Telford & Wrekin Council Waste Study 2024 Update



December 2024



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1 Introduction and Context

1.1 Local Context

The existing Local Plan for Telford & Wrekin was adopted in January 2018. It covers the period from 2011 to 2031 and contains all the planning policies required to promote the sustainable development of the area, including waste management policies for new facilities and for residential and commercial development.

The Review of the Local Plan has now started and an Issues and Options document was launched with a consultation period in the autumn of 2020. The Review of the Local Plan will cover the period to 2040 and will incorporate more up to date policies reflecting six Strategic Plan Priorities and an updated development vision for the borough. In particular, there will be a greater emphasis on how to respond to the requirement to tackle climate change. The Council declared a climate emergency in July 2019 which committed the Council to carbon neutrality for its own operations by 2030.

This Report provides background information on waste arisings in the Borough and the facilities that are available to manage this waste. The Local Plan will then take this information into account and propose policies to manage these waste arisings in the most sustainable way in accordance with the other policies in the Plan.

The waste policies in the Review of the Local Plan will need to take into account the proposed growth in the Borough and contribute to the target to become carbon neutral by 2030.

This report is an update to the Waste Study published in May 2021 as part of the evidence base for the Review of waste policies.

1.2 National Context

Several new policies affecting waste management and town planning have come forward in the period since 2021. With a new Central Government administration, more significant changes are expected to be made to the planning system and many of the waste management policies proposed in the Resources and Waste Strategy of 2018 are likely to be implemented.

In particular, "Simpler Recycling", Extended Producer Responsibility and the Deposit Return Scheme are likely to come forward in the course of 2025. The Local Plan Review will need to take these policies into account and ensure that sufficient sites are available to achieve the waste targets proposed. Telford & Wrekin is in a good position to achieve this since some key facilities are already accommodated in the Borough, such as the white goods and plastics recycling facility at Stafford Park.

In addition, if there is a move towards more processing and treatment of materials, these processes can be carried out on industrial land and specific site allocations for sui generis waste uses will not be required.

Another update in waste management that needs to be noted is that the standard rate of landfill tax in 2024-25 is £103.70 per tonne, up from £94.15 per tonne in 2019. The lower rated landfill tax for inert wastes has risen to £3.25 per tonne from £3 in 2019.

2 Waste Arisings

2.1 Local Authority Collected Waste

Historic and current arisings

Arisings of Local Authority Collected Waste are set out in the table below.

Table 1 Quantities of Local Authority Collected Waste managed arising in Telford andWrekin (tonnes)

Year	Landfill	Incineration with energy recovery	Incineration without energy	Recycled and Composted	Other	Total	Input to intermediate plants
201/ 15	11 101	1 426		40.061	155	05 000	2 2 2 2 0
2014-15	44,101	1,420	0	40,001	155	05,025	5,550
2015-16	44,412	1,275	4	41,225	179	87,096	3,048
2016-17	23,956	22,011	4	40,838	980	87,789	2,480
2017-18	1,121	43,177	3	40,334	4	84,639	1,900
2018-19	1,541	42,464	8	43,602	665	88,280	1,931
2019-20	1,251	40,570	4	46,848	886	89,558	3,294
2020-21	1,255	42,396	3	49,612	1,157	94,423	3,564
2021-22	483	42,552	5	50,758	649	94,447	2,567
2022-23	625	40,953	8	46,474	817	88 <i>,</i> 878	3,310

Source: Defra Waste Statistics 2023

It can be seen from this that total arisings have remained broadly stable over the past six years and this is illustrated in the figure below.

Figure 1 Total Local Authority Collected Waste (tonnes)



The amount of Local Authority Collected Waste that is sent for recycling and composting has increased and then fallen back slightly over this period as shown in the figure below:



Figure 2 Local Authority Collected Waste sent for recycling and composting

In percentage terms, the recycling and composting rates has increased from just under 47% in 2014-15 to over 52% in 2022-23 and . This success is due to the local authority's system of collecting food waste separately which will become obligatory for all local authorities in England in due course.



