Worked example of how the 0.3mpta figure was derived in para 5.69

Sites for waste management use in or adjacent to urban areas
5.69. (LWD 3.15) The capacity of the facilities coming forward at these locations cannot be fully calculated until planning applications relating to them are made and determined. It is estimated that this would **not be less** than a combined total of 0.3 Mtpa.

0.3 Mtpa - this is unchanged from the adopted LWD (which had 300,000 tpa - amended to 0.3Mtpa for consistency throughout document with other figures).

There are a total of 6 site allocations for sites for waste management uses in/adjacent to an urban area. A minimum total capacity of 0.3Mtpa would equate to an average capacity per site / facility of 0.05Mtpa. Facilities may be of either preliminary or advanced processes.

There are 6 site allocations (P15) within the central spine (5.68), accommodating either advanced or preliminary facilities (para 5.43), likely to have a local/sub-regional catchment (para 5.43/110, P12). *(catchments would roughly be for smaller to avg sized facilities)*

Para 5.43: the majority of advanced treatment facilities should be located within the central spine. Preliminary facilities that serve the central spine and its hinterlands

P12: Development should be concentrated in Northampton, Wellingborough, Kettering, Corby and Daventry. Development in the smaller towns should be consistent with their local service role.

Estimates are based on average figures for waste management processes.
Average annual throughput of:
inert processing / recycle 0.05 avg, 0.025 smaller (source: NCC planning permission records)
MRF 0.025 smaller, 0.06 avg (source: NCC planning permission records) or 0.05 avg (ODPM/SEPA)
MBT 0.05 (ODPM/SEPA)
Advanced facilities small scale of around 0.05-0.09, large scale of around 0.3, with an average scale of around 0.18 (ODPM / SEPA) avg from ncc planning permissions indicates 0.06

Larger advanced facilities (>sub-reg catchment) would be best located on the sites for integrated waste management and so perhaps only one of this size would be located on a site allocated through P15, with the rest being made up of smaller to avg sized advanced and prelim facilities
0.18 (1 large adv) + 0.07 (1 sml adv) + 0.05 (1 MB/HT) + 0.05 (3 other prelim e.g. MRF/inert processing) = 0.45
or 2 small advanced, 1 MBT and 3 other prelim = (0.07x2) + 0.05 + (0.05 x 3) = 0.34
or 2 larger MBT and 4 other prelim (2 small, 2 avg) = (0.1 x 2) + (0.05 X 2 + 0.025 x 2) = 0.35
or 6 other avg sized prelim facilities = 6 x 0.05 = 0.3

The 0.3 mtpa is a minimum which as you can see from the above averages and example is easy enough to achieve

These estimates are realistic, based on the councils existing permissions and government studies (ODPM 2004 Planning for Waste Management Facilities, SEPA Waste planning information sheets), making the minimum estimated total capacity for all sites in the Policy justified.

note***
In the councils response to Central Bedfordshire Para 5.68 of the Proposed Submission Plan, it says 9 sites (see below) - this is an error (we had responded to Central Beds who stated 9 sites whereas it should be 6) should it come into question however it does show how much the capacity can vary due to range of potential facilities (in size and type) covered by the allocation policies this is why we didn't assign each site with a minimum capacity to be met to allow greater flexibility i.e. for a variety of different types / sized facilities to come forward

9 site allocations for sites for waste management uses appropriate to an urban area (para 5.68). A minimum total capacity of 0.3Mtpa would equate to an average capacity per site / facility of 0.03 Mtpa. Facilities may be of either preliminary or advanced processes. This is quite a low estimate but allows for various facility types and sizes to come forward.

so 0.03 would be all smaller sized facilities