

Norfolk County Council

Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework

Ninth Annual Monitoring Report
Waste Data 2012-13

March 2015

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1. Introduction

Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (amended by the Localism Act 2011) requires every local planning authority to produce a monitoring report. The MR should contain information on the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS), the extent to which the policies set out in Local Development Documents are being achieved. The monitoring report for 2012-13 has been published in three parts, as follows:

1. Waste Data (this part of the Monitoring Report)
2. Minerals data is reported in the Local Aggregate and Silica Sand Assessment
3. - Review of the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Scheme
 - Policy performance and implementation
 - Monitoring and enforcement

Sections 13-16 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (amended by the Localism Act 2011) establishes a duty for waste planning authorities to keep planning issues under review. This Waste Data Monitoring Report presents information on the annual production and management of wastes at facilities in Norfolk. This information is then used to assess the delivery of the relevant local plan policies, particularly the waste management targets, waste management capacity requirements, and the estimated waste arisings these policies are based on.

5.0 Waste Data

5.1 Waste Categories

The List of Wastes Regulations 2005 defines the way waste types are categorised. These terms are outlined in the table below and have been used throughout this document. However when reporting on new capacities as a result of approved planning permissions, the terminology used in the application is retained and therefore varies between the previous and current categories.

New Waste Categories	New Definitions
Inert	Non-hazardous waste as defined by The List of Wastes Regulations 2005 (excluding construction and demolition waste) which will not decompose. Includes: subsoil, concrete, hard-core, brickwork, stone, glass, concrete, tiles, ceramics.
Construction and Demolition	Non-hazardous construction and demolition waste as defined by the List of Wastes Regulations 2005. Including: bricks, concrete, wood, metal, soil, glass, tiles, ceramics, plastic.
Non-Hazardous	All non-hazardous waste as defined by The List of Wastes Regulations 2005 not included in other sections. Therefore this category excludes inert and construction/ demolition waste. This category includes, for example: municipal (household), commercial and industrial wastes, and scrap metal.
Hazardous	All hazardous waste (except hazardous clinical waste) as defined by The List of Wastes Regulations 2005. For example: asbestos, acids, oils, petroleum products, paint, mercury, solvents, undepolluted end-of-life vehicles.
Clinical	Hazardous and non-hazardous human and animal healthcare wastes as defined by the List of Wastes Regulations 2005.

Annual surveys of waste inputs have been carried out since 1995. The last survey was carried out for the period April 2012 to March 2013. Since 1994, data has been obtained on the quantity of waste recovered, quantity of waste disposed of (within and outside the County) and the remaining airspace capacity of landfill sites. This monitoring report also lists the quantity of waste imported into the County, the quantity of energy recovered from landfill sites and new capacity permitted in 2012/13.

Waste operators with an environmental permit from the Environment Agency are required by law to submit, to the Environment Agency, information relating to the throughput of waste at their site; this information has been requested from the Environment Agency to fill in the gaps left by operators not responding to Norfolk County Council's own survey. This information is not in the precise format that would be ideal for our purposes and so some assumptions based on past survey returns have been necessary; the overall volume of waste is correct but the precise origins or destinations of the waste have had to be estimated in some cases where they have been reported as 'not codeable' or 'east of England'. For sites where no up-to-date data is available, estimates of volumes based on previous responses, and local site knowledge, have been made.

