas Assesse, Llandow Yanding States, Nr Combridge, Valo Of Glasses, CSF1 1998,	Operational Operational
redD Physical Treatment Transfer	2,000 70,000	nar - married Kecycling Traditional Facility Alth - Physical Traditional Facility Alth	3220	Dree Coming Waste Transfer Station South Wales Mineral Recycling Center	Arm Commay in new Yateshire Nikeline, Cardell Montel Manny, Stroth Ghannegau, CF60 27%, Famil Quarry, Sirversey Donal, Sil Strafes Major, Smitgonel, Valle Of Glass, CF52 (SS), D. A. R. A. Schalle, Barry, Valle Of Glass, GF62 (AS).	Operational Operational Operation
Transfer Transfer	2,000 4,000 11,000	AND AND Throughold, Communical & Industrial Waster Transfer Station AND - Household, Communical & Industrial Waster Transfer Station AND - Household, Communical & Industrial Waster Transfer Station AND - Chinal Waster Transfer Station AND - Chinal Waster Transfer Station AND - Mancheld Communical & Industrial Waster Transfer Station AND - Mancheld Communical & Industrial Waster Transfer Station AND - Physical Transfer Training	34265 34245	Asseption Assemb Maintenan Fundity Asset Skip Hen Ass Skip Hen Ass Skip Hen Assembly Fill List Skip Fill List Skip Hen Skip Hen Hen Assembly Fill List Skip Hen Hen Assembly As	Sections 2, New York, A. S. S. A. S.	Operational Operational
Transfer Transfer	11,000 25,000	All - Henocheld, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station All - Clinical Words Transfer Station	30349 34129	Simply Fill Ltd Total Waste Services	Nil Timmeri Vand, Quarry Rd, Women, Cardiff, CFF &A.A., Entil Watto-Servicos, Sutton Spring Exad Llandon Trading States, Combridge, Valo Of Glam, CFF1 TPB,	Operational Operational
Nucleon Composing	74900 74900	Alto - Physical Treatment Facility	3001	n. r. mar Harr List Busish Soll Western List	Granter strange, Landshirth Tradies britiste Libertrech, Cardit CFH 9000. British Staff Western List, Startin Marie Monte, Station Yand, Western, Vale CF Glass, CFS 6AH,	Operational
Notes Data source SA						

Table 39: Void and PPC Status of Individual Landfills

Local Authority Area	PPC permit or WM Licence	Site Name	Landfill Type	PPC Status	Notes
Blaenau Gwent	MP3835SV	Waunllwyd Landfill (Silent Valley)	Non Hazardous	Permitted Void	
Caerphilly	BT2009IE	Rhas Las Landfill	Inert	Permitted Void	Site non-operational
Cardiff	JP3239ST	Lamby Way Landfill Eastern Extension	Non Hazardous	Permitted Void	
Merthyr Tydfil	RP3733PC	Trecatti Landfill	Non Hazardous	Permitted Void	
Newport	EAWML 30058	Docks Way Landfill (Phase 1)	Non Hazardous	Closure Notice Issued	Site ceased taking waste at the end of March 2007
Newport	EAWML 30009	South side of Queensway Llanwern Landfill	Non Hazardous	In Determination	
Newport	DP3733BK	Docks Way Landfill (Phase 2)	Non Hazardous	Permitted Void	
Newport	EAWML 30003	Llanwern Works East	Non Hazardous	Refused	Site seeking to accept waste for disposal into 2008. Under assessment.
Powys (South)	BT1908IX (Var. XP3230MQ)	Palleg Landfill Site	Non Hazardous	Permitted Void	
Rhondda Cynon Taf	EAWML 30182	Ystrad Barwig Farm Landfill	Inert	Closure Notice Issued	Notice appealed and dismissed. Site to cease accepting waste for disposal as soon as possible
Rhondda Cynon Taf	DP3732SQ	Bryn Pica Landfill Site	Non Hazardous	Permitted void	
Rhondda Cynon Taf	BT1088ID	Hendy Quarry Landfill	Inert	Permitted Void	
Vale of Glamorgan	EAWML 30067	Aberthaw Power Station	Factory curtilage site. Non-Hazardous.	In Determination	
Vale of Glamorgan	MP3036SS	Whitehall Quarry Landfill	Inert	Permitted Void	

Data source: EA Landfill PPC status in April 2007 Landfill void space on 31st March 2006

Table 40: Total Landfill Capacity, 2006

 m^3

	Worst Case	Best Case
	Scenario	Scenario
Hazardous Landfill	0	0
Non-Hazardous Landfill	16,398,281	16,422,281
Inert Landfill	2,133,846	2,133,846
In-House Industrial Landfill	0	500,000
Total Landfill	18,532,127	19,056,127

Notes

Data source: EA

Landfill void space summary as on 31st March 2006

Best case scenario: if all permits under determination are issued and all applications for future tranches are granted; does not take into account the outcome of any refused permits being issued following appeal. Worst case scenario: if no further permits are issued.

Table 41: Comparison of Existing Capacity at Non-Landfill Facilities and RWP Capacity Requirements

RWP Capacity Requirements for 2013

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	MRF	Open Windrow Composting	In-vessel Composting	Inert Recycling Facility	MBT	Thermal Treatment	Treatment	Civic Amenity	Transfer Station	Total
SE Wales	1,907,334	101,711	406,846	1,979,863	565,469	3,348	110,294	105,000	474,000	5,653,865

Notes

RWP Capacity Requirement from Appendix 4 of 'SEWRWG, 2004. South East Wales Regional Waste Plan. Cardiff: WAG'

Capacity of Licensed & Permitted Non-Landfill Facilities, 2005/06, by Category

tonnes

	MRF	Windrow Composting	Invessel Composting	Mobile Plants	МВТ	Thermal Treatment	Physical Treatment + Physico-Chemical Treatment + Chemical Treatment Facility	Civic Amenity	Transfer	Sub Total	ELV / Scrap yard / Metal reprocessing	Sewage Treatment / Landfarm	Total
SE Wales	224,693	153,497	24,999	2,517,993	0	1,841	1,126,998	437,700	2,549,833	7,037,554	1,373,209	0	8,410,763

Notes

Table 42: Planning Applications and Permissions for Waste Management / Resource Recovery Facilities since 1 April 20

