

Topic Paper 7: Waste

Policy Context

Overall aim or purpose of document	Objectives / targets
Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC)	
<p>The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions.</p> <p>An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.</p>	<p>Article 4.</p> <p>Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals • Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours • Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest
Directive on Waste (2006/12/EC)	
<p>The Directive establishes a framework for the management of waste across the European Community. It requires Member States to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to waste prevention and encourage re-use and recovery of waste • Establish an integrated network of disposal installations • Prepare waste management plans • Ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health. 	None
Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)	
<p>The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for landfill sites</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites must be classified as hazardous, non hazardous or inert waste landfills • Waste must be pre-treated before being landfilled • Certain waste types cannot be landfilled anymore e.g. clinical, liquid, certain hazardous waste, tyres etc. • Technical standards are set out in the Directive and its Annexes. • Introduces a specific closure procedure • Ongoing training and development of staff must be provided <p>Targets</p> <p>The directive also establishes guidelines and targets for the quantity of biodegradable waste being sent to landfill which are legally binding. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not later than 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.
Waste Strategy for England (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2007);	
<p>The strategy highlights that significant progress has been made since the 2000 strategy. However, performance still lags behind other European countries. The key actions within the</p>	<p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020

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<p>document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use • Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020 • Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste • Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste. • Get the most environmental benefit from investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies • The strategy addresses hazardous waste and states that policies will be pursued to reduce hazardous waste arising. The Government is seeking to identify ways to recover material and energy resources from hazardous waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020
PPS10: Planning and Waste Management (ODPM, 2005)	
<p>PPS10 was published in July 2005, replacing the Planning Policy Guidance Note 10, Planning and Waste Management (1999). The overall objective of PPS10 is to provide guidance to planning authorities on how they can contribute towards sustainable waste management through the provision of suitable facilities, and explains how the planning system can be used to achieve this objective.</p>	<p>Local planning authorities should deliver strategies that meet the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To drive waste management up the waste hierarchy; placing greater emphasis on encouraging reduction, reuse and recycling of waste, but also making provision for waste disposal • To encourage communities to take greater ownership of their waste, whilst making provision for waste management facilities • Deliver planning strategies that implement the national waste strategy; that are in line with European legislation and other legal controls, including Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 • To manage waste recovery and disposal without having a detrimental impact on human health and the environment • To deliver waste management strategies that incorporate the interests and concerns of local communities and businesses, and encourage competitiveness • To have regard for protected areas of land e.g. green belts, when considering suitable locations for waste facilities • To ensure the design and layout of new developments incorporate the principles of sustainable waste management
From Rubbish to Resource - The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West 2004 – 2020 Consultation Document (South West Regional Assembly, 2004)	
<p>Sets out how the South West can deliver the 'South West Vision for Waste: Minimum Waste, Maximum Benefit'. The regional strategy looks at types of waste across the whole region, including, helping address waste issues that cross local boundaries, tackling difficult issues that locally might present too many insoluble problems but where regional solutions can help</p>	<p>Objectives: Those where the lead organisation is the Local Planning Authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage innovative technologies and new ways of using existing technologies • Encourage businesses that process recyclates and associated businesses • Ensure greater take up of initiatives, such as

