County Durham Waste Technical Paper

May 2023

Durham County Council.

Contents

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Purpose of the Technical Paper

1.1 The Waste Technical Paper has three purposes:

- To set out evidence in relation to waste and its management to underpin the monitoring and review of the County Durham Plan and the preparation of the emerging Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations document;
- To present up to date information and analysis of waste information collected by the Environment Agency and Durham County Council to inform the County Durham Plan Annual Monitoring Report and the future review of the Council's waste needs assessment[1] and study on the production and disposal of radioactive waste[2]; and
- To provide an up-to-date evidence base to make decisions on planning applications for waste development where need is a consideration.

1.2 The Waste Technical Paper at:

- Chapter 2 provides detailed information on waste managed in County Durham including (1) How much waste arose in County Durham and has been managed in 2021 and in previous years; (2) Waste Movements - Imports and Exports into County Durham; and (3) Waste Fate in both 2021 and 2020.
- Chapter 3 provides an overview of the seven controlled waste streams which local planning documents must address: (1) Municipal Solid Waste; (2) Commercial and Industrial Waste (3) Construction Demolition and Excavation Waste; (4) Hazardous Waste; (5) Agricultural Waste; (6) Waste Water Treatment Waste and Sewage Sludge; and (7) Low Level (non-nuclear) radioactive waste (Low Level Waste (LLW) and Very Low Level Waste (VLLW);
- Chapter 4 provides detailed information about existing waste management sites and waste management capacity in County Durham;
- Chapter 5 considers existing waste forecasts as set out in the Addendum to the 2012 Study Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity Model and the CDP; and
- Chapter 6 provides an update on Landfill.

1.3 The Waste Technical Paper complements the Council's Minerals Technical Paper (last updated June 2018). In addition, detailed evidence on aggregates is also set out in the County Durham Local Aggregate Assessment (April 2023).

The County Durham Plan and the Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations Document

1.4 All councils are required to have a Local Plan for development in their area known as a Local Plan. Ours is called the County Durham Plan. The County Durham Plan sets out the councils overarching strategy for the development and use of land in County Durham to 2035.

1.5 The County Durham Plan was adopted in October 2020. The County Durham Plan sets out the spatial vision and strategic objectives for future development of the county,

[1] Addendum to 2012 study: Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity Model. Durham County Council, June 2018.

[2] Production and Disposal of Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLW & VLLW) in the North East of England, August 2013.

including minerals and waste, to which all supporting documents must conform. It contains policies and site allocations to deliver these objectives, on which planning applications will be determined.

1.6 The role of the County Durham Plan and the Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations Document are different. The County Durham Plan sets out strategic policies for minerals and waste in County Durham over the Plan period and:

- Identifies where possible the scale of future minerals extraction and waste management capacity that will need to be accommodated within the County over the period to 2035;
- Set out as far as possible where and when new provision will be necessary;
- Provides clear guidance to enable site specific allocations and planning applications to be considered in both locational and criteria-based terms; and
- Allocates strategic sites for new minerals and waste development, where considered necessary.

1.7 The Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations document is intended to complement the strategic minerals and waste policies of the County Durham Plan. The Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations document is now being prepared and consultation on the Publication Draft Plan commenced on 28 November 2022 and ended on 13 January 2023. The timescale for the reparation of the Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations document is explained within the Council's current Local Development Scheme which was published in November 2022. Following consideration of responses to the Publication Draft it is intended to submit the Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations Document in May 2023.

Duty to cooperate

1.8 Preparation of the County Durham Plan was informed by a number of joint research and evidence base documents produced in collaboration with other North East minerals and waste planning authorities (WPAs) and discussions and regular meetings with all adjoining minerals and waste planning authorities outside of the North East specifically North Yorkshire County Council and Cumbria County Council. The Council's expectation is that this joint working and collaboration with other mineral and waste planning Authorities will continue throughout the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations Document and the review of the County Durham Plan. During the period 2019 to 2023 this work has included:

- Replacement of the Joint Local Aggregate Assessment for County Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear (Joint LAA) (December 2018) with a new Joint LAA in both April 2021 and April 2022. Due to a timing issue a Joint LAA was not progressed in 2022 and a separate County Durham Local Aggregate Assessment was prepared (April 2023).
- North East Minerals and Waste Planning Officers Group – meetings were held in April 2019, September 2019, March 2020, October 2021 and October 2022.
- Discussions regarding a new North East Waste Study were held with Councils in Northumberland and Tyne and Wear in 2022.

1.9 Further information on the Duty to Cooperate will be prepared for the submission of the Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations Document.

Waste Policy Context

1.10 As WPA, Durham County Council is required to prepare a Local Plan which identifies sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams.

1.11 Appendix 1 of this technical paper provides a detailed overview of relevant European Union (EU), United Kingdom (UK) National and local policy documents that are relevant to the formulation of waste planning policy in County Durham, the County Durham Plan (CDP) and the emerging Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations document. A high-level overview is provided below, the most important of which is the EU Circular Economy package which the UK Government has pledged to adopt its targets, post-Brexit. Key policy documents are:

- The **EU Circular Economy Package** came into force in July 2018 and amended six existing EU Directives on waste management; landfill; packaging and packaging waste; end-of-life vehicles; waste batteries and waste electrical & electronic equipment.
- The **EU Waste Framework Directive 2018/851** (which amends Waste Framework Directive 2008/98) and which provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. The directive provides a number of recycling and waste reduction targets.
    - recycling - 55% of their municipal waste by 2025, rising to 60% by 2030 and 65% by 2035 (with a target of 50% for household waste by 2020 and 70% for Construction & Demolition waste by 2020);
    - overall recycling of product packaging to reach 65% by 2025, rising to 70% by 2030 (there are individual targets set for specific materials – 30% for wood; 55% for plastic; 75% for glass, and 85% for paper by 2030); and
    - Landfill - a maximum of 10% of municipal waste to landfill by 2030.

1.12 Other Directives in the Circular Economy Package include new rules on the treatment of old cars, used batteries, and waste electrical and electronic equipment, as well as a non-binding target to halve the amount of food waste across Europe by 2030.

- **UK Resources and Waste Strategy for England** (December 2018) (RWS). This document refers to five strategic ambitions: (1) to work towards all plastic packaging placed on the market being recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2025; (2) to work towards eliminating food waste to landfill by 2030; (3) to eliminate avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan; (4) to double resource productivity by 2050; and (5) to eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050.

  The RWS refers to the following recycling targets from the EU's Circular Economy Package:
    - No more than 10% of municipal waste to landfill by 2035;
    - Municipal waste recycling 55% by 2025; 60% by 2030; 65% by 2035; and

- Packaging waste recycling targets at 65% by 2025 and 70% by 2030.

What Waste Streams addressed by the Waste Technical Paper

1.13 The terminology associated with waste management is complex with a variety of terms and definitions. By volume, the three main types of waste produced and managed in County Durham are Non-Hazardous waste; Hazardous waste; and Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste (CDEW) the majority of which is inert. However, the main focus of this paper will be upon the waste stream types identified by the Planning Practice Guide. Paragraph: 013 Reference ID: 28-013-20141016 (Revision date: 16 10 2014) requires that WPAs should plan for the sustainable management of the following waste streams:

- **Municipal/household** – This type of waste is also referred to as Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW), and generally consists of household waste and any other wastes collected from Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs), commercial or industrial premises, and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials and litter.
- **Commercial/Industrial** – This type of waste is waste which is "waste from premises used mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment" (Environmental Protection Act 1990 s5.75(7)).
- **Construction/demolition and excavation waste (CDEW)** - This type of waste is waste materials that arise from the construction or demolition of buildings and/or civil engineering infrastructure, including hard construction and demolition waste and excavation waste (and soils). It is also known as inert/construction and demolition waste (Inert/C+D).
- **Low Level Radioactive Waste** – This is waste which is classified according to the level of radiation and the heat produced during decay and includes low level (LLW) and very low-level radioactive waste (VLLW).
- **Agricultural Waste** – This is waste that is generated from agricultural premises. The majority of this waste is not classified as controlled wastes.
- **Hazardous Waste** – This waste is material that poses the greatest risk to human health or the environment, including materials such as asbestos, oils, solvents and chemical wastes.
- **Wastewater** - Human waste is classified as 'Wastewater' and includes solid waste that results from treatment at local sewage treatment works.

Source of Waste Data

1.14 The information set out in the technical paper is derived from a number of sources but principally Environment Agency (EA) data from Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) and Hazardous Waste Interrogator (HWDI)[3] and on remaining landfill capacity. The WDI and HWDI are published around September/October

[3] The HWDI provides details of hazardous waste movements (tonnages and authority only) but does not provide the name of the site at which the waste was managed, so it is harder to identify which facilities are managing this waste stream from this information.

each year, providing data from the previous calendar year. In addition, we have drawn upon EA permit information, the Council's own information including that obtained from the councils Strategic Waste Team and from the councils Strategic Development Management Team and for wastewater information provided by Northumbrian Water Ltd. In preparing the technical paper we have principally used EA waste information for the last three years 2019 to 2021. However, while the focus has been on EA information over the last three years, it is intended that key information within the paper will be directly comparable with that contained within the council's waste evidence paper set out within the Addendum to the 2012 Study: Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity Model. However, it is important to acknowledge that the EA WDI database may contain errors due to data entry and particularly in relation to omissions in information fields on the returns, including origin and destination (resulting in some waste recorded as "not codable"). In addition, it also appears that EA WDI is a more comprehensive database than HWDI for waste received.

Chapter 2 –Waste is managed in County Durham

2.1 This chapter provides up to date information on what waste is managed in County Durham. It addresses all relevant waste streams which the Government advises that WPAs are required to plan for to ensure the sustainable management of waste. It primarily provides information upon the last three calendar years currently available i.e., 2021, 2020 and 2019. However, it also reports upon information for 2016 which provided the basis for the forecasts which resulted in the County Durham Plan Capacity gap. It reports upon a range of related waste matters including:

- How much waste originated from County Durham and was received by waste management facilities in County Durham;
- How much waste which originated from areas outside of County Durham was received by waste management facilities in County Durham;
- How much waste was reported as being imported and exported into and out of County Durham;
- The fate of waste managed in County Durham; and
- The detailed management of municipal solid waste (MSW) (also known as Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)), commercial and industrial waste, construction/demolition and excavation waste (CDEW), low level radioactive waste, agricultural waste, hazardous waste and wastewater waste.

How much waste has been managed in 2021 and in previous years?

2.2 Table 1 below provides information on waste received at waste management facilities in County Durham and the North East of England over the last three calendar years from 2019 to 2021 (information for 2016 is included as this year was the base year for the County Durham Plan). It should be noted at the outset that the waste received information categorisation does not represent waste arisings for a particular area but instead is indicative of which WPA or region where waste was managed by a particular facility. In the absence of waste arisings information, waste received information can and is used as a proxy for waste arisings.

2.3 Table 1 shows that a total of 2,016,152 tonnes of waste was reported by the Environment Agency as being received by waste management facilities in County Durham in 2021. This is a small increase in the quantity of waste which was received in 2020 when 2,004,892 tonnes of waste was received. These quantities can also be compared with 2019 when 1,862,536 tonnes was received and 2016 when a total of 1,529,720 tonnes of waste was received. Detailed consideration of waste received information indicates that the increase in volumes of waste received between 2016 and 2021 is as a result of an increase in imports of waste from outside of County Durham.

2.4 The quantities of waste received in County Durham can be compared to the equivalent figures for the North East region as a whole. In particular, it can be seen that while in 2021 County Durham's waste management facilities received 16.26% of all waste received within the North East, they also received 26.3% of all inert construction and demolition waste, 11.87% of all household, commercial and industrial waste and 3.34% of all hazardous waste received.

2.5 Table 1 does not show Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) or Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)/household waste for County Durham. Instead within Table 1 this waste is

included as part of household, industrial and commercial waste. Information on MSW/LACW is set out in Table 11 in chapter 3. Similar information for County Durham is shown by European Waste Catalogue codes is shown in Table 2.

2.6 This information can also be compared with other EA information which details how much waste originating from waste management facilities in County Durham was received by all waste management facilities in the Country (including County Durham). This information identifies that in 2021 1,337,815 tonnes of waste originated from County Durham including 863,138 tonnes of household commercial and industrial waste, 436,045 tonnes of inert/construction and demolition waste and 38,632 tonnes of hazardous waste. However, this information also include waste which was originally received from areas outside County Durham and then subsequently transferred to areas outside of County Durham.

Table 1: Quantity of waste received – County Durham and the North East 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2016 (all figures in tonnes)

Volume of waste received	**2021 County Durham – (Durham waste only)**	**2021 County Durham - (All waste received**	**2021 North East - (All waste received**	**2020 County Durham – (Durham waste only)**	**2020 County Durham - (All waste received**	**2020 North East - (All waste received**	**2019 County Durham – (Durham waste only)**	**2019 County Durham - (All waste received**	**2019 North East - (All waste received**	**2016 County Durham – (Durham waste only)**	**2016 County Durham - (All waste received)**	**2016 North East - (All waste received)**
Total Volume of waste received	656,786	2,016,152	12,391,960	763,334	2,004,892	12,027,719	818,768	1,862,536	12,326,715	780,731	1,529,720	10,464,106
Total volume of inert/ construction and demolition waste	263,660	1,121,678	4,263,725	344,491	1,092,061	3,722,108	425,117	1,058,602	4,005,845	413,529	899,571	4,762,524
Total quantity of household commercial and industrial waste	389,762	866,627	7,295,779	417,106	891,687	7,513,401	388,635	752,493	7,520,885	365,302	621,630	5,274,485
Total quantity of hazardous waste	3,365	27,848	832,455	1,738	21,143	792,210	5,015	51,441	7,99,985	1,900	8,519	427,097

Source: Environment Agency, Waste Data Interrogator 2022, 2021, 2020 and 2017. Note the figures in Table 1 are rounded up.

Table 2 – County Durham all Waste Received over the last six years by European Waste Catalogue Code (All quantities in tonnes)

European Waste Catalogue Chapter	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
01 - Mine & Quarry Wastes	3,244.98	3,167.88	26,331.28	3,262.32	1,564.04	13,230.96
02 - Agriculture & Food Processing Wastes	47,168.01	92,879.92	61,746.60	43,607.51	51,089.35	24,153.77
03 - Furniture, Paper & Cardboard Manufacturing Wastes	22,305.55	22,971.01	23,966.80	15,547.47	5,215.21	7,386.42
04 - Leather, Fur & Textile Industry Wastes	0.00	8.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07 - Organic Chemical Process Waste	23.72	9.88	0.00	0.00	32.00	32.55
08 - Paint, Adhesive, Sealant and Ink Manufacturing Waste	422.68	223.10	392.98	400.96	0.00	26.98
09 - Photographic Industry				0.05	0.50	0.00
10 - Thermal Processes Waste	235.44	194.48	202.44	1,342.84	961.66	1,133.94
12 - Shaping and Physical Treatment of Metals and Plastics	370.01	421.82	694.70	656.30	652.22	778.20
13 - Oil Wastes & Wastes of Liquid Fuels	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	1.00	4.30
15 - Packaging, Absorbents, Wiping Cloths Etc N.O.S.	51,411.77	79,815.87	47,285.32	47,583.17	44,050.91	28,509.99
16 - Wastes Not Otherwise Specified	30,833.00	113,844.70	43,009.02	19,975.74	17,100.31	16,472.17
17 - Construction and Demolition Wastes	1,087,495.68	1,061,865.00	1,033,096.00	1,146,175.43	1,398,494.14	852,395.01
18 - Human & Animal Health Care Waste	2,297.50	1,677.02	2,085.15	1,400.28	1,084.38	1,102.03
19 - Waste & Water Treatment Wastes	377,026.79	241,313.20	249,168.00	204,230.29	154,666.84	209,610.19
20 - Municipal Wastes	393,316.63	386,499.10	374,553.50	343,357.88	377,904.84	374,883.66
Total	2,016,151.77	2,004,891.50	1,862,535.79	1,827,540.24	2,052,817.40	1,529,720.17

Source: Environment Agency, Waste Data Interrogator 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017.

2.7 Table 2 above provides more detailed information on the composition of the waste received over the last six years. In particular this information shows that the largest component of all waste received has been inert construction and demolition waste, followed by Municipal Wastes and Waste Water and Treatment Wastes. It also shows the relative stable volumes of both municipal and Waste & Water Treatment Wastes to the overall volume of how much waste was received.

Waste Movements – Imports and Exports into County Durham

2.8 Waste management facilities in County Durham manage waste which arises within County Durham and also manage waste which arises from outside of County Durham in other areas of the North East and further afield. Similarly, waste which arises within County Durham is also managed at waste management facilities outside of County Durham. However, given that most waste has a high volume and weight, most waste is generally managed within the area or region (or adjoining regions from where is arises). The key exception to this rule is generally waste which requires specialist management facilities and where waste is transported by commercial companies to facilities either to facilities they own or where commercial contracts are in place.

2.9 The movement of waste between council areas is a normal occurrence and is due to a variety of factors including contractual arrangements, operational networks of private waste management companies as well as geographical convenience.

2.10 As shown in Table 3 below during the last six years the total quantity of waste which has been imported and exported in and out of County Durham has been between 1.6 million tonnes and 2 million tonnes per annum. Over the last five years (2017 to 2021) County Durham has been a net importer of waste, with significantly more waste imported than exported. In 2021 approximately 678,000 tonnes more waste was imported than exported. In contrast in 2016 approximately, 137,000 tonnes more waste was exported than imported in 2016. Available information also indicates that County Durham was also a net importer of waste in both 2015 and 2014[4]. Of the waste which was received in 2021 1,359,365 tonnes was reported has having an origin from outside of County Durham. Comparable figures for 2020 were 1,241,558 tonnes, for 2019 were 1,043,767 tonnes, for 2018 were 967,705 tonnes, 2017 were 999,119 tonnes, and for 2016 were 748,989 tonnes.

2.11 Of the 1,359,365 tonnes which was imported in 2021, this waste included 858,017 tonnes of (63% of the overall total) of inert/construction and demolition waste, 476,864 tonnes of household, commercial and industrial waste and 24,482 tonnes of hazardous waste. This position is similar to both 2020 and 2019. Of the 1,241,558 tonnes which was imported in 2020, this waste included 747,570 tonnes (60% of the overall total) of inert/construction and demolition waste, 474,582 tonnes (38% of the overall total) of household, commercial and industrial waste and 19,406 tonnes of hazardous waste. Of the 1,043,767 tonnes which was reported as being imported in 2019, this waste included 633,484 tonnes (60.6% of the overall total) of inert/construction and demolition waste, 363,858 tonnes (34% of the overall total) of household, commercial and industrial waste and 46,426 tonnes of hazardous waste. As can be seen by this data, of the waste which has been reported by the EA as having an origin from outside of County Durham the majority of imports have been inert/construction and

[4] 2015 imports 946,272 tonnes, 2015 exports 663,066 tonnes, balance between imports and exports +283,206 tonnes. Source Waste Data Interrogator 2016. 2014 imports 818,740 tonnes, 2015 exports 624,965 tonnes, balance between imports and exports +193,775 tonnes. Source Waste Data Interrogator 2015.

demolition waste stream reflecting recycling and inert and non-hazardous landfill facilities within County Durham.

Table 3: Balance between imports and exports over the last six years (all figures in tonnes)

Waste flows	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Imports	1,359,365.30	1,241,558	1,043,767	967,705.79	999,119.02	748,989.41
Exports	681,029	559,976	766,412	667,712.58	809,681.94	886,182.34
Balance between Imports and Exports	+678,336.78	+681,582	+277,355	+299,993.21	+189,437.07	-137,192.94
Total quantity of waste imported and exported in and out of County Durham	2,040,394	1,801,534	1,810,179	1,635,418.36	1,808,800.96	1,635,171.75

Source: Environment Agency, Waste Data Interrogator 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018 and 2017.

2.12 Table 4 below provides a detailed breakdown of the source of waste imports in 2021 by the three main waste types (household, commercial and industrial waste, inert/construction and demolition waste and hazardous waste) by authority of origin in the North East and by English region and devolved nation (Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland. It shows the high degree of integration of the waste market in the North East and the very considerable quantities of waste which was imported into County Durham. In particular:

- In terms of the very considerable imports of inert/C+D waste that occurred into County Durham in 2021 (858,017 tonnes) large scale imports occurred from the adjoining council areas of Gateshead, Northumberland, Newcastle and Sunderland. However, it should be noted that a large quantity of inert/C+D waste was not codable to a specific local authority area.
- In terms of the considerable imports of household, industrial and commercial waste that occurred into County Durham, (476,864 tonnes), it has been calculated through consideration of European Waste Code classification that the majority of imports are commercial and industrial waste.
- In terms of hazardous waste, the table shows that the largest quantity of waste, which was imported, 20,750 tonnes of the overall total of 24,483 tonnes was not codable to a specific WPA.

Table 4: Waste imports by waste type and by authority/region/devolved nation in 2021 (all figures in tonnes)

Origin	Hhold/Ind/Com	Inert/C+D	Hazardous	Total
Gateshead	6,729.75	145,410.68	438.08	152,578.51
Darlington	87,298.98	22,076.95	1,519.12	110,895.05
Northumberland	10,477.72	67,640.58	37.74	78,156.04
Sunderland	11,869.47	116,417.94	77.60	128,365.01
Newcastle	7,541.91	64,589.33	339.34	72,470.58
Hartlepool	8,210.08	954.40	69.60	9,234.08
Middlesbrough	63,518.28	8,233.22	102.84	71,854.34
North Tyneside	571.78	13,692.95	2.20	14,266.93
South Tyneside	1,231.08	13,164.35	2.86	14,398.29
Stockton-on-Tees	7,132.17	13,082.80	41.09	20,256.06
Redcar and Cleveland	24.18	907.98	14.32	946.48
North East Not codable	130,946.38	286,923.69	20,750.40	438,620.47
Yorkshire & Humber	28,405.76	23,502.10	613.95	52,521.81
North West	62,794.09	49,001.13	303.15	112,098.37
East Midlands	2,989.14	0.00	29.12	3,018.26
West Midlands	13,177.67	0.00	6.78	13,184.45
East of England	14,286.46	0.00	11.77	14,298.23
London	7,337.24	0.00	24.67	7,361.91
South East	1,542.37	840.04	37.43	2,419.84
South West	1,111.80	0.00	6.78	1,118.58
Northern Ireland	26.58	1,578.28	0.00	1,604.86
Scotland	8,678.01	29,874.72	50.87	38,603.60
Wales	963.36	126.80	3.39	1,093.55
Outside of UK	0.00	0.00		0.00
Total	476,864.25	858,017.95	24,483.10	1,359,365.30

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018 and 2017

2.13 Table 5 below provides information on the origin of waste imports into County Durham by WPA over the last six years. The information within this table shows significant imports from a number of neighbouring WPAs but in particular Newcastle, Gateshead, Northumberland, Darlington and Sunderland reflecting their geographical proximity.

Table 5: Waste Imports by authority/region/devolved nation over the last six years (all figures in tonnes)

Waste planning authority or region	**2021 Tonnes Imported**	**2021 % of Total**	**2020 Tonnes Imported**	**2020 % of Total**	**2019 Tonnes Imported**	**2019 % of Total**	**2018 Tonnes Imported**	**2018 % of Total**	**2017 Tonnes Imported**	**2017 % of Total**	**2016 Tonnes Imported**	**2016 % of Total**
Newcastle	72,470.58	5.33	71,885.70	5.79	150,203.70	14.39	209,339.20	21.63	162,232.41	16.24	52,070.02	6.95
Gateshead	152,578.51	11.22	181,281.89	14.60	148,018.90	14.18	145,727.48	15.06	163,200.66	16.33	132,978.07	17.75
Sunderland	128,365.01	9.44	78,174.15	6.30	60,585.16	5.80	59,872.16	6.19	76,508.98	7.66	117,880.59	15.74
North Tyneside	14,266.93	1.05	17,328.05	1.40	39,105.93	3.75	40,245.09	4.16	65,012.72	6.51	39,864.76	5.32
South Tyneside	14,398.29	1.06	4,683.05	0.38	13,675.08	1.31	25,079.64	2.59	11,098.70	1.11	15,699.30	2.1
Darlington	110,895.05	8.16	131,155.43	10.56	60,987.24	5.84	73,899.44	7.64	103,880.88	10.4	59,662.26	1.21
Middlesbrough	71,854.34	5.29	47,311.33	3.81	96,635.63	9.26	51,403.48	5.31	14,913.88	1.49	9,082.09	1.21
Stockton-on-Tees	20,256.06	1.49	23,554.80	1.90	31,157.11	2.99	34,700.11	3.59	41,643.38	4.17	37,843.29	5.05
Redcar and Cleveland	946.48	0.07	4,567.44	0.37	1,655.62	0.16	2,310.96	0.24	15,468.54	1.55	3,414.86	0.46
Hartlepool	9,234.08	0.68	48,170.25	3.88	31,157.11	2.99	31,155.81	3.22	29,506.19	2.95	9,500.82	1.27
Northumberland	78,156.04	5.75	86,867.31	7.00	39,752.92	3.81	79,852.97	8.25	65,002.31	6.51	18,043.79	2.41
North East (Not Codable)	438,620.47	32.27	375,200.81	30.22	160,618.60	15.39	90,589.87	9.36	97,717.01	9.78	119,702.42	15.98
Yorkshire & Humber	52,521.81	3.86	51,593.09	4.16	118,062.40	11.31	69,152.17	7.15	86,102.49	8.62	97,544.11	13.02
North West	112,098.37	8.25	58,538.02	4.71	51,716.07	4.95	32,230.83	3.33	35,403.21	3.54	17,596.56	2.35
East Midlands	3,018.26	0.22	3,120.41	0.25	1,254.27	0.12	557.85	0.06	5,074.36	0.51	2,150.37	0.01
West Midlands	13,184.45	0.97	6,216.13	0.50	440.30	0.04	30.58	0	9,233.54	0.92	3,499.29	0.47
East of England	14,298.23	1.05	16,222.76	1.31	10,890.43	1.04	4,401.33	0.45	1,125.04	0.11	1.1	0
London	7,361.91	0.54	7,910.28	0.64	20.24	0.02	0	0	790.11	0	33	0
South East	2,419.84	0.18	3,205.60	0.26	222.67	0.02	48.59	0.01	28.44	0	165.84	0.02
South West	1,118.58	0.08	3,642.41	0.29	4,235.08	0.41	582.8	0.06	119.88	0.01	4.92	0
Northern Ireland	1,604.86	0.00	809.64	0.07	391.12	0.04	217.28	0.02	0	0	0	0
Scotland	38,603.60	2.84	18,938.82	1.53	22,469.44	2.15	15,465.22	1.6	15,008.30	1.5	12,251.96	1.64
Wales	1,093.55	0.08	910.75	0.07	450.70	0.04	842.94	0	48	0	0	0
Not Codable / Outside of UK	0		269.70	0.02	61.28	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	**1,359,365.30**	**100.00**	**1,241,557.82**	**100**	**1,043,767.00**	**100.00**	**967,705.79**	**100**	**999,119.02**	**100**	**748,989.41**	**100**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018 and 2017.

2.14 Table 6 below provides information on the destination of waste exports from County Durham by WPA in 2021 for the three main waste types (household, commercial and industrial waste, inert/construction and demolition waste and hazardous waste) by authority of origin in the North East and by English region. It shows that very large quantities (316,830 tonnes) of waste have been exported in 2021 to Stockton on Tees and Hartlepool. reflecting the large number of waste management sites in this part of the Tees Valley. In total 394,044 tonnes was received by waste management facilities within the Tees Valley. One quarter of which (101,753 tonnes) which was in connection with the Council's contract with Suez for the incineration of residual MSW at the Teesside EFW. Table 7 provides similar information over the last six years. These exports also reflect the geographical proximity and the number of waste management facilities within these areas.

Table 6 Waste Exports by authority/region in 2021(all figures in tonnes).

Destination	Hhold/Ind/Com	Inert/C+D	Hazardous	Total
Gateshead	4,446	1,819	2,060	8,325
Darlington	3,032	5,395	2,227	10,654
Northumberland	15,827	11,113	437	27,377
Sunderland	25,724	50,200	524	76,448
Newcastle	527	5,060	47	5,635
Hartlepool	105,786	14,823	2,374	122,983
Middlesbrough	580	77	197	854
North Tyneside	1,812	553	1,041	3,046
South Tyneside	1,425	13	0	1,438
Stockton-on-Tees	141,033	49,781	3,034	193,847
Redcar and Cleveland	48,411	11,036	6,260	65,707
Yorkshire & Humber	18,680	21,036	7,843	47,559
North West	24,723	540	3,728	28,991
East Midlands	10,402	47	1,619	12,068
West Midlands	9,670	904	3,466	14,040
East of England	864	1	89	953
London	25	1	13	39
South East	8,113	0	155	8,268
South West	67	0	120	186
Mobile Plant (Land spreading & Treatment)	52,228	0	22	52,250
Total	473,375	172,399	35,256	681,030

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2022.

Table 7: Waste exports by authority/region over the last six years (all figures in tonnes)

Origin	2021Tonnes Exported	2021 % of Total	2020 Total Tonnes	2020 % of Total	2019 Total Tonnes	2019 % of Total	2018 Total Tonnes	2018 % of Total	2017 Total Tonnes	2017 % of Total	2016 Total Tonnes	2016 % of Total
Newcastle	5,634.97	0.83	16,039.16	2.67	13,999.86	1.83	14,674.26	2.20	17,942.26	2.22	22,600.63	2.55
Gateshead	8,324.88	1.22	8,736.48	1.46	14,534.03	1.90	13,350.61	2.00	19,296.30	2.38	197,716.05	22.31
Sunderland	76,447.81	11.23	64,934.92	10.82	107,596.40	14.04	186,884.36	27.99	248,635.39	30.71	266,906.20	30.12
North Tyneside	3,406.05	0.50	9,726.97	1.62	91,995.17	12.00	111,990.72	16.77	135,848.38	16.78	56,936.25	6.42
South Tyneside	1,437.76	0.21	4,149.72	0.69	34.19	0.00	25.07	0.00	26.47	0.00	14.49	0.00
Darlington	10,653.80	1.56	19,912.75	3.32	38,055.51	4.97	49,850.54	7.47	66,091.04	8.16	58,241.57	6.57
Middlesbrough	853.67	0.13	1,777.97	0.30	4,984.67	0.65	6,193.37	0.93	11,867.07	1.47	15,242.25	1.72
Stockton-on-Tees	193,847.07	28.46	189,817.70	31.64	175,054.40	22.84	48,348.51	7.24	53,129.98	6.56	85,646.61	9.66
Redcar and Cleveland	65,707.36	9.65	57,392.71	9.57	74,377.02	9.70	56,427.93	8.45	80,539.36	9.95	60,109.12	6.78
Hartlepool	122,983.01	18.06	71,684.37	11.95	44,804.85	5.85	59,103.65	8.85	40,985.00	5.06	46,834.82	5.29
Northumberland	27,376.75	4.02	58,253.44	9.71	89,668.57	11.70	61,075.50	9.15	60,149.02	7.43	9,825.72	1.11
No destination specified	52,249.71	7.67	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
Yorkshire & Humber	47,559.06	6.98	47,032.01	7.84	42,304.08	5.52	36,649.01	5.49	48,893.87	6.04	38,787.74	4.38
North West	28,991.37	4.26	16,200.13	2.70	15,959.01	2.08	14,102.72	2.11	7,210.85	0.89	3,181.40	0.36
East Midlands	12,068.04	1.77	7,082.50	1.18	6,214.23	0.81	5,191.48	0.78	12,548.99	1.55	15,146.43	1.71
West Midlands	14,040.40	2.06	8,461.91	1.41	18,676.67	2.44	2,703.40	0.40	4,474.48	0.55	4,444.82	0.50
East of England	953.29	0.14	5,047.28	0.84	927.92	0.12	822.48	0.12	461.68	0.06	1,039.79	0.12
London	38.93	0.01	13.44	0.00	5.26	0.00	4.54	0.00	398.50	0.05	9.66	0.00
South East	8,268.09	1.21	13,475.39	2.25	14,324.22	1.87	226.15	0.03	1,029.98	0.13	3,220.24	0.36
South West	186.49	0.03	236.80	0.04	12,896.06	1.68	88.29	0.01	153.33	0.02	278.59	0.03
Total exports from County Durham	681,028.52	100.00	599,975.70	100.00	766,412.10	100.00	667,712.58	100.00	809,681.94	100.00	886,182.34	100.00
Total exported from County Durham to WPA in the North East of England	568,922.85	75.87	502,426.19	73.77	655,104.67	85.48	607,924.51	0.91	734,510.27	0.91	820,073.68	0.93

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018 and 2017.

