Worcestershire County Council's comments on Note Provided by Appellant regarding Permitted Landfill Sites

Site Address: Lea Castle Farm, Wolverley Road, Broadwaters, Kidderminster

Description of the development: Proposed sand and gravel quarry with progressive restoration using site derived and imported inert material to agricultural parkland, public access and nature enhancement

Application reference: 19/000053/CM

Appellant's name: NRS Aggregates Ltd

Appeal reference: APP/E1855/W/22/3310099

With regard to the above appeal, the Inspector has requested a response from the County Council in respect of the information supplied by the Appellant (ID.43) regarding landfill sites in the County that have an Environmental Permit and the implications of this for inert waste supply.

The County Council concur with the appellant that the latest Environment Agency (EA) Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) is that which was published in November 2022 and refers to 2021 data. The EA WDI sets out three sites in Worcestershire that accepted inert waste in 2021, these were:

- Summerway Landfill (Wyre Forest District) – accepted 119,552 tonnes of inert waste
- Weights Farm Landfill (Redditch Borough) – accepted 6,012 tonnes of inert waste
- Pinches 3 Landfill (Bromsgrove District) – accepted 7,680 tonnes of inert waste
  Total inert waste accepted: 133,244

The above is reflective of the sites identified by the appellant in ID.43.

According to the latest EA data on "Remaining Landfill Capacity" (Published 13 January 2023) the remaining void at these sites (as of the end of 2021) was as follows:

- Summerway Landfill (Wyre Forest District) – 186,748 cubic metres (m3)
- Weights Farm Landfill (Redditch Borough) – 676,466m3
  Total capacity: 863,214m3

The inert landfill capacity of these sites is accurately reflected by the appellant in their Note (ID.43), noting that the tipping of inert waste at Pinches 3 Quarry (CPA Ref: 08/000055/CM) is now complete.

Turning to each of the above sites, whilst the appellant is correct that the wider Summerway Landfill site operates as an aggregate recycling facility (County Planning Authority (CPA) Refs: 19/000003/CM, 19/000004/CM and 19/000005/CM), this is ancillary to the inert landfill site (Stourport-on-Severn Urban District Council Ref: SU 298/69).

In terms of Weights Farm Landfill (CPA Refs: 407235, 407325, 407376), the appellant is correct that the wider site operates as a Material Reclamation Facility (MRF) (CPA Ref: 16/000021/CM), but this is a separate planning permission, located approximately 115 metres west of the MRF, albeit the MRF is operated by the same operator (J & S A Wood).

In addition to the above sites, it should be noted that the following sites are listed in the EA WDI as accepting "Inert / Construction and Demolition" waste, but their subcategory is not solely "inert":

- Hill and Moor Landfill (Wychavon) – accepted 9,165 tonnes of "Non-Hazardous" "Mineral Wastes", and has remaining void of 1,672,784m3
- Hartlebury Landfill (Wychavon) – accepted 18,117 tonnes of "Non-Hazardous "Mineral Wastes", and has a remaining void of 169,770m3

Furthermore, for completeness, it should be noted that Chadwich Lane Quarry (CPA Ref: 18/000036/CM) has planning permission for:

"Proposed sand quarry, infilling the void using inert materials only, restoration of the land to agricultural use together with new access, landscaping and associated works on land adjacent to former Chadwich Lane Quarry, Chadwich Lane, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire".

The Report to Committee states that Chadwich Lane Quarry would be infilled by approximately 800,000 cubic metres of inert waste. Whilst the site has been implemented and the majority of Phase 1 has been worked out, it should be noted that the site has not yet accepted any inert waste and an Environmental Permit has not yet been issued by the EA.

In addition, Sandy Lane Quarry (CPA Ref: 21/000029/CM) has been granted planning permission for:

"Proposed importation of inert restoration material and extraction of sand to enable engineering operations for stability purposes and completion of site restoration at (Western portion of the former) Sandy Lane Quarry, Wildmoor, Worcestershire".

The Report to Committee states that Sandy Lane Quarry would be infilled by approximately 975,000 cubic metres of inert materials, but this has not been implemented and the County Council are not aware of any EA Environmental Permit being granted at the site.

The latest Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) states that:

"Indicator W23b. Maintain equivalent self-sufficiency in disposal and landfill capacity for inert waste

Target: No capacity gap for disposal and landfill

2020 Performance: *No capacity gap for disposal and landfill*

Trend: 2019*: No capacity gap for disposal and landfill*

2018: *No capacity gap for disposal and landfill*

Explanation: *The amount of inert waste landfilled in Worcestershire was 197,256 tonnes in 2018, 236,308 tonnes in 2019, and 180,951 tonnes in 2020, leading to a cumulative 1,660,191 tonnes of non-inert waste landfilled in the county since 2009. This is 38% above the projections made in the Waste Core Strategy. However, with a current void space of 1,966,292 tonnes* [should read cubic metres] *across the county, this is believed to be sufficient to meet this extra demand over the lifetime of the Waste Core Strategy. This means that there is sufficient inert landfill capacity remaining at this stage in the Waste Core Strategy. Therefore, there is no capacity gap for disposal and landfill for inert waste.*

Further information: *Landfill capacity is set out in the Environment Agency's waste management for England data tables, which provide information on landfill void space annually. In some cases, void space increases or decreases at a different rate than the amount of waste deposited. This is not uncommon and results from re-assessments of void space by the Environment Agency, the creation of new cells at existing sites, or by a void increasing as mineral workings which have planning permission to be restored by landfilling are excavated".*

The above is predicated on 2020 data, and the County Council accepts that in 2021 there was a declining landfill void space compared to the 2020 data, as no new landfill sites accepting inert wastes, which have been granted an Environmental Permit by the EA have become operational, and this will continue unless and until Chadwich Lane Quarry and Sandy Lane Quarry are granted Environmental Permits, or other pending undetermined mineral planning applications with restoration with imported inert waste are granted and become operational.