5.2 Landfill

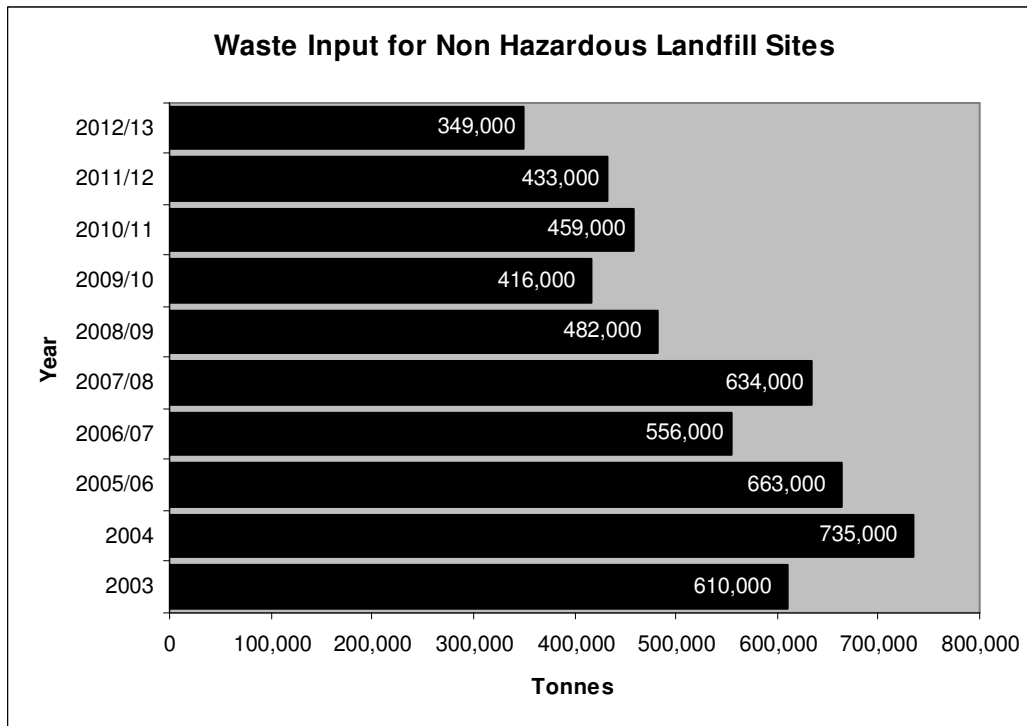
Non-hazardous landfill sites

Non-hazardous waste comprises waste which decomposes and can include materials as diverse as household waste, paper, vegetable matter and food processing waste. Non-hazardous landfill sites also take a quantity of inert waste for restoration and engineering purposes. In the reporting year 66,834 tonnes of inert waste was taken by 4 non-hazardous landfill sites listed below.

Aldeby	FCC Environment (UK) Ltd
Attlebridge	Biffa Waste Services Ltd
Blackborough End	FCC Environment (UK) Ltd
Edgefield	Norfolk Environmental Waste Services Ltd

The landfill site at Attlebridge only received inert waste for restoration purposes in 2012/13. The permitted landfill site at Feltwell, operated by FCC Environment (UK) Ltd is currently inactive. Therefore only three landfill sites in Norfolk received non-hazardous waste in 2012/13.

- Waste input in 2012/13 into non-hazardous landfill sites was 349,000 tonnes. This is a 20% decrease on the quantity landfilled in 2011/12, and 184,000 tonnes below the 10 year average of 533,000 tonnes. The average input over the last three years has been 413,000 tonnes. At 31/03/13 the volume of permitted void capacity (remaining landfill space) was estimated to be 7.68 million cubic metres. Whilst a larger void capacity has planning permission, it is unlikely to be operational capacity due to the need to engineer sites to meet the requirements of the Landfill Directive and subsequent re-permitting requirements by the Environment Agency leading to revised site contours. Therefore the void capacities at the sites affected by re-permitting requirements have been recalculated by the operators.
- Planning Application C/2/2009/2011 contains the most recent publicly available information on the remaining landfill space in Blackborough End landfill site. This planning application, dated May 2009, states (in a report provided by GP Planning Ltd, on behalf of the operator) that "remaining void for the site is currently calculated at 6.5 million cubic metres."
- Planning application C/7/2012/7008 contains the most recent publicly available information on the remaining landfill space at Aldeby. It states that the total available void as of 26/03/2012 was 622,120 cubic metres.
- There are no recent planning applications providing capacity information for Feltwell.
- Some information about remaining capacity for individual sites is gathered as part of the County Council's annual survey. Some landfill sites choose not to provide this information. The information contained in any survey responses provided to the County Council is considered to be confidential and commercial information. If capacity information is not provided, then the remaining capacity is calculated, using the quantity of waste received at the site.



To calculate how long the remaining non-hazardous landfill voidspace will last, conversion factors have been applied for the density of inert waste (1 tonne occupies 0.67 cubic metres) and non-hazardous waste (1 tonne occupies 1 cubic metre).

The length of time that the remaining non-hazardous landfill voidspace will last has been calculated using the forecast waste arisings for Municipal, Commercial and Industrial and imported London waste in the Norfolk “Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies DPD”. Table A.2 of the Core Strategy forecasts the annual quantity of non-hazardous waste disposal to landfill until 2026/27. This table has been updated in Appendix A of this Monitoring Report, taking into account the non-hazardous landfill void capacity as at 31/03/2013. **With the current void capacity and the forecast non-hazardous waste disposal quantities to landfill, the existing landfill capacity is calculated to last until 2033/34.**

