



Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole Waste Plan

Background Paper 3 – Cross Boundary Movements of Waste

November 2017

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1 Introduction

The cross boundary movement of waste between local authority areas is inevitable and reflects the normal working of the economy. Some types of waste also require specialised management methods and for such facilities to be viable they often operate at a regional or national level. Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole's waste is managed at facilities outside of the county as well as within the county for these reasons.

This paper provides an overview of cross boundary waste movements and has supported the preparation of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan (the Waste Plan).

In preparing the Waste Plan, the authorities have a duty to co-operate with other authorities on strategic matters. Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 imposes this duty on local planning authorities to cooperate with other local planning authorities, county councils and bodies or other persons as prescribed. The duty to co-operate requires, in particular, each person, including a local planning authority, to:

- a) engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis in any process by means of which activities within subsection (3) are undertaken, and
- b) have regard to activities of a person within subsection (9) so far as they are relevant to activities within subsection (3).

The duty under section 33A(2) Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 applies to the preparation of development plan documents, and activities which prepare the way for, and which support, the preparation of development plan documents, in so far as they relate to a strategic matter.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provides amplification on how strategic planning matters should be addressed in local plans (paragraphs 178-181). Local planning authorities are expected to work '*collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local authority boundaries are properly coordinated and clearly reflected in local plans*' (paragraph 179). 'Strategic priorities' to which local planning authorities should have particular regard are set out in paragraph 156 of the NPPF and these include 'waste management'.

The Waste Plan is being prepared by Dorset County Council on behalf of the three authorities – Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. Dorset County Council has engaged, and will continue to engage, constructively with other local planning authorities and public bodies on the preparation of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan, in accordance with the regulatory requirements and following the approach set out in the NPPF. This paper provides an overview of what strategic waste movements occur and how engagement has taken place on such matters.

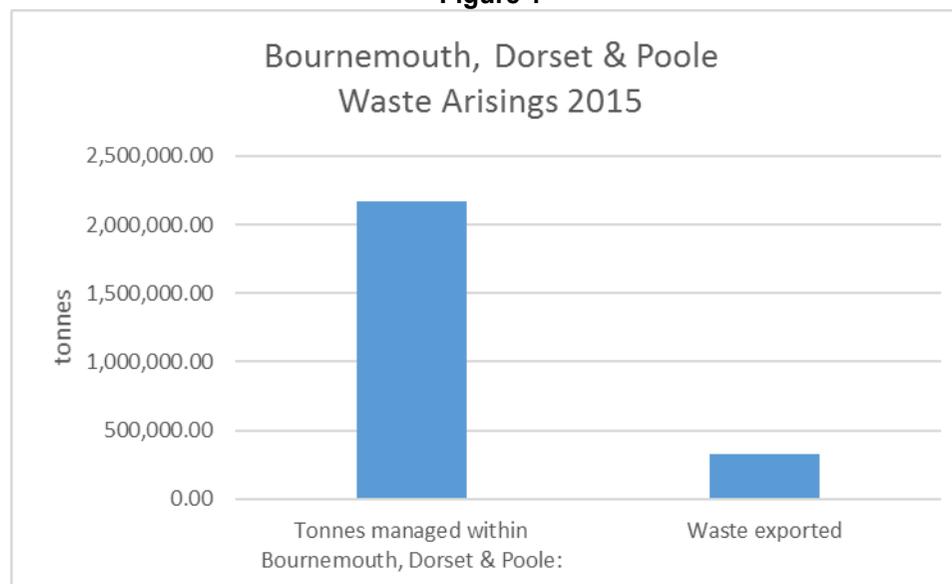
In this paper, references to the sub-region or Dorset should be taken to mean Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole.

The paper was first prepared in 2015 and published alongside the Draft Waste Plan. The paper has since been updated and is published alongside the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan in December 2017.

2 Overview of cross-boundary waste movements

In 2015, the amount of waste originating from Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole was around 2.17 million tonnes of waste.¹ Around 85% of this waste (1.86 million tonnes) was managed at facilities located within the sub-region, whilst 15% (322,400 tonnes) was managed at facilities outside the county – or in other words was exported.

Figure 1



¹ Waste Data Interrogator (2015); EA Data on Incineration; Natural Resources Wales.

Note: this figure refers to waste originating in Bournemouth, Dorset or Poole. Due to transfer facilities being included, there may be some double counting of tonnages.

How Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole's waste is managed is discussed in detail in Background Paper 1 – Waste Arisings and Projections.

2.1 Waste exports

Figure 2 shows how waste exported from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole is managed. In 2015, the majority of waste exported was either managed through a treatment facility (including incineration) or went through a transfer facility. The end destination of waste managed through transfer facilities is unknown.

Figure 2



Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2015, EA Data on incineration & Natural Resources Wales

Around 59% of waste exported (188,800 tonnes) was managed in neighbouring authority areas, with just under half (42%) of all Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole exports being sent to Hampshire (including Southampton and Portsmouth). Around 5% of waste exported went to Somerset, 4% to Wiltshire and 8% went to Devon. This is partly a result of existing waste management contracts for local authority waste to be managed at landfill sites and treatment facilities in Hampshire, and to a limited extent Somerset, as well as other movements of commercial and specialist waste streams. The remaining exports are to facilities further afield.

2.2 Waste imports

The total amount of waste received by waste management facilities in Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole operating under an Environment Agency waste management permit was around 2.17 million tonnes in 2015. Of this amount, 1.85 million tonnes, over 85%, originated from within the sub-region, demonstrating that Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole is largely self-sufficient in waste management terms.

Around 312,000 tonnes of waste managed at facilities in the sub-region (15% of the total) was imported from other authorities. Around 127,000 tonnes (40% of that imported) originated from Dorset's neighbouring Waste Planning Authorities, namely Hampshire County Council (including Southampton and Portsmouth), Devon County Council, Somerset County Council and Wiltshire Council (including Swindon). The majority was from Hampshire.

As discussed above, a total of 322,400 tonnes (15%) of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole's waste was exported to other counties in 2015, whilst 312,000 tonnes was imported to waste management facilities in the sub-region. This suggests that Dorset is a net *exporter* of waste – exporting marginally more than it imports. This is a change since the first iteration of this report, when the sub-region imported more than it exported. Key events such as the closure of the county's two landfill sites in the intervening time period are likely to have had an influence on this.

3 Waste exports

3.1 Local authority contracts

The three authorities have contracts in place for managing waste collected from households and through household recycling centres. They include the use of waste management facilities outside the sub-region, which are summarised below.

For non-recyclable (residual) waste, Dorset Waste Partnership (DWP) has a contract with Viridor for managing residual waste to 2020, which is being sent to Dimmer landfill site in Somerset. This is expected to continue to early 2018, following which the waste will go to Walpole landfill site, also in Somerset. There is also a contract with Veolia for managing residual waste at Blue Haze landfill site in Hampshire to 2020 and Marchwood energy from waste facility in Southampton to 2021.

For the purposes of the Waste Plan, it has been assumed that 10,000tpa will be sent to Dimmer/Walpole the end of 2020. It has also been assumed that 10,000tpa will continue to be sent to Marchwood to the end of 2019 and 5000tpa will continue to be sent to Blue Haze to the end of 2020, based on discussions with DWP. DWP's kerbside collected recyclates are currently being managed at a materials recycling facility in Shotton, North Wales. For the purposes of the Plan, it has been assumed that 30,000tpa will continue to be sent to this facility up to and including 2019.

The Borough of Poole's waste disposal contractor until 2027 is Viridor. Recyclates are transferred via Nuffield Household Recycling Centre to the Crayford materials recycling facility in the London Borough of Bexley as part of Poole's contract with Viridor. Bournemouth's recyclates are also managed in this way. It has been assumed that 17,000tpa will continue to be sent to this facility until the end of 2027.

Some of Poole's residual waste is managed at an energy from waste facility in Slough, as well as at local facilities. It has been assumed that 17,000tpa will continue to be sent to this facility until the end of 2027.

3.2 Waste Planning Authorities receiving Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole's waste

Work has been undertaken to establish where waste arising in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole is managed, where it is exported out of the sub-region. It is important to understand the movements of all types of waste out of the county in preparing the Waste Plan, as well as the continued use of facilities used as part of the local authority contracts, discussed above.

A list of authorities and the amount and nature of materials they receive was produced using the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2011. This was used to establish strategic cross boundary movements of waste and to ascertain whether there could be issues associated with the continued management of waste from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole within these areas.

In July 2013, those waste planning authorities receiving quantities of waste from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole into their areas for management were contacted. A summary of this exercise and the responses received is attached at Appendix 1 and is also reflected on in the following sections in relation to strategic movements.

