



MAGWATCH

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

SECTION 78 APPEAL

**Appeal by MVV against the refusal of a planning application by Bournemouth,
Christchurch and Poole Council for**

“Demolition and Removal of existing structures and the erection of a Carbon Capture Retrofit Ready Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility with associated Combined Heat and Power Connection, Distribution Network Connection and Temporary Construction Compounds and associated buildings and ancillary car parking”

at Canford Resource Park, Arena Way, Magna Road, Wimborne, BH21 3BW.

Planning Inspectorate Reference: 6002440

County Council Reference: APP/23/00822/F

PROOF OF EVIDENCE: CAPACITY& NEED ISSUES

APPENDIX 1



6. Appendix 1 – Beauparc Letter of Intent

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Ballymount
Dublin24
Republic of Ireland
D24 E097
T +353 1 4245021
www.beuparc.ie



Powerfuel Portland Limited
2nd Floor Regis House
45 King William Street
London
EC4R 9AN

30th July 2021

Dear Sirs

Letter of Intent - Powerfuel Portland Limited Energy Recovery Facility

Subject to Contract

I write to reaffirm the expectation of Beauparc Group (**Beauparc**), through its wholly owned subsidiary, New Earth Solutions (Canford) Ltd, to supply Refuse Derived Fuel (**RDF**) to the "Powerfuel Portland ERF" facility (the **Portland Facility**) located at Portland Port, Isle of Portland, Dorset.

Beauparc is an experienced European waste management group that processes more than 3 million tonnes of waste per year across 40 waste facilities, employing over 2,300 staff. In June 2021 Macquarie Group, a major global infrastructure fund, announced it had agreed to acquire Beauparc (subject to EC Merger Control Clearance by the European Commission), bringing additional strength to the business.

In Dorset, New Earth Solutions (Canford) Ltd owns and operates a 125,000 tonnes per year MBT Treatment Facility located at Canford (the **Canford Facility**) that produces RDF that would be suitable for the Portland Facility. The Canford Facility has been a key part of Dorset's waste management solution since 2007 and was awarded a six year contract beginning September 2021 (with a further three year extension option) by Dorset Council in July 2020.

Last year (2020 full year) the Canford Facility had inputs of regionally sourced residual waste mainly from Dorset Council and Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch areas of over 118,000 tonnes. The RDF exported from the Canford Facility, and out of the County, was over 82,000 tonnes.

We have recently announced plans to expand the capacity of the Canford Facility to 200,000

Company Registration No. 605063
Directors E. Waters, Brian McCabe, D
Crinion

Company Registered Office: Panda Waste Management Solutions, Ballymount Road Upper, Ballymount, Dublin, D24 E097

tonnes per year which would provide further opportunity to provide supply to the Portland Facility, with the increased feedstock expected to be sourced from both additional municipal and C&I volumes generated in Dorset/BCP. It is expected that this expansion would be operational in 2022, subject to necessary adjustments to existing consenting.

As you know we have had extensive discussions over the past two years to explore the potential to supply RDF from the Canford Facility to the Portland Facility, if planning and financial close is achieved. Subject to Geminor Group (Geminor) the parties negotiating and signing a waste supply contract with you ("Fuel Supply Agreement"), Beuparc anticipates partnering with the Geminorto supply a significant proportion of the total supply volume in the region 180,000 – 200,000 tonnes of RDF per annum to the Portland Facility. The combination of the Canford and Portland Facilities would provide a complete local solution for the processing of Dorset's waste and should also be cost-effective for all parties, avoiding the potential for landfill and/or transporting waste for secondary processing outside of Dorset/UK, as is currently required. Overall, the Portland facility would align well with Beuparc's Dorset operations and provide the most efficient route to market to manage waste and generate energy.

We understand that the proposed supply contract with Geminor would be for a term of up to 20 years with an initial period of 10 years from takeover, with market breaks to follow at 5 year intervals. We further understand that Geminor and Powerfuel Portland would look to target local source municipal and C&I waste as a priority, on the expectation that this would be commercially feasible. The awarding of the Dorset waste contract to the Canford Facility and our ambitions to expand this project should allow Beuparc to help ensure a large volume of the RDF supplied to the Portland Facility will be local source waste.

We further understand that the Geminor/Powerfuel Portland Fuel Supply Agreement will include a customary "direct agreement" contract between New Earth Solutions (Canford) Ltd and Powerfuel Portland, to ensure the Beuparc RDF supply will survive, even in the event of an termination of the Geminor/Powerfuel Portland Fuel Supply Agreement.

Powerfuel Portland will continue to collaborate with Beuparc to support future bids into future Dorset Council waste procurements, and others such as Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch and similarly Beuparc will use all reasonable endeavors to provide additional Dorset tonnage to the Portland Facility to help the site fulfil the requirements of the proximity principle.

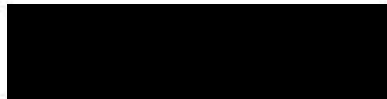
The parties (Geminor and Powerful Portland) expect to negotiate a comprehensive Fuel Supply Agreement prior to the commencement of construction of the Portland Facility.

Nothing expressed or implied in this letter is intended (nor has the effect) to create any binding and/or legal relations between the parties.

Yours faithfully

Company Registration No. 605063
Directors E, Waters, Brian McCabe, D
Crimion

Company Registered Office: Panda Waste Management Solutions, Ballymount Road Upper, Ballymount, Dublin, D24 E097



Brian McCabe
Director

Company Registration No. 605063
Directors E. Waters, Brian McCabe, D
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2024 DEFRA Waste Data Interrogator – Depicting 2024 Canford MBT Residues

Facility Sub Region	Facility WPA	Site Name	Basic Waste Cat	Destination WPA	Destination Region	Fate	R and D code	Tonnes Removed
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	South West	Incineration	R01	146
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Somerset	South West	Incineration	R01	13,339
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole	South West	Recovery	R13	224
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Buckinghamshire	South East	Incineration	R01	7,050
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Buckinghamshire	South East	Incineration	R01	1,226
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Kent	South East	Incineration	R01	151
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Oxfordshire	South East	Incineration	R01	3,234
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Oxfordshire	South East	Incineration	R01	2,126
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Slough	South East	Incineration	R01	10,116
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Slough	South East	Incineration	R01	8,233
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Hampshire	South East	Landfill	D01	3,223
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Hampshire	South East	Landfill	D01	1,411
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Hampshire	South East	Landfill	D05	463
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Hampshire	South East	Landfill	D05	313
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Outside UK	Outside UK	Incineration	R01	61,110
Dorset	Bournemouth, Christchurch and	Canford MBT Facility EPR/FP3393SB	Hhold/Ind/Com	Lincolnshire	East Midlands	Recovery	R13	1,893

- 114,259 t of RDF
- 5.411t to Landfill
- 108,848t to EfW of which 61,110t was exported outside the UK

From: Alan Hannify <alan.hannify@union4.co.uk>
Sent: 07 January 2026 15:45
To:
Subject: Eco Sustainable Solutions Facility, Parley

Good afternoon

Further to your call earlier, I'm emailing in response to your query regarding the planning permission issued by BCP Council for the Eco Sustainable Solutions Ltd site at Chapel Lane, Parley, Christchurch, BH23 6BG.

The planning permission was granted by BCP Council on 8 December 2022 (Ref: 8/21/02027/FUL). The planning permission was subsequently amended on 27 March 2025, with amendments to the approved plans pertaining to the layout of the consented Anaerobic Digestion Facility within the site (Planning Ref: 8/24/0828/CONDR).

The planning permission included a total of 8 conditions that required the approval of details prior to the commencement of development. The conditions to be discharged were as follows:

- Condition No. 3: Landscape and Environment Management Plan;
- Condition No. 4: Biodiversity Mitigation and Enhancement Plan;
- Condition No. 5: Construction and Environment Management Plan;
- Condition No. 10: Dust Management Plan;
- Condition No. 15: Site Commercial Waste Management Plan;
- Condition No. 16: Lighting Scheme;
- Condition No. 28: Noise Management Plan;
- Condition No. 30: Contamination Remediation Strategy.

Each of the aforementioned planning conditions have been discharged by BCP Council. Please see the attached Discharge Notices, which means that the requirements of those conditions were complied with. It is my understanding that BCP Council do not upload Discharge Notices to their online planning register, which is why they don't appear online.

The construction of the Anaerobic Digestion Facility is complete and the reconfiguration of recycling and waste management processes within the wider site also commenced within the relevant 3-year period. In this regard, the planning permission is implemented and has not expired.

Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any queries.

Kind regards,

Alan

Alan Hannify

Director

10 York Road, London SE1 7ND

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e: alan.hannify@union4.co.uk

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APPLICATION FOR THE WHEELABRATOR KEMSLEY K3 GENERATING STATION AND WHEELABRATOR KEMSLEY NORTH WASTE-TO-ENERGY FACILITY ORDER

Overall conclusion as to waste hierarchy related matters: WKN

4.10.143. However the Applicant has not provided a robust argument that justifies a concentration of a new waste management facility that would increase the capacity gap at this time. **Although put forward as a regional facility, given that the waste recovery capacity is well catered for by the Consented K3 Facility and the EfW facility located at Allington, there is no proven need for the plant to be located in Kent.** An alternative location outside Kent where the heat produced can be more effectively utilised, would appear to better serve the strategic purposes of member authorities of SEWPAG in order to comply with the aims set out in their respective WLPs, and in particular the KMWLP. Therefore in this respect I find the WKN Proposed Development inconsistent with the KMWLP and EPR. Such a finding would be in accordance with upholding the role of the planning system as found in NPS EN-1 to provide a framework which permits construction of what Government as well as the market identify as the type of infrastructure needed “in the places where it is acceptable in planning terms (paragraph 2.2.4).”

