

# Tyne & Wear Commercial & Industrial Waste Survey





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# Tyne and Wear Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey

January 2011

Draft for Consultation

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose of Report

The report has been prepared by the Tyne and Wear Local Authorities (LAs) which have formed the Strategic Waste Area Management Partnership (SWAMP) to assist in the process of planning for waste, specifically in relation to the commercial and industrial (C&I) sector.

Planning authorities are required by law to plan for and make provisions for appropriate waste management capacity, the main drivers for which are:

- The European Union Waste Framework
- Planning Policy Statement 10 and the associated Planning for Sustainable Waste Management and Companion Guide
- The Waste Strategy for England 2007
- The North East of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of the report is to;

- Seek information on tonnages processed by operators within Tyne and Wear to inform a review of existing predicted arisings.
- Seek information on the location of where waste arises and is managed in the sub region.
- Engage with the waste management industry within the Tyne and Wear sub region to seek out their views on future business and land use requirements.
- To use the report and survey questionnaire as a basis for ongoing dialogue with the waste industry

### 1.2 Background

Local authorities have a good understanding of current and future arisings of municipal (MSW/ householder) waste as they are responsible for the collection and disposal of this waste; this is set out in their respective Municipal Waste Management Strategy's (MWMS).

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<sup>1</sup> In November 2010, the High Court overturned the Secretary of State's decision to revoke all RSS's. Government remains committed to their abolition through the Localism Bill expected to receive Royal Assent in late 2011.

However authorities tend to have a less accurate understanding of arisings and capacities for managing non-municipal waste. Non-municipal waste refers to the waste produced by commercial and industrial operators; it also includes waste streams that require specialist treatment and disposal. For information on this, the authorities are reliant on regional studies<sup>2</sup> dating from 2008. Due to the economic recession and the need for local authorities to plan on a more local level, it was considered that these figures needed to be reviewed before informing the Councils' respective Local Development Frameworks (LDFs).

Working together, the LAs have sought to assemble more up to date information on the amount of C&I waste managed within Tyne and Wear. This has included liaising with waste operators in the area with a current EA Waste License. Specific questions asked of operators included how much waste is being disposed of, how much is reclaimed, recycled and landfilled and the origin of the waste managed. It was hoped that the information would provide a more up to date indication of the type, amount and movement of waste from the commercial and industrial sector within Tyne and Wear.

Using the information on how much C&I waste is being managed and processed as well as an indication of future requirements, should help the LAs determine future demand for waste management facilities within their areas.

## **2. C&I Arisings**

Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management requires regional planning bodies to identify the C&I tonnages of waste requiring management. The most up to date analysis of waste arisings, capacity and capacity gap available to LAs in the North East is contained in the North East Assembly's (NEA) 2008 'Apportionment of Future Waste Arisings' Report. The report attempts to identify the waste arisings generated and the existing capacity within the North East Region to accommodate future waste management requirements for both MSW and C&I waste, taking into account recycling targets. This data is now three years old and based upon projection rates provided by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and local authorities. Currently this is the only information available to the Tyne and Wear Councils to identify the size of the C&I capacity gap within their LA area.

DEFRA and the North East Sustainable Resources Board<sup>3</sup> are undertaking national and regional C&I waste surveys which are expected to be finalised in March 2011. However, given these surveys are not yet completed, and there is uncertainty as to how locally specific they would be, SWAMP has taken the step to initiate its own survey work to support the 2008 NEA projections. A Tyne and Wear wide survey of waste management processing facilities would therefore be beneficial to Development Plan Document (DPD) preparation for the five respective authorities.

### **2.1 Limitations and Assumptions**

There are a number of limitations associated with setting and reviewing arisings and capacities for the processing of C&I waste.

#### **2.1.1 C&I Waste Data Accuracy**

Since the publication of the 2008 NEA regional evidence base, there has been a marked decline in MSW and C&I tonnage arisings.