Lannas Granus CBC Lannas Granus CBC	Planning Application Code	Name and address of applicant	Description of Development	Location	Wasto Types and Capacity (if known)	Date of Application	Date of Decision	Decision	If Refused: Reasons for Refusal	any Ag
Lucian Great CBC			Extensions and absorptions to culating site	New Valu Civic Amenity, Wann Y Found Ind Estate, Ebbs Valu			05/04/2004	Granted	NA	NA
	2006/0018		Barnery / metal recycling plant Bio Disnal Plant	Raccas Ind Ecrato, Ebbu Valo Unit 7a, Tafarnasbach Industrial Ecrato, Tafarnasbach Industrial	Cooking oil - producing 150,000 to 200,000 litera bank		07:04/2006	Granted Granted	NA NA	NA NA
weau Great CBC	2006/0178		Change of use from \$2 to \$8 Springering	Satze, Tafarnashach, Tredegar Unit 20, Tafarnashach Industrial Satze, Tafarnashach, Tredegar	to 200,000 litrus/week Storage and sorting of batteries then transported to Environales		11.65/2006	Granted	NA.	NA
enas Green CBC	2006/0293		Paper Watte Extraction Equipment	Cruative Print and Design, Sollie One, Riving Son Industrial Estate, Blains	Lad at Rassau Extracts dust from book binding process and turns into briquettes numoused and used obsenhere		07.07/2006	Granted	NA.	NA
senso Green CBC	2006/0368		Michanical Processing of nonferrous metals	Sto at Rassau Industrial Estato	Processing of lead from adjoining Environalus site (lead		08/09/2006	General	NA.	NA
oophilly CBC			Construct a mental road bad	BH254 at Cood Too Hill.	(colling mill)		22.64/2005	Gond	INA	NA.
			Construct a natural road bed recycling facility with guilty cleaning manerial	BH254 at Cood Top Hill, Gelligaer						
esphility CBC			cleaning manufal Develop as in-wavel composting facility, including mate reception building and closed would	Land at Bryn Quarry Ltd., Gelliargovilt Uchaf, Gelligaer, Hengoed, CF828FX			11.03/2005	Granted	NA.	NA
			catogy, open wind row areas, drainage controls and access							
usphilly CBC			Countricinic amounty	Landrio Units 1 to 11 Bowen Industrial Seans, Aberbargood,			15.07/2005	Granted	NA.	NA
sophilly CBC			Count code amostry the two yeling storage area and bin storage Construct building to exclose culcting maste certing area within	Industrial Entate, Aberbargood, Bargood Land at Bryn Querry Limited, Gelliar-Gwellt Uchaf, Gelligaer, Heaseod, CPE2 SFX Former St. Ites site, Daffryn Industrial Entate, Yernal Mynach, Heagood.			19/08/2005	Granted	NA.	NA
sophilly CBC			esisting waste corting and within Obtain Certificant of Lawfalness	Gelliar-Gwellt Uchaf, Gelligaer, Hencoed, CF82 8FX Former St. hus site, Duffren			18/11/2005	Goread	NA.	NA
			Obtain Certificate of Lanfalmos for a proposed use to propose recycling manerial and propose recides warte streams for recycling or disposal faces building to be used for recycling and sorting warte selectrical roots	Industrial Estate, Yeard Mysach, Hengoed.						
worldly CBC	\$-2006-0003	Dow Losinics Park Assess	residue waste strums for recycling or disposal finers heldfine to be used for		WELL		12.05/2006	Control	NA.	NA.
-,,		Done Logistics, Park Assauc, Aberystoyth, Geredgion, SY23 IPG	recycling and noting water electrical goods	Capital Valley Industrial Estate, Rhysmay, Tredegar						
esphility CBC	06/05/9/NCC	Bowen Partners Tyda Farm Nelson Trobarris CF-66 6PH	Reclaim former quarry with inert warte and extend access had road to bandfill site.	Burthgron Quarry Nolson Trobactic CF46 6P6I	Boot waste		Not yet determined			
sophilly CBC	05/0548/NCC	Bowen Partners Tyde Form Nelson Trebarris CF46 6PH	recycling and noting wars electrical geode. Rectains former quarry with inen- wars and extend access had read to landfill side. Rectains former quarry - operato- recycling and transfer station with	Burthgron Quarry Notion Bulantis			Not yet determined			
orphilly CBC	97/0063/NCC	Bryn Quarry Limited Gelliarguellt Farm Gelligaer Blengood CFR2 8FY	Provide a permanent variation of	Land At Golliargeelt Uchal Farm Gelligaer Hengood			Not yet determined		-	H
		Heagond CFR2 SFY	Conditions of and its of P101 receive in needed of hours to receive wants, hours of operation and type of materials to be received the period of the process of the factorial equipment and other plantic wants							
sophilly CBC	07/0369/FUL	Brane Logistics Unit 5 Capital Valley Eco Park Rhymney Tredegar NP22 5PT	type of materials to be received Recycle and sort waste electrical	Unit 5 Capital Valley Eco Park Rhymney Trodogar NP22 SPT			Not yet determined		-	H
		Trodegar NP22 SPT					annam.			<u> </u>
utiffCC	04/2929/C		Expansion of wards transfer station	Cardiff Recycling Ltd, Cold Stome Road, Butterown	24,999 Tonnes / Yr (Mixed Waste, Various Recyclables, Agric Waste)		21.04/2005	Granted	NA.	NA
edit CC	05/214/C		Certificate of lawful use existing) for Metal recycling, processing, sorting and exporting	Stone Road, Bantonia European Metal Rocycling, Doubais Wharf, Roath Dock, Bantonia	4,999 Tonnes / Yr (metals)		04/07/2005	Granted	NA.	NA
warrec			processing, sorting and exporting facility Vehicle discussions and subsect	Bannoon Cardiff Arms Salvans, 9 Carpa						
earr CC	05/1427/C			Emboleoux, Bartona European Metal Recycline	No Licence details, may be enempt (scrap vehicles / membs). As above; one licence for the site.		18/10/2005	General	NA NA	NA NA
			Scrapment processing, energy and exporting and the depolluting discussifing of end of life	Double What, Roath Dock, Bancoun						1
water CC	05/2804 C		oshicles Concepts slab-for composting facilities	Lamby Way Landfill, Lamby Way, Runney	20,000 Tonnes (Green Waste / Cardboard Non Food)		03/02/2006	Granted	NA.	NA
warr CC	06 668 E		Certificate of landal use for existing waste food processing /	Neston Willows Farm, Newton Road, Trosbridge			22/05/2006	General	NA	NA
editr CC	06/1377/C		New civic amonity site	Land off Haffield Road, Grangetown			10/08/2006	Granted	NA.	NA
warrec	06/1510/E		Retention of 20mm28m and 11.5mm5m concerns stabs as an	Lamby Way laidfill site, Lamby Way, Rumney			Not yet determined			
warrec	06/2183.E		11.5mx5m concents slabs as an altition to the unisting civic amonly size.	Landadj, to waste transfer			Notyet			\vdash
			Removal of condition 3 of planning permission 02/2197/E (which imposed a time limit of 31st march 2007)	Landadj, to waste transfer minion, Nouton Road, Broubridge			Not yet determined		l	
watercc	06/2184E		yabich imposed arisin limit of Hor much 20073. Removal of condition 1 of planning permission 02/459E; yabich imposed arisin limit of Hor March 20073. Removal of condition 7 of planning permission 02/51-6E; yabich imposed arisin limit of Hor March 20073.	Wasto transfer station, Land north of Middle Newton Farm, Newton Road, Trenbridge			Not yet determined		 	H
			which imposed a time limit of 11st March 2007)					<u> </u>	Щ.	L
waiff CC	06/2185 E		planning permission (2:514 E planning permission (2:514 E publich imposed a time limit of	Land at Middle Newton Farm, Troubeidge			Not yet determined		1	Γ
water CC	06/2186E		(which imposed a time limit of 11st March 2007) Removal of condition 7 of planning permission 0.3 (33% E) (which imposed a time limit of	Land at Middle Newton Farm, Westleng Assense, Trombridge			Not yet determined		-	\vdash
			planning permission 03/33% E (which imposed a time limit of List Mooch 2007)	Westloog Assme, Troebridge						
warrec	06/2187/E		Has March 2007) Removal of condition 6-of planning permission 97/2264/E (which imposed a time limit of 11st March 2007)	Land north of Middle Newton Farm, Newton Road, Trenbridge			Not yet determined			T
			(which imposed a time limit of 31st March 2007)							
uethyr Tydf à CBC			Thermal wante separation processing plant	2 usies at Progamidio Industrial Park			14.65/2004	Granted	NA.	NA
lonnouthhin CC			Provision of 2 bunkers for susta- and change of use of buildings 1005 and 1008 for waste	Contarion Park, Carrent	The original planning application		18.08/2005	Granted	NA.	NA
			1005 and 1008 for warms composine		The original planning application extend that the annual somage would be between 8,000-12,000 tomes but this was not specifically controlled under the planning permission and tabloquently the site was licensed for 24,000 tomes.					
					specifically controlled under the planning permission and					
					subsequently the site was licensed for 24,999 tonnes.					
lonnouthhin CC			Counsion of suisting composting facility	MOD Training Comp, Ekshara Road, Coursent	An increase in-capacity from 25,000 tonnes per annum to		07.68/2006	Granted	NA.	NA
lonnouthhim CC			The upgrading and extension of the existing hossehold waste	Rise Lanes Waste Transfer Station, Carrent	22,000 tonnes per annum		27.0/2006	Granted	NA.	NA
			recycling centre and wante transfer station							
fosmouthshim CC			the existing homehold ware recycling course and ware recycling course and ware reasons extension. Constitution of a forestimation of existing ware reasons reasons constitution of a new wars reasons existing and recycling hold facility, the relocation and upgrading of the household water recycling centure, construction of sesociated holdings and information.	Llanfoiet Wasta Transfer Station, Llanfoiet, Abergawany	Waste types, volume and source to remain the same, i.e. Domestic, 17,800 tps, HWRC 3,150 tps, Industrial and		09/01/2007	Granted	NA.	NA
			recycling bulk facility, the relocation and upgrading of the		2,150 spa, Industrial and commercial waste, 270 spa					
			household waste recycling centre, construction of associated buildings and infrastructure							
			-							<u> </u>
espon CC	04 1920 VC	First Project Management	Variation of cond/02 (development to be carried out in its entirety) of planning permission 1 6895 for tipping on interests retain tipped material.	Crosscameinion Farm, Rhivelerin 325467 186001		14/12/2004				Appeal Pending
			permission 1.6895 for tipping on land in-order to retain tipped							
espon CC	05/0636F	Fro Project Management	outerial. Returnion and regrading of tipped material to complete landfill.	Oroescameinion Farm, Rhivedorin 325467 186001		28/04/2005			-	
espon CC	05/1155/F	Start Boulou & Haywood Ltd				22.06/2005				<u> </u>
	051209F		Change of use to waste transfer exation with associated wood chipping plant. Change of use to waste transfer	Land at North Dock, Alexandra Dock, Newport Docks, Grid Ref: 231255 185951 Unit 1 North Mond, Queenessay Meadows, Newport						
espon CC	05/1209/F	Paul Dunno	Change of use to waste transfer entries.	Unit I Nash-Moad, Quocureay Meadows, Nosport	Recover museful from electrical goods and aluminism. 3 types of hunedous museful is due to be stored and reused - computer monitors and televisions, huneries.	08/09/2005	19/01/2006	Granted	NA.	NA
					stored and reused - computer monitors and televisors, batteries					
espon CC	05/1250.F	GD Environmental Services, Unit	Change of use and expansion of	Unit 19.4 East Bank Road	and fluorescent balls.	07.09:2005			-	┢
		4A & B Mariner Way, Feliux Inductial Ectate	Change of use and expansion of waste transfer use with act parking and offices and retuntion of contribuge Change of use to facility for transfer, recovery and recycling of waste materials.							
	05/1460F		Change of use to facility for	Chir I I , Earthank Road, Felines Indontrial Ecture Gold Ref: 332575 185791	Waste proposed is mixed		M604/2006	Granted	DVA.	NA
espor CC		GD Environmental Services 19, East Bank Road, Februs Industrial Sense	transfer, recovery and recycling of water majorish		possibold water orange and	277902000				
espor CC		Sast Bank Road, Felture Industrial Settes	transfer, recovery and recycling of waste materials	But 332575 185791	household waste generated by the skip business, third parties and success materials enough from	27702000				
emport CC	05060#E	East Rook Rood, Febrer Industrial Econs Suns Green UK !			Waste proposed is mixed construction waste, and household waste generated by the skip business, third parties and waste manerable exampt from waste management licencing. Scorese, treatment and processing	23.05.2007	23/11/2006	Gossa*	NA NA	NA
lemport CC	050698F	East Bank Road, Februx Indonesial Estate Since Group UK Ltd		Ruf: 332575 185791 Land at North Quay, South Duck, Westmay Road. Gdd Ruf: 331080 184524	household wate generated by the skip beainess, third parties and waste manerials examp from wate management licencing. Storage, to atmest an excessing of water electrical equipment and goods and other ferrous and	23.05/2005	23/11/2005	Granted	NA NA	NA
espoir CC	05:0698.F	East Rusk Road, Feltuce Industrial Econo Sinus Group UK Ltd	transfer, receivery and recycling of water materials. Construction of this and building to store, year and process water theoriest equipment and goods and other ferrors and non-ferrors need commissing its own transcrials.		Storage, treatment and processing of waste electrical equipment and goods and other ferrous and nonferrous metal containing items. Equipment received will	23/05/2005	23/11/2005	Granud	NA.	NA
европ СС	05:0698.F	East Rusk Road, Felhers Indoorful Entar Sinne Group UK Lad			Storage, treatment and processing of waste electrical equipment and goods and other ferrous and nonferrous metal containing items. Equipment received will	23.05.2005	23/11/2005	Grand	NA.	NA.
respon CC	050098F	Sinc Group UK Ltd	Cincovaction of viss and bailding to store, year and process wants shorted also applement and goods and other forces and one forces and other forces and one forces must be considing themse transcribt.	Land at North Quay, South Dock, Westensy Road. Gid Ref: 331080-186526	frozago, treatment and precessing of water electrical equipment and goods and other ferrous and nonferrous mental containing hourse. Equipment received utili monthly he relevisions and monitors. Building measures - 150m in length, 80m in width and 12m in height.	23.05.2005	23/11/2005	Control	NA.	NA NA
respon CC	05:0008.F	East Bank Food, Feliare, Indonesial forms State General UK Ltd NAC Handred Public Protection finedocumental Services	Construction of the and building to store, year and process wasts shortical equipment and goods and other ferrors and one ferrors and other ferrors.	Land at North Quay, South Dock, Westensy Road. Gid Ref: 331080-186526	frozago, treatment and precessing of water electrical equipment and goods and other ferrous and nonferrous mental containing hourse. Equipment received utili monthly he relevisions and monitors. Building measures - 150m in length, 80m in width and 12m in height.	23 05 2005 23 16 2006	23/11/2005	Grand	NA.	NA NA
espon CC	05:0698F	Sinc Group UK Ltd	Cincovaction of viss and bailding to store, year and process wants shorted also applement and goods and other forces and one forces and other forces and one forces must be considing themse transcribt.	Land at North Quay, South Dock, Westensy Road. Gid Ref: 331080-186526	frozago, treatment and precessing of water electrical equipment and goods and other ferrous and nonferrous mental containing hourse. Equipment received utili monthly he relevisions and monitors. Building measures - 150m in length, 80m in width and 12m in height.	23.95/2005 23.95/2005	23/11/2005 28/12/2006	Gossal	Su.	NA NA
respon CC respon CC	050698F	Sinc Group UK Ltd	Construction of day and building to state, your and process material was the construction of the construction and other foreward and on forecom- mental committing transcrimentals. Secretion of extensions to exhering Transfer Station.	Land at North Quey, South Dock, Westmap Road, Geld Ref: 310800 184524 Water depond vin, Dockerup Geld Ref: 330480 - 185750	Storage, treatment and processing of waste electrical equipment and goods and other ferrous and nonferrous metal containing items. Equipment received will	23/95/2005 23/95/2006	22/11/2005 28/12/2006	Gental	NA.	NA NA
empon CC empon CC empon CC	05/0698F 05/1568F	Sam Group UK Ltd NX: Head of Fobbs: Protection floolsome and Sordices	Construction of day and building to state, your and process material was the construction of the construction and other foreward and on forecom- mental committing transcrimentals. Secretion of extensions to exhering Transfer Station.	Land at North Quay, South Dock, Westensy Road. Gid Ref: 331080-186526	frozago, treatment and precessing of water electrical equipment and goods and other ferrous and nonferrous mental containing hourse. Equipment received utili monthly he relevisions and monitors. Building measures - 150m in length, 80m in width and 12m in height.	23 65 2065 23 65 2065 25 76 2066	23/11/2005 28/12/2006	Granted	Su.	NA NA
expost CC expost CC expost CC	05:0698.F 06:1508.F	Sam Group UK Ltd NX: Head of Fobbs: Protection floolsome and Sordices	Construction of day and building to state, your and process material was the construction of the construction and other foreward and on forecom- mental committing transcrimentals. Secretion of extensions to exhering Transfer Station.	Land at North Quey, South Dock, Westmap Road, Geld Ref: 310800 184524 Water depond vin, Dockerup Geld Ref: 330480 - 185750	frozago, treatment and precessing of water electrical equipment and goods and other ferrous and nonferrous mental containing hourse. Equipment received utili monthly he relevisions and monitors. Building measures - 150m in length, 80m in width and 12m in height.	23/05/2005 23/16/2006	23/11/2005 23/11/2006	Gunsd	SG.	NA NA
	05-0698.F 05-1568.F 06-1773.VC	Sam Group UK Ltd NX: Head of Fobbs: Protection floolsome and Sordices	Notices from of the analysis of the control of the analysis of the control of the	Land at Nixel Charge State David, Western Board, Cold Ref., 131(60) 184534. Western Board Cold Ref., 131(60) 184534. Wester dappend stem, University Cold Ref., 130(40) -187350. Land Stem State Of State David West., 130(40), 1	Storage, reasoner and processing of water effectively of water effectively originate and of water effectively originate and support of the storage of the st	23.465.2006 23.465.2006 23.465.2006	23/11/2005 26/12/2006	Gramed Gramed	SEA.	NA NA
empore CC sempore CC sempore CC sempore CC sempore CC sempore CC sempore CC	050694.F 061564.F 061773.VC	Sam Group UK Ltd NX: Head of Fobbs: Protection floolsome and Sordices	Courts, four of the authorities, so attent, was and process many solution, was and process many solution, and and solution from the authorities and and anterior terms and anterior terms and anterior terms and anterior terms and terms many for the authorities and anterior terms and anterior of plantage process of terms and anterior ter	Tand to North Own, South Dack, Victoria Dack, Victo	Storage, reasoner and processing of water effectively of water effectively originate and of water effectively originate and support of the storage of the st	23/05/2005 23/16/2006	23/11/2005 25/12/2006 56/12/2006 94/01/2006 92/08/2005	Granad Cranad Granad Granad	SCA.	NA NA NA
	050698.F 061568.F 061773.VC	Sam Group UK Ltd NX: Head of Fobbs: Protection floolsome and Sordices	Newscool of the analysis of the control of the cont	Land a North Oper, South Deck, Westerny Rand, Gold Ref. 331(80) 184524 Worte depend virs, Exchange, Gold Ref. 330(80 - 1857)0 Early west of South Deck West Way Rand Frys Pers. Revelue The 217, Berleves Ind Essee	Storage, have asserted any discovered in the control of the contro	23/16/2005 23/16/2006	02.08/2005	Granad Cranad Cranad Granad	SGA SGA SGA	NA NA NA
hondda Cynon Taf CBC	05:0698.F 06:1568.F 06:1773.WC	Sam Group UK Ltd NX: Head of Fobbs: Protection floolsome and Sordices	Consecution of the analysis of the control of the c	Land at North Gay, Smith Deck, Worston, East, Gold Rec. Worston, East Gold Rec. Worst depend the Deck Northwest College, 186720 Gold Rec. 200480 - 185720 Gold Rec. 200480 - 185720	Storage, have asserted any processors of the control of the contro	23/96/2005 23/96/2006	02.08/2005 02.04/2005	Granted Granted Granted Granted	SGA SGA SGA SGA	NA NA NA
	05/0698.F	Sam Group UK Ltd NX: Head of Fobbs: Protection floolsome and Sordices	Newscool of the analysis of the control of the cont	Land a North Oper, South Deck, Westerny Rand, Gold Ref. 331(80) 184524 Worte depend virs, Exchange, Gold Ref. 330(80 - 1857)0 Early west of South Deck West Way Rand Frys Pers. Revelue The 217, Berleves Ind Essee	Storage, have asserted any processors of the control of the contro	23-05-2005 23-16-2006	02.08/2005	Granted Cranted Cranted Cranted Cranted Cranted Cranted	SEA SEA SEA	NA NA NA NA NA
hondda Cynon Taf CBC hondda Cynon Taf CBC	05.069%F	Sam Group UK Ltd NX: Head of Fobbs: Protection floolsome and Sordices	Communication of the analysis of the control of the	Land a North Gorg South Dack, Worrene Road Gold Der Hill Cold South Hill Cold	Storage, transmittent and processing and transmittent and transmittent and transmittent and transmittent and storage and storage and storage and storage and storage and storage sto	23:45:2005 23:45:2006 38:12:2006	02.08/2005 02.04/2005	Granted Granted Granted Granted Granted Granted Granted	SEA SEA SEA SEA SEA	NA NA NA NA NA
honda Cysos Ta' CRC honda Cysos Ta' CRC honda Cysos Ta' CRC honda Cysos Ta' CRC	25 000 EF	Sam Group UK Ltd NX: Head of Fobbs: Protection floolsome and Sordices	Comment of the and building of the control of the policy of the control of the policy of the control of the con	Land at North Gay, Smith Deck, Worston, East, Gold Rec. Worston, East Gold Rec. Worst depend the Deck Northwest College, 186720 Gold Rec. 200480 - 185720 Gold Rec. 200480 - 185720	Storage, two sensor and procursors for two or described in depression and sensor and countries of two or described in depression and sensor and countries of the sensor of	23-45-2005	02.08/2005 02.04/2005	Granted Granted Granted Granted Granted	554. 554. 554. 554. 554. 554.	NA NA NA NA NA NA
hondda Cynon Taf CBC hondda Cynon Taf CBC	9550098 F	Sam Group UK Ltd NX: Head of Fobbs: Protection floolsome and Sordices	Section Control dis melliologie, aviante, van de dispersion singuis de seguine and approximation de seguine approximation de seguine de seguine approximation de seguine	Land a North Gorg South Dack, Worrene Road Gold Der Hill Cold South Hill Cold	Storage, Section and processing of sections and advanced and processing and sections are processed as a section of sections and sections and sections are processed as a section of sections are processed as a section of sections are processed as sections are processed	23-46-2006	02.08/2005 02.04/2005	Fernand Fernand Fernand Fernand Fernand Fernand Fernand Fernand Fernand	NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA
condds Cyssos Ta' CRC condds Cyssos Ta' CRC condds Cyssos Ta' CRC condds Cyssos Ta' CRC	95:1004F	Sam Group UK Ltd NX: Head of Fobbs: Protection floolsome and Sordices	Section Control dis melliologie, aviante, van de dispersion singuis de seguine and approximation de seguine approximation de seguine de seguine approximation de seguine	Land a North Gorg South Dack, Worrene Road Gold Der Hill Cold South Hill Cold	Source, transmitter and principalities of the control of the contr	22-16-2005 23-16-2006 38-12-2006	02.08/2005 02.04/2005	Control Con	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
condda Cynos Taf CBC condda Cynos Taf CBC condda Cynos Taf CBC condda Cynos Taf CBC	95-150048F	Sam Group UK Ltd NX: Head of Fobbs: Protection floolsome and Sordices	Comment of the and building of the control of the policy of the control of the policy of the control of the con	Load of North Organ North Deals (North Charles) 10000 1145 Charles 10000 1145 Charle	Source, transmitter and principalities of the control of the contr	23 65 2005 23 65 2005 26 15 2006	02.08/2005 02.04/2005	Grand	NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
condds Cynos Tal CBC	05-500-8F 90-15-6-8F 90-1773-9C	Sam Group UK Ltd NX: Head of Fobbs: Protection floolsome and Sordices	Control of the contro	and Part Office State State (1) 1889 1885 A. (2) 1889 1885 A. (3) 1889 1885 A. (4) 1889 1885 A. (4) 1889 1885 A. (5) 1889 1885 A. (6) 1889 1885 A. (Storage, Section and processing of sections and advanced and processing and sections are processed as a section of sections and sections and sections are processed as a section of sections are processed as a section of sections are processed as sections are processed	23 65 2005 23 65 2005 26 10 2006	02.08/2005 02.04/2005	Control Con	NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
condide Cynon Tal CBC	95-5688F 96-1568F 96-1568F 96-15680-10-96-15680-10-96-15680-10-96-15680-10-96-15680-10-96-15680-10-96-15680-10-96-16680-10-96-10-96-10-96-10-96-10-960	Sam Group UK Ltd NX: Head of Fobbs: Protection floolsome and Sordices	Control of a service of the control	and white Got State Bell All States I S	Source, transmitter and principalities of the control of the contr	23 46 2006	02.08/2005 02.04/2005	Created	NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
condit Cynon Taf CBC	65.5004.87 66.1753.49C 66.1753.49C 66.1753.49C 66.1753.49C 66.1753.49C	The Cong NA Left NO. Standard Made National NO. Standard Made National No. Standard Made National No. Group Villa Left	A control of the cont	Committee of the Commit	Source, transmitter and principalities of the control of the contr	23-16-2006	02.08/2005 02.04/2005	Control Con	NA	NA
houdde Cynon Taf CRC	05-10004F	The Cong NA Left NO. Standard Made National NO. Standard Made National No. Standard Made National No. Group Villa Left	A control of the cont	and the body constitution of the constitution	Section of the control of the contro	23 v6 2000	02.08/2005 02.04/2005	Control Contro	NA N	NA
condit Cynon Taf CBC	35-56649 36-1772-1-9C	The Cong NA Left NO. Standard Made National NO. Standard Made National No. Standard Made National No. Group Villa Left	A control of the cont	and the body constitution of the constitution	Source, transmitter and principalities of the control of the contr	23.16.2006	02.08/2005 02.04/2005	Counted	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA
condit Cynon Taf CBC	05/0321/00 05/07/1664(E	The Cong NA Left NO. Standard Made National NO. Standard Made National No. Standard Made National No. Group Villa Left	A control of the cont	The American Control of the Control	Section of the control of the contro	23.16.2006	02.68/2005 08.04/2005 14/10/2005 14/10/2005 15/10/2004 09/04/2004 15/12/2005 14/10/2005 04/05/2005 04/05/2005	County County	NA	NA N
conduct your Tat CBC	35-5004.F	The Cong NA Left NO. Standard Made National NO. Standard Made National No. Standard Made National No. Group Villa Left	A control of the cont	See a final	Section of the control of the contro	22 16 2000 B 12 2000 B 12 2000 B	02.08/2005 02.04/2005	Grand	NA N	NA
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and the Cymen Tal C The counted to Cymen Tal C The C T	05/9321/00 05/911/664(E) 06/9/14552(W)	The Cong NA Left NO. Standard Made National NO. Standard Made National No. Standard Made National No. Group Villa Left	A control of the cont	The American Service Conference of the Conferenc	Section of the control of the contro	23-16-2006 23-16-2006 23-16-2006 23-16-2006 23-16-2006	02.06/2005 03.04/2005 14/10/2005 16/06/2005 15/10/2004 15/12/2005 14/10/2005 16/06/2005 04/05/2005 04/05/2005	Counted Cou	No. No.	NA
modals (jum Tat CBC modals	05/9321/00 05/911/664(E) 06/9/14552(W)	The Cong NA Left NO. Standard Made National NO. Standard Made National No. Standard Made National No. Group Villa Left	Secretary of a particular plane of the control of t	The American Section 1997 And Section 1997 Advanced 1997 Address 1997	Section of the control of the contro	23.65.2005 23.65.2006 23.75.20006 24.75.20006 25.75.20006 26.75.2006	02.06/2005 03.04/2005 14/10/2005 16/06/2005 15/10/2004 15/12/2005 14/10/2005 16/06/2005 04/05/2005 04/05/2005	Counted	No. No.	NA
and the Cymen For CENC mondate	05/9321/00 05/911/664(E) 06/9/14552(W)	The Cong NA Left NO. Standard Made National NO. Standard Made National No. Standard Made National No. Group Villa Left	Secretary of a particular particu	The American Control of the Control	Section of the control of the contro	23 16 2006 23 16 2006 24 12 2006 26 12 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	02.06/2005 03.04/2005 14/10/2005 16/06/2005 15/10/2004 15/12/2005 14/10/2005 16/06/2005 04/05/2005 04/05/2005	Control Contro	No. No.	NA N
books (your far CRC crear CRC	05/9321/00 05/911/664(E) 06/9/14552(W)	The Cong NA Left NO. Standard Made National NO. Standard Made National No. Standard Made National No. Group Villa Left	A control of the cont	The American Service Control of the	Section of the control of the contro	00.07/2005 06/02/2006	\$2.00,2005 \$10.04,2005 \$10.04,2005 \$14.10,2005 \$15.10,2005 \$15.10,2006 \$15.10,	Control Contro	No. No.	NA N

