

Waste Planning Assessment

Cerigyrwyn Quarry, Llangynog

July 2019

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Summary

Applicant: Old Mill Wood Yard Ltd

Location: Cerrigyrrwyn Quarry, Llangynog

Proposal: Proposed Waste Management Development comprising of biomass boiler, wood shaver and associated storage, replacing soil storage shed previously approved under planning permission W/31601.

Disclaimer: This report has been prepared for the use of Old Mill Woodyard and may not be relied upon by any other party.

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Section 1: Introduction

This Waste Planning Assessment accompanies an application by Old Mill Wood Yard Ltd for for a *“Proposed Waste Management Development comprising of biomass boiler, wood chipper and associated storage, replacing soil storage shed previously approved under planning permission W/31601”* at Cerrigyrwyn Quarry, Llangynog.

Technical Advice Note 21. (2014) states that information should be provided to illustrate how the proposed development will make contributions towards meeting Wales’ objectives for the disposal of waste and as such the applicant should provide a Waste Planning Assessment to accompany any planning application.

The TAN indicates that the required complexity of the Waste Planning Assessment will reflect the size and potential significance of the proposed development.

This WPA addresses the seven points with Annex B of TAN 21 (Waste) requires, together with supplementary information required associated with the development and its operations.

Section 2: Site Description

The application site is located within the former Cerrigyrwyn Quarry which is situated in a rural location and sits within the authority area of Carmarthenshire County Council. The site is within a close proximity to the hamlet of Llangynog with the larger settlement of St Clears and Carmarthen within approximately 9km and 13km respectively.

The site is currently accessed via a single carriageway road which weaves throughout the quarry and serves as the only vehicular access onto the site. The access road joins an unclassified highway which is further connected to the A40 dual carrigway to the north west of the site. The A40 provides connections to the larger settlements of Carmarthen and St Clears as well as connecting to the M4 corridor.

The application site consists of a previously redundant quarry which had been unutilised for some years. The site occupies an area of approximately 3.4 hectares and has varying topography with the former quarry wall extending up to 60m at its highest point. The site is occupied by collections of soil, rock and rubble as well as some mature vegetation. There is a residential farm house located to the south of the application site which is occupied by the owner of the quarry.

The site is located in the open countryside and is bordered by mainly agricultural fields to the north and south. The west and eastern boundaries are made up of an unclassified road which serves a number of residential properties.

The boundaries of the site are mainly well screened by a range of mature hedgerows and trees, where this is not the case there are less mature hedgerows.

Section 3: Proposed Development

The proposed development would be for a Waste Management Development (comprising of a proposed biomass boiler, wood chipper and associated storage) which would complement the approved Inert Recycling Facility on the site.

Waste timber imported from various sources within 50km radius of the site would be chipped before being kiln dried by the biomass boiler for use as animal bedding. A proportion of the kiln dried chippings would be retained as fuel for the biomass boiler. Whilst the facility would not be connected to the grid therefore, it would be self-sufficient and 100% waste product would be used in the production of both the end-product and the energy to make the end product.

Access

The proposed development will utilise the existing access arrangements into the site which comprises of a single road joining an unclassified road to the west of the application site. The access point is well-defined and is suitable to allow ingress and egress into the site for Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs). The road interweaves towards the heart of the site and turns off at the left hand side of the entrance, which separates traffic from the existing access into the farm house. As part of the previously approved inert waste facility, vehicular movements follow a single flow of traffic commencing along a weighbridge at the entrance, after which the road turns towards the northern portion of the site and circulates clockwise within the quarry bowl before journeying into the south-east portion, up and around the base of the valley and outwards west adjacent to the farm house building. The road comprises of a smooth concrete surface and will provide ease of access for HGVs.

The proposed vehicle movements on the site will involve 2-3 wagons per week which will import biomass materials and an additional circa 5 vans per week exporting dried bedding. These vehicles will serve a variety of commercial businesses within a distance of 50km of the application site.

Functionality

The proposal relates to an application for the construction of a biomass boiler. This facility will involve an annual import of up to 5000 tonnes of clean virgin timber waste which will be processed into shavings and as a power source for the biomass boiling. The hours of operation will mirror that of the existing inert waste facility on the site and will be limited to between 8am and 5pm.

The proposed biomass boiler system has an estimated lifespan of 25 years and will provide a sustainable source of energy for the process of drying animal bedding.

Emissions

The proposed development will process 3000-5000 tonnes of clean virgin timber and the associated emissions are as follows.

