Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole

Draft Waste Plan

July 2015

Dorset County Council

Bournemouth Borough Council

boroughofpoole.com

1 Introduction

1.1 Waste is a big issue for us all. The amount of waste we as a society produce costs businesses and households money and causes serious environmental concerns about how it should be managed. Waste is also increasingly recognised as a resource that can be recycled, thereby reducing demand for natural resources.

1.2 If we are going to manage our waste more sustainably, encourage more recycling and reduce what we dispose of to landfill, we need to plan for the right types of facilities to help us do this.

1.3 Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole are working together to produce a new Waste Plan, which will be our blueprint for how and where we manage the waste we produce over the next 15 years.

1.4 The Waste Plan will be expected to promote the sustainable management of waste in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. To do this, it will establish the vision, objectives and spatial strategy for the development of waste management facilities up to 2031. We need to make sure there are enough sites and waste management facilities to recycle, reuse, recover and dispose of waste from households, businesses, industry and construction. The Waste Plan will set out policies and, wherever possible, identify locations to guide development proposals during the Plan period.

Preparing the Waste Plan - Having your say

1.5 The first stage in developing the Waste Plan was the publication of the Waste Plan Issues Paper in December 2013. This document was the first public consultation document and highlighted the main waste planning issues facing Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole that had been identified and the potential options for addressing them.

1.6 In preparing the Draft Waste Plan we have considered the views of local communities, businesses, the waste industry, environmental groups and other interested organisations in its development. Further discussions with the Waste Management Authorities, the waste industry, and others have also helped to shape the policies and site options contained within this document.

How to comment on the Waste Plan

The Plan can be viewed online, and you can comment on any part of the document, but questions are included to draw responses on key aspects of the Plan.

We would encourage you to make your comments online. To view the Plan and comment on it please go to: **www.dorsetforyou.com/waste-plan**

Alternatively you can email us: mwdf@dorsetcc.gov.uk

If you do not have access to a computer you can complete a paper response form and send it to:

Environment and Economy Directorate, Dorset County Council, County Hall, Colliton Park, Dorchester, DT1 1XJ

Hard copies of this document are available to view at Dorset County Council (County Hall, Dorchester), Bournemouth Borough Council (Town Hall Annexe) and the Borough of Poole (Civic Centre). Response forms will also be available at these locations.

Consultation period: 15 July to 23 September 2015

What happens next?

1.7 Following this period of consultation we will review all issues raised before finalising the draft Plan. Publication of the pre-submission draft Plan will then be subject to a 6-week consultation, beginning in March 2016, before the Plan is submitted to the Secretary of State for an independent examination.

1.8 Stakeholders should be aware that the current consultation stage is the last opportunity to comment on the detail of the Waste Plan and any options presented in it . The next stage will set out the final version of the Plan that the Waste Planning Authority intends to submit, and comments will be restricted to matters of 'soundness' or legal compliance (see our website for further details).

Key Stages	When
Waste Issues Paper	December 2013 - February 2014
Consultation on Draft Waste Plan	July 2015 - September 2015
Publication of Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan	March 2016
Waste Plan Submission	June 2016
Waste Plan Examination	Autumn 2016*
Waste Plan Adoption	Spring 2017*

* These dates are consistent with the up to date Local Development Scheme, however they may be subject to change.

Background Papers

1.9 This Draft Waste Plan is supported by a large amount of background data, evidence, surveys and information. This information has been presented in a series of background papers and supporting reports referred to throughout the Draft Waste Plan. The following documents can be downloaded from our website.

- **Background Paper 1 - Waste Arisings and Projections**
- **Background Paper 2 - Waste Plan Site Selection**
- **Background Paper 3 - Cross Boundary Movements**
- **Waste Site Assessments** - these have been prepared for all of the site options presented in this document
- **Sustainability Appraisal** - the vision, objectives, policies and site options have been subject to sustainability appraisal. This document includes a summary of the appraisal.
- **Habitats Regulations Assessment** - screening of options and proposed policies

2 Context for waste planning

2.1 In order to be able to plan robustly for future waste management in Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole, it is important to understand the local context in which this will take place. While the characteristics will change to a degree over the Plan period, considering the current characteristics provides a sound starting point.

Spatial characteristics of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole

2.2 Dorset (comprising the three authority areas of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole) is located on the south coast of England and has a total area of 265,273 hectares. It is a largely rural county with large expanses of highly valued countryside. The conurbation of Bournemouth and Poole, and the surrounding urban areas, together form the second largest urban area in the south west, with a population of almost 500,000. The population of Dorset as a whole is approximately 700,000.

2.3 Dorset's environment is distinctive and highly valued. It combines internationally designated heathland and wetland habitats, two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and much of its coastline is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. There are significant historic and cultural assets that contribute to the character and distinctiveness of the area. Consequently, many people in Dorset enjoy a good quality of life, with relatively low crime and the opportunity to enjoy a healthy lifestyle in attractive towns and villages.

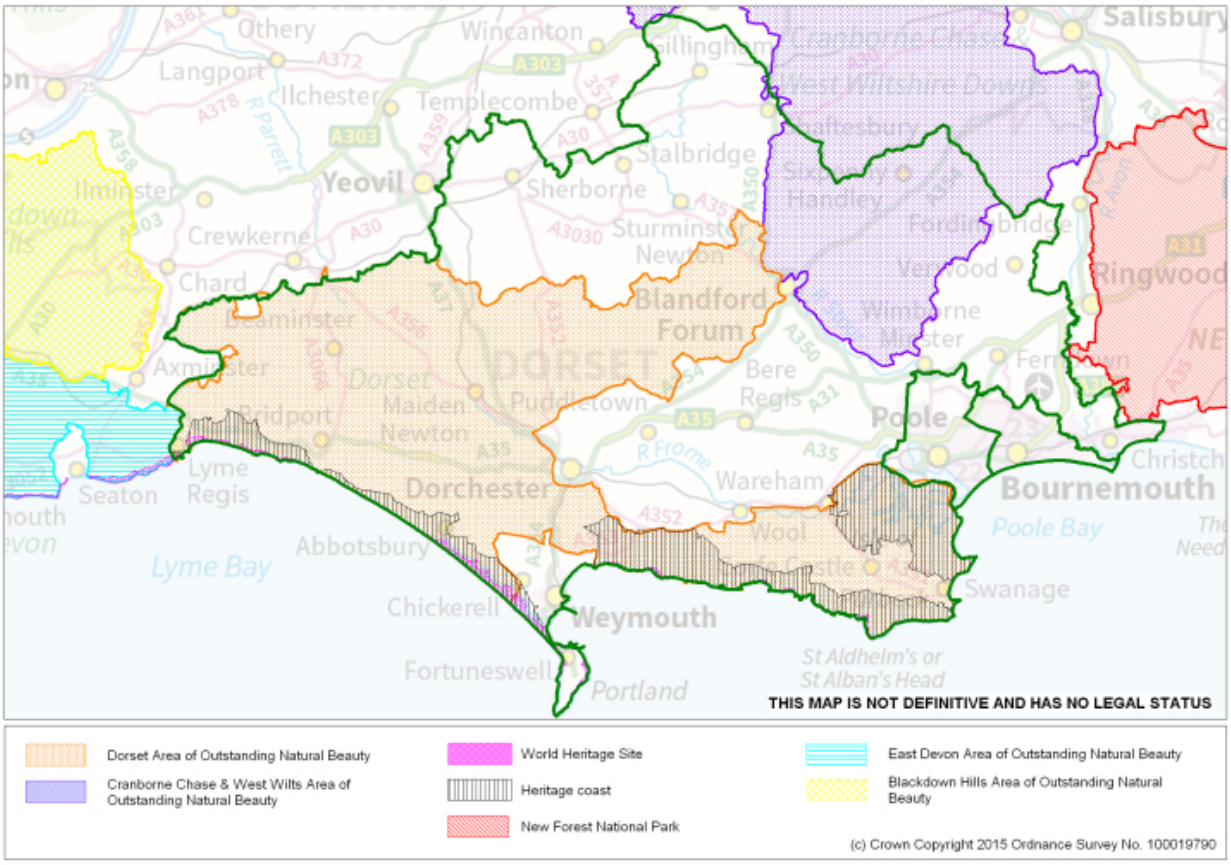
2.4 The area is diverse, from the functional, vibrant hub of the South East conurbation with award winning beaches at both Bournemouth and Poole, to the charming market towns and their attractive rural hinterlands with dispersed villages, the complementary towns of Weymouth and Dorchester (the largest settlements outside South East Dorset), and the natural beauty of the Jurassic and Heritage Coast between Lyme Regis and Swanage. These broad geographical areas define the spatial context of the Waste Plan.

2.5 Dorset is bordered by Devon to the west, Somerset to the north-west, Wiltshire to the north-east, and Hampshire to the east. The New Forest National Park is situated to the eastern boundary of the Plan area.

2.6 The area also has a diverse economic base including advanced engineering, marine industries, world-renowned companies, and strong-performing manufacturing and service industries. In addition the rural and coastal areas support food and tourism-related businesses.

2.7 Future development is likely to be focused in and around Bournemouth and Poole. The Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership's Strategic Economic Plan proposes major development at Aviation Park at Bournemouth Airport and regeneration of the Port of Poole. A major urban extension of almost 1000 dwellings is also proposed at north Christchurch. These proposals together with development around the two universities in Bournemouth/Poole will help to stimulate the urban economy. Elsewhere a major urban extension (1800 dwellings) is proposed in Gillingham. In the west, Dorchester will be the main focus of development with around 1900 dwellings allocated, but extensions on the edge of Weymouth will also boost that town's growth by around 1300 dwellings.

Figure 1



What is waste?

2.8 The EC Waste Framework Directive [1] defines waste as:

"**any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard**."

2.9 The four main waste streams that arise in Dorset and have to be planned for are:

- **Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)**: This is the waste generated by and collected from households and some businesses, as well as waste from Household Recycling Centres. It is usually made up of recyclable materials (e.g. paper and glass), food and green waste, residual waste, bulky waste, street sweepings and litter collections, as well as some household hazardous materials. This waste is also known as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).
- **Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste:** This is waste which is produced during commercial and industrial activities. This type of waste varies according to the make-up of the local economy but can be similar in composition to LACW, including recyclates, organic and residual wastes.
- **Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CDE) waste:** This is waste arising from the construction of buildings and civil infrastructure, total or partial demolition of buildings,

1 Directive 2008/98/EC

road planings and maintenance. It is typically made up of non-contaminated soil, rubble, bricks and tiles. It can also contain non-inert waste such as wood and soil that contains vegetation or has become mixed together and may also include some hazardous materials such as solvents and asbestos.

- **Hazardous waste:** This is waste that is classified as being harmful to human health or the environment, either immediately or over an extended period of time. Hazardous waste is subject to strict controls to ensure its safe management and disposal.

2.10 These waste streams are not uniform in character and include various types of waste within them. Local authority collected waste, commercial and industrial and construction, demolition and excavation waste are all categorised by their origin or source, whilst hazardous waste is defined by its composition and can occur within the other three waste streams.

2.11 Government guidance on deciding whether or not a material is waste is available in the 'Guidance on the legal definition of waste and its application' (Defra 2012).

