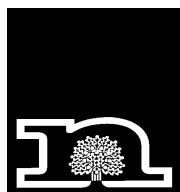


Nottinghamshire & Nottingham Waste Core Strategy & Development Control Policies

Issues & Options
What do you think?

Background Paper 9: Landfill



Nottinghamshire
County Council



Nottingham
City Council

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council are preparing a new set of waste planning policies for Nottinghamshire. These will replace the existing waste local plan and will be part of both councils' new local development frameworks. The new waste policies will be set out in three separate documents. The first of these, the waste core strategy and the development control policies are being prepared together and will set out future requirements, suitable location criteria and appropriate environmental controls. A site-specific document will follow.
- 1.2 As part of preparing these new planning policies for waste, the County Council and City Council have produced a series of background papers to provide more detail on the 'Issues and Options' consultation exercise (see below).

Purpose of this Background Paper

- 1.3 This background paper looks at landfill. Other papers look at alternatives such as recycling, composting, incineration and other forms of energy recovery. Each paper sets out the number, location and capacity of current facilities, likely future needs, and the main planning issues in terms of site location and environmental controls. The general policies and principles of waste management are set out in Background Paper 1. Background Paper 2 provides a basic assessment of how much waste is produced in Nottinghamshire, how it is managed and possible future trends.

Further information

- 1.4 For further information, copies of other background papers or to join in the Issues and Options consultation please contact the Minerals and Waste Policy Team at the County Council or the City Development Team at Nottingham City Council. Details are shown on the back cover.

Please note that, unless stated otherwise, all references to Nottinghamshire within this paper include the City of Nottingham.

2. The Process, Site Requirements, and Environmental Impacts

Why do we need Landfill?

- 2.1 Landfill has traditionally been the cheapest and easiest way of disposing of our waste. Although it is less sustainable than other options such as recycling and composting, it is the last resort for waste that cannot be managed in any other way. There may also be environmental benefits where the waste is used to fill and reclaim former mineral workings or derelict land for example.
- 2.2 It is still the most common form of waste management in the UK but the balance is now shifting in favour of other options. The Government has introduced a range of measures to boost recycling and reduce our dependence on landfill (see Background Paper 1). In time this should mean that landfill disposal can be kept to a minimum but it is accepted that there will always be a need to dispose of residual waste¹ to landfill. The Waste Core Strategy will therefore need to consider options for future landfill provision.

What is Landfill?

- 2.3 Although, historically, waste was often simply dumped into holes in the ground, modern landfill sites require significant engineering to ensure that there is no risk of pollution to the soil, air or water. It is also possible to dispose of waste above ground in a process known as 'land-raising' Landfill sites are classified according to the types of waste they can accept (see Panel 1).
- 2.4 Since 2002 all landfill sites must be registered as inert, non-hazardous, or hazardous and the different types of waste cannot be co-disposed at the same site². Certain materials such as tyres and liquid waste can no longer be landfilled and all waste sent to landfill must have had some form of pre-treatment to separate out recyclable and compostable material or stabilise the waste through thermal or biological treatment.
- 2.5 Waste is collected and delivered by lorry to a nearby landfill site and tipped into the active part of the site. Most sites are operated in phases so that as one part of the site is being tipped, another area is being prepared and areas of previous tipping are being completed and restored. As the waste is tipped, it is spread out and compacted to maximise the use of the available void space.

¹ Waste Strategy 2000, DEFRA, May 2000

² The Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002

Panel 1: Types of landfill site

Inert sites take only inert waste that is physically and chemically stable. Most inert waste comes from construction and demolition projects and tends to be bricks glass, soils, rubble and similar material. As this waste does not break down in the ground it will not give off any gas or leachate. Inert sites do not therefore pose any risk to the environment or human health.

Non-hazardous sites take a much wider range of wastes – typically household, commercial and industrial wastes such as paper, card, plastic, timber, metal and catering wastes. These are wastes that will naturally degrade or react with other materials to give off gas and leachate. Disposal of these wastes could be potentially harmful to the environment or human health if sites are not carefully controlled.

Hazardous sites take wastes that are considered to be more harmful because of their potentially toxic and dangerous nature. Examples include clinical waste, some oils, chemical process wastes, some contaminated soils and asbestos. As these pose a significant risk to the environment or human health, sites require greater control measures.