Notes Data Source: LPAs Information correct as at March 2007

Appendix B: Maps of Facilities

South East Wales Regional Waste Group Annual Monitoring Report 2007

Licensed civic amenity sites in South East Wales at 31/03/06 Environment Agency Wales Newtoy Jahidlaes Ludlaw Lledrod Knighton Rhayader Llandrindod Well Builth Wells L anwrtyd Pumsaint Wells Hereford Wilve .lan¶overy Lalgart Brecon Llangadog nybr dge, 30221 30001 30353 30145 30120 30151 Brynamman 30104 Monmouth, 30142 30155 30119 30143 30154 30383 L 30144 30156 30381 30346 Chepstow sea 30196 30159 Port1 **Hypridd** 30368 Talbot 30066 30158 non 30073 30338 Bav **Porthcawl** 30213 30076 30069 Bristo 34173 Penarth 30089 Barry Cardiff-Wales 2.5 10 15 Miles Legend Civic Amenity Sites © Crown co pyrigh t. All rights reserved Environ men t Ag ency, 1 0002 6380 , 200 4. © Hawlfraint y Gor on. Ced wir pob hawl. Authority Boundary selection Asiantae th yr $\,$ Am gylched d, 10 0026 380, 2005 . This map is based on Ord nance Survey Landline data and produced for the Environ men 1 Agency with the permits son of Ordhance Survey. Aerial in age ny is copyright Getma pping plc, all rights reserved. Licence number 2 The numbers correspond to the waste management licence in force at each facility

South East Wales Regional Waste Group Annual Monitoring Report 2007

Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd Cymru Licensed waste transfer stations in South East Wales at 31/03/06 Environment Agency Wales Llanidløes ngurig Lledrod Knighton 🔼 Rhayader A44 30 19 1 Llarterinded Well Kington Builth Wells Llanwrtyd Pumsair1 Wells Hereford -Wye landovery Talcarth 30 36 0 Brecon 30 10 6 rybridge, 30 33 6 Crickhowell BEACONS Abergavenny Bryriamin 30096 30 11 8 34190 30101 Monmouth 30309 30 22 9 30 34 1 30 16 0 30 11 1 30130 endare 30 27 6 30 09 0 30 29 4 hdndda 30 27 0 30 22 5 <u>qeosto</u>w 30 06 3 30 33 30 08 6 30 27 7 30 05 **Port** 30 10 0 30153 30 30 4 30 29 8 30 25 6 30 22 2 30 25 8 Bay Avionprouth 30279 30 08 1 **Porthcawl** 34245 30 05 2 30127 34 19 1 Bristo 30 26 9 30 18 8 30 19 0 30 30 3 30 30 1 30373 30183 / A P3237S D Barry Cardiff-Wales 2.5 10 15 Miles <u>Legend</u> Waste Transfer Stations © Crown co pyrigh t. All rights reserved. Environ men t Ag ency, 1 0002 6380 , 200 4. © Hawlfraint y Gor on. Ced wir pob hawl. Authority Boundary Asiantae th yr $\,$ Am gylched d, 10 0026 380, 2005 . This map is based on Ord nance Survey Landlin e data and produced for the Environ men 1 Agency with the permis son of Ordhance Survey. Aerial I mage ny is copyright Getma pping plc, all rights reserved. Licence number 2 The numbers correspond to the permit or licence in force at each facility

South East Wales Regional Waste Group Annual Monitoring Report 2007

Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd Cymru Waste treatment facilities in South East Wales at 31/03/06 Environment Agency Wales A4120 Liedrod Knighton Rhayader 1488 30 29 5 Llandrindod Well Kington Builth Wells Llanwrtyd Pumsaint Wells Hereford landovery. Talgarti Brecon idog Ser nybridge, A4215 Crickhowell BEACONS Abergavenny 30 28 0 Monmouth! 30374 Ebbw 34 25 7 'ale 30 10 4 30 20 7 30 28 8 30350 **€** 30104**€** Pon 30 36 1 Rhondda 30 27 0 Chepslow 30150 30 27 6 30051 C CCON 30264 30164 30071 30 30 7 Port' Talbot 30 36 3 Bay ge ud Porthcawl 30 09 3 30 09 1 34209 30 00 6 / JP3 23 1S W 30 37 6 enarth. Barry Cardiff-Wales **Legend** 0 2.5 5 10 15 Miles Thermal Treatment 6 Physical Treatment Physico-Chemical Treatment Invessel Composting © Crown co pyrigh t. All rights reserved. Environ men t Ag ency, 1 0002 6380 , 200 4. © Hawlfraint y Gor on. Ced wir pob hawl. Windrow Composting Chemical Treatment Asiantae th yr Am gylched d, 10 0026 380, 2005 . This map is based on Ord nance Survey Landline data and produced for the Environ men 1 Agency with the permits son of Ordhance Survey. Aerial in age ny is copyright Getma pping plc, all rights reserved. Licence number 2 **MRF** The numbers correspond to the permit or licence inforce at each facility

South East Wales Regional Waste Group Annual Monitoring Report 2007



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Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd Cymru Landfill sites receiving or intending to receive waste at 05/04/07 Environment Agency Wales Clun , ledrod Knighton? Rhayader Llandrindod Well Kington Builth Wells Llanwrtyd Pumsaint Wells tereford landovery Falgarth Brecon nyaridge MP3835SV BT1908IX Abergavenny Monmouth. **RP3733PC DP3732SQ be**rdare **EAWML 30058** BT2009IE Neath **DP3733BK** Caerp EAWML 30182 Talbot **EAWML 30003** BT1088ID Bay imouth. **MP3036SS** Porthcawl **EAWML 30009** JP3239ST **EAWML 30067** Barry Cardiff-Wales Airport, Weston-super Mare Legend 2.5 10 15 Miles **PPC Permit Status** Refused © Crown co pyrigh t. All rights reserved. Environ men t Ag ency, 1 0002 6380 , 200 4. © Hawlfraint y Gor on. Ced wir pob hawl. Permitted Void Closure notice issued Asiantae th yr $\,$ Am gylched d, 10 0026 380, 2005 . This map is based on Ord nance Survey Landlin e data and produced for the Environ men 1 Agency with the permis son of Ordhance Survey. Aerial I mage ny is copyright Getma pping plc, all rights reserved. Licence number 2 In Determination The numbers correspond to the licence or permit in force at each facility

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Appendix C: Waste Policies in Development Plans

- C1 This appendix contains the following information provided by each LPA:
 - A statement detailing the authority's progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies.
 - A statement detailing the authority's progress on fulfilling the requirements of the Policy Clarification Note (PCN) issued by the WAG on 28 May 2004¹.
 - The authority's adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text that refer to positively planning for, or controlling the development of, the network of waste facilities required by the Waste Framework Directive.