Waste Fate

2.15 Waste fate is the final destination of waste arisings, for example how the waste is finally managed, for example by deposit into voids (landfill), on land (landraise), by incineration with or without energy recovery or by recycling, recovery or treatment. Table 8 below provides information on the fate of waste received in 2021 and Table 9 provides information for 2020.

Table 8: Waste Fate by Waste Type 2021 (all figures in tonnes)

Broad Waste Type	Incineration	Landfill	Recovery	Transfer (D)	Other Fate	Treatment	Total
All Wastes	129,292	826,691	848,564	140,992	394.66	70,219	2,016,152
Household/Ind/Com	121,016	72,067	463,598	139,839	394.66	69,711	866,627
Inert	7,643	753,260	360,774	0	0	0	1,121,678
Hazardous	632.54	1,363	24,192	1152.067	0	507.66	27,848

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2022.

Table 9: Waste Fate by Waste Type 2020 (all figures in tonnes)

Broad Waste Type	Incineration	Landfill	Recovery	Transfer	Other Fate	Treatment	Total
All Wastes	98,404	866,483	835,889	136,781	6	67,329	2,004,892
Household/Ind/Com	89,516	128,995	470,662	135,828	0	66,686	891,687
Inert	8,432	736,091	347,537	0		0	1,092,061
Hazardous	455	1,397	17,691	952	6	642	21,143

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2021.

2.16 In terms of waste fate in 2021 the majority of waste received was either landfilled (41%) or recovered (42%) or transferred either for recovery or disposal (7%) or being subject to a combination of incineration with or without energy recovery, treatment or other fate (fate not known) (9%). Further details on the principal fate of this waste are set out below:

- 42% (826,691 tonnes) of waste received in County Durham was landfilled in 2021 of this the overwhelming majority was inert waste. In total 753,260 tonnes of inert waste, 72,067 tonnes of household, commercial and industrial waste and 1,363 tonnes of hazardous waste was landfilled in 2021 In terms of individual landfill sites, 325,616 tonnes of inert waste was landfilled at Bishop Middleham Quarry Landfill, 260,299 tonnes of inert waste was landfilled at Old Quarrington Quarry Landfill and 109,892 tonnes of inert waste was landfilled at Crime Rigg Quarry Landfill. A further 22,785. tonnes of inert material was used in site restoration at the now closed Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill. A small proportion of inert wastes was also

landfilled at Aycliffe Quarry Landfill (33,640 tonnes), with a further 71,197 tonnes of household, commercial and industrial waste and 1,363 tonnes of hazardous waste also landfilled at Aycliffe Quarry Landfill.

- 42% (848,564 tonnes) of waste received in County Durham was recovered in 2021. This recovery was undertaken across sixty separate sites including eleven: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stations two A12: Clinical Waste Transfer Station, eight A13 Household Amenity Site, two A14: Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes, two A15 : Material Recycling Treatment Facilities, one A16: Physical Treatment Facility, seven A19a: ELV Facility, two A20: Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's) sites, one A22: Composting Facility, one other Composting installation, one A25: Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation, two A9: Hazardous Waste Transfer Station, one recovery of waste facility (for plastic waste); , two S0803: HCI Waste TS + treatment sites; four S0813 : Non-hazardous & hazardous HWA Sites; one S0819 : Sewage sludge treatment site; one S1210 : On-farm anaerobic digestion using farm wastes only site; one S1212 : Anaerobic digestion facility inc use of biogas site; one S1513: 75kte Vehicle storage/depollution facility; two S1517 No 17: Vehicle Depollution Facility sites; one S1518 No 18: Metal recycling, vehicle storage & depollution site; three SR2010 No12 : Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tpy sites; one SR2010 No17 : Storage of anaerobic digestate <75,000 total site; two SR2011 No3 : Vehicle Depollution Facility <5000 tps sites and one T01 : Composting installation site.
- 7% (140,992 tonnes), of waste received was transferred to other sites for disposal the majority of which was household, commercial or industrial waste from sites associated with the collection and management of LACW in County Durham (139,486 tonnes) from four A11 Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer stations located at (Heighington Lane, Thornley, Annfield Plain and Stainton Grove) with the remainder (1,505 tonnes) from six small sites including two A12: Clinical Waste Transfer Station and three A11 Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste Transfer station and one S0809 : Asbestos Waste Transfer Station.
- 5% (129,291 tonnes) of waste received was incinerated in 2021 including a large proportion with energy recovery. This majority of the incinerated waste was wood waste. It was incinerated at the Veolia Bioenergy Plant at Chilton (108,240 tonnes), the Veolia Pellet Mill (9,700.45 tonnes), and the Recycling Centre at Shildon which also manages wood (10,252 tonnes) The remainder of the incinerated waste (1,098 tonnes) was human health care waste incinerated at two specialist facilities.
- 3% (70,218 tonnes) of waste received was subject to treatment in 2021. This waste was managed in three sites at Emerald Biogas at Newton Aycliffe where 43,296 tonnes of food waste was treated, the Blue House Farm Treatment which treats landfill leachate where 8,632 tonnes was treated and at one A15 Material Recycling

Facility where 18,290 tonnes of garden and park wastes was treated.

2.17 Table 10 below provides more detailed information on the fate of the waste received in 2021 using the European Waste Code Classification.

Table 10: Fate of the waste received in 2021 by European Waste Code Classification. (All figures in Tonnes)

European Waste Chapter	Chapter Description	Incineration	Landfill	Other Fate	Recovery	Transfer	Treatment	Other	Total
1	Mine and Quarry Wastes	0.00	244.98	0.00	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,244.98
2	Agriculture and Food Processing Wastes	0.00	769.68	394.66	11,445.77	0.00	34,557.90	0.00	47,168.01
3	Furniture Paper and Cardboard Manufacturing Wastes	9,700.45	107.32	0.00	12,497.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	22,305.55
4	Leather, Fur and Textile Industry Waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Organic Chemical Process Waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.72
8	Paint Adhesive Sealant and Ink Manufacturing Wastes	0.00	412.80	0.00	9.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	422.68
10	Thermal Process Wastes	0.00	235.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	235.44
12	Shaping and Physical Treatment of Metals and Plastics	0.00	285.28	0.00	84.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	370.01
15	Packaging, absorbents and Wiping Cloths	2,609.77	13.78	0.00	48,788.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	51,411.77
16	Waste not otherwise specified in the list	0.00	1.84	0.00	29,220.24	0.00	1,610.92	0.00	30,833.00
17	Construction and Demolition Wastes	7,642.96	722,264.90	0.00	357,124.90	462.94	0.00	0.00	1,087,495.70
18	Human and Animal Health Care Waste	1,098.44	0.00	0.00	230.50	968.56	0.00	0.00	2,297.50
19	Waste and Water Treatment Wastes	108,240.10	94,318.42	0.00	160,953.80	0.00	13,514.46	0.00	377,026.78
20	Municipal	0.00	8,036.34	0.00	225,184.70	139,560.10	20,535.51	0.00	393,316.65
	Total	129,291.72	826,690.78	394.66	848,564.24	140,991.60	70,218.79	0.00	2,016,151.79

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2022

Chapter 3 – Waste Management by Waste Stream

3.1 This chapter seeks to provide a detailed commentary on the key waste streams managed in County Durham.

Municipal Solid Waste

3.2 Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is also referred to as Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW). It mainly comprises waste collected by the council from households or deposited at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). In addition, MSW also normally include some local authority collected commercial waste as well as material deposited by the public at bring sites at locations such as local supermarkets. MSW (and LACW) are reported by the Environment Agency WDI as 'household, commercial and industrial waste' which also includes commercial and industrial waste and also by EWC classification. Information on MSW is also available through Waste Dataflow which is the web-based system for municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to Government.

3.3 The MSW which is managed in County Durham largely originates from both County Durham and Darlington Borough. In total EA information indicates that in total 2021 393,316 tonnes of MSW was received by waste management facilities in County Durham of which 367,754 tonnes originated in the North East, 285,685 tonnes originated from County Durham, 57,035 tonnes originated from Darlington with the balance (50,595 tonnes) either being not codable to a specific authority (24,940 tonnes) or other Council's within the North East or from other regions. (Please note the EA figure for County Durham for 2021 (285,685 tonnes) can be compared favourably with DCC Strategic Waste Management's figure for 2021/2 of 272, 484 tonnes as shown below). Collection and disposal of MSW in County Durham is the responsibility of the County Council and MSW is either collected from households or is delivered to the council's network of HWRCs and then either transported to private recycling companies or the council's network of waste transfer stations. Detailed information on the fate of MSW collected by Durham County Council or delivered to the council's network of HWRCs is set out below in Table 11. MSW from Darlington Borough is managed under contract at the Aycliffe Recycling Park at Aycliffe Quarry in County Durham.

Management of MSW originating in County Durham

3.4 In March 2010 the County Council published an addendum to the County Durham Municipal Waste Management Strategy (CDMWMS) which sought to provide an update on waste management in County Durham and identify the key challenges for the future. The addendum placed an emphasis on sustainable waste management and prioritised waste reduction reuse and recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy. It also established a Waste Programme to develop and deliver a major transformational project involving elements of significant restructure procurement and service redesign.

3.5 The work of the Waste Programme was initially focused on delivering a realistic business case for new waste management arrangements that would replace the longstanding but outdated contract with the Council's own

LAWDC[5], Premier Waste Management. The business case was approved by Cabinet in 2011 and in June 2012 an update report to Cabinet set out key contract principles and a timetable towards delivery the following May.

3.6 The Waste Programme was substantially completed in June 2013 with the introduction of the new contracts for waste disposal and HWRC operation, waste collection and the in-housing of the Council's four Waste Transfer Stations. The key elements of the transformation project were:

- Weekly Collections - In April 2011 the introduction of an Alternate Weekly Collection Scheme was agreed by Cabinet. This project was successfully delivered, and the new service rolled out in 2012.
- HWRCs – Following a review of the council's network of HWRCs which resulted in efficiencies into the service, a procurement exercise resulted in the contract for the management of these sites being awarded to a private company HW Martin who continues to operate them to this day.
- Residual Waste - In 2013 SITA UK (now known as SUEZ) was awarded the residual waste treatment contract in June 2013 for 8 years (with a 2yrs+2yrs option to extend) which has now been extended to 2025. MSW which cannot be recycled or composted is disposed in the SUEZ Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at Haverton Hill in Stockton-on-Tees. From the second year of the contract there has been a contractual guaranteed that no more than 10% of the council's waste will ever be landfilled which has been achieved.
- Haulage arrangements for the residual waste - In addition to this contract, SITA UK (now known as SUEZ) secured the haulage arrangement for the Council's residual waste contract.
- Green Waste Composting – The green waste composting operation was also contracted out to the private sector. However, in 2018 the council decided to inhouse the existing green waste contract. Following the grant of planning permission in 2018 from 2020, it is expected that up to 25,000 tonnes of green waste which is either collected from households of delivered to HWRCs will be composted at the former Joint Stocks Quarry landfill site utilising the area of hard standing which was associated with the former Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill Material Recycling Facility.

Future Planned Changes to the management of MSW

3.7 The most significant planned change to the management of MSW from County Durham will be through how waste is incinerated. As outlined above residual MSW waste from County Durham is currently incinerated at the SUEZ facility at Haverton Hill in Stockton-on-Tees. A number of Councils in the Tees Valley (Redcar and Cleveland, Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton) and Durham County Council and Newcastle City Council are now seeking to procure new incineration capacity in the Tees Valley.

3.8 It is intended that up to 450,000 tonnes a year of MSW which cannot be recycled from one and-a-half million

[5] LACDW = Local Authority Waste Disposal Company.

households across the North-East will be incinerated creating electricity for the National Grid. It is intended that the new plant which will be known as the Tees Valley Energy Recovery Facility will be located on land at Teesworks, near Redcar. It is intended that the operator chosen will be given a minimum 29-year contract to build and operate the plant with the potential of an 11-year extension. It is expected that the new plant will become operational in April 2026. Potentially, this new plant will should therefore free capacity at Haverton Hill for new users and waste streams. Ash, a by-product of the burning process, will also be recovered and processed to be used as aggregate in the construction industry and any metals remaining extracted and sent for recycling.

MSW Performance in County Durham

3.9 Table 11 below provides key information on MSW over the last 9 years. The Covid Pandemic has impacted on waste tonnages over the last two years. However, it is considered that it is too early to understand whether these changes to waste tonnages will continue. However, it is considered that there may be some impact as a result of more permanent hybrid working.

3.10 Over the last two years the quantity of waste produced per household dramatically increased over previous years. In 2020/21 it is considered that this was due to the impact of the COVID restrictions and as a result everyone was at home and therefore producing waste in their homes rather than in their workplaces which resulted in waste being collected by the Council from homes or delivered to HWRCs rather than the waste arising through commercial waste channels. In 2020/21 there was also a decrease in recycling. Whilst recycling levels increased in 2021/22 levels this is still below 2019/20 levels.

3.11 In 2020/21 it also appears that members of the public also decided to recycle less, and this also resulted in an increase in contamination within the blue bin mixed dry recyclate. In 2020/21 HWRCs were also closed initially for around six weeks at the start of 2020/21. COVID secure measures were put in place in order to get the service back up and running. Part of this was segregating less material for recycling. Carpets collected at HWRCs could also no longer be recycled during 2020/21 due to a change in waste legislation, not due to COVID, but this reduced recycling levels at HWRCs at the same time as COVID impacting.

3.12 Since 2020/21 there has also been an increased use of landfill – most local authorities in the NE were experiencing a surge in residual tonnage during COVID. This put pressure on waste treatment facilities as there is a finite capacity available. Not all residual waste could be treated and therefore landfill had to be used more frequently as a disposal outlet.

- Kg/Household - Waste Strategy 2007 set a national target for reducing the amount of residual waste produced per person to 225 kg in 2020. For County Durham this was calculated at equating to approximately 500 kg of residual waste per household per year. Household waste in Kgs fell in 2013/14 to 538.9kg per household before rising to 574.84Kg in 2016/17. In 2018/19 533.95 kg of waste was generated per household which was the lowest level over the last eight years. As stated above the Covid. The Covid Pandemic impacts on waste tonnages in 2020/21 and

resulted in an increase to 614.74KG per household. This has fallen slightly in 2021/22 to 608.62 but remains over 56kg higher per household than in 2019/20 pre Covid Pandemic.

- Total MSW - Except for 2020/21 where waste performance was impacted by the Covid Pandemic, since 2013/14 total MSW arisings has remained relatively consistent at between 244-252,000 tonnes. This should be seen in the context of historical arisings which were significantly higher. For example, in 2004/05 approximately 330,000 tonnes of MSW arose and was managed by the Council.
- Household Waste Landfilled - Reducing the amount of residual waste, i.e., that which is not collected for recycling and composting has also been a major priority of the Council. Historically, all of this waste was sent to landfill for disposal. Approximately 171,000 tonnes of MSW from County Durham was landfilled in in 2004/05. In 2012/13 the last year of the operation of the previous contractual arrangements (operated by Premier Waste Management) the total percentage of waste which was landfilled was 37.5%. However, following the new contractual arrangements the quantity of waste which has been landfilled has fallen significantly and only 11,584 tonnes or 4.7% of MSW was sent to landfill in 2018/19. As stated above the Covid Pandemic impacts on waste arisings and waste management and resulted in an increase in landfilling in 2020/21 with 21,742 tonnes or 8.2% of MSW landfilled. In 2021/22 29,524 tonnes or 10.6% was landfilled.
- Energy from Waste - Under the Council's existing contractual arrangements large quantities of MSW which cannot be reused, recycled or composted is sent for disposal via incineration at the Suez incinerator facility at Haverton Hill in the Team Valley. In 2021/22 116,560 tonnes was incinerated.
- Reuse, Recycled or Composted - In line with the favourable trend in municipal waste and household waste arisings, the rate of recycling and composting has also moved positively in recent years. In 2019/20 95,263 tonnes or 41.2% was reused, recycled or composted. While there was a decrease in 2020/21 to 90,730 tonnes or 37.3% due to the Covid Pandemic in overall terms this is a major change in how MSW is managed in County Durham and can be compared very favourably with a rate of 19% in 2004/05 and 30% in 2008/09. The most significant contribution to this achievement has been from kerbside recycling and green waste composting.

Table 11: Durham County Council Municipal Solid Waste Performance 2013/14 to 2021/22 (all figures in tonnes).

Year	KG/Household (KG'S)	Total MSW (Tonnes)	Total H/H Collected (Tonnes)	H/H Landfilled (Tonnes)	H/H sent for Reuse & Recycling (Tonnes)	EFW (Tonnes)	Aerobic digestion (composting) (Tonnes)	% MSW Landfilled	% Reuse, Recycled or Composted
2021/22	608.62	272,484	245,246	28,907	93,388	116,560	29,524	10.6	38.10
2020/21	614.74	266,698	243,493	21,742	90,730	129,355	29,630	8.2	37.30
2019/20	552.18	252,017	231,341	5,463	95,263	136,795	28,417	2.2	41.20
2018/ 19	533.95	250,230	225,842	11,584	95,493	118,959	29,705	4.70	42.30
2017/ 18	551.63	244,111	222,785	7,921	89,202	124,249	27,521	3.20	40.00
2016/ 17	574.84	249,721	228,644	10,132	90,326	124,325	26,501	4.10	39.50
2015/ 16	574.21	247,480	225,714	9,992	88,357	128,489	26,086	4.00	39.10
2014/ 15	543.51	248,108	224,923	5,637	95,839	123,404	33,753	2.40	42.60
2013/ 14	538.99	249,199	223,860	36,332	95,849	89,758	31,500	16.40	42.80

Source: Durham County Council Strategic Waste 2022.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

3.13 Commercial waste includes waste arisings from wholesalers, catering establishments, shops and offices. Industrial waste is waste arising from factories and industrial plants (excluding waste classified as hazardous waste). Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) waste generally consist of a wide range of wastes (such as mixed wastes, mineral wastes, chemical wastes, metals, discarded equipment, animal and vegetable waste including food waste, healthcare waste and others) and contains a high proportion of recyclable materials.

3.14 C&I waste being collected from businesses is subject to commercial contracts, and although waste collection companies collect data for their own operational purposes, this information is not available to the Council. However, waste operator returns are submitted to the Environment Agency (EA) through the Duty of Care system with the information collated through the Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) database, maintained by the EA.

3.15 C&I waste are similar in composition to LACW and often termed as 'Non-hazardous Waste' as they are often addressed together on the basis that most waste facilities manage both LACW and C&I. Through the EA WDI C&I and LACW are reported together as “household, industrial and commercial (HIC) waste”.

3.16 As outlined in Table 1 in 2021 389,762 tonnes of household commercial and industrial waste was reported as originating from County Durham was received by waste management facilities in County Durham, with 866,626 tonnes of household commercial and industrial waste arisings overall from both within and outside of County Durham. Using EWC categorisation in 202,1 285,685 tonnes of Chapter 20 (Municipal Waste) was received originating from County Durham and 393,316 tonnes from both within and outside of County Durham. Taking this information into account it is calculated that in 2021 that approximately 104,077 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste was received originating from County Durham and 473,310 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste was received from both within and outside of County Durham. Using this methodology, for comparison in 2020 it was calculated that in 2020 approximately 144,000 tonnes commercial and industrial which originated in County Durham was received by waste management facilities in County Durham and 505,885 tonnes of commercial and waste was received by waste management facilities in County Durham from both within and outside of County Durham.

3.17 C&I waste management is subject to commercial contracts that determine current and future management methods and rates. However, a range of legislative and market drivers exist (e.g., landfill tax, targets and producer responsibility measures) that are driving change and seeing more waste diverted from landfill**.**

Construction and Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW)

3.18 Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) can be defined as waste materials which arise from construction and demolition of buildings and/or civil engineering infrastructure including hard construction and demolition (C&D) waste (either segregated or mixed unprocessed/uncrushed materials i.e. concrete, masonry,

bricks, tiles and blacktop) and excavation waste (naturally occurring soil, stone, rock and similar materials, which have been excavated as a result of site preparation activities) whether segregated or mixed.

3.19 The majority of this type of waste is made from inert materials such as concrete, rubble and soils. A small amount of CDEW is non-inert materials such as wood, metals and plastic that can be managed via non-hazardous waste treatment facilities. CDEW may also include hazardous waste materials such as lead, asbestos, liquid paints, oils, etc. CDEW contains a high proportion of recyclable materials. CDEW waste “as managed” is also reported through the WDI as inert/C+D waste, data on total CDEW arisings is not available.

3.20 Inert CDEW principally construction and demolition waste are recognised as the single largest source of waste arisings in England. Together with LACW and C&I waste it is recognised as one of the three main components of controlled waste and has been identified as a priority waste stream.

3.21 Due to their bulky nature, large quantities and relatively low value, construction and demolition wastes are often managed through the use of mobile plant and equipment close to the source of waste. A large proportion of the materials processed by the mobile plant are reused on site, therefore limiting the quantities of waste requiring dedicated management facilities. Most inert construction and demolition waste has been traditionally disposed of at landfill sites, often sites licensed specifically for these materials. However, changes in the waste management licensing regulations, the introduction of the landfill tax and aggregates levy have had a significant impact on this waste stream, an increasing proportion of which is going to sites exempt from licensing or is being treated in screening and crushing plants prior to its re-use as an aggregate or fill. More recently, the requirement of the revised European Waste Framework Directive of a 70% recovery target by 2020 has also had an effect on levels of recycling.

3.22 Construction and demolition waste that is not re-used or recycled is either ‘disposed’ at landfills licensed for the disposal of that type of waste, or in the restoration of quarries. It should also be noted that some inert waste is used for engineering and capping purposes at non-hazardous landfill facilities and will impact on the capacity that is available for the disposal of non-hazardous waste.

3.23 It is widely acknowledged that there is a significant quantity of construction and demolition waste that is reused on development sites. This unseen capacity is not captured through the EA WDI database. Information on the fate of inert waste received by waste management facilities in County Durham in 2021 by basic waste type for 2021 is set out in Table 8, for 2020 in Table 9 and by EWC categorisation in Table 10. Table 12 below provides detailed information for inert waste deposits at County Durham landfill sites.
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Table 12: Inert construction & demolition waste deposits in landfill sites in the County Durham 2011 to 2021 (all figures in tonnes).

Site Name	Inputs 2011 (Tonnes)	Inputs 2012 (Tonnes)	Inputs 2013 (Tonnes)	Inputs 2014 (Tonnes)	Inputs 2015 (Tonnes)	Inputs 2016 (Tonnes)	Inputs 2017 (Tonnes)	Inputs 2018 (Tonnes)	Inputs 2019 (Tonnes)	Inputs 2020 (Tonnes)	Inputs 2021 (Tonnes
Crime Rigg Quarry Landfill	223,420	265,144	180,504	141,505	129,458	102,018	152,590	147,034	216,136	196,256	108,892
Old Quarrington Quarry Landfill	57,052	15,113	37,002	1,463	0	0	210,018	253,292	189,076	220,106	260,299
Bishop Middleham Quarry 2 Landfill	230,781	284,348	266,509	449,142	420,265	249,516	375,769	354,919	217,471	197,501	325,616
Aycliffe Quarry Landfill	6,981	2,646	9,792	817	1,383.40	1,681.36	700.29	33,149.90	45,562.82	33,615	33,640
Joint Stocks Landfill Phase 2	20,728	94	40,081	50	5,741.04	227,145.78	292,813.22	141,453.01	104,443.92	88,057	22,785.78
Total	538,962	567,344	533,888	592,977	556,848	580,361	1,031,891	929,848	772,691	735,535	752,234

Source: Environment Agency, Waste Data Interrogator 2012 to 2022.

3.24 Targets for CD&E waste are limited to that set out in the EU Waste Framework Directive. The EU Waste Framework Directive states that a minimum increase to 70% by weight in the recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste is required by 2020. This was transposed into national law by the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. Methodologies are available at a national level to calculate total arisings and recovery rates, e.g. "Methodology for estimating annual waste generation from the Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) Sectors in England" by Defra published in 2012, but these rely upon a number of datasets only available as national estimates (e.g. aggregates recycling estimates from the Mineral Products Association), which cannot robustly be applied at a local level. The last estimate of the national C&D inert waste recovery rate, was made in 2014, as confirmed by Defra's "UK Statistics on Waste" published in February 2018. The 2014 study estimated recovery rates of 91.4% in England and 89.9% in the UK.

Hazardous Waste

3.25 Hazardous waste has historically been considered material that poses the greatest risk to human health or the environment. It includes a range of waste streams such as acids, alkalis, pharmaceutical compounds, solvents, asbestos and others which are particularly harmful to human health and the environment that need more stringent control on their management than other controlled wastes. Due to the risks associated with hazardous waste it is subject to strict controls on carriage, treatment and disposal. Data held on hazardous waste is available from both WDI and HWDI.

3.26 County Durham remains a relatively small producer of hazardous waste in regional terms. Arisings information for both County and Durham and the North East as a whole are set out in Table 13. HWDI reported that 35,704.96 tonnes in 2021.This information can be contrasted with the North east as whole, where 730,191.69 tonnes of hazardous waste was reported as arising in 2021. The volume of hazardous waste arising in County Durham appears to have fallen slightly since 2016 although arisings in 2017, 2019 and 2021 are all at similar level.

3.27 Table 14 provides information on where hazardous waste from County Durham was managed. The majority being managed in the North East (73.86%) but with a sizeable flow to the North West (10.7%). Only 902.03 tonnes of hazardous waste arising from County Durham (out of 35,704.8 tonnes) was managed in County Durham in 2021.

3.28 Table 15 provides information on how hazardous waste from County Durham was managed by waste fate.

Table 13: Hazardous Waste Arisings County Durham and North East of England 2016 to 2021 (all figures in tonnes).

Hazardous Waste Arisings	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
County Durham	43,760.42	34,053.94	25,344.21	33,399.30	28,924.11	35,704.96
North East	527,295.53	517,918.49	590,000.21	632,495.54	643,400.10	730,191.69

Source Hazardous Waste Interrogator (HWDI) 2017 to 2022.

Table 14 Hazardous Waste Arisings from County Durham in 2020 - Region where managed.

Deposit Region	Total	Percentage
North East	26,371.98	73.86
East Midlands	2,083.64	5.84
East of England	30.45	0.09
London	173.64	0.49
North West	3,819.61	10.70
West Midlands	1,260.85	3.53
Yorkshire & Humber	1,572.42	4.40
South East	151.94	0.43
South West	240.26	0.67
Total	35,704.80	100.00

Source Hazardous Waste Interrogator (HWDI) 2022.

Table 15: Hazardous Waste Arisings from County Durham 2021 - Waste Fate.

Waste Fate	Tonnes	Percentage
Incineration without energy recovery	383.53	1.07
Landfill	7,752.64	21.71
Recovery	8,561.56	23.98
Rejected	27.08	0.08
Transfer (D)	2,076.72	5.82
Transfer (R)	6,267.06	17.55
Treatment	10,636.23	29.79
Total	35,704.82	100.00

Source Hazardous Waste Interrogator (HWDI) 2022.

Agricultural Waste

3.29 Agricultural waste is waste material that is generated from agricultural premises. The majority of agricultural wastes which are generated are natural wastes such as animal manure and waste slurries. Only a small proportion estimated at less than 1% are classed as controlled wastes. These non-natural agricultural wastes include discarded pesticide containers, plastics, bags and sheets, tyres, batteries, clinical waste, old machinery, oil, packaging waste, etc.

3.30 The Environment Agency have previously attempted to quantify agricultural waste arisings (published as “Towards Sustainable Agricultural Waste Management” (Environment Agency & Biffa Ward, 2001)), although this is quite outdated, and the accuracy of the original data is acknowledged as weak in some areas. There has been no other work of this type published since then.

3.31 The addendum to the 2012 Study reported based upon Defra data for 2016, County Durham accounts for 38% of the agricultural holdings in the North East, and 25% of the total farmed area. Applying the EA data reported in 2001 (collected 1998) and multiplying by the ratio of farmed land in County Durham to the whole of England, suggests potential arisings include approximately 147 tonnes per annum of packaging materials (such as plastics, cardboard, and metals), 281 tonnes per annum of non-packaging materials (such as plastics and cardboard), 320 tonnes per annum of machinery and machinery waste, 97 tonnes per annum of C&D waste, and 665 tonnes per annum of hazardous wastes and washings. This totals some 1,500 tonnes per annum requiring off farm waste management or water treatment. Other organic wastes (311,000 tonnes) are likely to be disposed of on farm, with animal by products total 940 tonnes needing specialist treatment. Wastes such as plastics and metals will be managed within the usual C&I waste systems.

3.32 The addendum to the 2012 Study reported that Environment Agency permitted sites returns data for 2016[6] reported 3,019 tonnes of waste classified as "agriculture and food processing waste", the majority of which goes to biological processing[7]. However, as many farm-based processing facilities are exempt from environmental permitting, and therefore do not report throughputs, this figure is likely to be an underestimate of the total amount of agricultural waste produced. As the majority of such waste is reused on site, its impact on the disposal or recycling of waste in County Durham will be small, and any non-organic waste which is not reused is likely to be included in the commercial and industrial waste arisings estimates. In this regard, in recent years there has been an increase in capacity for the processing of agricultural and food processing wastes in the County in recent years, particularly in composting, biogas and farm based anaerobic digestion facilities.

Wastewater Treatment and Sewage Sludge

3.33 As statutory undertaker Northumbrian Water Ltd (NWL) provides water and wastewater services in North East England including County Durham. The company operates a large network of 414 water treatment and wastewater treatment plants across the North East region and 74 in County Durham. These plants are a significant source of waste requiring both treatment and disposal.

Wastewater/Sewage Sludge

3.34 Wastewater arises in association with domestic, commercial and industrial activity and therefore their overall distribution of its generation reflects the pattern of population and industry in the County and is likely to be similar to that of Local Authority Collected Waste and Commercial & Industrial waste sites.

3.35 Sewage sludge generated at the wastewater treatment plants within County Durham and the North East is tankered by HGV to a network of six Sludge Handling Centres, four of which are in County Durham; Birtley, Stressholme, Tudhoe Mill and Willington. Here, the liquid sludge is centrifuged to produce a drier sludge cake. This cake is then exported out of County Durham to one of NWL's two Sludge Treatment Centres (STC) at Howdon, in Newcastle, or Bran Sands in Middlesbrough. It is then treated by a process called Thermal Hydrolysis which uses steam at 6 bar pressure and 165^{o}C to kill 99.9999% of any pathogens present and also begins to break down the biological cell walls. The sludge is then pumped to an Anaerobic Digester where methane gas is generated, collected and either cleaned up and sent to the gas grid at Howdon or used to generate the steam to drive the THP at Bran Sands. 100% of the resultant sewage sludge now known as Enhanced Treated Biosolids, is recycled to agricultural land as a nutrient rich fertilizer under the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1990**.**

[6] Addendum to 2012 study: Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity Model Durham County Council June 2018.

[7] Note Table 2 of this report analysed this information by EWC classification and indicates that in 2016 agriculture and food processing waste totalled 24,153.7 tonnes and that this had risen to 92,879.92 tonnes in 2020 (44,443.96 tonnes of which originated from County Durham the majority of which (37,049 tonnes) was managed at one site (S0801 : HCI Waste Transfer Station) before falling to 47,168 tonnes in 2021.

3.36 Updated information from NWL on the sludge generated within the wastewater treatment plants and transferred to the sludge handling centres are reported in Table 16 and 17 below.

Table 16: Sewage Sludge generated within the waste water treatment plants and transferred to the Sludge Handling Centres (all figures in m^3)

Waste planning authority or region	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
County Durham	97,369	100,250	103,021
North East	269,820	277,624	262,549

Source NWL (2019).

Table 17: Sludge Cake Exports from the Sludge Handling Centres to the Sludge Treatment Centres (all figures in m^3)

Exports	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Total	15,890	16,269	20,001

Source NWL (2019).

3.37 The difference between the quantities in Table 15 and 16 is the amount of centrate water which is returned to the head of the waste water treatment works at the SHCs and treated with the influent.