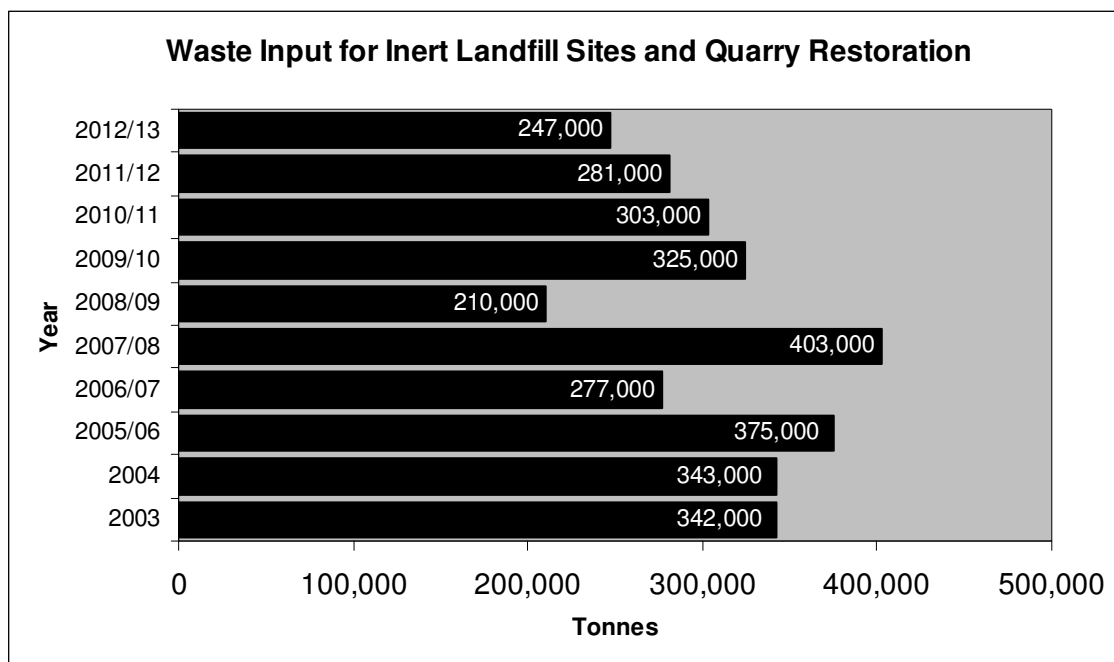
Inert landfill sites and quarry restoration using inert waste

Waste input in 2012/13 into inert landfill sites and for quarry restoration was over 247,000 tonnes. This compares with 281,000 tonnes in 2011/12 and 303,000 tonnes in 2010/11. The 247,000 tonnes deposited in 2012/13 consisted of 191,000 tonnes used in quarry restoration and 56,000 tonnes deposited in inert landfill sites. At 31.03.13 the volume of permitted air-space was estimated to be 1,987,263 cubic metres.

After applying a conversion factor for the density of inert waste (1 tonne occupies 0.67 cubic metres), and assuming that waste inputs remain the same as the average for the last three years, it is calculated that inert landfill and quarry restoration sites will last 10.7 years, until late 2023.

However, evidence for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy uses a Government survey forecast of a 40% increase in construction and demolition

waste over the plan period (to 2026). Assuming the 40% increase occurs as an incremental year on year increase of 2.5% per annum in inert waste requiring inert landfill/quarry restoration, it is calculated that existing **inert landfill and quarry restoration sites will last 7 years, until 2020**. Inert waste is also used for engineering works, including the capping of non-inert landfill sites and the restoration of mineral workings. It is important to note that the actual quantity of construction and demolition waste arising in the future will be subject to economic conditions.



5.3 Imported Waste to landfill

Waste imported to Norfolk's landfill sites and for quarry restoration, from outside the county, in 2012/13 was as follows:

Inert landfill sites and quarry restoration		Non-hazardous landfill sites	
Within region, outside county	Outside region	Within region, outside county	Outside region
411 tonnes	15 tonnes	15,424 tonnes	0 tonnes

The quantity of waste imported from outside the county and deposited at inert landfill sites and quarry restoration sites is equivalent to less than 0.2% of the total deposited at these sites. For non-hazardous landfill sites the equivalent is less than 5%.

The majority of the waste imported to Norfolk's non-hazardous landfill sites originated in Suffolk and was received to the non-hazardous landfill site that is closest to the Suffolk border.

Renewable energy generation

The current installed capacity for energy generation at Norfolk's landfill sites in 2012/13 was the equivalent of 14.11 megawatt hours (MWh). The actual megawatt hours of electricity generated depends on the quantity and concentration of methane being produced within the landfill site and is only known for those sites managed by Norfolk County Council.