Table 3.44 Tier 2 emission factors for source category 1.A.4.b.i, pellet stoves and boilers burning wood pellets ¹⁾

Tier 2 emission factors					
	Code	Name			
NFR source category	1.A.4.b.i	Residential plants			
Fuel	Wood				
SNAP (if applicable)	020205	Residential - Other equipments (stoves, fireplaces, cooking,...)			
Technologies/Practices	Pellet stoves and boilers				
Region or regional conditions	NA				
Abatement technologies	NA				
Not applicable					
Not estimated					
Pollutant	Value	Unit	95 % confidence interval		Reference
			Lower	Upper	
NO _x	80	g/GJ	50	200	Pettersson et al. (2011)
CO	300	g/GJ	10	2500	Schmidl et al. (2011) and Johansson et al. (2004)
NMVOG	10	g/GJ	1	30	Johansson et al. (2004) and Boman et al. (2011)
SO _x	11	g/GJ	8	40	US EPA (1996/2)
NH ₃	12	g/GJ	6	24	Roe et al. (2004)
TSP (total particles)	62	g/GJ	31	124	Denier van der Gon et al. (2015)
PM ₁₀ (total particles)	60	g/GJ	30	120	Denier van der Gon et al. (2015)
PM _{2.5} (total particles)	60	g/GJ	30	120	Denier van der Gon et al. (2015)
BC (based on total particles)	15	% of PM _{2.5}	6	39	Schmidl et al. (2011)
TSP (solid particles only)	32	g/GJ	16	64	Denier van der Gon et al. (2015)
PM10 (solid particles only)	30	g/GJ	15	60	Denier van der Gon et al. (2015)
PM2.5 (solid particles only)	30	g/GJ	15	60	Denier van der Gon et al. (2015)
BC (based on solid particles only)	30	% of PM2.5	12	78	Denier van der Gon et al. (2015) applied on Schmidl et al. (2011)
Pb	27	mg/GJ	0.5	118	Hedberg et al. (2002), Tissari et al. (2007), Struschka et al. (2008), Lamberg et al. (2011)
Cd	13	mg/GJ	0.5	87	Hedberg et al. (2002), Struschka et al. (2008), Lamberg et al. (2011)
Hg	0.56	mg/GJ	0.2	1	Struschka et al. (2008)
As	0.19	mg/GJ	0.05	12	Struschka et al. (2008)
Cr	23	mg/GJ	1	100	Hedberg et al. (2002), Struschka et al. (2008)
Cu	6	mg/GJ	4	89	Hedberg et al. (2002), Tissari et al. (2007), Struschka et al. (2008), Lamberg et al. (2011)
Ni	2	mg/GJ	0.5	16	Hedberg et al. (2002), Struschka et al. (2008), Lamberg et al. (2011)

Se	0.5	mg/Gj	0.25	1.1	Hedberg et al. (2002)
Zn	512	mg/Gj	80	1300	Hedberg et al. (2002), Tissari et al. (2007), Struschka et al. (2008), Lamberg et al. (2011)
PCB	0.01	µg/Gj	0.001	0.1	Hedman et al. (2006)
PCDD/F	100	ng I-TEQ/Gj	30	500	Hedman et al. (2006)
Benzo(a)pyrene	10	mg/Gj	5	20	Boman et al. (2011); Johansson et al. (2004)
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	15	mg/Gj	8	32	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	5	mg/Gj	2	10	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	4	mg/Gj	2	8	
HCB	5	µg/Gj	0.1	30	Syc et al. (2011)

1) If the reference states the emission factor in g/kg dry wood the emission factors have been recalculated to g/Gj based on NCV stated in each reference. If NCV is not stated in a reference, the following values have been assumed: 18 MJ/kg for wood logs and 19 MJ/kg for wood pellets.

Source: Forest Research, Biomass and air quality

Section 4: Waste & Planning Policy Framework

The framework for the determination of this application is provided by the following documents:

- European Union (EU) Waste Framework Directive;
- "Towards Zero Waste – One Wales: One Planet";
- South West Wales Regional Waste Plan
- Wales Spatial Plan;

- Planning Policy Wales;
- TAN 6: Planning for Sustainable Rural Communities;
- TAN 18: Transport;
- TAN 21: Waste;
- Minerals Planning Policy Wales;
- Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan.
- UK Bio Energy Strategy (2014)

The EU Waste Framework Directive (Ref:2008/98/EC) supports the implementation of the waste hierarchy which should be applied for waste developments. This supports the prioritising of waste management prevention in that the re-use and recycling of waste products is preferable.

In the case of the proposed development, its main function is as a recycling facility for waste timber which is defined as:

‘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 that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations; (Article 3, para 17)

The document goes on to state that member states should take steps in order to provide a network of waste disposal installations.