Blaenau Gwent CBC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

- C2 Blaenau Gwent CBC adopted its Unitary Development Plan in July 2006. This Plan includes a general policy on waste management facilities that allows facilities to be located on sites listed for B2 use in Policy E2.
- C3 Provisional allocation of waste facilities within the borough were identified as:
 - MRF (Metal Recovery) Land required 1.7ha. The most appropriate site E2(11) Blaenant, next to existing scrap yard. This is unlikely to be developed for this purpose as the site has been identified for the relocation of a bus depot from the town centre.
 - Open Windrow Composting Land required 0.2-0.75ha. Possibly land at Hafod y Dafol Farm, Aberbeeg. The owner of the land has been in discussion with the planning department to discuss this proposal
 - In-Vessel Composting Land Required 2-3ha. Silent Valley. The Waste officers consider it more appropriate to use spare capacity available in neighbouring Monmouth or Caerphilly County Borough Council's area.
 - Inert Recycling Land Required 0.9-1.2ha. Three possibilities: 1) Northern area of Trefil Quarry removed from Special Landscape Area at recommendation of Inspector; 2) Former Marine Colliery site, has the potential for rail access but would require considerable screening; 3) Hafod y Dafol Farm, possible problems could include regulation and control and the fact that land is allocated within a Special Landscape Area. The Former Marine Colliery site is no longer seen as a potential site for this facility. No progress has been made with the other sites.
 - MBT Land required 1ha. Rassau Industrial Estate. Silent Valley. No progress but sites still available.
 - Transfer Station Land Required 1ha. Waun y Pound.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

- C4 Blaenau Gwent CBC has an Adopted Plan in place that includes the WAG suggested policy for waste management sites.
- C5 In terms of Hazardous Waste, Blaenau Gwent CBC is making preparations for facilities at New Vale Site.

¹ WAG, 2004. Policy Clarification Note Unitary Development Plans - Waste Policies & Hazardous Waste Planning Applications. Cardiff: WAG.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

C6 The table refers the adopted UDP (July 2006).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
	10.7	Table identifies land required in UDP to accommodate additional capacity of waste facilities as assessed in the RWP
	10.8	In relation to landfill areas likely to be favoured are:
		derelict, contaminated or similarly despoiled land of no significant ecological value;
		current or former unrestored mineral sites of no significant ecological value; and
		brownfield land of no significant ecological value.
	10.10	In relation to all other waste facilities referenced in the RWP potentially suitable areas have been identified. However, until a detailed assessment of the suitability and practicability of these sites is carried out there is a requirement that sufficient land is available to accommodate the various waste capacities required within the County Borough. This detailed assessment will be undertaken as a matter of priority with the results incorporated in a SPG, to be produced by December 2007
WM1		Proposals for waste management facilities, including disposal and treatment plant, will be permitted within sites listed for B2 employment use in policy E2.
	10.11	It is considered that the most suitable locations for new waste facilities are on general industrial areas until further agreement is reached about the location of regional or national scale waste management facilities. There is enough capacity within Blaenau Gwent on existing or future industrial sites to accommodate the waste management facilities required to accord with the Regional Waste Plan
	10.12	Sites on general industrial sites would be suitable for many of the future waste facilities including waste processing and treatment facilities, transfer stations and possibly mechanical biological treatment, in vessel composting and anaerobic digestion
	10.13	Industrial sites are not likely to be suitable for landfill or windrow composting, the latter are more suitable on farms as part of farm diversification. The provision of such developments are covered by the provisions of Policy EN3 – 'Development in the Countryside' that makes provision for such proposals in rural locations.
	10.14	Provisional allocation of waste facilities within the borough
		MRF (Metal Recovery) - Land required 1.7ha
		The most appropriate site E2(11) Blaenant, next to existing scrap yard
		Open Windrow Composting - Land required 0.2-0.75ha
		Possibly land at Hafod y Dafol Farm, Aberbeeg
		In-Vessel Composting – Land required 2-3ha
		Silent Valley
		existing scrap yard Open Windrow Composting - Land required 0.2-0.75ha • Possibly land at Hafod y Dafol Farm, Aberbeeg In-Vessel Composting – Land required 2-3ha

		Inert Recycling – Land required 0.9-1.2ha
		3 possibilities
		Northern area of Trefil Quarry removed from Special Landscape Area at recommendation of Inspector
		• Former Marine Colliery site, has the potential for rail access but would require considerable screening
		 Hafod y Dafol Farm, possible problems could include regulation and control and the fact that land is allocated within a Special Landscape Area.
		MBT – Land required 1ha
		Rassau Industrial Estate
		• Silent Valley
		Transfer Station – Land required 1ha
		Waun y Pound
		While there is sufficient land at all these locations to accommodate the various facilities detailed assessments of all these sites will be produced to identify the exact locations of sites.
	10.24	The location of waste disposal, treatment, storage and transfer facilities, the appropriateness of the use of individual sites for waste disposal purposes and the appropriateness of locating other land uses adjacent to such potentially polluting development and the afteruse of completed landfill sites are planning matters. Locations such as the important woodlands listed in EN23, SSSIs, LNRs and SINCs will be protected when considering extensions to Silent Valley.
	10.25	Material planning considerations are how well the public interest is served by the use and development of land for waste management, the impact on the local road network of any change in traffic flows or the appropriateness of alternative transportation, restoration to enable beneficial use of the site, prevention of nuisance such as noise and the impact upon amenity including potential visibility and unsightliness.
	10.26	Stability, contamination and the need to maintain aftercare arrangements often for a considerable period of time, to prevent pollution may severely constrain the afteruse of former landfill sites dependent on materials deposited. Planning permission for landfill should require restoration to forestry, amenity or agricultural after uses. Other after uses should require separate permissions after landfill operations are complete and ground conditions and the potential constraints of the land on the proposed alternative use can be fully assessed.
WM2		Waste treatment and disposal
		A. Development proposals for waste disposal, storage, transfer, treatment and recycling will only be permitted where they have no adverse impact on:
		B. The local environment in terms of noise, dust, smell and other airborne pollution, traffic generation, visual amenity, adjoining topography; and

		C. Conservation interests of acknowledged importance; and
		D. Water resources, aquatic environment above and
		below ground. and that:
		A. Proposals for the disposal of waste should demonstrate that all more environmentally desirable waste management options have been explored and exhausted;
		B. A sustainable mode of transport is where possible proposed to serve the site; and
		C. Proposals include sustainable provision for vehicle routing and access arrangements; and
		D. Adjoining land is protected from landfill gas and leachate migration; and
		E. The proposed development includes the provision of a beneficial afteruse of the site following the cessation of waste deposition, including a period of aftercare management.
		F. A landscaping scheme is submitted as an integral part of the proposal.
	10.34	Planning authorities in determining applications, are obliged by EC Directives on waste, primarily to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without harming the environment, endangering human health or causing a nuisance through noise, or adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest and to consider the proximity principle and regional self-sufficiency. Where facilities for waste management are proposed they should, where appropriate, be served by sustainable modes of transport such as rail.
WM3		Waste transfer, recycling and handling
		Proposals for the use of land for the receipt, storage, treatment including "waste to energy" and recovery of useful materials and transfer of waste including the use of land as a scrapyard will be permitted where all the following criteria are met:
		A. That the visual impact of the proposals, does not cause detriment to residential properties and the quality of the landscape or townscape setting;
		B. That provision can be made for the suppression of noise, dust, odour, smoke and flue gas emissions from the site so that the amenity of occupiers of adjacent properties, in particular residential properties is protected;
		C. That contamination of land and pollution of ground water and surface water, on and off the site can be prevented;
		D. That access, vehicle manoeuvring and customer and employee car parking arrangements can be accommodated without prejudice to highway safety and maintenance;
		E. The proposal will not conflict with acknowledged

		nature conservation geological and geomorphological interests.
	10.39	Sites for waste facilities will not be permitted in sensitive locations, i.e. sites or areas designated for protection for nature conservation reasons; SLAs and Green Wedges; areas of archaeological or historic interest; in close proximity to housing, recreational and tourist attractions or where there would be an undue impact on the environment. Areas that are not precluded from the development of waste facilities will be considered in relation to the above criteria.
	10.42	The importance of re-use of waste is regarded as being second in importance only to waste reduction in the waste hierarchy. Waste recovery is to be preferred to landfill. Developments for re-use or recovery of materials from waste will therefore be encouraged. However, such proposals should not outweigh the need to protect the environment and local communities from any harm associated with the development.
WM4		Control over the disposal of special waste
		Development for the disposal, storage or distribution of special waste will be permitted only where the environmental effects are considered to be acceptable in relation to neighbouring land uses, in particular residential amenity and sites designated for environmental protection.

Brecon Beacons NPA

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

C7 Not applicable – RWP does not specify capacity requirements for the National Park.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

C8 Development for locally created waste is permissible on B2 industrial sites subject to the usual criteria.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

C9 The National Park Authority approved the UDP for development control purposes in March 2007. The waste policies in the UDP have been accepted by the WAG. The Part 1 policy requires all major development proposals to demonstrate that provision has been made for waste reduction, facilitating reuse and recycling, and for safe disposal. Part 2 policies only permit regional scale development subject to very rigorous criteria, such as that the need cannot be met outside the National Park. Development for locally created waste is permissible on B2 industrial sites subject to the usual criteria.

Caerphilly CBC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

C10 The Council Approved UDP was published in 2003. The RWP requirements are being implemented through the LDP preparation process.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

C11 The authority will seek to meet the requirements of the Policy Clarification Note by pursuing the following tasks with regard to preparation of the Caerphilly LDP: 1) As an integral part of the Pre-Deposit public consultation stage the council will the latest estimated requirements for sites in Caerphilly CBC identified by the RWP; 2) Consider the inclusion of a policy similar to the model policy in the WAG's note for the Deposit Plan.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

C12 The table refers to the 'Council Approved UDP' (April 2003).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
	11.4	The waste hierarchy should be used as a guide and proposals which help meet the Authority's sustainability objectives in terms of reduction, re-use and recovery will be considered favourably if compatible with other development control criteria
	11.7	The criterion-based approach adopted in the UDP is designed to provide the flexibility necessary for the time being to control development in the emerging scenario
	11.8	Subject to criteria-based policies, certain types of location may be considered to be generally acceptable for some kinds of waste management facilities:
		Mineral sites may be suitable for inert recycling centres
		Some industrial estates may be acceptable for recycling industries
		Existing landfill and/or CA sites may be suitable for transfer stations or recycling facilities
	11.13	A contractual agreement is in place until 2009 to dispose of municipal waste at Silent Valley in Blaenau Gwent County Borough.
		• While there is no contractual agreement, waste generated in the northern part of the Rhymney Valley is disposed of at the Trecatti landfill site in Merthyr Tydfil County Borough with an estimated capacity of 32 years at present tipping rates
		Disposal at Trehir will cease during the plan period and therefore an alternative disposal option must be found
		A number of new landfill site options have been examined in detail and all were found to have environmental problems which made them either unacceptable or uneconomic for landfill
		Therefore, no specific site allocations for landfill are made in the UDP

W1		A criteria-based policy regarding the impact of waste management facilities on sensitive / protected sites
W2		A criteria-based policy regarding proposals for waste disposal facilities and their environmental impact / by-products
	11.21	The use of rail distribution as an alternative to using the road network is encouraged
W3		Policy regarding waste management facilities handling special wastes
W4		A criteria-based policy regarding proposals for waste re- use and recovery facilities
	11.24	Development for re-use and recovery are to be encouraged.
	11.26	Recycling facilities should be taken into account when considering planning applications for large new shopping developments
		Recycling facilities will be required on larger residential developments.
	11.27	Applications for major residential or commercial developments are encouraged to provide a local green waste composting facility or a site upon which one could be constructed
		Developers are encouraged to provide domestic waste composting facilities in the gardens of new dwellings where this is practicable
	11.28	Recycling of inert Construction and Demolition waste is encouraged when re-use on-site is not feasible
	11.29	The deposition of waste on agricultural land for land improvement purposes should be kept to the minimum necessary to achieve the desired improvement and should be necessary for the purpose of agricultural improvement.

Cardiff CC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

C13 Cardiff CC has commenced work on preparing a new LDP for Cardiff. When preparing this plan the Council will need to have regard to the RWP. In terms of progress a Delivery Agreement for the plan was agreed with the Assembly in April 2006 and consultation was undertaken on draft SA/SEA Scoping report in November 2006. This is currently being amended in light of comments received and it is planned to consult on a Preferred Strategy for the LDP later in the year. Following this deposit of the Plan is scheduled for early 2008 with adoption of the plan scheduled for the end of 2009.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

C14 Both the adopted City of Cardiff Local Plan and deposited Cardiff Unitary Development Plan refer to suitability of B2 land for new waste management facilities. However in order to provide further clarification and facilitate the provision of new waste management facilities the Council approved Supplementary Planning Guidance on 'Locating Waste Management Facilities' in September 2006. This sets out in more detail the type of sites which will be acceptable for

waste management facilities (including the important role B2 sites can play) and the criteria against which such proposals will be assessed.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

C15 The table refers to the adopted City of Cardiff Local Plan (Jan 1996).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
51		Policy allocating land for waste disposal purposes at Rumney Moors
	10.3.4	In addition to providing future landfilling requirements the land allocated at Rumney Moors may prove appropriate for the location of other waste management uses as part of an integrated waste management system
52		A criteria-based policy for judging planning applications for landfill/landraise facilities
	10.3.8 – 10.3.11	Considerations to be taken into account when assessing applications for landfill or landraising development.
53		A criteria based policy for judging planning applications for neighbourhood recycling facilities
	10.4.2	Neighbourhood facilities need to be conveniently located either within or easily accessible from residential areas
		CA sites or facilities intended to serve more than the immediate neighbourhood may be inappropriate within residential areas
54		A criteria based policy for judging planning applications for chlorofluoro-carbons (CFC's) recycling facilities
	10.4.4	Provision of appropriate facilities for degassing of refrigerators and other appliances and, if practicable, the recovery of gases from insulating foams would be supported.
	10.4.5	The preferred location for a CFC recovery facility would be at Rumney Moors in association with a new MRF
		Otherwise such facilities will generally be encouraged towards existing areas or allocations for general industry (Class B2) use, unless it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that it could be acceptably located elsewhere
55		A criteria based policy for judging planning applications for other types of waste management facilities
	10.5.1	It is considered inappropriate and impractical to make a specific allocation of land for such facilities given the possible considerable variation in scale, type and environmental impact.
		Proposals will generally be encouraged towards existing areas or allocations for general industry (Class B2) use, unless it can be satisfactory demonstrated that they could be acceptably located elsewhere or if an assessment indicates that more onerous locational standards should apply.