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<sup>2</sup> North East Assembly (January 2008) Apportionment of Future Waste Arisings, Waste Appointment Report, produced by Entec

<sup>3</sup> Outturn anticipated in March 2011

The Waste Management Authorities have reported that MSW arisings are currently falling rather than growing as was previously projected. The fall has been attributed to increased waste minimisation and recycling, but it may also be a temporary effect due to the national economic downturn and recent recession. Reviewing the forecast against actual arisings over the 2008-09 period showed a marked percentage difference, ranging from -6.9% in Gateshead to -9.75% in Newcastle. The average reduction in waste arisings in the region was -8% over the past 2 year's projections. Based on the MSW findings it has been assumed that the C&I arisings have been subject to the same effect and therefore would not be growing as previously projected.

This assumed trend is reflected in the Regional Waste Appointment Update Paper, (Entec 2010). It concludes that although C&I waste arisings were increasing both nationally and within the North East region prior to the economic downturn, the impacts of the economic downturn and the accuracy of the original projections of C&I waste streams have not been assessed sufficiently leaving a gap in knowledge, although it is anticipated that waste has reduced across both sectors. It is therefore difficult to reconcile estimates of waste arisings with the recorded amount of waste being handled by licensed waste management facilities. The reliance on old data, however, is likely to be short term only as studies are currently underway to update current and projected arisings. (See section 4 for details).

#### 2.1.2 Market Led

A waste license issued to an operator by the Environment Agency, does not include a requirement to identify where the waste originates from or the distance traveled for processing. It simply permits an annual tonnage to be processed to a defined methodology.

Unlike the management of MSW, the transfer and management of commercial waste is a commercial operation, led by the market. The producer of C&I waste would normally choose a preferred operator determined by economic factors. Similarly the distance an operator is prepared to transfer waste to be managed will also be influenced by the need for profit. Commercial considerations are not constrained by local authority boundaries and accordingly LAs have little control over the destination of commercial and industrial waste or the ultimate means of disposal.

#### 2.1.3 Waste handled outside of the Tyne and Wear Sub-Region

As alluded to above the 'market led' nature of C&I waste dictates that a proportion of the waste generated within the Tyne and Wear sub region is managed at licensed waste management facilities located outside the sub region or further afield outside the region itself. Likewise, a proportion of waste handled and processed by facilities located in Tyne and Wear will be imported from locations outside of Tyne and Wear.

### **3. Local Authority's Approach to Waste in the LDF**

#### **3.1 Local Development Framework**

Local Development Schemes (LDS) prepared by the five Tyne and Wear Local Authorities (LA) set out the Development Plan Documents (DPD) to be prepared in establishing the Local Development Framework (LDF) for their areas up to 2026-2030, respectively.

Where identified in a LDS, Waste Management / Site Allocations DPDs form an important part of the LDF and will support the Core Strategies being prepared by each LA, which set out the policy framework within which, amongst other things, the criteria and use of land for the future processing and management of waste will be identified. The DPDs will identify sites and waste management facilities, as far as is practicable within each Tyne and Wear LA, required to meet any identified 'gap' in waste processing capacity for a range of waste arisings.

Current progress in the preparation of the Core Strategy and DPDs for the five Tyne and Wear Waste Management Authorities is set out below.

### 3.1.1 Gateshead and Newcastle

Newcastle and Gateshead Councils are currently preparing a joint 'One Core Strategy'; this is a strategic development plan document that sets out the vision, strategic objectives and key policies for delivering future development across Gateshead and Newcastle until 2030.

In relation to sustainable waste management it is the Council's intention for the Core Strategy to set its aim to achieve efficient use of non renewable resources, ensuring safe and effective management of waste, in a sustainable manner.

To deliver this, sufficient opportunities for waste management facilities will be identified of the right type, in the right place and at the right time, within a Land Allocations DPD. Proposals for new waste management capacity on existing sites and employment land will be encouraged within the approach set out for assessing the suitability of land for waste purpose in Planning Policy Statement 10.