- 2.6 At non-hazardous sites, each layer is usually covered at the end of the day with soil or other inert material to minimise problems of litter and odour; and to discourage birds, flies and vermin. As the waste decomposes there will be emissions of methane and carbon dioxide (landfill gas) and water and other liquids in the waste will produce leachate. All modern sites are therefore contained using clay and a high-density plastic membrane.
- 2.7 Landfill gas is collected from a series of wells sunk into the waste. This is piped to a central compound where the gas can either be used for energy generation, or flared off if this is not economic. The volume of gas will reduce over time as the waste stabilises but may need to be collected over a period of 30-50 years.
- 2.8 Leachate is also collected by a system of pipework linked to a central abstraction point. The collected leachate is then re-circulated, treated on site with specialist equipment or removed by tanker for treatment at a sewage treatment works. The amount of leachate produced will vary according to the waste composition and, like landfill gas, will reduce over time. Long term monitoring and collection will again be necessary.
- 2.9 Once the site is full it is again capped with clay and a high-density plastic membrane and then covered with soil. The final profile of the site must take into account the predicted settlement of the waste over time to ensure that the agreed landform and appropriate site drainage can be maintained. For non-hazardous wastes this usually means 'surcharging' the site by around 20 – 25%. Inert sites will be less at around 10%. Although often restored to agriculture in the past, many sites are now being restored to nature conservation and amenity uses.

Site Requirements

- 2.10 The size and operational life of landfill sites vary considerably. Inert sites can range from small-scale land reclamation projects lasting less than a year to the long-term restoration of sand and gravel workings over 25 years. The rate of disposal may vary from a few hundred tonnes to several hundred thousand tonnes a year. Most inert sites in Nottinghamshire currently take less than 50,000 tonnes a year.
- 2.11 Non-hazardous waste sites tend to be larger because of the additional site preparation and engineering costs. The largest UK non-hazardous waste sites can take over a million tonnes of household, commercial and industrial waste a year. The largest sites in Nottinghamshire currently take around 250,000 tonnes a year.
- 2.12 Although the exact site requirements will vary according to the type of waste, some combination of the following will be needed at most sites:
- HGV access
 - Weighbridge
 - Site office
 - Storage/maintenance area
 - Litter fencing
 - Mobile plant to spread and compact the waste
 - Wheelwash facilities
 - Landfill gas collection system
 - Electricity generating compound
 - Leachate collection system
 - Odour management system

Environmental Impacts

- 2.13 The potential impacts of landfill will vary according to the type of waste and the size of the site. Small inert sites are likely to have relatively little impact compared to major non-hazardous sites, which could be much larger and last for many years. The main impacts considered here are those that are caused by the operation itself e.g. odour, litter and traffic. There are other important potential concerns such as the impact on wildlife, habitats and heritage but these are issues that relate to the choice of site rather than the impact of a particular type of facility. These issues will therefore be covered under specific development control policies and are also addressed as part of the ongoing sustainability appraisal of each of the plan documents.
- 2.14 Panel 2 is therefore intended to illustrate the possible impacts that landfill sites may have on those living or working nearby. It summarises the typical issues that need to be considered but this does not mean that they will apply in every case.
- 2.15 The key issue is whether these impacts are acceptable i.e. is there a risk of harm or disturbance? In many cases, environmental impacts can be minimised through careful site design, layout and operation but there may be times where the potential impacts of a development mean that it should not be permitted at a particular location.

Panel 2: Environmental Impacts

Odour – is a common concern at non-hazardous sites. It is mostly linked to the landfill gas and leachate that are given off as the waste decomposes. Gas extraction, leachate collection systems and covering the waste daily with inert soils or similar material should minimise this risk.

Water – leachate passing through decomposing waste collects a wide range of contaminants that could potentially pollute surface waters or underlying groundwater if it is not controlled. The Environment Agency place strict controls on site locations to avoid the most vulnerable groundwater resources and sites must have a comprehensive system of leachate collection to prevent harmful emissions.

Traffic – can be a major concern at large sites with potential noise and congestion problems. The effects can be minimised by ensuring suitable access, using lorry routing agreements to avoid residential areas and limiting the hours of working.

Noise – tipping vehicles, mobile plant, and particularly reversing alarms, are the main sources of noise but the generators used to recover landfill gas can create problems at some sites. Maintaining a specific distance from noise sensitive properties, acoustic screening, careful site layout and the use of specialist reversing alarms can bring noise within acceptable levels. Most sites will have strict noise limits that cannot be exceeded.

Litter – this can be a major problem, especially in windy conditions. Sites are enclosed with 'litter catch' fencing but may also need to employ litter pickers. The use of daily cover can also reduce the potential for litter problems. In extreme cases it may be necessary to close the site.

Mud – the number and frequency of vehicle movements can cause problems with mud on public roads. This can be avoided by the use of wheel wash facilities and hard-surfacing a suitable length of the internal access road.