2.12 Wastes are classified under EU legislation into three groups based on their characteristics, as described below. Of the major waste streams some fall into one of the three waste groups, whilst others contain elements of more than one type of waste as explained in the final column.

Table 1 Types of Waste

Waste Group by Characteristic	Definition	Waste Stream
Inert	Waste which, when deposited into a waste disposal site, does not undergo any significant physical, chemical, or biological transformations and which complies with the criteria set out in Annex III of the EC Directive on the Landfill of waste.	Inert waste is mainly derived from the Construction, Demolition and Excavation stream.
Non-Hazardous	All those wastes that do not fall under the definition of hazardous waste and do not meet the waste acceptance criteria for inert waste. Non-hazardous waste does not have any significant hazardous properties and may be biodegradable.	Non hazardous waste is derived from both local authority collected waste and commercial and industrial streams.
Hazardous	Waste which has hazardous properties and poses a greater risk to the environment and human health than non-hazardous waste.	Waste predominantly derived from the hazardous waste stream, however hazardous wastes can also come from the construction, demolition

Waste Group by Characteristic	Definition	Waste Stream
	The Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EC) sets out the legal framework for the definition of hazardous wastes in Europe. Wastes are defined as hazardous if, for example, they are highly flammable, harmful, toxic, carcinogenic or corrosive. This includes waste from industrial chemical processes, oil refining, metal processes, solvents, waste oils, some chemical waste and asbestos.	and excavation stream and in small quantities from the local authority collected waste and commercial and industrial streams.

2.13 The Waste Plan will also cover waste water, agricultural waste and radioactive waste.

Who is responsible for waste in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole?

2.14 Bournemouth Borough Council, Dorset County Council and Borough of Poole are all Waste Planning Authorities. This means that they are responsible for determining planning applications for waste development in their respective areas. However, the three authorities are working together to prepare a joint Waste Plan (this plan) for the entire area. [2] Planning applications are judged against the adopted planning policy for waste (as well as national policy and local policies). The current adopted plan is the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Local Plan (2006). The new Waste Plan will replace this plan once it is adopted.

2.15 The three authorities are also responsible for waste management, including the collection and disposal of local authority waste, in their respective areas.

2.16 The Dorset Waste Partnership (DWP) was officially launched on 1 April 2011 and provides waste and cleansing services for the six Dorset district councils.[3] Bournemouth and Poole provide their own waste collection services.

2.17 Each of the waste disposal/collection authorities have responsibilities that include:

- Collection of waste from households and some commercial premises
- Street cleaning and litter control
- Arrangements via contracts for recycling/recovery/disposal of waste
- The provision and operation of sites where members of the public can take their own waste

2 References in this plan to the 'Waste Planning Authority' should be taken to include Bournemouth Borough Council, Dorset County Council and Borough of Poole as well as the Secretary of State / Planning Inspectorate in the event of appeals or call-in of applications.

3 They are: Christchurch Borough Council, East Dorset District Council, North Dorset District Council, Purbeck District Council, West Dorset District Council, Weymouth & Portland Borough Council

2.18 Bournemouth, DWP and Poole are each responsible for the production of a waste management strategy that provides the long term direction for local authority collected waste. The Waste Plan has taken account of these strategies.

2.19 Businesses across the Bournemouth, Dorset ands Poole are free to make whatever arrangements they choose for managing their waste, a range of waste service providers are known to be active in business waste collection, treatment and disposal.

Local authority waste collection arrangements

2.20 Household waste collections are a vital way of enabling recycling at the local level. Each of the three authorities have different arrangements for the collection of waste from households.

Recycle for Dorset

Dorset Waste Partnership (DWP) is nearing completion of a standard waste and recycling collection service across the six Dorset district and borough councils, called 'Recycle for Dorset'. The service will help to increase Dorset's recycling rate, drive down costs and reduce waste to landfill. Since the service was launched in October 2012, Dorset's recycling rate has increased to 60% and landfill waste has reduced to less than 20%.

The service includes a weekly food waste collection and a fortnightly rubbish and co-mingled recyclates collection. There is also an opt-in garden waste collection all year round.

More information can be found at: **www.dorsetforyou.com/recycle-for-dorset**

Big Bin, Little Bin - Bournemouth

In Bournemouth, a 'Big Bin, Little Bin' collection scheme has been in operation since 2006. This comprises a fortnightly co-mingled recyclates collection and a weekly rubbish collection. There is also a weekly collection of food waste and a seasonal opt-in garden waste collection.

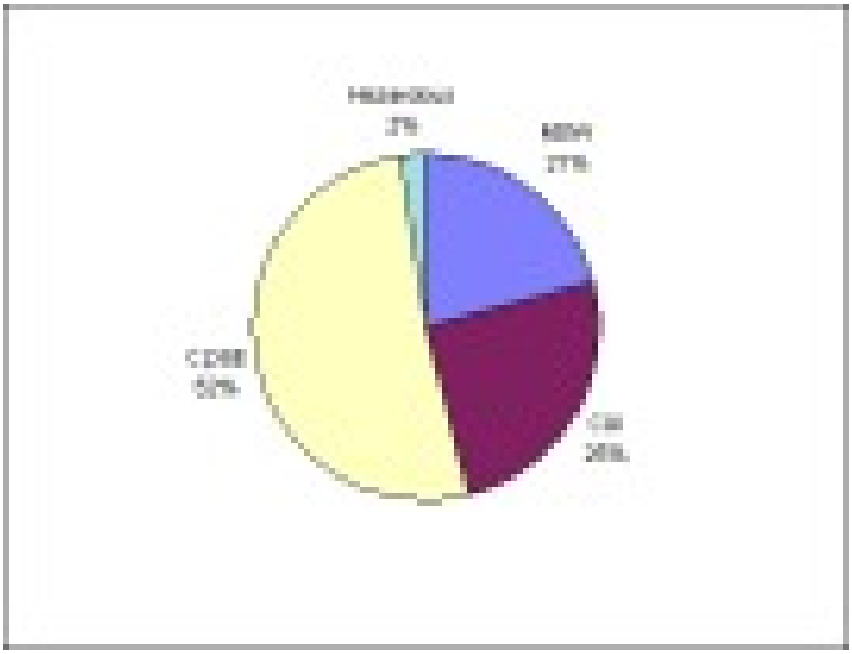
Blue Bin Scheme - Poole

Poole residents have had a fortnightly mixed recycling collection since 2004, and continue to have a weekly residual waste collection. All residents now have large recycling bins with slightly smaller residual waste bins. New strategies and methods may be explored and implemented during the life of the Waste Plan. There is also a seasonal opt-in chargeable garden waste collection.

How much waste do we produce?

2.21 Annually, around 2 million tonnes of waste is produced in total in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. Figure 2 shows that construction, demolition and excavation waste forms the largest proportion of waste generated with over half the waste arisings comprising this waste stream in 2009. Local authority collected waste and commercial and industrial waste comprise similar proportions at around a quarter each; whilst hazardous waste forms only 2% of total waste arisings.

Figure 2 Proportions of Waste Arisings in Dorset, Bournemouth & Poole (2009)



2.22 The Waste Plan will consider how waste arisings might change over the Plan period and whats this means in terms of the need for new facilities

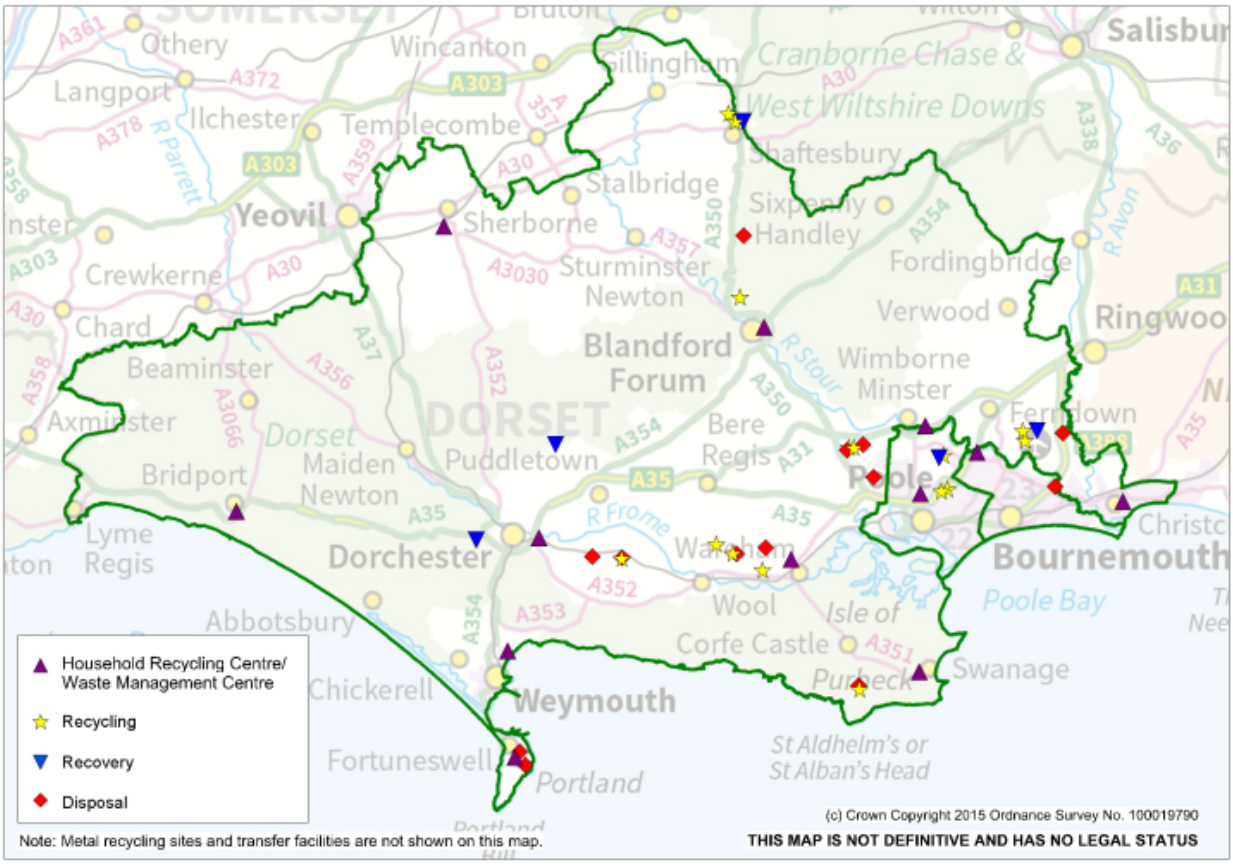
Existing waste management facilities

2.23 There is currently a network of existing waste management facilities across Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole, as shown on Figure 3[(4)], which include both localised and more specialised facilities. Most of the facilities deal with waste arisings from more than one waste stream. Due to the similarities in the composition of the waste, local authority collected waste and commercial and industrial waste are almost always dealt with together in the same facilities. For example, existing waste treatment facilities and landfill sites in Dorset tend to deal with a mixture of waste arising from local authority contracts as well as commercial and industrial sources.

2.24 Further details on our existing waste management sites and capacity is contained within Chapter 5 'What is the need for new facilities?'