Figure 3 Percentage of Local Authority Collected Waste sent for recycling and composting

The most significant change is management routes for Local Authority Collected Waste is in the amount of waste sent to landfill, which has reduced from over 50% in 2014-15 and 2015-16 to under 2% in the years after that date. This is due to the use of the energy from waste facilities in Shropshire and to a lesser extent Staffordshire. In 2023, 82,000 tonnes of non-hazardous waste was sent to the Integrated Waste Management Facility at

Hortonwood and from here material is further distributed to processing and treatment facilities.



Figure 4 Local Authority Collected Waste sent to landfill (tonnes)

Figure 5 Summary of Management of LACW



Forecasts

A forecast of the total amount of waste arising in this category has been developed by examining the planned increases in housing over the Plan period. This has been analysed in some detail in the Telford & Wrekin Economic and Housing Development Needs

Assessment¹ which was carried out by DLP Planning on behalf of the local authority and published in October 2020. This report identifies housing and employment needs in Telford & Wrekin for the period 2020 to 2040 and provides the evidence base upon which to develop the Review of the Local Plan. The current approach to planning for new housing proposes 953 new dwellings per annum.

Waste arisings per household in recent years in Telford & Wrekin were 1.155 tonnes, which is consistent with national figures. Efforts are being made through national policy to reduce waste arisings per head or per household, but this figure has remained broadly constant for many years. It is therefore considered prudent not to assume any significant reduction in the amount of waste arising per household, but to model future arisings on the basis of an increase in the number of households, in accordance with the proposals that are likely to come forward in the Local Plan.

If new housing comes forward as planned with an additional 953 additional dwellings per annum, the additional arisings due to the increase in housing would be

953 x 1.155 tonnes = 1,100.71 tonnes per annum

In the earlier report, three different scenarios of housing numbers were considered, of 848, 964 and 1,150 new dwelling per annum.

These scenarios showed an increase in waste arisings as follows:

Scenario 1	848 x 1.155 =	979.57 tonnes pa
Scenario 2	964 x 1.155 =	1,113.56 tonnes pa
Scenario 3	1,150 x 1.155 =	1,328.42 tonnes pa

It can be seen that the planned housing development rate adheres to Scenario 2 very closely.

Figure 6 Forecast of total Local Authority Collected Waste Arisings (tonnes)



¹ https://www.telford.gov.uk/downloads/download/4577/telford_and_wrekin_local_plan_review____economic_and_housing_development_needs_assessment



The "high" scenario shows LACW arisings reaching approximately 126,000 tonnes per annum and this would be the prudent quantity for which to plan.

The different housing growth scenarios therefore do not make a very significant impact on the total amount of waste that needs to be managed within the Waste Planning Authority Area and certainly not enough additional waste to justify consideration of additional facilities.

Current recycling rates could well increase from 52% to 65% in 2035. The quantity of LACW that is sent to residual treatment facilities under these circumstances would reduce from approximately 43,400 tonnes in the present year to just under 41,000 tonnes in 2039-40. Given the availability of residual waste treatment facilities in neighbouring authorities, as well as landfill in the plan area (see section 3), there is not likely to be a requirement for additional residual treatment capacity in Telford & Wrekin for LACW.

2.2 Commercial & Industrial Waste

Historic and current arisings

Commercial and Industrial (C&) waste is waste that arises from businesses. Because it is collected by a wide range of private waste collection companies, there is no single source of data on how much of this waste stream is collected. At a national level, information has therefore been gathered from an intermittent series of surveys and samples combined with an analysis of economic data. These have not been sufficiently consistent to provide a good level of certainty of the quantity of C&I arisings in either the UK or England and when estimates are required at Waste Planning Authority level, the data becomes even less robust. This issue was examined in detail by a report commissioned by the Chartered Institute of Wastes Management from consultants Ricardo in 2013 "Commercial and Industrial Waste in the UK and Republic of Ireland"² which described C&I waste as the "known unknown" of the waste industry. The report points out how C&I waste is "highly

²<u>https://www.ciwm.co.uk/Custom/BSIDocumentSelector/Pages/DocumentViewer.aspx?id=QoR7FzWBtisamYE</u> cWSfL6SxAJRLAPT9vf9UOxY7TX%252bRvV%252ffslKIsqU2EtUq%252bj7oCo87WOf%252fbs9PqCytSgZ5tfRfy2% 252bBshoiDu7f882AjZtqLLztRjeHBL8ywUdWyhRgk

dependent on the economic stability of the business sector in which it arises", and in the current context of the lockdowns required by responding to the global coronavirus pandemic this becomes even more pronounced.