Air – dust from vehicles moving around the site can be a problem but tends to be concentrated within the site itself given the large scale of most operations. This can be controlled through the use of wheel-washers, sprays and water bowsers to dampen down the internal haul roads. Landfill gas emissions could potentially release methane and carbon dioxide into the air. The more harmful of these, methane, can be controlled through the use of gas extraction systems linked to energy generation or flaring off the gas. Carbon dioxide levels must be kept within pre-defined limits.

Flies/Vermin/Birds – these can be a potential problem at any site handling putrescible waste. The key means of control are to ensure that waste is compacted and covered as soon as possible. Birds can be a hazard to aircraft and sites near airports may need to employ bird-scaring techniques.

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Public health – emissions to air, soil or water and the possible presence of vermin all raise public concerns about health. With proper risk assessment, regulation and monitoring there should be little risk. Although some studies have suggested a possible link between landfill sites and increased rates of illness, there is no evidence to show whether this is a direct link or due to other common factors such as traffic fumes and industrial emissions for example. Many of these studies also focussed on older sites that were not subject to the same controls as modern landfill sites. Government policy in PPS10 advises that ‘modern, appropriately located, well-run and well-regulated, waste management facilities operated in line with current pollution control techniques and standards should pose little risk to human health’. Detailed health concerns are a matter for the relevant pollution control authorities and close liaison between the planning and pollution control bodies is essential.

Visual impact – this is likely to be linked to the size of the site and the surrounding topography. Where landfill takes place within former mineral workings, most of the operation will be below ground level. However the later stages will often require a raised dome-like profile for drainage and to allow for future settlement. The reclamation of derelict land and former mineral workings does have potential landscape benefits. The operational impact of a site can be minimised by phasing working so that only part of the site is active and using previously restored areas to screen the current working. The phasing and final restoration of the site should take account of the surrounding landscape to avoid the creation of an alien feature. Landraise schemes above ground will have a more immediate visual impact and screening measures and restoration options may be more limited.

What types of location are suitable?

- 2.16 Waste should be managed as near to its source as possible. Sites taking non-hazardous commercial, industrial and municipal waste should ideally be close to larger urban areas where most waste is produced. There is a need to balance the environmental impacts of a site against the wider impact of transporting waste over a longer distance. Construction and demolition waste again largely comes from urban areas but there may be specific projects such as major road schemes that might justify a dedicated disposal site for waste that cannot be re-used or recycled.
- 2.17 Most sites will need good HGV access from the primary road network. Alternatives such as rail and water transport are more sustainable but are unlikely to be economically viable except at very large sites, those with existing infrastructure links or where they rely on waste from a single source.
- 2.18 The site must also be geologically suitable for the type of waste. For non-hazardous waste, the need to protect important groundwater resources is a major constraint and the Environment Agency has published detailed guidance on the location of landfill sites in relation to groundwater protection³.

³ Landfill Directive Regulatory Guidance Note 3: Annex A The Location and Impact Assessment of Landfill Sites, Environment Agency 2001