In January 2017, a similar exercise was undertaken in order to update and review this work. A list of authorities and the amount and nature of materials they receive was produced using the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2015. A comparison focussing on strategic waste movements from 2011 and 2015 identified a number of changes. Strategic movements were defined as 1000 tonnes + for non-hazardous and inert waste and as 100 tonnes + for hazardous waste. Where a change in strategic movements was identified, the relevant waste planning authority was contacted. A summary of this exercise and the responses received is attached at Appendix 3.

The following sections state the situation in 2011 and update the 2015 context as necessary.

Over half of the waste exported from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole was managed in neighbouring authority areas, namely Hampshire, Somerset, Devon and Wiltshire. Further detail on the cross boundary movements to adjoining waste planning authority areas is provided below. Other strategic cross boundary movements were also identified, in particular to the London Borough of Bexley and Slough. This is also discussed below.

3.3 Summary of strategic movements of waste out of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole

A number of strategic movements of waste (1000 tonnes or over) to landfill sites, treatment facilities and incineration facilities were identified. These are outlined in Tables 1, 2 and 3. A small number of strategic movements to transfer facilities and metal recycling sites were also identified.

3.3.1 Landfill sites

In 2011, movements of over 1000 tonnes outside the county only took place to landfill sites in Hampshire and Somerset, as shown on Table 1. This is not surprising given Dorset Waste Partnership's contracts to use the Blue Haze landfill site in Hampshire and Dimmer landfill site in Somerset. Additionally however, Squabb Wood landfill site and Poundbottom landfill site in Hampshire also received a significant amount of

non-hazardous waste from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole, the latter also receiving hazardous waste. This is likely to be from commercial and industrial sources. A significant amount of inert waste also went to Bleak Hill landfill site, which is located near Ringwood, close to the Dorset border.

For 2015, the situation was similar to 2011. However, Bleak Hill landfill site didn't receive any inert waste from Dorset. The tonnages of HIC waste received at Blue Haze in Hampshire and Dimmer in Somerset were significantly less than for 2011.

Table 1 – Exports to landfill sites

Waste Planning Authority	Waste Management Facility	Type of Facility	Hazardous (tonnes)		Household/ Industrial/ Commercial (tonnes)		Inert/ C&D (tonnes)	
			2011	2015	2011	2015	2011	2015
Hampshire	Blue Haze Landfill Site (Veolia ES Landfill Ltd)	Non Hazardous Landfill			31667	17807	4636	14317
	Bleak Hill 1 Landfill (Cemex U K Materials Ltd)	Inert Landfill					3367	0
	Squabb Wood Landfill Site (Viridor Waste Management Limited)	Non Hazardous Landfill			1993	604	81	
	Poundbottom Landfill Site (Cleansing Service Group Ltd)	Non Hazardous Landfill/ Hazardous Landfill	1605	2197	1629	2694		
Somerset	Dimmer Landfill Site (Viridor Waste (Somerset) Ltd)	Non Hazardous Landfill			13041	2898		
Wiltshire	Parkgate Farm Waste Management Facility	Hazardous Landfill		419				

Source: Waste Data Interrogators (2011 & 2015)

The continued management of waste arising from the sub-region at the landfill sites identified is unlikely to be possible in the long term. This issue and how the Plan factors in waste movements to these sites is discussed further in section 3.4 – Adjoining Waste Planning Authorities.

3.3.2 Treatment facilities

Movements of over 1000 tonnes to treatment facilities outside the county took place to adjoining counties and also to a number of counties further afield, as shown on Table 2.

In both 2011 and 2015, over 31,000 tonnes of waste was sent to the Crayfords Materials Recycling Facility located in the London Borough of Bexley, which is to be expected given Borough of Poole's contract with Viridor to send Poole and Bournemouth's recyclables to this facility, via the Nuffield Waste Management Centre.

The remainder of the strategic movements identified are most likely to comprise commercial and industrial waste. In 2011, over 1000 tonnes was exported to an MBT plant in Leicestershire. As this is operated by New Earth Solutions, it is possible that this waste was diverted from the New Earth Solutions facility in Canford Magna, Poole. In 2015, some additional facilities are shown to have received waste from Dorset compared to 2011, namely in Bristol, Buckinghamshire, Flintshire, West Sussex and Wiltshire. The majority of these movements are likely to be commercial and industrial waste, apart from Flintshire as it is known that local authority collected waste is sent to Shotton MRF through a DWP contract.

No specific issues regarding the continued management of waste from the sub-region at the facilities identified have been identified.

Additionally, a number of movements of over 100 tonnes of hazardous waste to hazardous waste facilities took place (highlighted in purple in Table 2). Hazardous waste facilities are specialist in nature and self-sufficiency in the management of hazardous waste is not expected. Catchment areas for such facilities therefore tend to be wider. No specific issues regarding the continued management of hazardous waste at these facilities have been identified. The East Northants Resource Management Facility manages low level radioactive waste arising from Dorset and this is discussed further in section 4.

Table 2 – Exports to treatment facilities

Waste Planning Authority	Waste Management Facility	Type of Facility	Hazardous (tonnes)		Household/Industrial/Commercial (tonnes)	
			2011	2015	2011	2015
London Borough of Bexley	Crayfords Materials Recycling Facility (Viridor Waste Management Ltd)	Material Recycling Facility			31573	31182
Bristol	Avonmouth Composting Facility	Biological Treatment			0	1604
	Avonmouth Resource Park	Non Hazardous Waste Transfer/ Treatment			0	3142
	Wessex Water Bristol Treatment Centre	Physical-Chemical Treatment Facility			6779	2936
Buckinghamshire	Shanks Westcott Biogas Plant	Biological Treatment			0	1963
Devon	Holsworthy Biogas Plant	Biological Treatment			0	3870
	Honiton Waste Oil Treatment Site (Bale Environmental Ltd)	Physical-Chemical Treatment Facility	1255	1568	244	
Hampshire	Southern Water Wastewater Treatment Works	Biological Treatment Facility			2057	0

	Marchwood Treatment Works (Veolia ES (UK) Limited)	Biological Treatment Facility			1445	138
	CSG Botley Treatment Plant (Cleansing Service Group Ltd)	Physical-Chemical Treatment Facility	1127	1381	2343	
	Alton MRF	Material Recycling Facility			0	1001
Flintshire*	Shotton Paper Mill	Material Recycling Facility				32465
Kent	Sittingbourne Weee Recycling Facility (Sweep Kuusakoski Limited)	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	1700	4407	2769	394
Leicestershire	Cotesbach M B T (New Earth Solutions (Leicestershire) Ltd)	Biological Treatment Facility			1178	
Northamptonshire	East Northants Resource Management Facility	Physical-Chemical Treatment Facility	381	6446		
Nottinghamshire	Bilthorpe Oil Treatment Plant (Oakwood Fuels Ltd.)	Physical-Chemical Treatment Facility	3231			
	Pen Mill Sewage Treatment Works (Wessex Water Plc)	Biological Treatment Facility			1935	1196
Somerset	YPH Waste Management	Hazardous Waste Transfer/Treatment			0	1377
Stockton-on-Tees	Sims Group UK Ltd	WEEE Recycling Facility	0	273		
Surrey	Camberley Treatment Works	Biological Treatment	9	130		
West Sussex	Ford MRF	Materials Recycling Facility			0	1240
Wolverhampton	Acumen Oil Treatment Facility	Physical-Chemical Treatment Facility	0.64	319		
	Bore Hill Farm Biodigester	Biological Treatment			0	1181
Wiltshire	Old Codford Dairy AD	Anaerobic Digestion			0	4078

Source: Waste Data Interrogators (2011 & 2015)

*Source: Natural Resources Wales: Waste Permit Returns Data Interrogator

3.3.3 Incineration facilities

Data on waste managed through incineration facilities is not available through the Waste Data Interrogator. Therefore requests were made to the Environment Agency to provide data on incineration facilities that received waste originating in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole for the years 2009-2015. Data was provided in October 2014 and December 2016.

The origin of waste received at some sites is only recorded by region and therefore it is not always known where the waste originates.

However, from the data provided, one site where significant movements of waste take place from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole was identified. Over 14,000 tonnes was sent to the Lakeside energy from waste facility in Slough in 2013. This is not surprising given the Borough of Poole's contract with Viridor to send residual waste to this facility.

On reviewing figures for 2015, it was noted that no waste originating from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole was received at Lakeside in 2015. Poole are using New Earth Solutions' MBT plant at Canford Magna, however for the purposes of the Waste Plan it has been assumed that the maximum contracted amount of 17,000tpa to Lakeside can continue to 2027. The 2015 figures also showed that waste from Dorset and Poole was sent to the Ardley facility in Oxfordshire, operated by Viridor. This is known to be local authority collected waste and is likely due to Poole's contract with Viridor and diversion of Dorset's waste from Trigon landfill site (also operated by Viridor), which was nearing closure at the time.