It is also noted that the West Midlands Resource Technical Advisory Body (WMRTAB) Study titled: "Landfill in the West Midlands – 2019", Version 3.0 Final, dated 3 December 2021 acknowledges that landfill capacity across the West Midlands as a whole is declining, and without further capacity being permitted, it is likely to run out within the next 10 years (inert landfill capacity by 2031).

Landfill in the West Midlands – 2019

Version: 3.0 Final

Date: 03.12.21

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide an analysis of the use and availability of landfill in the West Midlands. It is intended that this report will underpin the identification of any issues concerning the quantum of provision of landfill in the region which might need consideration in planning policy being developed by WPAs within the West Midlands.

The report provides a summary of the landfill of waste in the West Midlands in 2019. The report utilises data published in the Environment Agency's Remaining Landfill Capacity database[1] and its Waste Data Interrogator[2] which both report on waste management in 2019. It shows:

- Where waste arising in each WPA was landfilled;
- the main origins of waste landfilled in each area; and,
- the remaining landfill capacity in each area.

Information on the follow different categories of landfill is provided:

- Non-hazardous;
- Non-hazardous with Stable Non-reactive Hazardous Waste (SNRHW) cell;
- Inert; and,
- Hazardous.

2.0 Key findings

The capacity remaining for different types of landfill at the end of 2019 in the West Midlands was as follows:

- Non-hazardous: 30,147,281 cubic metres
- Non-hazardous with SNRHW cell: 9,228,516 cubic metres
- Inert: 14,174,733 cubic metres
- Hazardous: 591,555 cubic metres

The tables below show the remaining capacity in each waste planning area for the different types of landfill.

Table 1: Non-hazardous Waste Landfill Capacity (at end 2019)

WPA area	Remaining Capacity (m^3)
Black Country	11,666,401
Staffordshire County Council	7,794,891
Warwickshire County Council	5,051,584
Worcestershire County Council	4,345,523
Coventry City Council	1,288,882
Birmingham City Council	0
Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council	0
Shropshire Council	0
Stoke-on-Trent City Council	0

[1] https://data.gov.uk/dataset/237825cb-dc10-4c53-8446-1bcd35614c12/remaining-landfill-capacity
[2] https://data.gov.uk/dataset/d409b2ba-796c-4436-82c7-eb1831a9ef25/2019-waste-data-interrogator

Telford & Wrekin Council	0
Total:	**30,147,281**

Table 2: Non-hazardous Waste Landfill Capacity with SNRHW cell (at end 2019)

WPA area	**Remaining Capacity (m^3)**
Warwickshire County Council	3,966,691
Staffordshire County Council	1,868,167
Telford & Wrekin Council	1,850,000
Shropshire Council	880,000
Black Country	418,953
Worcestershire County Council	244,705
Birmingham City Council	0
Coventry City Council	0
Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council	0
Stoke-on-Trent City Council	0
Total:	**9,228,516**

Table 3: Inert Waste Landfill Capacity (at end 2019)

WPA area	**Remaining Capacity (m^3)**
Warwickshire County Council	3,372,354
Black Country	3,690,000[3]
Staffordshire County Council	3,361,644
Worcestershire County Council	1,465,677
Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council	1,351,567
Telford & Wrekin Council	750,000
Stoke-on-Trent City Council	175,341
Shropshire Council	8,150
Birmingham City Council	0
Coventry City Council	0
Total:	**14,174,733**

Table 4: Hazardous Waste Landfill Capacity in the West Midlands (at end 2019)

WPA area	**Remaining Capacity (m^3)**
Warwickshire County Council	340,000
Staffordshire County Council	251,555
Birmingham City Council	0
Black Country	0
Worcestershire County Council	0
Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council	0
Telford & Wrekin Council	0
Stoke-on-Trent City Council	0
Shropshire Council	0
Coventry City Council	0
Total:	**591,555**

[3] Includes 3mt capacity allocated in Local Plan

A specific landfill with restricted capacity exists with the Birmingham City Council area and this is reported below for completeness.

Table 5: Remaining Hazardous Waste Restricted Landfill Capacity (at end 2019)

WPA area	**Remaining Capacity (m^3)**
Birmingham City Council *(Landfill currently inactive)*	195,048
Total:	**195,048**

It should be noted that Environment Agency data on remaining capacity which underpins the data in the above tables only accounts for capacity that has received an environmental permit from the Agency, and it may be that void has been consented by planning authorities that has yet to be permitted by the Agency, for example void to be created as a result of mineral extraction. Therefore, the above values may represent an underestimate of landfill capacity in the West Midlands.