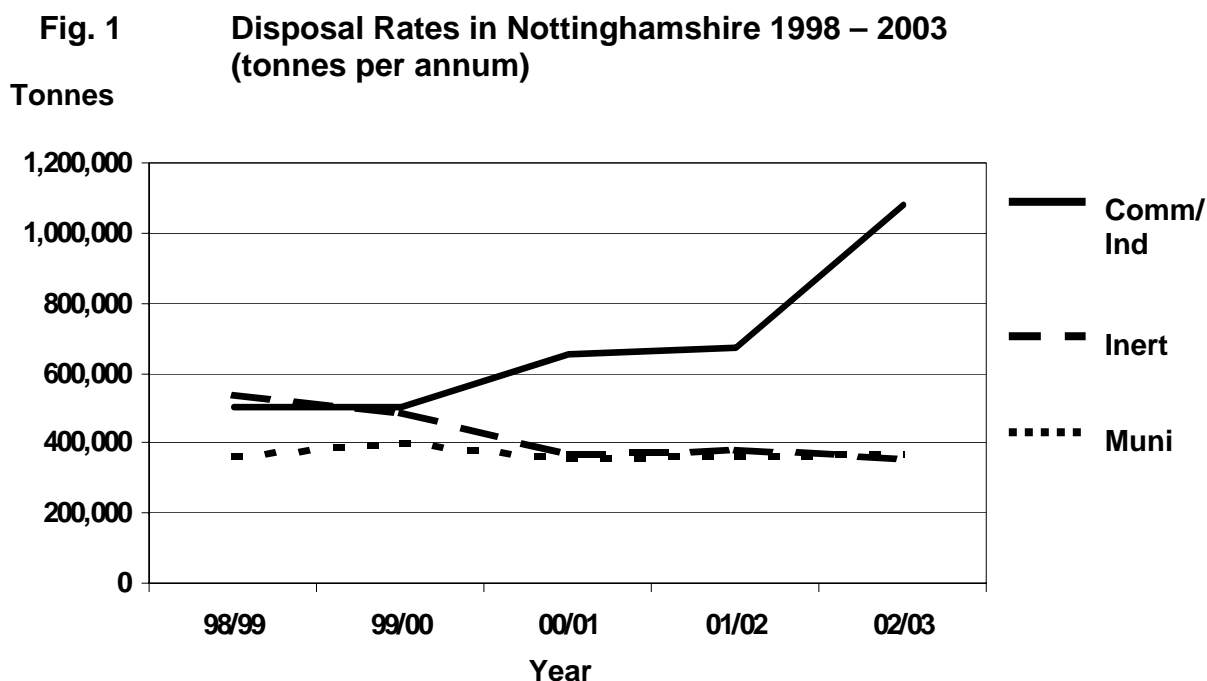
- 2.19 Government policy gives priority to the re-use of derelict, or other previously developed land for new waste management facilities⁴. The use of landfill to reclaim former mineral workings or areas of derelict land can have a positive landscape impact and bring derelict sites back into use. Former quarries filled with inert waste have been used for industrial and housing land and former non-hazardous landfill sites can be used for agriculture, woodland, nature conservation and recreation areas.
- 2.20 Landscape and nature conservation issues must also be addressed and factors such as traffic, noise, dust and possible odour concerns mean that sites should be far enough away from sensitive properties such as homes and schools, to avoid any conflict.
- 2.21 In some cases it may be possible to extend existing sites. In practical terms, this would normally mean land-raising (i.e. increasing the tipping height allowed), unless there were options to infill adjacent minerals workings or derelict land for example. This would have the benefit of reducing the need for new sites. However, it is unlikely to be a general solution because of the knock-on effects of delaying restoration and possible limitations in terms of access, visual impact and other environmental concerns. As many of Nottinghamshire's existing sites are in former sand quarries overlying a major sandstone aquifer, it is unlikely that the Environment Agency would accept any extension of these sites. There may be more scope to extend inert sites but again this would depend on other environmental factors including visual impact.
- 2.22 Land raise schemes on greenfield land are possible and would give a greater choice of sites. However, the visual impact would be a major concern and there would not be any added benefit in terms of reclaiming or restoring land. This is therefore unlikely to be an acceptable option either for a new landfill proposal or as a means of extending an existing site.

⁴ Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM July 2005

3. Current provision and future needs

What is the current situation?

- 3.1 Nationally, around 76 million tonnes of waste was sent to landfill in 2002/03, which is a slight reduction on the 2001/02 figure⁵. Inputs of inert construction and demolition waste increased slightly whilst there was a reduction in the amount of non-hazardous waste landfilled. In contrast total landfill in the East Midlands increased by 5% to almost 8 million tonnes. This is mainly due to increases in inert waste disposal.
- 3.2 Nottinghamshire currently disposes of almost 2 million tonnes of waste to landfill each year. The majority of this is non-hazardous commercial, industrial and municipal waste with the remainder being inert construction and demolition waste (see Background Paper 2). There are no hazardous waste disposal sites within Nottinghamshire.
- 3.3 In Nottinghamshire the overall trend is upwards. This is seemingly due to an increase in commercial and industrial waste disposal although this may also be partly due to changes in the way data is collected (see Background Paper 2). Disposal of inert waste has remained fairly constant and municipal waste has shown some reduction due to the increases in recycling and composting (see Figure 1 and paragraphs 3.10 – 3.12 below)



Source: Environment Agency and NCC figures (see Background Paper 2)

⁵ Environment Agency Website www.environment-agency.gov.uk 5 May 2006

How much do we need in future?

- 3.4 Planning Policy Statement 10, advises that planning authorities should maintain sufficient waste management capacity equivalent to at least 10 years annual rates. However, the length of time it can take to develop new facilities and uncertainties over future requirements mean that it may be appropriate to look further ahead. The Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands sets out estimated disposal requirements for each authority until 2020. The following paragraphs consider Nottinghamshire's likely future disposal requirements for each waste stream based on these regional estimates.

a) Inert waste

- 3.5 The disposal of inert waste in Nottinghamshire fell from 600,000 tonnes in 1995 to 412,000 tonnes in 2002/03, presumably due to greater recycling and re-use (see Background Paper 2). In future, the Regional Waste Strategy estimates that landfill requirements for inert waste will remain broadly similar (see Table 1). However this assumes very little waste growth. If current levels of waste growth continue and there are no further increases in recycling and re-use then the disposal figure could be closer to 500,000 tonnes a year by 2020.