Table 3 – Exports to incineration facilities

Waste Planning Authority	Waste Management Facility	Type of Facility	Household/Industrial/Commercial (tonnes)	
			2013	2015
Hampshire	Fawley High Temperature Incinerator	Incinerator (Hazardous waste)	37	104
Oxfordshire	Ardley Energy from Waste Plant	Incinerator	0	5079
Slough	Lakeside Energy from Waste Facility	Incinerator	14070	0

Source: Environment Agency (Data provided 08/10/14 & 07/12/16)

It is known that Dorset also sends around 10,000 tonnes of local authority collected waste to the Marchwood energy from waste facility in Southampton, however only very small quantities were shown on the Environment Agency data provided. This is likely to be because much of the waste goes to Veolia's Blue Haze transfer station before being transferred onwards to Marchwood and therefore the origin of the waste hasn't been recorded as from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. However, for the purposes of the Waste Plan it has been assumed that the 10,000tpa to Marchwood can continue to the end of 2019.

No specific issues regarding the continued management of waste from the sub-region at the stated incineration facilities have been identified.

3.4 Adjoining Waste Planning Authorities

There are varying levels and types of cross boundary waste movements between Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole and its neighbouring waste planning authorities. There is a strong relationship with Hampshire and Somerset in terms of waste movements, whilst there are minimal movements to Devon and Wiltshire. This is discussed in more detail below. The waste planning documents of the authorities concerned were also reviewed to assess current and projected capacities and to review policies regarding accepting waste from Dorset in the future.

3.4.1 Hampshire

Dorset and Hampshire have a strong cross boundary relationship, with just under half of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole's waste exports being managed in Hampshire.

Non-hazardous waste

Strategic waste movements from Dorset to Hampshire occur to Blue Haze Landfill Site, operated by Veolia (c. 31,000 tonnes in 2011 and 18,000 tonnes in 2015). The Dorset Waste Partnership has a contract to use the site to 2020. Due to its proximity to the East Dorset border, it is likely that commercial and industrial waste from Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole is also taken to Blue Haze. Hampshire County Council has confirmed that planning permission for the site expires in 2020. The reduced tonnage between 2011 and 2015 could be as a result of Hampshire County Council's Veolia contract. It has been assumed that 5000tpa will continue to 2020, as this is the local authority collected tonnage, and this has been factored into the Waste Plan's projections.

Strategic movements also occurred to Squabb Wood landfill site in Romsey (just under 2000 tonnes in 2011). However, by 2015 tonnages from Dorset were only around 600 tonnes. Planning permission for the site expired in 2016 and Hampshire County Council has confirmed that the site is likely to be full by 2030. Continued movements to this site have not been factored into the Waste Plan's projections.

Around 1600 tonnes of non-hazardous waste was sent to Poundbottom landfill site in the New Forest in 2011, increasing to 2700 tonnes in 2015. The permission end date for this site is December 2020 and Hampshire County Council and the New Forest National Park Authority has suggested the void may be full by the end of 2017. It is understood that incinerator bottom ash from the Bournemouth Hospital Clinical Waste Incinerator is disposed of here (around 3 tonnes per week). The origins of the remaining tonnage are not known and are assumed to be commercial and industrial waste. Continued movements to this site have not been factored into the Waste Plan's projections.

Hampshire County Council has confirmed that no specific allowance has been made for significant volumes (or an increase) of waste from Dorset for landfill in Hampshire in the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan, but it is assumed there will be continued cross boundary movements of waste in future and Hampshire has planned on that basis. This is reflected in the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan as there are no plans to increase exports of waste to landfill in Hampshire.

Additionally, strategic movements occur to the Marchwood energy from waste facility. Hampshire County Council has confirmed that the facility has permanent planning permission and continued movements, at current levels, have been factored into the Waste Plan's projections.

Other treatment facilities were identified as receiving over 1000 tonnes of waste from Dorset, including Alton MRF in 2015 and a waste water treatment facility and metal recycling site in 2011. These sites do not have time limited planning permissions and so should be able to continue to provide waste management capacity to the end of the plan period if necessary.

Hazardous waste

Strategic movements of hazardous waste take place to Poundbottom landfill site (at a rate of around 1600 tonnes in 2011 and 2200 tonnes in 2015), as well as non-hazardous waste. The site has a cell for hazardous waste, specifically accepting asbestos. As mentioned above, the site only has a short remaining life.

Hazardous waste from the sub-region also goes to the following Southampton facilities: Botley Treatment Plant, Marchwood Treatment Works and Fawley High Temperature Incinerator. These sites do not have time limited planning permissions and so should be able to continue to provide waste management capacity to the end of the plan period if necessary.

Inert waste

Around 5000 tonnes of inert waste was sent to Bleak Hill landfill site near Ringwood in 2011, however none was recorded for 2015. Planning permission for the site expires at the end of 2018 and Hampshire County Council has confirmed it expects the site to be full before the end of the plan period. Conversely inert waste sent to Blue Haze, near Ringwood, has increased from 4600 tonnes in 2011 to 14300 tonnes in 2015. Additionally, around 1400 tonnes of inert waste was sent to Courtwood Farm, a materials recovery facility near Ringwood.

Continued movements to these sites have not been factored into the Waste Plan's projections, although it is expected that cross boundary movements of inert waste will continue across the border and vice versa due to the short distance that CDE waste travels.

Transfer of waste

Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole's waste is also managed through a number of transfer facilities in Hampshire. Those receiving more than 1000 tonnes in 2011 were: Manor Farm landfill site, and Ambervale Farm, Sway; both managing inert waste, Wallington Depot, Fareham; and Four Dell (a hazardous waste transfer facility), near Winchester. In 2015, Peel Common waste water treatment works also received waste from Dorset and the tonnage sent to Wallington Depot increased from 1400 to 10,100 tonnes, possibly due to the facility now preparing RDF. There is no time limited planning permission on these sites so the facilities should be able to provide waste management capacity to the end of the plan period. Additionally waste is managed through Blue Haze transfer facility, near Ringwood, which has a time limited permission to 2020.

Waste arising in Hampshire is also managed at facilities in Dorset.

Around 6000 tonnes of hazardous clinical waste arising in Hampshire is managed at the SRCL Bournemouth Hospital Incinerator. It is understood that typically 90% of the waste processed at the incinerator is from Hampshire, including from the Portsmouth, Southampton, Royal Hampshire and Isle of Wight hospitals. The facility is permanent and has no restrictions regarding the origins of waste managed. Whilst it is working at capacity, it is considered that a similar amount of clinical waste arising in Hampshire could continue to be managed if the market required it. Dorset's clinical waste is managed between both this site and SRCL's treatment facility in Frome, Somerset.

Planning Policy Context

The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan was adopted in October 2013 and covers the period to 2030. The Hampshire Plan aims to achieve net self sufficiency in the long term. It makes provision for an equivalent amount of waste management capacity to deal with its waste arisings and encourage proposals which reduce the transportation of waste.

It is stated that the equivalent amount of capacity for all waste arising within Hampshire will be provided, with the acceptance of limited cross boundary movements. It is expected that waste will continue to cross administrative boundaries due to market forces but it is stated that this is not expected to result in significant over or under provision of waste management capacity in Hampshire.

The Hampshire Plan is supportive of the provision of larger facilities that manage waste of regional or national importance, but only where they also accept waste arisings from Hampshire. It is expected that Hampshire would not be a significant net importer of the types of waste that do not arise in Hampshire.

In Hampshire there is currently a significant network of strategic facilities for managing municipal waste, run under a contract known as Project Integra. It is acknowledged that the majority of non-hazardous residual waste being landfilled in Hampshire arises from the commercial and industrial sector. The plan states that to reduce the overall quantity landfilled, a range of new commercial facilities will be required and that provision of capacity for increasing recycling (including composting) and recovery of non-municipal waste should be made.

There was limited landfill life in Hampshire at the time of adoption and policy supports the development of landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste to 2030. A 'reserve' site is allocated for landfill if the need arises at Purple Haze, which is on the border with Dorset, near Verwood, and close to Blue Haze landfill site. A criteria-based policy enables other sites to come forward if there is a demonstrated need for non-hazardous landfill (and where no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available to meet the need). In terms of inert landfill, Hampshire County Council has confirmed that there are sufficient opportunities for recovery of inert material in engineering works or the restoration of former or proposed quarries in Hampshire when considering whether similar movements of waste from Dorset to Hampshire could continue.