4 A full review of permitted facilities is available in Background Paper 2

Figure 3 Map showing existing waste management facilities in Dorset



Growth - The need for waste management facilities

2.25 The Waste Plan addresses both strategic and localised facilities. Strategic facilities are those that will contribute significant capacity to meet an identified capacity gap, may manage waste arising from the whole Plan area and are fundamental to the delivery of the Waste Plan, such as residual waste treatment facilities. The need for these facilities has been identified following a comprehensive review of existing waste arisings, capacity and anticipated growth during the Plan period. This takes account of future planned housing and wider population and economic growth projections.

2.26 Facilities such as household recycling centres and transfer stations tend to operate at a more local scale. Discussions with Dorset Waste Partnership and Bournemouth and Poole Waste Management Authorities has enabled us to identify which facilities require replacement/improvement during the Plan period. For example, the growth of Gillingham and Dorchester is likely to place pressure on current household recycling centres. The need for new or improved facilities is considered within this Plan.

2.27 According to the Local Government Association, the waste and recycling sector is worth £11 billion and with the right support and investment is considered to be a key growth sector for the UK economy [5] The long-term availability of a sustainable network of modern waste management facilities to serve the county is an important component of the infrastructure needed by communities to spur economic development.

2.28 Although the number of people employed in waste management in Dorset and its direct contribution to the economy is relatively small, the private waste companies do have an important role to play in supporting economic growth by providing direct services to businesses, shops and other commercial enterprises as well as providing facilities to support the reuse of waste as a resource.

2.29 The level to which waste facilities provide economic benefits varies between facilities. On-going reliance on landfill will have a financial impact upon the waste collection and disposal authority and local businesses, as the Landfill Tax increases the cost of disposal to landfill.

2.30 Recycling facilities can create new businesses through processing and selling recovered materials, manufacturing products made with recycled materials and the transport industry. Unlike waste disposal to landfill, jobs in the recycling industry contribute to a growing labour force of skilled workers, such as material sorters, dispatchers, truck drivers, sales representatives, process engineers and even chemists. Dorset has a number of facilities that bulk up and transfer on recycled materials however there are currently no examples of major re-processing facilities in Dorset. It is hoped that during that Plan period facilities might be developed to enable jobs to be created and value to be added to waste locally.

2.31 Significant benefits come from the development of energy from waste facilities and include long-term savings in waste disposal tipping fees; the retention of waste management expenditures in the local community; creation of high-quality jobs; and the production of renewable energy.

Cross boundary movements of waste

2.32 In addition to waste management facilities within the Plan area, there are facilities outside of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole that currently manage our waste. Many of Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole's facilities also manage waste arising from adjoining authorities and further afield.

2.33 Some cross boundary movements of waste are inevitable and reflect the normal working of the economy. Some types of waste also require specialised management methods and for such facilities to be viable they often operate at a regional or national level. This accounts for some of the imports and exports experienced.

2.34 Environment Agency data tells us how much waste is managed at our facilities and from which area waste originates [6]. The total amount of waste received by waste management facilities in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole was around 1.47 million tonnes in

5 Wealth from Waste the LGA Local Waste Review, December 2013
6 Waste Data Interrogator 2011

2011. Of this amount over three quarters (78%), originated from within the Plan area, demonstrating that Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole are largely self-sufficient in waste management terms.

2.35 The remaining 22% (325,000 tonnes) of waste that was managed in the county was imported from other authorities. Around 28% of that imported originated from neighbouring Waste Planning Authorities, namely Hampshire County Council (including Southampton and Portsmouth), Devon County Council, Somerset County Council and Wiltshire Council. The majority was from Hampshire, comprising 25% of total imports.

2.36 In total 285,200 tonnes of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole's waste was exported to other counties. This suggests that Dorset is a net importer of waste – importing more waste than is exported.

2.37 Around 65% of the amount exported was managed in neighbouring authority areas, with just over half of all Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole exports being sent to Hampshire. Around 13% of waste exported went to Somerset. _This is partly a result of existing waste management contracts for local authority waste to be managed at landfill sites and treatment facilities in Hampshire and Somerset, as well as other movements of commercial and specialist waste streams. The remaining exports are to facilities further afield including a materials recycling facility in Kent and a treatment facility in Slough. There are minimal movements to Devon and Wiltshire.

2.38 Chapter 7 'Recycling' to 11 'Other wastes and facilities' provide further detail on the levels of waste exported from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole, their geographical distribution and how these movements will contribute to future waste planning.

2.39 In developing this Draft Waste Plan, the Waste Planning Authority has discussed strategic waste planning matters and cross boundary issues with its neighbouring waste planning authorities and wider authorities as appropriate. Throughout the development of the Waste Plan and during the Plan period, the Waste Planning Authority will continue to work with other waste planning authorities, to promote sustainable waste management and to ensure that long-term capacity for the management of waste is met in accordance with national planning policy.

2.40 The geographic distribution of waste arisings and existing facilities have been taken into account in developing the approach in the Draft Waste Plan.

2.41 Background Paper 3 provides further information on waste movements.

3 Guiding principles

3.1 The Waste Plan's role is to identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole for waste management. This will include identifying sites and areas for waste management facilities in appropriate locations, subject to consideration of issues such as environmental and cumulative impacts and sustainable transport. This role is set out within the Government's national planning policy for waste[7], with which the Waste Plan will need to conform, along with national planning policy on other matters such as the environment, amenity and the economy.[8]

3.2 The key principles that will steer the Waste Plan are explained below. A detailed review of the relevant legislation and policy context, drawing out the key messages for the Waste Plan, can be found in a background paper that supports this Draft Waste Plan.

Sustainable Development

3.3 Sustainable development is about meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It spans environmental, economic and social needs. This is emphasised through the National Planning Policy Framework, which highlights the need for planning to perform three roles in relation to these three dimensions:

- an economic role - where we are contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy
- a social role - where we support strong, vibrant and healthy communities
- an environmental role - were we are contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment

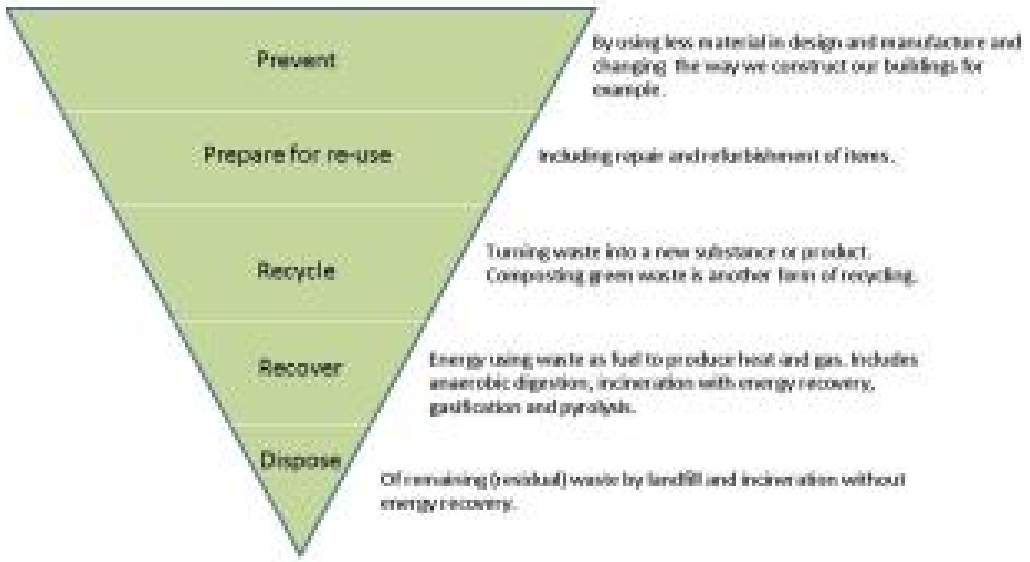
3.4 The National Planning Policy Framework sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which it states should be seen as a 'golden thread' running through plan-making and decision-taking. For plan-making this means that planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the needs of their area, having regard to objectively assessed needs.

The Waste Hierarchy

3.5 The key concept that will influence the Waste Plan is the 'Waste Hierarchy', which ranks waste management options according to what is best for the environment. The management of waste in line with the waste hierarchy, illustrated in Figure 4, is both a guide to sustainable waste management and a legal requirement.

7 National Planning Policy for Waste (CLG 2014) and Planning Practice Guidance
8 set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (CLG 2012)

Figure 4



3.6 The Waste Framework Directive introduced this hierarchy of options for managing waste[(9)], giving top priority to preventing waste in the first place. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use. Both prevention and re-use involve changes in consumer and manufacturing behaviour, which are outside the control of local waste planning. However, we will try to encourage this wherever possible.

3.7 For the remaining waste, the hierarchy emphasises the recycling or composting of as much waste as possible. Following this, there are various ways of recovering energy from residual waste and using this to generate heat and/or power. Efficient waste to energy (WtE) plants can be classified as energy recovery operations rather than waste disposal, according to the Waste Framework Directive (WFD). The principal objective of 'Recovery' is to ensure that waste serves a purpose by replacing other substances which would have had to be used for that purpose (thereby conserving natural resources).

3.8 Waste disposal operations, for example landfill, are primarily aimed at getting rid of waste. Disposal is seen as the last resort for wastes that cannot be managed higher up the waste hierarchy.

3.9 The Waste Plan will aim to establish planning policies and site specific allocations for facilities to recycle, recover or dispose of our waste in the most sustainable manner, contributing towards the aim of a zero waste economy. It will play a key role in establishing a reasonable balance between the waste management options in order to move waste up the hierarchy throughout the Plan period.

9 The waste hierarchy is set out at Article 4 of the revised Waste Framework (Directive 2008/98/EC). The definitions of each of the stages can be found in Article 3 of the Directive.

Self Sufficiency & the Proximity Principle

3.10 The Waste Framework Directive requires us to establish a network of facilities for the recovery and disposal of mixed municipal waste collected from private households (and other producers). The network of facilities should enable net self sufficiency in waste recovery and disposal.

3.11 This means that waste planning authorities should as far as practicable aim to ensure that there is sufficient capacity available for waste generated in their area to be dealt with in their area. However, account must be taken of geographical circumstances or the need for specialised facilities for certain types of waste. For example, the specialised nature of hazardous and radioactive waste facilities means that they tend to serve a wider than local market. Nevertheless, this principle must be applied when decisions are taken on the location of appropriate waste facilities[(10)] and so will be an important consideration for the Waste Plan.

3.12 The principle of proximity means that waste should be recovered or disposed of, as closely as possible to where it is produced and is another important driver for the Waste Plan. This waste infrastructure network must enable waste to be managed in one of the nearest appropriate facilities, through the most appropriate methods and technologies, in order to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and public health.

Waste Prevention

3.13 As well as finding the most appropriate ways of dealing with our waste, the planning system also has a role to play in preventing waste and helping communities to take greater responsibility for their own waste by making sure that we can manage our waste safely and as close as possible to where it is produced. Overall, these measures are designed to make sure that we reduce waste and the wider impact of waste on the environment, including limiting any contribution to climate change.