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<p>meet the needs of several areas and lobbying on behalf of the whole region where problems, such as lack of funding exist.</p>	<p>Future Foundations, the sustainable construction charter for the South West;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make specific provision for the separation and collection of waste (to be included in local development frameworks) • Promote sustainable construction and demolition in accordance with the regional sustainable construction charter <p>Targets: The Waste Strategy aims to ensure that by the year 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 45% of waste is recycled and reused • Less than 20% of waste produced in the region will be landfilled
Somerset Waste Local Plan (Somerset County Council, 2005)	
<p>This plan was adopted by Somerset County Council in February 2005, and is a component of Somerset's Development Plan. The Plan places greater emphasis on encouraging waste producers to reduce the amount of waste they are generating and for a move towards more sustainable waste management. The document sets out Somerset's waste management strategy and planning policies, which are consistent with the Government objectives of managing waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The waste hierarchy • Best practicable environmental option • Regional self-sufficiency • The proximity principle <p>(The disposal of mining and quarry waste is covered in the Somerset Minerals Local Plan).</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective protection of the environment and prudent use of natural resources; • To improve the provision of waste management facilities, applying the proximity principle and the best practicable environmental option (BPEO) in the selection of suitable sites • To move away from landfilling towards greater recycling and composting; • To adopt cleaner, more sustainable technologies to handle waste • To provide guidance to the waste industry on waste related development e.g. the location of waste sorting and treatment facilities • For the plan to "serve as the principal means of testing the acceptability of all waste planning proposals" in Somerset <p>Local Performance Targets (reviewed at 5 yr intervals): (Appendix C of the Plan details EU and National waste targets).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle and compost 28% of household waste by 2003-2004 • Recycle and compost 36% of household waste by 2005 – 2006
Future Waste Planning In Somerset. Issues and Options Consultation (Somerset County Council, 2007)	
<p>This document sets out the issues and options that will be addressed in the Somerset Waste Local Development Framework. The key issues that will be addressed throughout the process are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the best strategy for the management of Somerset's waste? • Where should waste management sites be located in Somerset? • What are the most appropriate ways of managing waste at different sites? 	<p>Objectives and targets for the Waste LDF process have not been defined yet. The Somerset Minerals and Waste Development Framework is currently in production and will be reported on in the SA Report.</p>
Somerset's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (Somerset Waste Partnership, 2003)	
<p>MWMS was written by the Somerset Waste Partnership. It sets out how Somerset will manage municipal waste arisings from 2004-2020, identifying key waste targets to be reached by 2020. The MWMS will be reviewed every 5 years to monitor progress towards</p>	<p>Objective: The overall objective of the MWMS is 'to reduce the volume of waste arising in future years, and make the best use of the material which is generated.'</p>

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targets and amend plans as required.	Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the amount of Somerset's growth in municipal waste from 3.4% to 1% by 2010 • To achieve the statutory household waste recycling target of 39.6% by 2005/6 • To work towards recycling at least 50% household waste by 2010 • To ensure Somerset makes provision for enabling 65% of waste to be recycled by 2020 • To reduce the amount of biodegradable waste going to landfill (no specific target set)
West Somerset Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-2010	
The Sustainable Community Strategy sets out what the key priorities are for the people of West Somerset and sets out an action plan of how to achieve those aspirations.	Targets include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the % of waste that is being recycled or composted
West Somerset Council Corporate Plan 2009-2012	
The corporate plan sets out the vision, business principles and core values that will drive the authority until 2012.	The document has the following key performance indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer satisfaction with levels of cleanliness • Customer satisfaction with the waste collection service • Customer satisfaction with the waste recycling service • Recycling and composting rate

Baseline Review

Municipal and Household Waste Arisings and Management

Household waste is defined as all waste arising from domestic sources (kerbside collection and general Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) waste) including recycled and composted materials and waste collected from schools. Clinical waste collected from homes by the local authority is also included. Hardcore taken by the public to HWRCs is not included in household waste.

Municipal waste is household waste plus other Waste Collection Authority-collected waste (e.g. beach cleansing waste, street litter, commercial waste collected by the authority), and all HWRC waste including hardcore. (Source: Somerset Minerals and Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07).

In terms of trends in the UK and the regions, detailed data from WasteDataFlow (which replaced the Defra Municipal Waste Management Survey from 2004/5) allows for the comparison of municipal waste generation and management between regions. This data shows that municipal waste generated throughout England increased from 29,114,000 tonnes in 2003/04 to 28,506 tonnes in 2007/08. This is a decrease of 2%. For the past five years there have been no clear trends in relation to the amount of municipal waste generated in England with some years showing a decrease and others an increase.

In 2007/08 the South West Region generated the fifth lowest levels of municipal waste at 2,929,000 tonnes (or 10% of the total). The South West has gone down the comparative league table as in 2003 it generated the third lowest level of waste, at nearly 10% of the total throughout England.