In terms of hazardous waste, the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan acknowledges that the landfill in Hampshire for asbestos waste (namely Poundbottom) is time limited, would not be sufficient for the Plan period and that a new facility will be required to serve the wider region for what is expected to be declining waste volumes. However, Hampshire's discussions with possible operators showed there was no appetite to open a dedicated landfill for hazardous waste due to the (relatively) small volumes involved.

It is stated in the Plan that Hampshire expects that the cross boundary movement of waste to and from neighbouring waste planning authorities for non-hazardous landfill will continue to occur, due to market forces and the limited landfill opportunities as the overall number of operational sites continues to fall.

3.4.2 Somerset

Dorset has a cross boundary relationship with Somerset in that waste arising in Dorset is managed in several facilities in the county.

Non-hazardous waste

Strategic waste movements from Dorset to Somerset occur to Dimmer Landfill Site, operated by Viridor (c. 13,000 tonnes in 2011, reducing to 2,900 tonnes in 2015).

The Dorset Waste Partnership has a contract with Viridor to use Dimmer Landfill Site, located near Castle Carey. However the site is due to close around the end of 2017 and it is expected that local authority collected waste will then be sent to Viridor's Walpole Landfill Site, at Bridgwater. Local authority collected waste going to Dimmer is primarily bulky waste from the Sherborne Waste Management Centre.

Somerset County Council has confirmed that Dimmer Landfill Site has no end date, however it is understood that the site is likely to close mid-2018. For the purposes of projecting arisings for the Waste Plan, it is assumed that 10,000tpa of Dorset's arisings will be managed at Dimmer or Walpole until the end of 2020.

Additionally, just under 2000 tonnes of waste arising in Dorset was managed at Pen Mill Sewage Treatment Works, Yeovil, which is close to the border with West Dorset. In 2015, around 1300 tonnes of inert waste and 1300 tonnes of non-hazardous waste from Dorset was managed at YPH Waste Management, also in Yeovil. There is no time limited planning permission on these sites so the facilities should be able to provide waste management capacity to the end of the plan period if necessary.

Clinical waste

Quantities of hazardous (clinical) waste are exported from Dorset to the SRCL Frome Waste Treatment Plant and Transfer Station. The Frome facility serves Dorchester Hospital and a number of satellite hospitals and surgeries in western Dorset. The eastern side of the county is served by SRCL's incinerator at Bournemouth Hospital. The Frome facility can only treat certain types of clinical waste and has a transfer license so that other wastes from Dorset can be transferred onwards. SRCL have confirmed that around 10% of the waste managed annually at the Frome facility originates in Dorset.

Table 4 shows the quantities of waste arisings from Dorset's managed at the Frome facility.

Table 4 – Waste received from Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole at Frome Treatment Plant

Year	Tonnage Received (from BDP)
2013	3720
2012	4500
2011	4230
2010	2500

Source: DCC Monitoring Information

The Frome facility is a permanent site and it is understood from discussions with the operator that it is working under capacity. It currently operates 24 hours, Monday to Friday, but this could potentially be increased. No specific need to increase capacity has however been identified and it is considered that continued movement of clinical waste at around the levels stated in Table 4 could continue.

Transfer of waste

Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole's waste is also managed through a number of transfer facilities in Somerset. Those receiving more than 1000 tonnes in 2011 were Southwood waste transfer station, Shepton Mallett, and Artillery Road transfer station, Yeovil, both managing both inert waste and household, industrial and commercial waste. In 2015, around 120 tonnes of hazardous waste arising in Dorset was managed at Waste Care hazardous waste transfer station, Taunton. Somerset County Council confirmed that they were not aware of any planning reasons why similar levels of waste movements could not continue.

Planning Policy Context

The Somerset Waste Core Strategy was adopted in February 2013 and covers the period to 2028.

The Core Strategy does not provide for new or extended non-hazardous landfill facilities as it is established that there is sufficient capacity at the three existing sites (Dimmer, Walpole and Whiscombe Hill) to meet Somerset's requirements for non-hazardous landfilling until at least 2028. The remaining total void space was estimated to be 5,146,000 cubic metres in 2010, decreasing to between 367,247 – 1,627,767 cubic metres in 2028. The wide range of remaining void space in 2028 was stated to reflect the fact that, at the time of writing the Waste Core Strategy, the Somerset Waste Partnership had yet to decide on its preferred option for residual waste treatment.

The Core Strategy acknowledges that Somerset has a lack of operational treatment facilities for residual waste. A significant amount of Somerset's residual waste was said to be sent to landfill and it is stated that this is unacceptable since while there is capacity for this to happen, there are more preferable options for the treatment of this waste

The Core Strategy identifies a need for 155,880tpa of residual waste treatment capacity, as of mid-2011, comprising 93,380tpa for municipal waste and 58,500tpa for commercial and industrial waste. A criteria-based policy enables energy recovery facilities to be permitted to meet the identified capacity gap.

Whilst the plan hasn't specifically factored in movement of waste from Dorset to sites in Somerset, it is stated that throughout the plan period, Somerset County Council will continue to take an active role in cooperating with waste planning authorities in the South West, helping to promote the sustainable management of waste across the sub-region and region as a whole.

3.4.3 Devon

There are minimal cross boundary movements of waste between Dorset and Devon, although movements to Devon have increased slightly from 2011 to 2015.

Hazardous waste

It was identified that around 1200 tonnes of hazardous waste was managed at the Honiton Waste Oil Treatment Site, operated by Bale Environmental Ltd, in 2011. Similarly in 2015 around 1500 tonnes was managed. Devon County Council has confirmed that there are no planning reasons why this level of movement could not continue for the plan period. Dorset has an oil and water treatment facility located in Shaftesbury with a capacity of around 22,000 tpa for dealing with this type of waste, however the Honiton facility is closer to parts of West Dorset than the Shaftesbury facility. Such facilities tend to serve a larger than local need.

The remainder of movements of waste identified from Dorset to Devon in 2011 were of a small scale, nevertheless Devon County Council confirmed that there are no planning reasons why the levels of movement recorded could not continue for the plan period, with the exception of Deep Moor Landfill Site. This site has a hazardous waste cell accepting asbestos and has an end date of 2017. However it is expected that an application for extension of time will be made. Only two tonnes of hazardous waste were received at the site from Dorset in 2011. Records were checked through the Waste Data Interrogator for the five year period 2008 – 2012 to ascertain whether this very low amount could be taken as the norm and it was established that 2011 was the only year within which waste from Dorset was received at Deep Moor Landfill Site.

Non-hazardous waste

In 2015, it was identified that around 3,900 tonnes of Dorset waste was managed at Holsworthy Biogas Plant. There were not considered to be any issues with the continued management of such levels of waste at this facility by Devon County Council who considered this a small proportion of the total available capacity. It is understood that in the past small amounts of local authority collected non-hazardous waste have been managed at Broadpath Landfill Site, although no records were apparent for the period 2008 – 2012.

Movements of waste from Devon to Dorset are also minimal. The only movement of potential significance identified is that around 150 tonnes of hazardous waste originating in Devon was managed at J&G Environmental, Blandford in 2011. This is a transfer facility dealing with photographic and print wastes. It has permanent permission and is operating under capacity. There is no reason why similar amounts of Devon's waste could not continue to be managed here if the market required it.

The cross boundary relationship between Dorset and Devon is minimal and the movement of waste between the two counties is not considered to be a strategic issue in the development of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan.

Planning Policy Context

Devon County Council adopted its new Waste Plan in December 2014, which covers the period to 2031.

Devon has not made specific provision for the management of Dorset's waste in the new Devon Waste Plan. The Plan does not provide for additional landfill capacity but does provide for additional treatment.

The Devon Waste Plan seeks the delivery of up to 377,000 tonnes of energy recovery capacity within Devon by 2031, with targets for interim years, through existing and consented facilities together with new facilities. Five locations for new facilities are identified at Brynsworthy Environment Centre (Barnstaple), Tiverton Eastern Urban Extension, Hill Barton and Greendale Barton (east of Exeter) and Heathfield (Kingsteignton). In addition, policy allows for new capacity at other locations under certain circumstances. For all new locations, policy limits the capacity of individual plants to around 80,000 tonnes.

The Plan does not make specific provision for new landfill or other disposal capacity, but a criteria-based policy does allow for this where there is a demonstrable need, with the intention of the disposal of waste being below 5% by 2031.

The Plan acknowledges that there is a limited relationship between Devon and Dorset in terms of waste flows. It is stated that discussions with Dorset County Council have identified a possible option for managing a small amount of waste from Dorset in Devon but that relationships can be fairly fluid. The Plan does not therefore specifically consider waste generated in Dorset in the waste management capacity provision in Devon.

