



## **Cumbria and the Lake District National Park Joint Cumbria Waste Needs Assessment**

### **Executive Summary**

1. This 2019 Waste Needs Assessment (WNA) has been conducted jointly by Cumbria County Council (CCC) and the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA), and covers the entire area of the county of Cumbria, including any areas within the Lake District National Park (LDNP) and the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP).
2. Data is from the Environment Agency's 2017 Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) and 2017 Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI) which reflect the calendar year 2017. Data on Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) – i.e. municipal waste - is provided by Cumbria County Council as the waste disposal authority.
3. The assessment focuses initially on the waste arisings (i.e. –is there enough capacity for the amount of waste that will be produced in Cumbria) in order to plan for net self-sufficiency as far as is practicable. However, the effect of exports and imports is also taken into account so that capacity can also be calculated against the actual amount of waste managed within Cumbria. When calculating waste arisings the figures have been adjusted to reflect any double-counting in the WDI (i.e. where the same waste has moved from one facility to another within Cumbria).

4. During 2017 Cumbria imported more waste than it exported, managing around 67,700 tonnes more waste in total than it produced. This takes the county close to net self-sufficiency in terms of the amount of waste managed (i. e. the amount of waste handled at facilities within Cumbria). The table below summarises the effect of exports, imports and double-counting on the amount of waste arisings produced in Cumbria and the actual amount of waste managed in Cumbria.

Tonnes	Total Arisings Cumbria	Less Exports	Plus Imports	Total received across all facilities in Cumbria	Less waste double counted at WTS	Actual amount of waste Managed	Net difference between amount Managed and Arisings	Intervention required?
LACW	269,707	-	-	269,707	-	269,707	-	NO
Commercial waste	292,192	18,567	25,762	308,090	8,704	299,387	+ 7195	NO
Industrial waste	640,728	284,750	176,105	581,286	49,203	532,083	-108,645	NO
Construction & Demolition waste	203,617	18,451	168,545	375,336	21,625	353,711	+150,094	NO
Excavation waste	587,523	6,640	24,674	627,013	21,456	605,557	+18,034	NO
<b>Total all streams exc Hazardous</b>	<b>1,993,767</b>	<b>328,408</b>	<b>395,086</b>	<b>2,161,432</b>	<b>100,988</b>	<b>2,060,445</b>	<b>+ 66,678</b>	
Hazardous waste	39,497	29,526	30,551	40,522	-	40,522	+1,025	NO
<b>Total Imports/Exports</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>357,934</b>	<b>425,637</b>	<b>-</b>			<b>+67,703</b>	
<b>Total Arisings/ Managed</b>	<b>2,033,264</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,201,954</b>		<b>2,100,967</b>	<b>+67,703</b>	

Table 1 – Waste Arisings and Managed by waste stream

Source: CCC; 2017 WDI and 2017 HWDI

5. Predicted waste arisings across all waste streams have been forecast using growth models based on Office for National Statistics (ONS) population projections and the Cambridge Econometrics Local Economy Forecasting Model (LEFM). A range of scenarios for capacity have been calculated including baseline jobs growth, no growth and district housing targets being fully met. Changes to the baseline mix of management methods to achieve EU and UK government recycling targets have also been factored in.

6. The preferred scenario to plan for is Growth/Recycling, where baseline jobs growth is assumed and changes to management methods are introduced to meet recycling targets. This will ensure that CCC and the LDNPA can plan for sufficient waste management infrastructure to support some economic growth within their Plan periods without risking over-provision based on a growth scenario that is too high.
7. The following table shows the predicted waste arisings across all waste streams under the Growth/Recycling scenario:

<b>Year</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2035</b>
LACW	269,856	273,480	280,544	287,044	294,561
Commercial waste	292,192	293,531	295,919	299,482	304,615
Industrial waste	640,728	617,633	594,468	568,463	551,941
C&D waste	203,617	206,448	208,967	211,596	215,521
Excavation waste	587,523	587,523	587,523	587,523	587,523
Hazardous	39,497	39,497	39,497	39,497	39,497

Table 2: Forecast waste arisings - baseline jobs growth

(source:Cumbria County Council)

8. There are UK recycling targets for certain waste streams that have been factored into the models to ensure there is sufficient capacity to achieve these. The table below sets out current performance based on the management mix identified from the 2017 WDI and how this compares to the targets.