In 2007/08 the % of waste landfilled in England had declined significantly since 2000/01 when 79% of municipal waste was landfilled. The figure now stands at 54% nationally.

Table 7.1 shows the situation in West Somerset (Source: Somerset Minerals and Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07) between 2005 and 2007 and compares this to Somerset as a whole.

Table 7.1: Municipal waste management in West Somerset

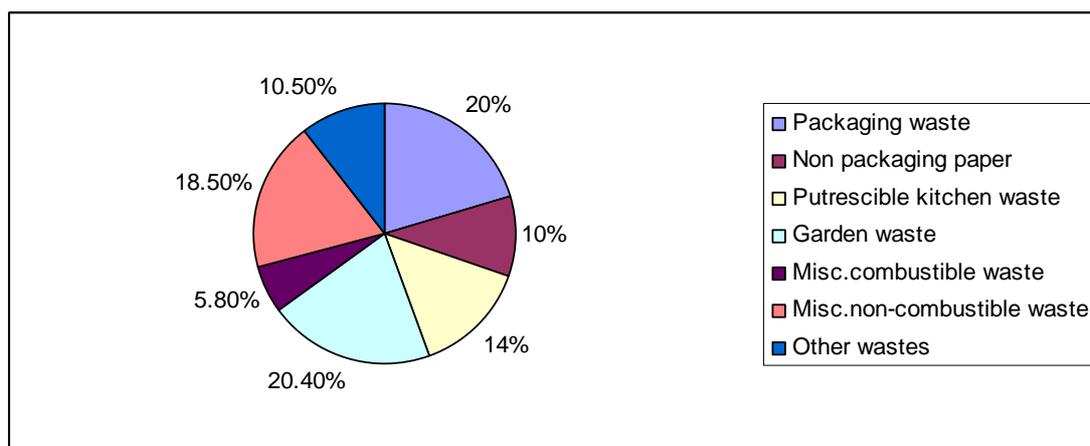
Year	Household waste to landfill (%)	Recycled materials (%)	Compost (%)	Total generated per head (kg)	Total landfilled per head (kg)
West Somerset					
2007	61	25	13	597	366
2006	63	24	13	576	361
2005	67	22	11	640	364
Somerset					
2007	53	26	21	530	279
2006	60	24	16	523	312
2005	68	21	11	544	366

Landfill continues to be the main management method in West Somerset and Somerset as a whole although as recycling and composting rates have increased it has declined. Waste generated per head has also decreased although West Somerset residents do generate more waste per head than the county as a whole.

West Somerset's 2007/2008 recycling and composting target was 25% (Source: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/localauth/perform-manage/targets.htm>). However, Defra have changed the target system for recycling and now operate on an indicator basis meaning that individual local authorities no longer have defined targets. Defra have made it clear that each local authority should play its part in achieving the national targets (set out in the National Waste Strategy 2007) for recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020. (Source: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/localgovindicators/ni191-193.htm>).

Trends in Household Waste Composition

Each year, The Open University (OU) collates data on wastes, obtained from a survey undertaken by students on the Course "Environmental Control and Public Health". The data comprises quantities and composition of waste generated by households across England, over four consecutive weeks. The sample is thus broadly representative of households in England. Some of the key findings of this report relate to the typical composition of household waste and the factors that determine waste generation. Figure 7.1 shows the typical composition of household waste.

Figure 7.1: Typical household waste composition**Other waste:**

- Miscellaneous plastic(2.3%)
- Miscellaneous metals (2.2%)
- Textiles (1.9%)
- Sanitary wastes (2.8%)
- Fines (1.3%)

The study found that the following factors most strongly influence waste generation:

Household size: as households increase in size the amount of the following wastes generated *per household* increases: packaging wastes, putrescible kitchen waste, miscellaneous plastic waste and miscellaneous combustible waste. However, the as households increase in size the amount of waste generated *per capita* generally decreases.

Average age of the household: Households with persons aged over 60, produced less aluminium packaging waste, even when differences in household size were taken into account. At the same time, this group of households produced more textiles and non-packaging metal waste than households with no over-60s present.

Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste Arisings and Management

Commercial and industrial waste arisings are more difficult to track because this kind of waste is collected by private contractors rather than local authorities.

In 2003, the Environment Agency carried out a waste survey of some 4,500 industrial and commercial businesses. The information collected was limited to controlled waste and relates to England only (Source: Defra). This is the last national survey carried out on commercial and industrial waste.

Within England around 67.9 million tonnes of C&I waste was produced in 2002/3, a 1% decrease since 1998/9. However the proportions had changed, by 2002/03 industrial waste had decreased to 38 million tonnes, whilst the amount of commercial waste had grown to 30 million tonnes. The individual sector that produced the most waste in 2002/03 was the retail sector, which generated nearly 13 million tonnes of waste. This was followed by food, drink and tobacco manufacturing. Around one third of the industrial waste is mineral wastes; and one-sixth is mixed general waste. The other main industrial waste streams are various chemical wastes (15%), metallic wastes (7%) and paper and card (7%). The

commercial sector is less varied with over half of the waste being classified as general mixed commercial waste. Paper and card account for 20% of commercial waste. In 2002/3 disposal of C&I waste to landfill was 13% lower than in 1998/9 and, for the first time, recycling and reuse had overtaken landfill as the most common method of waste management. Overall 44% was sent to landfill and 45% recycled.

Within the South West, in 2003/04, 12% of total waste production in the region came from the commercial sector and 14% from industry, showing no change to that of 2001. This amounts to 5.2 million tonnes of industrial and commercial waste being produced per year (45% of which came from commerce and 55% from industry) (Source: SWO).

Management of most industrial waste, in the South West, was balanced between landfill and recycling or reuse with over 40% to each (Source: SWO). Around 52% of commercial waste was disposed to landfill whilst 22% was recycled or reused (well below the national average of 45%) (Source: SWO).

Somerset County Council has undertaken a survey on commercial and industrial waste in the county. The Somerset County Council 2006 C&I survey set out to calculate how much waste of types comparable to waste produced by households was produced by the C&I sector in 2006. The 'household equivalent' C&I waste stream could in principle be managed in the same facilities as household waste. The survey found that approximately 425,000 tonnes of household equivalent commercial and industrial waste was produced in Somerset in 2006. Of this 41% was produced by industry and 59% by commerce. Mixed waste, of which the vast majority was landfilled, accounted for approximately 202,000 tonnes. It is very difficult to give an estimate of accuracy for this data as there are so many assumptions made and it is known that within any given sector and employee band there is significant variation between companies. The report did not attempt to track the trends in the production of commercial and industrial waste.

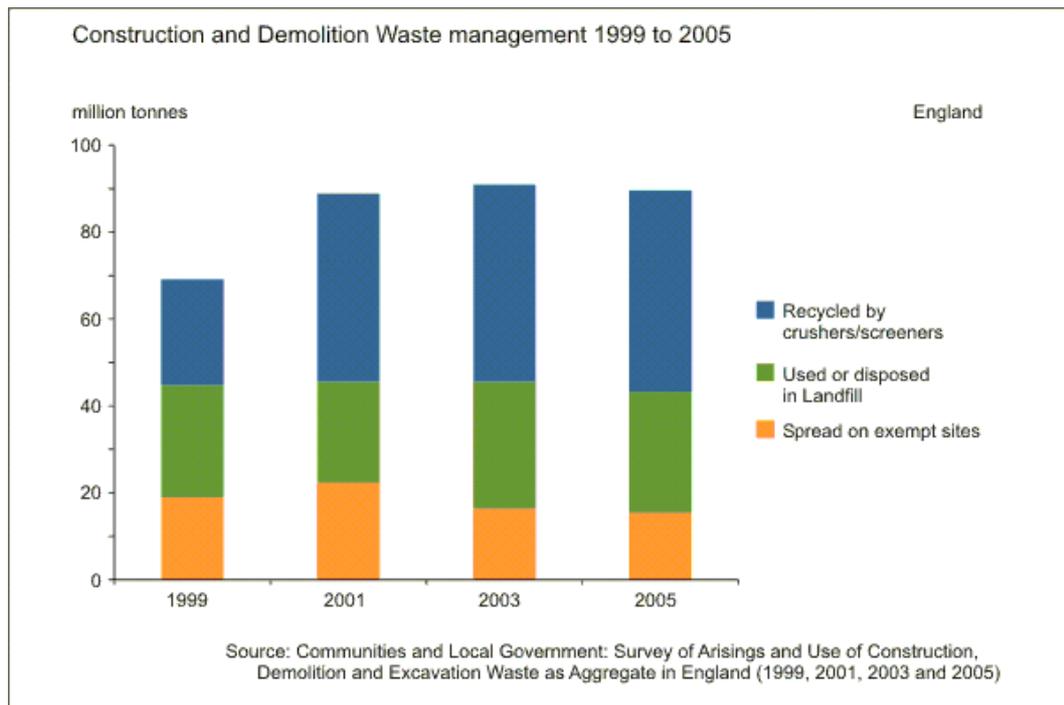
The RSS has set commercial and industrial waste capacities for each sub region. These are shown in Table 7.5 (towards the end of this topic paper).