3.4.4 Wiltshire

There are minimal cross boundary movements of waste between Dorset and Wiltshire and particularly in 2011 only very small quantities of non-hazardous and inert waste arising in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole were managed in Wiltshire. In 2015, around 400 tonnes of hazardous waste from the sub-region was managed at Parkgate Farm Waste Management Facility (landfill site, near Swindon) and some non-hazardous waste was managed at anaerobic digestion facilities in Wiltshire (Bore Hill Farm Biodigester and Old Codford Dairy, both near Warminster). It is assumed that the waste is from the commercial and industrial stream.

The cross boundary relationship between Dorset and Wiltshire is considered to be minimal and the movement of waste between the two counties is not considered to be a strategic issue in the development of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan.

Planning Policy Context

The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy was adopted in July 2009 and covers the period to 2026.

The Core Strategy estimated that there would be sufficient capacity for managing its residual waste to 2021, but that additional recovery capacity may be required post this date. A joint project was being undertaken with Swindon Borough Council to identify, plan and procure a recovery facility in the Plan area for joint use. It is stated that there is sufficient capacity for municipal landfill for the Plan period for Wiltshire and Swindon.

The Core Strategy did not include specific strategic sites for municipal waste. Rather, it stated that the potential for additional treatment capacity post 2021 would be examined in a subsequent review of the Waste Core Strategy.

It was identified that one Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) and one composting facility would be required to achieve this target and that the Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document would be responsible for providing these sites.

The Core Strategy includes policy seeking to allocate land to provide for:

- 54,000 tonnes per annum of treatment capacity for municipal waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon;
- Three Household Recycling Centres, a Material Recovery Facility and a Composting Facility for the management of Wiltshire's Municipal waste
- Suitable municipal waste management facilities in Swindon to achieve the target of 50% recycling by 2010
- 915,870 cubic metres of void space capacity for the management of Industrial and Commercial waste;
- 250,000 tonnes per annum of Treatment capacity for Industrial and Commercial waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon;
- 150,000 tonnes per annum of recycling capacity for Industrial and Commercial waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon.
- 950,000 cubic metres of void space capacity for the management of inert waste.
- 90,000 tonnes per annum of transfer capacity for the management of inert waste in

3.5 Other strategic cross boundary movements

3.5.1 London Borough of Bexley

The movement of recyclables to the Crayford MRF, operated by Viridor and situated in the London Borough of Bexley, takes place at a strategic level. The level of movements is around 30,000tpa. Table 5 shows the tonnages received from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole over the past seven years. It is expected that future tonnages could reduce because Bournemouth recyclables are no longer to be managed under this contract.

Table 5 - Waste received from Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole at Crayford MRF

Year	Tonnage received
2015	31,182
2014	31,793
2013	29,862
2012	30,884
2011	31,574
2010	31,379
2009	31,733

Source: Waste Data Interrogator

The reason for this level of movement is that Borough of Poole has a contract with Viridor to manage its local authority collected waste arisings. As part of this contract, recyclables collected by Poole are sent to the Crayford MRF to be managed. The contract has an end date of 2027. Therefore it can be reasonably assumed that up to 17,000tpa will be able to be managed at the facility. This amount has been included in the council's existing capacity calculation and it has been assumed that this will be available until the contract end date of 2027.

The MRF has a capacity of 300,000tpa and is a permanent facility.

With regards to the management of the county's recyclables, permission has been granted for two materials recovery facilities (one at Mannings Heath and one at Canford Magna, both in Poole). It is likely that only one of these facilities will be developed. This could become available from 2020. Once a facility is built, the county will have sufficient capacity for managing recyclates until close to the end of the plan period. However, it is assumed that exports will continue to the Crayford MRF throughout the contractual period.

3.5.2 Slough Borough Council

The movement of residual waste to the Lakeside Energy from Waste (EfW) facility, operated as a joint venture between Viridor and Grundon and situated in the Slough, takes place at a strategic level. The facility, located in Colnbrook, became fully operational in January 2010.

The level of waste movement from the county has been around 12-17,000tpa up until 2015 when no waste from the sub-region was sent to this facility. Table 6 shows the tonnages received from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole since 2009.

Table 6 - Waste received from Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole at Lakeside EfW

Year	Tonnage received
2015	0
2014	11,900
2013	14,100
2012	16,900
2011	13,800
2010	8,900
2009	2,400

Source: Environment Agency

As with the Crayford MRF, the reason for this level of movement is that Borough of Poole has a contract with Viridor to manage its local authority collected waste arisings. As part of this contract, residual waste collected by Poole is managed by Viridor at the Lakeside EfW facility. There has recently been agreement to manage this waste at the New Earth Solutions MBT facility in Canford Magna, Poole however. This explains why no tonnage is shown as being sent from Poole to Lakeside in 2015. As the contract specifies that 17,000tpa should be diverted from landfill it is assumed for the purposes of the Waste Plan that this amount will be sent to Lakeside until the contract end date of 2027.

This amount has been included in the council's existing capacity calculation and it has been assumed that this will be available until the contract end date of 2027.

The Lakeside EFW facility is capable of recovering energy from over 410,000 tonnes of residual waste per year from local authorities and businesses. The facility benefits from a permanent planning permission and there are no planning restrictions on the origin of waste accepted at the facility.

3.5.3 Flintshire County Council

The movement of recyclates to the UPM Shotton Paper Mill/Materials Recovery facility, situated in the Flintshire, North Wales, takes place at a strategic level. The facility became operational in February 2011 and processes 250,000 tonnes of dry mixed recyclables per annum. Table 7 shows the tonnages received from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole since 2013.

Table 7 - Waste received from Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole at Shotton MRF

Year	Tonnage received
2015	32,465
2014	19,588
2013	11,861

Source: Natural Resources Wales

The reason for these cross boundary movements are DWP's contract for managing kerbside collected. For the purposes of the Waste Plan, it has been assumed that 30,000tpa will continue to be sent to this facility up to and including 2019.

3.5.4 Summary of review of strategic cross boundary movements (2015)

A review of cross boundary movements was undertaken for 2015. In comparing findings to the work undertaken for 2011, the key findings which were thought to have possible implications for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole were related to the adjoining counties of Somerset and Hampshire.

The closure of Dimmer landfill site in Somerset was highlighted, however discussions with Dorset Waste Partnership and Somerset County Council have confirmed the continued movement of local authority collected waste to Walpole landfill site instead is possible. This has been built into the emerging Waste Plan's projections.

For Hampshire, the potential closure of Blue Haze landfill and transfer facility when the permission ends in 2020 was highlighted, as well as the closure of two inert landfill sites. Regarding the former, the emerging Waste Plan builds in the movement of local authority collected waste to 2020 only. Movements of commercial and industrial waste to this site may be diverted from 2020, but since the emerging Waste Plan makes

provision for additional capacity to manage non-hazardous waste this is not considered to be a significant issue. Regarding the latter, this is unlikely to be significant in the management of Dorset's waste.

The expected closure of Poundbottom hazardous landfill site, located in the New Forest, was highlighted. There is a potential implication for hazardous waste arising in the sub-region which will be diverted once this site closes. The emerging Plan is not making any specific allocation for hazardous waste management due to the small quantities involved and the understanding that self-sufficiency in hazardous waste management is not expected. The emerging Waste Plan does however enable appropriate facilities to come forward subject to criteria if necessary.

4 Radioactive waste

Radioactive waste arising from the decommissioning of the Winfrith nuclear research and development facility in Dorset will be largely dealt with outside the county. The management of this waste is determined by the operating company, Magnox, on behalf of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA). The county council has liaised with those authorities expected to manage this waste in the development of the Waste Plan, namely Oxfordshire County Council, Cumbria County Council and Northamptonshire County Council. In November 2013, the county council wrote to these three authorities inviting comment on a draft section on Radioactive Waste intended to be included in the Waste Plan Issues Paper.

Intermediate Level Waste was produced during the lifetime of the facility and this will be transported in solid concrete boxes to the new ILW store at Harwell in Oxfordshire. It will remain in storage at Harwell until the national Geological Disposal Facility becomes available.

The Harwell ILW storage facility has been designed to accommodate ILW from Winfrith and the planning permission granted specifically allows for the storage of waste from Winfrith. Condition 5 of the planning permission precludes the importation of waste from Winfrith until certain other radioactive wastes are removed from the Harwell site (for storage at Sellafield). It is expected that 100 boxes of ILW from Winfrith will be dealt with at Harwell. The facility has been designed to accommodate these 100 from Winfrith, plus 217 boxes generated at Harwell and 94 boxes generated at Culham. The facility can store up to 460 boxes in total with a 10% margin having been built into the capacity².