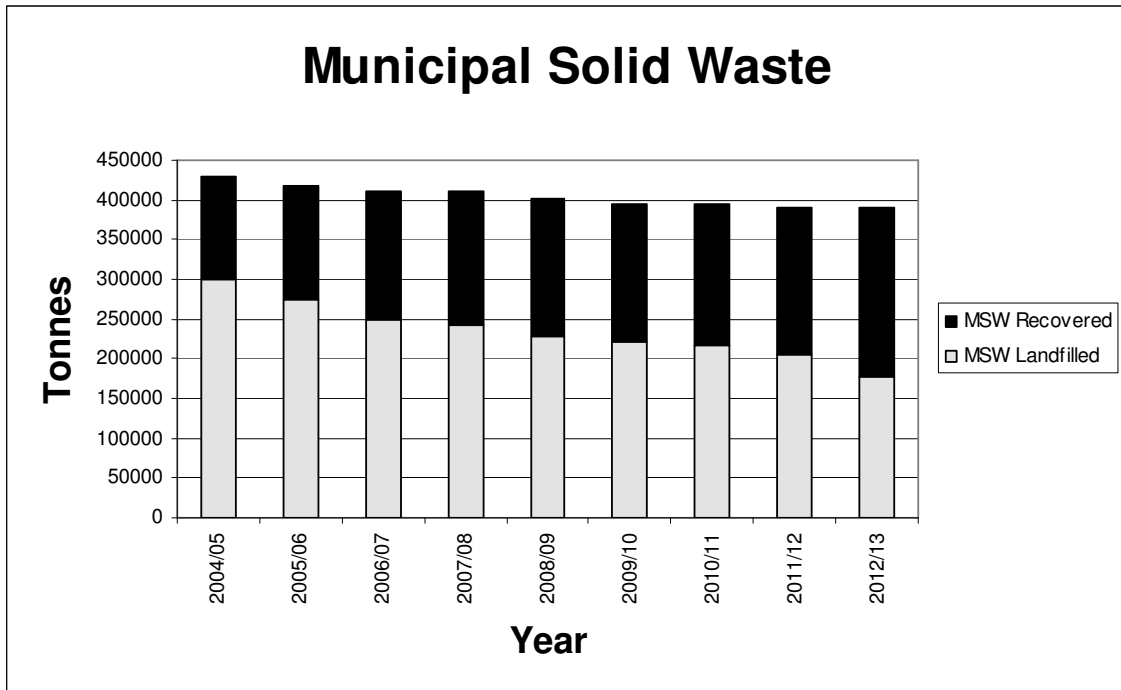
SITE	Current maximum capacity MWh	Actual MWh generated in 2012/13
Beetley	0.36	1314
Blackborough End	3.6	Unknown
Costessey	2.40	7008
Mayton Wood	1.20	5256
Snetterton	0.14	613
Edgefield	1.15	Unknown
Attlebridge	1.2	Unknown
Feltwell	2.06	Unknown
Aldeby	2.0	Unknown
TOTAL	14.11	

5.4 Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste

Below is a table outlining the quantity of local authority collected municipal waste arising in Norfolk and how it was managed in 2012/13. The proportion of local authority collected municipal waste sent to landfill came to 45%; which continues the trend of an annual decrease. Local authority collected municipal waste in Norfolk over the reporting year totalled 391,050 tonnes, a slight increase compared with the previous year but remains just below the 400,000 tonne mark where it has been for the last 4 years.

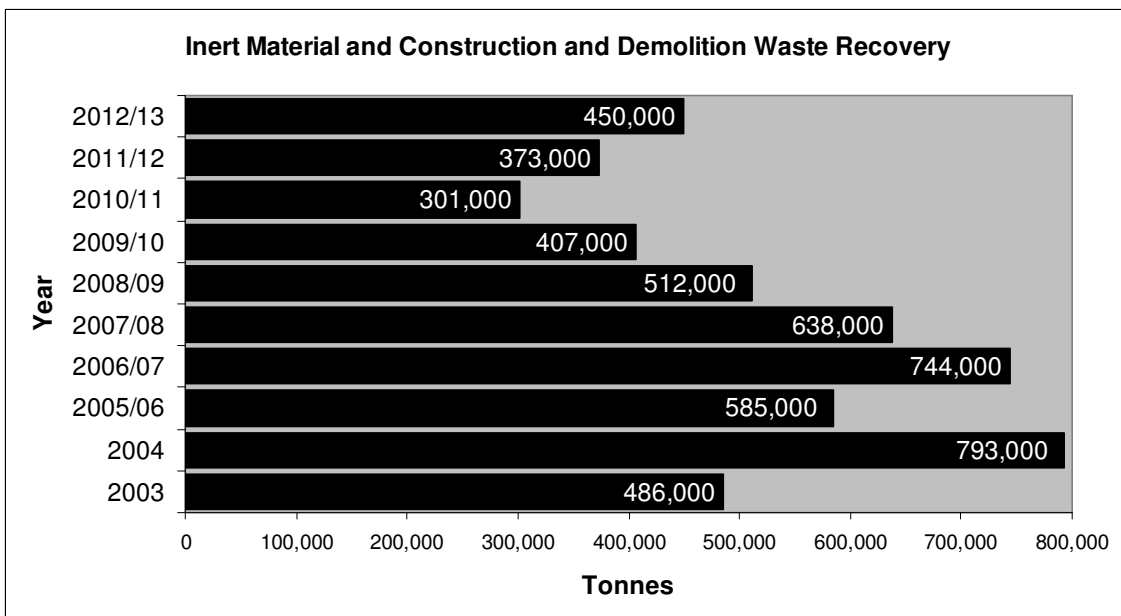
Approximately 2,500 tonnes of road sweepings were collected during the reporting year but, due to a change in classification, the management of this waste had to be changed part way through the year; this waste has been excluded from the table below.