Water Treatment

3.38 There are 5 main water treatment works in County Durham: Lumley; Mosswood; Honey Hill; Broken Scar; and Wear Valley. The sludge generated by these works is either recycled to agricultural land under a permit as a soil conditioner (92%) or used in a permitted landscaping scheme at the former landfill site at Wear Valley works (8%). The sludge provides a suitable growth media for the local vegetation to take hold so that the site will eventually match the surrounding area. NWL does not landfill any sludge in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy principles. The amount of water treatment works sludge recovered to land as above in the last 3 years is set out below in Table 18.

3.39 Through work to prepare the County Durham Plan and the Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations document the Council has sought updated information on projections for future arisings. This information was not available, but NWL have previously advised that quantities of arisings are likely to increase as the effluent quality is required to improve year on year as the Environment Agency aim to lower consents. In addition, it is expected that waste arisings are likely to increase through population growth across the region. However, NWL have not sought any new facilities through work to prepare the County Durham Plan or given any indication that further waste management facilities are required in County Durham to manage wastewater or sewage

sludge through consultation and communication undertaken as part of work to prepare the emerging Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations Document.

Table 18: Quantity of Water Treatment Works Sludge recovered to land (all figures in m3)

Recovered to land	2013	2014	2015
Total	29,447	23,564	29,922

Source NWL (2017).

Low Level (non-nuclear) radioactive Waste (LLW & VLLW)

3.40 The Government expects WPAs to plan for the sustainable management of low-level radioactive waste. However, they are not required to plan for the management of other radioactive wastes.

3.41 In 2013 a number of WPAs[8] in the North East commissioned a report entitled, "Production and Disposal of Low-Level Radioactive Waste (LLW & VLLW) in the North East of England" (the 2013 report) to provide estimates of radioactive waste arisings from the non-nuclear industry within the North East region and their origins and destinations. The report was intended to inform and support the preparation of Local Plan documents for each of the WPAs involved in the study and was intended to be robust enough to withstand scrutiny at examination. The study reviewed both the definitions of low-level radioactive waste (LLW) and very low-level radioactive waste (VLLW), and the current policies and regulations impacting on the production and management of such wastes.

3.42 The study noted that the data available on arisings and management of non-nuclear LLW and VLLW was currently inadequate for planning purposes and therefore sought to identify waste arisings in the North East and management and disposal methods. The roles of the Environment Agency (EA) and the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) were also reviewed in permitting and regulating the disposal of such wastes.

3.43 The 2013 report explained that traditionally, non-nuclear LLW waste has been disposed of or stored at the national Low-Level Waste Repository (LLWR) near Drigg in Cumbria. This facility is operated by LLW Repository Ltd under contract to the NDA, and the bulk of the waste is from civil nuclear sites, with a smaller proportion arising from the defence, medical and educational establishments, and from industry. This facility is recognised as a key strategic asset for the UK's nuclear industry. Disposal of waste in containers

[8] The WPAs of Durham County Council, Gateshead Council, Newcastle City Council, Northumberland County Council, South Tyneside Council and Sunderland City Council.

placed in an engineered concrete vault (Vault 8) began in 1998 and, since 2010, for storage in Vault 9. The 2013 report explained that this facility is reaching capacity and cannot be assumed as a long-term solution for LLW created in the North East.

3.44 The Waste Technical Paper provides an update on the position at the LLWR at Drigg and reports that planning permission has now been granted to provide capacity for substantial volumes of waste until at least 2045 and also provides an update on plans for a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) for long term storage. The 2013 report also outlined LLW and VLLW arisings and management routes such as incineration and disposal via landfill. The Waste Technical Paper also provides an update on disposal capacity and reports that planning permission have now been granted at the three major commercial landfill sites in the UK which can accommodate LLW waste.

Radioactive Waste

3.45 The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 define radioactive waste as waste which consists wholly or partly of: a) a substance or article which, if it were not waste, would be radioactive material, or b) a substance or article which has been contaminated in the course of production, keeping or use of radioactive material, or by contact with or proximity to other waste falling within sub-paragraph (a) or this sub paragraph.

3.46 Radioactive waste has historically been divided into a number of different categories – notably higher activity waste (which includes high level radioactive waste (HLW) and intermediate level waste (ILW)) and low-level waste (LLW). LLW can be categorised still further – distinguishing between LLW and very low-level waste (VLLW).

- High level (or heat-generating) waste (HLW) – this is a is a highly radioactive liquid (nitric acid) generated as a by-product from the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel. Thus, it does not arise on nuclear power sites and tends to be confined to sites such as Sellafield. Approximately 0.1% of the radioactive waste produced in the UK is HLW and this small percentage contains about 95% of the total radioactivity of all nuclear waste. The temperature of high-level waste may increase significantly as a result of its radioactivity; a fact that needs to be considered when designing appropriate storage and disposal facilities.
- Intermediate level waste (ILW) – this has lower levels of radioactivity than HLW and does not generate sufficient heat for this to be taken into account in the design of storage or disposal facilities. ILW is sufficiently radioactive to require shielding and containment. ILW arises mainly from the reprocessing of spent fuel and from general operations and maintenance at nuclear power sites. It consists of solid materials such as reactor components or wet wastes such as resins from the treatment of radioactive liquid effluents and sludges from the settlement of materials in tanks and pipe work. Less than 10% of the radioactive waste produced in the UK is ILW.
- Low level waste (LLW) – this is defined by the EA as ‘radioactive waste having a radioactive contact not exceeding four giga becquerels per tonne of alpha or 12 giga becquerels per tonne of beta/gamma activity’. It is generally made up of everyday materials such as plastics, glass, metals and paper which have come into contact with

radioactive substances or been exposed to radiation. It can include a wide range of soft and hard matter from routine operations and maintenance, ranging from discarded protective clothing, paper towels and filters to pipe work, concrete and soil and rubble. Redundant nuclear fuel transport flasks also contribute to the total of LLW. This waste stream accounts for about 94% of solid radioactive waste in the UK (by volume); it contains less than 0.1% of the total radioactivity. A sub-section of low-level waste is termed very low-level waste (VLLW). As its name suggests, this type of waste contains very low levels of radioactivity. This sub-section can be further separated into high volume VLLW ('bulk disposal')[9] and low volume VLLW ('dust bin loads')[10]. High volume VLLW tends to include contaminated rubble and soil (often associated with decommissioning of a nuclear facility) as well as some operational wastes. Low volume VLLW can be similar in type to commercial and industrial waste – and the management of radioactive waste from most of the non-nuclear industry, particularly low volume VLLW, is linked with that of commercial and industrial waste.

Where is Radioactive Waste Generated?

3.47 Radioactive waste is generated on 35 major sites in the UK. This network includes nine operating nuclear power stations; and one of these nine sites is at Hartlepool in the Tees Valley. In addition, there are many hospitals, industrial and educational and research establishments that produce small quantities of radioactive wastes. About 91% by volume of all radioactive wastes in the UK are generated in England, 6% in Scotland and 3% in Wales. In England the sites which produce the most waste are the nuclear power stations and Sellafield. The 2013 report explained that only small quantities of waste are produced by the non-nuclear sector in the North East of England.

The oil and gas sector are the main source of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) generated by development. The North East as a region and County Durham does not currently have an active oil and gas sector, though there were a number of Underground Coal Gasification licences offered off the North East coast which have now lapsed.

[9] High Volume VLLW (Bulk Disposals) – wastes with maximum concentrations of 4MBq (megabecquerels) per tonne of total activity that can be disposed of to specified landfill sites. There is an additional limit for tritium in wastes containing this radionuclide. The principal difference between the two VLLW categories is the need for controls on the total volumes of high volume VLLW being deposited at any one particular landfill site. Low volume VLLW is generated principally by so called 'small users', whole most High Volume VLLW is produced at nuclear licensed sites.

[10] Low Volume VLLW (Dust bin loads) -wastes which can be safely disposed of to an unspecified destination with municipal, commercial and industrial waste, each 0.1 cubic metre of material containing less than 400Kbq (kilobecquerals) of total activity, or single items containing less than 40Kbq (kilobecquerals) of total activity. There is an additional limit for tritium in wastes containing this radionuclide

Radioactive Waste Arisings in the North East

3.48 The 2013 report explained that:

- The 2010 UK Nuclear Waste Inventory[11] undertaken by the NDA, showed that LLW and VLLW arisings in the North East of England amounted to only 7,103m^3 near term (1.4% of UK total) and 14,051m^3 lifetime (0.3% UK total) arisings.
- Although there are over 100 permits issued for the production of LLW and VLLW in North East England, many are now inactive due to the closure of the facility in question, due to a transfer of production out of the region, or because the initial permit was for a one-off decommissioning project. However, it reported that many hospitals, trusts and universities in the region do hold active permits. This position has assumed not to have changed since the study.
- Table 8 of the 2013 report explained that there are only 8 permits in County Durham.
- The Nuclear power plant in Hartlepool is due to cease energy production in 2019 and start a lengthy decommissioning project for this date. Long term Intermediate Level Waste, LLW and VLLW have been forecast by the NDA for this process. The facility produced 130m^3 of LLW through normal operations and maintenance in 2012, which was incinerated on site. Non-combustible LLW is sent to the repository near Drigg. In 2012 they sent a single containment of 19m^3 to the facility at Drigg for storage. It is assumed that this position reflects normal operations and would not have changed since the study.
- EA Pollution Inventory data for 2011 suggests that only 23 sites in the region produced LLW and VLLW in 2011. This included a range of hospitals, universities, laboratories, and commercial laboratories and manufacturers. Arisings are quoted in terms of activity and some 5,922 GBq was produced in 2011. The majority (98%) was disposed of via wastewater. Of the remaining material 0.8% was disposed of by incineration and 0.1% via storage in the vaults at Drigg, all outside of the region. If all of this material had an activity equal to the maximum permitted for LLW, this would be equivalent to 4,878 tonnes via incineration and 418 tonnes via storage. No further assessment of arisings has been prepared for the NE since 2013.

Disposal and available Incineration and Landfill Capacity

3.49 The 2013 report explained that there are existing waste management routes to deal with the waste produced by key producers such as hospitals and universities in the North East. In the majority of cases, LLW and VLLW can be disposed of in conventional facilities for the management of non-hazardous waste such as incinerators and landfill and that a significant amount of LLW and VLLW should continue to be managed at non-hazardous incinerators and non-hazardous landfill sites within the North East and further afield. As outlined, there are also three major commercial

[11] The UK Radioactive Waste Inventory is the UK's reference dataset on radioactive waste producers. It is updated on a 3-yearly cycle. The inventory focuses on major radioactive waste sources, and therefore includes energy plants and similar facilities, but not the small volume producers of LLW such as hospitals, universities and the non-nuclear industry.

landfills which are capable of taking the non-combustible LLW produced in the region.

3.50 The 2013 report explained above, much of the LLW produced in the North East which is not disposed of via wastewater treatment, is either incinerated or sent for storage at the repository at Drigg in Cumbria. In terms of this facility the 2013 report explained that this is designed for the management of LLW from nuclear power stations. The report also explained that consideration was being given to the development of further capacity at this facility and subject to the proposed development being planned and completed there will be sufficient capacity at this location until 2079, an update is provided below and upon the UK Governments proposals for a GDF for long term storage.

3.51 In terms of incineration, the 2013 report advised that there were 10 incineration facilities available for the disposal of LLW of which most are situated on current nuclear power station sites. In addition, there are a number of commercial options in the UK and abroad which combine the disposal of LLW with other hazardous materials such as chemicals and clinical waste. EA figures for 2011 suggest an annual production of 4,878 tonnes of LLW (based on activity and assumes all waste at maximum LLW limit). This compared to a reported UK capacity for hazardous and clinical waste incineration of 430,765 tonnes of which 247,469 tonnes was input in 2011 suggesting a utilisation of 56.3%. Of this capacity, the volume of waste which is produced in the North East amounts to 1.1% and any increase should be accommodated in the available capacity at these facilities.

3.52 In terms of disposal to landfill, the 2013 report advised that there are three major commercial landfills available[12] which are capable of taking the non-combustible LLW produced in the region. These were reported as:

- SUEZ's (formerly Sita) Clifton Marsh site in Lancashire;
- FCC Environment's Lillyhall site in Cumbria; and
- Augean's East Northants Resource Management Facility (ENRMF), near Kings Cliffe in Northamptonshire.

3.56 EA figures for 2011 suggest that 418 tonnes of LLW is produced in the North East. Assuming that the bulk of this material is clinical and household mixed waste of bulk density of 0.2 to 0.25 tonnes per cubic metre, this would amount to between 1,672m^3 and 2090m^3 uncompacted.

3.57 The 2013 report advised that the North East annual arisings amount to around 2% of the available LLW landfill capacity and that if the expected landfill extensions to these sites are permitted, sufficient void space should be available to accommodate LLW waste to 2029.

3.58 The 2013 report also advised that

- Arisings of LLW and VLLW in the North East region are low compared to the volumes generated nationally, and as such the majority of such material can be managed with the municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste,

[12] This list excludes the Calder Landfill Extension Segregated Area at Sellafield, which is currently only permitted to take suitable waste from Sellafield.

the provision of local specialist facilities for this waste stream are not required.
- The low level of such arisings is unlikely to reach a level of critical mass upon which the development of local facilities could be based.
- Pressure for local provision is likely to be low, that there is likely to be sufficient disposal capacity outside of the region to reduce reliance on the repository near Drigg and dispose of North East generated LLW and VLLW to at least 2029 and therefore negate the need for disposal capacity within the region.

Update on Disposal Facilities

3.59 Since the publication of the 2013 report planning permission was granted for a number of proposals which will increase capacity for the management of LLW and VLLW:

- In May 2015 planning permission (planning application reference LCC/2014/0162[13]) was granted by Lancashire County Council to SUEZ to extend the time period of operation of the Clifton Marsh Landfill site to the 31 December 2035;
- In March 2014 planning permission (planning application reference number 2/13/9007[14]) was granted by Cumbria County Council to FCC Environment to extend the operation of the Lilyhall site in Cumbria to 2029; and
- Planning permission has been granted to extend the use of the East Northants Resource Management Facility to 31/12/26.

3.60 Furthermore, in terms of the position at the LLRW Repository at Drigg, on the 15 July 2016 planning permission (planning application reference 4/15/9012) was granted by Cumbria County Council to a proposal to expand disposal capacity at the national LLRW Repository[15]. This permission will increase the capacity of the facility for Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLW) by increasing the existing capacity of Vault 8 (which is almost full – around 6,800m^3 remaining on 9 May 2016) to 308,000m3 and provide additional disposal capacity within Vaults 9 to 11 of around 510,000m3. This

[13] Planning permission was granted to Suez Environmental in March 2015 to vary existing planning permissions and allow landfilling and landraising activities until 31 December 2035 at the Clifton Marsh Landfill Site, Preston New Road, Newton with Clifton, near Preston. Clifton Marsh Landfill is classified as a predominantly non-hazardous waste landfill site which can also accept asbestos wastes and some 'Lower Activity Low Level (radioactive) Waste' ('LA-LLW'). The only waste now landfilled at Clifton Marsh is comprised of industrial and commercial wastes together with small amounts of low-level radioactive wastes and non- reactive hazardous wastes (asbestos) which is landfilled in separate mono waste cells. This permission allows the tipping of 25,000m3 of Low-Level Radioactive Waste. (10% of all waste landfilled at the site).

[14] Planning permission was granted to FCC Environment in March 2014 to vary the conditions of existing planning permission 2/93/9033 to extend the period of tipping to 2029 at the Lilyhall Landfill site at Joseph Noble Road, Lillyhall Industrial Estate, Lillyhall, Workington in Cumbria. Condition No 4 of the planning permission allows the tipping of 65,000m3 of material per annum including a maximum limit of 26,000m3 of Low Level Radioactive Waste.

[15] Planning permission was granted to the LLW Repository Ltd on the 15 July 2016 for the phased construction of additional vaults (10 and 11 and an extension to Vault 9 (9a)); the disposal of low level radioactive wastes in the new vaults and in the existing Vault 9 including the higher stacking of waste containers in Vault 9; the permanent retention (disposal) of waste containers by means of higher stacking in the existing Vault 8; and the phased construction of a permanent capping layer over trenches 1-7 and Vaults 8-11; together with other ancillary works.

permission will also enable the facility to fulfil its role of the principal UK disposal facility for LLW requiring management by containment in an engineered facility up until 2045. In terms of a long term GDF the UK government has not set a fixed timetable for delivery of a GDF, in planning the implementation of the national policy of geological disposal, the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) has assessed that a UK facility could be operational for the disposal of legacy ILW by about 2040, with legacy High-Level Waste/spent fuel emplacement beginning about 2075.

Chapter 4 Waste Management Sites and Waste Management Capacity in County Durham

4.1 This chapter seeks to provide an overview of waste management facilities in County Durham. The chapter is principally informed by Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (2022) and the Environmental Permit information supplemented by council planning application and permission information.

Material Recycling Facilities

4.2 County Durham two existing material recycling facilities. These facilities are operated by the private sector. However, it should be noted that significant quantities of waste are recycled and recovered in other facilities across County Durham including many of the County's Waste Transfer Stations and Household waste Recycling Centres who often have a dual role in this regard.

Table 19: Material Recycling Facilities in County Durham

Waste Facility Type	Number of Sites	Total Licenced Capacity (tonnes per annum)
Materials Recycling Facility (A15). Treatment	2	194,999

Source: Environment Agency 2022 and various years.

4.3 The largest materials recycling facility is located at Aycliffe Quarry and is operated by John Wade Recycling. This waste management facility has a licenced capacity of 160,000 tonnes of waste per annum and is used to manage Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) from Darlington Borough and other waste types from business. It is understood that the facility includes consists of a Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) Plant, Waste Transfer Station and an Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWMF). In addition, John Wade Recycling also undertake composting activities at Aycliffe Quarry and the quarry also contains the County's sole remaining Non-Hazardous Landfill with a Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste Cell (SNRHWC). The second materials recycling facility is a specialist facility, Eco Tyre Disposals at Littleburn Industrial Estate near Durham City which has a licensed capacity of 34,999 tonnes and which recycles tyres.

4.4 The Addendum to the 2012 study identified that the available capacity at Material Recycling Facilities was 270,000 tonnes per annum. Until 2017 O'Brien Waste Recycling Solutions operated a site located at Thornley Industrial Estate. This facility which had a licenced capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum has now closed following the purchase of O'Brien Waste Recycling Solutions by Biffa Waste Management Services who have now consolidated their operations with sites located in Newcastle, Sunderland and Teesside. The closure of this site has reduced material recycling facility capacity in County Durham.

4.5 Throughput of these remaining sites in 2021 was 101,954 tonnes. The majority of which 99,756 tonnes was received at the facility at Aycliffe. Table A1 in Appendix 2 sets out the overall tonnages of waste received at each of these sites in recent years.

Recovery of Waste

4.6 County Durham contains one specialist facility for the recovery of plastic. In February 2019 planning permission was granted to Biffa Waste Management Services Limited to build and operate a plastics recycling and processing facility at the Foxcover Industrial Estate south of Seaham. This is intended to process up to 37,000 tonnes of single use polyethylene terephthalate (PET) drinks bottles back into a food contact material. It will process enough clear PET flakes to produce around 3 million bottles per day equating to over 1 billion bottles per year**.** The waste plastic would be segregated from other recyclable materials at Biffa's network of material recycling facilities before being baled and delivered to the site. This site commenced operation in 2019 and was not included in the Addendum to the 2012 study. Throughput was higher than the licenced capacity in 2021 at 44,572 tonnes.
Table A2 in Appendix 2 sets out the overall tonnages of waste received at this site since it commenced operations.

Table 20: Recovery of Plastic Wastes

Waste Facility Type & Site Category	Number of Sites	Total Licenced Capacity (tonnes per annum)
Materials Recycling Facility (A15). Treatment.	1	37,000

Source: Environment Agency 2022 and various years.

Household Waste Recycling Centres

4.7 County Durham has a network of twelve Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) (formerly known as 'Civic Amenity Sites'). These Centres are provided for the County's residents to recycle or dispose of their household waste. These sites are all currently operated by H.W. Martin Ltd on a contract from Durham County Council.

Table 21: Household Waste Recycling Facilities

Waste Facility Type	Number of Sites	Total Licenced Capacity (tonnes per annum)
Household Waste Amenity Sites (A13)	7	75,974
S0813: Non-hazardous & hazardous HWA Site	4	22,487
A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	1	2,490
Total	12	99,952

Source: Environment Agency 2022 and various years. Table Note: Despite their licence categorisation all of the facilities listed above operate as Household Waste Recycling Centres.

4.8 County Durham HWRC's have a significant capacity to receive and segregate waste for onward transfer. It should be noted that in practice existing licensed capacity is not a fundamental constraint. Many of the older facilities have a licensed capacity of 4,999 tonnes whereas more recent sites or sites where the license has been reviewed have a licensed capacity of up to 24,999 tonnes per annum. A number of sites have been operating at levels above the licensed capacity without any operational problems.

4.9 Table A3 in Appendix 2 sets out the overall tonnages of waste received at each of the HWRCs in recent years. In 2021 54,707 tonnes of waste was received at these sites. This waste was then sent to waste transfer stations or direct to

recycling facilities. Previously, three other HWRCs sites were operated by the council at Todhills near Byers Green, Cragwood near Cockfield and at Brooms Dene near Leadgate. However, all three closed several years ago as part of the council's reorganisation of waste collection and disposal services.

4.10 As part of the reorganisation the HWRC at Stainton Grove near Barnard Castle was upgraded and there are plans to perhaps consolidate, upgrade and expand other sites capacity, finance permitting. In addition to HWRC's, other, smaller household recycling sites (usually located in supermarket car parks, village hall car parks, etc) are provided which contribute to household waste recycling activities.

Waste Transfer Stations

4.11 There are 24 waste transfer stations currently operating in County Durham and managing a range of waste types.

Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer Stations

4.12 There are 15 Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer Stations currently operating in County Durham. Four of these (including in row 1) (Heighington Lane Transfer Station near Newton Aycliffe, Thornley Transfer Station near Shotton Colliery, Annfield Plain Waste Transfer Station near Stanley and Stainton Grove Waste Transfer Station near Barnard Castle) are operated by the council to manage LACW. In 2021 these four facilities alone received 204,527 tonnes of waste. The remaining eight sites (in row 1) are all operated by the private sector and accept a range of waste types including commercial and industrial waste, construction and demolition wastes and green wastes. Including in the table below at row is a waste transfer station at Thrislington Quarry which deals only with quarry waste, at row 3 is a pet crematorium and at row 4 a dedicated animal incinerator.

Table 22: Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer Stations

Waste Facility Type	Number of Sites	Total Licenced Capacity (tonnes per annum)
A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	12	897,663
A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station – (deals only with wastes from a quarry)	1	75,000
A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station (deals with animal wastes from (Pet Crematorium)	1	4,999
S0801: HCI Waste Transfer Station	1	74,999
Total	15	1,052,661

Source: Environment Agency 2022 and various years.

4.13 Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer Stations have a significant capacity to receive and segregate waste for onward transfer. In addition, recycling and recovery activities also occur at some of these sites. The Addendum to the 2012 study identified that the available capacity at these facilities

was 1,190,600 tonnes in 2016. Table 22 identifies a capacity of 1,052,661 tonnes. This difference in capacity is minor and may be due either to the exclusion of closed sites or the classification of non-hazardous transfer capacity within another category. In recent years two sites have closed, the Viridis Waste Transfer Station at the Old Eldon Brickworks site (licensed capacity 75,000 tonnes per annum) and Foreman Recycling at the Merrington Lane site in Spennymoor (licensed capacity 40,000) tonnes. The loss of these sites is not significant and reflects the regular churn of waste management sites.

4.14 Table A4(a-d) in Appendix 2 sets out the overall tonnages of waste received at each of the 17 Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer Stations in recent years. In 2021 405,348 tonnes of waste was received at Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer Stations in County Durham. Many of these facilities had a licensed capacity which was significantly in excess of throughput, which while signifying the potential of these sites to accept additional quantities of waste also signifies that further assessment is required of the actual maximum throughput that these sites may been able to accommodate taking into account existing site infrastructure.

Hazardous Waste Transfer Stations

4.15 There are two hazardous waste transfer stations in County Durham both sites are operated by Durham County Council. These are located a St Johns Road, Meadowfield and on Chilton Industrial Estate. These sites accept a range of hazardous substances such as paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing dangerous substances, fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste, mixed municipal waste, concrete and also steel.

Table 23: Hazardous Waste Transfer Stations in County Durham

Waste Facility Type	Number of Sites	Total Licenced Capacity (tonnes per annum)
A9: Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	2	29,999
S0809: Asbestos Waste Transfer Station	2	Not known

Source: Environment Agency 2022 and various years.

4.16 The Addendum to the 2012 study identified that the available capacity in the County was 30,000 tonnes per annum. Table A5 in Appendix 2 sets out the overall tonnages of waste received at each of these two facilities in recent years. In 2021 3,156 tonnes was received. Both of these facilities had a licensed capacity which was significantly in excess of throughput, which while signifying the potential of these sites to accept additional quantities of waste it also signifies that further assessment is required of the actual maximum throughput that these sites may been able to accommodate taking into account existing site infrastructure.

4.17 There is also a permit for a Special Waste Transfer Station at Aycliffe Quarry, which is understood to be associated with the disposal of asbestos in the SNRHW cell at the landfill site (see table A6 in Appendix 2) and a site at Thornley Station Industrial Estate, (Site U). The capacity at

both these sites are now known, but in 2021 Site U managed 452.8 tonnes and in 2020 managed 213.74 tonnes.

Clinical Waste Transfer Stations

4.18 There are three operational clinical waste transfer stations in County Durham. One is operated by Durham County Council and the remaining two are operated by the private sector.

Table 24: Clinical Waste Transfer Stations in County Durham

Waste Facility Type	Number of Sites	Total Licenced Capacity (tonnes per annum)
A12: Clinical Waste Transfer Station	3	33,183

Source: Environment Agency 2022 and various years.

4.19 The Addendum to the 2012 study identified that the available capacity in the County was 20,000 tonnes per annum However, Table 23 identifies a capacity of 33,183 tonnes per annum. Table A7 in appendix 2 indicates that in 2021 2,169.35 tonnes of clinical waste was received (although 5,025 tonnes was received in 2015 which is the highest amount reported in recent years).

4.20 As these facilities have a licensed capacity which is significantly in excess of throughput, which while signifying the potential of these sites to accept additional quantities of waste it signifies that further assessment is required of the actual maximum throughput that these sites may been able to accommodate taking into account existing site infrastructure.

Inert Transfer Stations

4.21 There are two operational inert waste transfer stations taking non-biodegradable wastes. These are Wards Transfer Station at Littleburn Industrial Estate and the George Street Transfer Station at the George Street Industrial Estate at Seaham.

Table 25: Inert Waste Transfer Stations in County Durham

Waste Facility Type	Number of Sites	Total Licenced Capacity (tonnes per annum)
A14: Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	2	98,599

Source: Environment Agency 2022 and various years.

4.22 Planning permission was also granted for an additional Inert Waste Transfer Station/Recycling at the Morrison Industrial Estate North at Annfield Plain in May 2018. This site has a proposed capacity of 25,000 but is not yet operational.

4.23 The Addendum to the 2012 study identified that the available capacity in the County was 98,600 tonnes per annum. Table A8 in appendix 2 indicates that in 2021 23,229.37 tonnes of inert waste was received.

Treatment - Anaerobic Digestion

4.24 County Durham has four sites which operate as anaerobic digestor facilities. The largest facility in the county is Emerald Biogas at Newton Aycliffe which has a licensed capacity of 102,400 tonnes. Once fully operational the site is expected to accept,40,000 tonnes of food waste, 40,000 tonnes of silage, 20,000 tonnes of slurries and 2,400 tonnes of Glycerol per annum. It is intended that the site will produce up to 80,000 tonnes of bio fertiliser per year which would be distributed back to farms. In 2021 the site accepted 43,296 tonnes which suggests there is scope for this site to more than double the quantity of waste that it has accepted.

4.25 The other facilities are located within the open countryside on farms and use a mixture of agricultural and food wastes. These facilities are at Hope House Farm near Sedgefield with a licensed capacity of 36,500 tonnes per annum, High Hedley Hope Farm near Bishop Auckland with a licensed capacity of 19,702 tonnes per annum and at Quarrington Farm near Old Quarrington with a licensed capacity of 10,000 tonnes per annum. Available information for 2021 indicates that at least two of the facilities were operating below capacity with 10,398 tonnes of waste managed (no information was available for Quarrington Biogas).

4.26 Planning permission has also been granted to Ener-G-Bio to two sizeable anaerobic digestors at Hulam Farm near Hutton Henry (100,00 tonnes, planning permission granted in July 2017) and at Mount Huly Farm, near Croxdale (43,435 tonnes granted in May 2018). Both facilities have yet to be constructed. It is understood Ener-G-Bio is seeking to implement both schemes once finance becomes available.

Table 26: Anaerobic Digestors in County Durham

Waste Facility Type	Number of Sites	Total Licenced Capacity (tonnes per annum)
S1212: Anaerobic digestion facility including use of biogas / S1212: On-farm anaerobic digestion using farm wastes only	2	56,202
A23: Biological Treatment Facility (considered to be operating as Anaerobic Digestors	2	112,400
Total	4	168,602

Source: Environment Agency 2022 and various years

4.27 The Addendum to the 2012 study identified that the available anaerobic digestion capacity in the County was 72,400 tonnes. However, Table 19 identifies an operating capacity of 168,602 tonnes. As explained above should the two Ener-G-Bio schemes be constructed and become operational capacity could further increase by an additional 143,435 tonnes.

4.28 Table A9 in Appendix 2 indicates that in 2018 57,025 tonnes was received at these facilities (excluding the Quarrington Biogas facility at Old Quarrington where no information was available and the two non-operational facilities). Similarly, in 2017 66,284 tonnes was received at these facilities.

Treatment - Composting

4.29 Composting facilities manage organic waste i.e., garden waste. County Durham currently has six composting sites including one operated by the Council at the former Joint Stocks landfill site near Coxhoe. The Joint Stocks site is used to compost up to 25,000 tonnes of green waste collected by the council through its green waste collection service and green waste which is delivered to the council's network of HWRCs.

Table 27: Composting Capacity in County Durham

Waste Facility Type	Number of Sites	Assumed Capacity in tonnes
A22: Composting	6	215,400

Source: Environment Agency 2022 and various years. Table Notes: An assumed capacity is provided which has been calculated using a mixture of throughput information sourced from Waste Data Interrogator and annual licenced capacity

4.30 The largest composting facility in the County is currently located at the Aycliffe Recycling Park at Aycliffe Quarry Landfill which is operated by John Wade Recycling Limited which produces a product that can be sold, as well as a valuable restoration substrate for the landfill site. Many of the smaller sites operate in the open countryside on farms. It is understood that all of the composting operations accept waste from a variety of sources including from local authorities and parks and gardens which are processed in windrows on hardstanding. In recent years at least two existing farm based composting operations have closed. It is understood that the composting facility operated by AET Ltd at Todhills Farm near Byers Green closed in 2014 and a further site at Jobs Lodge Farm at Woodland has also closed.

4.31 The Addendum to the 2012 study identified that the available composting capacity in the County was 190,000 tonnes. However, Table 26 identifies an operating capacity of 215,400 tonnes.

4.32 Table A10 in Appendix 2 indicates that 47,236.56 tonnes of waste were managed in these facilities in 2021 (note this figure excludes unknown quantities of waste which was managed at Bunker Hill Farm, Leadgate, at Junction House Farm, Easington and at Aycliffe Recycling Park, Newton Aycliffe).

Treatment - Biological Treatment

4.33 Blue House Farm Treatment Centre operated by Biffa Waste Services treats landfill leachate. The site has a very large license, but it is understood that it only treats small quantities of waste. Only 8632 tonnes of liquid landfill leachate was treated in 2021. West Shaw Farm treats sewage sludge. Similarly, this site also has a very large license but only 3,520 tonnes was managed in 2021, see Table A11 in Appendix 2.

Table 28: Leachate Management

Waste Facility Type	Number of Sites	Total Licenced Capacity (tonnes per annum)
A23: Biological Treatment Facility	1	364,000
S0819: Sewage sludge treatment	1	249,000

Source: Environment Agency 2019 and various years.