3.14 There are a number of local initiatives that assist residents and businesses in reducing their waste.

3.15 Most household recycling centres in the county have an area for unwanted but reusable items. Similarly charity shops provide a means of reusing items that otherwise might become waste. There are also numerous 'bottle banks' (which take more than just bottles nowadays)[(11)]. In addition there are various campaigns and websites that can provide useful tips and information about preventing or re-using waste, such as:

- **www.recyclenow.com** - offers advice and ideas for recycling at home, school or in the workplace

10 Waste Management Plan for England (Defra 2013)

11 For locations see: www.dorsetforyou.com/recycling-centres/mini
www.boroughofpoole.com/environment/recycling-rubbish-waste/recycling/recycling-banks/
www.bournemouth.gov.uk/Environment/RecyclingWaste/NeighbourhoodRecyclingCentres.aspx

- **uk.freecycle.org** - a charity which offers a way to donate your unwanted items so that others can use them
- **www.wrap.org.uk** - the Government's Waste Resources action Programme, which helps businesses and individuals to reduce waste and use resources in a sustainable way
- **www.lovefoodhatewaste.com** - a national campaign with advice and tips on how to reduce food waste and use up leftovers

3.16 The Waste Planning Authority will work with local councils to ensure that new developments take account of waste management, such as by encouraging new housing schemes to provide enough space for bins and recycling bins, see Chapter 12 'Development management' .

3.17 Policy 1 seeks to encourage applications that achieve the aims of sustainable waste management.

Proposed Policy 1 - Sustainable waste management

When considering development proposals the Waste Planning Authority will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Proposals for the development of waste management facilities will be expected to conform with, and demonstrate how they support the delivery of, the following key underlying principles of the Waste Plan:

The Waste Hierarchy - facilities that contribute to moving waste up the waste hierarchy, and demonstrate that waste is being managed at the highest appropriate level.

Self Sufficiency - facilities that enable Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole to move towards net self-sufficiency.

Proximity - facilities that adhere to the proximity principle through consideration of the source of the waste in relation to the location of the proposed development.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This is an overarching policy which establishes the principles of sustainable waste management and is therefore generally positive. There is some conflict through the principle of self sufficiency, which inevitably could bring more facilities into the Plan area. Whilst this is positive overall in sustainability terms there could be some local impacts.

Co-location and cumulative impacts

3.18 The co-location of waste management facilities is encouraged, in accordance with the National Planning Policy for Waste. A broad range of waste management facilities can be combined within the same site, enabling complementary management of different types of waste through different processes. This can have advantages, such as reducing the transportation of waste to different processing facilities, thereby minimising potential environmental impacts and disturbance to local residents.

3.19 The cumulative impacts of waste management operations on the same site or in close proximity to each other needs to be assessed when determining a planning application. Whilst measures can be taken to avoid or mitigate cumulative impacts, there may be cases where the consequences of the development either singly or in combination add up to such a severe impact that planning permission should not be granted.

3.20 National policy encourages waste planning authorities to look for opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities alongside complementary activities. Opportunities for the co-location of waste management facilities have been considered in preparing this Plan. Applicants should consider opportunities available for heat recovery/energy uses, such as sewage treatment works. The co-location of potential heat customers and heat suppliers is important to ensure the maximum use of energy from waste.

3.21 Policy 2 seeks to encourage co-location of waste management facilities wherever possible whilst striking an appropriate balance between the positive benefits of co-location and the impacts of an intensified usage.

Proposed Policy 2 - Integrated waste management facilities

Proposals for waste management facilities which incorporate different types of waste management activities at the same location, or are co-located with complementary activities, will be supported unless there would be an unacceptable cumulative impact on the local area.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This is an overarching policy which supports integrated waste management facilities and is generally positive. There is some conflict as it may bring more facilities into one area. However, other polices within the plan should provide the necessary protection.

Identification of sites in the Waste Plan

3.22 The Waste Plan seeks to identify specific sites for the development of waste management facilities to deliver the identified needs. Planning applications for suitable waste management facilities on identified sites will be considered acceptable in principle. Identified sites are intended to support the delivery of the spatial strategy.

Sites not allocated in the Waste Plan

3.23 Proposals on unallocated sites will only be permitted if the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that there are no suitable allocated sites capable of meeting the waste management need that would be served by the proposal. In the event that there are suitably located allocated sites but these are not available or are otherwise unsuitable for the proposal, it will be necessary to ensure that the proposal would not sterilise, or prejudice, their development for other or similar waste management needs, or create a situation where unacceptable cumulative impacts could occur. Proposals will also need to demonstrate how they are supporting the overall spatial approach to meeting waste needs across the Plan area, including how they address the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle.

3.24 Proposals for waste management facilities on unallocated sites must be supported by a satisfactory level of evidence and will need to comply with all the relevant policies of the Waste Plan. The polices specific to the range of waste management facilities and the development management policies provide a sound basis for this assessment.

3.25 The following information will be required as part of the planning application:

- the nature and origin of the waste to be managed;
- the levels of waste arising*;
- the existing or permitted operating capacity*; and
- the potential shortfall in capacity or market need that the proposal seeks to address.

*latest figures should be drawn from published monitoring reports and other relevant information.

3.26 The Waste Plan will allocate specific sites to meet a number of the needs that have been identified. However, for some types of facility it is not intended to allocate specific sites, such as composting and anaerobic digestion facilities. In these cases only the first part of Policy 3 applies (criteria a - c).

3.27 Rural locations may be appropriate for composting and food waste recovery facilities. For example, it is expected that anaerobic digestion facilities will generally be located in rural areas and in most cases in an agricultural setting because of the opportunity to dispose of digestate to farm land.

3.28 Where there are site(s) allocated in this Plan for the proposed use, priority will be given to land that is allocated for Class B2 or B8 uses or is previously developed and is suitable for industrial purposes.

Proposed Policy 3 - Applications for waste facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan

Proposals for waste management facilities on unallocated sites will only be permitted if all of the following criteria are met:

a. there is no suitable allocated site capable of serving the waste management need that the proposal is designed to provide
b. it would not sterilise, or prejudice the delivery of, an allocated site that would otherwise be capable of meeting waste needs, by reason of cumulative or other adverse impacts
c. it supports the delivery of the Spatial Strategy, in particular contributing to meeting the needs identified in this Plan, moving waste up the waste hierarchy and adhering to the proximity principle

Where there are site(s) allocated in this Plan for the proposed use, proposals on unallocated sites will only be permitted in the following locations:

d. within allocated or permitted employment land which allows for Class B2 and/or B8 uses;
e. within or adjacent to other waste management and/or complementary facilities where the proposed use is compatible with existing and planned development in the locality or
f. on previously developed land suitable for industrial purposes

Other locations will only be permitted in the event that the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that a site meeting the above definitions is neither suitable nor available.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy allows for sites to be considered for waste facilities that are not allocated in the Plan, in certain circumstances. This provides flexibility to ensure that provision is made for waste management facilities and is therefore generally positive. Protection is provided for local communities and the environmental and amenity through other policies in the Waste Plan.

4 Forecasting waste arisings

4.1 Local authority collected waste and waste from the commercial and industrial sectors tend to contain similar materials which are often dealt with at the same facilities. The Plan considers these two sources of waste arisings separately in terms of how the levels of waste might change during the Plan period. The tonnages have then been totalled in order to consider the need for waste facilities in Chapter 5 'What is the need for new facilities?'

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)

Local authority collected waste comprises waste generated by households and some waste collected from commercial activities and other sources whose activities are similar to those of households and commercial enterprises. This type of waste is collected by Dorset Waste Partnership, Bournemouth Borough Council and Borough of Poole. It is usually made up of recyclable materials (e.g. paper and glass), residual waste, bulky waste, household hazardous, street sweepings and litter collections. It includes waste collected from households which is brought to household recycling centres and 'bring' sites.

The term municipal waste is also used in this document to refer to waste that is managed by the Waste Collection and Disposal Authorities.

4.2 Municipal waste arisings in England have been falling in recent years and Dorset has followed this trend. Over the six year period from 2007/2008 to 2012/2013, arisings decreased by 10%, at a rate of around 2% per annum. This can be attributed to waste reduction and recycling initiatives, as well as the economic conditions slowing down consumption. LACW arisings make up about a quarter of total waste arisings in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole, totalling just under 380,000 tonnes in 2012/13.

4.3 With the upturn in the economy and planned population/housing growth, we are beginning to see a change. Last year (2013/14) Dorset and Poole experienced their first waste increase since 2006/7. Bournemouth also saw an increase last year, the first in over ten years. It is difficult to tell whether this is an anomalous year or marks the start of a new emerging trend for increasing waste arisings per household. Some of this increase can also be put down to an increase in trade waste collected by the authorities. Discussions with the Waste Management Authorities and industry however expect this increase to continue, but by how much is difficult to predict.

4.4 Unsurprisingly the management methods for LACW have also changed over recent years. Recycling rates have increased and final disposal to landfill has steadily decreased. Current percentages are shown in Table 2 'LACW Management Methods (2014/15)'.

4.5 Due to legislative drivers the shift in how waste is managed is likely to continue. For example, certain materials such as wood and food will be diverted from the residual waste stream and sent for treatment, recycling, composting and recovery instead. There are also many factors that will influence quantities of waste arising over the Plan period including

household consumption habits. The Plan will need to be flexible enough to accommodate changes. A strong commitment to regular monitoring will be essential to ensure that any significant, consistent changes in waste arisings are detected.

Table 2 LACW Management Methods (2014/15)

	Reuse, recycled & composted	Landfill	Residual waste treatment
Dorset Waste Partnership	59%	20%	21%
Bournemouth	50%	10%	40%
Poole	42%	20%	38%

How waste arisings could change

4.6 The Waste Plan needs to consider how to forecast arisings to estimate how much local authority collected waste will be produced during the Plan period. This will enable consideration to be given to how much capacity is required to manage this waste and the need for new facilities.

4.7 Future growth is assessed and predicted through the waste management strategies of the three authorities. However, the waste management industry is changing rapidly and the three current waste management strategies are now out of date.

4.8 Responses made to the Waste Plan Issues Paper and further discussions with the Waste Management Authorities has led the Waste Planning Authority to undertake a detailed assessment of how LACW arisings might change over the Plan period. Growth has been linked to housings numbers, predicted housing growth and growth in the tonnage of waste each household produces.

4.9 The following three possible waste growth scenarios have been developed to consider a low, medium and high rate of waste growth throughout the Plan period[(12)].

12 The growth scenarios are set out and explained in Background Paper 1: Waste Arisings & Projections.

- **Low Waste Growth** – this scenario assumed zero growth in waste arisings per household but built in increased housing as proposed by the relevant District/Borough Local Plans/Core Strategies. Therefore the tonnage of waste per household calculated for the baseline year remained the same throughout the plan period.
- **Medium Waste Growth** – this scenario took into account increased housing as in the low scenario. This scenario also built in an increased tonnage of waste per household. This tonnage was based on an average of the last 5 years.
- **High Waste Growth** – Again this scenario took into account increased housing throughout the plan period. This scenario also built in an increased tonnage of waste per household. This tonnage was based on the highest recorded figure of the last 10 years.

4.10 Table 3 'Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Projected Municipal Waste Arisings (tonnes)' sets out the amount of LACW that could be expected to arise during the Plan period, based on the three scenarios.

Table 3 Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Projected Municipal Waste Arisings (tonnes)

	Baseline 2014	2016	2021	2026	2031	Average annual percentage growth
Low Growth	352,505	358,592	373,812	389,031	404,250	0.81%
Medium Growth	352,505	380,440	437,774	451,911	469,582	1.66%
High Growth	352,505	412,221	526,932	543,896	565,100	2.70%

4.11 The preferred growth scenario is Medium Growth, which sees around 470,000 tonnes of LACW arisings annually by 2031. This is an increase of around 117,000 tonnes per annum on current arisings.