The total amounts of waste landfilled in the West Midlands in 2019 were as follows:

- Non-hazardous: 1,775,705 tonnes
- Non-hazardous with SNRHW cell: 1,261,802 tonnes
- Inert: 2,539,841 tonnes
- Hazardous: 75,425 tonnes

If it is assumed that these rates of filling continued then existing landfill capacity in the West Midlands would be fully depleted in the following years:

- Non-hazardous: 2032
- Non-hazardous with SNRHW cell: 2027
- Hazardous: 2030
- Inert: 2031

Note that the following waste landfilled density factors have been applied:

- Inert waste: 1.5 tonnes per cubic metre
- Other wastes: 1 tonne per cubic metre

The latter value is greater than that of 0.85 t/m 3 applied historically, as very little 'black bag' waste is now sent direct to landfill, most, if not all, will have undergone some pre-treatment (as required by the Landfill Directive), making it significantly more dense than untreated mixed municipal (and similar wastes).

This depletion of landfill capacity is illustrated by the following graphs.

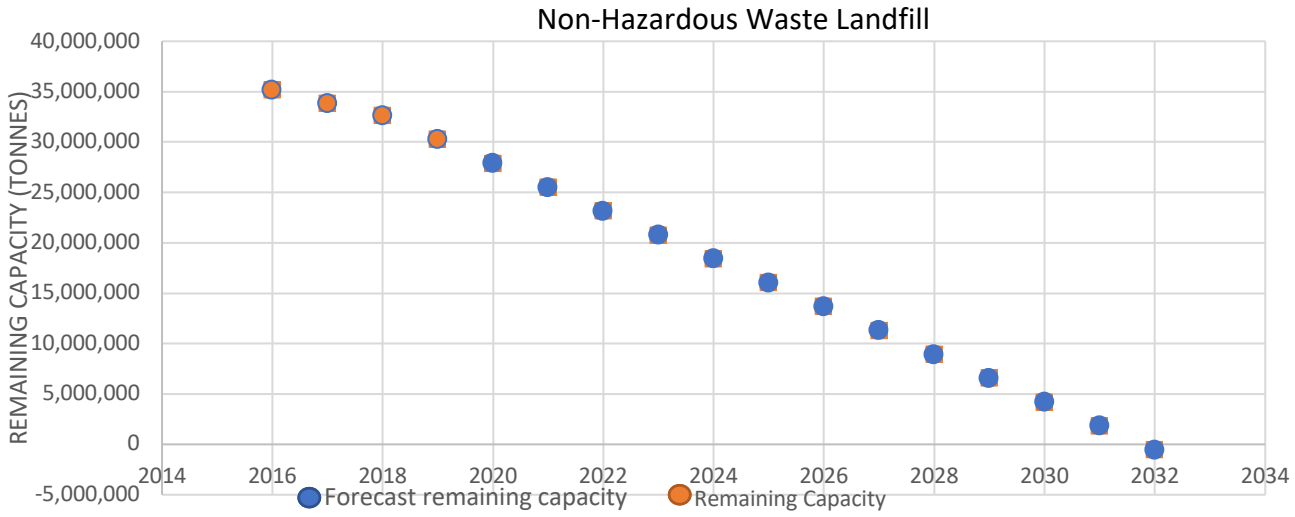

Figure 1: Remaining and forecast capacity for non-hazardous waste landfill in the West Midlands

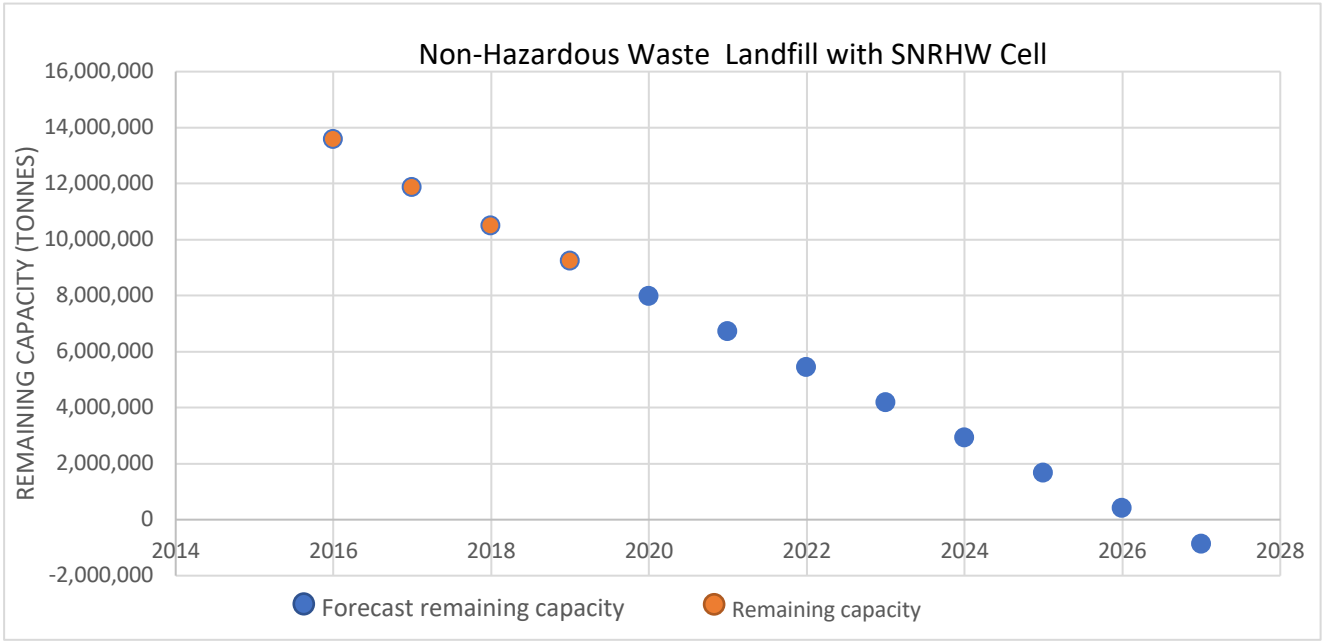

Figure 2: Remaining and forecast capacity for non-hazardous waste landfill with SNRHW cell in the West Midlands