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Arisings and Management

C&D waste arises from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures. It consists of brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil, topsoil, timber, metal, plastics and some Special Waste materials (Source: Somerset Waste Local Plan).

Following the introduction of the Landfill Tax in 1996, C&D waste has increasingly been diverted for reuse as aggregates or used as fill material and is not necessarily tracked by normal waste licensing procedures; this has led to some difficulty in quantifying the exact amount of material that is produced.

National figures are more up to date than for commercial and industrial waste and Figure 7.2 shows the national data available.

Figure 7.2: National Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste Arisings

The Environment Agency (EA) estimated that a total of 6 807 000 tonnes of C&D waste was produced in the South West region during 1999, 10% of which was generated in Somerset (Source: Somerset Waste Local Plan). No local figures are available.

Hazardous Waste Arisings and Management

The previous SA topic paper on Waste contained a section on special waste. The term special waste is obsolete in England and Wales from July 2005 when the new hazardous waste regime replaced the special waste regime. Hazardous wastes are the most dangerous wastes.

In 2001, Somerset produced 23,086 tonnes of hazardous waste according to the Regional Waste Strategy 2004. The requirement of the Landfill Directive to classify sites as either hazardous or non-hazardous has had a significant impact on the disposal of hazardous waste across the South West region and the whole of the UK.

There is one main hazardous landfill site in Somerset, Southwood Landfill site, and this is permitted to accept asbestos only. Walpole Landfill site also receives a small amount of asbestos for disposal in a dedicated hazardous waste cell. Other hazardous wastes to be landfilled are transported to Gloucestershire or Wiltshire. Hazardous wastes for treatment or incineration are taken to Avonmouth, near Bristol, or further afield (Source: Somerset County Council).

Fly Tipping

Flycapture is a web-based database of fly tipping incidents within England which has been in operation since April 2004. This database enables local councils to evaluate the true

nature and scale of fly tipping for the first time; allowing for more effective strategies and policies to be developed. Table 7.2 shows the fly tipping data available for West Somerset over the last three years. There appears to be no clear trend.

Table 7.2: Flytipping in West Somerset

Year	No. incidents	Total cost of clearance
2005/2006	145	£7,751
2006/2007	133	£5,628
2007/2008	155	£8,003

Landfill Capacity

In 1999, the South West Region's licensed landfill capacity was 50,619,000m³ (7% of England's total capacity). The landfill capacity of Somerset provided 8% of the region's total capacity at 4,124,000 m³ (Source: Somerset Waste Local Plan).

As from 31st March 2001 there was an estimated 8,700,000m³ of landfill void space available in the County. There does not appear to be any more up to date information available. However, the Somerset County Council document "Future Waste Planning In Somerset. Issues and Options Consultation - October 2007" does state that the County Council will be working with the Environment Agency to find out the level of landfill capacity that currently exists in Somerset and assess whether new capacity needs to be found to deal with waste disposal for the next 20 years.