The studies that were carried out into C&I waste arisings in England can be summarised as follows:

- 1998/9 an Environment Agency survey into C&I waste arisings
- 2002/3 a further survey b the EA into C&I waste arisings
- 2006/7 a study carried out by consultants ADAS commissioned by the Regional waste planning bodies which extrapolated data from a survey carried out in the North West region
- 2009 a study produced by consultants Jacobs commissioned by Defra which collected data from approximately 6,000 businesses and combined this with other survey data and published datasets.

Defra has carried out a further number of pieces of work on this issue, the most recent of which was Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings Methodology Revisions in October 2018.³ This describes the methodology for calculating C&I waste arisings for England and identifies a number of areas of weakness in the process including areas where double-counting can occur.

In the National Waste Management Plan for England⁴ which was updated in 2021, a useful description of the composition of C&I waste is given, notwithstanding that the data for this is from 2016. This is replicated below and shows that approximately one third of C&I waste is "household-like waste".



Figure 7 Composition of C&I Waste in England

Source: Waste Management Plan for England August 2021

³<u>https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/873328/</u> <u>Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings Methodology Revisions Oct 2018 contact details update v0.2</u> <u>.pdf</u>

⁴ <u>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021</u>

Methodology for estimating arisings and forecasting C&I Waste arisings

The calculation of C&I waste arisings is carried out by identifying all waste managed at permitted facilities that originates in Telford & Wrekin and then deducting the waste in other categories ie: local authority collected waste, construction & demolition waste, hazardous wastes and agricultural wastes. Local authority collected waste and C&I wastes both predominantly comprise municipal wastes and so the quantity of LACW is taken from WasteDataFlow. The other waste streams are then deducted using the relevant categories in the WDI.

Waste originating in Telford & Wrekin recorded in the 2023 Waste Data Interrogator is shown in the table below:

	Landfill	Incineration	Recovery	Transfer	Treatment	Other	Total
From T&W to T&W	2,046	70,767	113,575	7,312	2,851		96,551
T&W to Shropshire		23,576	27,204	1			50,781
T&W to							
Staffordshire	64,489	7,586	36,917	103	74	5	109,174
T&W to elsewhere	1,898	5,661	49,502	1,184	6,321		64,566
Total	68,433	107,590	227,198	8,600	9,246	5	421,072
Totals less							
transfer element	68,433	107,590	227,198		9,246	5	412,472

Table 2 Total quantities of waste originating in Telford & Wrekin (T&W) and managed inpermitted facilities (tonnes) in 2023

This can be compared with the total waste originating in Telford & Wrekin and where it was managed in 2019 (from previous report):

Table 3 Total quantities of waste originating in Telford & Wrekin (T&W) and managed in
permitted facilities without transfer element (tonnes) in 2019

	Landfill	Incineration	Recovery	Transfer	Treatment	Other	Total
T&W to T&W	2,619	71,416	128,815	2,941		375	205,791
T&W to Shropshire	54	26,278	31,883	1			58,216
T&W to Staffordshire	51,656	17,018	39,617	11	1,531		109,833
T&W to elsewhere		11,304	44,413	200	2,335		58,252
Total	54,329	126,016	244,728	3,153	3,866		432,092
Totals less transfer							
element	54,329	126,016	244,728		3,866		428,939

Comparing the locations of waste managed in 2023 with the table in the earlier report from 2019 shows that the situation is broadly stable and there are no significant changes in waste movements. The amount of waste sent to landfill has increased slightly over this four-year period and the amount sent to incineration has reduced slightly.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) is shown at Chapter 17 waste in the List of wastes and this can be deducted from the total arisings, where it is shown separately. These amount to 144,403 tonnes in 2023.

Similarly, Agricultural Wastes are shown as Chapter 2 wastes amounting to 19,778 tonnes in 2023.