Management type	Quantity managed	
	Tonnes	Percentage
Recycled	100,992	26
Composted	67,786	17.5
Reuse	940	0.2
Refuse Derived Fuel	7,667	2
Incinerated with energy recovery	33,999	8.75
Landfilled	177,172	45.5
Incinerated without energy recovery	23	<0.1
TOTAL	388,578	100

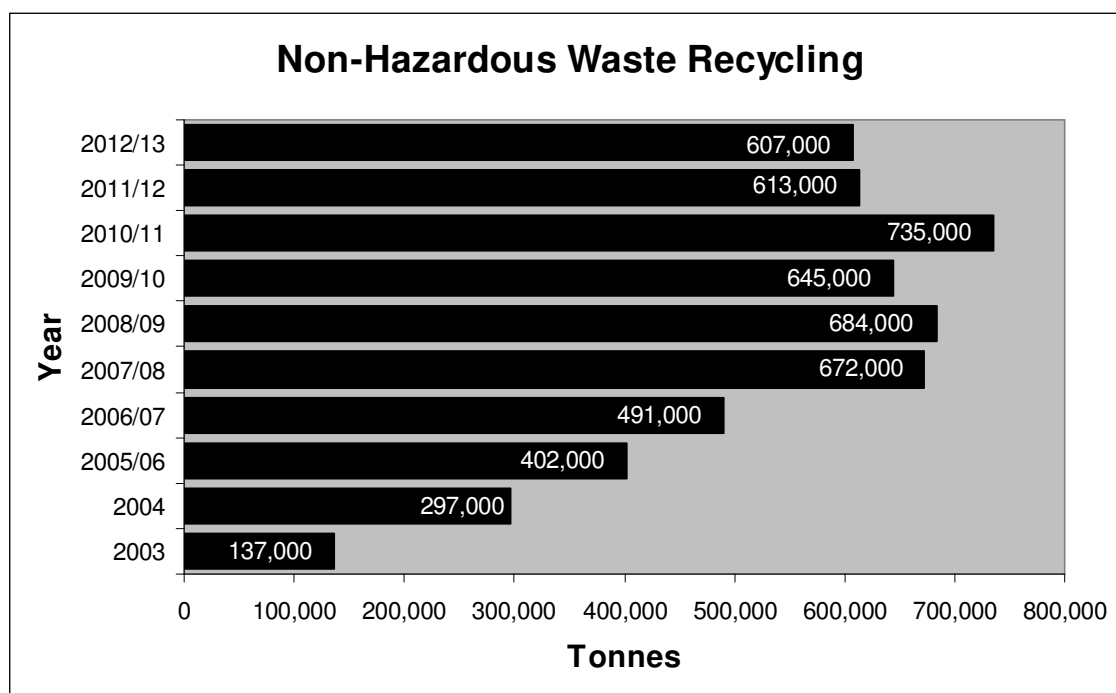


5.5 Waste Recovery

It is estimated that in 2012/13 over 450,000 tonnes of the inert and construction & demolition waste, received at transfer stations and recycling centres, was recovered. This includes waste recovered at quarries as well as waste management facilities. The increase in the recovery of inert waste in the last year has occurred almost entirely on Waste Transfer Stations.



The quantity of non-hazardous waste recycled/composted in 2012/13 was over 607,000 tonnes. This compares with over 613,000 tonnes in 2011/12 and 735,000 tonnes in 2009/10.



The origins of waste received at Norfolk's transfer stations, treatment and recovery facilities in 2012/13 were as follows:

	Waste type (quantity in tonnes)					
	Inert	C&D	Non-hazardous	Hazardous	Clinical	Total
Received from within Norfolk	126,397	158,679	958,287	85,549	1,145	1,330,057
Received from outside Norfolk, but within the region	16,294	18,868	396,084	13,432	0	444,678
Received from outside the region	3,744	756	76,301	9,138	0	89,939
TOTAL WASTE RECEIVED	146,435	178,303	1,430,672	108,119	1,145	1,864,674

After being sorted and/or treated at Norfolk's transfer stations, treatment and recovery facilities, the destination of waste outputs from these sites in 2012/13 was as follows:

Waste management method	Waste type (quantity in tonnes)					
	Inert	C&D	Non-hazardous	Hazardous	Clinical	Total
Disposal to landfill within Norfolk	1,652	30,855	156,296	0	4	188,807
Exported for disposal to landfill within the region	1,967	12,346	43,236	1,725	0	59,274
Disposal to landfill outside the region	228	29	23,915	410	0	24,582
TOTAL WASTE TO LANDFILL	3,847	43,230	223,447	2,135	4	272,663
Incineration/ power station within Norfolk*	0	0	384,543	0	326	384,869
Exported for incineration within the region	0	0	37,664	59	10	37,733
Incineration outside the region	0	0	28,180	59	755	28,994
TOTAL WASTE TO INCINERATION	0	0	450,387	118	1,091	451,596
Recycled or composted in Norfolk	214,710	132,706	381,551	57,444	0	786,411
Exported for recycling or composting within the region	11,384	5,345	50,518	2,062	0	69,309
Recycling or composting outside the region	4,938	5,258	175,646	7,285	0	193,127
TOTAL RECYCLED OR COMPOSTED	231,032	143,309	607,715	66,791	0	1,048,847

*The majority of waste recorded in the incineration/power station row of the above table, was received at the EPR renewable energy plant at Thetford which burns poultry litter.