4.10.144. Further, the introduction of additional Other Recovery capacity of the scale proposed at this time with respect to the WKN Proposed Development would put at risk achievement of the revised recycling and composting targets in the revised KMWLP which would also be in conflict with National Planning Policy for Waste.

DL - Wheelabrator Kemsley North [ER 4.10.142 et seq]

4.19 The project would contribute 42MW of electricity to the electricity grid. Whilst noting this, the ExA states that the Applicant has not provided robust arguments to support the new plant and that there is no proven need for it to be located in Kent. WKN would be inconsistent with the Kent Mineral and Waste Local Plan and the revisions to it that were the result of the ‘Early Partial Review’ carried out on the Plan. (The Early Partial Review is an independent report carried out by the Planning Inspectorate which checks whether local plans are ‘sound’.) The ExA considered that WKN did not accord with paragraph 2.5.70 of NPS EN-3 as it was not in compliance with the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan and there was no evidence provided as to why an exception should be made. Following on from that, WKN would not satisfy the statement in paragraph 2.2.4 of NPS EN-1 that the planning system should provide a framework which permits the construction of the infrastructure needed in the place where it is acceptable in planning terms. Finally, the ExA noted that WKN would be in conflict with the National Planning Policy for Waste because it would put at risk the achievement of revised recycling and composting targets in the Kent Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

EN010093-001043- The application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Riverside Energy Park [APP-001 – APP-107]

Conclusions on the need for additional waste incineration capacity

5.2.33 The Applicant and the GLA were in agreement on the volume of waste that could be processed at existing and consented EfW facilities in London and on the volume of waste which was contracted to be processed at EfW facilities outside London. But they did not agree on projections of the volume of waste that would be available for processing in the additional capacity which would be provided by the REP during its lifetime.

From: [Rob Asquith](#)
To: [Senjuti Manna](#)
Cc: [Tim Marks](#)
Subject: RE: Canford
Sent: 02/06/2025 12:05:07

Senjuti

Thanks for the update.

We note the Envar catchment condition is 40% from the whole of the East of England. A similar condition for Canford would include the SW of England (Gloucestershire, Bristol, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Wiltshire and Dorset) and ideally proximate parts of the SE (Hampshire, West Sussex, Surrey ...).

Rob Asquith
Director - Head of National Infrastructure Planning
Planning

Savills, Wessex House, Priors Walk, East Borough, Wimborne, BH21 1PB



Tel: [REDACTED]
Mobile: [REDACTED]
Email: [\[REDACTED\]@savills.com](mailto:[REDACTED]@savills.com)
Website: www.savills.co.uk



From: Senjuti Manna [REDACTED]@bcpcouncil.gov.uk>
Sent: 02 June 2025 11:46
To: Rob Asquith [REDACTED]@savills.com>
Subject: RE: Canford

EXTERNAL EMAIL: Be cautious when opening attachments or clicking links

Hi Rob,

I have few little matters to tidy up in the report – I am trying to get these sorted today and tomorrow. I am changing the way I am looking at the GB harm to reflect the fact that condition 8 appears valid (although I am not referring to this at all in my report).

Can we speak once the report is published? Also, the director has confirmed 50% waste catchment condition needs to be added. The Counsel has confirmed this condition will be legally sound. The wordings will be similar to the condition imposed by SoS for ENVAR COMPOSTING LTD, St Ives Road.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED]



Senjuti Manna, PhD, MRTPI
Team Leader, Strategic Applications
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T: [REDACTED]
BCP Council Customer Services 01202 321123

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Please note, this email is an opinion of an officer of this council which is of an advisory nature only, and is given without prejudice to any formal decision taken in respect of development under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

From: Rob Asquith [REDACTED]@savills.com>
Sent: 02 June 2025 11:39
To: Senjuti Manna [REDACTED]@bcpcouncil.gov.uk>
Subject: Canford

Senjuti

Hopefully you have seen what I sent to you in response to the energy centre and permanence.

It would be useful to have a quick call on that and other matters.

From: [Rob Asquith](#)
To: [Senjuti Manna](#)
Cc: [Tim Marks](#)
Subject: RE: Canford waste catchment
Sent: 03/06/2025 11:30:44

Senjuti

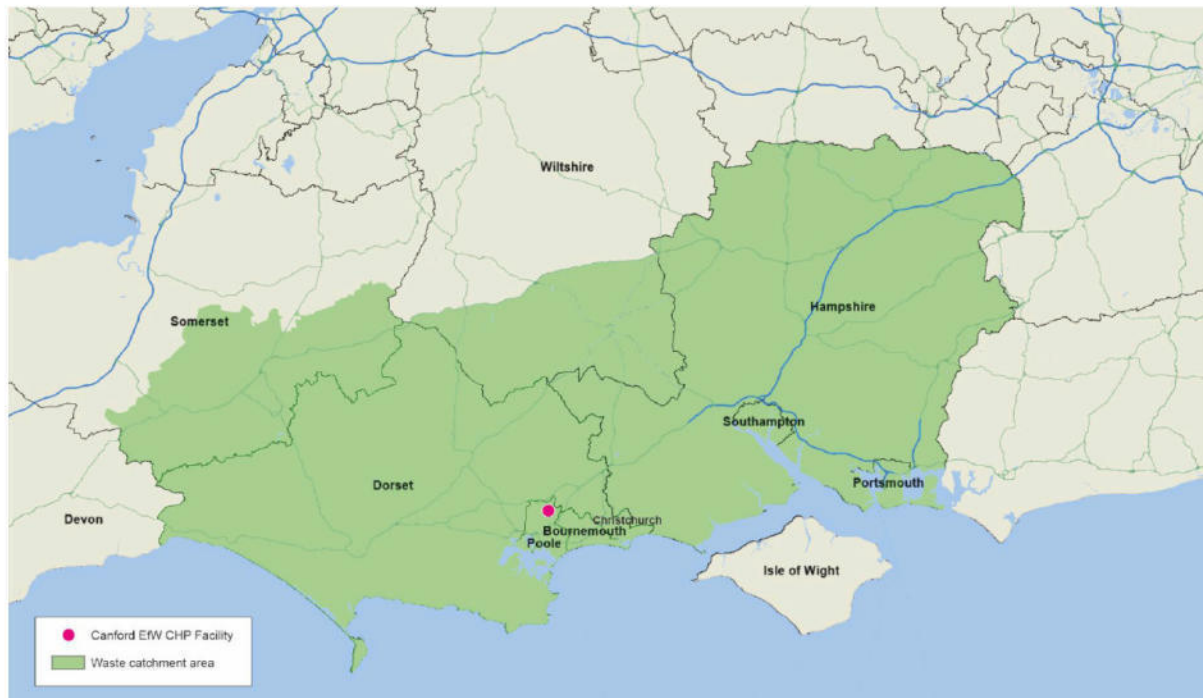
Further to your reference to a catchment condition.

MVV considers that 50% from BCP and Dorset might compromise their commercial position unreasonably and points again to the non-existence of such restrictions on the existing Canford operations, existing EFWs in the wider region including Hampshire, West of England, SW, and on the Portland consent.

However MVV has suggested that a catchment condition based on a larger area might be acceptable. The map below shows a two hour HGV drive time (based on various assumptions) from Canford. Limiting the project to 60% of waste inputs coming from within this area could be acceptable, notwithstanding MVV's preference for parity with other waste processors which have no restrictions.

The area includes the whole of the Hampshire waste planning area (Hampshire CC plans for waste jointly with Portsmouth and Southampton) as well as southern parts of Wiltshire and Somerset. Of note is that Bridgwater (to which BCP and Dorset has recently been sent) is more than 2 hours away and so outside the catchment.

The Waste Plan (including in its Key Diagram) acknowledges cross boundary movement of waste. References to quantities of cross boundary flows in the Waste Plan text are over simplified as they exclude the transfer of residual waste from treatment locations (eg the 95+ktpa from Canford MBT, the same applies to MRFs and other facilities).



Rob Asquith
Director - Head of National Infrastructure Planning

Savills, Wessex House, Priors Walk, East Borough, Wimborne, BH21 1PB

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Website : www.savills.co.uk



From: Senjuti Manna <senjuti.manna@bcpcouncil.gov.uk>
Sent: 02 June 2025 11:46
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Can we speak once the report is published? Also, the director has confirmed 50% waste catchment condition needs to be added. The Counsel has confirmed this condition will be legally sound. The wordings will be similar to the condition imposed by SoS for ENVAR COMPOSTING LTD, St Ives Road.

Kind regards,



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From: [Rob Asquith](#)
To: [Senjuti Manna](#)
Cc: [redacted] @mvvuk.co.uk; Nathan Ross;
Subject: RE: CRP Photos
Sent: 21/05/2025 13:56:37

Senjuti

I'll have to talk with Tim before getting back to you on the catchment point.

The 12 September 24 ORC included a catchment condition, mainly to enable monitoring for development plan purposes. MVV was satisfied with that.

The Portland consent has no catchment limitation condition.