Treatment - Soils

4.34 Table A12 in Appendix 2 indicates that of the six sites which treated waste to produce soil, returns were only available for three sites in 2021 These three sites received 25,285 tonnes in 2021 (for comparison in 2017 returns from four sites were available and 114,141 tonnes) was received. Of the six sites returns have been made for five of the sites over the last five years.

Table 29: Soils

Waste Facility Type	Number of Sites	Assumed Capacity in tonnes
SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tonnes per year	6	374,998

Treatment Other

4.35 Within County Durham there are also a number of facilities which treat other waste including non-hazardous waste and inert and extractive waste. Site returns data are limited for a number of these sites. Of the sites where returns are available the most important by volume of waste managed is the Agricore site at Hill Top Farm near Winston which has a licensed capacity of 74,999 tonnes and which recycles plasterboard to produce gypsum which can be used as soil improver. In 2021 70,067 tonnes of waste was received at this site. Five of the sites which treat waste are located at active quarries. Three of the licences exist relate to the management of extractive waste at Crime Rigg Quarry, Raisby Quarry, Thrislington Quarry and at Old Quarrington Quarry). The information which is available is shown in Table A13 in Appendix 2.

Table 30: Treatment of other wastes

Waste Facility Type	Number of Sites	Assumed Capacity in tonnes
S0803: HCI Waste TS + treatment	3	189,999
S1506: 75kte HCI Waste TS + Treatment	1	74,999
S1506 No 6: 75kte HCI Waste TS + treatment	2	Not known
S0908 No 8: Management of inert or extractive waste at mine	3	Not Known
A16: Physical Treatment Facility	4	120,519
Total	12	Not known

Source: Environment Agency 2022 and various years.

Wood

4.36 Waste wood is used to manufacture timber at the Veolia Bioenergy Pellet Mill at Chilton Industrial Estate. Wood waste is also incinerated at the Chilton Biomass Plant, Chilton Industrial Estate. Further information is set out in Tables A14 and A15 in Appendix 2.

Table 31: Wood Waste

Waste Facility Type	Number of Sites	Assumed Capacity in tonnes
SR2010 No13: Use of waste to manufacture timber <75,000 tpy	1	8.980
B07: EFW Incinerator	1	115-120,000

Source: Environment Agency 2022 and various years.

Landfill Sites in County Durham

4.37 Through implementation of the EU Landfill Directive, all landfill sites are now classified into three main types:

- Hazardous
- Non-Hazardous; and
- Inert.

4.38 It is now illegal to accept hazardous and non-hazardous waste for disposal in the same site. Operators of non-hazardous landfills can apply for a permit to accept Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste (SNRHW) (e.g., asbestos) provided it is deposited in separate, suitably engineered 'mono-cells'.

4.39 There are four operational landfill sites in County Durham. All four remaining landfill sites lie on the East Durham Limestone Plateau. Three of these sites are also active quarries. Three of the sites Bishop Middleham Quarry Landfill, Old Quarrington Quarry Landfill and Crime Rigg Quarry Landfill are all licensed to accept only inert construction and demolition waste (Inert/C+D). A fourth sites Aycliffe Quarry Landfill is licensed to accept non-hazardous waste and is also licensed to accept hazardous waste at the quarry's SNRHW cell.

4.40 A fifth site known as Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill is licensed as a non-hazardous landfill but has been receiving engineering soils (not waste) since October 2015 to facilitate final capping of the Phase 1 / 2 interface. Over 1 million cubic meters of soil have now been positioned to date and it is anticipated that works will be completed in 2023. It is intended that there will be no other "restoration" works taking place at Joint Stocks, i.e., we will not be filling the void as this is environmentally inappropriate with either inserts or putrescible waste. The final landform will need to be agreed with Planning before permission expires in 2042. See table A16 in Appendix 2.

Table 32: Landfill site Capacity by waste Type

Waste Type	No of Sites	Total Licenced Capacity	Operational Status
L05: Inert Landfill	3	1,084,000	Active
L02: Non-Hazardous (SNRHW) Landfill	1	148,840	Active
L04: Non-Hazardous Landfill	1	350,000	Not active – under restoration.
Total	4	1,582,840	

Source: Environment Agency 2022 and various years.

4.41 Within County Durham there are also 22 closed landfill sites for which the council has responsibility. The maintenance of and ensuring these sites are within environmental compliance carry significant budget and responsibility for the council. Further information on Landfill is discussed in Chapter 5 and in Appendix 2 and 3.

Deposit of Waste to Land

4.42 Deposit to land operations were completed at Barford Camp in 2020 where waste is being used to reclaim derelict land to agriculture. Similarly, deposit to land operations were completed at, Lowfield Farm near Willington in 2019 where material was being used to restore a former mineral working site and at Low Harperley east of Wolsingham where an access road was being constructed to the Low Harperley sand and gravel quarry.

Table 33: Deposit of Inert Material to Land

Waste Facility Type	Number of Sites	Total Licenced Capacity per annum
A25: Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation	2	n/a

Source: Environment Agency 2022 and various years.

4.43 Through planning permissions associated with active quarries, inert material can also be imported for site restoration at Birtley Quarry and at Low Harperley Quarry near Wolsingham (see table A17 in Appendix 2). The permission at Birtley Quarry allows the importation of 267,000 tonnes of inert waste (overall) as part of site restoration. The permission at Low Harperley Quarry allows the importation of 180,000m^3 (270,000 tonnes) of inert waste (overall) as part of site restoration. A permission also exists for the importation of inert/cd (soils) at Kilmondwood Quarry. DM/15/00133/MIN. allows the importation of 192,000m^3 of topsoil (overall, not per annum).

Wastewater Sludge

4.44 Within the County there are three sites where wastewater sludge is permitted to be deposited on land by Northumbrian Water (see table A18 in Appendix 2). Only limited information is known on the operation of these sites, although it is known that the site at Burnhope Moor has been active in recent years.

Metal Recycling Facilities and End of Life Vehicles

4.45 These sites manage metal wastes from both domestic and commercial/industrial sources. They operate as both transfer and recycling facilities, where material is broken down, processed and in some cases reduced in volume before onward transmission. The value of the waste processed is relatively high and nearly all metal waste is recycled in some way. Very little material is discarded and landfilled.

4.46 Environment Agency permit information indicates that there are 38 sites with permits for metal recycling facilities or end of life vehicles in County Durham. 15 of these sites were reported by the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2022 as active in 2021. These sites which were reported upon by the Environment Agency managed 43,127 tonnes of waste in 2018 (see Table A14a in Appendix 2).

Table 34: Metal Recycling Facilities and End of Life Vehicles

Waste Facility Type	Number of Sites	Total Licenced Capacity per annum
A20: Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	3	51,490
A19: Metal Recycling Site (vehicle dismantler)	2	24,498
A19a: ELV Facility	18	49,986
SR2011 No3: Vehicle Depollution Facility <5000 tps	5	29,995
S1513: 75kte Vehicle Storage, depollution	1	74,999
S1214: Metal recycling, vehicle storage, depollution	2	54,999
S1517: Vehicle storage, depollution	2	9,998
S0820 No 20: 75kte Vehicle Depollution Facility	3	1,040
Total	37	

Source: Environment Agency 2019 and various years. Table note: Table excludes sites which were not reported in Waste Data Interrogator 2018.

4.47 The table also excludes a new site which was granted planning permission at Trimdon Grange Industrial Site on the 13 November 2018 (see table A14b in Appendix 2).

Facilities Exempt from Permitting

4.48 Within County Durham there are also a large number of sites which are exempt from permitting. These exemptions are lower risk activities under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010. There are four categories of exemptions for certain types of waste activities; disposal, use, storage and treatment.

4.49 The Planning Practice Guide (paragraph: 025 Reference ID: 28-025-20141016 Revision date: 16 10 2014) advises “that sites that operate under an exemption from the environmental permitting regime are not obliged to report on the amount of waste they handle. Some assessment of maximum capacity may be made through reference to the maximum amounts of waste permitted under the exemption (information on exempt sites is available from the Environment Agency). It also advises that if a WPA is concerned that exempt sites are having a significant impact on local capacity, it may wish to investigate this further. This may involve detailed surveys or obtaining a sample of surveys and extrapolating results.” Through future work it is recommended that further work is undertaken to investigate the number and capacity of existing exempt sites.

Chapter 5 - Waste Forecasts and Need

5.1 The Councils most recent study on waste arisings and capacity was published in June 2018. The 'Addendum to the 2012 Study Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity Model' (Addendum to the 2012 Study) was prepared to support the preparation and examination of the County Durham Plan (CDP).

5.2 The Addendum to the 2012 Study covers the CDP plan period which runs from 2016 to 2035. The report was prepared as an addendum to "Model of Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity for the North East of England Waste Planning Authorities, July 2012" (sometimes known as the Urban Mines Report 2012). The addendum took the opportunity to make use of new data available, on both arisings and capacities, and on changes in population, economy, waste management practises and infrastructure, from the date of publication of the original report in 2012. The Addendum to the 2012 Study used the most recently published 'government' data at the time it was produced from Waste Data Interrogator 2016, Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2016 and the Environment Agency Active Sites list for 2016, all of which were published in 2017.

5.3 The overall conclusions of the Addendum to the 2012 study supported the conclusions of the original Urban Mines Report 2012, in that there is no significant need to identify new waste management sites in the Plan area for most reviewed waste types. It also advised that, "As waste and its management are not confined by Local Authority boundaries, regional capacity and the wider regional market are important. Surplus capacity available for most waste types at a regional level will exceed arisings even if not all of the planned capacity is developed, although this does depend upon the delivery rate of new facilities and will need monitoring."

County Durham Plan

5.4 The forecasts for waste arisings, assessment of waste management capacity and the ensuing capacity gap emanating from the Addendum to the 2012 Study were reflected in Policy 60 (Waste Management Provision) of the County Durham Plan. In accordance with indicator 1 of this policy it is intended that the capacity gap will be reviewed periodically. To assist with this work, this technical paper will be periodically updated to provide a key part of the evidence base for the any future recalculated capacity gap. Discussions have been undertaken in 2023 with Councils in Northumberland and Tyne and Wear to undertake a new multi sub-regional waste capacity study. Councils in the Tees Valley were also approached. Subject to the agreement of all local authorities this work is likely to commence in early 2024 utilising amongst other datasets Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator, Hazardous Data Integrator and landfill capacity information which will be published in Autumn 2023 and ONS Census data and population projection data which is expected in early 2024.

Annual Monitoring and Future Work

5.5 The council's Annual Monitoring Report also provide a key monitoring role. The supporting text to Policy 60 (Waste Management Provision), explains that in addition to a revised capacity gap for County Durham being calculated periodically a position statement identifying the need for additional waste management facilities will also be prepared and reported in the council's Annual Monitoring Report. Furthermore, the supporting text to Policy 60 emphasises that the Council will continue to work with other authorities in the North East to monitor waste arisings and capacity within the region as a whole. In order to prepare a new capacity gap and assess the need for further waste management facilities the council will need to consider and take into account:

- Waste Arisings – new waste arisings data together with waste management performance i.e., how waste has been managed by waste stream and waste fate;
- Population forecasts – it is understood that census 2021 population project forecasts are expected in early 2024;
- Economic Forecasts – any updated economic forecasts available for the economy as a whole and in the North East in particular, and in doing so consider how these may influence future waste arisings. In particular, the council will need to understand the impact (both quantitative and in duration) of the COVID19 pandemic on the economy. As identified within this Waste Technical Paper for some waste streams, in particular, commercial and industrial waste and inert wastes, past arisings have been significantly influenced by the level of activity within the economy;
- Government Targets - existing and any new Government targets for waste management recycling (see chapter 1 and Appendix 1);
- Waste Management Capacity in County Durham - a revised assessment of existing waste management capacity in County Durham will be required. In doing so it will be necessary to consider the contribution of new waste management capacity in the planning pipeline, changes to the baseline waste management capacity as a result of waste management facilities, any new information concerning the capacity of existing facilities and the closure of existing waste management facilities since 2016.
- Waste arisings and waste management outside of County Durham - As recognised by the conclusions of the addendum, given the highly integrated nature of the waste management market in the North East and waste and its management are not confined by Local Authority boundaries, regional capacity and the wider regional market are important. Future work will therefore need to reconsider once again the overall scale of waste managed in the North East including the composition of waste arisings by waste type, the capacity of existing sites to manage this waste, waste imports and exports across WPA boundaries, the contribution of new waste management capacity in the planning pipeline to manage waste, together with changes to the baseline waste management capacity as a result of new information concerning the capacity of existing facilities and the closure of facilities since 2016.

Policy 60 (Waste Management Provision)

5.6 Through work to prepare the CDP the results of the Addendum to the 2012 study were reflected in Policy 60 (Waste Provision) of the County Durham Plan (October 2020).

5.7 Despite no significant need for most waste types, to identify new waste management sites in the Plan area, as there is already significant capacity within existing waste management sites in County Durham, the approach of Policy 60 as prepared is to adopt a permissive approach to the provision additional treatment capacity for waste management facilities[16]

5.8 In relation to non-hazardous landfill the approach of Policy 61 explained that it was expected that the Non-Hazardous Landfill (with a Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste (SNRHW) cell) at Aycliffe East Quarry Landfill will continue in operation throughout the plan period providing all non-hazardous landfill requirements over the plan period.

5.9 In relation to inert wastes and inert landfill the approach of Policy 61 explained that:

- "County Durham has a key role in the North East region with approximately three quarters of the inert void space at the end of 2016 being in three landfill sites within County Durham";
- "forecasting has suggested that based on current landfill capacity and the closure dates of existing sites, due to current consents expiring during the Plan period, capacity would be exhausted by 2032 (as reflected as a capacity gap the table above)";
- "the situation is recognised to be very complex, and much will depend upon how the county's landfill sites are operated, the quantity of inert waste which requires disposal and the ongoing availability of void space elsewhere in the North East.";
- "It is now also recognised that further inert void space at Bishop Middleham Quarry will in fact become available providing an estimated 4 million cubic metres of void space once mineral extraction has ceased in 2029.
- "That the continued movement of waste up the Waste Hierarchy may mean that landfill sites take longer to reach their full capacity, meaning an extension of time limits may be needed in some circumstances"; and
- "Proposals for the use of inert waste as a disposal operation which creates further landfill capacity or as a recovery operation will be looked at most carefully taking into account the degree of restraint outlined in paragraph 5.585 and all other relevant plan policies".

5.10 In addition Policy 60 made clear that policies relating to the future disposal and 'other' recovery of inert wastes

[16] This conclusion applied to waste management facilities such as mixed material recovery facilities, anaerobic digestion facilities, composting facilities, non-hazardous and inert and waste transfer, and vehicle depollution facilities as it was recognised that these types of waste management facility could assist in managing waste towards the top of the waste hierarchy and could contribute both to net and regional self-sufficiency.

(including inert construction/demolition/excavation waste) to land and mineral site restoration and after use will be included within the council's Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations document; and that these policies will reflect relevant national policy and will consider, amongst other matters, the objectives of the proposed waste operations and the nature and significance of any resulting benefits.

5.11 Through work to prepare this Waste Technical Paper additional work has been undertaken upon landfill in County Durham. The primary driver behind this additional work is to qualify the need for further inert landfill as the Addendum to the 2012 Study provided a combined figure for additional non-hazardous landfill, non-hazardous landfill with a SNRHW cell and inert landfill equivalent to 3,682.8 (m3 x1,000) by 2035. The result of this work is set out in Chapter 6.

Chapter 6 – Need for further Landfill in County Durham

6.1 This chapter focuses on landfill which has been for many years and remains today, the most important waste management type by quantity of waste managed in County Durham.

6.2 As shown in Table 8 (Waste Fate by Waste Type) in 2021 826,691 tonnes of waste was landfilled. The overwhelming majority of this waste was inert waste. In total 753,260 tonnes of inert waste, 72,067 tonnes of household, commercial and industrial waste and 1,363 tonnes of hazardous waste was landfilled in 2021.In terms of individual landfill sites, 325,616 tonnes of inert waste was landfilled at Bishop Middleham Quarry Landfill, 260,299 tonnes of inert waste was landfilled at Old Quarrington Quarry Landfill and 109,892 tonnes of inert waste was landfilled at Crime Rigg Quarry Landfill. A further 22,786 tonnes of inert material was used in site restoration at the now closed Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill. A small proportion of inert wastes was also landfilled at Aycliffe Quarry Landfill (33,640 tonnes), with a further 71,197 tonnes of household, commercial and industrial waste and 1,363 tonnes of hazardous waste also landfilled at Aycliffe Quarry Landfill.

Landfill Sites in County Durham

6.3 As discussed in chapter 4 there are four operational landfill sites in County Durham. Three of the sites Bishop Middleham Quarry Landfill, Old Quarrington Quarry Landfill and Crime Rigg Quarry Landfill are all licensed to accept only inert construction and demolition waste (inert/construction and demolition waste). A fourth sites Aycliffe Quarry Landfill is licensed to accept non-hazardous waste and is also licensed to accept hazardous waste at the quarry's SNRHW[17] cell. A fifth site known as Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill is licensed as a non-hazardous landfill but is now being restored, with all required restoration material now having been imported to this site. This site was previously part of the larger Joint Stocks Quarry/Landfill Recycling Facility which also included a large materials recycling facility, which has now also closed.

Landfill Deposits Trends 2007 to 2021 & Remaining Capacity 2016 to 2021

6.4 Table 35 below provides information on County Durham's landfill sites. It provides details of remaining landfill void space at the end of both 2016 and the end of 2021and deposits between 2016 and 2021, and the end date for landfilling/site restoration. Figure 6.1 shows all landfill deposits over the period 2007 to 2021. It is supported by detailed information in Appendix 3 (County Durham Landfill Deposits by Site 2007 to 2021) which provides further information into longer term landfill deposit trends and shows overall deposits (for all waste types) and by site between 2007 and 2021. It is considered that a longer-term perspective is useful on both remaining landfill capacity and deposits.

[17] SNRHW: Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste Cell.

6.5 Figure 6.1 shows diagrammatically all landfill deposits, in 2007 prior to the recession of 2009-2013 and the impact that the recession had on landfill deposits in County Durham and then also shows how landfill deposits rose post-recession and then have fallen slightly once more.

6.6 In terms of analysis of all landfill deposits (inert construction and demolition waste, household, commercial and industrial and hazardous):

- Landfill deposits in County Durham fell from 1.289 million tonnes in 2007 to a low point of 585,288 tonnes in 2013. They then rose to 1,1066,577 tonnes in 2017 before falling to 826,690 tonnes in 2021.
- Deposits in 2007 included 139,516 tonnes of household, commercial and industrial waste and 66,014 tonnes of inert waste at Todhills Landfill Site which closed in 2007. Deposits between 2007 and 2013 also included quantities of household, commercial and industrial waste at Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill which ceased in 2012/2013.
- Deposits in both 2017 and 2018 were higher than any year since 2008, although still lower than landfill deposits in 2008. It is considered that these higher levels of deposits in both 2017 and 2018 are partially as a result of the importation of inert material to the Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill which declined from 2019 and have now ceased. The impact of the Covid 19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021 and its aftermath which has contributed to the current period of economic uncertainty may also be a factor in the declining level of deposits in both 2020 and 2021. Nonetheless, the available information does appear to show that landfill deposits do follow the economic cycle and that whatever the level of activity in the economy that there will be an ongoing need for landfill to dispose of waste which cannot be managed at higher levels of the waste hierarchy.

6.7 In terms of analysis by Waste Type:

- Inert deposits in 2017 (1,031,981 tonnes) were the highest recorded over the 15-year period 2007 to 2021 and inert deposits in 2018 (929,848 tonnes) were the second highest recorded over the same 15-year period. Deposits in 2017 and 2018 were 85% and nearly 67% higher than in 2016 on which the forecasts for the Addendum to the 2012 Study were based. The rise in inert deposits are considered in part due to the rising economic activity as the economy continued to recover from the recession of 2009-2013. It is also considered in part due to the importation of inert material into Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill for site restoration purposes[18]. This importation of inert material has now ceased and it is considered this should reduce the scale of inert waste disposal into the County. This now appears to be reflected in the disposal figures. The three-year average inert deposits figure (2019 to 2021) being 753,828 tonnes, which is nevertheless

[18] Following the closure of Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill for non-hazardous disposal in 2012/2013 only limited quantities of inert material were imported onto the site: with 50 tonnes in 2014 and 5,714 tonnes in 2015. The quantity of inert material then rose before falling then ceasing in 2021: with 227,145 tonnes being imported in 2016, 292,813 tonnes in 2017, 141, 453 tonnes in 2018, 104, 443 tonnes in 2019, 88,056 tonnes in 2020 and 22,785 tonnes in 2021.

higher than the base year of the County Durham Plan when inert deposits were 580,361 tonnes.

- Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste deposits shows a clear trend in decline over the 15-year period (from 362,954 tonnes in 2007 to 72,067 tonnes in 2021). This is due to a number of reasons including the closure of Todhills Landfill site in 2007, the cessation of this waste type being landfilled at Joint Stocks Quarry in 2012/2013, higher levels of recycling, but particularly the decision of the County Council to utilise the Suez Incinerator at Haverton Hill to incinerate residual LACW rather than continue disposal via non-hazardous landfill at Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill. In recent years Non-Hazardous waste has only been disposed at Aycliffe Quarry Landfill.
- Hazardous waste deposits have generally only occurred at Aycliffe Quarry Landfill in the sites SNRHW cell and are very low compared to both inert and Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste deposits. Hazardous deposits in 2007 were 2,502 tonnes and in 1,363 tonnes in 2021.

6.8 In terms of analysis by overall remaining landfill capacity:

- The given figure for all remaining landfill void space was 11,104,913 cubic metres at the end of 2016. The comparable figure for all remaining landfill void space at the end of 2020 was 9,770,626 cubic metres and 9,426,716 cubic metres at the end of 2021.
- The major component of this fall in void space occurred in 2020 when the Environment Agency's remaining landfill capacity information reported a sizeable fall in Non-Hazardous void space availability at Aycliffe Quarry Landfill (from 1,721,036 cubic metres at the end of 2019 to 728,258 cubic metres at the end of 2020). Between the end of 2016 and end of 2021 capacity at Aycliffe Quarry Landfill fell by 1,664,5867 cubic metres from 2,064,587 cubic metres at the end of 2016 to 400,000 cubic metres at the end of 2021. During this five-year period (2017 to 2021) only 589,243 tonnes of waste was deposited. During the same time period, remaining capacity at Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill appears to have risen but is now unavailable (see below).
- The given figure for all remaining inert landfill void space has only fallen by 81,949 cubic metres between the end of 2016 and the end of 2021. Remaining inert void space at the end of 2016 was 7,340,326 cubic metres. The comparable figure for all remaining inert landfill void space at the end of 2020 was 7,261,368 cubic metres and 7,285,377 cubic metres at the end of 2021. This is despite 3,425,976 tonnes of inert waste being deposited at the County's three inert landfill sites between 2017 and 2021.
- Individual remaining capacity figures for individual landfill sites are set out in Table 35. The given figures include capacity reported to the Environment Agency and does not include permitted capacity which is yet to be created. In this regard it is recognised that inert landfill capacity is yet to be created at both Bishop Middleham Quarry Landfill, within the quarry extension area which was permitted in 2015 (see below) and at Old Quarrington Quarry Landfill. Following correspondence received from the site operator

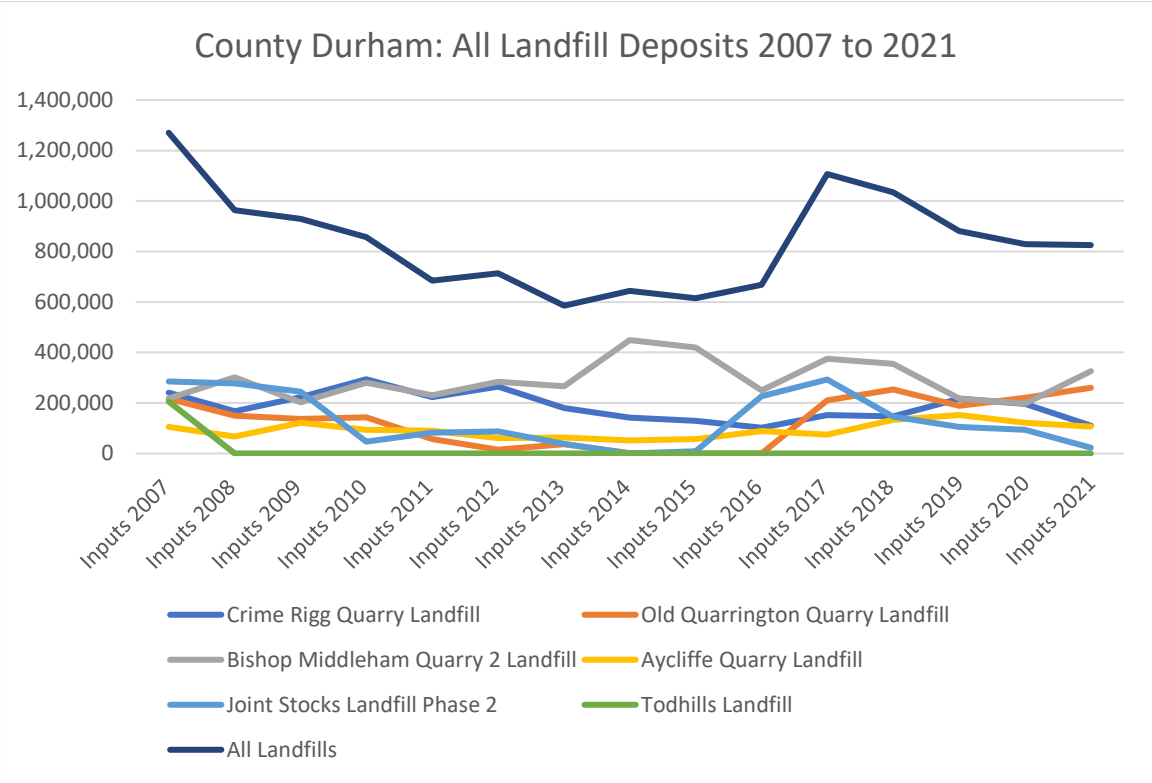
in 2020. Tarmac advised the Council in 2022 that further void space (approximately 1.4 million cubic metres) will be eventually become available at Old Quarrington Quarry Landfill within the existing permission area (CMA/4/48) but that had not been reported to the Environment Agency due to reporting procedures. However, the additional void space at Old Quarrington Landfill will be dependent on planning permission being granted to extend the duration of that permission and is likely to be only available following the extraction of permitted limestone in the northern part of the quarry. The Council will need to monitor the availability of this potential void space but other than being mindful of its long-term availability until the Council reviews its waste capacity gap calculations there is still an acknowledged need for further disposal.

Table 35: Landfill Sites in County Durham – 2016 to 2021 Deposits,

Permit Site Type	Site name	2016 Input tonnes	2017 Inputs tonnes	2018 Input tonnes	2019 Input tonnes	2020 Input tonnes	2021 Input tonnes	Annual Capacity	Overall Void Space 31.12.16 (m^3)	Overall Void Space 31.12.20 (m^3)	Overall Void Space 31.12.21 (m^3)	Status	Notes
L05: Inert Landfill	Old Quarrington Landfill	0	210,018	253,292	189,076	220,106	260,299	204,000	1,769,768	1,431,881	1,332,064	Active	Planning permission ends for landfill on 3 July 2026.
L05: Inert Landfill	Crime Rigg Quarry Landfill	102,018	152,590	147,034	216,136	196,256	109,892	380,000	1,930,000	1,569,850	1,540,108	Active	Planning permission ends for landfill on 31 December 2024.
L05: Inert Landfill	Bishop Middleham Quarry Landfill	249,516	375,769	355,471	217,471	197,501	325,616	450,000*	3,640,558	4,259,637	4,386,205	Active	Restoration by 30th June 2052.
L04: Non-Hazardous Landfill	Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill	227,146	292,813	145,909	104,444	88,057	22,786	350,000	1,700,000	1,781,000	1,768,339	Site being restored.	Site is closed for non-hazardous landfill and is now being restored with previously imported inert material.
L02: Non Haz (SNRHW) Landfill	Aycliffe Quarry Landfill	88,919	75,387	133,546	45,562	33,615	33,640	148,840	2,064,587	728,258	400,000	Active	Permission ends for landfill in 2044.
								1,532,840	11,104,913	9,770,626	9,426,716		

Source Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2017 to 2022. Environment Agency Remaining Landfill Capacity for 2021, 2020 and for 2016.
Notes * This figure is a DCC figure to which reflects maximum site deposits in 2014 of 449,141 tonnes. On occasion older licences are significantly in excess of throughput and/or based on license bands.

Figure 6.1 Landfill Deposits in County Durham Landfill Sites 2007 to 2021



Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2022 to 2008.

6.9 In terms of analysis by landfill site type:

- **L02 Non-Hazardous Landfill with SNRHW Cell** – During the last two years the council has observed a significant fall in remaining void space availability at Aycliffe Quarry Landfill. Remaining void space was 2,064,587 cubic metres at the end of 2016, 1,991,141 cubic metres at the end of 2017, 1,883,401 cubic metres at the end of 2018, 1,721,036 cubic metres at the end of 2019, 728,258 cubic metres at the end of 2020 and 400,000 cubic metres at the end of 2021. Information from the operator obtained through site visits indicates that void space may now run out circa 2025/2026. It is understood that this reduction in void space may be due to the operator not progressing any further cells beyond the current landfill cell. It is

understood the site operator intends to explore and intensify recycling, incineration and energy markets to allow the business to thrive beyond the completion of tipping. Whilst through work to prepare the County Durham Plan it was envisaged that void space would remain available to 2035, due to declining levels of non-hazardous waste being tipped at this site this may not be a significant issue if landfill diversion rates continue to increase with increased recycling and recovery of value from non-hazardous waste including through new energy from waste and other recovery facilities. Of the 71,197 tonnes of household, commercial and industrial waste deposited at this site in 2021, 33,899 tonnes originated from County Durham. Further monitoring will be required

- **L04 Non-Hazardous Landfill** - Due to the closure of Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill the only landfill site which can now accept non-hazardous waste is now at Aycliffe Quarry. The closure of Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill resulted in a 22.1% reduction in previously available dedicated non-hazardous void space in the North East which in effect has reduced regional non-hazardous (L04 - Non-Hazardous) void space availability from 7,959,471 cubic metres at the end of 2021 to 6,191,132 cubic metres. The site also had an annual licenced capacity of 350,000 tonnes. However, in a County Durham context this reduction is not considered significant due to this site having not been active for a number of years and other residual waste disposal methods now been utilised for the MSW which was previously deposited at Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill. Some void space currently remains available at Aycliffe Quarry Landfill.
- **L05 Inert Landfill** – Due to the scheduled closure of Crime Rigg Quarry Landfill by 31 December 2024 and at Old Quarrington Quarry Landfill by 3 July 2026, after these dates, inert void space in County Durham will be only available at Bishop Middleham Quarry Landfill. The closure of these two sites will reduce annual licensed capacity by 584,000 tonnes per annum (with 370,191 tonnes landfilled in these two sites alone in 2021 and with a further 22,786 tonnes of inert material being used for site restoration at Joint Stocks Quarry Landfill for site restoration purposes in 2021). Although it is understood that further void space will become available at Bishop Middleham Quarry Landfill in the long term (post 2029 when mineral extraction in its permitted quarry extension is due to cease[19]) it is considered that this site alone, which has a licensed capacity of 500,000 tonnes per annum, will not have capacity to accommodate the waste which would no longer be able to be accommodated in the other sites which currently accept inert waste for landfill or site restoration. Accordingly, in order to reduce dependence on Bishop Middleham Quarry Landfill alone it is considered

[19] 8/CMA/7/102 Proposed western extension for the extraction of 5.5million tonnes of magnesian limestone over a 14 year period with restoration to agricultural through landfilling of clay and soils over a 20 year period. Permitted 10 June 2015. County Durham Plan paragraph 5.587 states, 'Furthermore, it is now also recognised that further inert void space at Bishop Middleham Quarry will become available providing an estimated 4 million cubic metres of void space once mineral extraction has ceased in 2029.'

that the scope to extend the duration of tipping at both Crime Rigg Quarry Landfill and Old Quarrington Quarry Landfill should be pursued to allow full utilisation of void space and to allow restoration to approved site levels.