² Harwell Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste Storage Facility - Planning Application Documentation Part 2: Planning Statement and Appendices (RSRL 2012)

Oxfordshire County Council responded to the county council's letter in November 2013 confirming the position of Harwell ILW facility as outlined above. It was suggested that the amount of waste arising from Winfrith could be clarified and presented and that the release of the land at Winfrith by 2021 could be further explained. This information was established for the draft Waste Plan.

Low Level Waste was also produced at Winfrith. Where this cannot be avoided or minimised at source, the intention is that it will be disposed of in accordance with the National Low Level Waste Strategy. The NDA has a service framework with the Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) located in Cumbria to implement the national strategy and provide a co-ordinated national service to manage the disposal of LLW. Through the service framework, Magnox can access a variety of treatment and diversion facilities that minimise the reliance on the national LLW repository. Nevertheless, it is expected that some of the LLW will be managed at the LLW repository at Drigg.

To enable flexibility in provision, the Waste Plan Issues Paper stated that it would be prudent to include a criteria based policy which sets out the approach of the WPA towards the disposal of low level waste. It also stated that the WPA will liaise with those planning authorities in receipt of ILW and LLW from Winfrith to ensure the policy approach is compatible with their plans.

Cumbria County Council confirmed in November 2013 that it considers the Waste Plan's intentions with regard to LLW, in particular, are consistent with Cumbria County Council's strategy for LLW and the future use of the Repository, near Drigg. Oxfordshire County Council also stated that it welcomed the intention that liaison takes place with authorities that may be in receipt of waste from Winfrith.

Due to the possibility of the Kings Cliffe hazardous landfill site in Northamptonshire being used for LLW from Winfrith, Northamptonshire County Council were also contacted in November 2013. Whilst comments were provided on the wording of the draft section on radioactive waste, no comments were specifically provided on the content or approach proposed.

In January 2017, the county council wrote again to Oxfordshire County Council and Northamptonshire County Council and invited comments on Background Paper 1, regarding the management of radioactive waste. The Background Paper referred to the ILW Store at Harwell, Oxfordshire, and the East Northants Resource Management Facility (Kings Cliffe) in Northamptonshire. Figures from the WDI 2015 showed around 6000 tonnes of hazardous waste from Dorset being sent to the East Northants Resource Management Facility and this was also highlighted. No responses were received.

5 Summary

This report has identified strategic cross boundary movements of waste from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole and assessed the potential for the continuation of such movements for the period of the emerging Waste Plan (up to 2033).

The management of local authority collected waste outside the sub-region is tied to contracts as expected. In particular, significant quantities of recyclates and residual waste are managed in the adjoining areas of Hampshire and Somerset, and further afield in Slough, the London Borough of Bexley and Flintshire. This is partly due to a lack of appropriate facilities in the sub-region. The movement of local authority waste to specified facilities has been built into the projections for the emerging Waste Plan as outlined in the report and no issues have been raised with regards to this approach.

Non-hazardous waste is also seen to be managed in the other adjoining areas of Wiltshire and Devon, in relatively small quantities, and a number of other counties. This is assumed to comprise commercial and industrial waste and is down to market forces as well as insufficient available capacity in the sub-region, particularly since the closure of the two landfill sites in the county.

The treatment and incineration facilities identified as managing household, industrial and commercial waste generally do not have time limited permissions or restrictions on capacity and no issues have been identified with the continued management of non-hazardous waste arising from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole at these facilities. Nevertheless, the emerging Waste Plan seeks to make provision for additional capacity for the management of non-hazardous waste to address estimated shortfalls. Restrictions on the continued movement of non-hazardous waste to landfill sites in Hampshire and Somerset have been identified, however these have been taken into account in the emerging Waste Plan.

Inert waste is managed at a number of facilities outside the sub-region, in particular landfill and transfer facilities in Hampshire. Inert waste does not travel so far due to its lower value and facilities in Hampshire are proximate to much of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole's CDE waste arisings.

Hazardous waste travels further afield due to the specialised nature of facilities and a number of facilities outside the sub-region manage hazardous waste arising from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole, which is to be expected. The facilities generally do not have time limited permissions or restrictions on capacity and no issues have been identified with the continued management of hazardous waste arising from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole at these facilities, apart from Poundbottom hazardous landfill site in the New Forest. The emerging Plan is not making any specific allocation for hazardous waste management due to the small quantities involved and the understanding that self-sufficiency in hazardous waste management is not expected. The emerging Waste Plan does however enable appropriate facilities to come forward subject to criteria if necessary.

Appendix 1 – Initial engagement with Waste Planning Authorities receiving Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole’s waste (July 2013)

In July 2013, those waste planning authorities receiving quantities of waste from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole into their areas for management were contacted. The list of authorities and the amount and nature of materials they received was established using the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (2011), which provided data for 2011 and was the most up to date data available at the time. A decision was made to contact all those authorities receiving waste from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole in 2011, rather than establish any level of threshold.

This engagement took the form of a specific request for information that would ascertain whether there were likely to be issues associated with the continued management of waste from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole within these areas. An example of the letter sent is attached at Appendix 2. The letter stated that if a response was not received by 1 September 2013, it would be assumed that no issues had been identified with the continued movement of waste from Dorset, of a similar scale to that set out, to the sites identified in the authority area over the next twenty years.

The responses received to this request are summarised in Table 7.

Table 7 - Summary of responses and issues raised by Waste Planning Authorities receiving Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole's waste

Name of Authority Contacted	Response Received?	Issues Raised
Barking & Dagenham (London Borough of)	N	
Bath & North East Somerset	N	
Bedford Borough Council	Y	Not aware of any planning reasons why movements of a similar level to 2011 could not continue in the future. Noted that most forms of waste should be able to be dealt with close to where they arise and that movement the considerable distance to Bedfordshire could contribute to carbon emissions. Noted that this issue could be avoided if appropriate facilities were available within Dorset or close by. The emerging plan has policy restricting the origins of waste for new facilities on strategic sites.
Bexley (London Borough of)	N	

Birmingham City Council	N	
Blaneau Gwent County Borough Council	N	
Bolton	Y	See Manchester (Association of Greater Manchester Authorities) response.
Bridgend County Borough Council	Y	None (unable to answer questions)
Bristol City Council	Y	None. No objection to the continued movement of waste from Dorset and no planning reason why similar scale waste movements cannot continue in the future. Noted that it is preferable for waste to be dealt with in the area it is generated, or as close as possible, but also that dealing with some waste in the local area can be difficult if there are no local providers.
Cardiff Council	N	
Cheshire West & Chester	Y	None. Noted that the amount of waste moved from Dorset et al is insignificant in capacity terms in relation to the site used, which has no planning restrictions that would indicate that it would not be available throughout the proposed plan period.
City of Derby	N	
Cornwall Council	Y	None. Confirmed that the planning permissions for the sites noted are full permissions without time limits. Not aware of any reasons why similar levels to those previously received from Dorset cannot be imported/processed at the sites in the future.
Darlington Borough Council	N	
Derbyshire	Y	None. No planning reasons why the facility (Sims Group, Alfreton) should not remain operational and there appears to be sufficient capacity for the facility to continue to accept similar amounts of waste from Dorset over the plan period.
Devon County Council	Y	Deep Moor Landfill Site has an end date of 2017. Amount of hazardous waste received from Dorset very small (under 2 tonnes) and therefore not considered to be an issue, however suggested it should be confirmed that this very low tonnage is typical. Noted that the wider site is unlikely to use the permitted void space by 2017, and therefore the operator is likely to submit an application for an extension of time in due course. Devon County Council confirmed that they are unaware of any planning reasons why waste movements similar to that stated for 2011 cannot continue in the future for all of the facilities listed apart from Deep Moor landfill site due to its time

		limited permission.
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council	N	
Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council	Y	None. No indication that any of the facilities identified have end dates prior to (or following) 2031.
East Riding Yorkshire	N	
East Sussex	N	
Essex County Council	N	
Gloucestershire County Council	Y	None. Not aware of any planning reasons why similar scale waste movements cannot continue in the future.
Hampshire County Council	Y	Hampshire County Council confirmed they were not aware of any planned reduction in the current capacity of any of the built sites to treat wastes so anticipate the existing capacity will be maintained. In terms of landfill, both the Blue Haze and Squabb Wood non-hazardous landfill void and Bleak Hill inert voids are expected to be full before 2030. Movements to these sites from Dorset are of a strategic nature. Additionally, the following three sites have time limited permissions which will expire before the end of the plan period: Chilbolten Down Composting Facility, Otterbourne Waste Transfer Station and Blue Haze Waste Transfer Station. Of these three, only movements to Blue Haze Waste Transfer Station from Dorset are considered to be of a strategic nature. An additional 408 tonnes of non-hazardous waste was identified as having been sent from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole to Hampshire for incineration with energy recovery in 2011. This was received at the Marchwood EfW facility operated by Veolia ES Ltd. The facility has a permanent planning permission for energy recovery of waste. Following an additional request, HCC advised that Poundbottom landfill site, located in the New Forest, has a remaining lifetime of approximately 2-3 years and so is unlikely to be able to continue to accept waste from BDP.
Havering (London Borough of)	Y	Rainham Landfill has an end date of 2024. Amount received from Dorset very small and therefore not considered to be an issue.
Herefordshire	Y	None. No particular reason why movements should not continue as at present.
Hertfordshire	N	