Our view re the fallback is that on construction of the EfW the current low carbon energy consent could no longer be relied on because the development it allows could not be accommodated physically. That means, most significantly, that permanent consent falls away and that once the EfW is decommissioned and removed at the end of its life the site goes back to being pdl but without any consents on it.

In reality the low carbon energy centre cannot be built out and operated as envisaged. The low carbon energy centre proposed to make "syngas" from waste and then to burn in engines for power generation. Changes to regulation of syngas took away the rationale for the project.

Without the EfW the policy context of the site supports energy development. Therefore it is likely a grid connection to the overhead lines (which is what we propose at the DNC) would be necessary.

Rob Asquith
Director - Head of National Infrastructure Planning
Planning

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Website : www.savills.co.uk



From: Senjuti Manna [redacted] @bcpcouncil.gov.uk>
Sent: 21 May 2025 12:59
To: Rob Asquith [redacted] @savills.com>
Cc: [redacted] @mvvuk.co.uk; Nathan Ross [redacted] @c-r-e.co.uk>
Subject: RE: CRP Photos

EXTERNAL EMAIL: Be cautious when opening attachments or clicking links

Thanks for this, Rob – I am beginning to see the bigger picture.

I have a question, is there anything in your submission that helps me in saying the waste throughput will be from the BCP area? I know that's what the WP has stipulated but now with consented Portland scheme, things have moved on a bit. I am arguing the proposal will treat waste from the conurbation and thinking of adding a condition for 50% waste to be treated here shall be from within 2 hours driving distance. This will give members confidence that the proposal will be beneficial for this area. At the same time will allow flexibility for waste to be imported from further afield. How does this sound?

Also, did you progress the 'fallback' argument? What happens to the LCF permission? Gareth mentioned in his report that this building is now dysfunctional due to changes to the technology – is it true?

Thanks

Kind regards,



Senjuti Manna, PhD, MRTPI
Team Leader, Strategic Applications
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E: [redacted] @bcpcouncil.gov.uk
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From: [Rob Asquith](#)
To: [Senjuti Manna](#)
Cc: [redacted] [@mvvuk.co.uk](mailto:[redacted]@mvvuk.co.uk); Nathan Ross;
Subject: RE: CRP Photos
Sent: 21/05/2025 15:51:17

Senjuti

Further to my earlier email.

It is absolutely the case that the EfW is being proposed with in mind the treatment of the BCP and Dorset residual household waste as well as residual commercial and industrial (C&I) origin waste from the same area and hence to help deliver the WP strategy.

In the past EfW plants were proposed through PFI contracts and tied to specific waste streams from local authorities. That has not now been the case for several years and in this respect Canford EfW CHP Facility and every other EfW proposed / developed in recent years is a "merchant" plant.

The market decides which EfW plants are now built based on the allocation of waste contracts to them by competitive bidding. Controls on where waste might come from could interfere with that market and thus have the potential to create sub-optimal outcomes.

No EfW in "economic range" of the Canford site has geographical limits on it. We've checked Avonmouth, Severnside, Marchwood, Bridgwater, Basingstoke, Portsmouth and Exeter. Also of relevance is that Canford MBT, which currently receives BCP and Dorset residual waste, has no catchment restriction. The Portland consent has no such limitation

In terms of Green Belt sites neither Ratcliffe on Soar nor Beddington (actually MOL, effectively GB) has any catchment restriction.

Therefore MVV is unwilling to accept a condition limiting the geographical origin of the waste. It is possible that such a condition if imposed would act against the objective of Canford EfW CHP Facility treating waste from BCP and Dorset by making it less competitive. The condition would be neither necessary nor reasonable.

Rob Asquith
Director - Head of National Infrastructure Planning
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Website : www.savills.co.uk



From: Senjuti Manna [redacted] [@bcpcouncil.gov.uk](mailto:[redacted]@bcpcouncil.gov.uk)>
Sent: 21 May 2025 12:59
To: Rob Asquith [redacted] [@savills.com](mailto:[redacted]@savills.com)>
Cc: [redacted] [@mvvuk.co.uk](mailto:[redacted]@mvvuk.co.uk); Nathan Ross [redacted] [@c-r-e.co.uk](mailto:[redacted]@c-r-e.co.uk)>
Subject: RE: CRP Photos

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Also, did you progress the 'fallback' argument? What happens to the LCF permission? Gareth mentioned in his report that this building is now dysfunctional due to changes to the technology – is it true?

Thanks

Kind regards,

[redacted]

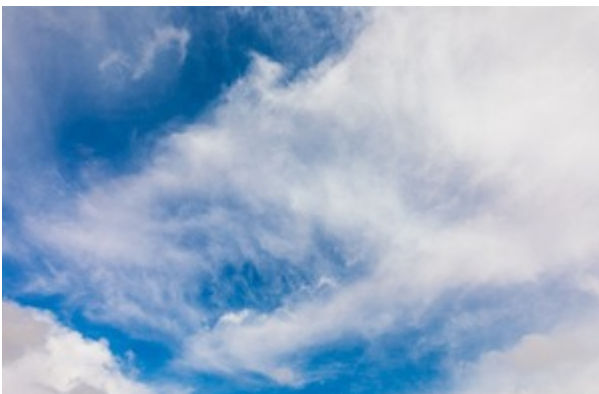
Press release

Government to crack down on waste incinerators with stricter standards for new builds

Almost half of all waste collected by local authorities in 2022/23 was incinerated with resources that could be recycled being lost

From: [Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs](#)
[\(/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs\)](#) and
[Mary Creagh CBE MP](#) [\(/government/people/mary-creagh\)](#)

Published 30 December 2024



New waste incinerators will only receive planning approval if they meet strict new local and environmental conditions, the Government has today announced (Monday 30th December).

Over the last 14 years, England has seen recycling rates stall, meaning too much waste is dealt with through incineration or thrown in landfill. Almost half of all waste (49%) collected by local authorities in 2022/23 was incinerated, with just 40% recycled.

Under new plans, the government will only back projects if they meet strict local and environmental conditions.

Projects will need to maximise efficiency and support the delivery of economic growth, net zero and the move to a circular economy.

Marking a significant step in the government's approach to dealing with waste in a way that works for communities and is fit for the future, and delivering on the Plan for Change, developers will have to demonstrate that their projects will help lower the amount of non-recyclable waste sent to landfill or enable the replacement of older, less efficient plants.

They will also need to outline that new projects are built Carbon Capture ready, once the requirements come into force. They will also need to show how they will make use of the heat they produce. This includes plants that produce fuels that can be used to decarbonise other sectors, such as aviation.

New waste incinerators will also need to meet our existing high standards on air pollution and other environmental impacts to receive an environmental permit. These impacts are closely monitored and regulated by the Environment Agency in England. This is a vital step in addressing communities' concerns about environmental impacts and maximising the benefits from these facilities.

New evidence – published today in the [Residual Waste Infrastructure Capacity Note](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/residual-waste-infrastructure-capacity-note) (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/residual-waste-infrastructure-capacity-note>) – shows that tougher new requirements for proposed waste incinerators will not negatively affect the country's capacity to process waste and should decrease the amount sent to landfill.

Circular Economy Minister Mary Creagh said:

“For far too long, the nation has seen its recycling rates stagnate and relied on burning household waste, rather than supporting communities to keep resources in use for longer.

“That ends today, with clear conditions for new energy from waste plants – they must be efficient and support net zero and our economic growth mission, before they can get the backing needed to be built.

“This is another vital step on the pathway to a circular economy, where we reduce waste to landfill and boost the economy, while also ensuring those facilities maximise the benefits to communities. This will also help us deliver on our Plan for Change in a decade of national renewal.”

Charlotte Rule, Head of Climate and Energy Policy at the Environmental Services Association (ESA), said:

“The ESA’s long-held view is that recovering energy and materials from waste left over after recycling is an important part of a circular economy but development of Energy-from-Waste (EfW) facilities must be carefully balanced against current and future capacity needs, which this new Residual Waste Infrastructure Capacity Note supports.

“Increasing recycling rates, and developing carbon capture as well as district heat networks across the UK’s EfW fleet, will all play a role supporting our sector’s target to decarbonise by 2040 and contribute to UK net-zero goals, so we welcome Government’s support in these areas.”

The nation is reaching a point where national waste treatment capacity is sufficient to manage the total amount of non-recyclable waste households produce.

Current projections suggest that by 2035, energy from waste plants will be capable of dealing with 18.8 million tonnes of residual waste. However, with the delivery of the government’s collection and packaging reforms – including Simpler Recycling, the Deposit Return Scheme, Extended Producer Responsibility for packaging and the transition to a circular economy, the country will only need to manage 17.6 million tonnes of non-recyclable waste by 2042. This means there is a limited need for the development of further waste incinerators plants.

While there is a need to minimise waste incineration, it remains a better option than throwing rubbish into landfill. Incineration facilities provide around 3% of the UK’s total energy generation and can support decarbonising heating our homes and businesses, helping to cut bills for customers.

Investment in waste incineration through exporting heat and delivery of Carbon Capture can help to enhance the efficiency of existing infrastructure and support the government’s Clean Energy Superpower Mission.

The government will explore how it can ensure that those limited new plants are capable of exporting heat from day one and are incentivised to export heat as soon as possible after commencing operation.

Those developing energy recovery facilities (at all stages in the process) are encouraged to consider forecast changes to future capacity, demand, and the Government’s circular economy opportunities in light of the evidence published today.