Evidence to support this approach includes;

- Review of suitable 'strategic' waste sites, which forms an addendum to the Council's Employment Land Review'
- Review of current and predicted arisings
- Review of the progress of the Council's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, notably progress on the amount of waste reducing and the increase in waste being diverted from landfill (i.e. being recycled)

### 3.1.2 North Tyneside

An Issues and Options report setting out the broad issues for the Borough was published in Dec 2007<sup>4</sup> and a report of the consultation on the Issues and Options was published in March 2007<sup>5</sup>. Subsequently a Preferred Options document setting out the Council's preferences for proposals and policies to be included, in due course, in the Core Strategy has been prepared. The content of the Preferred Options was agreed by the Council's Cabinet at its meeting of the 14<sup>th</sup> June 2010<sup>6</sup> and a consultation period running from the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2010 to the 24<sup>th</sup> September 2010 has been undertaken, key issues from which will inform the Council's emerging Core Strategy.

The Draft Core Strategy is now scheduled for Cabinet approval in June 2011 with final adoption subject to consultation and public examination in January 2013.

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<sup>4</sup> [http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/pls/portal/NTC\\_PSCM.PSCM\\_Web.download?p\\_ID=224124](http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/pls/portal/NTC_PSCM.PSCM_Web.download?p_ID=224124)

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/pls/portal/NTC\\_PSCM.PSCM\\_Web.download?p\\_ID=224127](http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/pls/portal/NTC_PSCM.PSCM_Web.download?p_ID=224127)

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/browse-display.shtml?p\\_ID=515477&p\\_subjectCategory=41](http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/browse-display.shtml?p_ID=515477&p_subjectCategory=41)

Early indication from the Preferred Options Consultation process suggest that there is a general recognition that there are considerable constraints facing the identification of appropriate sites within the Borough for landfill purposes, together with the desirability of landfill generally as a means of waste disposal particularly in relation to possible adverse impacts upon the environment.

The exporting of residual waste to landfill sites outside the Borough was supported although concerns have been expressed around the ethics and costs associated with transporting waste across the Borough and the availability of existing landfill 'spare capacity' within neighboring authorities.

Support has been expressed for installations that secured energy from waste, particularly through incineration and also the development of alternative waste management technologies on sites within the Borough. There appears, however, to be an overriding consensus that the location of waste management facilities should be away from existing and proposed housing areas.

In relation to the location of sites to accommodate new waste management facilities there were a variety of views as to the appropriateness of existing employment allocations and the need to concentrate future development in one strategic location or on dispersed sites throughout the Borough. There was some support for restricting future development to the expansion of existing waste management sites within the Borough.

Those supporting the Council's preferred option relating to areas of search for waste management sites considered that the approach provided flexibility in relation to the provision of a range of waste management sites of different sizes and suitable for a variety of waste management processes. The provision of waste management sites on brownfield land was also supported.

### 3.1.3 South Tyneside

South Tyneside Council has an adopted Core Strategy (2007) and 3 Area Action Plans (2008-2010)<sup>7</sup>. It is progressing a Development Management Policies (DMP) DPD and Site-Specific Allocations (SSA) DPD which like the Core Strategy include policies relating to sustainable waste management. The DMP document is scheduled for adoption in 2011, and SSA document spring 2012. These documents are now at an advanced stage such that there is little scope to make significant further changes. The council's emerging Employment Land Review 2011 assesses potential economic development sites for waste-related uses, and the SSA document accordingly allocates sites for sustainable waste management to deal with the borough's local needs.

### 3.1.4 Sunderland

Sunderland City Council is currently preparing its Core Strategy which will set out the spatial strategy for the City to 2026. It will provide a framework identifying where development should take place and how it will be delivered, covering a broad range of issues including waste management. The preparation of the Core Strategy began in 2005 with consultation on the publication of the Core Strategy Issues and Options for the city, and was followed by consultation on the first Preferred Options document in 2007/08 and most recently consultation on Alternative Approaches in September 2009. The current Revised Preferred Options has been prepared taking into account

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<sup>7</sup> <http://www.southtyneside.info/article/9061/Planning-policy-and-proposals>

these various stages of the plan process and is expected to go out to consultation early 2011.