412,472 tonnes
144,403 tonnes
<u>19,778 tonnes</u>
<u>248,291 tonnes</u>

C&I waste can be calculated by deducting the remaining non-hazardous waste which is the Local Authority Collected Waste as shown in Table 1 as 88,878 tonnes.

247,291 – 88,878 = 159,413 tonnes of C&I waste arising in 2023 from Telford & Wrekin.

2.3 Total Non-Hazardous Waste to be Managed

The key issue for the Local Plan is to ensure that there are sufficient facilities available to manage the bulk of the wase arising within the Plan area. The total amount of non-hazardous waste to be managed is approximately 250,000 tonnes per annum, as discussed above. Recycling rates of C&I wastes are understood to be between 34% and 40% for this sector according to Defra (Waste Management Plan for England) but national policy is aimed at significantly increasing this along with household recycling rates to 65%. This means that approximately 65% of the 250,000 tonnes pa arising (162,500 tonnes pa) will need to be collected and sent for reprocessing and the remainder (87,500 tonnes pa) will need to be sent to a residual treatment facility. Of this 162,500 tonne pa, approximately 30% (48,750 tpa) will comprise organic waste that will best be treated using anaerobic digestion or composting facilities.

Forecasts

The amount of Local Authority Collected Waste for which to plan has been calculated as 126,000 tonnes per annum above.

The source of data for the Council's employment and housing requirements is provided through the Economic & Housing Development Needs Assessment (EHDNA, October 2020) which was commissioned by Telford & Wrekin Council from the Strategic Planning Research Unit (SPRU), part of consultants DLP. This describes how Telford & Wrekin has a diverse economy with strengths in the sectors of Environmental Technology, Food Manufacturing and Processing, Advanced Manufacturing and Defence and Security. Telford & Wrekin also has a significantly larger proportion of large businesses compared to the national picture.

The EHDNA examines three different scenarios for economic forecasts varying from a forecast of growth at an average annual rate of 3.3% using the approach from Cambridge Econometrics, to an average annual rate of 0.7% using a forecast developed by Experian and a negative growth level of 0.05% from Oxford Economics. The different levels of growth vary

by sector, but the raw data on C&I arisings is not sufficiently detailed to apply these to each sector.

From a current estimated level of C&I arisings of 160,000 tonnes pa, this could increase to 277,900 tonnes per annum, or decrease slightly to 158,600, tonnes pa, depending on the level of economic growth that actually occurs over the Plan period. This is shown in the figure below:



Figure 8 C&I Waste Growth Forecasts (tonnes)

The "high" scenario is very high and represents nearly a doubling of C&I waste arisings over the plan period. In practice this is unlikely to occur since businesses will take action to reduce the amount of waste that they produce. However, the facilities to manage this type of waste should be considered: these may not need to be residual waste treatment facilities such as energy from waste plants, but they could be transfer stations for sorting, bulking and baling recyclable materials and could also include processing facilities for handling materials such as waste electronics, plastics and textiles. These are waste processing sectors which are growing within the UK and which can deliver the raw materials for manufacturing activity. Telford & Wrekin already hosts one a major facility for processing waste electronics and electrical equipment (WEEE).

However, while some of these activities may require waste management permits if their raw materials comprise waste materials, they are unlikely to be "bad neighbour" uses and should therefore be possible to accommodate on conventional industrial land.

The amount of non-hazardous to be planned for over the Plan period therefore amounts to 126,000 + 160,000 = 286,000 tonnes per annum.

2.4 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) is the waste that arisings from building sites and has historically been difficult to assess because it is not measured

accurately on building sites or at treatment facilities. In addition, much of the waste that is categorised as being "used in construction" can be managed under an exemption from needing an environmental permit, on the basis that the material presents a low risk to the environment. Obtaining an exemption also means that detailed returns of the quantity of waste handled do not have to be supplied. The data for this waste stream is therefore very weak and there are few recent studies on the arisings in this sector.

The amount of waste handled by permitted facilities is given in table 4 above and amounts to approximately 144,500 tonnes in 2023. This is a significant reduction from the figure in 2019 of 212,000 tonnes and is likely to be due to a reduction in construction activity which occurred during the covid pandemic.