Action required - MVV Environment Ltd Public Inquiry

Macphail, Donald <[REDACTED]@veolia.com>
To: [REDACTED]@gmail.com>

19 January 2026 at 15:41

Paul

Response to your query last week below . Sorry it took so long to reply.

Veolia has operated the three ERFs under contract to the Hampshire Waste Disposal Authorities (WDAs) namely Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council & Southampton City Council. At the end of the Contract the facilities will return to these authorities, at which point they will be just over 26 years old.

The three ERFs are capable of being run for well over 40 years, as Veolia have ERFs operating that are over 50 years old, provided they have suitable maintenance.

All Veolia assets operate under strict Environmental Permits so are compliant with BREF latest standards and are considered Best Available Technology by the Regulator. The Hampshire ERFs are also R1 compliant in term of efficiency.

Any decision on what happens to these assets would be for the Hampshire WDAs but Veolia would be supportive of working with the Authorities for a longer period of time to use the ERFs as part of managing Hampshire's Waste subject to the authorities future procurement plans.

Regards

Donald Macphail
Chief Operating Officer - UK Treatment
Tel.: +44 (0) [REDACTED]
[Faraday Drive| Bridgnorth | United Kingdom](#)
www.veolia.co.uk





Incinerator permission 'should have lapsed', say campaigners

by White Horse News — March 26, 2026
in Latest news, Special Featured Stories Reading Time: 3 mins read

419 31 AA 0



Questions have been raised over whether work has genuinely begun on the controversial £200million incinerator scheme in Westbury before a key deadline expired last month.

The campaign group Westbury Gasification Action Group / No Westbury Incinerator (WGAG) says that, more than three years after the government’s Planning Inspectorate approved the scheme on appeal in February 2023, there has been no “meaningful” start on site that would

In a letter sent on 6th March to Wiltshire Council, WGAG argue that permission for application should now be treated as lapsed because it was not properly commenced before its statutory expiry date of 21st February this year.

An aerial photograph taken by White Horse News on Monday 23rd March shows the site.

“It is now over three years since planning permission was granted under appeal for this gargantuan project, a project, which evidence clearly suggest has not commenced in any ‘meaningful way’ since that decision in February 2023,” said WGAG. “This would, by way of common sense and public perception, confirm that the planning permission has expired, or lapsed, because it was not implemented within the required time limit.”

The dispute centres on whether the developer, Qair (linked to Northacre Renewable Energy and the Hills Group), has carried out a “sufficient material operation” to demonstrate that development has begun under section 56 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Qair wrote to the council on 6th February – two weeks before the deadline – claiming that a “material operation” had been undertaken, including the construction of a section of permanent circulation road and ongoing works, and asking the council to confirm in writing that the permission had been lawfully implemented.

WGAG argue that the work done on the site amounts only to “a tiny patch of hardstanding barely big enough to park a single vehicle on”, describing it as “little more than a spade in the ground”. They say because of this, “a simple opportunity exists” to stop the incinerator “in its tracks”.

White Horse News asked Wiltshire Council for its view on whether the works undertaken to date amount to a lawful commencement under section 56 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990; whether Wiltshire Council has given Qair (Northacre Renewable Energy / Hills Group) any written assurance that the permission has been lawfully implemented and, if so, whether that correspondence can be made publicly available. The council was also asked to confirm whether it is satisfied that the current works on site are sufficient “material operations” in the context of a £200m-plus project, and how this judgment has been reached.

In reply, Cllr Adrian Foster, Cabinet Member for Strategic Planning, said, “Our Planning Enforcement Officers are closely monitoring work at the Northacre site. We are satisfied that the work carried out so far falls within the definitions set out in planning legislation and is sufficient to implement the planning permission granted for the Energy from Waste facility.

Subject: Future Waste Services Delivery Arrangements

Cabinet Member: Cllr Paul Sample JP - Cabinet Member for Environment, Climate, and Waste

Key Decision: Key

Executive Summary

This report provides an update on the estimated budget position for waste services following renewal of essential waste service contracts in financial year 2026/27 and necessary steps to comply with new statutory requirements from 2027/28, such as separate collections of food waste.

The report recommends the future partners to operate discrete waste collection and waste management services and the adaptation of service models to optimise efficiency and effectiveness of the services and to achieve best value outcomes, recognising budgetary constraints.

The report recommends service and policy changes which will further improve service efficiency and effectiveness, and help mitigate emerging budget pressures, seeking approval to progress and implement these options.

All financial implications will be addressed in the setting of the Budget 2026/27.

Proposals

That Cabinet note:

- a) The updated estimates of Waste Service budget requirements for the 2026/27 to 2028/29 Medium Term Financial Strategy period, including the impact of future waste contract decisions and mitigation opportunities to further reduce future spend.
- b) The updated estimates of capital borrowing requirements for the waste service including associated revenue costs.

That Cabinet approve:

Service delivery proposals:

- 1) Proposal 1 – to enter a Deed of Variation of the Mechanical Biological Treatment Contract in 2027 to alter the technology to be used to treat non-recyclable residual waste and to treat food waste offsite using alternative treatment technology.

- 2) Proposal 2 – to form a public-to-public Local Authority Trading Company partnership with Participant 1 for the provision of kerbside waste and recycling collection services from 1 August 2026 for an initial term ending 31 March 2034.
- 3) Proposal 3 – to form a public-to-public Local Authority Trading Company partnership with Participant 2 for the provision of Material Recovery Facility services from 1 August 2026 for an initial term ending 31 March 2034.
- 4) Proposal 4 – to award a contract extension to FCC Waste Services (UK) Ltd for the operation of eight Council-owned Household Recycling Centres for the full duration of the contract term, until 30 July 2034.
- 5) Proposal 5 – to award a contract extension to Hills Waste Services Ltd for the provision and operation of two provider-owned Household Recycling Centres until 30 July 2034 but to delay any investment into the sites for the first year to allow the Council time to gather public feedback on the closure of these sites and enable their closure as required.
- 6) Proposal 6 – to award a contract extension to Hills Waste Solutions Ltd for the provision and operation of two provider-owned Waste Transfer Stations until 30 June 2033.
- 7) Proposal 7 – to award a contract extension to Hills Waste Solutions Ltd for the composting of garden waste for the full duration of the contract term, until 31 July 2034.
- 8) Proposal 8 – to award a contract extension to Hills Waste Solutions Ltd for the disposal of non-recyclable residual waste for the full duration of the contract term, until 30 July 2034.
- 9) Proposal 9 – That external Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging funding, including confirmed funding for 2025/26 and forecast funding for future years, is to be drawn upon to deliver the waste transformation programme, including but not limited to, mobilisation of new LATCO service agreements, and contract extensions, and delivery of future service changes.
- 10) Delegation to the Director, Environment, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Environment, Climate, and Waste to take all steps to finalise the contractual arrangement and to mobilise the future services as set out in Proposals 1 to 8.

Cost mitigation proposals:

- 11) Proposal 10 – to retain the current twin stream recycling collection system, with separate glass, and include the statutory introduction of bagged flexible plastics from 2027.
- 12) Proposal 11 – to delegate to the Director, Environment, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Environment, Climate, and Waste, to gather public feedback in 2026 on a change to the frequency of residual waste collections from fortnightly to three-weekly in 2027.
- 13) Proposal 12 – to delegate to the Director, Environment, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Environment, Climate, and Waste, to gather public feedback in 2026 on the closure of Purton and Lower Compton Household Recycling Centres and implementation of an online booking system.

Reason for Proposals

The proposals seek to achieve optimal best value outcomes for the delivery of efficient and effective waste services beyond 2026 whilst adapting to legislative change to ensure continuity of high-profile statutory services.

Samantha Howell
Interim Corporate Director - Place

MENU

About Northacre Renewable Energy Limited.

Northacre Renewable Energy Limited (NREL) is developing an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at Stephenson Road, Westbury. Construction started in October 2025, and we will begin operating at the end of 2028.

We are currently building a landscaped embankment and have started work on the main site. This enabling work is essential before further construction in 2026.

NREL is in negotiations to appoint a main contractor, and work will continue at the site in the meantime as we move towards financial close.

NREL is jointly owned by Qair, a European independent renewable energy company, and The Hills Group, a Wiltshire-based company working in waste management, quarrying of aggregates and house building.

Our Proposals

The Northacre EfW facility will be located in the Northacre Industrial Estate in Westbury alongside industrial developments including Hills' existing Northacre Resource Recovery Centre (waste treatment facility).



Photomontage - 2020 Proposed Development

The Northacre facility will provide a sustainable, long term solution for residual business and household waste, currently destined for disposal in landfill and export to Europe, by instead using it to generate low carbon energy. Landfilling of waste and long haulage routes makes a significant contribution to climate change effects. The need for the facility and the suitability of the location have already been clearly established by the existing planning permissions.

The Benefits

The facility represents a major investment in Wiltshire's energy infrastructure, generating secure, low carbon energy and will provide employment both during construction and operation. It will create a sustainable, long-term solution for commercial business waste and municipal waste arising in Wiltshire and the surrounding region - which is currently destined for disposal in landfill or export to Europe. The electricity generated will boost the local grid supply network helping to unlock further development opportunities in locally designated employment zones.

[www.northacre-energy.com](https://northacre-energy.com) (<https://northacre-energy.co.uk/>).