C16 The table below refers to information received on 15 July 2005 regarding the UDP at 'Deposit' stage (October 2003).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
1.P		Waste arisings from Cardiff will be managed within the county by:
		 Promoting and supporting additional treatment facilities, measures and strategies that represent the best practicable environmental option, having regard to the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle.
		Supporting a continued but reducing rate of landfill at the Lamby Way landfill site, together with recycling and CA facilities
		Encouraging facilities for the re-use and management of other waste by its producer as close as environmentally practicable to its point of origin
		Supporting the provision and maintenance of sustainable waste management facilities in new developments
		Supporting waste minimisation and the provision of facilities that use recycled or composted products
2.12		Allocates land at Lamby Way for waste management purposes
	2.12.1	Discusses the capacity of the Lamby Way landfill site
		The site may also prove an appropriate location for new waste management facilities as part of an integrated waste management system.
2.73		A criteria-based policy for judging planning applications for waste management facilities
	2.73.1	In the absence of either a Regional Waste Plan or Municipal Waste Management Strategy (both currently in preparation) it is inappropriate and impractical to make specific allocations of land for waste management facilities as they can vary considerable in scale, type and environmental impact.
	2.73.4	Proposals will generally be encouraged towards existing areas or allocations for general industry (Class B2) use, unless it can be satisfactory demonstrated that they could be acceptably located elsewhere or if an assessment indicates that more onerous locational standards should apply.
2.74		A policy seeking facilities for the storage and recycling of waste in new developments

Merthyr Tydfil CBC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

C17 The Council will consult publicly on pre-deposit proposals for the new Local Development Plan in May and June 2007. As part of the Preferred Strategy, two strategic policies have been included on waste. The first favours a hierarchical approach to waste management whereby the preferred option is waste minimisation / avoidance and the least favoured option is safe disposal (including landfill). The second policy identifies several sites that will be expected to contribute to a range of waste management solutions, namely:

- Trecatty, for the continued landfill of residual wastes
- All B2 employment sites for other appropriate facilities.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

C18 This is essentially covered in the paragraph above.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

C19 The table refers to the Local Plan Adopted Version (May 1999).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
WR1		A criteria-based policy regarding proposals for landfill sites, recycling stations and transfer stations
	8.7	Trecatty landfill site has a life expectancy of approximately twenty years and will be operational until after the plan period.
		The Waste Management Licence for Trecatty permits the deposition of household, industrial and commercial wastes
		Two further existing landfills are listed, one of which receives inert Construction & Demolition waste
	8.9	A large scale transfer recycling station may be developed on a strategic site at the heads of the valleys
		The obvious location for such a facility would be the existing Trecatty site where the environmental impact would be minimised
		A list of alternative locations on "difficult business sites" is given
	8.10	The Council has allocated specific sites within the Pengarnddu business site for transfer stations/salvage businesses
		During the remainder of the plan period the outstanding sites will need to be phased out and allocated specific allocations within the reserve sites at Pengarnddu
		In addition there may be scope to allow limited salvage recycling at future recycling banks
		A list of sites is given
	8.13	Approximately 30 recycling banks will be required and identified during the plan period
	8.14	It is intended that either permanent or mobile CA facilities will be provided for each of the eleven wards together with limited recycling facilities
		These facilities will need to be well designed and user friendly and should be sited in community locations where their environmental impact can be accommodated
		Such sites will not be permitted in areas important for environmental conservation

Monmouthshire CC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

C20 Monmouthshire's UDP was adopted on 22 June 2006. The relevant waste policies were listed in the March 2006 AMR, when the plan was at the Proposed Modifications Stage (February 2006). The information provided then generally remains the same, except for the Policies W6 and W7. Otherwise there are no changes to the table that was included in Appendix C of the March 2006 AMR.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

C21 The adopted Monmouthshire Unitary Development Plan includes Policy W9, which states:

"Proposals for waste management facilities, except those involving the final deposit of waste on land at the site or open windrow composting, will be permitted within industrial sites (Class B2 of the Town and Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987). Where such proposals cannot be accommodated on existing or proposed Class B2 industrial sites they will be permitted provided that all the following conditions are met:

- (a) the proposed site is within or adjoining development boundaries of towns and other main settlements or existing and proposed industrial/business sites; and
- (b) there is a demonstrable need for the type and scale of development in that location.

All proposals for waste management facilities should also comply with detailed planning considerations and the following criteria:

- (a) where energy is recovered as part of the waste management process the means of access to the appropriate national grid or identified end user is demonstrated;
- (b) where appropriate, maximum possible use is made of non-road transportation for the receipt of the waste arisings and the distribution of the output products;
- (c) there is no processing and no substantial storage of waste material in the open air; and
- (d) the proposals are compatible with adjoining land uses."
- C22 All proposals would also be subject to Policies ENV1 and DES1 of the UDP, which contain criteria, respectively, on general environmental and design considerations.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

C23 The table refers to the adopted UDP (June 2006)

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
	17.1.6	The new waste management facilities needed to comply with the RWP will be provided by the private sector and, in some cases, on a joint basis with neighbouring local authorities. In the absence of detailed site requirements, no specific allocations have therefore been made
W1		Policy stating that waste management developments will only be permitted where they are in accordance with the BPEO, Regional Self-Sufficiency and the Proximity Principle. Subject to these criteria and other detailed planning considerations, the provision of additional facilities at existing waste sites will be permitted.
	17.2.3	The South East Wales RWP and any subsequent reviews are

		subject to a BPEO analysis. Any planning application for waste facilities in Monmouthshire, therefore, should be able to demonstrate that it is consistent with the Regional Waste Strategy and establish a need for the development in the context of other existing and proposed facilities in the region and the expressed preferences in terms of technology or facility types. Where a major proposal does not form part of an existing BPEO assessment a further BPEO assessment may be required by the Council as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process.
W3		Policy stating that HWRCs and banks will be permitted, subject to detailed planning considerations
	17.4.3	Proposes increasing the number of 'Bring' facilities by and identifies 17 settlements where 'Bring' sites will be considered favourably
	17.4.5	• Identifies the need to upgrade the existing 4 CA sites and 2 transfer stations.
		Identifies the need for additional MRF capacity towards the end of the plan period.
		Notes that the Caerwent site has planning permission for a in-vessel composting facility.
W4		Policy requiring certain types of new development to incorporate facilities for the recycling or composting of household waste
	17.5.1 – 17.5.5	Detailed considerations / guidance regarding provision of recycling or composting facilities for household waste in new developments of certain types.
W5		• Integrated proposals for the recovery of energy from waste will be allowed, subject to detailed planning considerations.
		Waste incineration without energy recovery will not be allowed
	17.4.6	Within Monmouthshire there appears to be no overriding need to identify sites for energy recovery facilities at the current time
		The local planning authority will support, in principle, proposals for the development of energy-from-waste facilities
		Supports inter-authority working for regional self- sufficiency
		States that "such a facility should be well designed and planned to provide the opportunity for enhancing an otherwise poor quality site and bring benefits, such as community heating, to local communities."
W6		Policy stating that (subject to Policy W1 and detailed planning considerations) proposals for new and extended landfill and landraising sites will be permitted where this would reduce the need to export wastes to sites outside the County without encouraging the use of landfill/landraising for dealing with wastes for which more appropriate options exist.

	17.7.2	Recognises that landfill is increasingly being regarded as an unsatisfactory solution to the waste problem, referring to the Landfill Directive and the RWP preference for recycling and composting and the use of MBT technology. Identifies current landfill within the County.
	17.7.5	Describes the Council's current disposal contract and states the RWP projections for waste arisings in the County for 2010/11.
	17.7.7	Identifies the difficulties in finding suitable locations for waste disposal to landfill within the County.
	17.7.8	Identifies a number of quarries with some potential for inert landfill operations.
	17.7.9	Recognises that historic difficulties in finding suitable sites within the County has resulted in the Council's current waste disposal practices not meeting the principles of proximity or self-sufficiency. Emphasises, however, that there is a composting site within the County that also takes waste from neighbouring authorities and expands on the difficulties in finding suitable landfill sites in closer proximity.
	17.7.11	States that:
		"The South East Wales RWP (March 2004) sets out broad estimates of future waste stream capacity requirements in Monmouthshire and the rest of the region up to 2013. However, no specific site requirements are put forward. It is likely that the review of the RWP in 2007 will be more explicit with regard to the establishment of regional network of waste management facilities, in accordance with the requirement in TAN21 that a key element in the RWP will be agreement of apportionment of facilities to local authorities. No specific site allocations have been made in this Plan, therefore, although Policy W9 recognises the suitability of identified B2 sites for waste management purposes. The early review of the UDP as part of the Local Development Plan process will ensure that the Council's waste disposal policies can be aligned with the review of the RWP. In this respect, the Council is fully committed to having regard to the proximity principle in respect of landfill sites and in the use of MBT or equivalent waste treatment methods, again having regard to the proximity principle. It is committed to working with its partners in the Regional Waste Group, both in respect of identifying sites for regional or sub-regional facilities and in the joint arrangements that will be necessary to provide the substantial capital investment needed for waste treatment facilities. At the same time, the Council has to be aware of the need to secure the best value for its residents in relation to the treatment and disposal of waste, without in any way ignoring environmental cost."
W7		A criteria-based policy for the disposal of inert waste on agricultural land for agricultural improvement purposes.
	17.8.3	Material considerations in judging applications for disposal of inert waste on agricultural land for the purposes of agricultural improvement.
	17.8.4	Encourages the reduction of the landfilling of inert waste and the recycling of those wastes to reduce the impact of quarrying primary materials.

W8		Proposals for clinical and special waste facilities will be permitted, subject to detailed planning considerations, where there is a need for the facility which cannot be met elsewhere and
		Proposals for nuclear waste facilities will not be permitted
	17.9.1	The Council will seek to locate clinical waste facilities within a medical institution that is generating the waste or on permitted or allocated industrial land
	17.9.2	The Council recognises the need for sufficient facilities for dealing with special wastes but considers that the high cost and economies of scale required for the viability of such a facility make it unlikely that a new facility can be justified in Monmouthshire
	17.9.2	The County does not produce any nuclear waste and the geology of Monmouthshire will not allow the safe disposal and containment of any such waste within its area. In accordance with the proximity principle, the Council will not permit nuclear waste disposal within its area
W9		A criteria based policy regarding proposals for waste management facilities, except those involving the final deposit of waste on land at the site or open windrow composting, stating that such uses will be permitted within industrial sites (B2) and elsewhere where they are within or adjoining development boundaries of towns and other main settlements or existing and proposed industrial/business sites; and there is a demonstrable need for the type and scale of development in that location.
	17.10.3	Transportation considerations in the siting of waste management facilities
	17.10.4	In principle, modern and well-designed waste management facilities should normally be located on site identified for B2 employment uses, including those listed in Policy E1 subject to a good standard of appearance and design, which will be particularly important requirements on those B2 sites indicated as being suitable for prestige employment use
		Acknowledges that other locations may be suitable for waste management facilities when assessed against the BPEO and Proximity Principle
		Particular consideration will be given to the amenity, environmental and highway impact of all proposals
		Similar consideration will also be given to proposals involving the redevelopment or extension of an existing waste management facility.
		Particular support for proposals for the development of facilities which incorporate modern technologies
W10		Proposals for open windrow composting will be permitted within rural areas, subject to detailed planning considerations.
	17.11.1	Recognises that composting sites are different to the type of waste management facility referred to in Policy W9 in that the processes are generally carried on in the open air. Small scale composting can be acceptable in rural areas,

	particularly as part of a farm diversification scheme. Particular care needs to be exercised in considering proposals for open windrow composting that do require planning permission, as they raise issues relating to possible impacts on matters such as landscape, amenity, health and traffic. Proposals considered under Policy W10, therefore, will be rigorously assessed under the criteria of Policy ENV1 (a general environmental policy). Should an application be received for a larger scale facility, such as the one operated by Wormtech at Caerwent, which is in a rural location but one particularly suited for such a use, then the element of the development that is carried on in the open air would be assessed under Policies W10 and ENV1.
17.12.3	 Where there are significant risks of damage to the environment it is necessary to act on the basis of the 'Precautionary Principle'. In these circumstances developers will need to provide carefully prepared planning applications supported with full information and assessments Lists 31 matters which may need to be addressed in a statement submitted with a planning application for a waste management facility

Newport CC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

C24 The Newport Unitary Development Plan makes specific reference to the RWP and its role in the SE region. It notes that a key factor of the RWP is the apportionment of facilities to local authorities, however, as this work is yet to be finalised the UDP highlights B2 industrial sites as potential sites to meet the waste management needs identified in the RWP. The UDP also shares the same underlying principles of the RWP, namely sustainability, the waste hierarchy, proximity, regional self sufficiency and flexibility. This has been achieved through a number of waste related policies that aim to provide for Newport's current and future waste needs.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