Growth in local authority collected waste

Assumption: We are proposing to plan for the Medium Growth scenario for LACW, which forecasts that arisings will grow over the Plan period at an average rate of 1.66%.

This assumption is used as a basis to project future arisings and consider how the different elements of local authority collected waste (recyclates, organic and residual waste) might change during the Plan period (see Chapter 5).

Reason: The key factors that are likely to impact on waste growth are housing or population growth, legislative and economic factors. The Low Growth scenario only factors in increased housing. Historical data illustrates that waste growth is linked to economic growth. Therefore, we should anticipate that waste tonnage per household will increase. Reliance on the Low Waste growth scenario could therefore result in under capacity for waste arisings.

The High Growth scenario uses the highest recorded household waste arising figure for each of the three authorities, recorded during 2005 to 2007. This was during a housing boom and therefore may be unrepresentative of waste arisings in years to come. The general trend, for all three authorities, has been a steady reduction in waste per household over the last ten years. Although indications are that waste arisings are set to grow, it is questionable whether it is appropriate to plan for an increase to the levels suggested by the high scenario. The High Growth scenario includes an added increase based on planned housing. The High Growth scenario is therefore likely to be too high with waste arisings unlikely to reach the levels projected leading to over provision.

The Medium Growth scenario allows for housing growth as proposed by the district/borough authorities. An element of flexibility is built into the Plan if housing development does not reach planned levels. Housing development will be monitored throughout the Plan period. The Medium scenario also allows for an increased tonnage of waste per household which might occur as the economy improves.

Over the last six to ten years a downward trend in waste arisings has been experienced. However, the economy is picking up and housing development is planned therefore indications are that waste arisings will continue to increase.

Stakeholders have suggested that it would be appropriate to plan for a range in growth. This is not the proposed option, even with a range it would be wise to plan for the worst case scenario within that range or the highest level of waste growth within that range.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

The lower scenarios generally fair more favourably in terms of the environmental objectives as they require the need for less facilities. The high and medium scenarios allow for the provision of facilities to meet a higher level of growth in the Plan area and therefore unlikely to risk under provision of facilities. This performs best in terms of the economy and reducing the impacts of the transportation of waste.

Question 1

Do you agree that the Medium Growth scenario forecast for local authority collected waste is the appropriate choice?

Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Waste

Commercial and industrial waste arises from premises that are wholly or mainly used for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment and waste from a factory or from any premises used for or in connection with provision of public transport, public supply of gas, water, electricity or sewerage services, or provision to the public of postal or communication services.

For the purposes of the Waste Plan, commercial and industrial waste includes agricultural waste i.e. all wastes that are discarded from agricultural premises except on-farm animal and plant wastes, which fall outside the scope of the Waste Plan.

4.12 Data on commercial and industrial waste arisings is less readily available than that for local authority collected waste. The data available provides snapshots in time and has been collected at a national level, as opposed to locally. It should therefore be treated with some caution.

4.13 The Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey undertaken by Defra [13] provides a set of national data for C&I waste, broken down to arisings by sub-region. It estimated that in England, 47.9 million tonnes of waste were generated by businesses in 2009. The industrial sector accounted for 24.1 million tonnes and the commercial sector 23.8 million tonnes. 52% of C&I waste was recycled or reused in 2009 nationally.

13 Defra (May 2011)

4.14 The survey identified that almost 0.5 million tonnes of C&I waste was generated in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole in 2009. Of the total commercial and industrial waste arisings around 53% was recycled or composted, 24% was disposed of by landfill, and 0.7% was treated with energy recovery. Around 5% was transferred onwards and approximately 3% was reused.

4.15 The Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey also stated that waste arisings had declined since 2002/2003, by 36% for industrial wastes and 21% for commercial wastes.

4.16 Since the 2009 survey, work has been undertaken by Defra on a revised methodology for estimating C&I waste arisings. The baseline year data was adjusted, to give an estimate of arisings of 37,800 tonnes of C&I waste in England in 2009. Arisings in 2012 were estimated to be 43,800 tonnes, with a steady increase shown.[14] At the same time, a study undertaken by the Chartered Institute for Waste Management suggests that England is producing a fairly stable amount of C&I waste of 50 million tonnes per annum. [15]

4.17 Neither of the two more recent studies provides an estimate for arisings of C&I waste at the local level. For this reason, the 2009 survey is used to provide baseline figures of C&I waste arisings for the purposes of the Waste Plan.

4.18 C&I waste is managed at a range of sites, according to market and availability of facilities. There are a number of landfill sites and treatment facilities within the plan area that accept C&I waste, including those which are also contracted to deal with Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole's municipal waste, plus further facilities dealing only with C&I waste. Some commercial and industrial waste is exported from Dorset for processing.

How waste arisings could change

4.19 The Waste Plan needs to consider how to forecast arisings to estimate how much commercial and industrial waste will be produced during the plan period. This will enable consideration to be given to how much capacity is required for the management of commercial and industrial waste.

4.20 Commercial and industrial waste is similar in composition to local authority collected waste and can be expected to follow a similar pattern of growth. However, the key driver for arisings in commercial and industrial waste is economic growth. It is considered reasonable to assume that commercial and industrial waste arisings can be expected to respond to trends in the economy. This approach was favoured by respondents to the consultation on the Waste Plan Issues Paper.

14 Jacobs (2014) *New methodology to estimate waste generation by the commercial and industrial sector in England*

15 CIWM (2013) *Commercial and Industrial Waste in the UK and Ireland*

4.21 Nevertheless, the Government has a clear objective to decouple economic growth from waste arisings in the future [16]. With this in mind, three future growth scenarios for commercial and industrial waste have been considered, based on economic growth projections[17]

- **High growth** - Assumes waste arisings will grow in accordance with projected Value Added for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole
- **Medium growth** - Assumes waste arisings will grow at 75% the rate of economic growth
- **Low growth** - Assumes waste arisings will grow at 50% the rate of economic growth

4.22 Table 4 'Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Projections for C&I Waste Arisings (tonnes)*' sets out the amount of commercial and industrial waste that could be expected to arise during the plan period, based on the three scenarios.

Table 4 Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Projections for C&I Waste Arisings (tonnes)*

	Baseline (2009)	2016	2021	2026	2031	Average annual percentage growth (during Plan period)
Low Growth Scenario	460,000	476,000	505,500	534,500	562,200	1.12%
Medium Growth Scenario	460,000	488,900	534,700	581,300	626,900	1.68%
High Growth Scenario	460,000	501,900	565,300	631,800	698,600	2.24%

**The scenarios assume that arisings per £million of Value Added (VA) remain constant.*

4.23 The preferred growth scenario is Low Growth, which sees around 562,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste arisings occurring by 2031. This is an increase of around 100,000 tonnes per annum on current arisings.

16 Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 (Defra 2011)
17 The growth scenarios are set out and explained in Background Paper 1: Waste Arisings & Projections.

Growth in commercial and industrial waste arisings

Assumption: We are proposing to plan for the Low Growth scenario for commercial and industrial waste, which forecasts that arisings will increase over the Plan period at an average rate of 1.12%

This assumption is used as a basis to project future arisings and consider how the different elements of commercial and industrial waste (recyclates, organic and residual waste) might change during the Plan period (see Chapter 5).

Reason:

Although the Waste Planning Authority considers that some growth should be planned for within the C&I waste stream, the Government objective to decouple waste growth from economic growth is being implemented and recent research suggests that nationally, C&I waste arisings are fairly stable.

The Chartered Institute of Waste Management (CIWM) commissioned a study to identify issues with existing C&I data, project future C&I arisings and collect industry viewpoints on future waste data and capacity nationally. The report, 'Commercial and Industrial Waste in the UK and Ireland', was published in 2013. This report suggests that England is producing a fairly stable amount of C&I waste of just under 50 million tonnes per annum. The study projects a relatively stable trend of C&I arisings to 2020 for England, showing a small increase in the tonnage of C&I waste arising year on year. The rise is, however, only around 0.1% per annum. Although this study only projects to 2020, it provides the most up to date assessment of trends and it is stated that key stakeholders confirmed that slow incremental growth in C&I waste should be expected.

Forecasting arisings of commercial and industrial waste should be treated with caution due to the inherently patchy baselines. The baseline for C&I arisings used may be seen as an overestimate when compared to adjusted figures provided by the Defra report 'New methodology to estimate waste generation by the commercial and industrial sector in England', (2014). The Waste Plan's projections therefore plan for arisings based on a higher amount than may have actually occurred in the baseline year of 2009.

It should be noted that any projections are also subject to future uncertainty factors, such as levels of economic growth and the impact of waste prevention and resource efficiency practices, programmes and campaigns. Dorset also has a strong tourism and hospitality industry and predicted growth within this sector may also see an increase in waste arisings. Additionally Defra's 2014 report indicates some growth in C&I arisings between 2009 and 2012. It is therefore considered appropriate to build a degree of flexibility into the Waste Plan.

The Low Growth scenario provides for growth of 1.12% (well over the national projections discussed above) and is considered to build in sufficient flexibility to ensure that sufficient capacity is provided to manage this waste stream.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

The lower scenarios generally fair more favourably in terms of the environmental objectives as they require the need for less facilities. The high and medium scenarios allow for the provision of facilities to meet a higher level of growth in the Plan area and therefore unlikely to risk under provision of facilities. This performs best in terms of the economy and reducing the impacts of the transportation of waste.

Question 2

Do you agree that the Low Growth scenario we are forecasting for commercial and industrial waste is appropriate?

Inert waste

Inert waste comprises waste which is neither chemically nor biologically reactive and will not decompose (such as sand and concrete) [18]. Inert waste is mainly derived from the construction, demolition and excavation waste stream. It also occurs within local authority collected and commercial and industrial waste.

4.24 Construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste arises from activities such as the construction of buildings and civil infrastructure, total or partial demolition of buildings, road planings and maintenance. The vast majority of the waste is inert in nature, typically being made up of non-contaminated soil, rubble, bricks and tiles. It can also contain non-inert waste such as wood and soil that contains vegetation or has become mixed together and may also include some hazardous materials such as solvents and asbestos.

4.25 The construction, demolition and excavation sector is the largest contributing sector to total waste generation in England. The sector generated 77.4 million tonnes of waste in 2010, of which over half was recycled.

4.26 Data on CDE waste arisings is difficult to obtain at the local level. A large proportion is likely to be recycled and/or re-used where it is generated (i.e. on construction sites). As this waste does not need to be managed at a waste facility, it is not recorded. To estimate total actual arisings of CDE waste, the national estimates on the amount of waste generated by the construction, demolition and excavation sectors have been used[19]. They were apportioned to the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole area based on the level of construction

18 Inert waste is fully defined under Article 2(e) of the Landfill Directive (Council Directive 1999/31/EC)
19 Construction, demolition and excavation waste generation estimate: England 2008 to 2010 (Defra 2012) at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/construction-and-demolition-waste

activity (calculated as the gross value added of the construction industry by area) to give an estimated level of arisings of around 1 million tonnes for each of the years 2008, 2009 and 2010.