Towards Zero Waste

The Towards Zero Waste guidance is produced by the Welsh Government and provides a broad range of strategies. It sets out a long term for efficiency and waste management leading to 2050. The strategy also provides further guidance on the criteria that should be applied in the determination of associated planning applications and highlights the obligations of the Local Planning Authorities to produce detailed policies in respect of sufficient and suitable disposal site or installations for waste management.

This is further substantiated by a range of documents which form a Waste Sector Plan, these were adopted in 2012. They set set out various targets to help reduce waste creation.

The strategy also sets a series of overarching targets. These include a target of a reduction of waste to approximately 27% of 2007 levels by the year 2025 together with a general principle that any waste that remains should be managed in manner to make the most of resources. The repercussions of this entail minimizing the amount of non-recyclable waste produced and making efforts towards eliminating landfill waste.

The strategy intends to implement a waste framework which operates within environmental limits by the year 2050. This over riding objective is built around the ‘one planet living’ ecological footprint tool and if achieved will result in Wales achieving sustainability in term of ecological footprint. The strategy also indicates that sector plans will provide a mechanism for consideration and evaluation of methodologies for achieving and implementing waste prevention.

The South West Wales Regional Waste Plan covers one of three regions within Wales and was published with the objective of ensuring compliance with the EU Waste Framework Directive. The RWP was first released in March 2004 - it highlights that each region should provide adequate facilities to manage waste produced within the region and encourage the recycling of all materials possible.

The original RWP publication did however fail to identify locations and appropriate distribution of facilities that can serve numerous local authorities. Subsequently a further review was published in 2008 addressing some of the original plans shortcomings.

The plan discusses the necessary network of facilities which create energy from waste. It recognises that facilities similar to that which are proposed will be required in order limit waste creation and achieve national and international obligations. The South Wales Regional Waste Plan goes on to also encourage the reuse of certain brownfield sites such as quarries for the purposes of proposals such as this application.

Wales Spatial Plan

The Wales Spatial Plan (2008) offers a comprehensive strategic framework for the spatial development of Wales. The overall objective of the plan is to encourage sustainable development to be delivered through its area strategies, in terms of this proposal, it is covered by the 'Pembrokeshire – The Haven' area which is identified as:

'A network of strong communities supported by a robust, sustainable, diverse high value-adding economy underpinned by the Area's unique environment, maritime access and internationally important energy and tourism opportunities'

Planning Policy Wales

Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 10 (December 2018) is the main document of the Welsh Government which identifies the the basis for sustainable land use planning policy and subsequently informs the Development Plans prepared by Local Planning Authorities which control decisions on individual planning applications.

PPW identifies that applications for planning permission should be determined in accordance with the approved or adopted development plan for the area, unless there are other material considerations.

People and Places: Achieving Wellbeing Through Placemaking

PPW promotes sustainable development as a key theme for all planning decisions in Wales. Chapter 2 identifies 5 overall principles for working in policy and decision making. These principles are collaboration, prevention, long term, involvement and integration. These principles have been constructed to reflect the principles of the Well Being of Future Generations Act and identifies considerations such as:

- will the depletion of non-renewable resources be minimised, waste prevented and the efficient and most appropriate use of materials made and re-use and recycling promoted;

- will the causes and impacts of climate change be fully taken into account through location, design, build, operation, decommissioning and restoration; and
- does it support decarbonisation and the transition to a low carbon economy.

PPW goes on (Paragraph 2.10) to highlight the existence of these principles but goes on to state that ‘the planning system must be encompassed in the approach taken to the creation of sustainable places that promote well-being in both our urban and rural areas`.

Productive and Enterprising Places

PPW Para 5.12.1 highlights the goal of minimising waste creation, stating that, ‘waste prevention is key to the efficiency use of natural resources`. It goes on to support the principle of reducing and recycling waste by creating policies which identify suitable sites and allocations for related developments.

Para 5.12.8 also supports the principles of innovative recycling facilities which bring multiple benefits such as reducing energy costs and associated emissions.

Strategic and Spatial Choices

Para 3.57 highlights the need for the provision of, adequate and efficient infrastructure, including services such as waste management. It goes on to justify this by highlighting that this underpins the economic competitiveness and opportunities available to households and businesses in achieving socially and environmentally desirable ways of living and working.

One Wales: One Planet, the Sustainable Development Scheme of the Welsh Assembly Government (May 2009)

This document indicates that sustainable development is the overarching strategic aim of all the Welsh Government’s policies and programmes. The Sustainable Development Scheme includes strategies for sustainable resource use, sustaining the environment, a sustainable economy, a sustainable society and the wellbeing of Wales. Where the economy is concerned the vision is for: “a resilient and sustainable economy for Wales that is able to develop whilst stabilising, then reducing its use of natural resources and reducing its contribution to climate change”. This includes generating electricity from renewable resources.

Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan

Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that planning application decisions should be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The statutory development plan for this site is provided by Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan (LDP) which was adopted by the County Council in December 2014. The application site comprises of a countryside location on the periphery of the village of Llangynog. As discussed, the site benefits from extant permission for mineral working and is a safeguarded area for high specification aggregates (category 1) of sandstone

and igneous rocks as illustrated in shaded yellow lines overleaf. In addition an associated buffer zone envelops the site as illustrated in shaded blue lines overleaf. In consideration of this proposal, however, the following LDP policies are considered to be relevant to the determination of this planning application:

SP1 – Sustainable Places and Spaces

Proposals for development will be supported where they reflect principles of sustainable development and design. Of particular relevance in this instance is the need for proposals to (b) promote efficient use of land; (c) take account of local character and amenity; (d) respect, reflect and, wherever possible, enhance local character and distinctiveness; e) create safe, attractive and accessible environments which contribute to people’s health and wellbeing; h) improve social and economic wellbeing; and (i) protect and enhance the area’s biodiversity value.

SP2 – Climate Change

Development proposals which respond to, are resilient to, adapt to and minimise for the causes and impacts of climate change will be supported. Of particular relevance in this instance is proposals which (a) adhere to the waste hierarchy and in particular the minimisation of waste.

SP12 – Waste Management

Provision will be made to ensure an integrated approach to waste management caters for a) the allocation of adequate appropriate land to provide for an integrated network of facilities; b) the adoption of the waste hierarchy; and c) the management and disposal of waste close generated, in accordance with the proximity principle; proposals for development should have regard to the location of waste management facilities (and their capacity) in formulating proposals.

SP14 – Protection and Enhancement of the Natural Environment

All development proposals should protect, and wherever possible enhance the County’s natural environment and considered in accordance with national guidance / legislation and the policies of the LDP. Due consideration should be given to a) statutory designated sites including Ramsar sites, SPAs, SACs, SSSIs and National Nature Reserves; b) biodiversity and Nature Conservation Value, including protected species and habitats of acknowledged importance as well as key connectivity corridors and pathways; c) regional and locally important sites including Local Nature Reserves and RIGS; d) areas of identified Landscape and Seascape quality; e) features which contribute to local distinctiveness, nature conservation value or the landscape; f) the open countryside; g) the best and most versatile agricultural land (Grade 2 and 3a); and h) natural assets: including air, soil controlled waters and water resources.

GP1 – Sustainability and High Quality Design

Development proposals will be permitted where it a) conforms with and enhances the character and appearance of the site; b) incorporates existing landscape or other features, taking account of site contours, levels and prominent skylines or ridges; c) utilises materials appropriate to the local area; d) would not have a significant impact on the amenity of neighbouring uses; e) includes an integrated mix of uses appropriate to the scale of development; f) retains, and where appropriate incorporates important local features, ensures the use of good quality hard and soft landscaping, and embraces opportunities to enhance biodiversity and ecological

connectivity; g) achieves and creates attractive, safe places and public spaces in line with the principles of Secured by Design; h) utilises/provides appropriate access which does not result in parking or highway safety concerns; i) protects and enhances the landscape, townscape, historic and cultural heritage of the County and bears no adverse effects on the historic environment; j) ensures/provides satisfactory disposal of foul and surface water; k) has regard to the generation, treatment and disposal of waste; l) has regard to the transportation network; m) provides an integrated network for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport which ensures ease of access for all; n) includes, where applicable, provision for appropriate management and eradication of invasive species.

TR3 – Highways in Development – Design Considerations

The design and layout of all development proposals will, where appropriate, be required to include a) an integrated network of convenient and safe pedestrian and cycle routes in the interests of pedestrians, cyclists and public transport; b) suitable provision for access by public transport; c) appropriate parking and where applicable, servicing space in accordance with required standards; d) infrastructure and spaces allowing safe and easy access for those with mobility difficulties; e) access standards reflective of the required relevant Class of road and speed restrictions necessary to ensure highway safety and maintain/enhance ease of movement; f) provision for SUDS to allow for disposal of surface water run-off from the highway. Proposals will be permitted where they do not generate unacceptable levels of traffic on the surrounding road network, offsite congestion in terms of parking or service provision, and would not be detrimental to highway safety or the amenity of neighbouring residents. Developers may be required to facilitate appropriate works as part of the granting of any permission.

EQ4 – Biodiversity

Proposals will not be permitted where development has an adverse impact on priority species, habitats and features of recognised principal importance to the conservation of biodiversity and nature conservation, except where it can be demonstrated that:

- a) The impacts can be satisfactorily mitigated, acceptably minimised or appropriately managed to include net enhancements; and
- b) In exceptional circumstances where the reasons for the development or land use change clearly outweighs the need to safeguard the biodiversity and nature conservation interests of the site and where alternative habitat provision can be made in order to maintain and enhance local biodiversity.