### 3.2 South of Tyne Partnership

The South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership, made up of Gateshead, South Tyneside and Sunderland Councils, is working together to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill sites every year and dramatically increase recycling. As part of a Private Finance Initiative, the partnership is in the process of securing a contract to deal with residual municipal waste after recycling/composting. SITA UK Ltd is the partnership's 'preferred bidder' and has planning permission for an Energy from Waste facility in Tees Valley. It is anticipated that this 25-year waste management solution which will significantly divert waste from landfill will commence operations in 2014.

## 4. Other Regional and Sub Regional Work

Since the Entec study "The Apportionment of Future Waste Arisings - Waste Apportionment Report" (2008) local authorities have monitored local MSW arisings. This has indicated a marked decline from that projected and as a result of the economic downturn. It was believed the C&I waste stream would be subject to the same effect. Entec have reviewed the regional evidence base on waste arisings and advised that there was a lack of up to date assessments on waste arisings leaving a gap between forecasted and actual waste arisings. It was felt that current information was not sufficiently adequate to ensure robust forward planning in the region and that additional work is required to satisfy requirements set out in PPS10.

On behalf of the North East Renewable Resources Board, Renew is leading on a survey being undertaken by Urban Mines and Gardiner & Theobald which was commissioned by One North East and ANEC on the waste produced by C&I companies throughout the North East and which will go some way to address the data shortfall. The survey data will provide a regional assessment of total waste arisings, and will add detail to the national survey of C&I waste arisings currently being undertaken by DEFRA. The survey will assist in developing planning policy to support the development of new sustainable waste and recycling facilities within the North East.

In 2009, Renew also commissioned a North East Waste Mapping Study via Arup to provide a detailed Waste Mapping Tool for the North East across all waste streams, including C&I, to provide greater confidence to waste infrastructure companies interested in investing in the region and improve the accessibility and usefulness of available waste management information. The study will provide:

- a better understanding of the capacity and type of existing waste management facilities,
- the spatial distribution of waste management facilities; and
- more certainty over the composition and location of waste generation.

Its accuracy will be improved further by DEFRA's national C&I waste survey. Renew expect to establish the new portal and it is anticipated it will be up and running in 2011.

## 5. Survey Findings

The survey undertaken in June 2010 was questionnaire based and, sent to businesses listed as holding a waste license from the Environment Agency. The

survey together with a covering letter can be found in Appendix 1. Individual operator survey returns have not been published to ensure that commercially confidential individual site and operator information is not disclosed.

A summary of the survey response for each Tyne and Wear LA is set out below.

### **5.1 Gateshead**

Of the 34 businesses consulted only four responses (an 11% response rate), were received which is disappointing given the purpose of the survey and the opportunity presented to operators to influence the future approach to waste and the provision of land within the Local Development Framework. The level of response could be a reflection that current businesses are operating within capacity and don't foresee having any future need. Of those that did reply, in only one case was a general need for additional land a requirement. Further survey work, monitoring and analysis is likely to be required to underpin the Council's planning documents. Specific survey outputs identified:

- The need for deliverable sites or land to be available within the Felling Primary Employment Area to meet needs from 2011 onwards
- A diversity of existing facilities in Gateshead, including waste transfer, autoclave, green waste, recycling and landfill.
- That facilities manage and process waste from both within Gateshead and the wider area.

The main influences on the growth of the waste industry includes new legislation, the development of new waste management technologies, the state of the NE economy, waste arisings and the lack of support for the manufacturing industry.

### **5.2 Newcastle**

The survey was sent to 30 waste management/ processing operators identified on the EA license data and the Newcastle business gazetteer. A total of 8 responses were received, (a 27% response rate). On review of the responses it was clear that the information provided on arisings would not be adequate to update or supplement those in previous regional projections. However, the responses were considered to be useful in establishing an insight into the current issues faced by operators and their business growth ambitions for the future.

From those operators responding to the survey, a range of activities and waste management processes were identified, including 'end of life' vehicle processing, asbestos waste and clinical waste treatment and transfer. This was in addition to the transfer and processing of MSW (external from the city).

Technologies employed at these facilities included;

- Steam autoclaving
- Mechanical separation
- In vessel composting
- Mechanical treatment to remove organic fractions of waste.

Respondents reported that facilities, in addition, treated waste generated from outside of Newcastle, the North East region and from locations in Scotland and Cumbria.