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Northacre Renewable Energy Limited

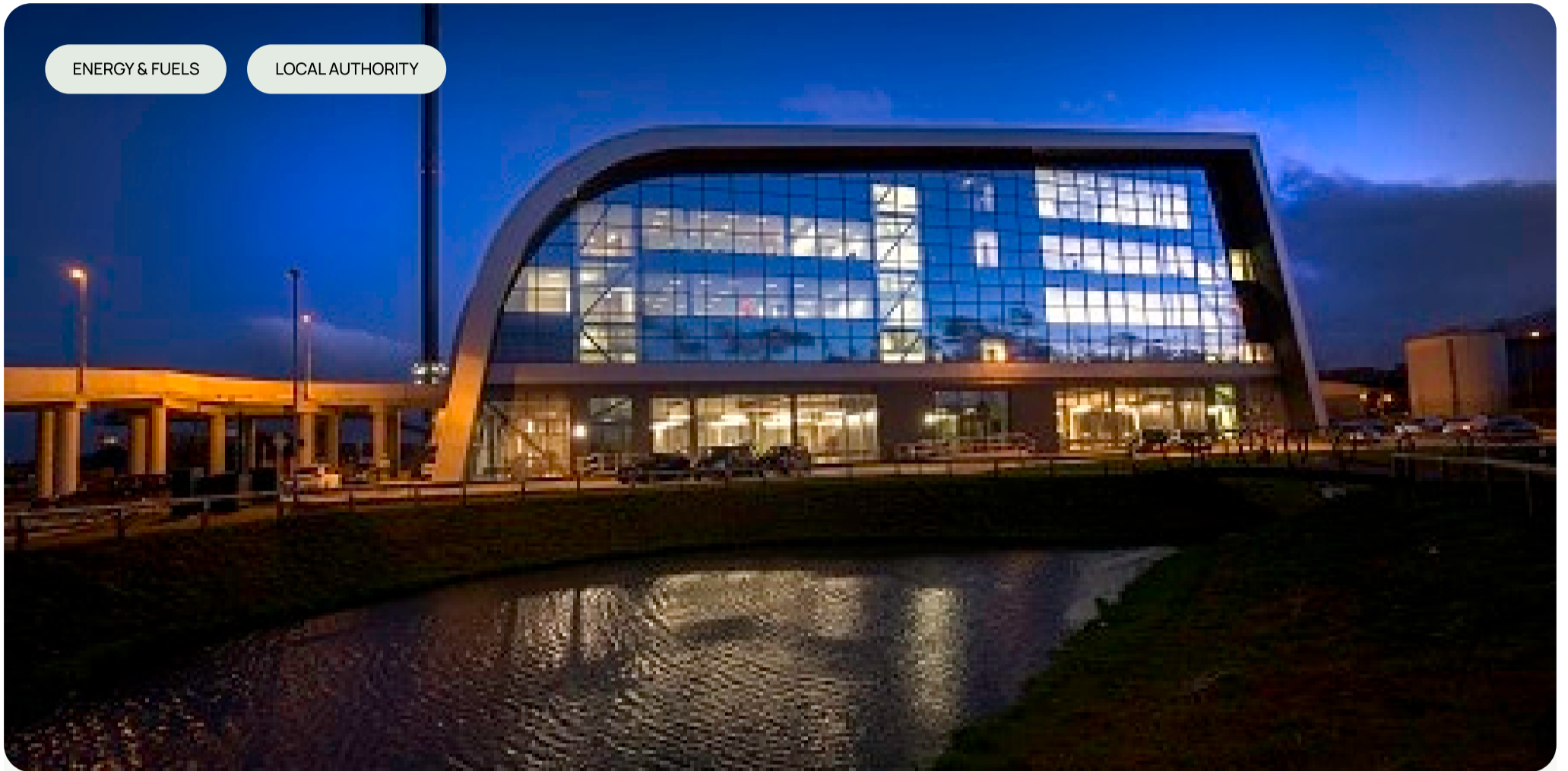
1 Vincent Square, London, United Kingdom, SW1P 2PN

Registered in England and Wales 07594338

Email: comms@northacre-energy.com (<mailto:comms@northacre-energy.com>).

NEWS July 29, 2019

Viridor, Suez and ETM agree West of England contracts



The Severnside Energy Recovery Centre, an EfW plant in South Gloucestershire operated by Suez on behalf of the WLWA

Author

Lucy Pegg

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The West of England Waste Partnership has awarded three long-term contracts to treat the region's residual and bulky waste from March 2020.

Viridor, Suez and ETM won the ten-year contracts – Viridor and Suez will handle 120,000 and 50,000 tonnes of kerbside black bag residual waste respectively, whilst ETM will take 45,500 tonnes of bulky waste mainly from Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs).

The West of England Waste Partnership is made up of Bath and North East Somerset, South Gloucestershire, Bristol and North Somerset councils. The partnership hopes it will save £300,000 a year across the four local authorities through the new contracts.

Currently the region's waste is sent to a mechanical biological treatment (MBT) facility operated by Panda at Avonmouth and exported for incineration in Scandinavia, under a contract expiring in March 2020 – as well as a proportion to landfill sites.

Treatment

The new contracts will see Viridor treat waste at its Avonmouth energy recovery facility which is currently under construction, while Suez will utilise its Severnside Energy Recovery Facility for its portion of the work. There are options for the contract to be extended in ten-year periods.

Commenting on the contracts, Councillor David Wood, cabinet member for Climate Emergency and Neighbourhoods at Bath and North East Somerset council, said: "It's terrible in this day and age that we send our rubbish all the way to the continent to be incinerated; with Climate Change at the top of the agenda we need to be more careful with our carbon footprint.

"Sending so much rubbish to landfill is also the worst possible thing we can do. These changes will reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill which is good news for residents of Bath and North East Somerset and great news for the environment."



Suez will take waste from the West of England to its Severnside Energy Recovery Facility

”
“These new contracts show how as a region we can provide cleaner energy from residual waste and save taxpayer money in doing so.”
 ”

Steve Pearce, Bristol City Council

Energy from Waste

The West of England Waste Partnership claims the new arrangements have the potential to power more than 120,000 homes from waste that cannot be recycled by other means.

The EfW technology will end the region’s reliance on the Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) method and will divert more waste from landfill than MBT.

Viridor and Suez are bound by their contract to divert at least 90% of waste from landfill, whilst ETM must divert 80% of bulky waste from landfill.

Bath and North East Somerset council note that value will also be gained from the waste through the recovery of recyclate before it is incinerated.

Councillor Steve Pearce, Cabinet Member for Waste Regulatory Services and Commercialisation at Bristol City Council, said: “These new contracts show how as a region we can provide cleaner energy from residual waste and save taxpayer money in doing so.

“Our agreements with Viridor and Suez are an efficient and greener approach to reconstituting unusable waste into energy.”

Each of the councils in the partnership also say they are taking measures to reduce residual waste by lowering use of single use items like plastic cups and disposable nappies, as well as introducing smaller residual waste bins to encourage recycling.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Annual Performance Report 2025				Bridgwater Resource Recovery Limited					
2										
3	Operational Data									
4	Plant Size:	122,640 tonnes pa					-			Notes: * Export capacity = nominal generation capacity at the generator terminals minus nominal parasitic load. ** CHP and district heating plants only - put N/A if no heat export. *** Combusted tonnage = tonnes delivered in period + (tonnes in bunker at start of period – tonnes in bunker at end of period), or equivalent calculation depending on plant type **** Availability Definition: The availability of a line is to be calculated by the number of hours the line reported Continuously Monitored emission levels to the Regulator through the calendar year divided by the total number of hours in that year. The overall plant availability is calculated as the mean of all lines in the plant. For clarity this includes periods of abnormal operation. Rationale: The primary function of an Energy from Waste facility is the disposal of waste. It follows therefore that the availability of a plant is determined by the period of time a facility spends undertaking this activity. *****NCV of waste: This should be completed for all plants which have a boiler. Calculate using total thermal power
5	Nominal net thermal input:		MWth							
6	Nominal electrical export capacity*:	8	MWe							
7	Nominal heat export capacity**:		MWth							
8	No. of combustion lines:	1	No. of steam turbines	1						
9										
10	Waste types received	Unit	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year Total	%		
11	Household / Local Authority	tonnes					- 0	-		
12	Commercial & Industrial						- 0	-		
13	Hazardous						- 0	-		
14	Clinical						- 0	-		
15	Waste wood (biomass)						- 0	-		
16	Refuse Derived Fuel (incl. SRF) - H'hold/LA						- 0	-		
17	Refuse Derived Fuel (incl. SRF) - C&I		10,878	11,665	19,128	21,841	63,512	100.0%		
18	Other [Please specify]						- 0	-		
19	Other [Please specify]						- 0	-		
20	Other [Please specify]						- 0	-		
21	Total waste received		10,878	11,665	19,128	21,841	63,512			
22	Rejected Waste						- 0	-		
23	Unprocessed waste transferred out						- 0	-		
24	Total waste combusted ***		10,402	13,842	17,828	23,403	65,476			
25										



Food waste recycling to be extended to all households in BCP

7TH JANUARY [BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH AND POOLE COUNCIL](#) [RECYCLING](#) [ENVIRONMENT](#)
[LOCAL GOVERNMENT](#)



By Amy Woodward
Local Democracy Reporter - Bournemouth

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Food waste recycling will be made available to more than 100,000 households across Bournemouth and Poole will soon join other householders across Bournemouth and Christchurch who are already able to recycle their food waste.