EP1 – Water Quality and Resources

Proposals for development will be permitted where they do not lead to a deterioration of either the water environment and/or the quality of controlled waters and, where appropriate, contribute towards improvements to water quality and seek to make efficient use of water resources. In addition, proposals will be permitted where they do not have an adverse impact on the nature conservation, fisheries, public access or water related recreation use of the rivers in the County.

EP2 – Pollution

Proposals for development should seek to minimise the impacts of pollution and will be required to demonstrate that they do not cause a deterioration of water quality or a significant adverse

effect to designated Air Quality Management Areas, in accordance with objectives of the National Air Quality Strategy. Proposals should also ensure light and noise pollution are minimised and risks from contaminated land are addressed through an appropriate land investigation and assessment of risk and land remediation to ensure its suitability for the proposed use.

MPP5 – Aggregate Alternatives

Proposals for operations which facilitate the use of secondary aggregate or recycled materials will be supported and should demonstrate that a sequential approach has been considered commencing with existing active mineral or appropriate construction sites, followed by B2 employment land allocations forming part of a waste transfer station or materials recycling facility (see Policy SP12).

WPP2 – Waste Management Facilities outside Development Limits

Proposals for waste management operations will only be permitted, where there would be no significant adverse impacts on the environment, human health, local amenity and the local transport network and accord with the policies and provisions of the LDP. Proposals should, wherever possible, demonstrate how the waste hierarchy has been adhered to (see Policy SP12) and set out clearly how the potential visual impact of operations will be minimised including an appropriate scheme for the enhancement and beneficial restoration and aftercare of the land. A detailed assessment and appraisal of the conformity of the proposed development in relation to both local and national planning policy is included in the Planning, Design and Access Statement which accompanied this application.

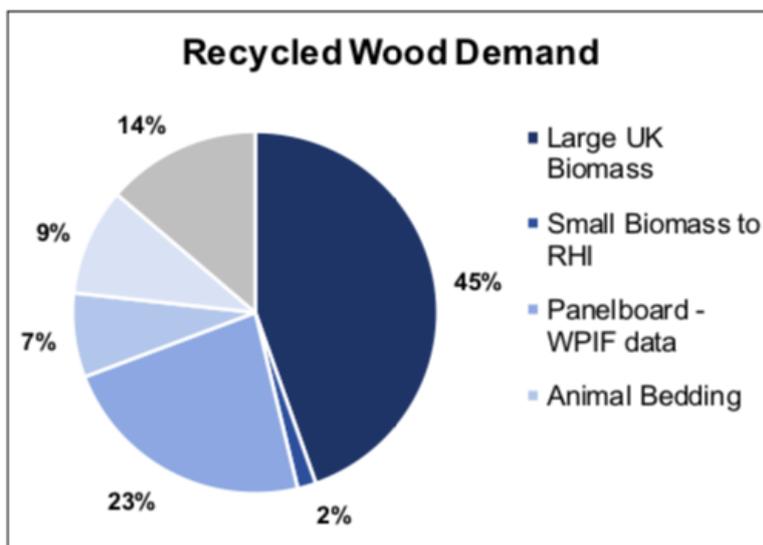
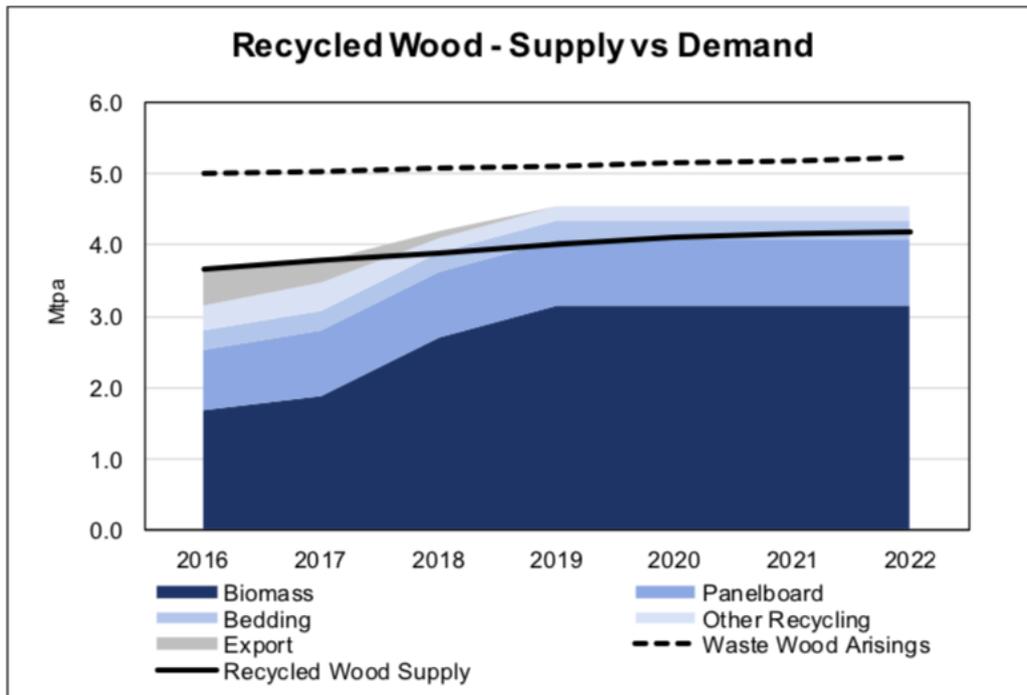
Policy Conclusions