4.27 For the purposes of the Waste Plan, however, the total amount of inert waste that will arise over the Plan period (not just CDE waste) needs to be forecast. The Waste Plan should then plan only for the inert waste that needs to be dealt with through waste management facilities. As noted above, a significant amount of total CDE waste arisings (comprising inert waste) is reused or recycled at construction sites and so does not need to be dealt with through waste management facilities.

4.28 It is considered that the best way to establish a baseline for the amount of inert waste that will need to be managed is to look at the amount currently managed that originates in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. Such information is available from the Environment Agency.[20]

4.29 There has been a steady increase in the amount of inert waste originating in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole since 2009, according to Environment Agency data, aside from a drop in 2010/2011 which is likely to be linked to a decline in building at this time. In 2013, the amount of waste classed as inert/construction and demolition waste was 589,500 tonnes. However, this figure includes waste 'arising' from transfer facilities and so is likely to be an over estimate of actual arisings, due to double counting of material. Excluding waste managed at transfer facilities, the amount was 403,700 tonnes. This figure will be used as the baseline for projecting future arisings (see below). 390,000 tonnes of this was managed within Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole, whilst 13,700 tonnes was managed at facilities out of the Plan area. Some inert waste arising in the south east of Dorset is likely to be dealt with in facilities across the border in Hampshire, and vice versa.

4.30 In 2013, around 735,000 tonnes of inert waste was managed at facilities in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. Excluding transfer facilities, around 575,000 tonnes of inert waste was managed. Around 185,000 tonnes was imported from outside the Plan area. In terms of inert waste, Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole is therefore a net importer of waste.

4.31 Given that there are likely to be gaps in the data on arisings of inert/construction and demolition waste, making forward projections of arisings based upon this evidence is difficult to do with confidence. However, an assumption needs to be made in order to assess whether additional capacity is needed in the Plan area for dealing with this waste stream.

How waste arisings could change

4.32 The Waste Plan needs to make some informed assumptions about how much inert/CDE waste will be produced during the Plan period. This will provide a basis for planning how much capacity is required for the management of this waste.

20 The data is available from the Waste Data Interrogator. It should be noted that the data can only be regarded as a best estimate as for some waste received at waste management facilities, the origin is not specified. The figures comprise inert waste, including that from the CDE waste stream as well as that from other waste streams.

4.33 The amount of inert waste could increase with an increase in construction activity, since it is most linked to this sector. Another way of considering changes in arisings could be to look at expected population growth. Both of these options have been considered and are discussed in detail in Background Paper 1.

4.34 As inert waste mainly arises from construction activities, it is logical to consider a scenario where the rate of growth mirrors expected activity in the construction sector. The high growth scenario uses this approach and is based upon the assumption that waste arisings will grow in accordance with Gross Value Added (GVA) for the construction sector.

4.35 However, there are a number of pressures that are likely to prevent the amount of waste increasing with the level of construction activity. The main factor is a continuing improvement in the management of construction and demolition waste, resulting in a reduction in waste arisings. Construction projects which plan for any demolition to occur at an early stage of the project can result in a significant reduction in waste arising, with a higher level of re-use of material on site. Increasing costs of fuel and transport is an additional driver for this approach, as well as the potential for waste from construction activities to be considered non-inert and therefore to attract landfill tax at a higher level if it is sent for disposal to landfill. To reflect this two additional scenarios have been considered below.

- **High growth** - Assumes waste arisings will increase in line with projected Gross Value Added for the construction sector for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole
- **Medium growth** - Assumes waste arisings will increase at 50% the rate of growth in the construction sector
- **Low growth** - Assumes waste arisings will remain constant

4.36 Table 5 'Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Projections for Inert Waste Arisings (tonnes)*' sets out the amount of inert waste that could be expected to arise during the Plan period, based on the three scenarios.

Table 5 Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Projections for Inert Waste Arisings (tonnes)*

	Baseline (2013)	2016	2021	2026	2031	Average annual percentage growth
Low Growth Scenario	403,700	403,700	403,700	403,700	403,700	0%
Medium Growth Scenario	403,700	439,700	489,800	528,600	563,000	1.9%
High Growth Scenario	403,700	475,700	584,200	676,600	764,600	3.5%

**The scenarios assume that arisings per £million of Gross Value Added (GVA) in the construction sector remain constant.*

4.37 Because it is likely that some of the pressures for reducing waste will act to suppress growth in arisings to below a rate that might otherwise occur in line with GVA, the preferred growth scenario is Medium Growth. This sees around 563,000 tonnes of inert waste arisings annually by 2031, which is an increase of around 160,000 tonnes per annum on current arisings.

Growth in inert waste

Assumption: We are proposing to plan for the Medium Growth scenario for inert waste, which forecasts that arisings will grow over the Plan period at an average rate of 1.9%.

This assumption is used as a basis to project future arisings of inert waste.

Reason:

Respondents to the Waste Plan Issues Paper considered it unlikely that arisings would remain constant, suggesting that CDE arisings are generally directly linked to the level of activity in the construction sector and that arisings should therefore be increased in line with projected GVA for the construction sector. Additionally, it is noted that there has been a steady increase in arisings over recent years nationally. Arisings locally have also increased overall in recent years.

However, as noted above, there are a number of pressures that are likely to prevent the amount increasing with the level of construction activity; notably improvements in the on site management of CDE waste; the impacts of the Landfill Tax; and increasing transportation costs all resulting in increased re-use on site and therefore reduced 'waste' arisings.

Additionally, work has been undertaken locally on GVA projections which suggests that GVA won't rise as significantly as currently forecast.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

The lower scenarios generally fair more favourably in terms of the environmental objectives as they require the need for less facilities. The high and medium scenarios allow for the provision of facilities to meet a higher level of growth in the Plan area and therefore unlikely to risk under provision of facilities. This performs best in terms of the economy and reducing the impacts of the transportation of waste

Question 3

Do you agree with using the Medium Growth scenario for forecasting for inert waste arisings?

5 What is the need for new facilities?

Local authority collected waste and commercial & industrial waste arisings forecasts

5.1 The facilities needed to manage LACW and commercial and industrial waste are similar, therefore it is considered appropriate to total the projected arisings of these waste streams in order to consider the need for new facilities.

5.2 Table 6 ' Total Waste Arisings (tpa)' summarises the total waste arisings based on the proposed forecast levels of growth explained in Chapter 4 'Forecasting waste arisings', at intervals during the plan period.

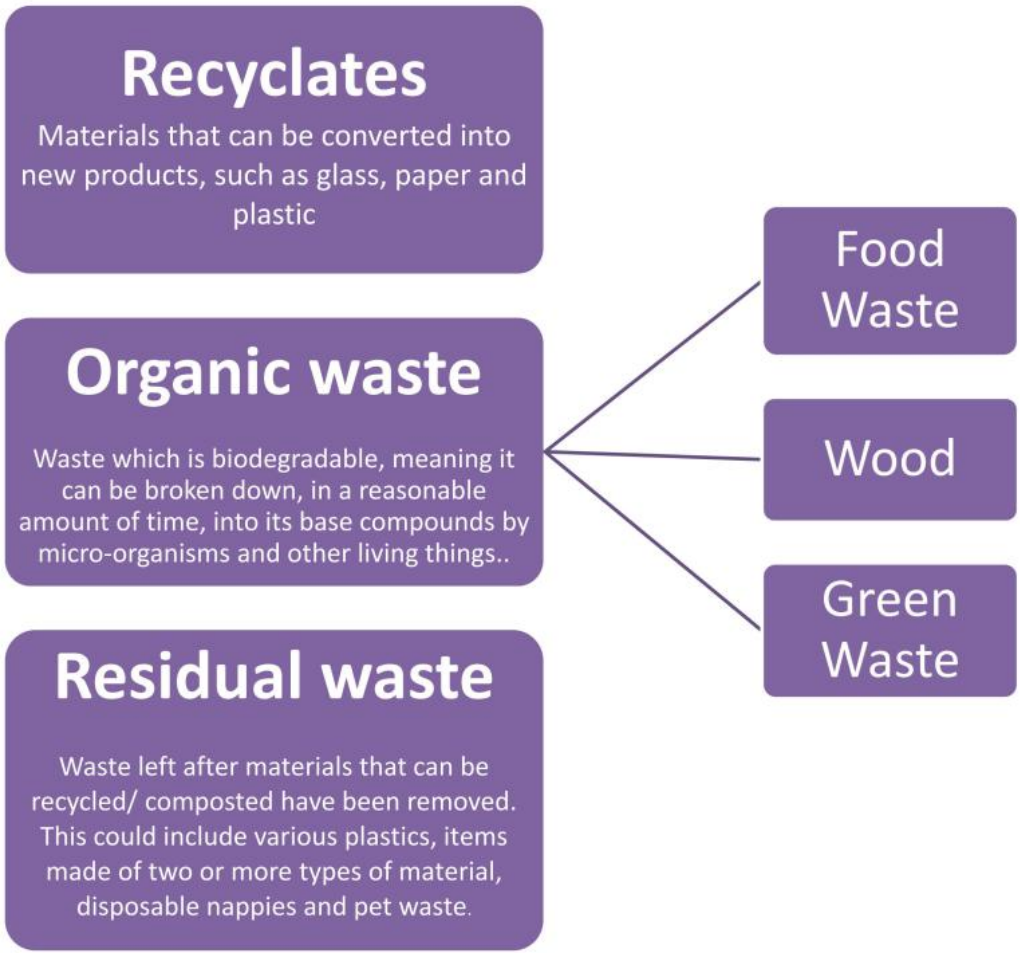
Table 6 Total Waste Arisings (tpa)

	2014	2016	2021	2026	2031
Municipal Waste - Medium Growth	352,505	383,731	434,216	451,870	469,524
Commercial & Industrial Waste - Low Growth	460,000	476,000	505,500	534,500	562,200
Total	**812,505**	**859,731**	**939,716**	**986,370**	**1,031,724**

5.3 The figures show that the total waste arisings in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole are estimated to grow by approximately 220,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) by the end of the plan period.

5.4 It has been possible to break down the total waste arisings by the type of waste. This is vital to enable us to compare existing waste management capacity with projected waste arisings to determine the need for additional facilities. Total waste arisings have been broken down into the following waste types:

Breakdown of waste arisings



5.5 The following sections set out the projected tonnages of recyclates, organic material and residual waste requiring management during the Plan period. For further detail on how the total projected arisings were proportioned into the above categories see Background Paper 1. The projections have been compared against existing capacity to identify capacity shortfalls and the need for new facilities.

5.6 Inert waste is categorised separately and is covered at the end of this chapter. Hazardous waste is discussed separately in Chapter 11 'Other wastes and facilities'.

Recyclates

Projected Arisings

5.7 Recycled materials include paper, cardboard, plastics, tins, cans, and glass collected from homes and businesses and taken to household recycling centres. Recyclables collected from households are collected in a 'co-mingled' form, which require sorting at a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF). For commercial and industrial waste, collections of recycled materials are undertaken by independent collection companies. A chargeable service is also provided by the three waste management authorities.

5.8 The amount of materials capable of being recycled is projected to increase by almost 80,000 tonnes per annum by the end of the Plan period. The projected arisings at intervals over the Plan period of shown in Table 7: Table 7 'Capacity and Need - Recycling (tpa)'.