2.5 Agricultural Waste

Agricultural wastes are mainly unrecorded, since they are generally manage on-farm close to where they arise.

The 2019 WDI shows agricultural waste that was recorded as treated at permitted waste management facilities in 2019 as totaling 19,778 tonnes. However, the WDI contain significant inaccuracies with regard to this waste stream and in any case, most of this material is not treated at licensed waste management facilities.

The table below shows the management routes given in the 2019 WDI for this material:

2.6 Radioactive Waste

The UK Radioactive Waste & Materials Inventory is the national record on radioactive wastes and materials in the UK. It can be found at <u>https://ukinventory.nda.gov.uk/wp-</u> <u>content/uploads/2020/01/2019-Detailed-Data-Report-Final.pdf</u>

The Inventory contains information on:

- radioactive wastes that exist now;
- radioactive wastes that will arise in future; and
- radioactive materials these are radioactive items that are not classed as waste now but may be in future if no further use can be found for them.

The Inventory is updated every three years and the most recent version was published in 2019. It is a snapshot of wastes and materials at a specific point in time, called the 'stock date'.

However, the Inventory excludes information about:

- Liquid and gaseous wastes that are authorised to be discharged into the environment that contain very low levels of radioactivity. These wastes are closely monitored and can only be released if they meet strict conditions and limitations;
- Wastes from small user sites, such as hospitals and universities, which have very low levels of radioactivity and can be safely disposed of through incineration or landfill;
- Radioactive materials which are not subject to nuclear safeguards. All nuclear materials in the UK (uranium, plutonium and thorium) are subject to international

safeguards except where they are excluded for national security reasons or have been assigned to meet defence requirements. Nuclear materials may also be exempt where they are used for non-nuclear purposes which incorporate nuclear materials that are in practice irrecoverable. These exempt materials are not included in the Inventory;

- Radioactive sources which are subject to the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (EPR 10) in England and Wales, and the Radioactive Substances Act 1993 (RSA 93) in Scotland and Northern Ireland (however, redundant sources in existing small user waste streams are reported);
- Naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM); and
- Radioactive substances which are exempt from being permitted, such as those substances used within smoke detectors.

There are none of these significant radioactive waste sources in Telford & Wrekin and therefore no sources of this type of arisings are shown in the Inventory.

3 Waste Management Capacity

3.1 Introduction

The Local Plan will need to contain policies to enable the provision of sufficient waste management sites to manage the waste arising in the plan area. There is therefore a need to understand the existing waste management capacity in the area. The first step in this process is to identify all the facilities in the Plan area. The second step is to calculate the capacity of these facilities. Assessing the waste management capacity available is a slightly complex process since the capacity of facilities can alter depending on the technology employed and how they are run.

The throughput of facilities in the most recent year has been taken as a proxy for the annual capacity of each facility. This could result in an under-estimate of total available capacity, but from a planning point of view gives a good guide to available capacity and an indication of whether additional sites might be needed for more facilities.

There must also be a recognition that landfill sites are a wasting asset, which gradually fill up until they are completed. However, the remaining capacity of a landfill site can be difficult to ascertain since the waste in non-hazardous landfill sites will settle over time and the remaining void space often reduces less than would be expected at any particular rate of fill. The only way to understand the remaining capacity of a landfill site is to discuss the matter with the site operator and to monitor this regularly as the site is filled.

3.2 Landfill

There are two remaining landfill sites in the Plan area, one of which is a non-hazardous landfill site, and the other of which is an inert landfill site. The table below summarises the available landfill in the Borough:

Table 4 Landfill sites in Telford & Wrekin

Environmen tal Permitting Reference (EPR)	Operator Name	Facility Name	Facility Address	Site Type	Remaining capacity end 2023 (cubic metres)
RP3739QB RP3739QB	Potters (Midlands) Ltd	Granville / Woodhous e Landfill Site	Grange Lane, Redhill, Telford TF2 9PB	L02 - Non Hazardous Landfill With SNRHW ⁵ cell	746,050
TP3995CE 47190	Michelmersh Brick U K Ltd	New Acres Landfill Site	New Acres Landfill Site, Sommerfeld Road, Trench Lock, Telford, Shropshire, TF1 5RY,	L05 - Inert Landfill	300,000

While landfill remains the least preferable option for managing waste, it is still required for the disposal of some materials that cannot be recycled or processed. Comparing the available capacity with the amount of non-hazardous waste generated in Telford & Wrekin, there is sufficient non-hazardous landfill capacity for the Plan period.