C25 In accordance with WAG Policy Clarification Note (CL-04-04) Newport City Council revised Policy WD6 * Waste Reuse and Recovery Facilities at a late stage in the UDP process (2nd proposed modifications). The amended policy seeks to provide adequate guidance for potential waste developers while providing sufficient flexibility on choice of sites. This has been achieved by a policy that offers site specific options of B2 employment sites while also including criteria to assess the suitability of those B2 sites and other appropriate locations. The revisions were made in consultation with the Welsh Assembly Government, and overcame their outstanding objection to Policy WD6.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

C26 The table refers to the adopted UDP (May 2006)

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
SP22		A hierarchical approach to waste management is favoured as follows: • waste reduction,

		• re-use,
		• recycling,
		• composting of organic waste,
		incineration with energy recovery,
		safe disposal.
		The environmental impact of landfill, land-raising, incineration and other treatment should be minimised in terms of the best practicable environmental option and the proximity principle.
WD1		Landfill or landraising requirements for general Household and commercial waste will continue to be accommodated at the docks way waste disposal site.
	9.9	The former Borough Council's 1986 Waste Disposal Plan made provision for the expansion in capacity of the Docks Way site by the raising of levels and straightening of the River Ebbw in order to utilise the redundant channel for controlled tipping. These works were eventually undertaken following substantial measures aimed at protecting the river from leachate contamination.
	9.10	At current tipping rates it is estimated that approximately 15 years remain before the levels of the landfill site are raised to a maximum 32 metres Above Ordnance Datum. However, indications seem to suggest that rates of tipping have reduced following the introduction of the Landfill Tax.
	9.11	It is therefore acknowledged that various factors during the Plan Period may contribute to uncertainty about the operational duration of the Docks Way site. Such factors could also include the alignment of the proposed M4 Relief Road, its timing and final design solution. The situation thus needs to be monitored closely and, if appropriate, considered in a future review of the Plan in conjunction with an emerging waste disposal strategy for the local authority area. Policy WD3 below identifies a set of criteria against which future landfill or landraising proposals can be assessed.
WD2		Land at greenmoor is allocated for the tipping and storage of steelworks waste.
WD3		Proposals for further landfill/landraise waste disposal sites will be considered favourably provided that:
		i) There are no unacceptable effects (in either quality or quantity) on surface waters, groundwater resources or water supplies;
		ii) Adequate provision is made for the protection of adjoining land from landfill gas and leachate migration;
		iii) There are no significant adverse effects on areas of nature conservation interest;
		iv) The visual impact of the proposal can be mitigated with appropriate landscaping;
		v) Traffic generated by the proposal can be accommodated on the highway network or suitable arrangements are made for the transportation of waste by rail;

		vi) The site has adequate capacity in terms of the type, quantity and source of the waste and the proposed duration of tipping;
		vii) Public safety considerations and impact on local residents are acceptable;
		viii) Potential exists to return the land to a beneficial afteruse and achieve high standards of restoration and after-care;
		ix) Archaeological considerations are not compromised;
		x) There is no unacceptable risk of flooding, including tidal inundation, or no likelihood of increased risk of flooding elsewhere;
		xi) Adequate measures will be applied to cover waste with inert material and to reduce wind borne debris.
	9.13	As an over-provision of landfill/landraise sites could undermine objectives aimed at encouraging alternative methods of waste management, any proposal will be required to demonstrate 'need' as part of an assessment of Best Practicable Environmental Option with due reference to the waste hierarchy, proximity principle and regional self-sufficiency.
	9.16	In Sites of Special Scientific Interest including the Gwent Levels, landfilling and landraising will not be permitted except where justified on agricultural grounds and in accordance with Countryside Council for Wales guidelines. It is unfortunate that the imposition of the Landfill Tax has encouraged unauthorised tipping in rural areas. Such activities need to be discouraged and appropriate enforcement action taken.
WD4		An appropriate buffer zone will be required between any active waste disposal site and other development, with the extent of the safeguarding area to be determined as appropriate in each case, depending on the following factors:
		 i) The use proposed; ii) The type and quantity of waste; iii) Site licensing conditions; iv) Noise sources; v) Groundwater conditions.
WD6		Proposals for the development of in-building facilities which involve the recovery and re-use of materials will be permitted on B2 employment sites including those shown on the proposals map, and in other appropriate locations, provided that:
		i) visual impact can be mitigated by appropriate landscaping and screening;
		ii) traffic generated can be accommodated on the existing highway network or suitable arrangements are made for the transportation of waste by rail;
		iii) the proposal is sufficiently distanced from residential properties so as not to constitute a potential public health or safety hazard;
		iv) satisfactory arrangements can be made for the avoidance of pollution, including effects on surface and

		underground water, noise levels, soil contamination or airborne emissions;
		v) nature conservation interests are not compromised;
		vi) the proposals are compatible with surrounding land uses.
	9.22	More commercialised larger scale facilities would include waste transfer stations and facilities for the recovery of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), lead acid and nickel-cadmium from batteries, and scrap metal. Unfortunately these activities are often unsightly, and are inappropriate uses in or near residential areas and are generally more appropriately accommodated on general industrial sites. Open composting proposals are more suitable in rural locations as part of agricultural diversification. The extraction of potentially harmful materials or metals which can be reprocessed is necessary to achieve sustainable aims. For example the safe disposal of CFC gases and insulating foam s is a matter of concern as these substances constitute a health hazard and are a major contributor to the depletion of the ozone layer. Consequently the provision of appropriate facilities for total degassing of refrigerators and other appliances, and if practicable, the recovery of gases from insulating foams would be supported in suitable locations. Opportunities may exist for the recycling of construction and demolition waste. The recycling of inert waste such as construction materials and demolition waste can considerably reduce the need for new materials and will be encouraged particularly when reused in the locality.
WD7		Proposals for the development of alternative methods of solid waste disposal will be permitted provided that:
		i) The transportation of waste can be accommodated on the local road network or arrangements are made for the transportation of waste by rail;
		ii) Any combustion processes do not result in unacceptable levels of airborne emissions of smoke, particulates and substances known to cause harm;
		iii) There are no significant adverse effects on areas of nature conservation or archaeological importance;
		iv) The need for proposals for disposing of the type, quantity and source of waste assessed against the county borough and regional requirements is established;
		v) The potential of the scheme for energy recovery could be realised;
		vi) Adequate consideration is given to the protection of groundwater and water courses from materials stored or used in the disposal process;
		vii) Such uses are compatible with surrounding land uses and any impact on the amenity of the area is satisfactorily mitigated.
	9.24	It is not considered appropriate to make specific allocations of land for such facilities given the potential variation in scale, type and environmental impact of methods which may emerge as preferred options for future waste disposal needs, including the possibility of incineration with energy recovery

from waste facilities by combined heat and power schemes.
1
The maximum sustainability benefits of this process are
derived when recovering value from previously recycled
materials or by recovering energy from material that is
difficult or expensive to recycle. Support should be given to
integrated waste management solutions. Generally proposals
will be encouraged in existing waste disposal areas or on sites
allocated for general industrial purposes, unless it can be
satisfactorily demonstrated that they could be acceptably
located elsewhere, or if an assessment indicates that more
onerous locational standards should apply, particularly where
potentially harmful facilities may be involved.

Powys CC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

C27 No information supplied.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

C28 No information supplied.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

C29 The table refers to the UDP at the 'Pre-Inquiry Proposed Changes' stage (November 2005).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
SP11		The provision of a network of waste management facilities in line with the RWP is supported
		Proposals for waste management facilities will be required to demonstrate that the facility is the most suitable option through assessment against the waste hierarchy
MW1		A criteria policy for assessing planning applications for waste management facilities
	13.6.2	The Plan has been "strongly influenced" by the RWPs. The process of joint working at regional level has assisted the Council in assessing available options and their respective land-use requirements with the aim of regional self-sufficiency
	13.6.5	In discussing RWPs:
		Concludes that Powys is an unlikely location for an MBT facility
		Concludes that the residual from any waste exported from Powys for MBT treatment is unlikely to be transported back for landfilling
	13.6.6	In discussing RWPs:
		Concludes that mass burn incineration is not cost- effective or the best environmental option for the county
		Concludes that Advanced Thermal Technologies are not

		at a stage where that can be relied upon for residual waste management
		Identifies the on-going need for landfill and states that the Brynposteg landfill site will have sufficient capacity for the plan period and beyond
	13.6.7	Adequate capacity exists for the landfilling of Municipal and Industrial & Commercial waste for the plan period
	13.6.8	There is a growing requirement for facilities that can sort, process, re-use and recycle Construction & Demolition waste
	13.6.12	Discusses the need for an additional MRF for Municipal waste within the County. Concludes that a new MRF would most likely be within the BBNP boundary, and states that "the operation would not be out of place on industrial land and thus there is no specific need to identify a specific site"
	13.6.14	Regarding Municipal waste:
		• CA sites "have been identified in or close to" six settlements and "an additional site is anticipated in the Knighton/Presteigne area and one further site is planned but the location is yet to be finalised".
		CA sites "would normally be situated in an industrial estate or perhaps associated with an existing waste management operation"
		Two new transfer stations may be required. Two settlements are identified as potential locations. Detailed investigations will need to be undertaken before precise sites can be identified or allocated.
		• Regarding transfer stations, states that "whilst it may be possible to accommodate such facilities on existing industrial/commercial sites, it is also quite likely that this may not be realistic at all locations".
		In addition to the construction of transfer stations for municipal waste, the Council will also be generally supportive of transfer station proposals coming forward for the handling of commercial and industrial waste
MW10		A policy that identifies two broad areas where a new transfer station for Municipal Waste will be permitted and gives specific criteria against which proposals will be judged. Proposals for commercial and industrial waste transfer stations will also be permitted subject to compliance with the criteria.
	13.6.16	Recycling, re-use and composting facilities that divert waste from landfill are encouraged
		Farms may be suitable for windrow composting
MW11		Construction & Demolition, central windrow composting and "other similar waste management operations" will be granted planning permission when in accordance with other policies
	13.6.18	Small scale recycling, re-use and composting facilities that divert waste from landfill are encouraged
	13.6.20	Special and hazardous waste arisings in Powys are relatively small; they do not justify the operation of specialist disposal

	facilities; such waste is exported from the County; it is envisaged that the export of such waste will continue.
MW12	Proposals for new or extended mineral workings which anticipate an after-use of non-inert waste disposal to be specifically designed to accommodate future leachate control barriers
MW13	Policy regarding access onto a highway from waste disposal sites
MW14	A criteria-based policy regarding noise from waste disposal sites
MW15	Policy regarding reversing alarms at waste disposal sites
MW16	Policy regarding dust and litter at waste disposal and processing sites
MW17	Policy regarding settlement lagoons at waste developments
MW18	Policy regarding geomorphology, archaeology and history at waste disposal sites
MW19	Policy regarding sites of geological or palaeontological interest and waste disposal sites
MW20	A criteria-based policy regarding the restoration of waste disposal sites
MW21	A criteria-based policy regarding the siting of ancillary plant on waste disposal sites
MW22	Policy regarding buffer zones around waste disposal sites

Rhondda Cynon Taf CBC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

- C30 The Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Development Plan: Preferred Strategy was published for public consultation on 11th January 2007. The Strategy aims to achieve compatibility with the Regional Waste Plan by supporting appropriate waste management measures to meet Landfill Directive Targets by 2013:
 - SP13 Aims for sustainable management of waste arising in RCT by supporting initiatives
 for waste reduction; provision of new facilities for re-use, recycling and composting;
 developing of new technological initiatives; reducing amount of waste disposed of by
 landfill; new initiatives linked to economic regeneration and community based strategies.
 - Para 6.30 To meet capacity requirements identified in the SE Wales RWP Strategic Waste sites are broadly identified to provide for a range of waste management options at Bryn Pica, Treforest and Hirwaun Industrial Estates and other B2 sites as appropriate.
 - Para 4.2 The Vision and Objectives of the RCT LDP include the need to minimise waste and make adequate provision for facilities in accordance with the RWP.
 - Para 3.7 In summarising baseline social, economic and environmental information municipal waste arisings and rates of recycling in RCT are compared with SE Wales as a whole.
 - Para 2.14 The role of the SE Wales RWP is acknowledged as a key part of the regional policy context.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

C31 Para 6.30 of the Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Development Plan: Preferred Strategy fulfils requirements of WAG Policy Clarification Note CL-04-04.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

C32 The table below refers to the Cynon Valley Local Plan (February 2004).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
	12.3	The Bryn Pica landfill site has adequate capacity for non-mineral, non-hazardous, wastes for the duration of the plan period
		Hazardous wastes are disposed of outside the area at specialist facilities
		The adequacy of current provision does not preclude future planning applications for waste disposal facilities by private operators
WD1		Waste disposal and recycling facilities will only be permitted when accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment that concludes no harm will be done
	12.11	The phased working and restoration to beneficial after-use of landfill sites is encouraged
	12.16	The protection of groundwater resources is an important consideration for waste disposal facilities
	12.17	Proposes a site for a CA facility at Bryn Pica landfill site
		• Land for second CA facility "is currently being sought at an appropriate location".
WDP1		Land is allocated for a CA facility at Bryn Pica landfill site

C33 The table below refers to the Rhondda Local Plan (February 1998).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
PU7		A criteria based policy for landfill developments

C34 The table below refers to the Taf Ely Local Plan (June 2003).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
U2		A criteria based policy for waste recycling and disposal

Torfaen CBC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

C35 Torfaen CBC has an adopted Torfaen Local Plan (July 2000) and no UDP. However, the Council is preparing the Torfaen LDP which has reached the 'Vision and Objectives' Pre-Deposit Stage.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

C36 Torfaen CBC has no plan to incorporate the WAG Policy Clarification Note into at this time; but it is used as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications and will be addressed in the Torfaen LDP.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

C37 The table refers to the Torfaen CBC Adopted Local Plan (2000).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
E10		A criteria-based policy for landfill/landraise developments
E11		A criteria-based policy for waste disposal and management facilities excluding landfill and landraise development

Vale of Glamorgan CBC

Progress on implementing the first RWP through development plan policies

C38 The Vale of Glamorgan Unitary Development Plan was formally adopted on the 18h April 2005, in developing its policies the plan accorded to the requirements of the first Regional Waste Plan to include a combination of site specific and criteria based policies (Policies WAST1 and WAST2, and the identification of a site for a Waste Resource Park). The UDP also highlights that material consideration will be given to the requirements of the Regional Waste Plan when determining proposals for waste management facilities. The plan does not however reproduce the capacities and facilities contained within the first Regional Waste Plan since any subsequent review of the RWP would render this information obsolete.