Hounslow (London Borough of)	N	
Kent County Council	N	
Kingston Upon Hull	Y	None. Not aware of any planning reasons why similar waste movements could not continue from these sites.
Kirklees	N	
Knowsley Council	N	
Lancashire County Council	Y	None. Noted that tonnages are very small and therefore very unlikely to affect soundness of the plan, provided a policy is included to enable the determination of any applications for hazardous waste facilities that come forward in the plan area.
Leeds City Council	Y	None.
Leicestershire	Y	None.
Lincolnshire	Y	None. Not aware of any planning reasons why the site could not continue to take similar amounts of waste from Dorset in the future.
Manchester	Y	None. Noted that the level of waste movements between the two areas is of such low quantity that it is unlikely to have a significant effect on how waste is managed locally and the available capacity going forward.
Medway Council	N	
Monmouthshire County Council	N	
North East Lincolnshire Council	Y	None. Not aware of any reasons why waste movements cannot continue.
Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council	N	
Newham Council	N	
Newport City Council	Y	None. Not aware of any planning reasons why the current situation cannot continue. Noted that in the event of a planning application being submitted for an expansion/extension of a facility, the origin of the waste may be scrutinised and potentially controlled via planning conditions to adhere to the proximity principle. However, this would be dependent on the quantity of waste and method of transportation being proposed.

Norfolk County Council	Y	None. Confirmed that the two Norfolk sites have permanent planning permissions.
North Yorkshire County Council	Y	None. Not aware of any planning/capacity reason why similar waste movements to the site detailed cannot continue in the future.
Nottinghamshire County Council	N	
Peterborough City Council	Y	None. Not aware of any planning/capacity reason why similar waste movements to the site detailed cannot continue in the future.
Plymouth	Y	None. Noted that there does not appear to be any reason why this waste cannot be processed in Plymouth in the future.
Portsmouth City Council	Y	See Hampshire County Council response.
Reading Borough Council	N	
Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council	Y	None. Unaware of any reasons why the future export of waste to Redcar & Cleveland would be unable to continue.
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	N	
Sandwell Council	N	
Sheffield City Council	N	
Shropshire Council	Y	None. Not aware that there are any planning restrictions or capacity considerations that could prevent the site from continuing to accept waste from Dorset in the future.
Somerset County Council	Y	Somerset County Council has confirmed they are not aware of any planning reasons why waste movements similar to that stated for 2011 cannot continue in the future. Strategic waste movements from Dorset to Somerset occur to Dimmer Landfill Site, operated by Viridor (c. 13,000t in 2011). Regarding Dimmer Landfill, SCC has confirmed that it does not have a permission end date, and thus is expected to remain operational until other factors (most likely linked with commercial

		operation or, in the longer term, void space) constrain the site in such a way that operation is no longer viable. SCC stated that a reducing demand for landfill void space is resulting in an extension for the lifetime of Viridor's landfill sites in Somerset and that DCC should keep in contact with Viridor on this point.
South Gloucestershire	Y	Shortwood Landfill site has an end date of September 2019. Amount received from Dorset very small and therefore not considered to be an issue.
Southampton City Council	Y	See Hampshire County Council response.
Staffordshire	N	
Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council	Y	None. Not aware of any planning reasons why movements to the Billingham Treatment Plant cannot continue in the future.
Stockport	Y	See Manchester (Association of Greater Manchester Authorities) response.
Suffolk County Council	Y	None. Not aware of any planning reasons why waste movements similar to that stated for 2011 cannot continue in the future.
Surrey County Council	Y	None. Not aware of any planning/capacity reason why similar waste movements to the site detailed cannot continue in the future.
Telford & Wrekin Council	Y	None. Not aware of any planning reasons why waste movements similar to that stated for 2011 cannot continue in the future.
Thurrock Council	N	
Trafford	Y	See Manchester (Association of Greater Manchester Authorities) response.
Vale of Glamorgan Council	Y	None. Noted that at this time unaware of any planning constraints that would prevent the site accepting a small amount of waste from Dorset.
Walsall Council	Y	None. The waste that is coming into Walsall from Dorset is going into specialised facilities, most of which also accept waste from various other parts of the country. Not identified any conditions attached to any of these permissions that would

		restrict any of the facilities from continuing to import waste. No planning reasons why these movements cannot continue, but no reason either to assume that they will.
Warrington Borough Council	Y	See Cheshire West & Chester response.
Warwickshire County Council	N	
West Berkshire	Y	Noted that the quantities of waste exported from Dorset to West Berkshire in 2011 are unlikely to present any problems in terms of planning issues from a West Berkshire perspective. Confirmed that CSG Newbury Treatment Plant, operated by Cleansing Service Group Ltd. is now closed so it cannot be guaranteed that there would be capacity for similar quantities or facilities for this type of waste in future years within West Berkshire. Amount received from Dorset very small (16.2 tonnes) so not considered to be an issue.
West Sussex County Council	Y	None. Noted that given the small tonnages of waste indicated, there are no planning reasons why these levels of waste cannot continue to move to West Sussex. Lidsey Landfill site is due to close in 2015. Amount received from Dorset very small and therefore not considered to be an issue.
Wilshire Council and Swindon	Y	Advised that Poundbottom landfill site falls within the jurisdiction of New Forest National Park Authority/Hampshire County Council.
Wokingham	Y	None. No planning reasons why waste movement similar to that stated as having occurred in 2011 cannot continue in the future.

Appendix 2 – Letter sent to Waste Planning Authorities receiving Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole’s waste (July 2013)



Dorset County Council

Duty to Co-operate – Waste Movements from Dorset

Dorset County Council, in partnership with Bournemouth Borough Council and the Borough of Poole, has begun preparing a new Waste Plan. The Waste Plan will set out the vision, objectives and spatial strategy for sustainable waste management in the county up to 2031. This will include site specific allocations and development management policies.

We are currently evidence gathering with the aim of consulting on a waste issues paper towards the end of 2013. As part of this work, we are using the Environment Agency’s Waste Data Interrogator to obtain figures on waste movements in and out of the county.

Certain wastes arising in Dorset (including Bournemouth and Poole) are currently moved to other areas for management and this is likely to continue in the future. We recognise that market forces have an influence on where waste is managed and, whilst we are at an early stage of preparation of the Waste Plan, we anticipate that we will continue to rely on the management of some waste elsewhere, particularly with regard to:

- Treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes at specialist facilities
- Management of non-hazardous, non-inert residual waste through landfill and treatment facilities

We are contacting all authorities that received waste from Dorset in 2011 and have identified that waste originating in Dorset was exported to your area. Please see attached a breakdown by site name and operator, along with the tonnages received. Note that we have combined any figures with a recorded origin of Dorset, Bournemouth or Poole for each site.

For many authorities tonnages are small, however in line with the Duty to Co-operate, we would like to ascertain if there are any planning restrictions or capacity considerations that you are aware of that could prevent these sites from continuing to accept waste from Dorset in the future.

I would be grateful if you could consider the attached table and respond on the following points:

1. Do you consider the information to be accurate? If not, do you have additional information?
2. Are the sites listed in the enclosed table still operating in your authority area?
3. Are you aware of any planning reasons why waste movements similar to that stated for 2011 cannot continue in the future? Please provide facility end dates where known.
4. Do these sites have capacity to continue to accept waste movements from Dorset similar to those stated for 2011 over our plan period?
5. Do you have any general comments on the movement of waste from Dorset to your area?

I would be grateful if you could respond by 1 September 2013 in writing, or by email to:

Please note that if we don't hear from you by this date, we will assume that you haven't identified any issues with continued movement of waste from Dorset, of a similar scale to that set out, to the sites identified in your area over the next twenty years.

Thank you in advance and I look forward to hearing from you.

Appendix 3 - Engagement with Waste Planning Authorities receiving Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole's waste (January 2017)

In January 2017, a number of waste planning authorities receiving waste from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole into their areas for management were contacted. The list of authorities and the amount and nature of materials they received was established using the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (2015), which provided data for 2015 and was the most up to date data available at the time. A decision was made to contact only those authorities where strategic waste movements from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole occurred in 2015. The exercise was intended to bring up to date the earlier work undertaken in 2013 (and outlined in Appendix 1).