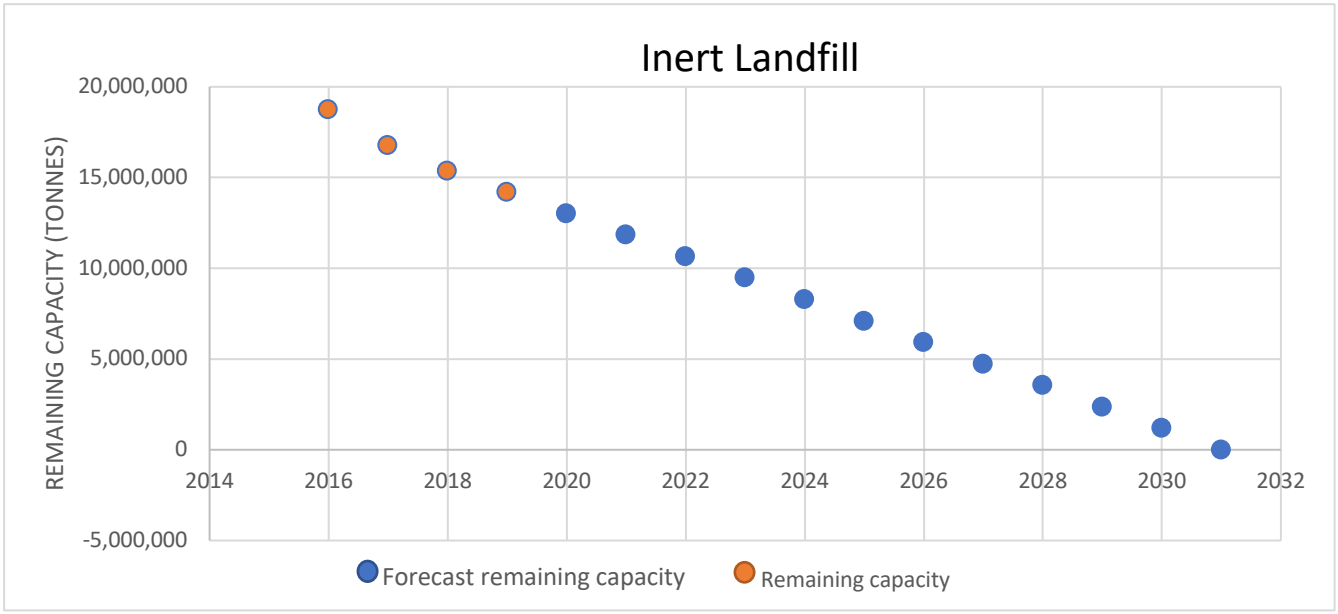

Figure 3: Remaining and forecast capacity for inert waste landfill in the West Midlands