3.3 Facilities for the Treatment of Residual Waste

There is no dedicated Energy from Waste (incineration) capacity in the Telford & Wrekin but there are two facilities in the neighbouring counties. These are both operated by Veolia who have the contracts for collecting and disposing of household waste for the local authority. These facilities are at Battlefields in Shropshire which has a capacity of approximately 90,000 tonnes per annum, and at Four Ashes in Staffordshire which has a capacity of approximately 340,000 tonnes per annum.

The Waste Data Interrogator for 2023 does not show any significant quantities of nonhazardous waste going directly to incineration and confusingly has two entries for the facility in Staffordshire.

Table 5 Quantity of non-hazardous waste from Telford & Wrekin going to incineration in2023

Facility	Tonnes received from T&W in 2023
Hortonwood IWMF	81,972
Four Ashes RDF	3,161
Staffordshire ERF	4,425
Veolia Battlefield IWMF	1,722

⁵ Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste cell – a part of the landfill site that can receive hazardous waste

The majority of waste is taken through the Integrated Waste Management Facility at Hortonwood, where it is sorted and the residues that cannot be economically re-processed are sent to energy recovery facilities.

There is therefore sufficient residual waste capacity in the wider locality to manage the residual waste arising from the Borough at present. In accordance with the Duty to Co-operate, it will be necessary to liaise with the neighbouring Waste Planning Authorities of Shropshire and Staffordshire to ensure that the necessary capacity remains available in future years.

3.4 Other Facilities for Waste Treatment

The waste treatment facilities located within Telford & Wrekin are varied in nature, with a significant quantity of organic waste treatment capacity, which is important for the treatment of food and green wastes. There is a strategically important facility for the recycling of white goods operated by AO Recycling which receives feedstock from a wide geographical area.

The total quantity of waste treated in 2023 was in excess of 770,000 tonnes, although of this 140,000 tonnes was waste water treated by Severn Trent which is not included in the waste arisings examined above.

Table 6 Treatment Facilities within Telford & Wrekin and waste received to them in 2023and 2019 (tonnes)

Operator Name	Total Waste Received in 2023 (tonnes)	Total Waste Received in 2019 (tonnes)
AO Recycling Telford	60,548	54,702
AO Recycling, Halesfield Hazardous Waste Storage Installation	2,009	
AO Recycling, Stafford Park Plastic Recycling Facility	10,542	
DUNTON TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED Old Park	35,136	
MR GLENN WILLIAMSON & MR GARY WILLIAMSON Coppice House	19,602	10,712
MR JOHN PUGH AND MR MARCUS PUGH Unit 14 Tweedale North	3,939	4,165
SEVERN TRENT WATER LIMITED Rushmoor S T W	140,033	101,952
Stericycle Telford Healthcare Waste Treatment Plant & Transfer Station	23,483	
STOCKTON ENERGY LIMITED (AD)	16,823	19,531
Veolia Halesfield Community Recycling Centre	7,242	
Veolia Hortonwood I W M F	84,593	

THORNFIELD 001 LIMITED Barnes Farm	107,940	27
CARTWRIGHTS WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES LIMITED	67,096	
National Grid Electricity Distribution Telford	29	35
James Rollason Millfields Yard	15,560	
J M S BREAKERS LIMITED Tweedale North Recycling Centre	12,210	125
Leslie Dean Shropshire Skip Hire	3,187	5,548
HORIZONS RESOURCES LIMITED Units 3, 6, 7 And 8 Epic Park	4,974	11,032
Angelo Zammit Car Dismantlers	189	
X P O I T Services Ltd	365	248
M. E. FURNISS & SONS (FARMS) New House Farm	2,055	1,814
Leslie Stuart - Thompson Swift Skips	685	3,501
GO PLANT LIMITED	6,542	
G W Lawrence Lineal Construction Transfer Station	7,972	
DAN LANE LTD	747	
D R M AGGREGATE SOLUTIONS LIMITED	29,930	
WELLINGTON INSULATION CO LIMITED	22	36
DONNINGTON SCRAP YARD LIMITED	83,690	
Ask Auto Recycling Ltd	49	
Yaser Khalayla Halesfield Motor Spare	607	
CYCLE LINK (UK) LIMITED	22,511	
Lodgewood Site Limited	25	49,278
Total	770,334	262,706

Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2023 and 2019

The total capacity of the waste management infrastructure in the plan area is therefore at least 770,000 tonnes per annum. However, there are some facilities that should not necessarily be included in the overall capacity for specific reasons. For example, the waste water treatment plant operated by Severn Trent does not treat non-hazardous waste

arisings as such. The Donnington Scrap Yard that shows a capacity of 83,690 tonnes per annum primarily treats end of life vehicles, apart from the fact that this figure looks abnormally high and is inconsistent with other year's of returns. In addition, a search of Companies House shows that these operators have now ceased trading.

However, other waste management facilities in this list are well established and are operating consistently. Four organic waste treatment facilities (Dunton Technologies, Coppice House, Stockton Energy and Thornfield Ltd) provide an annual throughput of organic waste of over 180,000 tonnes per annum, which is well in excess of what is needed for Telford & Wrekin alone.

4 Waste Movements

The most significant movements in and out of Telford & Wrekin are the exports of residual waste send to the energy from waste facilities in Shropshire and Staffordshire described above. The West Midlands Resource Technical Advisory Group has agreed a Duty to Co-operate Protocol which sets out guidelines for liaising with other Waste Planning Authorities where there are cross-boundary movements of waste. The Protocol is intended to avoid unnecessary work where the waste movements are not significant, so that efforts can be focused on understanding significant movements that could have a significant impact on either authority.

- Non-hazardous waste 5,000 tonnes per annum
- Inert waste 10,000t tonnes per annum
- Hazardous waste 100 tonnes per annum

The following tables give a summary of waste movements between Telford & Wrekin and other waste planning authorities in the years 2021, 2022 and 2023. This indicates where liaison may be necessary.

Table 7 Non-hazardous (Household, Industrial and Commercial waste, HIC) from T&W (tonnes)

To / Year	2021	2022	2023
T&W	130,762	123,445	120,706
Shropshire	58,975	48,545	45,941
Staffordshire	14,615	15,097	26,864
Sandwell	26,330	5,294	7,725
Coventry	-	-	-
Dudley	730	966	775
Warwickshire	156	486	49
Walsall	1,508		2,424
Birmingham	1,056		

Figure 9 Non-hazardous waste sent from Telford & Wrekin to other authorities in 2021, 2022 and 2023:



Table 8 Hazardous Waste from Telford & Wrekin (tonnes)

To / Year	2021	2022	2023
T&W	1,707	3,170	4,316
Shropshire	73	3,232	4,412
Staffordshire	569	1,164	694
Sandwell	2,386	2,573	4,895
Coventry			
Dudley	5	18	3
Warwickshire	55	35	36
Walsall	1,491		1,087
Birmingham	2		

Figure 10 Hazardous waste sent from Telford & Wrekin to other authorities in 2021, 2022 and 2023:



Table 9 Inert Waste f	from Telford &	Wrekin	(tonnes)
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To / Year	2021	2022	2023
T&W	24,862	41,133	71,529
Shropshire	5,835	6,583	4,744
Staffordshire	18,693	156,227	81,617
Sandwell		2,786	958
Coventry			
Dudley	261	1,153	295
Warwickshire	370	219	245
Walsall	42		85
Birmingham	11		

Figure 11 Inert waste sent from Telford & Wrekin to other authorities in 2021, 2022 and 2023:



Origin / Year	2021	2022	2023
T&W	130,762	123,445	120,706
Shropshire	206,250	216,983	160,831
Staffordshire	5,516	7,252	15,901
Sandwell	12,096	10,260	277
Coventry	2,043		1,519
Dudley	354		298
Warwickshire	2,156		743
Birmingham	2,973		1,753
Wolverhampton			525