Existing Capacity

5.9 Recyclable materials in Dorset are managed through the County's network of Household Recycling Centres and Waste Management Centres. Materials are transferred from the Household Recycling Centres or Waste Management Centres to Materials Recycling Facilities (MRF).

5.10 For Dorset local authority collected waste, the materials are currently bulked up at one of two small scale waste transfer facilities (located in Crossways and Hurn). Both are small operations which facilitate the onward movement of source-separated recyclates out of the county for further treatment and reprocessing. The introduction of the 'Recycle for Dorset' scheme means that waste collected from households is now in a 'co-mingled' form and requires separation at a modern materials recycling facility (MRF) which is capable of producing high quality products from the recycling markets. The Hurn facility is considered an unsuitable location for a modern MRF due to the footprint of the site and operating restrictions, though as a temporary measure some improvements are taking place at the facility to allow for the sorting of some of the co-mingled material. The Crossways facility may continue to be used as a bulking up and transfer station but is also unsuitable for sorting co-mingled waste. As a temporary measure recyclates collected in Dorset are being set to a MRF in Shotton, North Wales.

5.11 Recyclables collected from households in Poole and Bournemouth are currently bulked up at Nuffield Recycling Centre for onward travel to a materials recycling facility (MRF) in Kent for further treatment. This movement of waste has been assumed until the end of the contractual period (2027).

5.12 There are two further existing materials recycling facilities that currently deal mainly with waste from the commercial and industrial sector from across Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole : Canford Recycling Centre and SITA's Mannings Heath site, both in Poole. An additional facility at Binnegar Environmental Park near Wareham provides additional capacity; however it is understood that this site is currently not in operation. There is also a cardboard recycling facility in Poole.

5.13 Permission has been granted for two additional materials recycling facilities at Mannings Heath and Canford Magna, both in Poole. It is considered unlikely that both of these facilities will be developed and so the permitted capacity of one facility has been included within our figures from 2017 onwards, when it is expected to come on board.

5.14 Capacity from existing sites (not including transfer facilities) is currently just over 300,000 tonnes.

Potential Shortfalls & Required Capacity

5.15 Table 7 'Capacity and Need - Recycling (tpa)' shows the permitted capacity of existing facilities managing recyclates and the identified shortfalls in capacity when compared with projected arisings.

Table 7 Capacity and Need - Recycling (tpa)

	2014	2016	2021	2026	2031
Projected arisings / Need	330,000	343,000	371,100	387,000	409,000
Permitted capacity (all facilities)*	**304,000**	**304,000**	**404,000**	**404,000**	**387,000**
Permitted capacity (Dorset facilities)	287,000	278,000	387,000	387,000	387,000
Identified surplus/shortfall (all facilities)	**-25,000**	**-38,500**	**33,000**	**18,000**	**-22,000**
Identified shortfall (Dorset Facilities only)	-42,000	-55,500	16,000	500	-22,000

**It should be noted that the tonnage of material currently being sent from Dorset to the Shotton MRF has not been included in these figures as this is seen a temporary measure. This accounts for much of the identified shortfall in the early part of the Plan period.*

5.16 A comparison between need and capacity demonstrates that there is a current shortfall in capacity available for managing recyclates. However, when one of the permitted material recycling facilities becomes operational there will be a surplus in capacity. Towards the end of the Plan period, the contract for exporting recyclables to Kent ends. At this point the figures suggest a shortfall in capacity of approximately 22,000 tpa at the end of the Plan period.

Identified Needs

5.17 The Waste Planning Authority is confident that a materials recycling facility will be developed on one of the permitted sites to deal with increased quantities of recycled materials in the Plan area. This will ensure sufficient capacity throughout most of the Plan period for the sorting and transfer of recyclables collected from households and businesses.

5.18 The situation regarding capacity for recyclates will be monitored, but it is considered that a criteria based policy to enable the development of additional sites for the management of recyclable material would be sufficient.

Identified Need 1

To allow for the provision of facilities to manage materials suitable for recycling where there is a proven need within the Plan area and to move waste up the hierarchy. It is proposed to achieve this through a criteria based policy.

5.19 Additional needs for recycling facilities are addressed in Chapters 8 and 9. These needs have arisen from discussions with Dorset Waste Partnership and are driven by the spatial distribution, quality and security of Dorset's network of Household Recycling Centres and Waste Management Centres rather than a specific shortfall in capacity.

Organic - Green waste

Projected Arisings

5.20 Green waste includes garden waste collected from homes and taken to household recycling centres, as well as waste from the maintenance of public parks and gardens. A chargeable green waste collection is also offered to households in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. The amount of green waste arisings suitable for treatment is projected to increase by just over 20,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period. The projected arisings at intervals over the Plan period are shown in Table 8 'Capacity and Need - Green waste (tpa)'.

Existing Capacity

5.21 Green waste is currently composted, typically through open windrow composting. There are two primary composting facilities that manage green waste in Dorset; Eco Sustainable Solutions' Parley site and Downend Farm, near Stourpaine. These two facilities deal with all of the green waste collected by Dorset Waste Partnership, Bournemouth Borough Council and Borough of Poole. There are also a number of small scale on farm open windrow composting facilities that manage materials arising on site only.

5.22 Capacity from permitted green waste composting sites is estimated to be around 45,000tpa.

Potential Shortfalls & Required Capacity

5.23 Table 8 'Capacity and Need - Green waste (tpa)' shows the permitted capacity of existing composting facilities and the identified shortfalls in capacity when compared with projected arisings.

Table 8 Capacity and Need - Green waste (tpa)

	2014	2016	2021	2026	2031
Projected arisings / Need	68,000	74,000	83,500	86,000	90,500
Permitted composting capacity	45,400	45,400	45,400	45,400	45,400
Identified shortfall	**-23,000**	**-29,000**	**-38,000**	**-41,000**	**-45,000**

5.24 A comparison between need and capacity demonstrates that there is a shortfall in the composting capacity available for managing green waste, which increases to around 45,000tpa at the end of the Plan period. In reality, there is already a shortfall in capacity compared to estimated arisings, which indicates that some of our green waste, probably originating of the commercial waste stream, is being exported.

Identified Needs

5.25 In order to aim for net self-sufficiency in green waste management, there is a need for additional capacity for managing this waste stream. Whilst green waste is currently managed through open-windrow composting, it can also be accommodated by anaerobic digestion facilities. Future arisings could therefore be managed through a combination of composting and anaerobic digestion if necessary.

5.26 Given the current movement of waste and the location of existing facilities there is likely to be need for green waste composing capacity in the west of Dorset in either Dorchester or Wareham.

5.27 It is considered that a criteria based policy for enabling small scale, localised composting facilities would be sufficient to ensure provision and in order to ensure that waste can be moved up the waste hierarchy.

Identified Need 2

To encourage the provision of localised green waste composting facilities in order to meet the identified shortfall, move waste up the hierarchy and facilitate a good spatial distribution. It is proposed to achieve this through a criteria based policy.

Organic - Wood waste

Projected Arisings

5.28 Wood waste arises from household recycling centres and from the commercial and industrial waste stream. Wood waste is often treated, of mixed types and is managed separately to green and food waste.

5.29 It has not been possible to project wood waste arisings from the C&I waste stream. This is because wood was categorised with other non-metallic wastes (such as plastics and glass) in the study used to obtain baseline figures for C&I waste arisings. It is not known what proportion is made up of wood waste. Projected arisings of wood waste are therefore from local authority waste only.

5.30 Projected arisings of local authority collected wood waste over the Plan period are shown in Table 9 'Capacity & Need - Wood waste (tpa)'. The table shows that the amount of wood waste arisings suitable for recovery is projected to increase by just under 5000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period.

Existing Capacity

5.31 Wood waste is shredded or chipped so that it can then be dealt with as biomass through a process of energy recovery. There are two sites in the county that have wood shredding facilities: Eco Sustainable Solutions at Parley and Downend Farm, near Blandford. Currently the shredded wood is exported from Dorset for management through energy recovery processes. A biomass plant has also recently been permitted at the Parley site to treat the residual wood once recycled, through a process of energy recovery.

5.32 Permitted capacity for wood recycling and recovery is estimated to be around 44,600tpa.

Potential Shortfalls & Required Capacity

5.33 Table 9 'Capacity & Need - Wood waste (tpa)' shows the capacity of existing recovery facilities dealing with wood wastes and the identified surplus in capacity when compared with projected arisings.

Table 9 Capacity & Need - Wood waste (tpa)

	2014	2016	2021	2026	2031
Projected arisings (tpa) / Need	16,000	17,500	19,500	20,400	21,400
Permitted/operational wood recycling & recovery capacity (tpa)	26,600*	44,600	44,600	44,600	44,600
Identified surplus (tpa)	10,500	27,000	25,200	24,200	23,200

**Operational capacity only.*

5.34 A comparison between need and capacity demonstrates that there is currently a surplus in the capacity available for wood waste, which continues to the end of the Plan period. It should be noted, however, that this is wood shredding (recycling) capacity only. It is assumed that available capacity will increase from 2016 with the construction of the permitted biomass plant at Parley, resulting in an increased surplus. The situation will be monitored to ensure permitted capacity becomes operational. The surplus capacity provides some flexibility to meet any additional arisings of wood waste from the C&I waste stream, which has not been forecast.

5.35 Although no specific need has been identified, a criteria based policy should be included within the Waste Plan to enable proposals for the recycling and recovery of wood waste to come forward where it would move waste up the waste hierarchy and provide localised facilities to meet any additional needs, particularly arisings from the commercial and industrial sector.

Identified Need 3

To facilitate the recycling and recovery of wood waste in order to move waste up the hierarchy and provide localised facilities. It is proposed to achieve this through a criteria based policy.

Organic - Food waste

Projected Arisings

5.36 For the purposes of this Plan, food waste is accounted for where it is separated from other waste. For local authority collected waste, this is primarily through kerbside collections of separated food waste, which both Dorset Waste Partnership and Bournemouth have recently introduced. Poole does not currently collect food waste from households, but may introduce a collection service during the Plan period. Similarly for commercial and industrial waste, separate collections of food waste are undertaken by independent collection companies.

5.37 Food waste collections consist of cooked and uncooked food. The waste needs to go through a process to heat it to a high temperature [21]. It is therefore collected separately to green waste and managed in a different way.

5.38 Projected arisings of food waste over the Plan period are shown in Table 10 'Capacity and Need - Food waste (tpa)'. This shows that the amount of food waste arisings suitable for treatment is projected to increase by over 25,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period, increasing at an average of 1.28% per annum.

Existing Capacity

5.39 As biodegradable materials, organic wastes should be diverted from landfill wherever possible and can be managed through a number of methods. Food waste is typically managed through anaerobic digestion (a type of energy recovery facility) or in-vessel composting.

5.40 There are two anaerobic digestion (AD) facilities in Dorset that will primarily manage food waste. The first is an AD plant located at Piddlehinton, near Dorchester. An AD plant has been permitted at Parley which will provide additional capacity for local authority collected and commercial food waste and is proposed to replace an in-vessel composting facility on the same site that has now closed. These facilities will deal with all food waste collected by Dorset Waste Partnership and by Bournemouth Borough Council, as well as some from the commercial sector.