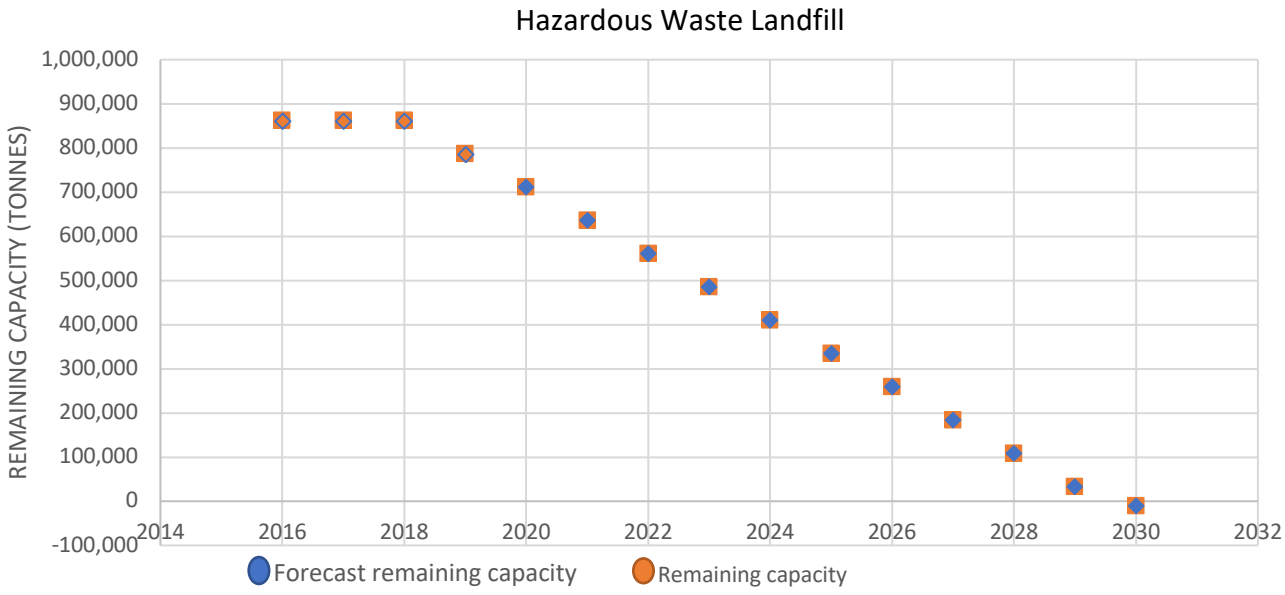

Figure 4: Remaining and forecast capacity for hazardous waste landfill

3.0 Landfill within each Waste Planning Authority Area

Information on landfilling in each WPA area is provided below. This information includes:

- Remaining landfill capacity
- Details of where the waste landfilled originates
- Details of where waste arising in the area was landfilled

It should be noted that values representing sources of waste could be inaccurate as information provided by operators to the Environment Agency can lack the origin of waste data.

3.1 Birmingham City Council

Birmingham City Council received no waste for landfill in 2019. All of the waste arising in the area requiring landfill (520,378t) was exported to other West Midlands authorities. The main destinations were as follows:

- Solihull (312,835t to inert waste LF)
- Warwickshire (93,323t to non-haz SNRHW LF);
- The Black Country area (49,327t to non-haz SNRHW LF & 17,030t to non-hazardous LF);
- Staffordshire (11,959t to non-hazardous LF & 8,172t to inert LF & 4032t to non-haz SNRHW LF); and
- Worcestershire (23,638t to inert LF).

The Environment Agency's Remaining Landfill Capacity (2019) data suggests there is still 195,048 (m3) of restricted hazardous waste capacity at "Minworth Landfill" in the Birmingham City Council area but this landfill has not been receiving waste for at least the last few years. There is no mention of any new landfill capacity being allocated in Development Plan for Birmingham and as such waste arising within the Birmingham City Council area requiring landfill will all continue to be exported.

3.2 Coventry City Council

In 2019 67,247t of inert waste was received at inert landfill within the Coventry City Council area, the majority of this was from West Midlands authorities but a small amount was received from the South East of England (2,226t). Warwickshire in particular accounted for 36,274t or around 2/3rds of the total landfilled inert waste in 2019, with the only other significant proportion of waste landfilled in Coventry arising from within the City Council area itself (15,830t).

The majority (200,762t (77.5%)) of waste arising in the Coventry City Council area that was managed by landfill was exported to Solihull as inert waste. Most of the remaining waste is sent to Warwickshire (58,102t to non-haz SNRHW) with very small amounts sent to the Black Country authorities.

There is one remaining active inert Landfill site within the Coventry City area with an estimated remaining capacity of 1,288,882 (m^3). Coventry City Council has not allocated any additional landfill sites. The Local Plan (2017) states:

"There is no opportunity for existing or future development landfill capacity in the city. Therefore, the city will continue to rely upon landfill capacity in surrounding authorities for the life of the plan period to manage wastes that cannot be reduced, re-used, recycled, composted or recovered." https://www.coventry.gov.uk/downloads/file/25899/final_local_plan_december_2017 (Page 165).

3.3 Herefordshire Council

There are no active landfills or allocated landfills in Herefordshire according to both the publication draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2021 (MWLP) and Environment Agency data and therefore Herefordshire Council received no waste for landfill in 2019.

A total of 13,354t of waste was exported in 2019 to landfills within the West Midlands, with the overwhelming majority (12,599t or 94%) sent to non-hazardous LF in Worcestershire, with the remaining amount (755t)) sent to non-haz SNRHW LF in the Black Country authorities' area.

N.B. The value of 13,354t of waste exported from the Herefordshire Council area is likely to be inaccurate and it is likely waste sent to landfill in other West Midlands authorities, that lacks origin of waste data, could have been sourced from Herefordshire.

The MWLP publication draft [4] states:

5.11.4 "*There is no non-hazardous landfill in Herefordshire and this is likely to continue as new arrangements for managing residual waste arising in the plan area are implemented."* (Page 5-19)

7.3.8 "*Its relatively remote position geographically, its natural geology and geography of water resources significantly restrict opportunities for non-hazardous landfill in Herefordshire because of the potential for adverse impacts on groundwater. EU law and national guidance from the Environment Agency restrict or prevent landfill and land raising sites where there is a significant risk that water quality could be adversely affected. Consequently, there have been no sites identified for non-hazardous waste disposal facilities*. (Page 7-12)

The publication draft MWLP recognises that mineral workings may be restored via the deposit of inert waste and anticipates provision of 30,000 tonnes management capacity of this type per annum. Three quarries are identified for this purpose.

3.4 Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council

There is one remaining active inert Landfill site within the Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council area with an estimated reminding landfill capacity of 1,351,567 (m3) capacity remaining.