Progress on fulfilling the requirements of the WAG PCN

C39 The above placed a requirement on all local planning authorities to ensure that development plans contain a generic policy stating that proposals for new waste management facilities would be permitted on sites listed for B2 employment uses. In respect of the Vale of Glamorgan, this policy approach was adopted and expanded on to include B8 employment sites, existing waste sites, within operational mineral working sites and land adjacent to or with farm building complexes (restricted to green waste facilities). A criteria based policy is also included within the UDP clarifying how waste management proposals will be assessed.

Adopted and draft development plan policies and supporting text

C40 The table refers to the adopted Vale of Glamorgan UDP (April 2006).

Policy	Supporting Text	Summary of Policy / Supporting Text
	10.6.1	Provision of new sites for waste management facilities: Highlights that the Vale of Glamorgan Council has undertaken a study to review its options for achieving the targets set by the Regional Waste Plan for municipal waste arisings. This concluded that provision of a single 'Waste Resource Park' be provided. Accordingly, the UDP identifies Atlantic Trading Estate as the preferred locations, to accommodate a number of different facility types handling Municipal waste.

	10.6.2-10.6.3	Landfill sites:
		Highlights that a key element of the Council's waste strategy is to divert more waste from land filling by encouraging options higher up the waste hierarchy. The plan therefore does not propose new landfill sites but also recognises that landfill will be required for the foreseeable future and that with no land fill capacity available in the Vale, the Council shall continue its current arrangement of sharing facilities in other authorities. Also indicates that the Council will contribute towards the future work of the South East Wales Regional Waste Technical Group in identifying regional facilities for the sustainable management of residual waste.
WAST1		Provision of Waste Management Facilities:
		Identifies the following categories of sites where waste management facilities will be permitted:
		Existing waste sites,
		Existing and allocated B2 and B8 employment sites
		Within operational mineral working sites
		For green composting on land within or adjacent to farm building complexes.
	10.6.4 – 10.6.6	Provides and explanation for justifying the locations identified within policy WAST1.
WAST2		Criteria for Assessing Waste Management Facilities
		Sets out the criteria by which proposals for waste facilities on sites identified in Policy WAST1 will be assessed.
	10.6.7	Discussion of material considerations for waste facility planning applications in relation to the Policy WAST2.
WAST3		Developments sensitive to the environmental effects of waste disposal.
		Policy regarding relationship between waste facilities and adjacent land uses
	10.6.8	Specific considerations for landfill proposals
	10.6.10	Several facilities which currently handle hazardous wastes are identified within the Vale of Glamorgan
		No sites are allocated for new hazardous waste facilities
WAST4		Policy regarding the deposit of waste on agricultural land
	10.6.12	Discussion of planning considerations regarding the deposit of waste on agricultural land

Appendix D: Local Authority Plans and Progress in Municipal Waste Management

- D1 This appendix contains the following information provided by each Waste Collection / Disposal Authority:
 - Details of the remaining void space at any local authority controlled landfill sites
 - Details of any relevant contracts with landfill sites
 - Details of progress in procuring facilities for meeting targets / implementing the first Regional Waste Plan.

Blaenau Gwent CBC

D2 No information supplied.

Caerphilly CBC

- D3 Caerphilly CBC has one contract for waste transfer and landfill with Silent Valley for circa 35,000tpa until august 2009.
- D4 Caerphilly CBC was until recently pursuing a long-term waste management contract with Biffa which included procurement of an MBT facility. Due to serious concerns over the affordability of the project the Council is not now progressing with this and is instead seeking to join Project Gwyrdd a consortium arrangement between councils in South East Wales to develop regional waste management infrastructure.

Cardiff CC

- D5 Void capacity at Cardiff CC's Lamby Way landfill expires September 2008 at current filling levels.
- D6 Cardiff CC is part of the sub-regional group 'Project Gwyrdd' in collaboration with Newport, Vale of Glamorgan and Monmouth with the collective aim of achieving a collaborative residual waste treatment solution. Market testing exercises are currently being undertaken and finance, procurement and legal along with the drivers from the technical team representatives of the 4 authorities are investigating the way forward to procure a facility for operational benefit by 20012/13.
- D7 In parallel with this Cardiff CC is currently processing planning applications by WM Service for 2 HRWC facilities (delivery 2007/08 and 2008/09), a recycling waste transfer station (delivery 2007/08), an In-Vessel Compost facility (delivery 2008/09). Contractors will be on site constructing Cardiff Transfer Station HRWC Summer 2008, assuming planning applications are successful. It is anticipated that the In-Vessel Compost facility will have capacity within the subregional context. The existing MRF for dry recycling and the green waste composting facility at Lamby Way are also operating to assist other local authorities.

Merthyr Tydfil CBC

- D8 Merthyr CBC has no landfill under its control. The Trecatti site operated by Biffa has a life expectancy of circa 20 years.
- D9 Merthyr CBC has a 5 year contract for landfill at Trecatti from April 2006 circa 30,000 tonnes per annum.
- D10 Merthyr CBC is working with RCT, Torfaen and Blaenau Gwent in the 'Heads of the Valleys' consortium. This is two pronged in that the authority is looking at a R&D initiative re autoclaving at the Amgen site on Bryn Pica in parallel to working up the procurement timetable with legal, technical and financial consultants for the final waste solution contract.

Monmouthshire CC

D11 No information supplied.

Newport CC

D12 No information supplied.

Powys CC

- D13 Powys CC had a disposal contract at Bryn Posteg landfill until March 2016. Tonnes per annum: contractual minimum of 25,000tpa at Bryn Posteg and 15,000 t/pa at Waste Transfer Station, Brecon, which goes to disposal at Bryn Posteg. Actual disposal total for 2005/6 was 54 730.05 tonnes, which includes 3,290 deposited at Bryn Pica in RCT.
- D14 Powys CC is working with Ceredigion on a 'Making the Connections' bid to research the most appropriate residual waste treatment technology for removing the biodegradability from residual waste and procurement advice.

Rhondda Cynon Taf CBC

D15 No information supplied.

Torfaen CBC

- D16 Torfaen CBC has no direct contracts with landfill sites. The contract with Viridor, which has 2 years remaining, has a 2 year commitment to landfill at agreed rates.
- D17 Torfaen CBC is working regionally on procurement with the 'Heads of the Valleys Group' consisting of Merthyr, RCT, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen. The group have appointed financial, technical and legal consultants as well as a project manager and project assistant and is aiming to tender contract during 2007/08 and 2008/09.

Vale of Glamorgan CBC

D18 No information supplied.

Appendix E: Data Gaps

- E1 Ideally each year the Regional Waste Group would be able to update each section of the AMR with a new year's worth of data on the arisings, composition and management of each waste stream using categorisations that are consistent over time. Year on year progress in this way would enable the Regional Waste Group to build up a robust picture of change over time.
- E2 More data is essential to enable accurate monitoring and forecasting of:
 - I&C Waste currently data on arisings and management is available for only 2 years (1998/99 and 2002/03) and no detailed data is available on the composition of arisings to enable monitoring of the target relating to Biodegradable I&C waste arisings sent to landfill.
 - C&D Waste currently data on arisings and management is available for only 3 years (1999, 2001 and 2003) and no detailed data is available on the composition of arisings.
 - Agricultural Waste currently data on arisings is available for only 2 years and this data uses different categorisations and different units of measurement.
 - Hazardous Waste all currently available data about the arisings, composition and management of Special / Hazardous Waste relates to before the introduction of the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations and the List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations in July 2005 and therefore only actually refers to Special Waste. It therefore does not indicate any change in arisings or management that may have occurred as a result of the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations and the List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations.
- E3 There is either not enough data, or no data, available to enable monitoring of the following as required by the WAG of the AMR:
 - Arisings, composition and management of WEEE in South East Wales
 - Arisings, composition and management of ELVs in South East Wales
 - Arisings, composition and management of waste tyres in South East Wales
 - Arisings, composition and management of packaging waste in South East Wales
 - Imports and exports of waste

South East Wales Regional Waste Group Annual Monitoring Report 2007

Glossary of Terms for RWG documents

agricultural activity.

Anaerobic Digestion A resource recovery process where biodegradable waste is

treated by means of bacterial action in the absence of oxygen to

produce digestate and biogas.

Animal By-products The EU Animal By-Products Regulation (1774/2002) states

that animal by-products are the entire bodies or parts of animals, or products of animal origin, not intended for human

consumption.

Autoclave A pressurised steam **treatment** process.

Best Practicable Environmental

Option

The **BPEO** procedure establishes the waste management option, or mix of options, that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long-term as well as in the short-term.

Bioaerosols Airborne microorganisms.

Biological Mechanical Treatment A generic term for a **resource recovery** process which

integrates several processes commonly found in other waste management facilities such as **MRF**s, and **composting** facilities. **BMT/MBT** facilities can incorporate a number of different processes in a variety of combinations and can be built for a range of purposes. A common aspect of all

BMT/MBT plant used for MSW management is to sort mixed waste into different fractions using mechanical means and to

recover materials for recycling.

Biodegradable Waste Waste that is capable of being broken down by plants

(including fungi) and animals (including worms and micro-

organisms).

Biofilter Biofilters use moist organic materials (including compost, soil,

peat, and chipped wood/wood bark) to trap the compounds in exhaust gases that then become a food source for the ecosystem

living on the organic materials.

Biogas Gas produced by biodegradable waste as it breaks down by

biological and chemical reaction. The gas can be used as a fuel

and/or in a Combined Heat and Power system.

Biological Treatment Any biological process that changes the properties of waste

(e.g. anaerobic digestion, composting). Biological treatment

includes landspreading activities that are licensed.

Bring Recycling Recycling schemes where the public bring material for

recycling to centralised collection points, (e.g. bottle and can banks) at civic amenity sites, supermarket car parks and

similar locations.

Civic Amenity Site A generic term for a facility provided by the local authority

that receives **household waste** delivered by the public. Wastes handled include bulky items such as furniture, white goods, garden waste and general household wastes as well as recyclables. Some **CA** sites have facilities to receive certain **hazardous** household wastes, e.g. lead acid batteries and oil.

Also called Household Waste Recycling Centres.

Clinical Waste Healthcare waste such as blood, tissue, needles, soiled

dressings, drugs etc. that is infectious or could cause harm in

some other way. It may be produced from hospitals, medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar practices or from home treatment, e.g. diabetes.

Combined Heat and Power

The use of a power station to simultaneously generate both heat and electricity. The steam or hot water generated in the process is utilized either in industrial processes or in community heating.

Commercial Waste

Waste arising from premises used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, excluding **municipal waste** and **industrial waste**.

Composting

A resource recovery process where biodegradable waste (such as garden and kitchen waste) is converted, in the presence of oxygen from the air, into a stable granular material which, applied to land, improves soil structure and enriches the nutrient content.

Construction and Demolition Waste

Waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures, including roads. It consists mostly of brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but it can also contain quantities of timber, metal, plastics and (occasionally) **hazardous waste** materials.

Controlled Waste

The UK term for wastes controlled under the Waste Framework Directive. Controlled waste includes household waste, commercial waste, industrial waste and agricultural waste.

Development Plan

A **land-use planning** document required by Act of Parliament to set the polices and framework for making decisions on planning applications

Digestate

The solid and/or liquid residue produced by **Anaerobic Digestion**. Can be used as a fertiliser/compost.

Dioxins

A family of chemicals produced by, among other ways, the burning of PVC plastics at low temperatures (less than 700°C). Some are known to be carcinogenic.

Disposal

According to the **waste hierarchy** the final disposal of waste through **landfill**, **landraise** or **incineration** without **energy recovery** is the least preferred way of managing waste.

Diversion

A term used to refer to avoiding **disposal** of waste in **landfill** and instead diverting it into other waste management methods, especially **reuse**, **recycling**, **composting** and **Mechanical Biological Treatment** and **thermal treatment**.

Doorstep Collection

Waste collected from the householder or business doorstep for the purposes of **reuse**, **recycling** and **composting**.

End of Life Vehicles

Scrap cars and other vehicles.

Energy from Waste

A **resource recovery** process where energy in the form of heat and/or power is recovered from burning waste. Energy can be produced from waste through **incineration**, **gasification**, **pyrolysis**, the combustion of **refuse derived fuel**, the combustion of **biogas** produced during **anaerobic digestion**, and the combustion of **landfill** gas.

Environment Agency

The principal environmental regulator in England and Wales. Established in April 1996 to combine the functions of former waste regulation authorities, the National Rivers Authority and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution. Intended to promote improved waste management and consistency in waste

regulation across England and Wales.

Environmental Impact Assessment

A procedure for considering the potential environmental effects of land use change. **EIA** helps to inform decision-making and enables decisions on land use change to be taken with full knowledge of the likely environmental consequences.

Epidemiology

The medical and scientific study of the causes of disease and ill

health.

EU Directive

A European Union legal instruction, binding on all Member States but which must be implemented through national legislation within a prescribed time-scale.

Exempt facility

A waste management / **resource recovery** facility registered with, but not licensed by, the **Environment Agency**. Exempt facilities are subject to general rules (e.g. on the types and quantities of wastes received).

Fly tipping

The illegal **disposal** of waste on land.

Gasification

A **resource recovery** process. Gasification can be seen as between **pyrolysis** and **incineration** in that it involves the partial oxidation of a substance. This means that oxygen is added but the amounts are not sufficient to allow the fuel to be completely oxidised and full combustion to occur. The temperatures employed are typically above 750°C. The main product is a syngas, which contains carbon monoxide, hydrogen and methane. The other main product produced by gasification is a solid residue of non-combustible materials that contains a relatively low level of carbon.