Table 1: Estimate of future inert waste disposal in Nottinghamshire (tonnes per annum)

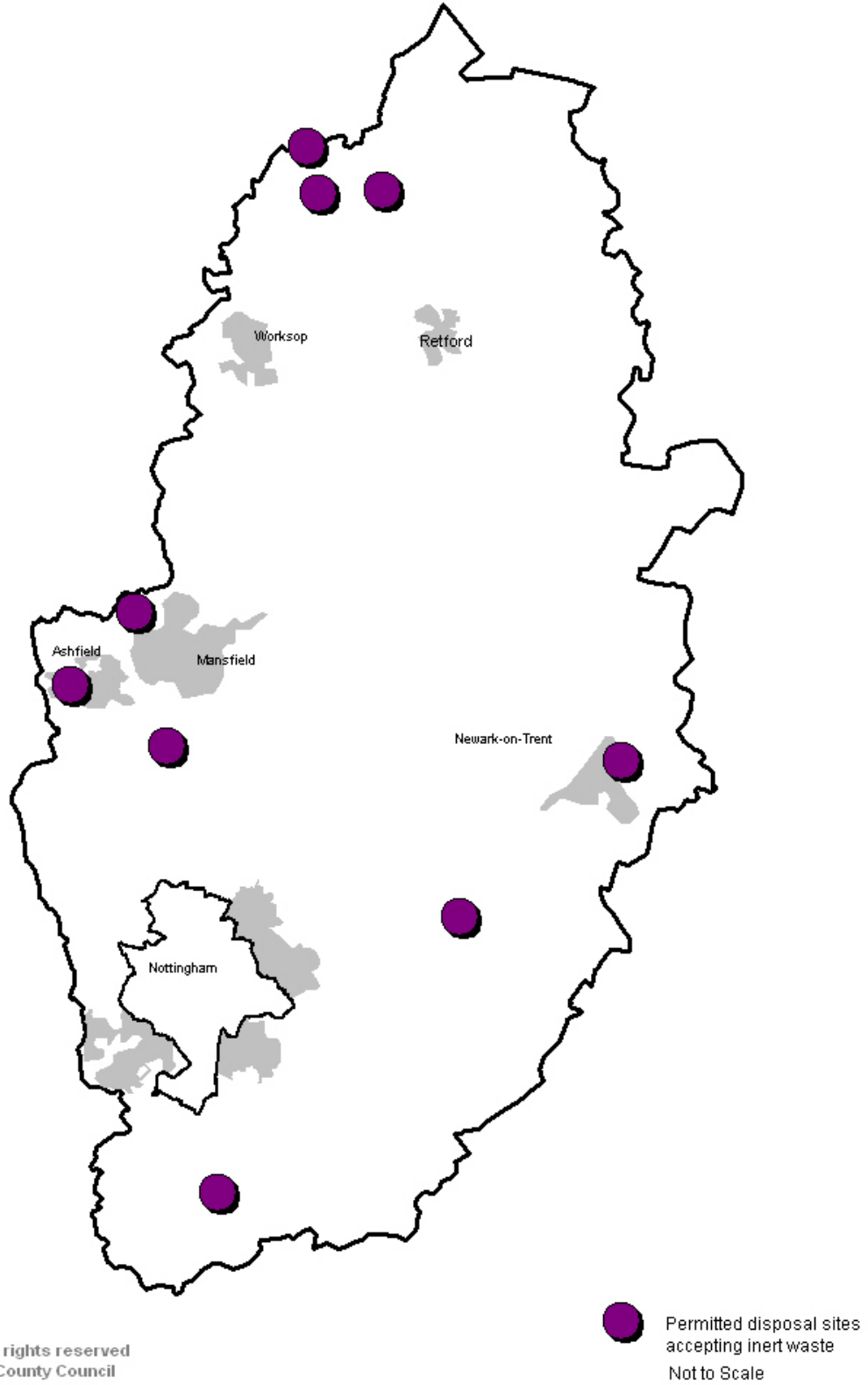
Inert Waste	
Actual*	340,000
2010	320,000
2015	337,000
2020	337,000

Source: Regional Waste Strategy for East Midlands, January 2006

* EA update provided 2002/03

- 3.6 Using the regional forecast Nottinghamshire would need sufficient waste disposal capacity for almost 6 million tonnes of inert waste for the period 2005 – 2020 (see Appendix 1). At the end of 2004, total permitted capacity was sufficient for just over 2.5 million tonnes. This is less than half what is required and would be exhausted by 2013 or sooner depending on future disposal rates.
- 3.7 In practice actual disposal capacity may be even less than forecast as in some cases, including the largest site near Mansfield, planning permission, will run out well before the site is full (see Plan 1). Whilst it may be possible for some of these sites to extend their operational life, this will depend on environmental circumstances and the operator's own plans.
- 3.8 The distribution of sites is also a factor as there are practical limits as to how far waste can be transported. The prospective closure of the two sites serving the Greater Nottingham area by 2008, followed by the closure of the Mansfield site in 2009, would leave the county's remaining sites concentrated to the north-west of the county with no provision to the south and east including Nottingham and Newark.