Interestingly 37.5% of respondents stated that their current premise would hinder future growth ambitions, however, all but 1 of these reported that there were no

operational characteristics associated with the waste management process they undertook which would be restricted due to its location in Newcastle. One respondent commented that odour and noise control as well as amenity management would restrict the further development of their operation at its current location.

### **5.3 North Tyneside**

Of the 23 businesses consulted three responses were received (a 13% response rate). Little information on arisings was provided by the respondents which would be useful in supplementing or corroborating waste arisings projections included within the NEA's 2008 report. Further survey work is required to identify the level of future waste arisings within North Tyneside, the survey responses do, however, provide information on issues affecting businesses and is useful in establishing a 'picture' of waste management business needs within the Borough which included the following issues/impacts:

- Exchange rates and the current economic climate restricting business development.
- The proliferation of unlicensed operators on 'bona fide' business development.
- The recognition that new waste management technologies can enhance recycling rates and reduce levels of waste to landfill.
- Changing requirements of Government legislation and Waste Strategies.
- Certainty in the volumes of waste available for recycling and processing in developing confidence to invest.
- The need for statutory targets to encourage more innovative waste management operation and activities.
- The availability of Development Plan allocated sites deliverable within a 1-3 year time span.
- The need for the location of allocated sites to be adjacent to existing facilities or where local impacts can be minimised.

In conclusion, the survey response, particularly in relation to the generally positive comments concerning the capacity of existing sites to accommodate future development requirements; the lack of enthusiasm of operators to engage with the LA in addressing future business needs; the identification of sites to address the projected arisings capacity gap<sup>8</sup> and the recognition that appropriate sites acceptable to local communities are difficult to identify, would suggest that demand for new sites within North Tyneside is limited.

### **5.4 South Tyneside**

The Council surveyed those waste management businesses operating within the Borough using Environment Agency license information [how many were there?]. Only 3 returns were received from 1 operator. This informed the council about the technologies utilised within the borough such as waste transfer and recycling, the tonnages being managed and the capacities available.

The industry suggested that there will be a general change in waste management technologies in the future such as utilizing waste as resource and particularly deriving energy from waste treatment. There was also the opinion that there was limited space for future landfilling operations in the borough.

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<sup>8</sup> See North Tyneside Local Development Framework 'Creating North Tyneside's Future': Core Strategy Preferred Options – A Consultation Document, June 2010.

## **5.5 Sunderland**

Analysis of Sunderland's returns from the 51 management firms with a waste management license a total of 6 (11%) firms returned the survey questionnaire. The operations ranged from waste transfer stations handling various C&I waste types, auto dismantling, and sewage sludge recycling. This has indicated that recycling operations within the Borough are currently diverting large amounts of waste from landfill.

Whilst it is appreciated that deriving meaningful statistical data from an 11% return is questionable it has produced results consistent with national waste objectives. In particular, diversion from landfill is encouraging with only 7% landfilled, the remainder being reclaimed and recycled.

Operators felt that the performance of the economy affected their business growth with other factors including regulation, planning, site availability and size. Operators considered that they would like to develop a range of facilities from recycling to advanced anaerobic digestion. However, this depended on investment and site availability. Other than facilities which were due to be commissioned, a time frame for new infrastructure implementation was 2-3 years.

Operators were asked about their future operational requirements, in terms of facility size, 2 operators felt that they had sufficient capacity to deal with new capacity, if bidding for contracts was successful. However, improved recycling may be limited by existing site infrastructure and design. One operator identified a site area for expansion in operations required to deal with extra capacity subject to an economic up turn.

The industry suggested that there will be a range of major changes in waste management technologies in the future. These include advances in anaerobic digestion, improvement in recycling methods as waste is diverted from landfill, energy from waste, and increased treatment of C&I waste. It was considered that within Sunderland there was the opportunity for growth in incineration, recycling, and agricultural and household waste technologies.

## **6. Conclusions**

The results of this Tyne and Wear C&I Waste Survey, has provided an opportunity to identify the nature of current waste management processes. It has also provided a vehicle for the waste industry to get involved in the Local Development Framework by engaging with the Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) in relation to the wider requirements and aspirations of the waste management industry, including the development of waste management technologies, business growth, future development strategy and operational requirements.