In 2019 714,158t of inert waste was received at inert landfill within the area, all of which emanated from West Midlands authorities. According to the Council's waste needs assessment (see extract below), the amount received is within the estimated annual requirements for inert landfill. Nearly half of the waste landfilled was sourced from the Birmingham City Council area (312,835t), where there is no landfill capacity so there is heavy

[4] https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste

reliance on Solihull's landfill capacity. Coventry accounted for over 25% (200,762t) of the waste received, with a further 106,148t of waste landfilled arising from within the Borough itself. Worcestershire also contributed a significant amount of the waste landfilled in Solihull (78,530t) with smaller amounts received from Warwickshire (9,100t).

Solihull exported only 883t of waste to West Midlands authorities for landfill in 2019, shared between the Black Country authority area (620t to non-haz LF) & Warwickshire (263t to non-haz SNRHW), making Solihull largely self-sufficient in terms of its landfill requirements.

"The landfill capacity of over 1,000,000 tonnes per annum provided within Solihull far exceeds the calculated maximum (and potentially over-estimation) need for 115,000 tonnes landfill capacity in 2035;" – (Page 91) - Waste Needs Assessment for Solihull (2019).[5]

3.5 Staffordshire County Council

In 2019, 2,262,256t of waste was received at inert, non-hazardous (SNRHW) and non-hazardous landfills within Staffordshire; the overwhelming majority of which came from within the West Midlands (90%+) but small proportions of waste also arrived from all areas of England & Wales. Staffordshire was the source of 35% of the waste landfilled within the County.

632,941t of inert waste was landfilled in Staffordshire in 2019 all from West Midlands authorities. 255,505t of this amount lacked details of its origin, making it difficult to state with confidence which areas in the West Midlands utilised inert landfill capacity in Staffordshire. Data reporting origin indicates the following main sources:

- Black Country (124,248t)
- Staffordshire itself (189,956t);
- Telford & Wrekin (51,682t);
- Birmingham City (24,162t); and
- Shropshire (5,422 t).

In 2019, 360,990t of waste were received at non-haz SNRHW landfill in Staffordshire, sourced mainly from the West Midlands (68% or 249,004t). Of this amount the overwhelming majority (244,972t) arose from within Staffordshire itself. Areas from all over England made up the remaining non-hazardous waste received, with significant amounts from the North-West (61,438t) & London (46,115t) with small amounts from other areas in East of England.

1,268,325t of waste was received at non-hazardous landfill in Staffordshire in 2019, the majority of which was from the West Midlands. However, just over half (51%) of the waste landfilled reported 'West Midlands' as the origin with no further breakdown of source, making it difficult to state exactly which authority areas relied on non-hazardous landfill capacity in Staffordshire. Of the known data, 467,041t arose from within Staffordshire itself, with other significant amounts received from the Black Country (69,891t) and Birmingham (11,959 t) with smaller amounts from all other West Midlands authorities and areas of England.

A total of 174,262t of waste was exported in 2019 from Staffordshire to landfills within the West Midlands, the vast majority of which was sent to neighbouring Stoke-on-Trent as inert waste (161,416t). Significant amounts were also sent to Solihull (5,800t of inert) and Warwickshire

[5] https://www.solihull.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2020-12/Waste-Needs-Assessment-for-Solihull-2018.pdf

(6,304t to non-haz SNRHW landfill) with less notable amount sent to the Black Country and Worcestershire.

Overall, Staffordshire is the largest recipient of waste for landfill in the West Midlands. Staffordshire maintains a significant landfill capacity of 3,361,644 (m^3) for inert waste; 7,794,891 (m^3) of non-hazardous LF capacity, 1,868,167 (m^3) of non-hazardous SNRHW LF capacity and 251,555 (m^3) of hazardous LF capacity. According to the adopted joint waste plan, the current capacity should be sufficient for the plan period, with allocated sites for landfill that will further increase the landfill capacity in the future (Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2013[6]). **It should also be noted that while the data suggests landfill capacity will deplete by the early 2030s within the West Midlands region, it is likely additional capacity will emerge when mineral sites within Staffordshire have been fully extracted**. The Plan states:

3.33 *"In relation to landfill and void capacity, there are 21 permitted landfill sites, 10 of which are currently operational and evidence suggests that currently, based on forecasts for waste produced in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, there is sufficient void capacity over the next 15 years to accommodate the 'secondary' landfill of MSW and C&I waste, and the disposal of CD&E waste to restore mineral sites. Increase diversion of waste from landfill through restricting new landfill proposals"* (Page 26)

3.6 Shropshire Council

In 2019 a total of 115,832t of waste was received for landfill within Shropshire, split between hazardous (75,425t), non-hazardous (13,194t) and inert waste landfills (27,213 t). Unlike other neighbouring authorities a significant portion (64%+) of the waste received had its origin beyond the West Midlands. All of the waste received from outside the West Midlands (74,594t) was hazardous waste, the main origins of waste landfilled were as follows:

- The North-West (29,864t);
- Wales (21,490t);
- East Midlands (12,216t); and
- Yorks & Humber (8,882t)

It should be noted that the Environment Agency landfill capacity data (2019) indicates that there are no active landfills for hazardous waste in Shropshire and so there appears to be a data anomaly either in the WDI or the landfill database. In this regard it should be noted that the December 2020 Pre-Submission Draft of the Shropshire Local Plan includes the following:

'4.279. The settlement pattern and distribution of business waste producers in Shropshire means that the County is unable to support more specialised waste management processes. Natural geology and water resources significantly restrict opportunities for landfill. This means that some waste material, including hazardous wastes and Very Low Level Radioactive Waste (VLLRW) is likely to continue to be exported for management and disposal outside the County.'