Plan 1: Inert Landfill Sites in Nottinghamshire



3.9 To meet these shortfalls Nottinghamshire will therefore need at least double its current capacity (N.B. this is a minimum based on the regional assumption of waste growth – the actual figure will be much higher if current growth rates continue). Most new capacity will be needed to serve the main sources of waste around Nottingham, Mansfield/Ashfield and Newark.

3.10 Former quarries generally offer the most suitable sites but with relatively few new mineral workings future options may be limited. If no new sites come forward, this could mean waste being transported to the very north of the county or exported to adjoining counties for disposal. This is unlikely to be sustainable or economic in the long-term.

b) Non-hazardous waste

3.11 Landfill of non-hazardous waste has increased since 1995 from just under 1 million tonnes to almost 1.5 million tonnes in 2002/03 (see Background Paper 2). Regional estimates suggest that even if all the relevant targets are met, Nottinghamshire will still need to dispose of almost 1 million tonnes of non-hazardous waste each year by 2020 (see Table 2).

Table 2: Estimate of future non-hazardous waste disposal in Nottinghamshire (tonnes per annum)

	Municipal	Comm/Ind	Total
Actual*	373,000	1,079,000	1,452,000
2010	369,000	759,000	1,128,000
2015	224,000	754,000	978,000
2020	172,000	735,000	907,000

Source: Regional Waste Strategy for East Midlands, January 2006

* EA update provided 2002/03

3.12 The majority of this will be commercial and industrial waste which is not subject to the same restrictions as municipal waste. If growth of these wastes does not stabilise as hoped, then landfill rates for commercial and industrial waste could be as high as 1.2 million tonnes per annum by 2020⁶.

3.13 Municipal waste disposal in future may actually be less than forecast as the County Council's municipal waste management contract (see Panel 3) aims to minimise the volume of municipal waste that is sent to landfill. If the majority of municipal waste is recycled or recovered as proposed, then landfill needs will eventually be limited to just residual waste, including incinerator ash. The possible expansion of the existing Eastcroft incinerator in Nottingham could similarly reduce the City's landfill needs (see Background Paper 5). A recent planning application to extend capacity was refused by the City Council because of wider regeneration concerns in that part of the city. This decision has been appealed by the applicant.

⁶ Estimate based on 60% of commercial and industrial waste being landfilled as per disposal figure in Appendix 5 of East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy, EMRA, January 2006

Panel 3: Local authority waste management contracts

As well as their planning functions, County Councils and Unitary Authorities, such as the City Council, are responsible for ensuring the safe management and disposal of municipal waste. This is done through a process of letting contracts to private sector operators who provide the actual waste management facilities such as landfill and recycling sites. All other wastes are by managed by private, commercial agreements between individual companies and contractors.

These municipal waste management contracts are based on overall strategies, which seek to provide an integrated and sustainable framework for future municipal waste management. The County Council prepared its municipal waste management strategy jointly with the Nottinghamshire districts in 2001. The City Council is preparing a complimentary strategy of its own.

After extensive negotiation and appraisal, the County Council agreed its new contract in July 2006 with Veolia Environmental Services. This will provide a recycling/composting rate of over 50% and reduce the landfill of municipal waste to minimum levels. Proposals put forward by Veolia include an 80,000 tonne capacity materials recovery facility, up to 100,000 tonnes composting per year and a 180,000 tonne capacity incinerator with energy recovery to serve the Greater Mansfield/Ashfield area. Together these proposals would deliver a significant reduction in the amount of municipal waste that is sent to landfill.

Any proposals under the new contract would however require planning permission. They would have to be tested against policies in the existing Waste Local Plan adopted in 2002 and any other material considerations such as the emerging policies within the new development pan documents and any new Government guidance.

The City Council is currently developing its waste management strategy to inform the longer-term procurement of waste management contracts that will aim to maximise recycling and composting and minimise waste to landfill.