Whilst the results of the survey are not sufficient to update the current C&I waste apportionments, they do demonstrate that C&I capacity is based largely on market forces, the location of 'specialist' recycling and processing facilities meeting a more than local need and not constrained within LA boundaries. This supports the conclusion of the regional evidence base for the North East that whilst identifying that some Tyne and Wear local authorities have a shortfall of recovery and landfill C&I capacity, that there is additional capacity within neighboring local authorities which could potentially be made available to them. However, the report also notes that the availability of regional facilities should not conflict with the proximity principle and proposals for local solutions where these add value.

The regional evidence base has been partially reviewed in 2010 which concluded that C&I waste forecasts may have reduced, particularly due to the economic downturn, and should therefore be reviewed following national and regional surveys expected in 2011. The Tyne and Wear local authorities will closely monitor the results of these emerging C&I waste surveys which will help inform any subsequent regional/sub-regional review of waste apportionments and the councils respective Local Development Frameworks.

## **7. Next Steps**

To build upon existing contacts made with waste operators in Tyne and Wear and hopefully to encourage dialogue with those operators that did not respond to the initial survey, it is SWAMP's intention to send the report to all licensed waste management operators / interested parties in Tyne and Wear.

Operators will be requested to comment on the findings of the report and perhaps more importantly be invited to engage in further dialogue with the Tyne and Wear Local Authorities. Improved dialogue and increased transparency concerning the current and future needs of the waste management industry in delivering the Government's waste management aspirations set out in the Waste Strategy for England 2007, will help deliver sustainable development, through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option.

The authorities will need to jointly agree a set of fit for purpose arisings for C&I and hazardous waste to be used to inform the LDF plan preparation. This will need to take account the findings from the Renew and DEFRA studies (as per section 4).

## Useful Definitions

**Commercial** waste is waste from premises used wholly for the purposes of a trade or business (not municipal) or for the purposes of sport, recreation, education or entertainment but not including household, agricultural or industrial waste.

**Industrial** waste is waste arising from the provision of public services and industrial activities, but excluding construction and demolition material.

**Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)** includes all waste collected by waste planning authorities, or its agents, such as waste from householders, municipal parks and gardens and fly tipping.

The **Proximity Principle** advocates that all waste should be managed as close as practicable to its source.

Dear Sir/Madam

## **Tyne and Wear Strategic Waste Area Management Partnership: Survey of Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) Processing Facilities**

The five Tyne and Wear Local Planning Authorities have formed a partnership in order to look at how Local Development Frameworks (LDF) deal with waste management. The partnership is working together in order to gather information, which will inform the preparation of each authority's LDF. Each Authority is sending out this letter to waste management operators in their own area. The findings from which will be collated for sub regional use in preparing the LDF's within Tyne and Wear.

European and UK government guidance and legislation requires councils to establish new systems to divert waste away from landfill sites in favour of more sustainable methods where waste is treated as a resource, such as recycling and waste recovery. This means minimising the amount of waste produced and enhancing value by disposing of that waste in the most economic fashion and as far as practicable within [REDACTED]. In order to do this, [REDACTED] Council needs to plan for the provision of new sites and facilities to significantly increase the value recovered from waste through reuse/recycling, composting and the generation of energy.

While the C&I waste stream is not influenced by statutory targets in the same way as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), the North East Regional Waste Strategy has set a recovery target for C&I waste of 72% through recycling, composting and digestion with a minimum disposal to landfill by 2016.

[REDACTED] Council is required by law to produce a detailed plan, that sets out how land will be identified for waste management facilities in the city over the period to 2026, to set out policies and guidelines for determining planning applications for waste related developments, and to identify specific sites to make sure that sufficient opportunities are provided to ensure that the management and treatment of waste is pushed further up the Governments 'Waste Hierarchy' as set out in Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.