The March 2001 figure was based upon assessments of sites with planning permission and/or a waste management license. It did not include those sites that are exempt from these regulatory processes, such as those which used imported inert material as an aggregate substitute infill. Using the broad assumption that all controlled waste has a minimum in situ density of 1.1 tonnes/m³, then there would be sufficient capacity to accommodate approximately 9,600,000 tonnes of waste in landfill sites within the County during this plan period (Source: Somerset Waste Local Plan).

As can be seen from Table 7.3 it is estimated that a cumulative total of just over 7,500,000 tonnes of controlled waste will be disposed of in landfill sites in Somerset over the plan period (Somerset Waste Local Plan, 2001-2011). As a consequence approximately 8,744,000 tonnes diverted from landfill over the plan period, a greater amount than that will be disposed of to landfill (Source: Somerset Waste Local Plan).

At the end of the local plan period, landfill capacity will cater for an estimated 2,100,000 tonnes; this will provide space for the disposal of waste to landfill for a further 2 to 4 years beyond the end of the plan period (Source: Somerset Waste Local Plan).

The Somerset Minerals and Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07 makes it clear that it is anticipated that there will be a need to significantly increase the level of waste treatment capacity. The Minerals and Waste Development Framework will need to consider what the appropriate strategy for waste management will be in Somerset and how this can be delivered to meet landfill diversion targets. In order to achieve such a goal it is likely that waste will need to be considered as far more of a resource than previously thought.

Table 7.3: Total estimated waste management requirements (Source: Somerset Waste Local Plan)

	Total waste produced (tonnes)	Projected arisings to be disposed of to landfill (tonnes)	Projected arisings to be diverted from landfill (tonnes)
2001/02	1,586,032	796,299	789,733
2002/03	1,594,911	790,245	804,666
2003/04	1,604,046	783,624	820,422
2004/05	1,613,445	777,669	835,776
2005/06	1,623,115	756,715	866,400
2006/07	1,633,065	717,736	915,329
2007/08	1,643,303	720,190	923,113
2008/09	1,653,836	722,611	931,225
2009/10	1,664,755	725,079	939,676
2010/2011	1,675,827	727,345	948,482
Total	16,292,335	7,517,513	8,774,822

Regional Targets

Notwithstanding the landfill void capacity in Somerset the county has been set targets through the regional planning process to divert waste from landfill. The latest targets are taken from the Regional Spatial Strategy Secretary of State's Proposed Changes. Policy W1 states that Waste Planning Authorities (Somerset County Council in this case) should make provision in their Local Waste Development Frameworks for a network of strategic and local waste collection, transfer, treatment (including recycling) and disposal sites to provide the capacity to meet the indicative allocations for their area. Somerset's allocations are shown in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4: Regional waste targets (1)¹

Year	Minimum Source Separated ¹ (000s t/annum)	Secondary Treatment ² (000s t/annum)	Minimum Landfill ³ (000s t/annum)
2010	140	90	180
2013	170	130	140
2020	180	220	70

¹ Source separated waste includes all municipal and household waste collected and segregated by material at source such as kerbside collection, bring banks and Household Waste Recycling Centres. It also includes separated organic materials sent direct to composting and anaerobic digestion systems.

² Secondary treatment is indicative of the types of technologies known and near market to treat the mixed residual waste streams from households. It necessarily includes mechanical and biological treatment methods, Mechanical Biological Treatment and thermal treatment systems from conventional incineration to potential gasification and pyrolysis plants.

³ Landfill figures are minimum assuming primary recycling and secondary treatment divert sufficient quantities of the biodegradable fraction of municipal waste from landfill to meet the requirements of the Landfill Directive as implemented by The Waste and Emission Trading Act and the draft Local Authority Trading Scheme Regulations.

⁴ Figures to 2020 are included for reference. The extended length of the plan period means these figures will be revised and reviewed particularly when the impact of further waste policy measure such as Extended Producer Responsibility become known.