In 2012/13, waste arising outside Norfolk represented 28% of the total waste received at transfer stations, treatment and recovery facilities in Norfolk. There has been an increase, of 56,065 tonnes, in the quantity of waste imported to Norfolk facilities in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12. This increase is in non-hazardous waste arising in the East of England (approximately 60,000 tonnes) while imports of other waste streams have fluctuated only slightly.

In the same period the quantity of waste exported for disposal outside of Norfolk decreased by over 27,000 tonnes.

The following table shows the quantity of waste handled in Norfolk by each type of waste management facility. The table does not include any End-of-Life Vehicle de-pollution sites because the majority of these sites have planning permission granted by the relevant district council instead of the County Council.

Waste may be handled at more than one facility. For example, green waste received at a household waste recycling centre will also be composted at one of the compost facilities.

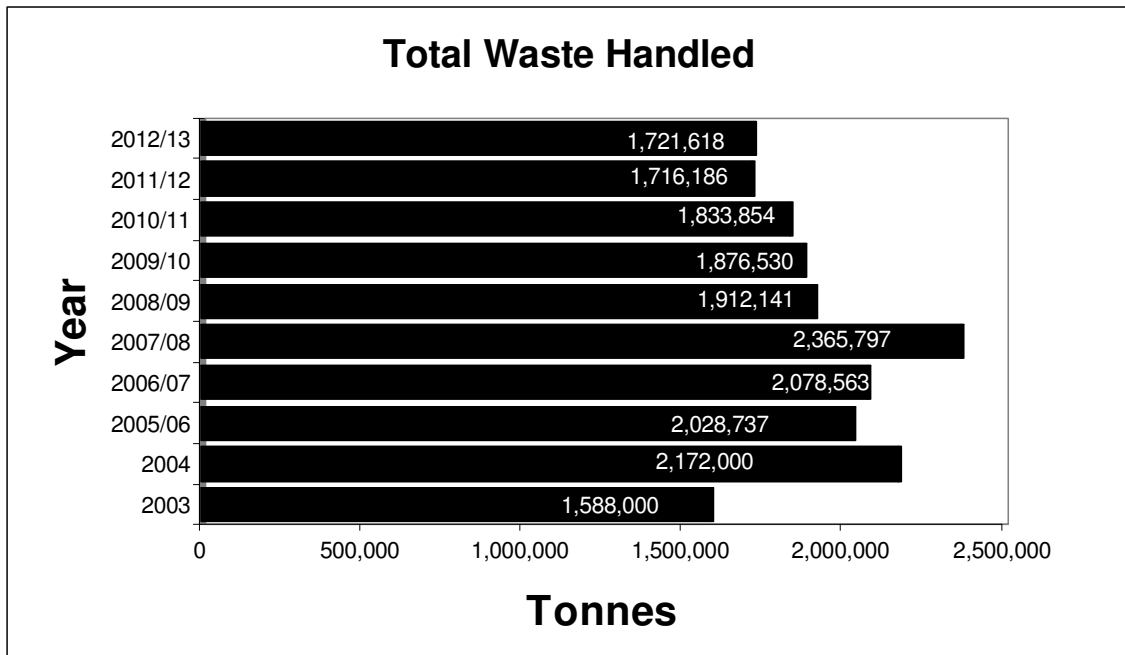
Facility Type	Compost	HWRC	Incineration/ Power station	Transfer / Treatment of inert waste	Metal Recycling	Transfer / treatment of waste
No. of sites	10	20	6	30	8	51
Input from outside Norfolk but within region (tonnes)	29,635	0	74,713	4,030	64,587	271,713
Input from outside region (tonnes)	14,227	0	0	470	26,741	48,502
Input from within Norfolk (tonnes)	91,191	62,576	312,121	97,536	90,819	675,815
Recycled or compost (tonnes)	108,140	46,656	752	174,169	137,247	592,596
Sent to landfill within Norfolk (tonnes)	512	15,920	882	2,202	11,934	158,955
Sent to landfill outside Norfolk (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	15,934	66,728
Incineration / Power Station within Norfolk * (tonnes)	0	0	384,869	0	0	0
Incineration outside Norfolk (tonnes)	0	0	0	0	33,801	32,928

It should be noted that the inputs are unlikely to match the outputs for all facility types. For example, at composting facilities a portion of the weight of waste input is lost through the composting process; other facilities may have recycled previously stockpiled waste. *The majority of waste recorded in the incineration/power station row of the above table, was received at the EPR renewable energy plant at Thetford which burns poultry litter. The exact origin of this material is difficult to ascertain as material from within the region and within Norfolk may be mixed before its origin can be accurately identified.

5.6 Waste Handled in Norfolk

The total waste handled in 2012/13 was 1,721,618 tonnes. To reduce double counting waste that may be handled at more than one facility, this figure is calculated from the total amount of waste landfilled in Norfolk plus the total amount of waste recycled or segregated for recycling at transfer stations, treatment and recycling facilities in Norfolk.

In addition to the total waste recorded in the graph below, the EPR Thetford renewable energy plant has been operational for over 10 years and burns between 360,000 - 450,000 tonnes of poultry litter per annum.