And,

6 https://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/policy/wastelocalplan/Documents/Staffordshire-and-Stoke-on-Trent-Joint-Waste-Local-Plan-2010-to-2026-adopted-March-2013.pdf

'4.283. Natural geology and the geography of water resources in Shropshire significantly restrict opportunities for landfill because of the potential for adverse impacts on groundwater. The availability of landfill void in Shropshire is declining and only one landfill site accepting mixed (non-hazardous) waste now remains operational near Ellesmere.'

All inert (27,213t) and non-hazardous waste (13,194t) landfilled in 2019 arose from within Shropshire itself. Shropshire imported very little waste from neighbouring West Midlands authorities, with only Stoke-on-Trent exporting 462t to Shropshire in 2019.

37,945t of waste that arose in Shropshire was exported for landfill in 2019. The main destinations were as follows:

- Worcestershire (21,218t to non-haz SNRHW LF).
- Warwickshire (5,770t to non-haz SNRHW LF),
- Black Country (5,021t to non-haz SNRHW LF and 514t non-haz LF)
- Staffordshire (5,028t to inert LF and 394t to non-haz LF).

Environment Agency data suggests there is little inert landfill capacity in Shropshire (8,150 (m^3), with 880,000 (m^3) of landfill capacity remaining for non-hazardous landfill with SNRHW cell. A site assessment in 2003 indicated that Shropshire has insufficient areas for new landfill proposals, with only one viable site available for landfill which was subsequently rejected (Para 3.170 Draft Shropshire Local Plan[7]). The draft Local Plan does not identify sites for landfill and the majority of waste arising in Shropshire requiring landfill will likely continue to be exported.

3.7 Stoke-on-Trent City Council

According to the latest Environment Agency data (2019), the Stoke-on-Trent area maintains a single landfill for inert waste with a limited capacity of 175,341 (m^3). 161,419 t of inert waste was landfilled in 2019, all from neighbouring Staffordshire. However the close correlation between the amount of inert waste landfilled and the capacity available may indicate inaccuracies within the data.

In 2019, minimal waste (919t to hazardous LF, non-haz (SNRHW) LF & non-hazardous LF) was exported from Stoke-on-Trent to landfill in neighbouring West Midlands areas. However, large amounts of waste landfilled in the West Midlands lack origin of waste data and neighbouring Staffordshire landfilled more than 900,000t of waste with unknown origins in 2019 and so it is possible a significant portion of the unidentified waste arose in Stoke-on-Trent.

There are no allocated landfill sites in Stoke-on-Trent. Stoke-on-Trent will rely on neighbouring authorities landfill capacity for the foreseeable future. Stoke-on-Trent & Staffordshire County Council share a Joint Waste Local Plan[8] and so any future arrangements for landfill are likely to be planned for on a joint basis.

3.8 Telford & Wrekin Council

[7] Pre - submission draft of Shropshire Local Plan https://shropshire.gov.uk/media/16749/regulation-19-pre-submission-draft-of-the-shropshire-local-plan.pdf

[8] https://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/policy/wastelocalplan/Documents/Staffordshire-and-Stoke-on-Trent-Joint-Waste-Local-Plan-2010-to-2026-adopted-March-2013.pdf

In 2019, just 144t of waste was received at a non-hazardous (SNRHW) landfill within the Telford & Wrekin area, all arising from the Telford & Wrekin area itself. There are two remaining landfills in the Telford & Wrekin Council area, with a capacity of 750,000 (m^3) for inert waste and 1,850,000 (m^3) for non-hazardous (and SNRHW).

A total of 57,507t of waste arising in the Telford & Wrekin area managed by landfill was exported, all to West Midlands authorities. The majority of this (51,682t) was exported to Staffordshire (49,786t to inert LF and 1,896t to non-hazardous LF). Smaller amounts of waste were sent for landfill in the Black Country (3,459t to non-haz SNRHW LF and 35t to non-hazardous LF) and Warwickshire (2,331t to non-haz SNRHW LF).

There are two active landfills, with 750,000 (m^3) inert waste capacity and 1,850,000 (m^3) non-hazardous landfill capacity (with SNRHW cell). Previous input data from the Environment Agency suggests the remaining landfill capacity is sufficient to meet requirements needs for many years. There is no mention of allocated sites for landfill in the Local Plan (2018)[9] which states that any extensions to capacity to new landfill sites will only be accepted if there is an established need (Local Plan, 2018).

3.9 Warwickshire County Council

After Staffordshire, Warwickshire received the highest amount of waste to landfill in the West Midlands amounting to 1,255,718t. The majority of the waste received came from the West Midlands area (91%+) but waste was also received waste from all over England, Scotland and Wales with small amounts from outside the UK.

The vast majority of the inert waste landfilled arose from within Warwickshire itself, accounting for 821,949t out of the total 827,897t landfilled, with the rest received from the South East and South West of England.

Other waste landfilled in Warwickshire was managed at non-hazardous waste with SNRHW cell landfill (538,409t). A significant amount of the waste landfilled lacked origin data (180,869t) making it difficult to state where it arose from. The main origins of waste landfilled in Warwickshire are reported as:

- Birmingham (93,323t);
- Coventry (58,102t);
- Warwickshire (75,06 t);
- East Midlands (79,89 t);
- North-west (9,020t);
- South East (5,626 t); and
- East of England (5,336 t).