6.10 Given the extent of existing remaining void space and planning permission end dates for both Crime Rigg Quarry Landfill and Old Quarrington Quarry Landfill it is considered that subject to these planning permission's being extended that there is not a short to medium term need for further provision. Nonetheless, assuming that both of these permissions are extended to allow time for further tipping, further additional void space will be required no later than in the long term to avoid a shortfall in capacity. Should the end date for landfill at these sites not be extended available annual licensed capacity will fall from the end of 2024 and will be critical by 2026 as County Durham will be dependent on only one inert landfill site from July 2026 i.e., Bishop Middleham Quarry Landfill.

6.11 It is considered that suitable inert waste may also be used productively in the future as part of recovery operations at mineral sites[20] in the County. Inert waste may also be used on some exempt sites which could use waste as a recovery operation for agricultural, ecological or engineering benefit.

Updated Position on Landfill

6.12 Through work to prepare the Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations document the Council considered a number of operator proposed site allocations for further inert landfill. Analysis on waste need was included within, 'Updated Assessment of potential Minerals and Waste sites in County Durham (November 2022)'. Specifically, the Council sought to consider four site allocation proposals for further inert landfill at Crime Rigg Quarry (Site W1), Cold Knuckle Quarry (which is part of a larger site operated as one permission i.e., Old Quarrington and Cold Knuckle Quarry (Site W2), Old Quarrington Quarry (Quarrington North) (Site W3) and at Eldon Quarry (Site W4). Through work to prepare the Publication Draft Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations Document the council have sought to allocate land at Crime Rigg Quarry (Site W1) and at Cold Knuckle Quarry (Site W2).

6.12 In undertaking the assessment of need for all of these operator proposed allocations the starting point was that there is currently an acknowledged need for further waste disposal capacity in County Durham over the Plan period to 2035. However, this is a longer-term need towards the end of the Plan period. In this regard the forecasting has suggested that, based on current landfill capacity and the closure dates of existing sites, due to current consents expiring during the Plan

[20] Through planning permissions associated with active quarries, inert material can also be imported for site restoration at Birtley Quarry, Kilmond Wood Quarry near Bowes and at Low Harperley Quarry near Wolsingham (see table A12b in Appendix 1). The permission at Birtley Quarry allows the importation of 267,000 tonnes of inert waste (overall) as part of site restoration. The permission at Kilmond Wood Quarry allows the importation of 192,000m^3 (approximately 288,000 tonnes) of inert waste (overall) as part of site restoration. The permission at Low Harperley Quarry allows the importation of 180,000m^3 (270,000 tonnes) of inert waste (overall) as part of site restoration.

period, capacity would be exhausted by 2032'. In accordance with the provisions of County Durham Plan Policy 60 the waste management capacity gap identified within the County Durham Plan will be calculated periodically. However, this recalculation has not yet been undertaken. As set out above discussions have been held during 2023 with other WPAs in Northumberland and Tyne and Wear and the current intent is that a new regional waste study will be undertaken in early 2024.

6.13 The assessments which were undertaken in relation to need for each site used primarily Environment Agency data from Waste Data Interrogator 2021 (for the 2020 calendar year) and previous years to understand the scale of deposits over time and remaining landfill void space for 2020.

6.14 Following the preparation of this work updated information for 2021 has been published by the Environment Agency, Waste Data Interrogator 2022 providing disposal information for 2021 and Remaining Landfill void space data for 2021. Whilst remaining capacity at both Crime Rigg Quarry Landfill and at Old Quarrington Quarry Landfill have only fallen slightly this new information does not materially change the fact that the County Durham Plan identified a capacity gap for waste disposal, that the need which has been identified is a longer term need and that it is best met where possible through seeking providing certainty to the industry through planned allocations. Both allocations if subsequently confirmed following the forthcoming examination of the Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations Document will play a role, together with Bishop Middleham Quarry Landfill in enabling the disposal of inert waste over the period to 2035 and beyond.

Appendix 1 – Waste Policy Context

EU, National and Local Waste Policy Assessment

A1.1 As WPA Durham County Council (DCC) is required to prepare local planning documents which identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of a number of specific waste streams[21]. The following paragraphs provide an overview of relevant European Union (EU), United Kingdom (UK) National and local policy documents that are relevant to the formulation of waste planning policy in County Durham.

European Waste Policy

A1.2 The objectives and targets set in European environmental legislation have been key drivers to improve waste management, stimulate innovation in recycling, limit the use of landfilling and create incentives to change consumer behaviour. EU Directives have been transposed into national legislation and this in turn has informed both UK National and local planning policies. The two most significant directives relevant to local waste policy are the 1999 Landfill Directive and the 2008 Waste Framework Directive. More recently the EU has been active in driving forward the Circular Economy agenda (see below).

A1.3 Following the referendum on 23 June 2016, the UK Government formally triggered Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union ('TEU'), the process for a Member State to leave the EU and the UK formerly left the EU on the 31 January 2020. Until the full implications of the UK's departure are known it is not possible to predict what the future implications of the UK's decision to leave will be for future waste management policy. However, the majority of EU waste management law has been transposed into domestic law in the UK by way of statutory instrument. This means that the relevant legislation will not be automatically or immediately affected by the UK's exit from the EU as the legislation will remain in place in the UK. In addition, the UK Government decided that at the point at which the UK leaves the EU, that all EU legislation which has not already been transposed into UK law will be transferred to UK statute. From then on, all the EU environmental legislation will remain in force as part of UK law until it is repealed or amended by the UK Parliament.

European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)

A1.4 The EU Waste Framework Directive[22] (as amended) is the principal EU legislation for waste. It has been transposed into UK law through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended).

[21] What types of wastes should waste planning authorities plan for? Waste planning authorities should plan for the sustainable management of waste including Municipal/household; Commercial/industrial; Construction/demolition; Low Level Radioactive; Agricultural; Hazardous; Waste water. Paragraph: 013 Reference ID: 28-013-20141016. Revision date: 16 10 2014

[22] The EU Waste Framework Directive: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/

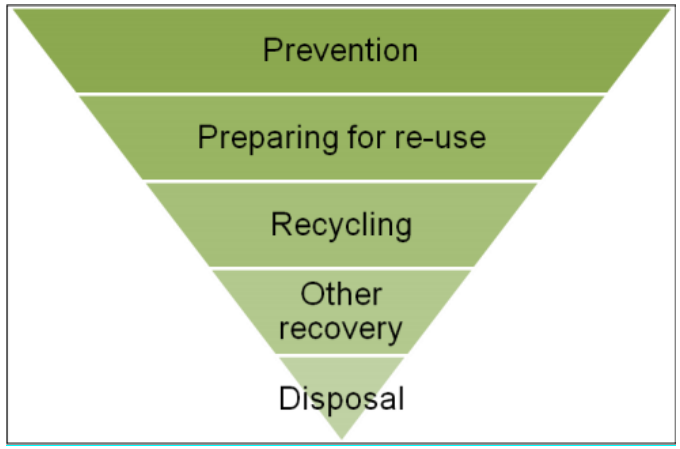
A1.5 The EU Waste Framework Directive provides the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management. It includes a definition of:

- waste as ‘any substance or object which the holder discards or intends, or is required, to discard’. This ultimately means waste, as a concept, is a subjective term and can only be determined on the facts of the case and in light of judgments issued by the European Court of Justice and national Courts.
- waste management as ‘the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, including the supervision of such operations and the after-care of disposal sites, and including actions taken as a dealer or broker’.

A1.6 It explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material (so called end-of-waste criteria), and how to distinguish between waste and by-products. The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.

A1.7 The Directive includes the requirement for member states to take appropriate action to encourage a reduction in waste produced and to recover secondary raw materials or sources of energy through recycling, re-use or reclamation of any waste produced. Such approach to the management of waste is now well established and is referred to in Article 4 of the Direction as ‘the waste hierarchy’.

Figure 1: Waste Hierarchy



A1.8 The waste hierarchy promotes the prevention of waste and, where this is not possible, requires that waste materials should be reused, recycled or recovered where possible. Landfill is regarded as the option of last resort. Since the WFD made compliance with the hierarchy a legal requirement deviation from the waste hierarchy must be justified.

A1.9 The EU Waste Framework Directive provides definitions of the terms used in the Waste Hierarchy:

- Prevention - measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste, that reduce:
    - the quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products;
    - the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; and
    - the content of harmful substances in materials and products;
- Re-use - any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived;
- Preparing for re-use - checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing;
- Recycling - means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials;
- Recovery - means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy; and
- Disposal - means any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.

A1.10 Article 13 of the EU Waste Framework Directive requires that waste be managed by means which do not endanger human health or the environment – in particular, without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.

A1.11 Article 16 of the EU Waste Framework Directive requires that appropriate measures are taken to “establish an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations and of installations for the recovery of mixed municipal waste collected from private households, including where such collection also covers such waste from other producers, taking into account best available techniques.” It states that this network shall be designed to enable the community as a whole to become self-sufficient in waste

disposal. It introduced the concepts of proximity and self-sufficiency. The UK Government subsequently clarified in guidance in 2012[23] that there is no expectation that each WPA deals solely with its own waste. The UK Government explained that there are some wastes that are produced in small quantities and for which it would not be uneconomic to have a facility in each WPA area. In addition, the ability to source waste from a range of locations/organisations helps ensure existing capacity is used effectively and efficiently. Nevertheless, the proximity principle clearly points to areas being as self-sufficient as possible, at least in providing sufficient capacity to adequately manage forecast needs. This concept is known as net self-sufficiency.

A1.12 Article 28 of the EU Waste Framework Directive requires each member state to prepare a Waste Management Plan. Taken together the County Durham Plan and the Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations document will form park of the UK national Waste Management Plan. The Plan must include details of major disposal and recovery installations, and an assessment of the potential closure of existing facilities and the need for additional infrastructure. The scale of need for additional infrastructure over the Plan period is currently indicated by the waste capacity cap within the council's "Addendum to 2012 Study: Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity Model" (June 2018).

A1.13 Key implications: The EU Directive Waste Framework Directive sets targets for the diversion of waste from landfill. For household waste and construction and demolition waste these are as follows:

- by 2020, reuse or recycle 50% of all household waste produced[24] ; and
- by 2020, reuse, recycle or recover 70% of construction and demolition waste (not including waste resulting from excavation).

A1.14 The EU Waste Framework Directive also includes a range of minimum producer responsibility targets covering packaging, Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE) and End of Life Vehicles (ELV).

Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)

A1.15 The EU Landfill Directive was published on 16th July 1999. It requires that a strategy for biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) is put in place to achieve the progressive diversion of waste from landfill. The Directive's overall objective is to prevent or reduce the negative effects of landfilling on the environment as well as any resultant risk to human health. It sought to achieve this through specifying uniform technical standards and set out the requirements for the location, management, engineering, closure and

[23] DCLG: Guidance for local planning authorities on implementing planning requirements of the European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). December 2012.
[24] The target of reusing or recycling 50% of all household waste produced by 2020 is derived from the Landfill Directive (Council Directive 1999/31/EC) published on 26 April 1999.

monitoring for landfills. The impact of this EU Directive has been significant since its introduction and has led to major changes in the way waste has been managed and the quantity of waste which has been landfilled.

A1.16 The Environmental Permitting (England and Waste) Regulations 2010 (as amended) implement the requirements of the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC). These standardise the permitting and compliance requirements for waste management operations. There is also a requirement for waste destined for landfill to be pre-treated and this is often achieved through source segregation on construction sites.

Key implications: The Landfill Directive also sets a target of reducing biodegradable waste sent to landfill from by 2010 to reduce to 75% of that produced in 1995; by 2013 to reduce to 50% of that produced in 1995; and by 2020 reduce to 35% of that produced in 1995.

Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC)

A1.17 The European Union Hazardous Waste Directive[25] defined hazardous waste as those wastes which have characteristics that make it harmful to human health or to the environment. This Directive has been implemented in UK national legislations by the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005. Legal changes to the List of Waste and Hazardous Waste criteria entered into force on 1 June 2015.

Circular Economy Package (2020)

A1.18 The European Parliament adopted the new Circular Economy Package on 18 April 2018 which sets ambitious targets for waste recycling and reduction of landfilling, amending six existing Directives including Directive (EU) 2018/850 the Landfill Directive and Directive (EU) 2018/851 amends the Waste Framework Directive.

A1.19 The Circular Economy Action Plan includes measures to help stimulate Europe's transition towards a circular economy. It aims to establish a programme of action, with measures covering the whole cycle: from production and consumption to waste management and the market for secondary raw materials and a revised legislative proposal on waste. The intent of the proposed actions was to contribute to "closing the loop" of product lifecycles through greater recycling and re-use, whilst providing benefits for both the environment and the economy.

A1.20 The Circular Economy Action Plan sets clear targets for reduction of waste and establish an ambitious and credible long-term path for waste management and recycling. Key elements of the revised waste proposal include:

- A common EU target for recycling 65% of municipal waste by 2035;

[25] The European Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC) was replaced by the revised European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

- A common EU target for recycling 70% of packaging waste by 2030;
- There are also recycling targets for specific packaging materials:
    - Paper and cardboard: 85%
    - Ferrous metals: 80%
    - Aluminium: 60%
    - Glass: 75%
    - Plastic: 55%
    - Wood: 30%
- A binding landfill target to reduce landfill to maximum of 10% of municipal waste generated by 2035 (although Member States that used landfills to dispose of more than 60% of their municipal waste in 2013 will be allowed to postpone the deadline by five years);
- Member States must implement measures whereby unprocessed municipal waste is better prepared for re-use after its collection and recycled to a minimum of 55% by weight by 2025, 60% by 2030, and 65% by 2035;
- Separate collection obligations are strengthened and extended to hazardous household waste (by end 2022), bio-waste (by end 2023), textiles (by end 2025).
- Minimum requirements are established for extended producer responsibility schemes to improve their governance and cost efficiency.
- Prevention objectives are significantly reinforced, in particular, requiring Member States to take specific measures to tackle food waste and marine litter as a contribution to achieve EU commitments to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

A1.21 In 2018, the European Commission adopted other ambitious initiatives in the context of the Circular Economy Action Plan including:

- A proposal for a Directive on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment - implementation of the EU Strategy for Plastics in the Circular Economy. The Directive proposes different measures for specific items made of single use plastics taking into account the consumer behaviour as well as consumer needs and opportunities for businesses. When alternatives are clearly available – both single use and multi-use ones – market restrictions are proposed. Other measures include appropriate labelling, awareness raising, voluntary actions, and the establishment of Extended Producer Responsibility schemes that would also cover the costs for the clean-up of litter.
- A proposal for a Regulation on minimum requirements for water reuse - the proposal is setting minimum requirement to boost the efficient, safe and cost-effective reuse of water for irrigation - deliverable of the Circular Economy Action Plan.

A1.22 In terms of benefits the intent is that these measures will help:

- Secure Europe's access to high quality and affordable raw materials;
- Facilitate sustainable growth which will boost job creation, with more than 170,000 direct jobs potentially being created in Europe by 2030;
- Contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by cutting emissions from landfills and indirectly by recycling materials which would otherwise be extracted and processed and reduce landfills and their associated pollution.

A1.23 The UK Government confirmed its commitment as part of the EU Brexit negotiations to delivering the targets of the "circular economy" which seek to increase recycling to 65% for municipal waste (the EU definition of municipal waste includes LACW and C&I waste in the UK) and reduce landfill levels to 10% of the total waste managed by 2030, but with the overarching principal being that products are designed to be reused and that we will produce less waste.

National Waste Policy

A1.24 The overall goal for Government with regards to waste management is to achieve a 'zero waste economy' whilst moving the management of waste as far up the waste hierarchy as possible.

UK Government Guidance on the European Waste Framework Directive (2012)

A1.25 The Department for Communities and Local Government document "Guidance for local planning authorities on implementing planning requirements of the European Union Waste Framework Directive"[26] (2008/98/EC) December 2012. This guidance was aimed primarily at WPAs, but it highlights the main legal and policy provisions of relevance to all planning authorities, and the action that the Government expects them to take to assist them in ensuring compliance with the directive. This guidance is largely superseded by the later National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) but has yet to be formally withdrawn.

Government Review of Waste Policy in England (2011)

A1.26 Through this review[27] the UK Government outlined its plans to create a 'zero waste economy' where the amount of waste being sent to landfill is reduced in favour of reuse, recycling or waste-to-energy infrastructure. It reiterated the requirement to manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy and reduce the carbon impacts of waste. It also provides support for energy from waste solutions.

A1.27 The direction of travel set by the review was a new focus in national policy on the use of materials throughout the economy; the integration of business and household waste; a smaller and different role for central government; and more focus upon the

[26] Guidance for local planning authorities to ensure compliance with the EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC): https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-for-local-planning-authorities-on-implementing-planning-requirements-of-the-eu-waste-framework-directive-2008-98-ec

[27] Government review of waste policy in England 2011: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/government-review-of-waste-policy-in-england-2011

householder or business and the importance of this agenda - from waste prevention to waste management - for the "green economy". Waste is considered a ‘valuable resource’.

Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

A1.28 The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended) obliges the Local Waste Authority to have due regard to the provisions of the EU Waste Framework Directive. Part 6 of these Regulations implements Article 13 (protection of human health and the environment, Article 16 (principles of proximity and self-sufficiency) and Article 34 (Periodic Inspections) of the EU Waste Framework Directive.

Waste Management Plan for England (2021)

A1.29 A new Waste Management Plan for England (WMP)[28] was published by DEFRA on 27 January 2021. The WMP is a high level document which provides an analysis of waste management in England, bringing current and planned waste management policies together into one place. The WMP also sets out how it will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (2011). Whilst Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England (2018) outlines the vision of a more circular economy and policies to support the move towards it, the WMP focuses upon waste arisings and their management.

A1.30 The WMP does not introduce new waste management policies or change the landscape of how waste is managed in England. It brings current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan, making reference to a number of documents including the Clean Growth Strategy (2017); Industrial Strategy (2017); and Litter Strategy (2017).

A1.31 The WMP states that WPA are responsible for producing local waste management plans which cover land use planning for waste management in their areas. It also states that WPAs should have regard to the Waste Management Plan for England, as well as national planning policy on waste and the NPPF, when drawing up or revising their management plans.

A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (January 2018)

A1.32 In January 2018, the government published 'A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment’[29]. It includes aspirations to increase resource efficiency, reduce pollution and waste and reduce impacts on the environment. It also commits the government to developing a new national Resources and Waste Strategy (subsequently published on 18 December 2018).

A1.33 The 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment advises that the Government will work over the next twenty five years towards making sure that resources are used more efficiently and kept in use for longer to minimise waste and reduce its environmental

[28] Waste Management Plan for England, December 2021: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/265810/pb14100-waste-management-plan-20131213.pdf
[29] A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan

impacts by promoting reuse, remanufacturing and recycling; working towards eliminating all avoidable waste by 2050 and all avoidable plastic waste by end of 2042; and reduce pollution by tackling air pollution in our Clean Air Strategy and reduce the impact of chemicals.

A1.34 Specific goals are outlined to:

- Maximising resource efficiency and minimising environmental impacts at end of life – Working towards the goal of zero avoidable waste by 2050 and doubling resource productivity over the lifetime of the 25-year plan for the environment and developing a new National Resources and Waste strategy to achieve this. In line with the Government's Industrial Strategy working towards a regenerative circular economy i.e., where two or more industrial facilities or companies join up and the wastes or by-products of one become the raw materials of another.
- Supporting comprehensive and frequent waste and recycling collections which protect local amenity and ensure that products are recycled as much as possible, returning high quality materials back to the economy.
- Achieving zero avoidable plastic waste by end of 2042. To address this issue the Government are committed to work to eliminate all avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of this Plan through a four-point plan taking action at each stage of the product lifecycle – production, consumption and end of life.
- Reducing food supply chain emissions and waste including by recycling food waste and working towards no food waste entering landfill by 2030.
- Reducing litter and littering in accordance with the Litter Strategy for England which sets out the Government's aim to clean up the country and cut both litter and littering behaviours by means of better education, enforcement and 'bin-infrastructure' (the design, number and location of public litter bins and so on).
- Improving management of residual waste, to ensure that materials ending up in the residual waste stream are managed so that their full value as a resource is maximised and the impact on the environment of treating them is minimised. To encourage operators to maximise the amount of energy recovered from residual waste while minimising the environmental impact of managing it, for example by utilising the heat as well as electricity produced. Specific actions include:
    - Exploring different infrastructure options for managing residual waste beyond electricity, including the production of biofuels for transport and emerging innovative technologies;
    - Looking at ways to increase the use of heat produced at waste facilities through better connections to heat networks, whilst ensuring that facilities will become more efficient and emit less carbon dioxide; and
    - Investigating ways to cut carbon dioxide emissions from EfW facilities by managing the amount of plastics in the residual waste stream.

Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England (December 2018)

A1.35 On 18 December 2018, DEFRA announced the Resources and Waste Strategy for England, "Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England"[30]. This strategy sets out how England will preserve material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy. The strategy is framed by natural capital thinking and guided by two overarching objectives, to maximise the value of resource use; and to minimise waste and its impact on the environment.

A1.36 The strategy sets out plans to double resource productivity and eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds (including plastic waste) by 2050. The strategy sets out how to:

- preserve our stock of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy;
- minimise the damage caused to our natural environment by reducing and managing waste safely and carefully; and
- deal with waste crime.

A1.37 It combines actions which will be taken now and provides firm commitments for the coming years and gives a clear longer-term policy direction in line with the 25 Year Environment Plan.

A1.38 The strategy is intended to complement and help deliver other government strategies which relate to the environment and include the Governments ambitions to double resource productivity and eliminate avoidable waste by 2050. As well as the 25 Year Environment Plan, they include: The Government's 'Clean Growth Strategy', the 'Industrial Strategy', and 'Litter Strategy'. It also responds to the recommendations of the 2017 Government Office for Science Report, 'From Waste to Resource Productivity'. This explores how we can treat waste as a valuable resource and this Strategy takes forward a number of its recommendations. The resource strategy seeks by 2030 to maximise prevention, preparing for use, recycling i.e., turning waste into a new substance or product, followed by other recovery and minimise disposal i.e., landfill and incineration without energy recovery. The resource strategy aims towards sustainable production and increased recovery of value from waste and improved waste management. It key implications are as follows:

- Legislation for mandatory separate food waste collections (2023);
- Work towards all plastic packaging placed on the market being recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2025;
- 75% recycling rate for packaging (2030);
- Work towards eliminating food waste to landfill by 2030;
- 65% recycling rate for municipal solid waste (2035);

[30] Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/765914/resources-waste-strategy-dec-2018.pdf

- Municipal waste to landfill 10% or less (2035);
- Eliminate avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the 25 Year Environment Plan;
- Double resource productivity by 2050; and
- Eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050.

National Policy Statement (Hazardous Waste)

A1.39 This policy statement was published on 18 July 2013 and sets out Government policy for the hazardous waste infrastructure. The policy statement[31] identified thresholds[32] for projects that will be decided at national rather than a local level. It makes clear that hazardous waste does not include radioactive waste, except where this type of waste is exempted from environmental permitting. But facilities handling radioactive waste may fall to be considered as a nationally significant infrastructure project (NSIP) if this is seen as a subsidiary part of a hazardous waste management operation.

A1.40 The policy statement anticipated a need for additional hazardous waste facilities. A national need for the following type of specialist facilities was identified:

- waste electrical and electronic equipment plants;
- oil regeneration plant;
- treatment plant for air pollution control residues;
- facilities to treat oily wastes and oily sludges;
- bioremediation / soil washing to treat contaminated soil diverted from landfill; and
- hazardous waste landfill.

National Policy Statement (Wastewater)

A1.41 This policy statement was published on 9 February 2012 and specified a threshold above which proposals should be considered at national, not local, level. This applies to treatment projects that are designed to serve a population of 500,000 or more and for facilities to transfer or store wastewater exceeding 350,000 cubic metres. No facilities of this scale have been identified in County Durham.

[31] Department for Environment and Rural Affairs: A framework document for planning decisions on nationally significant hazardous waste infrastructure (June 2013).

[32] Thresholds for nationally significant infrastructure in the hazardous waste sector are set out in Section 30 of the Planning Act 2008.

A1.42 In the UK the overwhelming majority of radioactive waste is produced by the nuclear industry. For higher activity wastes (mainly High-Level Waste and Intermediate Level Waste) a Government White Paper[33] 'Managing Radioactive Waste Safely – A Framework for Implementing Geological Disposal' June 2008, set out a process for delivering a national facility for deep geological disposal, preceded by safe and secure interim storage. This process is now the subject of review but the intended long-term disposal solution for a deep Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) for higher activity wastes remains unchanged[34], with interim storage remains unchanged.

A1.43 The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) traditional role included undertaking the assessment of the amount of radioactive waste (including legacy waste) from nuclear facilities that may need to be disposed and information on this waste stream is now published every three years as part of the UK Radioactive Waste and Materials Inventory (the inventory)[35] (last updated 1 April 2022)[36].

A1.44 Radioactive waste includes lower activity wastes that may be capable of being disposed in non-hazardous landfill or alternatively at the national Low-Level Waste Repository near Drigg in Cumbria. This facility is operated by the Low-Level Waste Repository Ltd (LLWR Ltd) which, in conjunction with NDA, has produced a more detailed inventory of lower activity wastes.

A1.45 Policy for the management of radioactive waste from the decommissioning of nuclear facilities is developed by NDA and effectively has the status of national policy for planning purposes. A Government policy statement on low level waste management was published in 2007, the NDA and LLWR Ltd published a management plan[37] and a new national LLW Strategy was published in February 2016 by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and a new UK Radioactive Waste Strategy was produced in July 2018[38]. The general approach to radioactive waste management follows the principles of the waste hierarchy. Opportunities for consolidated storage of intermediate levels waste are to be explored and options for the disposal of very low-level wastes (both

[33] Managing Radioactive Waste Safely – A Framework for Implementing Geological Disposal June 2008.
[34] On 25 January 2018, the Government laid before Parliament the draft National Policy Statement ('NPS') for Geological Disposal Infrastructure ('GDI') which set out the Government's proposed framework for future development consent orders for a GDI in England. A GDI is a facility made of specially-engineered vaults and tunnels located deep underground (between 200 and 1,000 metres below the surface) that are designed to host permanently the higher activity radioactive waste that cannot be stored at existing surface facilities.
[35] UK Radioactive Waste Inventory: https://ukinventory.nda.gov.uk/
[36] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-radioactive-waste-and-material-inventory-2022
[37] UK Nuclear Industry Low Level Waste Management Plan 2009.
[38] Integrated Waste Management Radioactive Waste Strategy, July 2018.
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/729845/Radioactive_Waste_Strategy_July_2018.pdf

on-site and off-site) determined by operators on a site-by-site basis using a criteria-based approach. Site Operators also produce their own site waste management strategies.

A1.46 Radioactive waste is also produced by the non-nuclear industry such as hospitals, pharmaceutical industries and research/educational establishments. The UK Strategy for the management of solid Low-Level Waste from the non-nuclear industry (part 1) was published in March 2012[39] and this applies the principles of the waste hierarchy, albeit the protection of human health is of over-riding importance. The relevance of the proximity principle is recognised in determining the location of management and disposal facilities, recognising that each and every WPA cannot be self-sufficient in providing facilities for the management and disposal of its own wastes.

A1.47 Further quantities of radioactive waste are also be produced from processes that involve Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM). The United Kingdom Strategy for the Management of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (DECC) provides relevant guidance[40].

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

A1.48 Introduced in March 2012 (and subsequently republished in 2018, 2019 and July 2021) the NPPF replaced the vast majority of all previous Planning Policy Statements, Minerals Policy Statements and Minerals Planning Guidance notes with the exception of PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management which, as stated below, was replaced by a separate National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) published in October 2014.

A1.49 The NPPFs emphasis is on the need to encourage sustainable development. The NPPF does not include specific policies for waste, however, Local Planning Authorities taking decisions on waste applications are required to have regard to the provision of the NPPF insofar as they are relevant.

A1.50 The NPPF states that plans, and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development, and that achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives; economic, social and environmental, which need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways. The planning system should perform an environmental role

[39] Strategy for the management of solid low-level radioactive waste from the non-nuclear industry: part 1 - anthropogenic radionuclides, March 2012. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategy-for-the-management-of-solid-low-level-radioactive-waste-from-the-non-nuclear-industry-part-1-anthropogenic-radionuclides

[40] Strategy for the management of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) waste in the United Kingdom, July 2014. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/335821/Final_strategy_NORM.pdf

by “contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, using natural resources prudently and minimising waste and pollution.”

National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)

A1.51 The National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) was published in October 2014 and replaced Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10). It sets out the Government’s ambition of more sustainable waste management and resource use through positive planning, driving waste up the Waste Hierarchy and securing the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health or harming the environment.

A1.52 The NPPW reflects the European Waste framework Directive (WFD); the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012; and the National Waste Management Plan for England. The NPPW is intended to be read in conjunction with the NPPF, the National Waste Management Plan for England and National Policy Statements (NPS) for Wastewater and Hazardous waste.

A1.53 In relation to the preparation of plans the NPPW requires WPAs to ensure that the planned provision of new capacity and its spatial distribution is based on robust analysis of best available data and information, and an appraisal of options. Spurious precision should be avoided. In addition, Local Plans should identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams and in doing so:

- drive waste management up the waste hierarchy;
- recognise the need for a mix of types and scale of facilities, and that adequate provision must be made for waste disposal (including for residues from treated wastes);
- identify tonnages and percentages of waste requiring different types of management over the plan period;
- consider the extent to which existing operational facilities would satisfy any identified need;
- consider wider waste management needs; and
- work collaboratively (with other WPA’s through the Duty to Cooperate) to provide a suitable network of facilities to deliver sustainable waste management.

A1.54 Local Plans should also identify sites and/or areas for waste management facilities and in doing so:

- identify the broad type(s) of facility that would be appropriate;
- take account of the proximity principle (particularly regarding disposal and the recovery of municipal waste) and recognise the role of catchment areas in securing economic viability;
- consider opportunities for on-site waste management;
- consider a broad range of locations including industrial sites, and
- consider opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities together and with complementary activities; and

- give priority to the re-use of previously developed land, sites identified for employment uses, and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages.

A1.55 The NPPW also sets out criteria against which the identification of sites/areas for waste management facilities should be assessed. Paragraph 7 of the NPPW sets out specific considerations to be taken into account in determining waste planning applications including; only expecting applicants to demonstrate the quantitative or market need for new or enhanced waste management facilities where proposals are not consistent with an up-to-date Local Plan; ensuring that waste management facilities are well-designed, so that they contribute positively to the character and quality of the area in which they are located; and consider the likely impact on the local environment and on amenity against the following criteria; protection of water quality and resources and flood risk management; land instability; landscape and visual impacts; nature conservation; conserving the historic environment; traffic and access; air emissions including dust; odour; vermin and birds; noise, light and vibration, litter; and potential land use conflict.

National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)

A1.56 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (March 2014) sets out the guidance that will sit alongside the policies in the NPPF. The NPPG contains a waste section which provides further information in support of National Waste Planning Policy (October 2014).

A1.57 The NPPG explains that a 'Local Plan relating to waste should identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of an area for the management of waste, aiming to drive waste management up the Waste Hierarchy. It should ensure that suitable sites and areas for the provision of waste management facilities are identified in appropriate location'.

A1.58 The NPPG explains what Local Plans should contain to meet the requirements of the EU Waste Framework Directive:
- Details of existing major disposal and recovery installations;
- An assessment of the need for the closure of existing waste management facilities and the need for additional waste installation infrastructure; and
- Sufficient information on the location criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations.

A1.59 The NPPG explained that Waste Local Plans and Local Plans should make provision for the following types of waste:
- Municipal/household;
- Commercial/industrial;
- Construction/demolition;

- Low Level Radioactive Waste;
- Agricultural waste;
- Hazardous waste; and
- Wastewater.

A1.60 For the purposes of the Duty to Cooperate, the NPPG identifies that waste is a strategic matter. This includes collection and evaluation of data, engaging in dialogue and liaison on those waste streams where there is a need for few facilities. There is no requirement to agree on issues, but every effort should be made to cooperate.

A1.61 The NPPG also sets out the evidence required by Local Plans to identify waste requirements, including guidance on calculating forecasts for specific waste streams. It advises that assessing waste management needs for Local Plan making is likely to involve:

- understanding waste arisings from within the planning authority area, including imports and exports;
- identifying the waste management capacity gaps in total and by particular waste streams;
- forecasting the waste arisings both at the end of the period that is being planned for and interim dates; and
- assessing the waste management capacity required to deal with forecast arisings at the interim dates and end of the plan period.