Data relating to the additional capacity requirement to meet targets and identify any 'capacity gap' in the city has been identified through the North East Assembly's Waste Apportionment Report (January 2008), however, to plan effectively additional information relating to the current output, operational characteristics and wider requirements of waste processing industries would be extremely helpful.

The enclosed questionnaire asks you to confirm or update some details about your business that we already hold (enclosed) and to fill in the quantity and type of waste your business produced in **2008/09 (1st April 2008 – 31st March 2009)** and how this is disposed of or recovered.

The questionnaire also provides the opportunity for you to express your views on any perceived barriers to waste recovery and to comment on possible future requirements of your business in terms of the business sector generally and your business and its operational requirements more specifically. We sincerely hope that you will take this opportunity to engage with the Council in preparing a strategy for the future management of waste in [REDACTED].

All information provided will be treated in the **strictest confidence** and any published findings of the survey will not individually identify your organisation and your business details will not be passed to anyone outside [REDACTED] Council. Completed questionnaires should be returned using the enclosed pre-paid envelope by the 2 August 2010. The questionnaire can also be completed on the Council's web site should this be considered preferable.

[REDACTED] Council has a new online consultation system powered by Limehouse Software. This means that you may now complete the questionnaire quickly and easily via the Internet. If you wish to access the questionnaire in our online consultation portal please click here- (or paste the link into your browser)

[REDACTED]

This will bring you to our portal Homepage where you will be able to access all of our upcoming requests for information and consultation documents in future. Please note, if you wish to complete the questionnaire on line, you will be asked to register and log in. Please follow the online instructions.

Yours faithfully

**Tyne and Wear Strategic Waste Area Management Partnership: Survey of Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I), Hazardous and Agricultural Management/ Processing Facilities in [REDACTED] 2010**  
**Waste Operator Questionnaire**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**1.0 Information on the nature of the business**

1.1 Is the information we hold concerning your business correct? (See enclosed schedule). If not please update.	Yes/No		
1.2 Company Address			
	1.3 Postcode		
1.4 Contact name			
1.5 Position			
1.6 Telephone Number		1.7 Fax Number	
1.8 E-mail			

**2.0 Current position of your business**

2.0 Waste Activity/Processes undertaken.				
2.1 Waste Licence Number				
2.2 Waste processed from within [REDACTED]?	<u>C&amp;I</u>	<u>Haz Waste</u>	<u>Agric</u>	<u>Other Specify</u>
○ What type?				
○ How much tonnage?				
○ From where?				

<p>2.3 Do you process waste generated outside [redacted]? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What type?</li> <li>○ How much tonnage?</li> <li>○ From where?</li> </ul>	<u>C&amp;I</u>	<u>Haz Waste</u>	<u>Agric</u>	<u>Other Specify</u>

<p>2.4 Tonnages 2009-20010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reclaimed</li> <li>○ Recycled</li> <li>○ Sent to landfill</li> <li>○ Total throughput</li> <li>○ Other</li> </ul>	<u>C&amp;I</u>	<u>Haz Waste</u>	<u>Agric</u>	<u>Other Specify</u>

2.5 Number of employees	Full Time		Part Time	
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2.6 What waste management technologies do you employ in your business?	
2.7 What are the factors that most facilitate the growth of your business?	
2.8 What are the factors that most hinder the growth of your business?	
2.9 Are there any other areas of waste management processing that you would like to develop?	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What are these?</li> <li>○ What would be required to achieve this?</li> <li>○ What would be the timescale for implementation?</li> </ul>	
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**3.0 Potential Future Requirements**

<p>3.1 What are the future operational requirements of your business?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Can they be accommodated on your current site?</li> <li>○ If not, what type, size and location of facility would you require?</li> </ul>	
<p>3.2 Where would be the optimum location for additional processing capacity to be located?</p>	
<p>3.3 Is the growth of your business and the achievement of higher recycling/recovery rates hindered by the size and/or location of your site?</p>	
<p>3.4 What major changes do you foresee in waste management technologies in the future?</p>	
<p>3.5 What waste management technologies do you consider to have the greatest potential for growth in [REDACTED] and why?</p>	

3.6 Are there operational characteristics associated with the waste management processes you undertake which would restrict further development in [REDACTED]?