A total of 55,575t of waste arising in Warwickshire was exported to landfill, with a significant quantity sent to Coventry (36,274t to non-hazardous LF) and smaller amounts to Solihull (9,100t to inert LF) and Worcestershire (9,956 t to non-haz SNRHW LF).

Within Warwickshire there are several landfill sites for inert, non-hazardous and hazardous waste. There is an estimated inert landfill capacity of 3,372,354 (m^3), estimated non-hazardous landfill capacity of 5,051,584 (m^3), estimated non-hazardous SNRHW LF capacity

[9] https://www.telford.gov.uk/downloads/file/6655/telford_and_wrekin_local_plan_2011-2031_adopted_january_2018

of 3,966,691 (m^3) and estimated hazardous LF capacity of 240,000 (m^3). No sites have been specifically allocated in the Waste Core Strategy (2013)[10] but suitable sites have been identified if further capacity is required; paragraph 8.13 states:

"Warwickshire is currently self-sufficient in terms of providing sufficient treatment capacity to meet its hazardous waste arisings. However, in the former RSS Phase 2 Revision, Warwickshire was required to continue to plan for the final disposal of hazardous waste, including where necessary the creation of separately engineered cells for stabilised non-reactive hazardous waste (SNRHW), by identifying suitable landfill sites where appropriate."

3.10 Worcestershire County Council

At the end of 2019 there was significant landfill capacity in Worcestershire as follows:

- Inert: 1,465,677 m^3;
- Non-hazardous: 4,345,523 m^3; and,
- Non-hazardous waste with SNRHW cell: 244,705 m^3.

The Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy Local Plan (2012)[11] states that there is enough capacity to manage the waste expected to be landfilled over the plan period (i.e. to 2027) (para 2.44).

In 2019, 382,069t were received at inert, non-hazardous and non-hazardous (SNRHW) landfills within Worcestershire. The overwhelming majority waste received arose from within the West Midlands (99%+).

167,216t of inert waste was landfilled in 2019, the majority sourced from within Worcestershire itself (139,978t); significant amounts were also received from Birmingham (23,638t) and small amounts from the Black Country authorities.

72,208t was deposited at non-hazardous waste landfill (with SNRHW cell) which was sourced from all over the UK. Significant amounts were received from within the West Midlands including from Worcestershire itself (33,943t), Shropshire (21,218t) and Warwickshire (9,956t) with 5,426t lacking origin of waste data.

142,645t was deposited at non-hazardous waste landfill. The overwhelming majority arose within Worcestershire itself (130,046t), with Herefordshire contributing 12,599t.

A total of 90,041t of waste arising in Worcestershire was managed by landfill beyond the county. 78,530t of inert waste was landfilled in Solihull; 9,858t was transported to the Black Country (9,602t to non-hazardous (SNRHW) LF and 256t to non-hazardous LF) and small quantities landfilled in Warwickshire and Staffordshire.

3.11 Black Country Authorities

The 'Black Country' is considered as a single planning area within Environment Agency databases and comprises the following authorities:

- Dudley Metropolitan Council
- Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council

[10] https://api.warwickshire.gov.uk/documents/WCCC-680-279
[11] https://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/downloads/file/940/waste_core_strategy_local_plan

- Walsall Council
- Wolverhampton City Council

In 2019, a total of 574,345 t of waste was received at non-hazardous SNRHW and non-hazardous landfill sites within the Black Country; the majority of this was from within the West Midlands (98%). A large amount of the landfilled waste lacks detailed origin of waste data (46%+) and so is only known to have come from somewhere within the West Midlands, making it difficult to state which specific areas relied on landfill capacity in the Black Country.

290,051t was deposited at non-hazardous waste with SNRHW cell landfill; the majority from within the West Midlands, with a significant amount arising from within the Black Country itself (126,317t) and also Birmingham (49,327t). Notable quantities were also received from Worcestershire (9,602t) and Shropshire (5,021t) with small quantities from all other West Midlands authority areas. Small quantities were also received from all over the UK.

284,293t was deposited at non-hazardous waste landfill within the Black Country; all arising from authorities within the West Midlands. 98,730t arose from within the Black Country itself and Birmingham also recorded as a significant source (17,030t). A significant amount (166,898t) had an unknown detailed origin.

212,005t of waste was exported from the Black County for landfill, with the majority sent to Staffordshire (194,139t: 124,248t to inert LF and 69,892t to non-hazardous LF) with a smaller amount sent to Warwickshire (10,740t to Non-haz SNRHW LF) and small quantities to Worcestershire & Solihull.

There are five landfill sites for inert, non-hazardous & hazardous waste in the Black Country. At the end of 2019, active inert landfill capacity was estimated at 690,000 (m^3), non-hazardous LF capacity estimated at 11,666,401 (m^3) and non-hazardous LF capacity with SNRHW cell estimated at 418,953 (m^3). Landfill sites have been allocated in Walsall[12] which allow a further increase inert landfill capacity of 3,000,000 (m^3) in future.

[12] Walsall Council Site Allocation Document Adopted 2017: https://go.walsall.gov.uk/Portals/0/Uploads/Planning/SAD/SAD%20Adoption%20January%202019%20Final%20for%20Printing.pdf