Local Policy

County Durham Waste Local Plan Saved Policies

A1.62 The current County Durham Waste Local Plan was adopted in April 2005 and was originally intended to run until the end of 2016. However, the Secretary of State has issued a direction allowing a large number of the policies to be 'saved' until the policies being developed in the new Local Plan i.e., the County Durham Plan and Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations document replace them.

Municipal Waste Management Strategy for County Durham

A1.63 Durham County Council is responsible for waste collection, disposal and treatment of all municipal solid waste within its area (now known as Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)). The council produced and adopted a Municipal Waste Strategy for County Durham (MWMSCD) in 2006. The MWMSCD set out clear policy and actions to improve performance and help guide future waste management decisions in County Durham. The overall objectives of the MWMSCD were to:

- Provide sustainable integrated waste collection and disposal services that protect human health and the environment;
- Provide value for money in all waste management services while achieving and exceeding government targets for waste;

- Manage materials, as far as possible, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, maximising the amount managed at higher levels of the hierarchy;
- Manage municipal waste, as far as possible, within the boundaries of County Durham; and
- Enable flexibility to allow for new technology developments and changing legislation.

A1.64 The MWMSCD sets out a clear policy and actions to help guide future waste management decisions in County Durham. When published the MWMSCD was broadly consistent with those set out in national policy at that time (Waste Strategy 2007) with clear emphasis of moving waste up the hierarchy. However, the Waste Strategy 2007 did include some additional key themes which were subsequently considered as part of the review of the MWMSCD.

A1.65 An addendum to the original strategy was produced in March 2010[41] which updated the original strategy and identifies key challenges for the future. The Addendum was produced as part of a wider strategy review process to develop and deliver a transformational project involving elements of significant restructure procurement and service design to deliver the strategy. The work of the waste programme was substantially complete by June 2013 when new arrangements for waste disposal, waste haulage, waste transfer station operation and the operation and management of HWRCs were handed over from the councils own Local Authority Waste Disposal Company (LAWDC), Premier Waste to new operators including HW Martin for the operation of the councils Household Waste Recycling Centres, the in-housing of the councils four Waste Transfer Stations and utilising available waste management merchant capacity for waste management in the North East including the Suez energy for waste (EfW) plant in the Tees Valley[42]. More recently the separate green waste contract has been brought inhouse with the intention of utilising infrastructure at the Joint Stocks site at Coxhoe.

A1.66 The Addendum is a transition document which aims to provide an update on waste management in County Durham and identify the key challenges for the future. It should be read in conjunction with the existing MWMSCD and does not attempt to replace it. The Addendum therefore does not set new policy but does outline the council's commitment for the future.

A1.67 In September 2013 a commitment was given to revise the MWMSCD. However, this has been not progressed as there is no statutory requirement for a separate waste strategy and instead the approach has been instead to incorporate the strategy targets for waste management into the annual council planning process removing the need for a complete revision. Any future

[41] Addendum to County Durham's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, March 2010. https://www.durham.gov.uk/media/5324/Waste-Management-Strategy-addendum-2010/pdf/WasteStrategyAddendum2010.pdf?m=636634554377370000

[42] SITA UK (now Suez) was awarded the residual waste contract in June 2013 for eight years (with a 2yrs+2yrs option to extend). The contractual agreement with SITZ UK (now Suez) includes a contractual guarantee that no more than 10% of the council's waste will ever be landfilled.

review of the councils MWMSCD will be dependent upon the requirements of future Government policy including targets for waste management and available funding.

Appendix 2 - County Durham's existing Waste Management Sites with extant planning permission by Waste Type

A2.1 This appendix provides key information on County Durham's existing waste management facilities (including sites recently closed).

Table A1: Treatment: Material Recycling Facilities

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Facility Type	Permit Site Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2017 Input Tonnes	2018 Input Tonnes	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Input Tonnes	Status
CB3130RB (100223)	Stonegrave Aggregates Ltd	Treatment	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	A15: Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Inert/C+D, Hazardous and Hhold/Ind/Com	Aycliffe Quarry Landfill	Aycliffe Quarry, Aycliffe Village, Darlington, County Durham, DL5 6NB.	160,000.00	127,402.00	124,920.00	112,442.35	98,887.43	99,756.53	Yes
CB3007XV (102072)	Eco tyres Recycling Ltd	Treatment	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	A15: Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	Former C-Tyres Site	Rosebay Road, Little burn Industrial Estate, Langley Moor, Durham, County Durham, DH7 8HJ.	34,999.00	4,584.00	5,056.00	3,501.39	1,235.99	2,197.84	Yes
								194,999.00	131,986.00	129,976.00	115,943.74	100,123.42	101,954.37	

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A2: Treatment: Recovery Plastic Wastes

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Facility Type	Permit Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2018 Input Tonnes	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Site Input Tonnes	Operational Status
HP3405BG	Biffa Waste Services Limited	Treatment	Recovery of Waste	Recovery of Waste	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Seaham Plastics Recycling Facility	Unit 9, Admiralty Way, Seaham, SR7 7DN.	37000	not applicable new site	925.34	24,506	44,572.69	Yes

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A3: Household Waste Recycling Sites (also known as Civic Amenity Sites)

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Facility Type	Permit Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2018 Input Tonnes	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Site Input Tonnes	Assumed capacity / maximum throughput	Operational Status
PB3737RV (67215)	H W Martin Waste Limited	Transfer	CA Site	S0813: Non-hazardous & hazardous HWA Site	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Tudhoe Household Waste Recycling Centre	Tudhoe H W R C, Tudhoe Ind Est, Spennymoor, County Durham, DL16 6TL.	4,999	4,900	5,077	4,817	5,303	4,999	Yes
PB3833AW (67210)	H W Martin Waste Limited	Transfer	CA Site	S0813: Non-hazardous & hazardous HWA Site	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Horden Household Waste Recycling Centre	Horden H W R C, B1283 Sunderland Road, Peterlee, County Durham, SR8 3SX.	4,999	3,567	3,623	3,656	3,969	4,999	Yes
PB3739RD (67212)	H W Martin Waste Limited	Transfer	CA Site	S0813: Non-hazardous & hazardous HWA Site	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Romanway Household Waste Recycling Centre	Romanway H W R C, Tindale Crescent, Bishop Auckland, County Durham, DL14 9AW.	7,490	6,667	6,685	4,591	5,875	7,490	Yes
PB3830AF (67199)	H W Martin Waste Limited	Transfer	CA Site	S0813: Non-hazardous & hazardous HWA Site	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Annfield Plain Household Waste Recycling Facility	Annfield Plain H W R C, Morrison Busty, Annfield Plain, County Durham, DH9 7XW,	4,999	7,724	8,386	5,479	6,476	8,100	Yes
PB3734RH (68671)	H W Martin Waste Limited	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Middleton Household Waste Recycling Centre	Highways Depot, Off B6277, Middleton In Teesdale, County Durham, DL12 0NG,	2,490	1,325	1,003	871	970	2,490	Yes
PB3735RC (64005)	H W Martin Waste Limited	Transfer	CA Site	A13: Household Waste Amenity Site	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Potterhouse Household Waste Recycling Centre	Potterhouse H W R C, Potterhouse Lane, Pity Me, Durham, County Durham, DH1 5RL,	24,999	8,581	8,803	7,167	7,775	9,000	Yes
PB3831RX (64065)	H W Martin Waste Limited	Transfer	CA Site	A13: Household Waste Amenity Site	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Coxhoe Household Waste Recycling Centre	Coxhoe H W R C, The Avenue, Coxhoe, Durham, County Durham, DH6 4RT,	24,999	2,864	2,959	2,800	3,453	3,200	Yes
PB3738RA (67209)	H W Martin Waste Limited	Transfer	CA Site	A13: Household Waste Amenity Site	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Strangford Road Household Waste Recycling Centre	Seaham, Strangford Road H W R C, Strangford Road, Seaham, County Durham, SR7 8QE,	4,999	5,635	5,615	4,764	5,941	5,800	Yes
PB3830RM (67206)	H W Martin Waste Limited	Transfer	CA Site	A13: Household Waste Amenity Site	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Hett Hills Household Waste Recycling Centre	Hett Hills H W R C, B6313 Chester Le Street To Craghead, Chester-le Street, County Durham, DH2 3JX,	4,999	1,815	1,790	3,638	4,329	4,999	Yes

PB3831AZ (60013)	H W Martin Waste Limited	Transfer	CA Site	A13: Household Waste Amenity Site	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Heighington Household Waste Recycling Centre	Heighington H W R C, Heighington Lane, Newton Aycliffe, County Durham, DL5 6AP,	7,490	4,909	5,153	5,093	5,228	7,600	Yes
PB3832RK (67203)	H W Martin Waste Limited	Transfer	CA Site	A13: Household Waste Amenity Site	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Thornley Household Waste Recycling Centre	Thornely Crossing Ind Est, Salters Lane, Shotton Colliery, County Durham, DH6 2QA,	4,999	2,218	2,441	2,374	2,790	4,999	Yes
PB3739AL (60243)	H W Martin Waste Limited	Transfer	CA Site	A13: Household Waste Amenity Site	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Stainton Grove Household Waste Recycling Centre	Stainton Grove H W R C, Stainton Grove, Nr Barnard Castle, County Durham, DL12 8UH,	2,490	124	1,461	2,111	2,597	2,490	Yes
								99,952	50,329	52,995	47,360	54,708	66,166	

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A4a Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer Stations - A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Facility Type	Permit Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2018 Input Tonnes	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Site Input Tonnes	Operational Status
AB3209CB (60010)	Durham County Council	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/ Ind/ Com and Hazardous	Heighington Lane Waste Transfer Station	Heighington Lane, Aycliffe, County Durham, DL5 6QG.	176,969	52,291	52,199	56,985	57,692	Yes
AB3209MF (67083)	Durham County Council	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/ Ind /Com, Inert/C+D and Hazardous	Thornley Transfer Station	Thornley Station Ind Est, Salters Lane, Shotton Colliery, Durham, County Durham, DH6 2QA.	176,900	57,199	59,282	66,258	67,341	Yes
AB3300CT (67171)	Durham County Council	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Inert/C+D and Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Annfield Plain Waste Transfer Station	Morrison Busty Industrial Estate, Annfield Plain, Stanley, County Durham, DH9 7RU.	176,800	57,430	56,671	67,874	70,178	Yes
AB3209GU (66105)	Durham County Council	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Stainton Grove Waste Transfer Station	Stainton Grove, Stainton Camp, Nr Barnard Castle, County Durham, DL12 8UJ.	12,000	8,668	8,245	9,145	9,318	Yes
CB3400TX (66156)	Esh Construction Recycling	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Inert/C+D	Esh Construction Limited	Esh Construction Recycling, Tursdale Ind Estate, Durham, County Durham, DH6 5PG.	74,999	42,548	18,582	52,639	56,659	Yes

EP3495LQ (64154)	Remondis J B T Limited	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/ Ind/ Com and Inert/C+D	Westline Transfer Station	West Line Industrial Estate, Birtley, Chester-le Street, County Durham, DH2 1AU.	74,999	74,602	78,508	88,282	98,999	Yes
RP3591ZD (67266)	Ken Thomas Site Clearance Ltd	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/ Ind/ Com, Inert/C+D and Hazardous	Ken Thomas Site Clearance Ltd	The Old Brickworks, Tanfield Lea Industrial Estate South, Tanfield, Durham, County Durham, DH9 9UY.	74,999	32,012	28,211	19,989	18,241	Yes
DB3908TT (64188)	Lister Recycling and Waste Management Limited	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/ Ind/ Com and Inert/C+D	Lister Recycling	Unit 6 Castleside Road, Consett, County Durham, DH8 8BH	24,999	6,592	5,152	2,317	3,946	Yes
GB3307SY (66099)	Wanted Wood Recycling	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/ Ind/ Com and Inert/C+D	The Recycling Centre	The Recycling Centre, Unit 14, Hackworth Industrial Park, Shildon, County Durham, DL4 1HF.	75,000	2,916	9,763	10,114	10,253	Yes
GP3494ZZ (64164)	W Marley Agricultural Contractors Ltd	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/Ind/Com and Inert/C+D	Constantine Farm	Constantine Farm, North Bitchburn, Crook, County Durham, DL15 8AQ.	24,999	266	288	504	1,844	Yes
DP3298LP (64140)	Mount Pleasant Recycling	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	Hhold/ Ind/ Com and Inert/C+D	Mount Pleasant Garage	Mount Pleasant Garage, Stanley, Crook, County Durham, DL15 9AL.	4,999	2,958	2,796	3,437	3,298	Yes
TP3996ZV/A001 (66061)	F & R Jackson Ltd	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Stn	Hhold/ Ind/ Com and Inert/C+D	Shaw Bank Waste Transfer Station	Shaw Bank, Staindrop Road, Barnard Castle, County Durham, DL12 8TD.	Not known	Not known	5,633	5,265	7,290	Yes
							Totals	897,663	337,482	325,330	382,808	405,057	

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A4b Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer Station - A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station (deals only with mineral waste from quarry)

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Facility Type	Permit Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2018 Input Tonnes	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Site Input Tonnes	Operational Status
GB3736AC (1041178)	Tarmac Aggregates Ltd	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial waste T Stn	Inert/C+D	Thrislington Quarry	Thrislington Quarry, Thrislington Works Durham, Co. Durham DL17 9EY	75,000		26,080	2,980	n/a	Yes
							Total	75,000	0	26,080	2,980	n/a	

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table 4c Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer Station A11: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station (pet crematorium)

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Facility Type	Permit Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2018 Input Tonnes	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Site Input Tonnes	Operational Status
CP3199XS (67161)	The Pet Crematorium Ltd	Transfer	Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer	A11 Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Hhold /Ind/ Com and Hazardous	Annfield Plain Household Waste Recycling Facility	Land/Premises at Langley Park Industrial Estate, Witton Gilbert, Durham, DH7 6TX.	4,999	105	106	101	84	Yes

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table 4d Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer Station (dedicated animal incinerator)

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Facility Type	Permit Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2018 Input Tonnes	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Site Input Tonnes
FP3095LV (101250)	John Warren (Animal By-products) Ltd	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	S0801: HCI Waste Transfer Station	Hhold /Ind/ Com	Warrens Group Limited	Eden Hall, Hamsterley, Bishop Auckland, County Durham, DL13 3QG.	74999	294	202	n/a	207

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A5 - Hazardous Waste Transfer Stations

Permit	**Operator**	**Site Category**	**Facility Type**	**Permit Type**	**Basic Waste Types Received**	**Site name and address**		**Annual Capacity Permitted**	**2018 Input Tonnes**	**2019 Input Tonnes**	**2020 Input Tonnes**	**2021 Input Tonnes**	**Operational Status**

KP3794ZQ (64183)	Durham County Council	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer Station	A9: Haz Waste Transfer Station	Hhold/ Ind/ Com, Inert/ C+D and Hazardous.	St John's Road Transfer Station	Services Direct, St John's Road, Meadowfield Ind Est, Meadowfield, County Durham, DH7 8XQ.	25,000	2,326	1,187	1,172	1,104	Yes
HP3996ZM (66082)	Durham County Council	Transfer	Haz Waste Transfer Station	A9: Haz Waste Transfer Station	Hazardous.	Chilton Depot	Chilton Industrial Estate, Chilton, County Durham, DL17 0SD.	4,999	3	3	2	2,052	Yes
								29,999	2,329	1,190	1,174	3,156	

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A6 - Special Waste Transfer Station and S0809 Asbestos Waste Transfer Station

Permit	**Operator**	**Site Category**	**Facility Type**	**Permit Type**	**Basic Waste Types Received**	**Site name**	**Site Address**	**Annual Capacity Permitted**	**2018 Input Tonnes**	**2019 Input Tonnes**	**2020 Input Tonnes**	**2021 Site Input Tonnes**	**Operational Status**
120171	**Tolent Solutions Limited**	**Transfer**	**Haz Waste Transfer Station**	**S0809 : Asbestos Waste Transfer Station**	**Hazardous**	**Site U**	**Thornley Station Industrial Estate, Site U, Shotton Colliery, Durham DH6 2QA**	**Not known**	**Not known**	**Not known**	**214**	**453**	**Yes**
CB3130RB/A001 (100223)	**Stonegrave Aggregates Ltd**	**Transfer**	**Special Waste Transfer Station**	**A9 : Special Waste Transfer Station**	**Hazardous**	**Land / Premises At, Aycliffe Quarry**	**Aycliffe Village, Darlington, County Durham, DL5 6NB,**	**Not known**	**Not known**	**Not known**	**Not known**	**Not known**	**Yes (licence assumed to be for asbestos as part of SNHW cell).**

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A7: Clinical Waste Transfer Stations

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Facility Type	Permit Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2018 Input Tonnes	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Input Tonnes	Operational Status
EB3804LV (64037)	Sharpsmart	Transfer	Clinical Waste Transfer / Treatment	A12: Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Hhold/ Ind/ Com and Hazardous	Unit 44 Enterprise City	Meadowfield Avenue, Green Lane Industrial Est, Spennymoor, County Durham, DL16 6JF,	24,999	580	1,158	743	1,070	Yes
FP3391ZM (67168)	Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd	Transfer	Clinical Waste Transfer / Treatment	A12: Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Hhold/ Ind/ Com and Hazardous	Personnel Hygiene Services Ltd - Peterlee	1 Bracken Hill, Southern Western Ind Est, Peterlee, County Durham, SR8 2LS.	4,999	656	772	779	1,097	Yes
AP3491ZB (67252)	Derwentside District Council Direct Services	Transfer	Clinical Waste Transfer / Treatment	A12: Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Morrison Busty Depot	Annfield Plain, Stanley, Co. Durham, DH9 7RX.	3,185	19	21	21	2	Yes

								33,183	1,255	1,951	1,543	2,169	

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A8: Inert Transfer Stations

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Facility Type	Permit Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2018 Input Tonnes	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Site Input Tonnes	Operational Status
CB3533RE (67251)	Ward Bros Enterprises Ltd	Transfer	Inert Waste Transfer	A14: Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Inert/C+D	Wards Transfer Station	Thistle Road, Littleburn Ind Est, Langley Moor, County Durham, DH7 8HZ.	93,600	n/a	n/a	n/a	22,442	Yes
YP3998ZB (64020)	Dent James	Transfer	Inert Waste Transfer	A14: Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Inert/C+D	George Street Transfer Station	Land/premises at George Street Industrial Est, Seaham, County Durham, SR7 7SL.	4,999	1,561	1,557	1,326	787	Yes
								98,599	1,561	1,557	1,326	23,229	

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A9 Treatment Anaerobic Digestion

Permit	**Operator**	**Site Category**	**Facility Type**	**Permit Site Type**	**Basic Waste Types Received**	**Site Name**	**Site Address**	**Annual Capacity Permitted**	**2018 Input Tonnes**	**2019 Input Tonnes**	**2020 Input Tonnes**	**2021 Site Input Tonnes**	**Operational status**
LB3536AZ (104770)	W J Drennan Limited	Treatment	Anaerobic Digestion	S1212: Anaerobic digestion facility including use of biogas	Hhold/Ind/Com	High Hedley Hope Farm	High Hedley Hope Farm, East Hedley Hope, Bishop Auckland, County Durham, DL13 4PR.	19,702.00	9,616.00	14,307.58	7,237.20	4,671.48	Yes
EB2008GL (403213)	Limelight Energy Limited / Mr S Barker	Treatment	Anaerobic Digestion	S1210: On-farm anaerobic digestion using farm wastes only	Hhold/Ind/Com	Hope House Farm	Elstob Lane, Sedgefield, TS21 2HF.	36,500.00	12,968.00	13,845.00	9,079.00	5,727.00	Yes
FP3491LV/A001 (101318)	Johnson Brothers	Treatment	Anaerobic Digestion	A23 : Biological Treatment Facility	n/a	Quarrington Biogas	Quarrington Farm, Old Quarrington, Durham, County Durham, DH6 5NN.	10,000.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes

BP3133TC / V005 (403443)	Emerald Biogas Ltd	Treatment	Biological Treatment	T03 : Other Biological Treatment installation	Hhold/Ind/Com and Hazardous	Emerald Biogas	Emerald Biogas, Preston Road, Aycliffe Business Park, County Durham, DL5 6AB.	102,400.00	34,441.00	48,495.58	43,609	43,296.18	Yes
n/a	Ener-G-Bio	Treatment	Anaerobic Digestion	n/a	n/a	Mount Huley Farm	Mount Huley Farm, Croxdale , Durham	43,435	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No
n/a	Ener-G-Bio	Treatment	Anaerobic Digestion	n/a	n/a	Hulam Farm	Hulam Farm, Hutton Henry, Hartlepool, TS27 4SA	100,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No
								312,037.00	57,025.00	76,648.16	59,925.22	53,694.66	

Table A10: Composting Sites

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Facility Type	Permit Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2018 Input Tonnes	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Site Input Tonnes	Operational Status
64014	Durham County Council	Treatment	Material Recycling Facility	A15 : Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	Joint Stocks Recycling Complex	Joint Stocks Quarry	25,000.00	None	None	16,526.84	18,290.41	Yes
HB3237AU/ A001 (104278)	Teesdale Conservation Volunteers Ltd	Treatment	Composting	A22: Composting Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	Teesdale Conservation Volunteers (Rotters)	Conservation Centre, Deepdale, Startforth, Barnard Castle, County Durham, DL12 9TB,	3,000.00 a	1,042.00	1,708.78	2,363.89	2,053.16	Yes
YP3634WS	Mr Andrew Thompson & Mrs Elizabeth Thompson	Treatment	Composting	T01 : Composting installation	Hhold/Ind/Com	Murton Hall Farm	Hurworth Burn, County Durham, TS28 5NX,	60,000.00	34,675.00	33,167.58	22,459.22	26,892.99	Yes
WEX116917	North East Green Waste Ltd]	Treatment	Composting	Exemptions including T23 waste exemption: aerobic composting and associated prior treatment		Bunker Hill Farm Lead gate	Bunker Hill Farm Leadgate	13,000.00	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Yes
n/a	P Hutchinson & Sons	Treatment	Composting	n/a		Junction House Farm	Junction House Farm, South Hetton Road, Easington	3,000.00	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Yes

n/a	John Wade Recycling	Treatment	Composting	n/a		Aycliffe Quarry	Aycliffe Quarry / Landfill, Newton Aycliffe	112,000.00	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Yes
								216,000.00	35,717.00	34,876.36	41,349.95	47,236.56	

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years. Table Note: a) the licences capacity of the facility operated at the Conservation Centre at Startforth is 999,999 tonnes. In order to provide a more realistic figure capacity has been at 3,000 tonnes.

Table A11: Biological Treatment

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Facility Type	Permit Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2018 Input Tonnes	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Input Tonnes	Operational status
GB3104FJ (67160)	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Treatment	Biological Treatment	A23: Biological Treatment Facility	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	Blue House Farm Treatment Centre	Marks Lane, West Rainton, Houghton-le Spring, Tyne & Wear, DH4 6QF.	364,000	5,147	4,992	**7,193**	8,632	Yes
BB3501HY/A001 (410350)	Enva Resource Management Ltd	Treatment	Biological Treatment	S0819 : Sewage sludge treatment	Hhold/ Ind/ Com	West Shaw Farm	Barnard Castle, County Durham, DL12 8UT.	249,999	not known	2,336	**7,830**	3,531	Yes
								613,999	**5,147**	**7,328**	**15,022**	12,163	

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tonnes per year (tpy)

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Facility Type	Permit Site Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2018 Input Tonnes	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Site Input Tonnes	Operational Status
EB3108GU (403298)	Falcons Two Limited (previously Viridis)	Treatment	Physical Treatment	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tpy	Hhold/Ind/Com and Inert C+D	The Old Brickworks	Eldon, Bishop Auckland, County Durham, DL14 8EA.	75,000	589	26	5,055		Not known.
BB3605CS (401450)	Aggregate Industries U K Ltd	Treatment	Physical Treatment	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tpy	Inert/C+D	Hulands Quarry	Bowes, Barnard Castle, County Durham, DL12 9JW.	75,000	4,379	4,383	12,210	5,142	Yes

BB3605KH/A001 (410455)	Aggregate Industries U K Ltd	Treatment	Physical Treatment	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tpy	Inert/C+D	Heights Quarry	Westgate In Weardale, Bishop Auckland, County Durham, DL13 1PF.	75,000	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known		Not known
DB3306SV (402721)	Bishop Middleham Plant and Recycling Limited	Treatment	Physical Treatment	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tpy	Inert/C+D	Bishop Middleham Plant and Recycling Limited	Compounds F - L, Dean and Chapter Industrial Est, Ferryhill, County Durham, DL17 8LH.	74,999	20,403	21,413	18,197	16,694	Yes
FB3002FE /A001 (403391)	K & L Groundworks Limited	Treatment	Physical Treatment	SR2010 No12: Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tpy	Inert/C+D	K & L Groundworks Limited	Unit W, Thornley Station Industrial Estate, Shotten Colliery, DH6 2QA	74,999	2,336	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes
120092	DFC Fuels t/a AP & VA Golightly	Treatment	Physical Treatment	SR2010 No12 : Treatment of waste to produce soil <75,000 tpy	Inert/C+D	AGL Business Park, Coundon Industrial Estate, Bishop Auckland DL14 8NG	AGL Business Park, Coundon Industrial Estate, Bishop Auckland DL14 8NG	n/a	n/a	n/a	900	3,450	Yes
								374,998	27,707	25,822	36,362	25,286	

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A13 Treatment Other

Permit	Operator	Ste Category	Facility Type	Permit Site Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2018 Input Tonnes	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Input Tonnes	Operational Status
AB3333RT (103008)	Agricore Ltd	Treatment	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	S0803: HCI Waste TS + treatment	Inert/C+D	Hill Top Farm	Hill Top Farm, Winston, Darlington, County Durham, DL2 3RR.	74,999	47,249	56,247	46,442	70,067	Yes
EB3536RQ (103805)	John Simpson Civils	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	S0803: HCI Waste TS + treatment	Inert/C+D	John Simpson Civils	Unit 10, Langley Park Ind Est, Witton Gilbert, County Durham, DH7 6TX.	40,000	n/a	n/a	40	1,006	Yes
AB3201MR (400435)	Bellingham Paul	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	S0803: HCI Waste TS + treatment	Hhold /Ind/Com	Unit 8 Seaview Ind Est	Unit 8 Seaview Ind Est, Kilburn Drive, Horden, Peterlee, County Durham, SR8 4TQ.	75,000	2,774	n/a	2,740	2,698	Yes

DP3837SF (60188)	Veolia ES Cleanaway (UK) Limited	Transfer	Non-Haz Waste Transfer /Treatment	S1506: 75kte HCl Waste TS + Treatment		Durham Waste Management Centre	Garmondsway Depot, Bishop Middleham, County Durham, DL17 9DX.	74,999	2,736	n/a	n/a	787	Yes
403626	Entec Ltd	Treatment		S1506 No 6: 75kte HCl Waste TS + treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com	Hulam Farm	TS27 4SA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	394.66	Yes
120071	Jack Martin	Treatment	Non Haz Waste Transfer / Treatment	S1506 No 6: 75kte HCl Waste TS + treatment	Hhold/Ind/Com and Inert/C+D	Thornley Pit Transfer Station	DL13 4LL	n/a	n/a	n/a	34		Yes
DB3430DA/A001 (103599)	Breedon Northern Limited		Management	S0908 No 8: Management of inert or extractive waste at mine		Crime Rigg Quarry	Shadforth, Durham, County Durham, DH6 1LE.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not Known
EB3902LN/T001 (102839)	Breedon Northern Limited		Management	S0908 No 8: Management of inert or extractive waste at mine		Raisby Quarry	Raisby Hill, Coxhoe, County Durham, DH6 4BB.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not Known
RP3994EZ/V003 (102308)	Tarmac		Management	S0908 No 8: Management of inert or extractive waste at mine		Thrislington Quarry	West Cornforth, Ferryhill, County Durham, DL17 9EY.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not Known
HB3032RK (104233)	Tarmac Trading Limited	Treatment	Physical Treatment	A16: Physical Treatment Facility		Old Quarrington Quarry	Old Quarrington, Durham, County Durham, DH6 5NN.	99,999	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes
DB3308MN/A001 (403103)	Breedon Northern Limited	Treatment	Physical Treatment	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility		Coxhoe Quarry	Raisby Hill, Coxhoe, County Durham, DH6 4BB.	Not Known	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
EB3601TN/A001 (403625)	Strathmore Renewables Ltd	Treatment	Physical Treatment	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	Hhold / Ind/ Com	Strathmore Renewables Ltd	Strathmore House, Cleatlam, Darlington, County Durham, DL2 3QS,	20,000	7,331	14,188	13,267	12,586	Yes
HP3195EZ/A001 (100042)	Northumbrian Water	Treatment	Physical Treatment	A16: Physical Treatment Facility		Lartington Water Treatment Works	Lartington WTW, Barnard Castle, County Durham, DL12 9AZ.	520	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A14: Wood Wastes

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Facility Type	Permit Site Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2018 Input Tonnes	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Input Tonnes	Operational Status
FB3130AF (103894)	Veolia Bioenergy U K Limited	Use of Waste	Timber Manufacturing	SR2010 No13 : Use of waste to manufacture timber <75,000 tpy	Hhold/Ind/Com	Veolia Bioenergy Pellet Mill	Chilton Ind Est, Chilton Way, Chilton, County Durham, DL17 0PF.	8,227	n/a	n/a	8,980	9,700	Yes

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A15: Incineration

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Facility Type	Permit Site Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2021 Site Input Tonnes	Operational Status
LP3206SS	Veolia Biopower One UK Limited	Incineration	EFW Incinerator	B07 : EFW Incinerator	Hhold/Ind/Com	Chilton Biomass Plant - EPR/LP3206SS	Chilton Biomass Plant, Chilton Industrial Estate, Ferry Hill, County Durham, DL170SD.	115,000 to 120,000	108,240	Yes

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A16 Landfill

Permit	Operator	Permit Site Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Annual Capacity Permitted	2016 Input tonnes	2017 Inputs tonnes	2018 Inputs	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Input Tonnes	Void Space Remaining 2016 (Cubic Metres)	Void Space Remaining 2020 (Cubic Metres)	Void Space Remaining 2021 (Cubic Metres)	Operational Status
BB3007CA /V004 (210077)	Tarmac	L05: Inert Landfill	Inert/ C+D	Old Quarrington Quarry Landfill	204,000	0	210,018	253,292	189,076	220,106	260,299	1,769,768	1,431,881	1,332,064	Active
MB3033R E (210006)	Breedon	L05: Inert Landfill	Inert/ C+D	Crime Rigg Quarry Landfill	380,000	102,018	152,590	147,034	216,136	196,256	109,892	1,930,000	1,569,850	1,540,108	Active
RP3496ZM /A001 (66206)	W&M Thompson (Quarries) Ltd	L05: Inert Landfill	Inert /C+D	Bishop Middleham Quarry 2	500,000	249,516	375,769	355,471	217,471	197,501	325,616	3,640,588	4,259,637	4,386,205	Active

AB3209UR /T001 (67124)	Durham County Council	L04: Non-Hazardous Landfill	Hhold /Ind/Com and Inert/ C+D	Joint Stocks Quarry	350,000	227,146	292,813	145,909	105,488	93,344	22,786	1,700,000	1,781,000	1,768,339	Closed
BP3890ZK /A001 (60022) BP3490ZP /A001 (60023)	Stone grave Aggregate s Ltd	L02: Non Haz (SNRHW) Landfill	Hhold/ Ind/ Com, Inert/ C+D and Hazardous	Aycliffe Quarry East Landfill	148,840	88,919	75,387	133,547	152,393	121,715	106,202	2,064,587	728,000	400,000	Active
					1,582,840	667,599	1,106,577	1,035,253	880,565	828,921	824,795	11,104,943	9,770,368	9,426,716	

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years. Table notes: Old Quarrington Quarry Landfill planning permission ends on 3 July 2026. Crime Rigg Quarry planning permission ends on 31 December 2024. Bishop Middleham Quarry, planning permission condition 5 indicates that no further mineral extraction to take place after 30th June 2029 with restoration by 30th June 2052. Joint Stocks Quarry, site is closed for non-hazardous landfill and inert material has been previously imported as part of restoration. Planning permission requires restoration by 2042. Aycliffe Quarry Landfill planning permission ends in 2044.