5.7 New Capacity in Norfolk

The table below demonstrates the increased waste management capacity as approved in the period between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013. These sites were:

Application	Location	Applicant	Type of facility	Anticipated throughput (annual, tonnes)	Type of waste (waste class)
C/7/2011/7013	Whitlingham	Anglian Water	Composting	25,000	Non-Hazardous
C/3/2012/3029	Bradenham	JP Skips	Skip Hire	5,000	Non-Hazardous
C/3/2012/3015	Shropham	STP Recycling	Waste Transfer	10,000	Non-Hazardous
C/1/2012/1004	North Walsham	DLH Auto-Recyclers	Vehicle De-Pollution	5,000	Hazardous

5.8 Assessment of progress against Policy CS4

The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy CS4 states that between 2010 and the end of 2026 “there is a need to provide about 163,000 tonnes of new recycling, composting and source-segregated anaerobic digestion capacity, about 703,000 tonnes of recovery (residual waste) infrastructure and about 2,060,000 tonnes of new inert landfill/quarry restoration voidspace.”

These figures were calculated on the basis of the existing operational capacity in the financial year 2008/9. This included 684,000 tonnes of non-hazardous waste recycling and composted, plus the composting facility for 20,000 tpa at Bracon Ash permitted in 2008. In the five years from 2008/9 to 2012/13 the average quantity of non-hazardous waste recycled at Norfolk facilities was 657,000 tonnes, although this has fluctuated. It should be noted that this is likely to double count material that is treated at more than one facility (for example green waste segregated at a transfer station and then composted at a separate facility).

The recycling/composting and recovery (residual waste treatment) capacities required are based on forecast municipal and commercial and industrial waste arisings (detailed in Appendix A of the Core Strategy). Facilities to treat sewage or natural agricultural waste (such as manure and silage) were not included in the calculations for need in policy CS4.

Additional non-hazardous landfill capacity was calculated to not be needed in the plan period. The existing capacity is now calculated to last until 2033/34.

Additional recycling/recovery capacity for C&D waste was not calculated to be needed in the plan period, therefore additional permitted facilities for this waste type are not detailed in the following table.

Since 2009/10 the following additional waste management capacity has been permitted by Norfolk County Council:

Recycling/composting facilities

Year	Recycling capacity permitted (tonnes)	Composting capacity permitted (tonnes)
2009/10	3,500 = 50% of throughput at transfer station in Frans Green	45,000 (Marsham)
2010/11	3,000 = 50% of new HWRC throughput at Dereham	0
2011/12	13,500 = 50% of throughput of transfer station at Sculthorpe = wood recycling, Mattishall = 50% of additional HWRC capacity at Thetford	40,000 (TMA Bark supplies, Hockering)
2012/13	12,500 = plastic & card, Shropham = end-of-life vehicles, North Walsham	12,500 (Anglian Water, Kirby Bedon)
TOTAL	32,500	97,500

Where a facility is a transfer station, it has been assumed that a minimum of 50% of the throughput will be recycled/composted, however it is recognised that this figure may be higher.

In addition, planning permission was granted for a Material Recycling Facility at Attlebridge landfill site in 2011/12, with a throughput of 25,000tpa. At the current time this permission is not expected to be implemented and therefore it has not been included in the above table.

In addition, planning permission was granted in 2011/12 for an anaerobic digestion facility with an annual throughput of 360,000 tonnes at British Sugar's Wissington site. This facility is permitted to treat pressed sugar beet and vinasses from the production process. This facility has not been included in the additional capacity because the waste treated was previously used as animal feed and did not enter the waste stream. Therefore, it is considered that this capacity is in addition to the requirements in Policy CS4.

Therefore, an additional 33,000 tpa recycling/composting capacity is still required over the plan period.

Recovery (residual waste treatment) infrastructure

No additional recovery (residual waste treatment) infrastructure was permitted in 2009/10, 2010/11, or 2012/13.

A biomass CHP plant fuelled by waste wood with an annual throughput of 20,000 tonnes was permitted in 2011/12. No additional recovery (residual waste treatment) infrastructure has been permitted in 2012/13. Therefore there remains a need for 683,000 tpa additional recovery (residual waste treatment) infrastructure capacity over the plan period in accordance with Policy CS4.

Existing **inert landfill and quarry restoration** capacity is recorded in section 2.2 as 1,987,263 cubic metres on 31/3/2013. This capacity is calculated to last until between 2020 and 2023. Therefore there is still insufficient capacity for the plan period (until the end of 2026).