The new service will be rolled out to 102,673 households in total with 59,099 Poole houses, 12,365 Poole flats, and 31,209 Bournemouth flats. Food waste collections will for these households will be every week on the same day as rubbish and recycling starting from April 6, 2026.

From January to March 2026, all new households benefiting from the service will be delivered everything they need to get started. Individual households will receive a kitchen caddy and an external food waste bin, and flats will receive a kitchen caddy and communal external food waste bin.

The expansion of the service comes as part of the UK Government's Simpler Recycling reforms, designed to make recycling easier and more consistent across England.

For BCP residents, these changes will be free and mean a consistent food waste recycling service is in place, so no matter where you live the rules will be the same and recycling will be simpler.

Food waste will be taken to a special recycling plant in Dorset where it is broken down to create renewable gas which will be used to make electricity going to the national grid. The process also produces a rich soil booster that supports local farms to grow crops, so they don't need to use as many chemical fertilisers. .

Around 30% of household rubbish bin contents are food waste by separating this it cuts down on the amount of waste that ends up in landfill.

Every bit of food waste recycled helps cut council spending, meaning more money can go towards services that benefit everyone in the community.

Councilor Andy Hadley, Cabinet Member for Sustainability and Environment said: "I know the people in Poole have wanted this for quite some time not least because they know that Bournemouth and Christchurch have it. I think it is something that people will really welcome, it allows them to separate out their food from other waste, it should also save the money because actually when you see how much food you're throwing away separately from other stuff, then maybe that will give some people a cause to think about it in a sort of I'm buying this stuff and I'm throwing it away.


"This is a free service, it's part of the national reforms, and it is about reducing the waste that goes to landfill and we will get energy from it and compost that the farmers will use.

“We can’t force people, but we want to get it right, it’s a better resource, it gets used. So it’s beneficial to people’s tax bill, but more than that, it’s beneficial to them as a household, it’s a good thing for everybody. We need to get back to doing things in a more sensible way but there will probably be hiccups along the way, and we just need people to be a little bit tolerant

As the scheme is part of national recycling reforms it has taken longer to roll out the service across all areas of BCP. Cllr Hadley said “The national reforms have been some years in the coming, and I think we thought it would happen quicker, but there’s a significant cost involved in setting up the lorries, buying caddies for in the house and for outside. So, there’s a significant cost and it is part of the national reforms, they’ll [the government] pay for that. So, we would be keen not to load our local taxpayers with funding it if we could get the money from government.”

[BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH AND POOLE COUNCIL](#) [RECYCLING](#) [ENVIRONMENT](#) [LOCAL GOVERNMENT](#)


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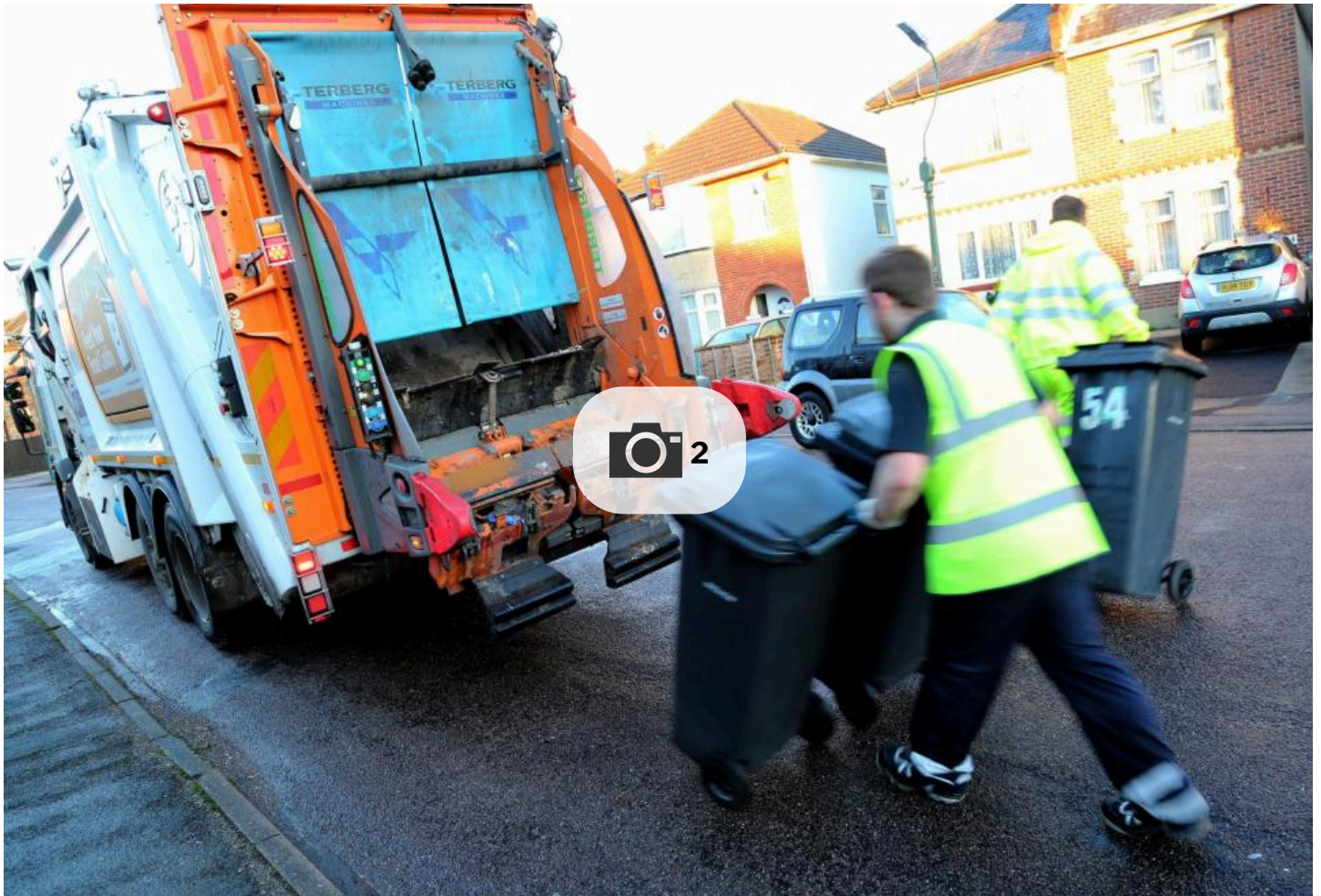
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Poole: New food waste collections expected to be introduced

16TH MAY 2024 [ENVIRONMENT](#) [LOCAL GOVERNMENT](#) [POOLE](#)



By Matt Simpson
Reporter



0 comments

FOOD waste collections for Poole and a simpler recycling system are being proposed by the council at a meeting next week.

If approved, these plans will see food waste collections introduced for Poole households and flats in **Bournemouth** by March 2026.

Residents without access to a bin will be offered recycling bags and a kerbside collection service begins this October.

Another plan being considered is enhancing the council's commercial waste service to support businesses, schools and hospitals to recycle and collect food waste by March 2025.



Andy Hadley (centre)

A central government grant of £1.537m has been awarded to invest in new collection vehicles and containers for food waste collection and to support the roll out of the new service.

Cabinet member for the environment and energy Andy Hadley said: "Residents in **Poole** have been asking for food waste bins for some time now, so it's great that they will benefit from the introduction of food waste collections in early 2026.

"Once implemented, these changes will enable the same service for all our residents, another significant step we're taking towards a more sustainable future for our

community.

“By introducing a BCP-wide commercial food waste collection service and expanding our recycling initiatives to include plastic film to the same timescale, we are actively reducing our environmental impact and promoting responsible waste management.

“All these measures not only benefit our environment but also contribute to building a cleaner and healthier community for generations to come.”

According to the council, introducing food waste collections to Poole and parts of Bournemouth will improve the authority’s recycling rate by six per cent and saving around £200,000.

In 2023/24, BCP Council achieved a recycling rate of 47.3 per cent, ranking 13th unitary authority in England for recycling performance.


Food waste makes up 34 per cent of the average household refuse bin in BCP, but 76 per cent of food waste found in a bin is deemed avoidable, a council report has said.

These new waste and recycling reforms will help cut emissions by removing food from general waste, saving money on waste disposal and creating energy from food through anaerobic digestion to help power homes.

The proposals will be discussed by BCP’s cabinet on May 22.