This engagement took the form of a specific letter setting out a comparison of strategic movements from 2011 and 2015 and asking for information to ascertain whether there could be issues associated with the continued management of waste from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole within these areas. An example of the letter sent is attached at Appendix 4. The letter stated that if a response was not received by 17 February 2017, it would be assumed that no issues had been identified with the continued movement of waste from Dorset, of a similar scale to that set out, to the sites identified in the authority area over the plan period.

The responses received to this request are summarised in Table 8.

Table 8 - Summary of responses and issues raised by Waste Planning Authorities receiving Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole's waste

Name of Authority Contacted	Response Received?	Issues Raised	Was this authority previously contacted in 2013?
Bristol City Council	N		Yes. Comments provided as follows: <i>No objection to the continued movement of waste from Dorset and no planning reason why similar scale waste movements cannot continue in the future.</i> <i>Noted that it is preferable for waste to be dealt with in the area it is generated, or as close as possible, but also that dealing with some waste in the local area can be difficult if there are no local providers.</i>
Buckinghamshire County Council	N		No.

Devon County Council	Y	<p>None.</p> <p>Not aware of any planning/capacity reason why similar waste movements to the sites detailed cannot continue in the future.</p> <p>Noted that the Honiton waste oil treatment facility and Holsworthy biogas plant accept waste from a wide area and the volumes from BDP represent only a small proportion of total available capacity. The Gammons Hill facility is relatively close to the Devon/Dorset border, and the cross boundary movements therefore reflect the proximity to Dorset.</p> <p><i>No movements of hazardous waste to Deep Moor Landfill Site in 2015.</i></p>	<p>Yes. Comments provided as follows: <i>Deep Moor Landfill Site has an end date of 2017. Amount of hazardous waste received from Dorset very small (under 2 tonnes) and therefore not considered to be an issue, however suggested it should be confirmed that this very low tonnage is typical. Noted that the wider site is unlikely to use the permitted void space by 2017, and therefore the operator is likely to submit an application for an extension of time in due course.</i> <i>Devon County Council confirmed that they are unaware of any planning reasons why waste movements similar to that stated for 2011 cannot continue in the future for all of the facilities listed apart from Deep Moor landfill site due to its time limited permission.</i></p>
Flintshire County Council	N		No.
Hampshire County Council	Y	<p>Several sites are due to cease operations before the end of the Plan period, according to current planning permissions: Bleak Hill by end 2018; Blue Haze by March 2020; Squabb Wood is currently under restoration.</p> <p>In relation to differing tonnages being received between 2011 and 2015; HCC commented that for Blue Haze a decrease in HIC from Dorset was due to Hampshire's Veolia contract; for Four Dell Waste Facility there was a period of inactivity although the site is now active again; and for Wallington Depot, the site now produces RDF and increasing tonnages due to new equipment is possible.</p>	<p>Yes. Comments provided as follows: <i>Hampshire County Council confirmed they were not aware of any planned reduction in the current capacity of any of the built sites to treat wastes so anticipate the existing capacity will be maintained.</i> <i>In terms of landfill, both the Blue Haze and Squabb Wood non-hazardous landfill void and Bleak Hill inert voids are expected to be full before 2030. Movements to these sites from Dorset are of a strategic nature.</i> <i>Additionally, the following three sites have time limited permissions which will expire before the end of the plan period: Chilbolton Down Composting Facility, Otterbourne Waste Transfer Station and Blue Haze Waste Transfer Station. Of these three, only</i></p>

			<p><i>movements to Blue Haze Waste Transfer Station from Dorset are considered to be of a strategic nature.</i></p> <p><i>An additional 408 tonnes of non-hazardous waste was identified as having been sent from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole to Hampshire for incineration with energy recovery in 2011. This was received at the Marchwood EfW facility operated by Veolia ES Ltd. The facility has a permanent planning permission for energy recovery of waste.</i></p>
Kent County Council	Y	<p>None.</p> <p>Not aware of any planning/capacity reason why similar waste movements to the sites detailed cannot continue in the future.</p>	Yes. No comments received.
New Forest National Park Authority		HCC advised that their records indicate that the estimated end date, based upon average void capacity data, is 2017 and confirmed that the current planning permission for Pound Bottom Landfill is due to cease December 2020 (pp includes restoration). NFNPA agreed with comments.	<p>Yes.</p> <p><i>HCC advised that Poundbottom landfill site, located in the New Forest, has a remaining lifetime of approximately 2-3 years and so is unlikely to be able to continue to accept waste from BDP. NFNPA agreed with comments.</i></p>
Northamptonshire County Council	N		Yes – but specifically in relation to radioactive waste management. See Section 4.
Oxfordshire County Council	N		Yes – but specifically in relation to radioactive waste management. See Section 4.
Somerset County Council	Y	Somerset County Council has confirmed they are not aware of any planning reasons why waste movements similar to that stated for 2015 cannot continue in the future, aside from Dimmer landfill site. SCC state they are minded of the intended closure of the site mid-2018 as highlighted in our letter.	<p>Yes. Comments provided as follows:</p> <p><i>Somerset County Council has confirmed they are not aware of any planning reasons why waste movements similar to that stated for 2011 cannot continue in the future. Strategic waste movements from Dorset to Somerset occur to Dimmer Landfill Site, operated by Viridor (c. 13,000t in 2011). Regarding Dimmer Landfill, SCC has</i></p>

			<i>confirmed that it does not have a permission end date, and thus is expected to remain operational until other factors (most likely linked with commercial operation or, in the longer term, void space) constrain the site in such a way that operation is no longer viable. SCC stated that a reducing demand for landfill void space is resulting in an extension for the lifetime of Viridor's landfill sites in Somerset and that DCC should keep in contact with Viridor on this point.</i>
Stockton-on-Tees	N		Yes. Comments provided as follows: <i>Not aware of any planning reasons why movements to the Billingham Treatment Plant cannot continue in the future.</i>
Surrey County Council	N		Yes. Comments provided as follows: <i>Not aware of any planning/capacity reason why similar waste movements to the site detailed cannot continue in the future.</i>
West Sussex County Council		None. Not aware of any planning/capacity reason why similar waste movements to the site detailed cannot continue in the future.	Yes. Comments provided as follows: <i>Noted that given the small tonnages of waste indicated, there are no planning reasons why these levels of waste cannot continue to move to West Sussex. Lidsey Landfill site is due to close in 2015. Amount received from Dorset very small and therefore not considered to be an issue.</i>
Wiltshire Council	N		Yes. Advised that Poundbottom landfill site falls within the jurisdiction of New Forest National Park Authority/Hampshire County Council.
Wolverhampton City Council	N		No.

Appendix 4 – Letter sent to Waste Planning Authorities receiving Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole’s waste (January 2017)

Dear Sir/Madam,

Duty to Co-operate – Waste Movements from Dorset

Dorset County Council, in partnership with Bournemouth Borough Council and the Borough of Poole, is preparing a Waste Plan to cover the period up to 2032.

As part of our evidence base, we have been reviewing cross-boundary movements of waste into and out of the county. As is to be expected, certain wastes arising in Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole are currently moved to other areas for management and this is likely to continue in the future.

In 2013, we examined movements of waste arising in the county using the Environment Agency’s Waste Data Interrogator (for 2011). At this point we identified movements of waste to your area and wrote to you to ascertain whether there could be planning restrictions or capacity considerations that could prevent sites from continuing to accept waste from Dorset.

In order to update our evidence base, we have recently carried out a similar exercise looking at movements of waste that took place in 2015. Comparing waste movements from 2011 and 2015, we have identified a number of changes. Note that we are reviewing only ‘strategic’ movements, defined as 1000 tonnes + for non-hazardous and inert waste and as 100 tonnes + for hazardous waste.

Please see below a table comparing strategic movements between 2011 and 2015.

Comparison of movements of waste from Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole to xxx – 2011 and 2015

Site	2011	2015

I would be grateful if you could consider the attached table and respond on the following points:

1. Are you aware of any planning reasons why waste movements similar to that stated for 2015 cannot continue in the future? Please provide facility end dates where known.
2. Do these sites have capacity to continue to accept waste movements from Dorset similar to those stated for 2015 over our plan period?
3. If you have any comment where there have been significant changes in the tonnages exported to a site between 2011 and 2015 please let me know.

I would be grateful if you could respond by 17 February 2017 in writing, or by email to:

Please note that if we don't hear from you by this date, we will assume that you haven't identified any issues with continued movement of waste from Dorset, of a similar scale to that set out, to the sites identified in your area over the plan period.

Thank you in advance and I look forward to hearing from you.