- 3.14 Although a reduction brought about by greater energy recovery would be significant in terms of municipal waste disposal, it would only have a limited impact on the overall quantity of non-hazardous waste destined for landfill.
- 3.15 Simply taking the regional estimates as a baseline, Nottinghamshire would need disposal capacity for almost 18 million tonnes of non-hazardous waste over the period 2005 – 2021 (see Appendix 1). There are no recent Environment Agency or industry figures as to the remaining landfill capacity at non-hazardous sites but this is estimated to be around 4 million m³ (see Appendix 1) At current disposal rates this would be exhausted by 2009, leaving a long-term deficit of around 14 million tonnes.
- 3.16 In practice, the situation is much worse as this capacity is very unevenly distributed between the 6 remaining active sites (see Plan 2). There are already shortfalls in local capacity to serve the Mansfield, Ashfield and Greater Nottingham area, which is increasing pressure on the county's other remaining sites. This position will be made worse by the imminent closure of a further

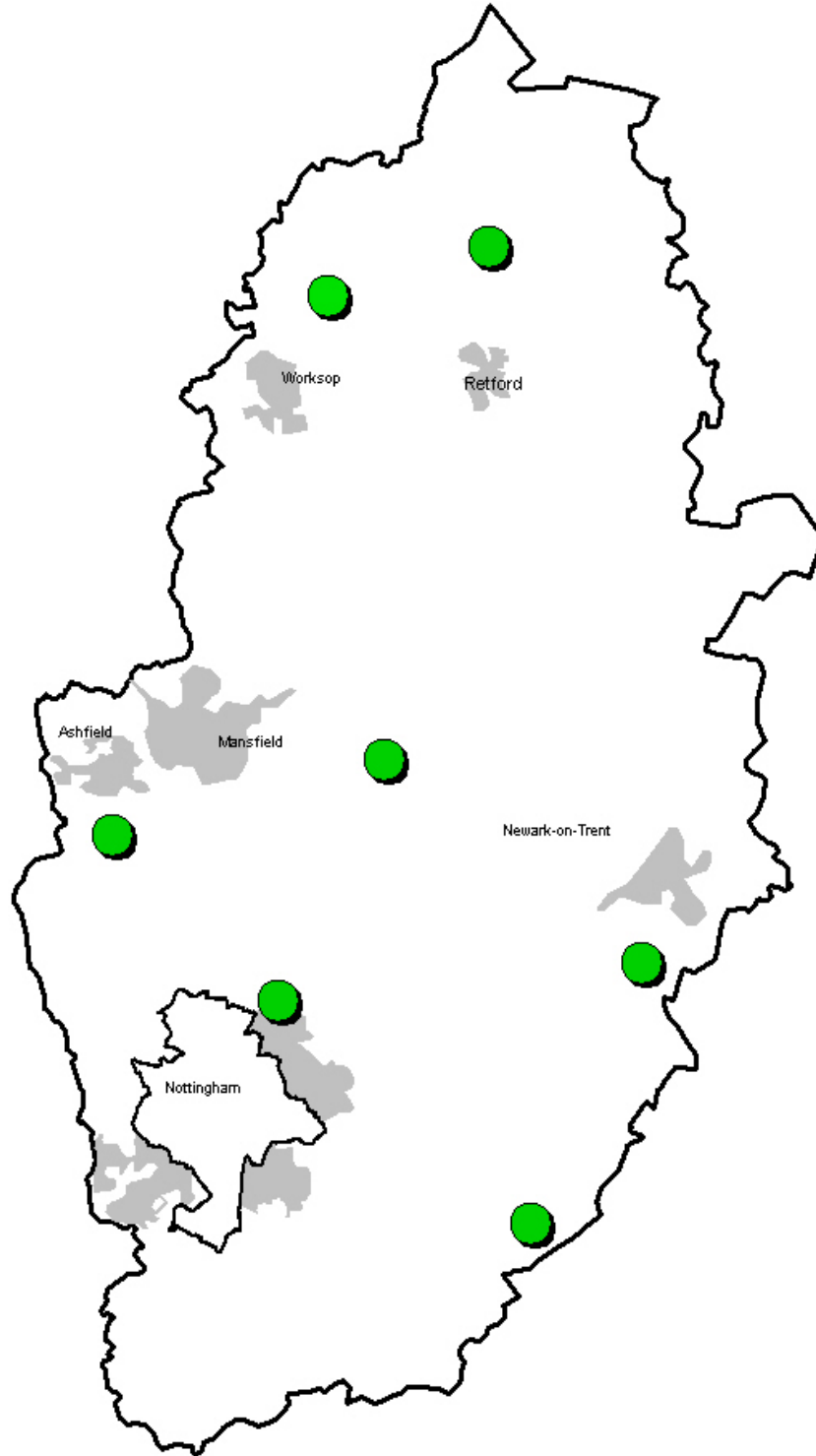
three sites. Unless new replacement capacity is permitted, this will mean much of Nottinghamshire's non-hazardous waste being exported as well as existing capacity, within the three remaining 'long-term' sites being used up far earlier than planned.

