Kronospan Low Carbon CHP Facility

Appendix 10A

Waste Planning Assessment

Prepared for: Kronospan

December 2025

DNS5-4-041

1.0 WASTE PLANNING ASSESSMENT

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Waste Planning Assessment (WPA) has been prepared in support of a Development of National Significance (DNS) application, in accordance with the requirements set out in Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21: Waste (Welsh Government, 2014). The purpose of this assessment is to demonstrate how the proposed development aligns with national waste planning policy and contributes to the sustainable management of waste in Wales.

1.1.2 TAN 21 provides guidance on the role of land use planning in delivering the objectives of the Welsh Government's overarching waste strategy, Towards Zero Waste – One Wales: One Planet. It sets out the planning principles and assessment requirements necessary to ensure that waste is managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy, and that new development supports the transition to a high-recycling, low-carbon, zero-waste society.

1.1.3 This assessment addresses the key components outlined in Annex B of TAN 21, including:

i) The nature and quantity of waste likely to be generated during construction and operation.
ii) Measures for waste prevention, reuse, recycling, and recovery.
iii) Opportunities for using secondary and recycled materials.
iv) Compliance with the waste hierarchy and relevant sector plans.
v) Consideration of existing waste management infrastructure and capacity.
vi) Justification for any proposed waste management facilities.

1.1.4 The WPA has been informed by relevant national and local planning policy, including Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11), and the relevant Local Development Plan (LDP). It also considers the role of the development in supporting an integrated and adequate network of waste management facilities, as required under the EU Waste Framework Directive.

Table 1 – Waste Planning Assessment

TAN 21 Annex B Criteria	Comments	Reference
A description of how the proposals will contribute to the relevant provisions of 'Towards Zero Waste' and the Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan.	The key objectives of the Towards Zero Waste policy are: Achieve zero waste by 2050, defined as a society where all waste is reused or recycled, with no need for landfill or energy recovery. Meet interim targets by 2025, including: Significant reduction in residual waste Maximised recycling rates Near elimination of landfill The Proposed Development involves the sustainable management of waste wood residues for the creation of energy, thereby avoiding waste going to landfill. As there is no viable disposal route for the feedstock, aside from landfill and energy recovery, the most sustainable route is for energy recovery. Furthermore, during construction all wood waste is proposed to be processed in the existing plant to MDF boards or similar products. The existing gas turbines are proposed for reuse, and any waste steel is to be recycled.	Section 4.0, Planning Statement (**DNS4-001**) Paragraph 10.7.3 and 10.7.4, **ES Chapter 10.0 (Waste)**
A statement of compliance with policy related to need & location requirements.	The Proposed Development complies with national and local planning policy objectives relating to sustainable energy infrastructure, resource efficiency, and climate change mitigation. The development supports the transition to a low-carbon economy by delivering decentralised energy and heat generation in line with the principles of the UK Net Zero Strategy, Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11), and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 8: Renewable Energy. The need for the facility is justified by its role in providing reliable, low-carbon energy to adjacent commercial and industrial users, reducing reliance on grid electricity and supporting local energy resilience. The co-location of heat and power generation with end users such as the existing Kronospan facilities ensures optimal energy recovery and aligns with the waste hierarchy and Towards Zero Waste objectives. The Site has been selected based on its proximity to access to existing infrastructure, and compatibility with	Section 10.2, **ES Chapter 10.0 (Waste)** and Section 7.0, Planning Statement (**DNS4-001**)

TAN 21 Annex B Criteria	Comments	Reference
	existing uses centred around the existing Kronospan facilities.	
A calculation of existing and projected future demand.	The sensitivity test for landfill sites includes a 5-year forecast of capacity to ensure that the potential effects of the Proposed Development are measured into the future too. It is these sensitivities upon which the assessment of effects has been undertaken. The Planning Statement (DNS4-001) sets out Kronospan's localised demand for the Proposed Development.	Section 4.0, Planning Statement (**DNS4-001)**
Identify the markets that will be served by the proposed development.	The market for the Proposed Development relates primarily to the existing land uses on the Kronospan site, which will use heat and power from the Proposed Development and will feed wood waste residues into the plant. The Proposed Development will import 11.2% of its feedstock from external sources; however, this includes 8,222 TPA (2.8% of its feedstock) via increasing on-site production (to subsequently generate further on-site process residues) which is an activity that can occur under the Applicant's existing manufacturing conditions and Environmental Permit restrictions.	Section 3.0 and Section 4.0, Planning Statement (**DNS4-001)**
A calculation to identify the current shortfall in treatment capacity.	The capacity of existing waste management facilities in the study area has been analysed and presented in Table 10.13.	Table 10.13, **ES Chapter 10.0 (Waste)**
A description of the consultation undertaken by the applicant.	Consultation is detailed in Section 10.3, **ES Chapter 10.0 (Waste)**.	Section 10.3, **ES Chapter 10.0 (Waste)**
Lifespan of the operation, including any proposed measures for future proofing	40-year lifespan	Section 4.4, **ES Chapter 4.0 (Description of the Proposed Development)**
Days and hours of operation.	It is proposed that the Low Carbon CHP Facility would operate on a 24-hour basis. The feedstock would be brought to site primarily between the hours of 07.00 and 19.00 seven days a week, including Bank Holidays but excluding Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Years Day.	Section 4.4, **ES Chapter 4.0 (Description of the Proposed Development)**
Estimated annual quantity of each waste type to be received and estimated total capacity where relevant.	Maximum throughput of 293,000 TPA comprised of: Approx. 77,000 TPA existing on site process residues (MDF bark, sawmill bark, and MDF process residues)	Section 4.4, **ES Chapter 4.0 (Description of the Proposed Development)**