The RSS also sets commercial and industrial waste capacities for each sub region. These are shown in Table 7.5.

Table 7.56: Regional waste targets (2)

Year	Recycling/Re-use (000s t/annum) ⁵	Recovery (000s t/annum) ⁶	Landfilled (000s t/annum)
2010	240-260	120-140	260-290
2013	250-280	160-170	220-240
2020	270-300	240-260	110-120

⁵This category includes all materials that are source separated, eg. paper, metals and potentially organic materials. The total figures necessarily include a proportion of material sent direct to reprocessors outside the region.

⁶ This category is broad and includes all materials and waste sent to treatment and waste transfer facilities. Again this includes materials sent to specialist facilities outside the region, eg hazardous waste incineration. A detailed analysis of baseline data is available in the Environment Agency's SWMA South West Region 2000.

Trends

The amount of household waste collected per head in West Somerset appears to be declining but it still higher than Somerset as a whole.

Households in West Somerset are recycling and composting more waste and sending less to landfill.

There has been a national decrease in the generation of C&D waste due to the introduction of Landfill Tax in 1996. More waste is being reused and recycled nationally, regionally and locally.

There is no clear trend in flytipping in the last three years since the data has been collected.

Sources of Data

- The Open University Household Waste Study 2008:
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/waste/research/oustudy.htm>

- Somerset Minerals and Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07
http://www.somerset.gov.uk/media/80A/DC/MWDF_Annual_Monitoring_report0607.pdf
- Future Waste Planning In Somerset. Issues and Options Consultation - October 2007
<http://www.somerset.gov.uk/somerset/ete/wasteplanning/index.cfm>
- Audit Commission Area Profile <http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk>
- Somerset's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS). West Somerset District Council: <http://www.westsomersetonline.gov.uk>
- Somerset Waste Local Plan 2001-2011
- <http://www.somerset.gov.uk/somerset/ete/planning/strategicplanningandpolicy/index.cfm?override=subtopic&infoid=5656>
- Somerset Waste Action Programme (SWAP): www.recyclesomerset.info
- Municipal Waste management Statistics :
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats/bulletin08.htm>
- Flycapture <http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/localenv/flytipping/flycapture.htm>

Waste Issues Identified

- Waste recycled and composted in West Somerset is increasing but will need to increase more to meet the national target of at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020.
- The amount of household waste collected per head in West Somerset appears to be declining.
- The majority of commercial waste is still being disposed of in landfills.
- Policies to encourage the local use of recycled materials at all levels from construction, to operation to within the community could be incorporated into the LDF.
- A significant proportion of hazardous waste in Somerset is exported.
- There is a limited landfill capacity within Somerset, which is expected to run out 3-4 years after the end of the current Somerset Waste Local Plan period in 2011.

Data Gaps

Much of the data is only available at a national or regional scale. There is limited data available for Somerset, but this is largely out of date as it was collected for the Somerset Waste Local Plan, prior to 2001. New data needs to be collected to identify County trends especially with regard to waste other than household and municipal waste.

Other data gaps include:

- There is little information available regarding the generation and management of waste from the construction and demolition sector, both locally and regionally.
- There is no trend data regarding the production of commercial and industrial waste.
- More local data is required regarding the production and management of different types of hazardous wastes locally.

Implications for the plan and the SA

The plan needs to encourage the reduction in generation of waste in all sectors including domestic, commercial, construction and industrial, special and hazardous waste.

The plan needs to encourage initiatives that increase the amount of recycling, composting or incineration with energy recovery, for domestic, commercial, construction and industrial waste arisings in West Somerset.

The plan needs to facilitate the management of waste, reducing the transportation of wastes for treatment and encouraging alternatives to landfill.

Suggested SA Objectives and Indicators

SA objectives	SA indicators / appraisal questions. Will the plan lead to...
To reduce waste generation and disposal, increase recycling and achieve the sustainable management of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reduction in the amount of waste generated by development and land use change? • Encouragement for development to use re-cycled materials and make provision for recycling / composting in all new development?