Policies set out in the national, regional and local level all place emphasis on a reduction in the quantities of waste being directed towards landfill, and an increase in recycling levels. The general theme within the planning policy statements is the encouragement of renewable sources of energy, the use of brownfield land and sustainable development. The proposed development is supported by the aims and objectives set out in the planning policy guidance documents described above. It is considered that there are no overriding planning constraints specific to the site, and the proposed development would not conflict with development plan policies set out in local and national policy documents.

Regional and local policy also remains supportive of the reuse of redundant quarry sites, provided there are no unacceptably adverse environmental impacts. The information submitted in support of the application demonstrates that the proposed amendments are primarily focused on implementing the previously approved scheme in an efficient and economic fashion and would not result in any such impacts. Consequently, the proposals remain compliant with relevant policies and guidance.

Section 5: Calculations of Current Shortfall in Treatment Capacity & Projected Future Demand

There is generally a shortage of capacity across the South West Wales region in terms of waste treatment facilities. A report on UK wide Dedicated Biomass by Tolvik (2017) illustrates the shortfall in facilities for timber recycling facilities and the anticipated modest annual growth in demand.



The following table is an extract from Carmarthenshire County Councils Topic Paper No.6 May 2013 identifies all current waste facilities within Carmarthenshire. It also identifies the anticipated additional land that will be required within the authority in order to meet the future requirements stating;

“The RWP for South West Wales estimates that the total land area required for new waste facilities in Carmarthenshire by 2013 is 13.2 hectares. Land suitable for accommodating this new capacity will have to be identified within the LDP.”

Location	Type of Facility	Grid Ref
Wernddu, Ammanford	Civic amenity site (CA Site) & materials recycling facility (MRF)	SN 647152
Trostre, Llanelli	CA site, MRF, & waste transfer station (WTS)	SS 523994
Nantycaws, Carmarthen	Landfill site, CA Site, composting facility	SN 473175
Llangadog	CA site, MRF, WTS & Timber Yard (opposite)	SN 701286
Whitland	CA site	SN 193167
Cillefwr, Carmarthen (CWM Environmental)	WTS & MRF	SN 395191
Cillefwr Industrial Estate, Carmarthen (CRES)	WTS	SN 389189
Amexpark, Johnstown (Mekatek)	WTS & treatment of wastes (inc Hazardous) & WEEE Recycling	SN 401192
Rock and Fountain, Cynwyl Elfed – Railway Sleepers	WTS	SN 390257
J & A Metals, Tyllwyd, Cwmgwili	WTS	SN 575113
Taybrite, Heol Y Bwlch, Bynea	WTS	SS 551984
Foundry Road, Ammanford	WTS	SN 634122
New Lodge near Pont Abraham, Cwmgwili	Landfill Site & separate WTS	SN 572098
Cymru Metals, Gorslas	Scrap yard	SN 566136
EJ Autos, Ammanford	Scrap yard	SN 621117
Pencoed Works, Bynea	WTS	SS 544992
Rees Metals, Bynea (adj. Pencoed Works)	Scrap yard	
Shands Rd, Ammanford	Scrap yard	SN 622130
Lindsay Colliery, Capel Hendre	Organic waste recycling – composting & production of sawdust bricketts. (E/15722 Full Planning 27/09/07)	SN 590107 (not implemented)
Plot 31A Heol Stanllyd, Cross Hands Industrial Park	Recycling of construction & demolition wastes. (S/12271 Full Planning 04/05/06)	SN 570123 (not implemented)
Former Carway Fawr Colliery, Five Roads. PDB43 Cynheidre Colliery	WTS and processing of wastes. (S/15578 Full Planning 20/07/07)	SN 495080 (not implemented)
Penpistyll, Bancyffordd SA44 4RY	Landfill Site. (W/10390 Full Planning 07/02/06)	SN 416382 (CCC Highways Dept construction waste) Full, profiling to be carried out.
Former Glyncywarch Colliery, Ammanford	Inert Waste Recycling. (E/17037 Full Planning 04/03/08)	
Former Dura Cables, Bynea	MRF – (S/20310 Full Planning 28/04/09)	SS 556985 (not implemented)