TAN 21 Annex B Criteria	Comments	Reference
	Approx. 75,000 TPA waste biomass from on-site uses to be diverted from the existing K7 biomass boiler Approx. 108,000 TPA from other on-site process residues (e.g. smaller fractions from particleboard process) Approx 16,000 TPA from imported forestry brash Approx. 8,000 TPA from imported Grade C waste wood Approx 8,000 TPA from increasing onsite production (and resulting waste residues)	
The destination of any end product (residues and any hazardous materials) from the site should be submitted.	Bottom ash is the burnt-out residue from the combustion process. The ash would be quenched with water as it leaves the combustion chamber to both cool the ash and reduce the potential for fugitive dust to be released. Any water not vapourised in the quenching process would be collected and recycled for continued use in the quenching process. The bottom ash would be stored in an ash pit positioned behind the north elevation of the proposed boiler building. The bottom ash would then be transported to landfill. Air Pollution Control Residue (APCR) will be sent to hazardous waste landfill.	Section 4.4, **ES Chapter 4.0 (Description of the Proposed Development)**
The minimum and maximum quantities that the facility could process and remain operational.	See section above.	Section 4.4, **ES Chapter 4.0 (Description of the Proposed Development)**
The amount of waste (in tonnes) the facility is designed to treat.	See section above.	Section 4.4, **ES Chapter 4.0 (Description of the Proposed Development)**
The processes involved, including transportation to and from the site.	This is described in full in ES Chapter 4 (Description of Proposed Development)	Section 4.4, **ES Chapter 4.0 (Description of the Proposed Development)**
Layout and design of buildings, plant, operational areas, haul roads and external lighting.	This is described in full in ES Chapter 4 (Description of Proposed Development) and shown on the General Arrangement Plans (DNS3-003)	Section 4.4, **ES Chapter 4.0 (Description of the Proposed Development)** DNS Drawing DNS3-003
Proposed restoration and aftercare	The decommissioning phase will be supported by a DEMP which will include measures similar to those proposed as part of the CEMP.	Section 4.4, **ES Chapter 4.0 (Description of the Proposed Development)**

TAN 21 Annex B Criteria	Comments	Reference
The compatibility of the proposed development with existing or neighbouring land uses.	As previously described, the Proposed Development is designed to operate alongside the existing Kronospan facilities, helping to reduce exports off site and provide a more circular system. The application is supported by a suite of environmental assessment documents (ES Volumes 1-4 and relevant Supporting Documents at DNS4) demonstrating no unacceptable adverse effects.	Section 4.4, **ES Chapter 4.0 (Description of the Proposed Development)**, ES Chapters 5.0 – 11.0, and relevant Supporting Documents (DNS4)
Measures to prevent and control land contamination, light pollution, noise, smell, dust, birds and vermin, litter.	A Framework CEMP (DNS4-003) has been provided with the DNS application and would be implemented for the construction phase of the Proposed Development. The Framework CEMP provides an overarching framework to be applied to all phases of the development. A series of phase specific CEMP documents (as required) which define specific measures to be adopted during the construction of the various components of the Proposed Development would be produced (post-consent) by the Principal Contractor (PC) and form part of the CEMP. The CEMP would become a 'live' document, updated as required during the construction phase and managed by the PC. The CEMP will include measures to mitigate against land contamination, light pollution, noise, smell, dust, birds and vermin, and litter. Any topic specific mitigation measures have also been set out in the relevant ES chapter for each environmental topic.	DNS4-003 and ES Chapters 5.0 – 11.0
Any emissions associated with the proposed operations.	Emissions associated with the proposed operations is detailed in the Climate Change chapter of the ES.	**ES Chapter 9.0 (Climate Change)**
The impact of emissions to atmosphere of any product gasses resulting from specialist treatment/recovery processes.	Emissions associated with the proposed operations is detailed in the Climate Change chapter of the ES.	**ES Chapter 9.0 (Climate Change)**