	Current rates at 2017	UK recycling targets for municipal waste
<b>Local authority collected waste (LACW)</b>	71% recycling/recovery	50% diverted from landfill by 2020 55% recycling by 2025; 60% by 2030; 65% by 2035
	13% landfill	Max. 10% to landfill by 2030
<b>Construction &amp; Demolition (CD)</b>	66% recycling/recovery	70% recycling by 2020
	3% landfill	
<b>Excavation (E)</b>	83% recycling/recovery	No specific target for this waste stream
	14% landfill	
<b>Commercial (C)</b>	64% recycling/recovery	No specific target for this waste stream
	12% landfill	
<b>Industrial (I)</b>	72% recycling/recovery	No specific target for this waste stream
	13% landfill	

Table 3: Recycling/recovery rates

9. The future requirement for waste management facilities in Cumbria is calculated by comparing the predicted growth in waste arisings against the known capacity of current waste management facilities, using the different growth scenarios. This indicates whether there is likely to be a 'capacity gap' (i.e. a deficit in capacity has been identified) for a particular waste stream or management method during the Plan period. Details of these calculations can be found in the waste management capacity models at *Appendix 2* of the Waste Needs Assessment report.
  
10. Under the preferred scenario of Growth/Recycling there is capacity across all management methods to accommodate predicted waste arisings in all waste streams throughout the CMWLP period (up to 2030) with capacity remaining beyond 2035. **No capacity gaps are identified.** There would still be sufficient capacity to manage this waste even if changes were not made to the management mix to achieve recycling targets.

11. At this time, Cumbria has sufficient landfill and recycling/treatment capacity to accommodate predicted levels of waste arisings and waste managed throughout the CMWLP period and beyond.
12. Some Household Waste & Recycling Centres (HWRCs) are due to close within the CMWLP period. Policy SAP1 of the CMWLP allocates sites to replace the HWRC facilities at Workington and Frizington (AL37 – Lillyhall) and at Kendal (SL1B – land adjacent Kendal Fell Quarry).
13. Under the preferred scenario of Growth/Recycling, when assessing capacity against total waste managed in Cumbria there is a capacity gap identified in waste transfer stations (WTS). WTS facilities receive materials from most waste streams, in particular CD and E, LACW and C. If WTS facilities in Cumbria are importing waste from outside the county that is a business decision led by market conditions, rather than a capacity requirement for Cumbria. There is no capacity gap identified when assessed on the basis of waste arisings in Cumbria.
14. The role of transfer stations and treatment facilities is discussed in detail in Chapter 7 of the Waste Needs Assessment report as both these facilities are particularly relevant to managing CD and E waste. The capacity models show there will be a surplus of management capacity in mixed recycling/treatment facilities, many of which will receive CD waste. Recent planning permissions have been granted for processing inert (CD&E) waste to produce recycled aggregates which will increase capacity by 125,000 tonnes per annum.
15. It is not considered that intervention is required to plan for additional WTS facilities. Provision of additional capacity is likely to be market-led. Policy DC9 (criteria for waste management facilities) of the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030 (CMWLP) supports this type of facility in appropriate locations should there be demand.
16. Overall, the WNA shows **there is sufficient capacity to accommodate predicted waste arisings and achieve appropriate recycling targets throughout the CMWLP period** with capacity remaining at 2035.

**Summary of future waste management requirements**

**Preferred Scenario of Growth/Recycling**

	<b>Landfill</b>	<b>Recycling/Treatment</b>	<b>Waste Transfer Stations</b>
<b>Capacity for predicted waste arisings to end of CMWLP period (2030) and LDLP period (2035)</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Capacity for waste managed</b>	Yes	Yes	Capacity gap (deficit) identified
<b>Issues</b>	No current concerns due to recent time extensions at Hespian Wood and Roan Edge, plus a new facility at Goldmire.	Some HWRC facilities are due to close within the CMWLP period and/or considered inadequate in terms of size and location.	Capacity of WTS may need to increase to accommodate predicted waste arisings. This could be through extending operating hours on existing facilities or providing new facilities.
<b>Intervention required</b>	NO	NO – policy SAP1 of the CMWLP allocates sites to replace facilities at Workington and Frizington (AL37 – Lillyhall) and at Kendal (SL1B – land adjacent Kendal Fell Quarry)	NO – already supported by Policy DC9 of the CMWLP.