Section 6: Analysis

There follows an analysis of the scheme against relevant national and local policy as identified in Section 4:

People, Places, Futures: Wales Spatial Plan 2008 (July 2008)		
Policy No	Policy Purpose	Comments
	Provides a 20-year plan for sustainable development in Wales including a vision for the Plan Area defined as Pembrokeshire – The Haven.	The proposed development would make a contribution towards a national reduction in greenhouse gas emissions through the delivery of biomass fuelled energy production, whilst not connected to the grid, it will fully meet the needs of the timber drying on the site, eliminating the need for grid connection and fossil fuel consumption.
One Planet, The Sustainable Development Scheme of the Welsh Assembly Government (May 2009)		
	Sets out the Welsh Government's vision of a sustainable Wales.	<p>The proposed would have a neutral impact in terms of sustainable development as defined by the 5 headline indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable resource use – The Welsh Government wants to see increased renewable energy produced at a localized level for production and consumption. The energy/heat produced by this proposal will be reused on site for the purposes of drying animal bedding with the potential for any excess energy production to be fed into the existing inert waste recycling facility. • Environmental Sustainability – The proposed development would not result in any adverse effect of the local environment and would therefore not conflict with this aim. • Sustainable Economy – The policy has an aim of achieving a resilient and sustainable economy in Wales that allows for growth whilst also reducing use of natural resources and increasing energy from renewable sources. The proposed facility would have a positive impact upon the localized economy whilst also no impact

		<p>upon use the use off non renewable energy consumption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Society – The proposed development would have no adverse effect upon achieving a sustainable society and could also promote the use of alternative energy production methods in the local area. • Wellbeing of Wales – The proposed development has a no impact upon the aims associated with the Wellbeing of Wales.
South West Wales Regional Waste Plan		
	Identifies the need for a network of waste management facilities and the promotion of recycling where possible.	The proposed development would have a positive impact upon the identified need for a network of various facilities providing waste management for timber mills in the local area which are currently not served by a facility such as this development.
Towards Zero Waste		
	Sets target towards waste reduction by the year 2050.	The proposed biomass boiler would be solely powered by wood chips produced from waste timber. The development would therefore make a significant impact upon the local areas ability to meet aims set out in achieving zero waste by the year 2050.
Carmarthenshire Local Development Plan		
SP1 – Sustainable Places and Spaces	Supports the principles of sustainable development and design.	The proposed development meets the requirements of this policy in that it is an efficient use of the quarry site, it reflects the character of the existing inert waste facility and has no impact upon the character or distinctiveness of the surrounding area.
SP2 – Climate Change	Ensuring that development proposals are resilient to, adapt to and minimize the causes of climate change.	The proposed development would reduce the requirement for the use of methods which have a worse impact on climate change such as fossil fuel energy for the process of drying timber.
SP12 – Waste management	Ensuring an integrated approach to waste management, implementation of the waste hierarchy and the management of disposal within close proximity of the point of origin.	The proposed development would add to the network of current waste management facilities across the region and contribute to the aim of processing waste timber within close proximity of its source.