Table A17 Deposit of Waste to Land

Permit	Operator	Ste Category	Facility Type	Permit Site Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Site Input Tonnes	Assumed Capacity
CB3032AH (103351)	F & R Jackson Limited	On/In Land	Deposit of waste to land (recovery)	S1539 No 39: Use of waste in a deposit for recovery operation	Inert/C+D	Barford Camp	Streatlam, Barnard Castle, County Durham.	1,712	576	0	Short term development.
404471	Kearton Farms Limited	On/In Land	Deposit of waste to land (recovery)	A25: Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation	Inert/C+D	Kilmond Wood Quarry	Kilmond Wood Quarry, Boldron, Barnard Castle, County Durham, DL12 9SR.	20,965	20,652	68,322	Short term development.
401252	Ibstock Brick Limited	On/In Land	Deposit of waste to land (recovery)	A25: Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation	Inert/C+D	Birtley Quarry	Land at former Birtley Quarry, Station Lane, Birtley	n./a	77,938	n/a	Short term development.

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A18: Deposit of Waste to Land (NWL)

Permit	Site Type	Permit Site Type	Operator	Site Name	Site Address	Grid Reference
AP3291ZY/A001 (67253)	A4: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Landfill	A4: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Landfill	Northumbrian Water Limited	Wearhead Water Treatment	Wearhead, County Durham.	NY 84900 38100
VP3190ZN/A001 (60246)	A6 Landfill taking other wastes	A25: Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation	Northumbrian Water Limited	Lartington Water Treatment Sludge Disposal Area	Sludge Disposal Area, Wearhead Water Treatment, Lartington.	NZ 00100 18400
AB3903ZS (400939)	Deposit of waste to land (recovery)	A25: Deposit of waste to land as a recovery operation	Northumbrian Water Limited	Burnhope Moor	Causeway Road, Ireshopeburn, Bishop Auckland, County Durham, DL13 1HL.	NY 848 382

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Table A19: Metal Recycling Facilities and End of Life Vehicles

Permit	Operator	Site Category	Facility Type	Permit Site Type	Basic Waste Types Received	Site Name	Site Address	Annual Capacity Permitted	2019 Input Tonnes	2020 Input Tonnes	2021 Input Tonnes	Operational Status
120227	Metal & Waste Recycling Limited	MRS	Metal Recycling	S1518 No 18: Metal recycling, vehicle storage & depollution	Hhold/Ind/Com and Inert/C+D	Metal and Waste Recycling Seaham	SR7 7NZ	?	?	2,126	2,201	Yes
VP3991ZK (67227)	European Metal Recycling Ltd	MRS	Metal Recycling	A20: Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hhold/Ind/Com and Inert/C+D	E M R Burnopfield	Hobson Ind Est, Newcastle Upon Tyne, Tyne & Wear, NE16 6EA.	45,500	13,014	10,519	10,208	Yes

AP3591ZL (67249)	Seaham Metals	MRS	Metal Recycling	A20: Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Hhold/Ind/Com and Hazardous	Seaham Metals	Land/premises At, George Street Ind Est, Seaham, County Durham, SR7 9BN.	4,950	933	916	1,606	Yes
EP3891ZZ/ A001 (67216)	Mr & Mrs Bell	MRS	Metal Recycling	A20: Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)		Bells Breakers Autos	Unit H1, Roman Way Industrial Estate, Bishop Auckland, County Durham, DHL 9AW	1,040	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GP3594ZE (64160)	North East Motor Salvage	MRS	Car Breaker	A19: Metal Recycling Site (vehicle dismantler)		North East Motor Salvage Ltd	7b Mill Hill, North West Ind Est, Peterlee, County Durham, SR82HR	24,999	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AP3194LF/ V002 (64073)	Copart UK Ltd	MRS	Car Breaker	A19 Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)		Hackworth Road, End of Life Vehicle Facility	4 Hackworth Road, North West Industrial Estate, Peterlee, County Durham, SR8 2JQ	4,499	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TP3496ZX	Gerald Robinson	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility		Gers Metals	Land/Premises At, Hackworth Rd, Blackhall Colliery, Hartlepool, Cleveland, TS27 3EL	2,499	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

BP3794ZN/ A001 (64081)	Stuart Bell	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility		Bells Breakers Autos	Brookside Works, Craghead Industrial Estate, Craghead, Stanley, County Durham, DH9 6HA,	2,500	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LP3894ZS/ A001 (64099)	McCrombie & Kemp	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility		Kemp Commercial Spares	Dale View Garage, Toft Hill, Bishop Auckland, County Durham DL14 OJF	2,499	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BP3194ZS/ A001 (64082)	Stuart Johnson	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility		Johnsons Vauxhall Spares	Callerton House, Callerton Place, Craghead, Stanley, Co. Durham DH9 6EJ	2,500	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ZP3096ZM/ A001 (66127)	Kris Callaghan	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility		Chilton Auto Breakers	4 & 12, The Compound, Old Colliery Yard, Chilton, Ferryhill, Co. Durham, DL170PB	2,499	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
VP3696ZC/ A001 (666171)	William Ross	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility		Ross 4X4s	3 Furnaces Industrial Estate, Shildon, Co. Durham, DL4 1QB	2,499	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

MP3994ZU/ A001 (64114)	James Alfred Lister	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility		Lister Scrap Metals	Unit 6, Castle side Road, Consett, Co. Durham DH8 8BH	2,499	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
KP3694ZY (64179)	Thomas Jackson Lines	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility		T J Autos Fast Lanes Valeting	Howlett Yard, Howlett, Pelton Fell, Chester-le Street Co. Durham, DH2 2RS	2,499	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DP3298LP/ A001 (64140)	Mount Pleasant Recycling (James Mulligan)	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility		Mount Pleasant Garage	Mount Pleasant Garage, Stanley Crook, Co. Durham, DL15 9AL.	2,499	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LP3694ZJ (64102)	Brunton William Chapman	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility	Hazardous	Sacriston Auto Dismantlers	Old Colliery Yard, Sacriston, Durham, County Durham, DH7 6AG.	2,499	356	365	428	Yes
SP3294ZY (64089)	Graham Andrew Monte & Shaun Darren Monte	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility		Monte's Transport Spares	Next to Railway Crossings, Rear of Morton Crescent, Fence houses, Houghton-le Spring, Tyne & Wear, DH4 6AD.	2,500	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

SP3394ZQ (64082)	Kenneth Clark	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com and Hazardous	Burnopfield Metals	Unit 21, Hobson Industrial Estate, Hobson, NE16 6SA.	2,499	259	181	233	Yes
SP3794ZG (64092)	Dixon Kevin James	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility		Kevin Dixon Commercials	Unit 8 Morrison Industrial Estate, Annfield Plain, Stanley, County Durham, DH9 7HY.	4,999	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BP3694ZC (64079)	Gamble Alec	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com	Auto craft	Brookside Works, Unit 6 Craghead Industrial Estate, Craghead, Stanley, County Durham, DH9 6HA.	2,500	178	138	156	Yes
KP3295EA (100016)	Stephan Ara	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility	Hazardous	Compound D	Compound D, Saddler Street, Dean & Chapter in Est, Ferryhill, County Durham, DL17 8LN.	2,500	176	76	76	Yes

BP3294ZM (64077)	Brunton Kevin	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility	Hazardous	Kevin Brunton Car & Commercial	Unit 10 Morrison Industrial Estate, Annfield Plain, Stanley, County Durham, DH9 7HY.	2,499	522	410	411	Yes
BP3894ZV (64075)	Mavin Leslie	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility	Hazardous	Rooster Motorcycles	6 A Morrison Industrial Estate, New Kyo, Stanley, County Durham, DH9 7RU,	2,499	6	n/a	n/a	Yes
CB3403MU (64087)	J Denham Metals Ltd	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility	Hhold/Ind/Com and Hazardous	Coppycrooks Yard	Coppycrooks Yard, West Auckland Road, West Auckland, Bishop Auckland, County Durham, DL14 9PN.	2,499	2,985	94,043	106,894	Yes
MP3994ZU (64114)	Richardson Clifford	MRS	Car Breaker	A19a: ELV Facility	Hazardous	Village Inn Garage	Land/premises At, Hartlepool Street North, Thornley, Durham, County Durham, DH6 3AN.	2,499	1	1	n/a	Yes

VP3899VA (102606)	Mr John Kerr & Mr Rodney Kerr	MRS	Vehicle depollution facility	SR2011 No3: Vehicle Depollution Facility <5000 tps	Inert/C+D, Hazardous and Hhold/Ind/Com	John Kerr Metals	Unit 1, Westline Industrial Estate, Birtley, Chester-le Street, County Durham, DH2 1AU.	5,000	n/a	5,233	n/a	Yes
AB3904HH/A001 (410287)	Brit Cars (International Limited)	MRS	Vehicle depollution facility	SR2011 No3 : Vehicle Depollution Facility <5000 tps		Brit Cars (International Limited)	Unit 4, Acorn Close Lane, Sacriston, County Durham, DH7 6AN.	4,999	54	n/a	n/a	Yes
CCB3436AS (103427)	Robert Ralph	MRS	Vehicle depollution facility	SR2011 No3 : Vehicle Depollution Facility <5000 tps	Hazardous	R R Commercials	Unit 15, Hackworth Ind Park, Shildon, DL4 1HF.	4,999	520	550	1,200	Yes
DB3208LF (402664)	Finley Bros Limited	MRS	Vehicle depollution facility	SR2011 No3 : Vehicle Depollution Facility <5000 tps	Hazardous	Little Burns Metal Recycling	Little Burn Metal Recycling, Little Burn Industrial Estate, Langley Moor, Durham, DH7 8HU	4,999	1,418	520	1,114	Yes
CB3703LH (402268)	Horn Michael	MRS	Vehicle depollution facility	SR2011 No3: Vehicle Depollution Facility <5000 tps		Crazy L E Ds	3 Pease Road, North West Business Park, Peterlee, County Durham, SR8 2RD.	4,999	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

GB3501XA (404441)	Recycling Lives Limited	MRS	Vehicle depollution facility	S1513: 75kte Vehicle Storage, depollution	Hazardous	Recycling Lives Limited	Unit 10, Hackworth Ind Est, Shildon, Co. Durham, DL4 1HF.	74,999	15,136	12,643	16,330	Yes
CB3408ME (402070) CB3403MU (64087)	J Denham Metals Ltd	MRS		S1214: Metal recycling, vehicle storage, depollution		J Denham Metals Ltd	Unit 5 Wingate Grange Industrial Estate, Wingate, TS28 5AH.	30,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CB3301FV (64098)	Andrew Newton Limited	MRS		S1214: Metal recycling, vehicle storage, depollution		Newton Metal Recycling	Unit 5, Wingate Grange Ind Est, Wingate, Durham, County Durham, TS28 5AH.	24,999	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
EB3200UU (403316)	Christopher Downing & Derek Downing	MRS	Vehicle depollution facility	S1517: Vehicle storage, depollution	Hazardous	D8 Rc	8 Davy Drive, North West Ind Est, Peterlee, SR8 2JF.	4,999	47	31	91	Yes
EB3705HC /A001 (403719)	Reay Kieran	MRS	Vehicle depollution facility	S1517 No 17: Vehicle Depollution Facility	Hazardous	K R Salvage Unit 10	Unit 10, Wheatley Hill Workshops, Front Street, Industrial Estate, Wheatley Hill Durham, DH6 3QZ	4,999	270	247	181	Yes

EP3494SM/V002 (101132)	Ralph Brown	MRS		S0820: Vehicle depollution facility A19a: ELV Facility		Browns Yard	Edwardson Road, Meadowfeild, Durham, County Durham, DH7 8RL	1,040	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BB3508UP/A001 (401410)	Sol Developments Limited	MRS		S0820: Vehicle Depollution Facility		Consett Breakers	Unit 2, The Grove Industrial Estate, The Grove, Consett, County Durham DH8 8BH	Not known	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CP3290LG/A001 (100657)	Mr William David Appleby & Mr Peter Francis Appleby	MRS		S0820 No 20: 75kte Vehicle Depollution Facility		Appleby Bros	High Barford, Streatlam, Barnard Castle, County Durham, DL12 8UD.	Not known	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator various years.

Appendix 3 – County Durham Landfill Deposits by Site 2007 to 2021

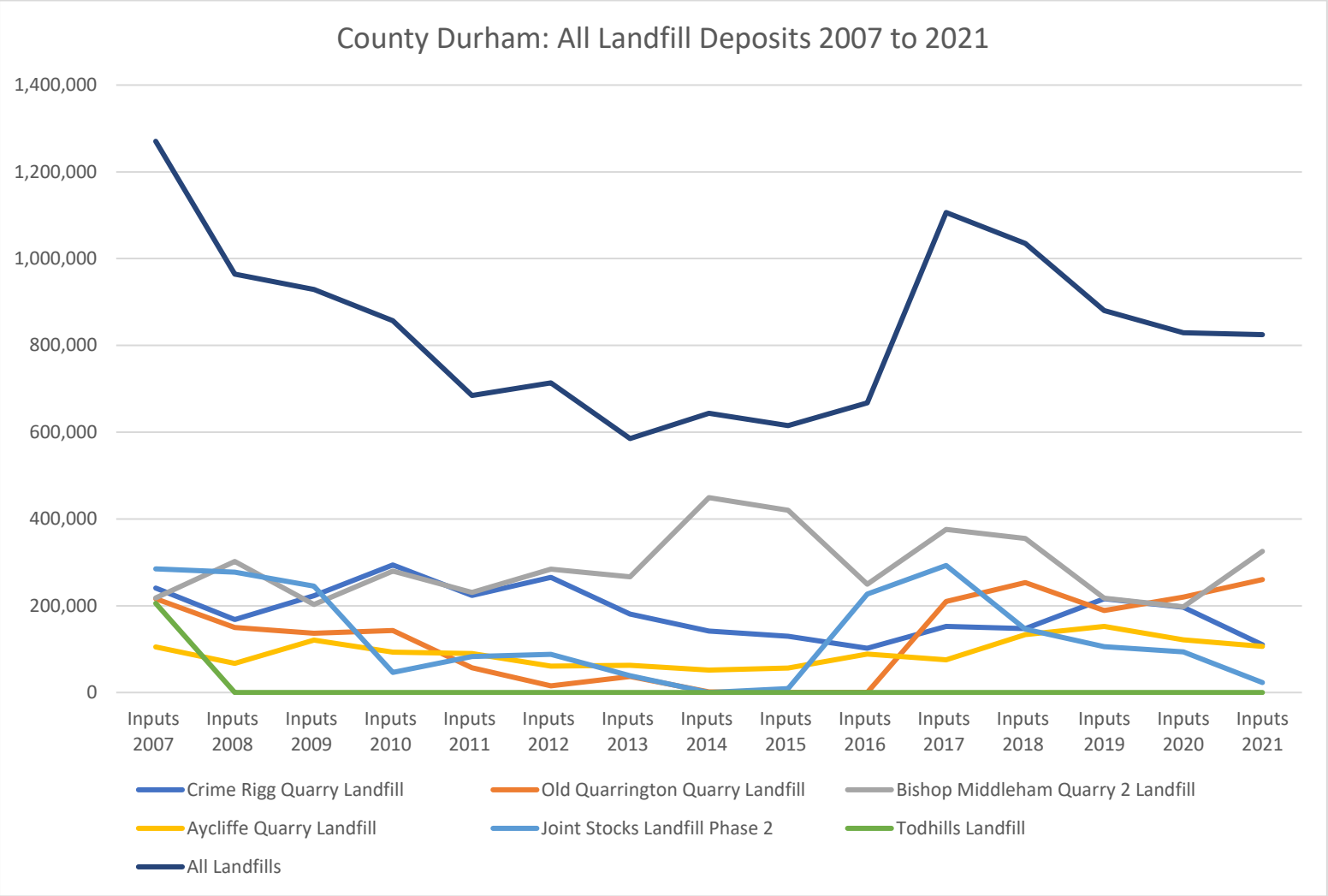
A3.1 This appendix provides detailed information on landfill site deposits (inputs) by landfill site from 2007 to 2021. Normally only a ten-year period would be shown to provide a long-term context, however, deposits in 2007 and 2008 are also shown to provide a longer-term comparison of deposits prior to the last recession (which started in December 2007). In overall terms the information shows how deposits fell significantly due to the recession and then started to recover as economic activity gathered in the economy after 2013 to reach a post-recession high point in 2018, the highest level since 2007. This information suggest that deposits are dependent upon the level of activity in the economy.

Table A16: County Durham: All Landfill Inputs 2007 to 2018 (All figures in tonnes).

Operator name	Facility name	Inputs 2007	Inputs 2008	Inputs 2009	Inputs 2010	Inputs 2011	Inputs 2012	Inputs 2013	Inputs 2014	Inputs 2015	Inputs 2016	Inputs 2017	Inputs 2018	Inputs 2019	Inputs 2020	Inputs 2021
Breedon	Crime Rigg Quarry Landfill	240,596	167,877	223,215	294,018	223,420	265,144	180,504	141,505	129,458	102,018	152,590	147,034	216,136	196,256	109,892
Tarmac Ltd	Old Quarringt on Quarry Landfill	216,140	149,676	136,678	142,993	57,052	15,113	37,002	1,463	0	0	210,018	253,292	189,076	220,106	260,299
W & M Thompson (Quarries) Ltd	Bishop Middleha m Quarry 2 Landfill	218,139	302,182	202,842	279,798	230,781	284,348	266,509	449,142	420,265	249,516	375,769	354,919	217,471	197,501	325,616
Stonegrave Aggregates Limited	Aycliffe Quarry Landfill	104,903	66,961	121,081	93,332	90,138	61,103	62,759	51,695	56,690	88,918	75,387	133,547	152,393	121,715	106,202
Durham County Council	Joint Stocks Landfill Phase 2	285,134	277,466	245,196	46,546	82,982	87,911	38,524	53	9,031	227,146	292,813	145,910	105,488	93,344	22,786
Durham County Council	Todhills Landfill	205,530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	All Landfills	1,270,442	964,162	929,012	856,686	684,373	713,618	585,298	643,857	615,445	667,597	1,106,578	1,034,702	880,565	828,921	824,795

Source Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2008 to 2022.

Figure A3.1: County Durham: All Landfill Deposits 2007 to 2021 (All figures in tonnes)



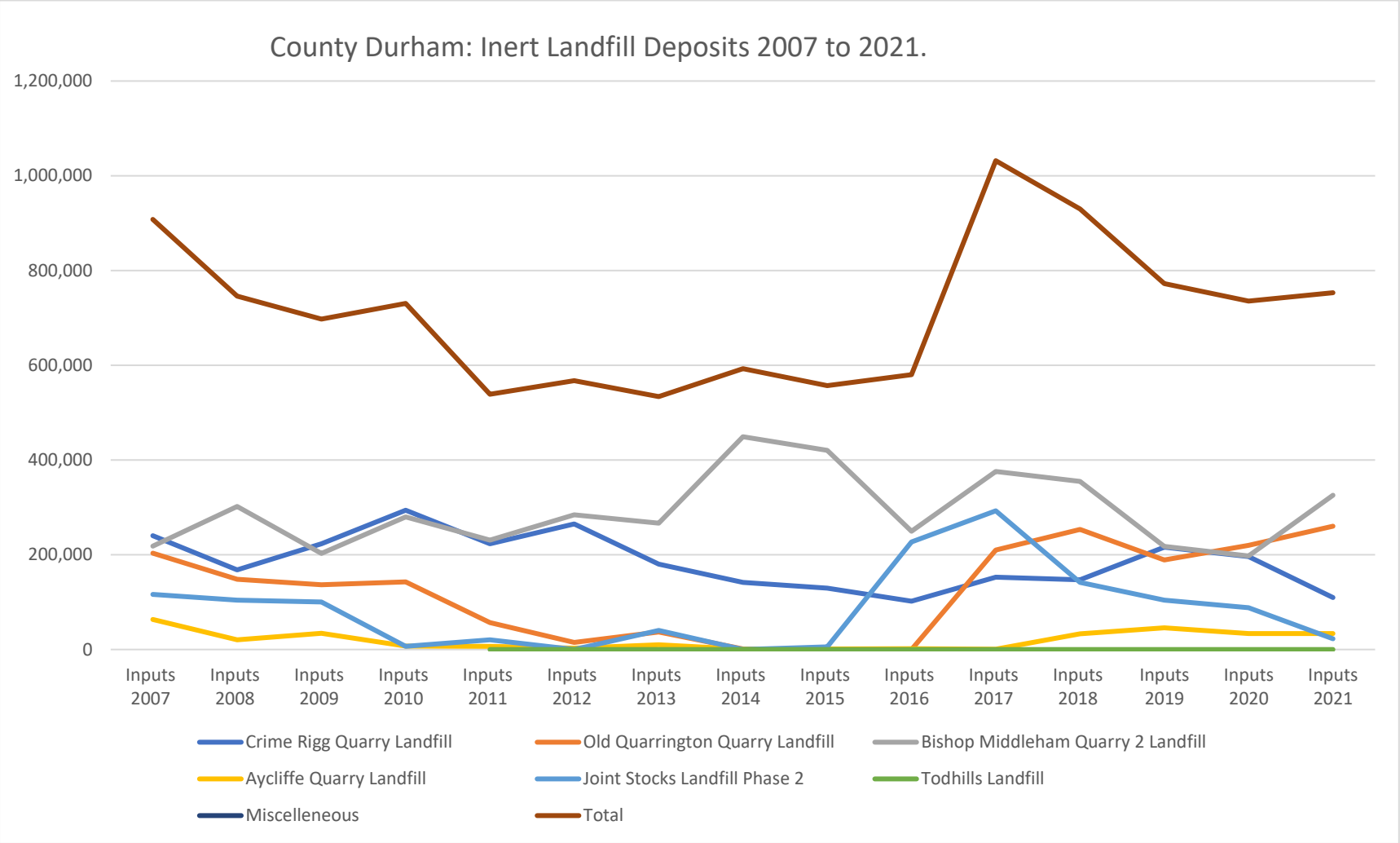
Source Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2008 to 2022.

Table A17: County Durham: All Inert Landfill Inputs 2007 to 2021 (All figures in tonnes)

Operator name	Facility name	Inputs 2007	Inputs 2008	Inputs 2009	Inputs 2010	Inputs 2011	Inputs 2012	Inputs 2013	Inputs 2014	Inputs 2015	Inputs 2016	Inputs 2017	Inputs 2018	Inputs 2019	Inputs 2020	Inputs 2021
Breedon	Crime Rigg Quarry Landfill	240,496	167,877	223,215	294,018	223,420	265,144	180,504	141,505	129,458	102,018	152,590	147,034	216,136	196,256	109,892
Tarmac Ltd	Old Quarrington Quarry Landfill	203,370	148,085	136,678	142,993	57,052	15,113	37,002	1,463	0	0	210,018	253,292	189,076	220,106	260,299
W & M Thompson (Quarries) Ltd	Bishop Middleham Quarry 2 Landfill	218,139	302,182	202,842	279,798	230,781	284,348	266,509	449,142	420,265	249,516	375,769	354,919	217,471	197,501	325,616
Stonegrave Aggregates Limited	Aycliffe Quarry Landfill	63,465	20,405	34,319	7,014	6,981	2,646	9,792	817	1,383	1,681	700	33,150	45,563	33,615	33,641
Durham County Council	Joint Stocks Landfill Phase 2	116,448	104,473	100,294	6,877	20,728	94	40,081	50	5,741	227,146	292,813	141,453	104,444	88,057	22,786
Durham County Council	Todhills Landfill	66,014		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Miscellaneous															1,026
	Total	907,932	746,122	697,347	730,700	538,962	567,344	533,888	592,977	556,848	580,361	1,031,891	929,848	772,691	735,535	753,260

Source Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2008 to 2022.

Figure A3.2: County Durham: All Inert Landfill Deposits 2007 to 2018 (All figures in tonnes).



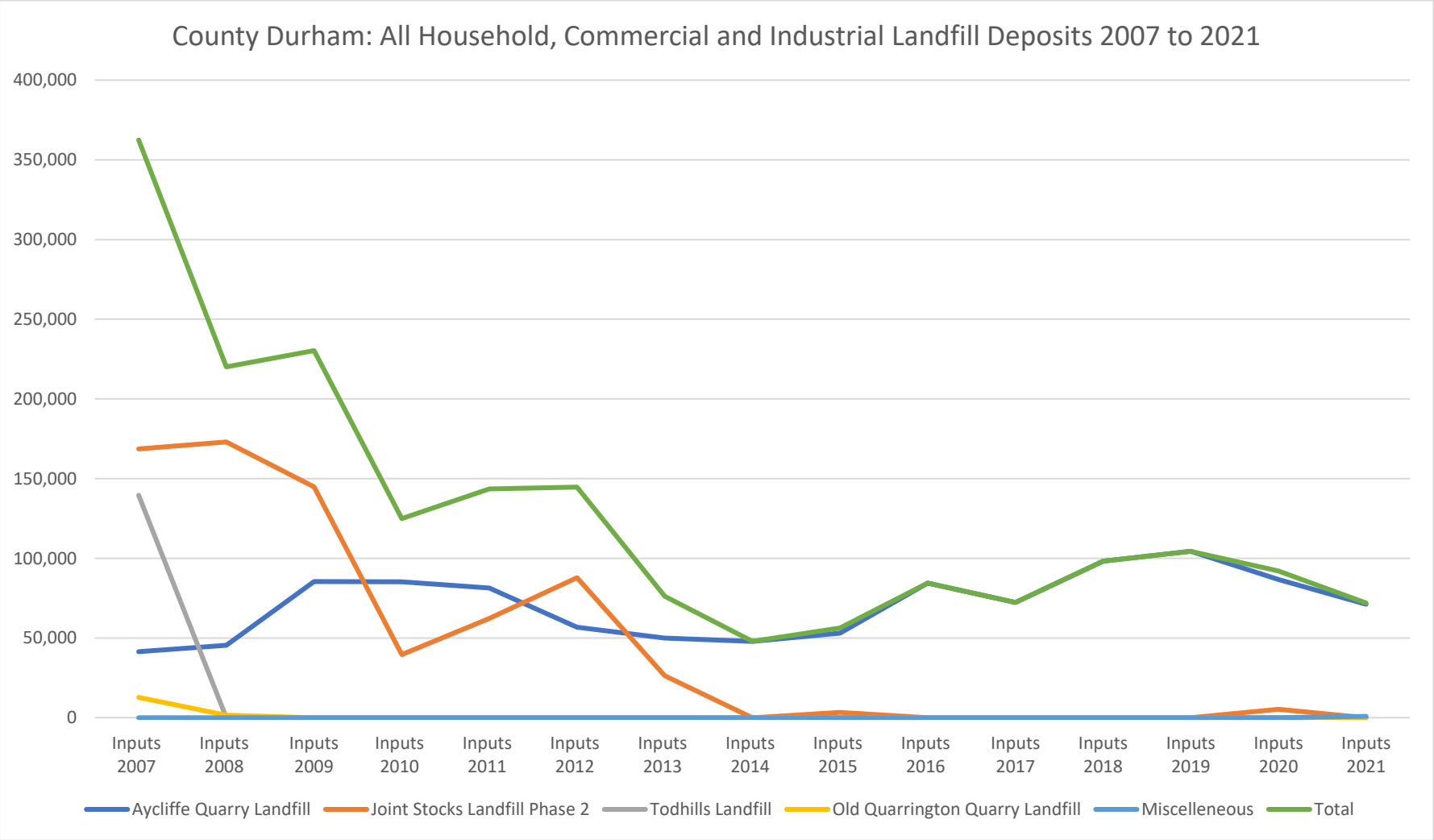
Source Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2008 to 2022.

Table A18: County Durham: All Household, Commercial and Industrial Landfill Inputs 2007 to 2018 (All figures in tonnes)

Operator name	Facility name	Inputs 2007	Inputs 2008	Inputs 2009	Inputs 2010	Inputs 2011	Inputs 2012	Inputs 2013	Inputs 2014	Inputs 2015	Inputs 2016	Inputs 2017	Inputs 2018	Inputs 2019	Inputs 2020	Inputs 2021
Stonegrave Aggregates Limited	Aycliffe Quarry Landfill	41,438	45,455	85,491	85,280	81,320	56,839	49,898	47,905	52,987	84,402	72,387	98,144	104,444	86,702	71,197
Durham County Council	Joint Stocks Landfill Phase 2	168,686	172,993	144,895	39,688	62,254	87,817	26,267	3	3,290	0	0	0	0	5,287	0
Durham County Council	Todhills Landfill	139,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tarmac Ltd	Old Quarrington Quarry Landfill	12,770	1,591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	870
	Total	362,410	220,039	230,386	124,968	143,574	144,656	76,166	47,908	56,277	84,402	72,387	98,144	104,444	91,989	72,067

Source Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2008 to 2022.

Figure A3.2: County Durham: All Household, Commercial and Industrial Landfill Deposits 2007 to 2018.



Source Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2008 to 2022.

Table A19: County Durham: All Hazardous Landfill Inputs 2007 to 2018 (All figures in tonnes)

Operator name	Facility name	Inputs 2007	Inputs 2008	Inputs 2009	Inputs 2010	Inputs 2011	Inputs 2012	Inputs 2013	Inputs 2014	Inputs 2015	Inputs 2016	Inputs 2017	Inputs 2018	Inputs 2019	Inputs 2020	Inputs 2021
Stonegrave Aggregates Limited	Aycliffe Quarry Landfill	2,502	1,102	1,271	1,038	1,837	1,617	3,069	2,974	2,320	2,835	2,300	2,252	2,297	1,397	1,363
Durham County Council	Joint Stocks Landfill Phase 2			7	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2,502	1,102	1,278	1,038	1,837	1,617	3,080	2,974	2,320	2,835	2,300	2,252	2,297	1,397	1,363

Source Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2008 to 2022.

Appendix 4 – County Durham Waste Planning Applications 2010 to 2023

A4.1 This appendix contains information on all County Durham waste planning applications during the last thirteen years. The intent of this table is to track the progress of planning applications in the planning pipeline in order to identify new waste management capacity. Not all planning permissions granted planning permission are implemented, where possible the table seeks to show operational status. Through the Councils development management service and waste site monitoring activities the Council seeks to track permissions granted and understand when sites become operational and when sites close. In addition the council seeks to also use Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator to understand when sites are operational. Experience has shown, however, that Waste Data Interrogator may not on occasion capture all information on an annual basis.