[ENVIRONMENT](#) [LOCAL GOVERNMENT](#) [POOLE](#)

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13507 [REDACTED] 04/02/2025

2023-24

Tonnes

Total waste collected 188,546.36

**Proportion designated as household waste 164,019.47

**Proportion designated as non-household 24,526.89

	*Household waste breakdown (tonnes)	**Non-household (tonnes)	Contractor
Dry recycling (kerbside comingled, Recycling Centre metal, card, paper etc.)	39,524.50	5838.45	Comingled recycling is contracted to N+P Crayford MRF Ltd. The material is sent to a materials recycling facility in Kent where it is separated into the various streams and sold on the UK and world markets. We have multiple contracts for the recycling from Recycling Centres, most are with local suppliers.
Composting (kerbside and Recycling Centre garden waste, kerbside food waste)	35,769.43	518.7	Garden waste and food waste is sent to Eco Sustainable Solutions in Parley. Garden waste is composted via windrow at Parley and food waste is sent to an Anaerobic Digestion facility at Piddlehinton, where it too will become a compost like output.
Reuse (textiles, bikes, gas bottles, ink & toner cartridges etc.)	536.4	0	We have numerous contracts, again mostly with local suppliers. Reuse material is also sent to our new to you facility in Poole.
Landfill	15,833.65	2889.92	Waste from Christchurch Recycling Centre is now contracted to Veolia and the waste is sent to the Blue Haze landfill site in Hampshire. The remainder of waste sent to landfill from Bournemouth and Poole Recycling Centres is contracted to N+P Crayford MRF Ltd and was mainly sent to Walpole in Somerset and Blue Haze.
Energy recovery	65,830.02	15,279.82	Black bag waste from Poole via the N+P Contract is sent to a number of destinations, mainly New Earth in Canford and a number of Energy from Waste facilities. The EFW facilities used (including export) is determined by N+P and will depend on changing operational and economic reasons. See below list under table for destinations used in 2023-24. Black bag waste from Bournemouth and Christchurch is directly tipped at the New Earth depot at Canford. This is a Mechanical Biological Treatment facility where metals and a compost like output are first extracted before the waste is dried, wrapped and baled before being transported to a number of facilities as refuse derived fuel. The facilities used (including export) may change and will also depend on changing operational and economic reasons. Both contracts for residual waste do not have tonnage limitations on them so the contracts expect all of the waste collected by BCP to be managed under those contracts. Again, there is a list of the main destinations used below in 2023-24. Waste Upholstered Domestic Seating must be separated due to potentially containing Persistent Organic Pollutants. It is shredded by W&S Waste Management Ltd in Poole before being sent to Energy from Waste facilities, which is a requirement of the Environment Agency.
Other (Waste Upholstered Domestic Seating, mattresses and residual waste sorting)	6,525.47	6,357.15*	Mattresses are also separated from the landfill waste and generally shredded and sent to EFW. Residual waste sorting is only for a small proportion of waste sent via the New Earth Facility. * Soil & Rubble is sent to Avon Material Supplies in Canford, where it is filtered and sorted for reuse. It is not classed as a household recyclable waste stream by waste data flow definition.

List of Energy from Waste facilities where BCP waste was sent in 2023-24 via the N+P contract (final destinations are at the discretion of N+P):

- Beddington, Surrey
- Marchwood, Hampshire
- Horsham, Sussex
- Greatmoor, Buckinghamshire

Main destinations waste was sent via the New Earth facility in 2023-24 for the purpose of energy recovery. This was via the N+P contract and our own direct contract with New Earth (final destinations are at the discretion of New Earth):

- Bridgwater, Somerset
- Sweden



EIR Request DC/8894 - Waste Management information

3 messages

Freedom of Information <foi@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk>

To: "[Redacted]"

Dear [Redacted]

Information Request – reference no. DC/8894

Thank you for your information request dated 04/02/2025, which has been dealt with under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). The EIR is broadly the same as covers requests for information about the environment and environmental matters.

Our response to your request is as follows:

1. Please provide the total volume of waste managed by Dorset Council along with a breakdown of where the waste is treated by tonnage, how the waste is treated (i.e. landfill, Ef) locations where the waste is treated and ultimately disposed.

Disposal S	Waste Stream	FY23/24 Tonnage	Treatment	End Destination	Address
NES	Residual/Litter/Sweepings (Black Bags)/Non Reco	58895.42	E/W Inciner	Rotterdam/Ferrybridge 75%/25% split	Ferrybridge Multifuel facility, Ferrybridge Power Station, Ferrybridge, West Yorkshire, WS11 8SQ
ECD	Green Waste	36462.12	Windrow/Cc	Eco Sustainable Solutions	Eco Park, Chapel Ln, Christchurch BH23 6BG
ECD	Food Waste	15308.26	Anaerobic I	Eco Sustainable Solutions	Eco Park, Chapel Ln, Christchurch BH23 6BG
ECD	Street Sweepings	3293.13	Windrow/Cc	Eco Sustainable Solutions	Eco Park, Chapel Ln, Christchurch BH23 6BG
ECD	Wood	8058.74	Composting	Eco Sustainable Solutions	Eco Park, Chapel Ln, Christchurch BH23 6BG
Shotton	Mixed Glass	11827.34	Reprocess	Recresco (Wales)/Sibelco (Sheffield)U	Recresco - Unit 60, Springvale Industrial Estate, Cwmbran, S4 7WT
Shotton	R4D Commingled	26225.00	Reprocess	Split between end destinations mentioned	Torfaen, NP54 5BE
Shotton	Paper	422.92	Reprocess	Shotton Flintshire (UPM Kymmene)	Shotton Mill, Weighbridge Road, DEESIDE, Flintshire, CH5
Shotton	Cardboard	302.98	Reprocess	UPM (Essex & Knottingly)	UPM - Essex - Shed 46, Port of Tilbury, Freeport, Essex, RM19 7EH
			Non Hazardous Landfill, but elements of recycling/p rocessing		UPM - Knottingly - Headlands Lane, Knottingly, West Yorkshire, WF11 0HP
CRL	Bulk/Hazardous Waste/Flt/ Tips	474.22	AMS		Canford Recycling Centre, Arena Way, Wimborne Dorset, BH21 3BW
		<u>161260.13</u>			

2. Please also provide details of all waste contracts involving ECO Solutions (I was not able to locate these on the contract register). If there are any other waste management contr please provide the details.

Due to commercially confidential / sensitive data held within the contract, we are unable to provide full copies. Therefore, in line with similar requests received, we provide:

Waste Treatment & Disposal Contract Organic Waste - ECO Sustainable Solutions. End date 27.08.30. Value – £2,100,000

You may wish to know that you can submit information requests to Dorset Council via our e-form at <https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/your-council/about-your-council/freedom-information.aspx>.

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Yours sincerely,

[Redacted]
Information Compliance Officer
Assurance
Dorset Council



Disposal	Waste Stream	Tonnage	Treatment	End Destination	Address			
NES	Residual/Litter/Sweepings (Black Bags)Non Recyclable Waste	59,302	EfW Incineration	Rotterdam/Ferrybridge	Ferrybridge Multifuel Facility, Ferrybridge Power Station, Ferrybridge, West			
ECO	Green Waste	36,650	Windrow/Composting	Eco Sustainable Solutions	Eco Park, Chapel Lane, Christchurch,			
ECO	Food Waste	16,441	Anaerobic Digestion	Eco Sustainable Solutions	Eco Park, Chapel Lane, Christchurch,			
ECO	Street Sweepings	2,625	Windrow/Composting	Eco Sustainable Solutions	Eco Park, Chapel Lane, Christchurch,			
ECO	Wood	9,024	Composting	Eco Sustainable Solutions	Eco Park, Chapel Lane, Christchurch,			
Shotton	Mixed Glass	13,203	Reprocessing	Rescresco (Wales)/URM (Essex & Knottingly)/Sibelco(Sheffield)	Recresco - Unit 60, Springvale Industrial Estate, Cwmbran, Torfaen, NP44 5BE	URM Essex - Shed 46, Port of Tilbury, Freeport, Essex, RM19 7EH	URM - Knottingly - Headlands Lane, Knottingley, West Yorkshire, WF11 0HP	Sibelco - Attercliffe Road, Warren Street, Sheffield, W4 7WT
Shotton	R4D Comingled	11,059	Reprocessing	As Above				
Shotton	Paper	6,860	Reprocessing	Shotton Flintshire	Shotton Mill, Weighbridge Road,			
Shotton	Cardboard	7,747	Reprocessing	UPM (Essex & Knottingly)	URM Essex - Shed 46, Port of Tilbury, Freeport, Essex, RM19 7EH	URM - Knottingly - Headlands Lane, Knottingley, West Yorkshire, WF11 0HP		
AMS	Bulky/Hazardous Waste/Fly Tips	531	Same as previously stated	AMS	Canford Recycling Centre, Arena Way,			
Landfill	DC does not directly landfill any waste. Our contractor has said that the average % landfill for FY24-25 was 6.13%							
	Commercial & Industrial	9,856						

Dorset Council FoI response for 2024/2025 waste management information

Methodology Table 3 – Local Need Projections for cell B1 start point:

C&I start point calculation:

The +0.68% and -0.21% growth rates calculation

Both figures are compound annual growth rates (CAGR) over 28 years, running from 2022 to 2050. They are calculated from the forecast endpoints Eunomia describe in the report.

Methodology:

$$\text{CAGR} = (\text{End value} \div \text{Start value})^{(1 \div \text{number of years})} - 1$$

Step 1: Identify the forecast endpoints from Eunomia Report

For commercial waste, Eunomia state at page 59 (4.4.4, describing Figure 4-10) that commercial waste "increase[s] to 2018 level by 2022, and afterwards gradually increase[s] to c32 million tonnes by 2050."

For industrial waste, Eunomia state at page 60 (4.4.4, describing Figure 4-11) that industrial waste "slowly decline[s] to c9.5 million tonnes in 2050."

The 2018 baseline figures — which anchor the 2022 start values are at Table 2-2, page 13: commercial 27.1 Mt, industrial 10.1 Mt.

Step 2: Start and end values

Commercial: start = 26.5 Mt (2022), end = 32 Mt (2050). Industrial: start = 10.07 Mt (2022), end = 9.5 Mt (2050).

The commercial start value of 26.5 Mt sits just below the 27.1 Mt 2018 level and has been taken from the numerical output of the Eunomia model rather than the narrative phrase "returns to 2018 level." The industrial start of 10.07 Mt is effectively the 10.1 Mt 2018 figure.