Geographical Information System

A computer system for collecting, managing, analyzing and displaying geographically referenced information.

Hazardous Waste

A broad term for a wide range of waste materials that present different levels of risk. Some present a serious and immediate threat to the population and the environment, for example those that are toxic, could cause cancer or infectious disease. Others, such as fluorescent tubes or cathode ray tubes in televisions, pose little immediate threat but may cause long-term damage over a period of time.

Household Waste

It includes domestic waste from household collection rounds, waste from services such as street sweepings, bulky waste collection, litter collection, hazardous household waste collection and garden waste collection, waste from civic amenity sites and wastes separately collected for recycling or composting through bring recycling schemes and kerbside recycling schemes. Household waste is a sub-group of municipal solid waste.

Household Waste Recycling Centre

A term for a facility provided by the local authority that receives **household waste** delivered by the public. Wastes handled include bulky items such as furniture and, white goods, garden waste and general household wastes as well as recyclables. Some **HWRCs** have facilities to receive certain **hazardous** household wastes, e.g. lead acid batteries and oil. Also called **Civic Amenity sites**.

Incineration

The burning of waste at high temperatures in the presence of sufficient quantity of oxygen to fully combust / oxidise the waste. Typically, incineration temperatures are in excess of 850°C. The waste is converted into carbon dioxide and water. Any non-combustible materials (e.g. metals, glass) remain as a

solid, known as bottom ash, which contains a small amount of residual carbon. Incineration is used either to reduce the volume of the waste (in the case of MSW) or its toxicity (e.g. for organic solvents and PCBs). Most modern incinerators are a resource recovery process where energy in the form of heat and/or power is recovered from burning waste – see Energy from Waste.

Industrial Waste

Waste from any factory or industrial process (excluding mines and quarries).

Inert Waste

Chemically inert, non-combustible, non-biodegradable waste and non-polluting waste defined in the EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste.

Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control

The European Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control applies an integrated environmental approach to the regulation of certain activities. Emissions to air, water and land, plus a range of other environmental effects, must be considered together. Regulators must set permit conditions so as to achieve a high level of protection for the environment as a whole. These conditions are based on the use of the 'best available techniques' that balances the costs to the operator against the benefits to the environment. **IPPC** aims to prevent emissions and waste production and where that is not practicable, reduce them to acceptable levels.

In-vessel Composting

A term used to cover a wide range of **composting** systems all of which enclose the activity and therefore allow a higher degree of control over the temperature, oxygen and moisture than is possible with **windrow composting**.

Kerbside Recycling

Collection of recyclable or compostable wastes usually from the pavement (hence the name), outside premises, including collections from commercial or industrial premises as well as from households.

Landfill

Licensed facilities where waste is permanently deposited for **disposal** into land. According to the **waste hierarchy** the final **disposal** of waste through landfill is the least preferred way of managing waste.

Landfill Allowance Scheme

The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Wales) Regulations were made by the National Assembly for Wales on 8 June 2004. They were made under powers conferred by the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003. This Act implements in the UK Article 5 of the **EU Directive** on the **landfill** of waste (1999/31/EC). The purpose of the LAS is to require waste **disposal** authorities in Wales to limit the quantities of **BMW** that they landfill in accordance with an allowance allocated to them by the **WAG** in accordance with Section 4 of the Act.

Landfill Tax

A tax that applies to **inert** and non-inert waste, **disposed** at a **licensed landfill** site. The aim of the tax is to send a tough signal to waste managers to switch to less environmentally damaging alternatives to **disposal**.

Landfill Tax Credit Scheme

A Way of reducing tax liability whilst benefiting 'good causes'. If landfill operators give 20% of their tax liability to environmental projects the Inland Revenue will refund 90% of that amount to the company.

Landraise

Licensed facilities where waste is permanently deposited for disposal on to land. According to the waste hierarchy the final disposal of waste through landfill is the least preferred

way of managing waste.

Land-Use Planning

The development planning system that regulates the development and use of land in the public interest.

Leachate

The liquid run-off carrying polluting chemicals from waste deposited in **landfill / landraise** sites.

Life Cycle Assessment

The systematic identification and evaluation of all the environmental benefits and disbenefits that result, both directly and indirectly, from a product or function throughout its entire life from extraction of raw materials to its eventual **disposal** and assimilation into the environment. LCA helps to place the assessment of the environmental costs and benefits of these various options, and the development of appropriate and practical waste management policies, on a sound and objective basis.

Mass Burn Incineration

Incineration of the complete **waste stream** without any further sorting, **treatment** or removal of materials for **recycling** and **composting**. Most modern **incinerators** are a **resource recovery** process where energy in the form of heat and/or power is recovered from burning waste – see **Energy from Waste**.

Materials Recovery Facility

A **resource recovery** process of varying scale where materials that can be recycled or composted are separated out of unsorted waste.

Mechanical Biological Treatment

A generic term for a **resource recovery** process which integrates several processes commonly found in other waste management facilities such as **MRF**s, and **composting** facilities. **MBT/BMT** facilities can incorporate a number of different processes in a variety of combinations and can be built for a range of purposes. A common aspect of all **MBT/BMT** plant used for **MSW** management is to sort mixed waste into different fractions using mechanical means and to **recover** materials for **recycling**.

Mechanical Heat Treatment

A term used to describe configurations of mechanical and thermal, including steam, based technologies. The most common system being promoted for the treatment of MSW using MHT is autoclave.

Members Steering Group

The WAG has given the responsibility of preparing, monitoring and revising the RWP to the South East Wales Regional Waste Group. This group is led by a Members Steering Group of councillors from the 11 Local Planning Authorities in the region with a Regional Waste Technical Group of officers from local government, the WAG, Environment Agency Wales and other government bodies, and representatives from the waste industry and environmental groups.

Municipal Solid Waste

Household waste and other wastes collected by a **waste collection authority** or its contractors, such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste and any **commercial waste** and **industrial waste** for which the collection authority takes responsibility.

Open-gate landfill

A **landfill** run as a commercial operation that receives waste from many waste producers.

PAS 100

A publicly available specification for **compost** materials prepared and published by the British Standards Institution.

Permitted Development

Permission to carry out certain limited forms of development without the need to make a planning application to a **LPA**, as granted under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order.

Pollution Prevention & Control

Pollution Prevention and Control is a regime for controlling pollution from certain industrial activities. Operators must use the best available technique to control pollution from their industrial activities. The aim of the best available techniques is to prevent, and where that is not practicable, to reduce to acceptable levels, pollution to air, land and water from industrial activities while balancing the cost to the operator against benefits to the environment.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Highly persistent bioaccumulative pollutants that are immuno suppressive. Their accumulation through the food chain results in them being a serious threat to health, particularly in communities with a large dietary intake of fish.

Primary Resources

Virgin materials that have been extracted from the Earth.

Proximity Principle

Requires that waste should generally be disposed of as near to its place of production as possible.

Pyrolysis

A resource recovery process. In contrast to incineration, pyrolysis is the thermal degradation of a substance in the absence of oxygen. This process requires an external heat source to maintain the temperature required. relatively low temperatures of between 300°C to 800°C are used during pyrolysis of materials such as MSW. products produced from pyrolysing materials are a solid residue and a synthetic gas (syngas). The solid residue (sometimes described as a char) is a combination of noncombustible materials and carbon. The syngas is a mixture of gases (combustible constituents include carbon monoxide, hydrogen, methane and a broad range of other volatile organic compounds). A proportion of these can be condensed to produce oils, waxes and tars. If required, the condensable fraction can be collected by cooling the syngas, potentially for use as a liquid fuel.

Recovery

The recovery of valuable materials and energy from waste. The **waste hierarchy** states that the recovery of resources is more favourable than their final **disposal**. Reduces the need for **primary resources** – and thus also reduces costs.

Recycling

A **resource recovery** process that involves the reprocessing of wastes, either into the same material (closed-loop) or a different material (open-loop recycling). Reduces the need for **primary resources** – and thus also reduces costs.

Reduction

Reducing the quantity or the hazard of a waste produced from a process. Reduces the need for **primary resources** – and thus also reduces costs.

Refuse Derived Fuel

Fuel, often in pellet form, which is produced form combustible elements of **household waste** and **commercial waste**, and used in industrial boilers to produce **energy from waste**.

Regional Waste Group

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Regional Waste Technical Group

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Residual Waste

Waste remaining to be disposed of after re-use, **recycling**, **composting** and **recovery** of materials and energy.

Resource Recovery

The recovery of valuable materials and energy from waste. The **waste hierarchy** states that the recovery of resources is more favourable than their final **disposal**. Reduces the need for **primary resources** – and thus also reduces costs.

Restricted-User Landfill

Sometimes known as "factory-curtilage **landfill**" sites within ownership of the waste producer or restricted to specific users.

Reuse

Using materials or products again. Reduces the need for **primary resources** – and thus also reduces costs.

Source Separation

The separation of materials suitable for **re-use**, **recycling** and **composting** from waste at the point where it is produced by households and businesses.

Special Waste

Defined by the Environment Protection (Special Waste) Regulations 1996 (as amended). In July 2005 the **Hazardous Waste** (England and Wales) Regulations and the List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations come into force, replacing the Special Waste Regulations.

Stabilised Biowaste

Biodegradable waste which is treated so that it is biologically stable and therefore no longer reacts to produce either **leachate** or **landfill** gas.

Stabilised Waste

Waste that has been **treated** so that it is chemically stable.

Strategic Environmental Assessment A procedure which centres around the production of an 'Environmental Report' in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.

Sustainable Waste Management

Using material resources efficiently to cut down on the amount of waste produced. And, where waste is generated, dealing with it in a way that actively contributes to the economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development. The concepts of the **waste hierarchy** and **resource recovery** are central to sustainable waste management.

Sustainable Waste Management Option

An assessment technique that supplements the technique of **Best Practicable Environmental Option** to ensure that social and economic, as well as environmental, issues are taken into account in the consideration of waste management options.

Thermal Treatment

The **treatment** of waste using elevated temperatures as the primary means to change the chemical, physical, or biological character or composition of the waste. Examples of thermal

treatment processes are **gasification**, **incineration**, and **pyrolysis**.

A waste management facility to which waste is delivered for separation or bulking up before being removed for **resource recovery**, **treatment** or **disposal**.

A catch-all term for a very wide range of physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes that change the nature of waste in some way.

One of the high-level strategic guidance 'building blocks' of the WAG. It aims to make sure: that decisions are taken with regard to their impact beyond the immediate sectoral or administrative boundaries; that there is co-ordination of investment and services through understanding the roles of and interactions between places; and that sustainable development is a core value in every WAG activity.

The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.

A local authority responsible for the collection of **municipal** solid waste in its area.

A local authority responsible for the management of the waste collected and delivered to it by constituent collection authorities. The processing and/or final **disposal** of the waste is usually contracted to the private sector waste management industry.

Electrical or electronic equipment that is waste, including all components, subassemblies and consumables that are part of the product at the time of discarding.

Hierarchical ranking of waste management options based on their relative environmental benefits: **reduction**, **reuse**, recovery (**resource recovery** of materials through **recycling** and **composting** and **energy from waste**) **disposal**.

A waste management / **resource recovery** facility licensed under the Environmental Protection Act.

The system of permits operated by the **Environment Agency** under the Environmental Protection Act to ensure that activities authorised to **recover** or dispose of waste are carried out in a way which protects the environment and human health.

A way of classifying waste according to its source and nature.

A **resource recovery** process where **composting** of **biodegradable waste** is undertaken in elongated piles called windrows. The windrows are monitored throughout the **composting** process to ensure that the optimum temperature, oxygen concentration and moisture content are maintained. The windrows are turned periodically, to introduce fresh air, and watered to maintain the ideal conditions for **composting**.

Transfer Station

Treatment

Wales Spatial Plan

Waste Arisings

Waste Collection Authority

Waste Disposal Authority

Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment

Waste Hierarchy

Waste Management Licence

Waste Management Licensing

Waste Stream

Windrow Composting

Glossary of Acronyms for RWG documents

AD Anaerobic Digestion

AMR Annual Monitoring Report

ATF Authorised Treatment Facility

BPEO Best Practicable Environmental Option

BMT Biological Mechanical Treatment
BMW Biodegradable Municipal Waste

CA Civic Amenity

C&I Commercial & Industrial
C&D Construction & Demolition
CFC Chloro Fluoro Carbons
CHP Combined Heat and Power

COMAH Control Of Major Accident Hazards

CP Conditioning Plan

DEFRA Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

DTLR Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions.

EA Environment Agency
EfW Energy from Waste

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

ELV End of Life Vehicle
EU European Union

EWC European Waste Catalogue

GIS Geographical Information System

HIA Health Impact Assessment

HWRC Household Waste Recycling Centre

IPPC Integrated Pollution Prevention and ControlISO International Organization for Standardization

LAS Landfill Allowance Scheme
 LCA Life Cycle Assessment
 LDP Local Development Plan
 LPA Local Planning Authority

MBT Mechanical Biological Treatment

MHT Mechanical Heat Treatment
MRF Materials Recycling Facility
MSG Members Steering Group
MSW Municipal Solid Waste

NAW National Assembly for Wales

NPA National Park Authority

NSCA National Society for Clean Air and Environmental Protection

NWSW National Waste Strategy for Wales

PA Per Annum

PCB Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCN Policy Clarification Note

PPC Pollution Prevention & Control

ODPM Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

RDF Refuse Derived Fuel

RRR Recycling, Reuse & Recovery
RWA Regional Waste Assessment

RWG Regional Waste Group
RWP Regional Waste Plan

RWTG Regional Waste Technical Group
SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment

SWMA Strategic Waste Management Assessment
SWMO Sustainable Waste Management Option

TAN Technical Advice Note
TPA Tonnes Per Annum

UDP Unitary Development PlanWAG Welsh Assembly Government

WEEE Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment

WISARD Waste: Integrated Systems Analysis for Recovery and Disposal

WML Waste Management Licence

WRATE Waste: Integrated Systems Analysis for Recovery and Disposal

WSP Wales Spatial Plan