5.9 Conclusions for waste management

A summary of the main waste data to be drawn from the 2012/13 Survey of Waste Facilities are as follows:

- The total amount of waste handled in Norfolk showed a very slight increase in the year 2012-2013 compared with the previous year;
- The total amount of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste increased slightly in the year 2012-2013 compared to 2011-2012;
- Waste input into non-hazardous landfill sites in 2012/13 was 349,000 tonnes, a decrease of approximately 20% on the 2011/12 figure and about 65,000 tonnes below the 3 year average of 413,000 tonnes;
- Norfolk's non-hazardous landfill capacity is calculated to last until 2033/34 based on the forecasts of waste arisings in the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy;
- The landbank for inert landfill and quarry restoration sites stands at 10.7 years, assuming waste inputs remain the same as the average for the last three years, or 7 years assuming waste inputs increase by 2.5% per annum;
- The quantity of inert waste recovered in 2012/13 was 450,000 tonnes; well below the 10 year average of 529,000 tonnes;
- The quantity of non-hazardous waste recycled/composted in 2012/13 (607,000 tonnes) was lower than the quantity recycled in 2011/12, but was nearly 100,000 tonnes higher than the 10 year average of 528,000 tonnes; and
- The overall quantity of waste handled in Norfolk in 2012/13 was only 5,000 tonnes more than 2011/12, and 207,000 tonnes less than the 10 year average of approximately 1,930,000 tonnes.
- The Norfolk Waste Site Specific Allocations Plan was adopted on 28 October 2013. The plan covers the period until the end of 2026 and allocates specific sites that are considered suitable in principle and available for development as waste management facilities. The allocated sites would provide for enough waste management capacity to meet the needs within Norfolk for the plan period.

The general conclusion of the monitoring report is that a very slight increase in waste managed in Norfolk has occurred this year, although waste to landfill shows a fall, this is a result of greater capacity to provide alternative waste treatments to landfill.

Waste is produced as the result of human activity. As economic activity increases, along with a consequent increase in house building, population and household formation it is to be expected that amounts of waste generated would increase. The figures of total waste handled in Norfolk would seem to reflect this with amounts increasing to a high point in 2007/2008 before falling during subsequent years before a slight increase in the last reporting year. This will need to be monitored over subsequent years to see if a trend develops or if the previous decreases since 2007/08 are re-established. Waste planning should be trend based as any individual year can contain anomalies due to the methods of data collection and the impacts of individual events which may generate large amounts of waste. The Waste and Minerals Core Strategy will be reviewed in 2016 and this will provide an appropriate point for reassessing waste trends.

APPENDIX A

Non-hazardous landfill capacity assessment

Table A1

Year	MSW & C&I and imported London waste to landfill (Table A.2 of the Core Strategy)	Remaining non-hazardous landfill capacity (starting at 6,835,200m ³)
2013/14	656,157	6,179,043
2014/15	493,772	5,685,271
2015/16	462,487	5,222,784
2016/17	440,038	4,782,746
2017/18	417,589	4,365,157
2018/19	393,468	3,971,689
2019/20	372,012	3,599,677
2020/21	349,131	3,250,546
2021/22	327,852	2,922,694
2022/23	305,278	2,617,416
2023/24	282,708	2,334,708
2024/25	260,142	2,074,566
2025/26	237,518	1,837,048
2026/27	215,023	1,622,025
2027/28	Estimate 215,000	1,407,025
2028/29	Estimate 215,000	1,192,025
2029/30	Estimate 215,000	977,025
2030/31	Estimate 215,000	762,025
2031/32	Estimate 215,000	547,025
2032/33	Estimate 215,000	332,025
2033/34	Estimate 215,000	117,025
TOTAL	6,718,175	

Non-hazardous landfill capacity at 31/03/2012 was 7,680,000m³. 11% of non-hazardous voidspace is assumed to be taken up by inert waste, leaving 6,835,200 m³ voidspace for non-hazardous waste.

The adopted Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy only contains forecast waste arisings and the associated need for landfill capacity covering the period up to 2026/27. Therefore, an assumption that a maximum of 215,000 tonnes per annum would continue to be disposed of to landfill in the years after 2026/27 has been used for the purposes of calculating how long the existing landfill capacity will last.

It should be noted Planning Permission was granted on 9 November 2011 for an extension to Attlebridge landfill site with 1,000,000 tonnes capacity. At the current time, this permission had not been implemented. It is considered that implementation is unlikely, before the planning permission expires on the 9 November 2014.

Inert landfill and quarry restoration capacity assessment

Table A2

Year	Inert waste (tonnes)	Inert waste (m3)	Remaining inert landfill and quarry restoration capacity (starting at 1,987,263 m ³)
2013	372,000	249,000	1,738,263
2014	381,000	255,000	1,483,263
2015	389,000	261,000	1,222,263
2016	398,000	267,000	955,263
2017	407,000	273,000	682,263
2018	415,000	278,000	404,263
2019	424,000	284,000	120,263
2020	433,000	290,000	-169,737

The forecast inert waste arisings detailed in the table above are the same as those used to assess the need for additional inert landfill/quarry restoration capacity in the Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.

It should be noted that non-hazardous landfill sites also received a proportion of inert waste (historically approximately 11% of the waste they receive). Therefore, there is the potential for an additional 844,800m³ to be available for inert waste disposal in Norfolk's existing non-hazardous landfill sites, which would provide between three and four years' additional capacity.