Step 3: Calculation

Commercial: $(32 \div 26.5)^{(1 \div 28)} - 1 = 0.0068 = \mathbf{+0.68\% \text{ per annum}}$

Industrial: $(9.5 \div 10.07)^{(1 \div 28)} - 1 = -0.0021 = \mathbf{-0.21\% \text{ per annum}}$

(Eunomia/Defra, *Future Waste Arisings Main Report*, 6 April 2021¹):

- 4.4.4, page 59, commercial forecast endpoints (Figure 4-10)
- 4.4.4, page 60, industrial forecast endpoints (Figure 4-11)
- Table 2-2, page 13, 2018 actual C&I arisings used as the 2022 base.

1

<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/documents/35024/282238/CD12.36%20Defra%20Future%20Waste%20Arisings-Eunomia%20Report%202022.pdf/73f5f0bf-ec40-ab42-f102-a6f864898170>

Figure 4-10 presents the estimated forecasts for commercial waste arisings in England for 2019 to 2050 along with 95% confidence intervals. The forecasted waste arisings for the commercial sector display a sharp decline in 2020 to ~25 million tonnes. Then the waste arisings increase to 2018 level by 2022, and afterwards gradually increase to ~32 million tonnes by 2050.

Figure 4-10: Commercial Waste Arisings Forecasts for England (2019-2050)

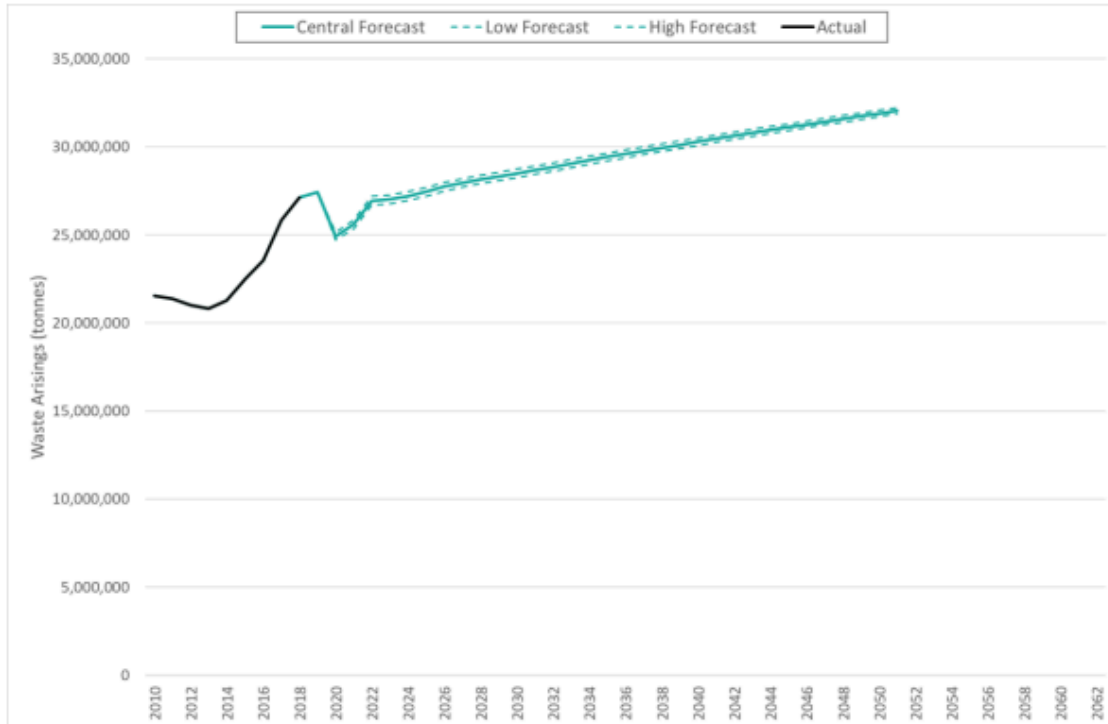


Figure 4-11 presents the estimated forecasts for industrial waste arisings in England for 2019 to 2050 along with 95% confidence intervals. The forecasted waste arisings for the

industrial sector declines in 2019 and 2020, then display an increasing trend for the next few years, and afterwards slowly decline to ~9.5 million tonnes in 2050.

Figure 4-11: Industrial Waste Arisings Forecasts for England (2019-2050)

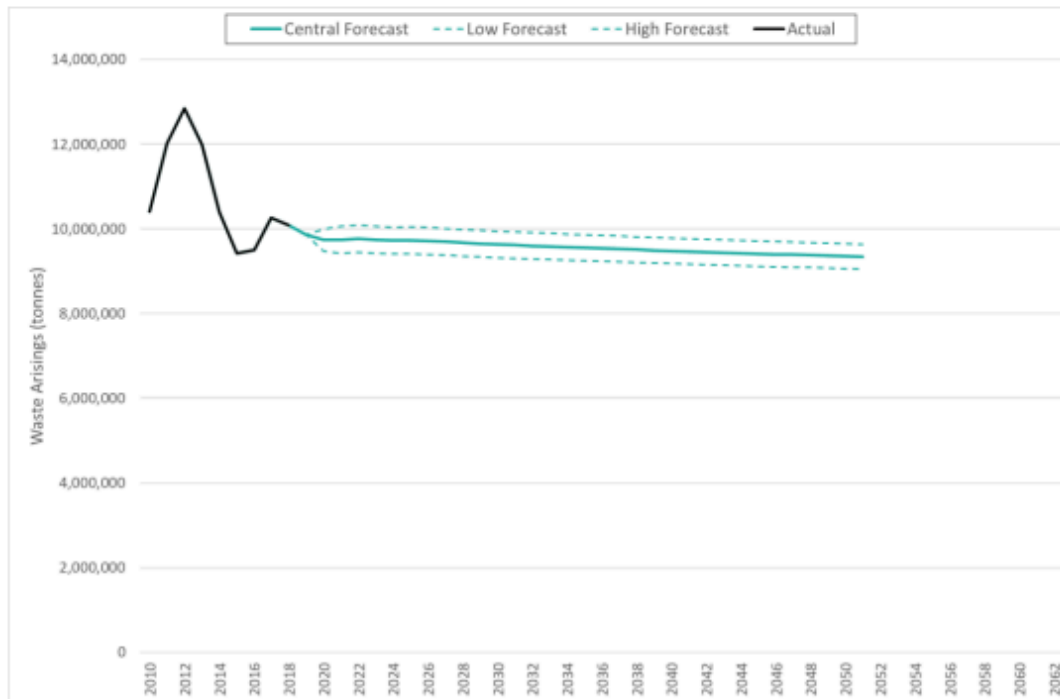


Table 2-2: Comparison between Actual and Forecasted C&I Waste Arisings for England in 2018 (million tonnes)

Category	Forecast	Actual	Percentage Difference
Commercial	25.9	27.1	-4.4%
Industrial	10.3	10.1	2.3%
Total C&I	36.2	37.2	-2.6%

Case Officer Report – Extract:

Application Address	Canford Recycling Centre, Commercial Recycling (Southern) Limited, Arena Way, Poole, BH21 3BW
Proposal	Variation of Condition 8 of Planning Permission APP/15/00874/Y as described in that Description of Development to allow heavy goods vehicles to leave the site from 05:00 Monday to Saturday.
Application Number	APP/22/01333/F
Applicant	Commercial Recycling (Southern) Limited
Agent	
Date Application Valid	28 September, 2022
Decision Due Time	28 December, 2022
Extension of Time date (if applicable)	
Ward	Bearwood & Merley
Recommendation	Grant with Conditions
Reason for Referral to Planning Committee	This application has been delegated

Other considerations: The request to extend the despatch hours is requested to ensure the despatch lorries would avoid the morning traffic along Magna Road and the nearby roads and reduce the congestion during the morning rush hours. The BCP Highway Authority supported the proposed scheme advising that the proposal would have no material impact on the highway safety. The proposed scheme is also supported by the Council's Biodiversity Officer, who advised that the proposed variation of Condition 8 would have no impact on the ecology of the area.

Ser	Company	Date of Letter	Tonnages and Caveats	Currently sends to other available disposal/EfW capacity?	Firm Commitment for Delivering waste to PD	Clear Origin of Waste Specified	Is the current fate of discussed tonnage clear?	Is potential to treat at nearer, alternative EfW capacity ruled out?
1	Biffa CD10 1.10	26-Mar-26	"Biffa has provisionally identified an allocation of approximately 50–70 ktpa of material to the facility, subject to the successful conclusion of a fuel supply agreement and achievement of financial close."	Unknown	No	No	No	No
2	L&S CD10 1.11	Undated	"L&S could supply approx, 40ktpa of residual waste...subject to an appropriate contract"	Yes	No	No	No	No
3	SUEZ CD10 1.12	13-Apr-26	"could potentially supply 25kt/y... subject to finalisation of any fuel agreement"	Unknown	No	No	No	No
4	TJ Waste CD10 1.13	07-Apr-26	"could supply approx. 20,000ktpa... subject to an appropriate contract"	Yes	No	No	No	No
5	W & S CD10 1.14	10-Apr-26	"could potentially supply approximately 20,000 tonnes per annum... and a suitable contract"	Yes	No	No	No	No
6	CRSL CD10 1.7	28-Apr-23	"opprtunity to deliver up to 30,000 tonnes per annum"	Yes	No	No	No	No