 Table 10 Non-hazardous (Household, Industrial and Commercial waste, HIC) to T&W

 (tonnes)

Figure 12 Household, Industrial and Commercial (HIC) waste sent to Telford & Wrekin from authorities in 2021, 2022 and 2023:



Table 11 Hazardous Waste to 7	Telford & Wrekin fr	rom other authorities
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Origin / Year	2021	2022	2023
T&W	1,707	3,170	4,316
Shropshire	2,081	1,475	
Staffordshire	373	287	273
Sandwell	123	3	3
Coventry	1,021	680	718
Dudley	1,201	1,915	2,134
Warwickshire	838	774	735
Birmingham	35		2,982
Wolverhampton			61

Note: The WDI 2023 show 85,000 tonnes of hazardous waste arriving into Telford & Wrekin from Shropshire in 2023 but this appears to be an error and is being checked by the Environment Agency. This figure has therefore been omitted from the data.



Figure 13 Hazardous waste sent to Telford & Wrekin from other authorities in 2021, 2022 and 2023:

Table 12 Inert Waste to	Telford &	Wrekin from	other authorities
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Origin / Year	2021	2022	2023
T&W	24,862	41,133	71,529
Shropshire	93,264	81,878	58,705
Staffordshire	927	1,313	1,125
Sandwell			
Coventry			
Dudley			
Warwickshire	9		
Birmingham	36		15
Wolverhampton	1,589		90

Figure 14 Inert waste sent to Telford & Wrekin from other authorities in 2021, 2022 and 2023:



This data shows that liaison will be required with Shropshire, Staffordshire as well as Coventry, Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Warwickshire.

5 Conclusions

The total amount of non-hazardous waste to be managed is approximately 250,000 tonnes per annum potentially rising to up to 286,000 tonnes per annum by the end of the Plan period.

Recycling rates of C&I wastes are understood to be between 34% and 40% for this sector according to Defra (Waste Management Plan for England) but national policy is aimed at significantly increasing this along with household recycling rates to 65%. This means that approximately 65% of the current 250,000 tonnes pa arising (162,500 tonnes pa) will need to be collected and sent for reprocessing and the remainder (87,500 tonnes pa) will need to be sent to a residual treatment facility. Of this 162,500 tonne pa, approximately 30% (48,750 tpa) will comprise organic waste that will best be treated using anaerobic digestion or composting facilities. There is ample organic waste treatment capacity for these arisings, particularly from the Thornfield Energy facility which has capacity to treat 90,000 tonnes per annum (notwithstanding the Interrogator figure of a throughput of nearly 108,000 tonnes in 2023).

The overall arisings of non-hazardous waste are therefore successfully managed through the available sorting and transfer facilities. Residual waste treatment is provided by energy from waste facilities in the neighbouring authorities. In addition to this, there is sufficient landfill capacity should it be needed. The quantities that are sent to those neighbouring authorities are not sufficient to significantly impact their waste management strategies, but liaison should take place with these Waste Planning Authorities to confirm that this is the case.

There are strategic recycling facilities in the borough of Telford & Wrekin and these should be safeguarded since they serve both the local borough and a much wider area.

With regard to waste movements between authorities, Telford & Wrekin imports significantly more non-hazardous waste than it exports and the key movements are with Shropshire and Staffordshire Counties. A dialogue should therefore be maintained with colleagues at these authorities, although it is apparent that they are more dependent on facilities in Telford & Wrekin than the other way around. However, very significant quantities of inert construction and demolition waste area exported to Staffordshire , particularly in 2023 and consideration could be given to policies to encourage a reduction in this waste stream through the use of site waste management plans.

The significant quantity of waste recycling and treatment capacity means that the Borough is broadly net self-sufficient in waste management capacity overall, notwithstanding that residual waste thermal treatment facilities are located in neighbouring authorities. The scale at which these facilities are developed means that this is the most economic way of delivering this type of treatment and the quantity of waste arising in Telford & Wrekin would be insufficient to justify investment of this scale in the Borough.

Overall, additional waste management capacity is not required in Telford & Wrekin, although existing facilities should be safeguarded and additional facilities could be encouraged, particularly for the treatment of organic wastes given the proposed increase in food waste collections that is proposed for England.