- 3.17 The adopted Waste Local Plan (January 2002) proposed to meet the expected shortfalls in Mansfield, Ashfield and Greater Nottingham through the allocation of a new landfill site at Bentinck, near Kirkby in Ashfield. This allocation has an estimated capacity of around 4 million cubic metres (plus between 0.5 and 1 million cubic metres inert waste disposal capacity as part of the overall reclamation scheme). A planning application for this site was submitted in October 2006. Even if permitted, it is unlikely to come on stream before 2009 and would only have sufficient capacity meet around a third of the total estimated shortfall.
- 3.18 With or without Bentinck, existing capacity is well below what is needed over the life of the Core Strategy. Options for future non-hazardous landfill sites are severely restricted. Groundwater concerns in many parts of Nottinghamshire and a lack of suitable mineral, or other voids, mean that there are very few acceptable sites. This is an issue that the Site Specific Document will need to address.

c) Hazardous Waste

- 3.19 Nottinghamshire does not have any hazardous waste landfill sites. The relatively small quantities of hazardous waste produced are managed regionally or even nationally as it is not economic for each local authority area to have its own facilities. However, the re-classification of certain wastes as hazardous may lead to a national shortage of suitable treatment facilities including landfill. Whilst it is unlikely that will be a requirement for hazardous disposal within Nottinghamshire in the foreseeable future, this position will be kept under review.

Plan 2: Non-inert Landfill Sites in Nottinghamshire



4. Conclusions

- 4.1 The lack of certainty about future waste growth and disposal rates means that is impossible to predict exactly the timing and scale of future shortfalls. Nevertheless Nottinghamshire clearly faces a serious shortage of landfill space and will be unable to meet even minimum future disposal requirements.
- 4.2 The landbank for non-hazardous waste could be as low as 3 years which is amongst the lowest in the East Midlands. Inert sites could possibly last another 6 years. In both cases this is well below the 10-year landbank recommended in Planning Policy Statement 10, but the position for non-hazardous waste is now critical.
- 4.3 Whilst there are increasing limits on how much municipal waste can be sent to landfill, there are no such limits for other wastes. Finding sufficient capacity to manage the likely volume of commercial and industrial waste is therefore likely to be a priority. If Nottinghamshire is to meet its own waste disposal needs up to 2020 then additional capacity capable of taking around 14 million tonnes of non-hazardous waste will be needed. The issue for the Core Strategy is therefore to determine how much landfill capacity is needed of what type and broadly where it should go. Although this will not be site specific, the uneven distribution of existing sites means that shortages in particular areas of the county will need to be addressed.

Further Information

- Planning for Waste Management Facilities: A Research Study, ODPM 2004.

Important Note

This paper considers the disposal of all wastes in Nottinghamshire except Pulverised Fuel Ash (PFA) from power stations, and colliery spoil. These are significant in terms of their quantity but are unlikely to raise any significant issues for the next plan period. These are therefore considered separately in Background Paper 10.

Appendix 1: Estimated Annual Disposal Rates & Landfill Capacity 2005 - 2021

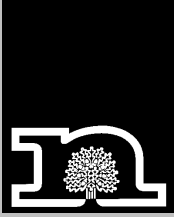
Disposal ('000 tonnes)

Year	Inert	Non-haz	Total
2005	320	1,128	1,448
2006	320	1,128	1,448
2007	320	1,128	1,448
2008	320	1,128	1,448
2009	320	1,128	1,448
2010	320	1,128	1,448
2011	320	1,128	1,448
2012	320	1,128	1,448
2013	320	1,128	1,448
2014	320	1,128	1,448
2015	337	978	1,315
2016	337	978	1,315
2017	337	978	1,315
2018	337	978	1,315
2019	337	978	1,315
2020	337	907	1,244
2021	337	907	1,244
Total	5,559	17,984	23,543

Estimated Remaining Capacity ('000m³)

Year	Inert	Total	Non haz	Total
2005	320	2,857	1,128	4,841
2006	320	2,537	1,128	3,713
2007	320	2,217	1,128	2,585
2008	320	1,897	1,128	1,457
2009	320	1,577	1,128	329
2010	320	1,257	1,128	-799
2011	320	937	1,128	-1,927
2012	320	617	1,128	-3,055
2013	320	297	1,128	-4,183
2014	320	-23	1,128	-5,311
2015	337	-360	978	-6,289
2016	337	-697	978	-7,267
2017	337	-1,034	978	-8,245
2018	337	-1,371	978	-9,223
2019	337	-1,708	978	-10,201
2020	337	-2,045	907	-11,108
2021	337	-2,382	907	-12,015
Total	5,559		17,984	

N.B. All disposal figures based on estimates set out in Appendix 5 of East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy – January 2006. Capacity as at 2005 has been calculated from previous data published in the Waste Local Plan Monitoring Report for 2000 – 2003.



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