Waste Site Type	Planning Application Ref	Proposal	Applicant	Address	Key Details	Decision Outcome	Decision Date	Operational Status
Composting	8/CMA/6/44	Proposed use of agricultural land for purposes of composting in open windrows.	EVT Contractors.	Jobs Lodge Farm, Woodland, Bishop Auckland.	10,000 tonnes of green waste per annum.	Approved	02-Aug-10	No
Waste Transfer Station	8/CMA/6/45	Proposed change of use of part of site to form waste reception centre for recycling.	Toulson Transport	Shaw Bank, Staindrop Road, Barnard Castle.	13,700m3 of soils, stone, plastics and wood per year.	Approved	03-Dec-10	Yes
Anaerobic Digestion	8/CMA/7/74	Anaerobic digestion plant.	Emerald Biogas Ltd	Land at Preston Road, Newton Aycliffe.	Site inputs: 40,000 tonnes of food waste, 40,000 tonnes of silage, 20,000 tonnes of slurries and 2,400 tonnes of Glycerol per annum.	Approved	08-Jul-10	Yes
Inert Recycling	8/CMA/7/75	Proposed temporary change of use to recycling centre.	Recycling Aggregates (North East) Ltd.	The Old Thorn Factory Site, Merrington Lane Industrial Estate, Spennymoor	1,500 tonnes of construction waste (bricks, blocks, top and subsoils, concrete, stone, tarmac and cement) per week (a maximum of 75,000 tonnes per annum).	Approved	11-Jan-11	No
Material Recycling Facility	8/CMA/7/76	Retrospective planning application for a Waste Recycling Facility.	Mr T Shepherd	Unit 14, Hackworth Industrial Park, Shildon	75,000 tonnes of waste material per year.	Refused	04-Mar-11	Not Applicable
End of Life Vehicles	8/CMA/4/53	Proposed change of use of existing building used as bus/coach store into motor vehicle dismantling facility with ELV licence	Mr R Brown	Browns Bus Company, Edwardson Road, Meadowfield Industrial Estate, Durham.	Approximately 20 scrap vehicles per week.	Approved	09-Apr-10	Site does not appear to be operational
Material Recycling Facility	8/CMA/4/54	Proposed relocation of site compound	Premier Waste Management Ltd	Joint Stocks Waste Disposal Site, Coxhoe, Durham.	Proposed relocation of site compound.	Approved	03-Jun-10	No

Waste Transfer Station	8/CMA/5/25	Proposed change of use from bus depot to skip and tool hire centre and waste transfer station	Mr A C Brown	Unit 8A, Sea View Industrial Estate, Horden, Peterlee	Waste Transfer Station. No capacity information available.	Pending Consideration	n/a	Not Applicable
Inert Waste Transfer Station	8/CMA/1/46	Proposed Waste Transfer Station	Mr John Simpson	Unit 10, Langley Park Industrial Estate, Langley Park	30,000 – 40,000 tonnes of inert construction waste per annum.	Approved	29-Apr-10	Yes
Access road for composting site.	8/CMA/1/47	Proposed new vehicular access road from B6308 to serve green recycling facility	Waste Not Green Recycling Ltd	Bunker Hill Farm, Shotleyfield, Consett	Proposed new vehicular access road from B6308 to serve existing green recycling facility.	Approved	28-Sep-10	Yes
Landraising	8/CMA/1/48	Plot 7, Denewood Court, The Middles, Stanley	Mr S Emmerson	Proposed filling and shaping of land with inert waste for leisure purposes	No capacity information available.	Pending Consideration		
Material Recycling Facility	8/CMA/6/47	Proposed change of use of agricultural building to form mixed use agricultural and plasterboard recycling facility	Mr Ian Bainbridge	Hill Top Farm Winston Darlington DL2 3RR	Recycling of plasterboard on the site to provide Gypsum to be used for agricultural purposes (up to 10,000 tonnes per year at maximum capacity).	Approved	26-Aug-11	Yes
Deposit to Land / Landraise	8/CMA/6/49	Proposed variation of Condition 7 of Planning Permission CMA/6/30 to extend the time period for an additional 5 years for the reclamation of derelict land to agriculture by the importation of inert	Mr Frank Jackson	Land at Barford Military Camp, Streatlam, Darlington, DL2 3PZ	Planning permission was granted in 2007 for the reclamation of derelict land to agriculture subject to 23 conditions relating to completion, restoration, aftercare, working hours and access. This application now seeks to vary condition 7 of the previous permission which restricts the period of time over which the proposed operations must be completed. The previous application involved the importation of 30,000m³ of waste clays, subsoils and topsoils to the site over a 5-year period (12-15,000 tonnes per year).	Approved	09-Jan-12	Yes
Composting	8/CMA/7/77	Proposed extension of existing composting operations, re-location of staff offices and weighbridge and retention of fixed plant	Mr A Thompson	Murton Hall Farm, Hurworth Burn, Wingate	Increased area for green waste composting to allow up to 50,000 tonnes per annum.	Approved	05-May-11	Yes

Composting	8/CMA/7/78	Variation of Conditions 1 and 14 of Planning Permission CMA/7/65 to relocate green waste stockpiles and shredding activities (Retrospective).	Stonegrave Aggregates Ltd	Aycliffe Quarry, Aycliffe Village.	Variation of Conditions 1 and 14 of Planning Permission CMA/7/65 to relocate green waste stockpiles and shredding activities (Retrospective). (CMA/7/65 - was permitted in 2008).	Approved	29-Jul-11	Not known.
Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)	8/CMA/7/81	Proposed materials recycling facility for processing of non-hazardous and non-trade effluent materials and associated works.	Pbu (UK) Ltd.	Hutton House, Sedgefield.	50,000 tonnes per annum of inert waste.	Approved	22-Aug-11	No
End of Life Vehicles	8/CMA/4/65	Proposed variation of Condition 7 of Planning Permission CMA/4/44 in order to allow for the import and processing of end of life vehicles.	Finley Bros. Ltd.	Littleburn Metals Recycling, Thistle Road, Littleburn Industrial Estate, Langley Moor, Durham.	Variation of condition 7 to allow the importation and depollution of end of life vehicles.	Approved	24-Nov-11	Yes
Waste Transfer Station	8/CMA/5/30	Proposed change of use from B8 use (storage) to waste transfer station.	Mr P Bellingham	29 Bracken Hill, South West Industrial Estate, Peterlee.	The facility would have the capacity to accept around 2,500 tonnes of construction and demolition waste per annum.	Approved	20-Jan-12	Yes
Waste Transfer Station	8/CMA/1/54	Proposed variation of Condition 4 of Planning Permission CMA/1/46 to allow the site to accept non-biodegradable waste.	Mr John Simpson	Unit 10, Langley Park Industrial Estate, Langley Park.	30-40,000 tonnes of inert construction and demolition waste, plastics, textiles, metal and timber.	Approved	20-Oct-11	Yes
Waste Transfer Station	8/CMA/1/56	Proposed change of use to waste transfer station and skip hire company.	Kimax Ltd.	Compound J, Bradley Workshops, Bradley Road, Leadgate, Consett.	25,000 tonnes of construction, demolition and excavation waste per year.	Approved	07-Dec-11	No
Recycling of construction and demolition wastes	8/CMA/5/34	Proposed change of use to waste transfer station.	Mr P Bellingham	Unit 8, Seaview Industrial Estate, Kilburn Drive, Horden, County Durham.	25,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste per annum.	Approved	29-Jun-12	Yes
Recycling of construction and demolition wastes	8/CMA/7/98/DRC	Discharge of conditions pursuant to condition 3 of planning permission 7/00/505CM for the use of part of existing quarry void for recycling of construction/demolition wastes.	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd.	Thrislington Quarry, West Cornforth, Ferryhill, DL17 9EY.	Not currently known.	Approved	24 May 2013	Yes
End of Life Vehicles	8/CMA/5/50	Retrospective change of use to end life of vehicle site (Site 2)		Newtons Recycling, Wingate Grange Industrial Estate, Wingate, County Durham, TS28 5AH	Storage of 250 depolluted vehicles.	Approved	15-Nov-13	Yes

End of Life Vehicles	8/CMA/5/51	Change of use to end life of vehicle site (Site 3).		Newtons Recycling, Wingate Grange Industrial Estate, Wingate, County Durham, TS28 5AH.	The existing depollution activities that are carried out at site 1 would be moved on to site 3.	Approved	15-Nov-13	Yes
Waste Transfer Station	8/CMA/7/107	Development and operation of a waste transfer station with shredding of residual wastes with ancillary infrastructure and resulting changes to the existing depot site	Veolia Es (UK) Ltd	Veolia Es (UK) Ltd Depot, Land Adjacent to the A177, Garmondsway, Nr Cornforth, Bishop Middleham, County Durham, DL17 9DT.	50,000 tonnes of residual and recyclable commercial waste per annum.	Approved	04-Feb-14	Yes
Anaerobic Digestion	8/CMA/7/105	Submission of reserved matters relating to appearance, layout and landscape pursuant to phase 2 of hybrid planning permission CMA/7/74 for a mixed use development incorporating an anaerobic digester (phase 1) and 10,738m2 of industrial floor space.	John Warren Special Pension Fund	Land at Preston Road, Aycliffe Industrial Estate, Newton Aycliffe	102,400 tonnes of feedstock to the site per year to be used in the AD plant. The 102,400 tonnes of feedstock will comprise of the following 40,000 tonnes of food waste; silage 40,000 tonnes; slurries 40,000 tonnes; Glycerol 2,400 tonnes. A hybrid planning application was granted in 2010 which gave full consent for an anaerobic digester (phase 1) and outline consent for industrial development.	Approved	15-Aug-13	Yes
Inert Recycling	DM/14/00564/WAS	Change of use from quarry to area for recycling of road planings and road base	Aggregate Industries	Heights Quarry, Eastgate, County Durham	Up to 75,000 tonnes per annum of road planings and road base.	Approved	02-Jul-14	Yes
Inert Recycling	DM/14/00465/WAS	Change of use from quarry to area for recycling of road planings and road base.	Aggregate Industries	Hulands Quarry, Bowes, County Durham.	Up to 75,000 tonnes per annum of road planings and road base.	Approved	02-Jul-14	Yes
Sewage Treatment	DM/14/01670/WAS	Upgrade to Existing Sewage Treatment Works.	NWL	New Moors Sewage Works, Evenwood Gate Durham.	Upgrade works to existing sewage treatment works to comply with Environment Agency discharge consent.	Approved	28-Oct-14	Yes
Sewage Treatment	DM/14/01984/WAS	Refurbishment of existing sewage treatment works.	NWL	Sewage Treatment Works, Flass Terrace, Durham.	Upgrade works to existing sewage treatment works to comply with Environment Agency discharge consent.	Approved	07-Oct-14	Yes
Metal Recycling /End of life Vehicles	DM/14/02215/WAS	Change of use of existing industrial unit (B2) to end of life vehicle and scrap yard.	Tyne Management	Unit 2 The Grove Industrial Estate, The Grove, Consett.	No information on capacity.	Approved	5 December 2014	Yes

Inert Waste Transfer Station/Recycling	DM/14/02353/WAS	Change of use to waste transfer station.	Tonks Recycling	Tonks Recycling, Tursdale Business Park, Tursdale, Durham.	No information on capacity.	Withdrawn	n/a	n/a
Waste Recovery used as part of mineral site reclamation	DM/14/02372/WAS	Remediation works using recovered inert waste materials to achieve suitable and stable restoration profiles for northern and southern faces of the quarry	Ibstock Bricks	Land at Former Birtley Quarry, Station Lane, Birtley.	Variation of conditions including proposal for slope stabilisation works within the quarry using inert waste material (267,000 tonnes (overall, not per annum)).	Approved	6 December 2016	Yes
Inert Waste Transfer Station/Recycling	DM/14/02560/WAS	Variation of Condition 2 of Planning Permission APP/X1355/A/11/2149801 relating to external processing of waste.	PTS Demolition Ltd	Unit 15 Hackworth Industrial Park, Shildon	Variation of permission which was granted on appeal in September 2011. Variation related to the processing of inert waste on land outside of the building. The original permission permitted the acceptance of 75,000 tonnes of waste per annum.	Approved	28-Jan-15	Yes
Metal Recycling /End of life Vehicles	DM/14/02665/WAS	Change of Use from B2 to End of Life Vehicle Site	Crazy LEDs	3 Pease Road, North West Industrial Estate, Peterlee.	No capacity information available.	Approved	28-Oct-14	Yes
Sewage Treatment	DM/14/03719/WAS	Upgrade to Existing Sewage Treatment Works	NWL	Esh Winning Sewage Treatment Works, Esh Winning, Durham.	Resubmission of planning application DM/14/01984/FPA for upgrade and refurbishment of existing sewage treatment works to incorporate proposals for CoMag unit.	Approved	27-Jan-15	Yes
Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	DM/15/00473/WAS	Redevelopment of the Thornley Waste Transfer Station with a capacity of circa 83,000 tonnes per annum; ancillary development including, weighbridges and staff facilities (office and welfare); the construction of new internal roadway layout; vehicle parking and manoeuvring areas; and a drainage and water management system.	Durham County Council	Thornley Crossings Industrial Estate, Off Salters Lane, Shotton Colliery, Thornley.	To increase the annual tonnage to be accepted at the site up to 83,000 tonnes per annum (TPA) and to allow 24 hour working.	Approved	8 April 2015	Yes

Recycling.	DM/15/01767/WAS	Construction and temporary use of a new building and temporary change of use of existing agricultural building for the recycling of plasterboard for 5 years (both building to be returned to agricultural use at the end of the 5 years).	Agricore	Hill Top Farm, Hill Top Farm Road, Winston Darlington, DL2 3RR.	Use of existing agricultural building for the recycling of plasterboard for 5 years. 10,000 tonnes per annum.	Approved	3 November 2015	Yes
Inert Waste Transfer Station/Recycling	DM/15/02281/WAS	Proposed change of use from builder's compound to use for recycling of inert construction waste.	Bishop Middleham Plant & Recycling Ltd	Dean And Chapter Industrial Estate Dean Bank, Durham DL17 8LN.	50,000 tonnes per annum (TPA) of inert construction waste.	Approved	26 October 2015	Yes
Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	DM/15/02522/WAS	Erection of a new material recycling building; single bay extension to picking station shed; relocation of office and weigh bridge; relocation of site access and hard standing for vehicle parking and circulation.	JBT Waste Services	JBT Waste Services Westline Industrial Estate, Chester-Le-Street.	No changes in existing capacity. The site would continue to process up to 75,000 tonnes per annum of mixed non-hazardous waste.	Approved	12-Nov-15	Yes
Inert Waste Transfer Station/Recycling	DM/15/03623/WAS	Erection of waste recycling and recovery building.	F & R Jackson Ltd	F & R Jackson, Roman Road, Barnard Castle.	The development proposal does not seek to increase the volume of waste material received and sorted at the Shaw Bank waste transfer station.	Approved	22-Apr-16	Yes
Waste storage	DM/15/03747/WAS	Reuse of existing materials storage area.	Viridis Group Ltd.	Eldon Brickworks Eldon Estates Eldon.	75,000 tonnes per annum of materials suitable for the production of soil, soil substitutes and aggregate by means of sorting, separation, screening, crushing and blending. A maximum of 40,000 tonnes would be stored at any one time.	Approved	26 July 2016	Site closed in 2018.
Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)	DM/15/03748/WAS	Change of use to materials recycling facility.	Viridis Group Ltd.	Eldon Brickworks, Eldon Estates, Eldon.	300,000 tonnes per annum of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) residual Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) and residual Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D) at the site.	Approved	26 July 2016	Site closed in 2018, Site subject to new planning application in 2020. DM/20/00314/WAS which was refused on 31 July 2020..
Anaerobic Digestion	DM/15/03830/WAS	Installation of process equipment in order to upgrade biogas to biomethane for the purpose of direct injection into the national gas grid.	Emerald Biogas Ltd.	Emerald Biogas, Preston Road, Aycliffe Business Park.	To upgrade the biogas produced by the Anaerobic Digestion plant into a supply suitable for export into the grid.	Approved	13-Jan-16	Yes

Metal Recycling /End of life Vehicles	DM/16/00884/WAS	Proposed relocation of existing and construction of 1no new storage building.	J Denham Metals Ltd.	Denhams Scrap Merchant, Coppy Crooks Yard, West Auckland Road.	No capacity information available.	Approved	27 July 2016	Yes
Metal Recycling /End of life Vehicles	DM/16/01142/WAS	ELV operation for an existing garage.	KR Salvage	Unit 10, Wheatley Hill Workshops, Front Street Industrial Estate Wheatley Hill, Durham.	No capacity information available.	Approved	8 July 2016	Yes
HWRC	DM/16/01442/WAS	Household Waste Recycling Centre Upgrade.	Durham County Council.	Durham County Council, Civic Amenity Site, The Green, Stainton Grove, DL12 8UH.	New Household Waste Recovery Centre. (Replacement for existing site).	Approved	26-Jul-16	Yes
Inert Waste Transfer Station/Recycling	DM/16/02878/WAS	Retention of existing construction and demolition waste recycling facility.	Tonks Recycling.	Tonks Recycling Tursdale Business Park, Tursdale.	75,000 tonnes per annum (TPA) of inert construction and demolition waste. The recycled product would be used as a secondary aggregate in the construction and utility industries.	Approved	6- Dec-16	Yes
Non-Haz Waste Transfer Station	DM/16/02970/WAS	Change of use from agricultural land to provide waste transfer and recycling activities, skip hire business, associated vehicle and plant parking, storage and landscaping (retrospective)	Mr W Marley	Constantine Farm Constantine Road North Bitchburn.	Extension of existing approved facility.	Withdrawn	n/a	n/a
Anaerobic Digestion	DM/17/00599/WAS	Proposed Anaerobic Digestion Plant	Ener-G-Bio	Hulam Farm Hutton Henry Hartlepool	Between 70,000 and 100,000 tonnes of food waste per annum, supplemented by approximately 8,760 tonnes of waste straw from wheat and barley grown on the farm and some 2,500 tonnes of farmyard manure.	Approved	25-Jul-17	No
Inert waste recycling	DM/17/01748/WAS	Erection of steel frame building for processing of recycled materials.	Dene & Chapter Waste Recycling.	Bishop Middleham Plant and Recycling Ltd Compounds F to L Dean and Chapter Industrial Estate .	The proposed shed for sorting incoming waste as part of the current operation on the site, which allows for the importation and processing of up to 50,000 tonnes per annum (TPA) of inert construction waste.	Approved	09-Aug-17	Yes
Inert waste recycling	DM/17/02114/WAS	Extension to existing Material Recycling Facility for processing of inert waste.	JBT Waste Services Ltd.	JBT Waste Services, Westline Industrial Estate, Chester-Le-Street, DH2 1AU.	The purpose of the application is to provide additional space for an existing activity.	Approved	14-Sep-17	Yes

Metal Recycling /End of life Vehicles	DM/17/02748/WAS	End of life vehicle site storage building	Burnopfield Metals	Burnopfield Metals, Units 20A and 21Hobson Industrial Estate.	The application site is on an established scrapyard at Hobson Industrial Estate. It is proposed to erect a steel framed shed for depolluting end of life vehicles on the northern side of the site.	Approved	02-Jan-18	Yes
Inert Waste Transfer Station/Recycling	DM/17/02781/WAS	Change of use from builders' yard to waste transfer station with site office and floodlighting.	Mr Dig Groundworks Ltd.	Land to The East of Unit 17, Morrison Industrial Estate North, Annfield Plain, DH9 7RU.	25,000 tonnes per annum of construction, demolition and excavation waste.	Approved	04-May-18	No
Additional plant for Anaerobic Digestor	DM/17/03541/WAS	Gas to Grid Additional plant and filtration equipment.	Mr W Drennan.	High Hedleyhope Farm, High Hedleyhope Farm Road, East Hedleyhope.	Additional plant for Anaerobic Digestor to allow energy to be put into National Grid.	Approved	30-Jan-18	No
Inert Waste Transfer Station/Recycling	DM/17/03617/WAS	Change of use to facility for inert construction and mixed skip waste	Bishop Middleham Plant and Recycling Ltd	Bishop Middleham Plant and Recycling Ltd, Dean and Chapter Industrial Estate, Dean Bank, DL17 8LH.	The application seeks to extend and consolidate the existing planning permissions. The site is currently permitted to accept up to 75,000 tonnes of waste per annum. The proposal would retain the upper permitted limit of 75,000 tonnes per annum, but this would be comprised of up to 60,000 tonnes of inert construction brought in by HGV's and up to 15,000 tonnes of mixed construction waste brought in skips.	Approved	13-Feb-18	Yes
Material Recycling Facility	DM/18/03642/WAS	Change of use of Unit 9, Foxcover Distribution Park from B1/B8 to B2, to enable the installation and operation of a plastics recycling and processing facility and ancillary infrastructure.	Biffa Waste Services Limited.	Unit 9, Admiralty Way, Seaham, SR7 7DN.	37,000 tonnes per annum, it would be capable of processing enough clear PET flakes to produce around 3 million bottles per day equating to over 1 billion bottles per year.	Approved	06-Feb-19	Yes
Recycling of HCl	DM/18/03004/WAS	Building for storage of maintenance equipment.	Agricore.	Hill Top Farm, Winston, Darlington.	Change of use for the recycling of plasterboard for 5 years (both building to be returned to agricultural use at the end of the 5 years) Approved 4th November 2015.	Approved	21-Dec-18	Yes

Non-Haz Waste Transfer Station	DM/18/02936/WAS	Change of use to waste transfer, recycling station and haulage yard with enclosure of existing canopy, lean-to extension to the western elevation, parking and equipment store area, weighbridge and demountable buildings.	HW Martin Waste Ltd.	Land West of Drum Road, Chester-Le-Street.	Consolidate the existing waste and recycling operations currently undertaken by Premier Waste Recycling Ltd, at their two existing sites.	Approved	07-May-19	Yes
Small scale Biomass to meet site energy needs	DM/18/02750/WAS	Retention of existing biomass incinerator and wood dryer.	Ward Bros Plant Hire.	Ward Bros Plant Hire, Thistle Road, ,Littleburn Industrial Estate.	Internal Biomass plant drying and burning wood.	Approved	11-Nov-19	Yes
Composting	DM/18/02732/WAS	Change of use to green waste composting.	Durham County Council.	Joint Stocks Waste Disposal Site, Coxhoe, Durham.	25,000 tonnes per annum of green waste collected from residential properties within County Durham.	Approved	07-Nov-18	Yes.
Unknown	DM/18/02578/WAS	Retention of screening bund.	Mr Barry Bowman.	Boltsburn Garage, Rookhope.	Retention of screening bund.	Withdrawn	n/a	n/a
Metal Recycling /End of life Vehicles	DM/18/02206/WAS	Change of use from former coal depot to scrap metal business.	Mr A & J Dawson.	Site 5 Storage Lane. Trimdon Grange Industrial Estate, Trimdon Grange.	No information on quantity of waste but assumed small scale.	Approved	13-Nov-18	Yes
Waste Transfer Station	DM/18/01987/WAS	Installation and operation of a vehicle wash water recycling facility, water tank and associated pump house and fuel tank.	Veolia.	Veolia Waste Transfer Depot, Garmondsway, DL17 9DT.	Operational development.	Approved	07-Dec-18	Yes
Landraising	DM/18/01558/WAS	Importation of soils to raise field levels to prevent flooding and stabilise the adjoining highway.	T.L Holmes & Son.	Land at Lowery Lane, Humbleburn Lane, Edmondsley.	Landraising - Importation of soils to raise field levels to prevent flooding and stabilise the adjoining highway.	Refused. Appeal Dismissed.	19 July 2021 and 27 October 2021.	n/a
Composting	DM/18/00564/WAS	Use of land for the production of organic fertiliser.	Digit Resource Management Limited	Land North of Darlington Road, Winston, DL2 3PX.	Retrospective application for the use of an area of hard standing at West Shaw's for the processing of sewage sludge for use as an agricultural fertiliser.	Approved	24-Aug-18	Yes
Anaerobic Digestion	DM/18/00478/WAS	Anaerobic Digestion Plant.	Huley Farm Biogas Ltd / Ener-G-Bio.	Mount Huley Farm, Croxdale, Durham.	43,435 tonnes of waste per annum consisting of processed food waste, farmyard manures and silage.	Approved	03-May-18	No.

Material Recycling Facility	DM/18/00340/WAS	Resubmission DM/15/02522/WAS for a new material recycling building, site access and weighbridge.	REMONDIS JBT LTD.	JBT Waste Services, Westline Industrial Estate, Chester-Le-Street, DH2 1AU.	Amendment to Planning Application DM/15/02522/WAS to relocate the erection of a new Material Recycling building and the relocation of the site access and weighbridge. Site processes up to 60,000 tonnes per annum, Cons/Dem waste and 40,000 tonnes of MSW per annum.	Approved	03-May-18	Yes
Anaerobic Digestion	DM/19/00758/WAS	Installation of additional biogas upgrade plant.	Emerald Biogas Ltd.	Emerald Biogas, Preston Road, Aycliffe Business Park.	Upgrades biogas produced on plant. Will not increase capacity of plant as approved in CMA/7/74.	Approved	28 June 2019	Yes
Landraise	DM/19/03878/WAS	Landraise.	Mr F Forrest.	Land to The South West of Barforth Hall Barforth Hall Road Winston DL11 7UL.	Importation of 45,000m3 of soils to create a slope stabilisation berm to east of Barforth Lane.	Refused	7 August 2020	n/a
Material Recycling Facility	DM/19/03766/WAS	Material Recycling Facility.	Agricore.	Hill Top Farm Winston Darlington DL2 3RR.	Change of use of existing building for the recycling of plasterboard.	Approved	6 April 2021	Yes
Access ramp	DM/19/02984/WAS	Access ramp.	Mr Kell.	Land South East of Quarryside, Moor Crescent, Lulworth, DH6 1LZ.	The development consists of an access ramp that has been constructed from approximately 50 - 100 tonnes of imported construction and demolition waste.	Approved	10-Jan-20	Yes
End of life vehicle site	DM/19/01764/WAS	Extension to End of Life Vehicle Site.	John Denham Metals.	Land to The South of John Denham Metals West Auckland Road Shildon DL4 1PY.	Extension to scrapyard with associated hardstanding, structures and landscaping	Approved subject to S106	20-Dec-19	Yes
End of life vehicle site	DM/19/02469/WAS	End of life vehicle site.	Mr William Gailes-Lane.	Top Yard Portacabin, Creative Business Park, Light Industrial/Warehouse, Langley Park, County Durham, DH7 9TT.	End of life facility - capacity 100 tonnes per annum.	Finally Disposed of.	08 June 2020	n/a
Landraise	DM/19/02444/WAS	Landraise with arisings and topsoil.	Buckinghamshire Properties Limited.	Field North of Coop House Wood and South Of The Jade Business Park Access Road South Hetton SR7 9TP.	Disposal of the topsoil and arisings (21,000 tonnes) generated by the site strip and substructure works respectively in connection with the development of Jade Business Park, Phase 1.	Approved	07-Oct-19	Yes

Material Recycling Facility	DM/20/00314/WAS	Change of use from a brickworks to a Materials Recycling Facility.	Falcons One Ltd.	Waste Recycling Plant, Eldon Estates, Eldon, Bishop Auckland, DL14 8EA.	150,000 tonnes of Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Wastes and 150,000 tonnes of residual Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste per annum with a overall maximum quantity of 150,000 tonnes per annum. Note this is a new planning application for a previously permitted site whose permission was not lawfully implemented (DM/15/03748/WAS).	Refused	July 2020	n/a
Energy from Waste	DM/20/00374/WAS	3MW biomass boiler.	Thomas Swan And Co.	Thomas Swan And Co Rotary Way, Consett, DH8 7ND.	The boiler will initially be fuelled by virgin wood from accredited suppliers, then by Grade A waste wood, located locally if possible. 6,800 tonnes will be used per annum.	Approved	20 August 2020	Yes
Clinical Waste Transfer Facility	DM/20/01499/WAS	Change of use to clinical waste treatment and transfer facility, including autoclave, air condenser, boiler, shredder, compaction units, bin washes and extraction flues.	Sharpsmart Spennymoor	Enterprise Point 1 Enterprise City Green Lane Industrial Estate Spennymoor DL16 6JF	Clinical waste treatment and transfer use with thermal treatment using an autoclave. The additional equipment to be installed will include an autoclave, air condenser, boiler, shredder, compaction units, bin washes (including a clinical waste re-packaging unit to be relocated from the adjacent Unit 44, Enterprise City) and extraction flues. Following the installation of the new plant the outputs would include Refused Derived Fuel in the form of a floc as a product of the thermal treatment of clinical waste. 30,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste and 30,000 tonnes of hazardous waste.	Approved	03-Nov-20	Yes
Land remediation	DM/20/01968/WAS	Land remediation through excavation of contaminated soils for encapsulating in clean material on adjacent land.	Durham County Council.	Land To The East Of Park Lodge, New Brancepeth, DH7 7HQ.	Proposal proposes to excavate and landfill colliery waste on site via landfill.	Approved	30-Sep-20	Not Known.

Material Recycling Facility	DM/20/02268/WAS	Change of use from a brickworks to a Materials Recycling Facility.	Falcons One Ltd.	Waste Recycling Plant Eldon Estates Eldon Bishop Auckland DL14 8EA	MRF to recycle 150,000 tonnes of Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Wastes and 150,000 tonnes of residual Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste per annum with a overall maximum quantity of 150,000 tonnes per annum. Note this is a new planning application for a previously permitted site whose permission was not lawfully implemented.	Refused	16-Nov-20	Not applicable.
Aggregate Recycling Facility	DM/20/02425/WAS	Engineering operations to provide level site, construction of access road, erection of waste material wet processing plant, waste recycling building, concrete block manufacturing plant, biomass energy plant and associated offices and infrastructure.	GTR Roberts Aggregate and Recycling.	Land West Of 7B Mill Hill, North West Industrial Estate, Peterlee, SR8 2HR.	Aggregate recycling facility, concrete block manufacturing plant utilising recycled aggregate, a biomass plant and other associated buildings and structures. These uses would involve the importation of a significant volume of waste (up to 300,000 tonnes per annum of construction, demolition and excavation waste and 50,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste and export of product.	Pending Consideration		Not applicable
Energy from Waste Facility	DM/20/03267/WAS	Energy from Waste Facility	Project Genesis Ltd.	Land Adjacent To Hownsgill Industrial Park Templetown Consett.	Energy from Waste Facility. 60,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste per annum.	Refused. Now subject to an Appeal.	07-Sep-21	Not applicable.
Secondary Aggregate Recycling Facility	DM/21/00091/WAS	Aggregate Recycling Facility	Tarmac.	Tarmac, Thrislington Quarry, West Cornforth DL17 9E.	Change of use from extraction area for working remaining limestone reserves and basal Permian sand to an aggregate recycling facility. 75,000 tonnes per annum.	Approved	23-Jun-21	Yes
Waste Transfer Station	DM/20/02812/WAS		Mr John Toulson	Toulsons Skip Hire And Waste Transfer Station Roman Road Barnard Castle	Variation of condition 13 and 15 pursuant to 8/CMA/6/45	Withdrawn		Not applicable.
Incinerator	DM/21/01500/WAS	Hazardous and Clinical Waste Incinerator	Fornax Environmental Solutions Ltd	Land North Of Hitachi Rail Europe Ltd Millennium Way Aycliffe Business Park DL5 6UG	Construction and operation of a high temperature thermal treatment facility for clinical and hazardous wastes. 10,500 tonnes per annum.	Appeal allowed	29-Nov-22	

Inert disposal/recovery	DM/21/00995/WAS	Agricultural Land Improvements (considered to be disposal)	Mr Garry Walker	Land South West Of Lumley Moor Farm Pit house Lane Little Lumley DH4 6QD.	Proposed scheme to improve agricultural land through use of imported sub-soil and top soil to allow arable cultivation on the site. 200,000 cubic metres of inert material (approximately 300,000 tonnes).	Application Refused	10-Sep-21	Not applicable.
Inert disposal/recovery	DM/21/02616/WAS & DM/21/00063/WAS	Agricultural Land Improvements (considered to be recovery).	Mr Simon Graham.	Spring Gardens Farm, Howden Bank, Lanchester, Durham DH7 0QR.	Proposed as scheme to improve agricultural land through use of imported soil materials. 12,129 cubic metres of inert material (19,406 tonnes).	Pending Consideration		Not applicable.
Anaerobic Digestion	DM/21/04103/WAS	New raw materials reception and yard extension.	Warrens Emerald Biogas.	Emerald Biogas, Preston Road, Aycliffe Business Park, Newton Aycliffe, DL5 6AB.	The proposal is for a new raw materials reception building (36 metres by 36 metres) and civil works for yard extension (incorporating HGV waiting and turning area) on an area of land to the north east of the existing Emerald Biogas Anaerobic Digestion plant which is located on Newton Aycliffe Business Park. The proposed building will provide a new B2 general industrial use class building with a gross internal floor space of 1,296 square metres and the site extension to the yard in front of the building will be 725 square metres.	Approved	09-Mar-22	Not known.
Pet Crematorium	DM/22/01917/WAS	Change of use from storage (B8) to pet crematorium (Sui Generis) and installation of chimney.	Pets at Peace / Seaham Pet Crematorium.	Unit 9, Byron House, Hall Dene Way, Seaham Grange Industrial Estate, Seaham, SR7 0PY.	Change of use from storage (B8) to pet crematorium (Sui Generis) and installation of chimney.	Refused. Now subject to an Appeal.	7-Dec-22	
Inert Landfill	DM/22/02110/WAS	Reclamation of Middridge Quarry by partial infilling with inert construction and demolition waste and soils to create a geological and nature conservation area with improved public access.	Wards Estates Ltd.	Middridge Quarry Walkers Lane Middridge.	Importation of 110,000 tonnes (69,400 cubic metres) of inert waste at a maximum annual throughput of 48,000 tonnes per annum. Proposed operations would be undertaken over a 2 year 6 month period.	Refused	03-Mar-23	

Landraise	DM/22/03133/WAS	Land raise works and planting of a new woodland area.	Simon Longstaff.	Jade Business Park, Murton.	Land raise works and planting of a new woodland area. Creation of a visual attenuation mound to screen the Business Park from views from the north. In total 80.000 m3 of suitable soils and fill are proposed to be deposited.	Approved	14-Mar-23	Not known.

End.