SP14 – Protection and Enhancement of the Natural Environment	Ensures that developments safeguard the natural environment and where possible enhance.	Whilst the proposed development will not enhance the natural environment, the use of a siting which is already established with a similar use and within a disused quarry safeguards the local natural environment.
GP1 – Sustainability and High Quality Design	Aims to support developments which conform with and enhance the character and appearance of sites, incorporates into the existing landscape, not have an unacceptable impact upon the amenities of the surrounding area and utilises materials which are appropriate in the local area.	The proposed development meets the requirements of this policy in that it reflects the character of the existing inert waste facility and due to its siting within the quarry location has no impact upon the amenities of the surrounding area.
TR3 – Highways in Development – Design Considerations	Seeks to where possible create an integrated cycle pedestrian and public transport network, sustainable provision of public transport, appropriate parking, infrastructure to allow for access for those with mobility difficulties, achieve access standards reflective of the Class of road and speed restrictions and provision for SUDS to allow for disposal of surface water run off.	As part of the previously approved scheme on the site there have been improvements to the local road network in order to achieve the necessary access standards. There is also sufficient suitable on site parking and sufficient access arrangements for all types of vehicles visiting the site.
EQ4 – Biodiversity	Seeks to safeguard against developments which have an adverse impact on priority species, habitats and features of recognised principle importance to biodiversity.	The nature of the use of the site as a redundant quarry and subsequently as an inert waste recycling facility means that there are limited features which are of principle importance to biodiversity. The proposed scheme will have no adverse impact upon the biodiversity of the surrounding open countryside.
EP1 – Water Quality and Resources	Seeks to safeguard water sources and resources with additional goals of enhancing water quality where possible.	The proposed development will have no impact upon the water quality and resources, the use of virgin timber for energy production means that all materials will be natural in nature.
EP2 – Pollution	Seeks to minimize pollution in terms of water and air quality as well as ensuring that developments are in accordance with the National Air Quality Strategy.	The proposed development will have no detrimental impact upon water qualities in the area and as demonstrated by the emission statistics from timber biomass, air quality impacts will be negligible.
MPP5 – Aggregate Alternatives	Encourages the use of materials from secondary aggregates and recycling.	The proposed will use solely waste timber and will therefore meet the requirements of this policy.
WPP2 – Waste Management Facilities outside	Safeguarding against development in the open countryside which will adversely affect the environment,	Whilst the development is located outside settlement limits, it has been demonstrated that there will be no adverse impacts upon

Development Limits	human health, local amenity and the local transport network.	the factors which this policy seeks to protect.
Technical Advice Notes		
TAN 21: Waste	Provides advice on how the land use planning system should contribute towards sustainable waste management and resource efficiency.	The proposed development at Cerrigyrwyn Quarry would contribute positively to the objectives of TAN21, by providing a new facility capable of recovering energy from waste biomass material that would otherwise potentially be disposed of at landfill.
TAN8: Planning for Renewable Energy	Provides advice on renewable energy & planning and design & energy.	The proposed development will make a positive contribution towards the targets set out aiming for increased renewable energy.
TAN11: Noise	Provides advice with regards to development which has the potential to give rise to noise impacts.	The noise assessment completed in support of this application illustrates that proposed would not give rise to any unacceptable impacts in relation to noise.
TAN 18: Transport	Offers technical advice on various transport matters.	The transport assessment addendum completed in support of the application demonstrates that the proposed and the vehicle movements serving it would be acceptable in terms of traffic and transport.
Planning Policy Wales		
	Sets the context for sustainable land use planning policy in Wales and offer guidance to local authorities policy creation.	<p>With regard to the climate change targets the proposal would help to achieve a reduction in the quantities of fossil fuels utilised to generate power. It would also result in the generation of renewable energy.</p> <p>It is considered that the development proposals would accord with the (relevant) criteria contained within Chapter 4 of PPW in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The development would involve the re- use of suitable previously quarry land; - The Facility would be generating a renewable form of energy this would contribute towards tackling the causes of climate change and assist Wales move further towards a low carbon economy; - The proposed development would be 100% self-sufficient in terms of its energy use which would be derived from a renewable resource.
UK Bioenergy Strategy (2012)		

	National strategy which incorporates central government policies on biomass for industry, energy and transport.	The UK Biomass strategy is clear in setting out the significant potential that biomass is to play in ensuring delivery of climate change and energy policy goals and to reduce CO ₂ and other greenhouse emissions. It also highlights the benefits of CHP in delivering carbon savings and in particular where there is a constant requirement for heat on large industrial sites.
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Section 7: Conclusion

This Waste Planning Assessment has been prepared on behalf of Old Mill Wood Yard Ltd to accompany a planning application for the development of *Waste Management Development comprising of biomass boiler, wood chipper and associated storage, replacing soil storage shed previously approved under planning permission W/31601* at Cerrigyrrwyn Quarry, Llangynog.

As discussed in the previous sections, the proposal would make a contribution towards the target of achieving sustainable energy production and reducing waste creation.

Moreover the proposal has significant benefit in terms of delivering a network of facilities in South-West Wales where there is an identified shortfall.

This assessment highlights the shortfall of facilities of existing facilities and goes further in illustrating the potential markets for such facilities which are currently under served.

The proposed development is highly sustainable and makes an efficient use of a previously redundant quarry which until the previously approved inert waste facility was approved, had been inactive for a number of years.

The proposal is considered to have no detrimental impact upon the character and appearance of the surrounding landscape or any known ecological constraints.

In addition, the proposed development will not have any significant adverse impact upon the neighbouring residential amenity or other technical issues such as highway safety or noise.

In light of the above, it is concluded that the proposal fully accords with both national and local policies and there are no material considerations which should prevent the planning application from being determined in accordance with the relevant planning policy framework.

In this respect, it is respectfully requested that Carmarthenshire County Council consider this application favourably and grant planning permission for the proposal.



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