5.41 There are also two on - farm AD plants in the County, one near Dorchester and one in Blackmore Vale, which accept a small proportion of organic waste along with agricultural waste and crops grown specifically for this purpose.

5.42 Capacity from permitted recovery sites for food waste is estimated to be around 63,000tpa in total.

21 The processes that handle food waste need to be compliant with the Animal By-Product Regulations (ABPR).

Potential Shortfalls & Required Capacity

5.43 Table 10 'Capacity and Need - Food waste (tpa)' shows the capacity of existing recovery facilities dealing with organic (food) wastes and the identified surpluses and shortfalls in capacity when compared with projected arisings.

Table 10 Capacity and Need - Food waste (tpa)

	2014	2016	2021	2026	2031
Projected arisings / Need	41,800	44,000	62,600	65,000	68,500
Permitted/operational recovery capacity	37,800*	62,800	62,800	62,800	62,800
Identified shortfall/surplus	**-4,000**	18,600	200	**-2,200**	**-5,700**

**Operational capacity only.*

5.44 A comparison between need and capacity demonstrates that there is currently a small shortfall in the recovery capacity available for food waste. From 2016, it is assumed that the AD plant permitted at Parley will be operational, which will provide a surplus of nearly 19,000tpa. As food waste arisings increase over the Plan period this surplus reduces to a minimal surplus by 2021 and we see a shortfall of 5,700tpa at the end of the Plan period.

Identified Needs

5.45 By the end of the Plan period there may be a need for a small amount of additional capacity for managing food waste. In reality arisings may not increase to this level, however the recovery of organic waste is encouraged in order to move waste up the waste hierarchy and the Waste Plan should allow for this.

5.46 The operational capacity for the management of food waste will be monitored, but it is considered that a criteria based policy to enable additional facilities for the management of food waste to be developed, as necessary, would be sufficient.

Identified Need 4

To promote the recovery of food waste in order to move waste up the hierarchy and provide localised facilities. It is proposed to achieve this through a criteria based policy.

Bulky waste

5.47 Bulky wastes include hard plastic and soft furnishings such as mattresses, sofas, garden furniture and bicycles. These tend to be items that are not collected by the local authority but deposited at household recycling centres.

5.48 Around 22,000 tonnes per annum of bulky waste currently arises from household recycling centres in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. This is projected to increase by approximately 7,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period. However, as the figures are estimates and no figures are available for bulky waste arising from the commercial and industrial sector it would be wise to encourage the development of a facility that could accommodate further growth. This will allow Dorset to move towards net self-sufficient in the management of bulky waste.

5.49 The only method currently used in Dorset for the management of this type of waste is disposal to landfill. With only limited capacity available at Dorset's landfill sites, we will be reliant on facilities outside the county for the management of this waste in the early part of the Plan period. There is therefore an identified need to divert bulky wastes from landfill and move it up the waste hierarchy through appropriate local facilities. This has advantages in reducing the mileage waste travels and provides benefits to the local economy through the development of local facilities to add value to our waste.

5.50 This gives rise to the need for two separate types of facility: storage, bulking up and transfer facilities; and treatment facilities. Treatment facilities would enable sorted bulky waste to be separated into different fractions and shredded to produce a valuable fuel known as Refuse Direved Fuel (RDF) or Solid Recovered Fule (SRF).

5.51 Planning permission was granted in 2013 to allow a facility at Mannings Heath to accept bulky waste arising from local household recycling centres. This proposal proposes to bulk up waste and transport it to an energy recovery facility in Fareham. There are currently no facilities that can treat bulky waste in the Plan area.

5.52 It is likely that one facility would be adequate for treating bulky waste in the Plan area, therefore a facility should be strategically well located. The south east of the Plan area is where the largest quantities of waste arise therefore the search for a bulky waste facility has been focused in this area. There may be the need for transfer stations to manage bulky waste in the west of the County in order to bulk up waste and transfer it to a bulky waste treatment facility.

Identified Need 5

A bulky waste treatment facility is required to enable Dorset to move towards the aim of net self sufficiency, divert this material from the residual stream and manage it further up the waste hierarchy.

Residual waste

Projected Arisings

5.53 Non-hazardous residual waste arises from both kerb site collections, household recycling centres and the commercial and industrial waste stream. Projected arisings of non-hazardous residual waste over the Plan period are shown in Table 11 'Capacity & Need - Non-hazardous residual waste (tpa)'. The amount of residual waste arisings suitable for treatment is projected to increase by almost 60,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period.

Existing Capacity

5.54 Residual waste arising in Dorset is currently managed through a combination of recovery and landfill (disposal) facilities.

5.55 There is currently only one facility in the Plan area that treats non-hazardous residual waste. This is a Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) plant at Canford Magna. This facility is co-located with other facilities including a MRF and inert recycling facility. A Low-Carbon Energy facility has recently been permitted on this site. Once built this facility will utilise feedstock derived from waste that cannot readily be recovered for recycling or composted. Dorset Waste Partnership and Bournemouth Borough Council have contracts for waste treatment at the MBT facility and the Borough of Poole has recently started using this facility for its residual waste.

5.56 Residual waste arising in the Plan area is also sent for treatment out of the county. Dorset has a contract to send a relatively small proportion of waste to the Marchwood energy from waste facility near Southampton in Hampshire. This facility has capacity to continue to deal with this waste up to the end of current contract arrangements in 2017.

5.57 A proportion of residual waste arisings from Poole is sent to an energy from waste facility in Slough. The existing contract for use of the energy from waste facility in Slough were put in place to meet Poole's obligations under the European Landfill Directive to divert waste away from landfill. This contract will end during the plan period when it is assumed that this movement will cease.

5.58 Current recovery capacity for residual waste is 127,000tpa. This includes capacity available at the two facilities outside the Plan area throughout their contractual periods. The Environment Agency recently approved an application to vary the Environmental Permit for the Canford MBT facility, this will enable throughput capacity to increase subject to a number of physical and operational measures being put in place. This increase has been built into our assumptions and will be closely monitored.

5.59 The remaining local authority collected residual waste is currently sent to two landfill sites within Dorset and two outside the Plan area.

5.60 Discussions with the operators of Dorset's two non-hazardous landfill sites, Trigon near Wareham and Beacon Hill at Corfe Mullen, have indicated that there is between 4 and 5 years of remaining capacity, based on current rates of filling. It is possible that void capacity

may last slightly longer than this as the amount of residual waste decreases through increased recycling and the separation of organic waste. Planning permission for both sites is due to expire within the plan period and neither consider there will be a need to extend these permissions. Trigon Landfill site is proposed to be safeguarded to provide protect some from the encroachment of non-waste development, see Chapter 13 for further information.

5.61 Dorset exports a proportion of its residual waste to Dimmer landfill site in Somerset and Blue Haze landfill site in Hampshire under contracts which are due to end in 2016. Both of these sites are situated close to the border with Dorset and therefore conform with the principle of proximity, in general terms. Discussions with Dorset Waste Partnership and Hampshire County Council have suggested that it would be appropriate to assume that Dorset will continue to send a consistent, albeit small, quantity of waste to Blue Haze throughout most of the plan period. It has been assumed that movements of waste to Dimmer will cease at the end of 2015, with the closure of the site.

5.62 Residual waste arisings from the commercial and industrial stream utilise the two landfill sites in Dorset, the MBT facility and other facilities outside of Dorset. Contracts for the management of commercial and industrial waste are usually more short-term in nature than long term local authority contracts and waste from this stream tends to travel further.

Potential Shortfalls & Required Capacity

5.63 Table 11 'Capacity & Need - Non-hazardous residual waste (tpa)' shows the permitted capacity of existing recovery facilities and landfill sites dealing with non-hazardous residual wastes and the identified surplus/shortfall in capacity when compared with projected arisings.

Table 11 Capacity & Need - Non-hazardous residual waste (tpa)

	2014	2016	2021	2026	2031
Projected arisings / Need	278,000	293,500	308,000	320,000	337,000
Capacity (recovery and landfill) all facilities	328,000	316,000	147,000	147,000	125,000
Identified surplus/shortfall	**50,000**	**22,500**	**-161,000**	**-173,000**	**-212,000**

5.64 A comparison between need and capacity demonstrates that there will be a significant shortfall in capacity available for managing projected arisings of non-hazardous residual waste by 2021, with the closure of Dorset's landfill sites.

5.65 Future management of residual waste will be through treatment. However, it is accepted that there may be a need for landfill capacity for the final disposal of small quantities of waste that cannot be treated. In addition, there will be some element of residue from the treatment process. Opportunities for disposal are discussed further in Chapter 10 'Disposal'.

Identified Needs

5.66 Due to the identified shortfall in capacity, it is appropriate to plan for the provision of energy recovery facility(s) for the management of residual waste in the Plan area. This is in order that Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole can aim for net self-sufficiency in the management of residual waste.

5.67 Alternatively, facilities outside the Plan area would need to be relied upon for managing the majority of Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole's residual waste. There is no guarantee that such facilities have the capacity to manage our projected arisings (aside from the two recovery facilities we already have contracts with) and this would go against the guiding principles of proximity, whereby waste should be managed as closely as possible to where it is produced and self-sufficiency.[22]

5.68 Due to the size of the identified shortfall, it is appropriate to look for suitable sites for the provision of energy recovery facility(s) within the Plan area. The need for residual waste management is driven by Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole and so any new facility needs to be strategically located. Given that much of Dorset is rural and the largest quantities of waste will be derived from in and around the conurbation, it would be appropriate to locate facility(s) in South East Dorset. Whilst the Waste Plan will be technology neutral, it is likely that thermal treatment will be appropriate, which could comprise energy from waste, pyrolysis and/or gasification facilities.

5.69 At this stage it is not known how many facilities will be needed as it will depend on the scale of facility coming forward. The site assessments, supporting the site options will consider the available land area and the scale of facility that could be accommodated.

5.70 It should be noted that, based solely on local authority collected residual waste arisings in the three authorities , there is sufficient capacity until 2019. The shortfall in capacity for residual waste does not become significant (42,000 tpa) until the end of the Plan period. Without a local authority need, and local authority funding, it may be difficult to deliver a new facility for the treatment of residual waste in the Plan area during the Plan period. However, opportunities for the development of a facility are considered in this Draft Waste Plan in order to plan for self-sufficiency in the management of its waste.

5.71 There may be the option to export future residual waste to treatment facilities outside Dorset. The Waste Infrastructure Delivery Programme (WIDP) was set up to address the expected shortfall in residual waste treatment capacity needed in order for England to meet its share of the UK's Landfill Directive targets. As part of monitoring progress towards meeting EU Landfill Directive targets, it has been estimated that sufficient residual waste treatment

22 The capacity of facilities for the treatment of residual waste in England, particularly in the south, will be kept under review. If it appears that there are facilities with surplus capacity that could deal with Dorset's residual waste, this option will be considered in the context of cost and impacts of transporting waste. The Waste Infrastructure Delivery Programme (WIDP) was set up to address the expected shortfall in residual waste treatment capacity needed in order for England to meet its share of the UK's Landfill Directive targets. As part of monitoring progress towards meeting EU Landfill Directive targets, it has been estimated that sufficient residual waste treatment infrastructure is coming forward to meet our Directive obligations. Other reports suggest that constructing new waste processing plants is held back because of a lack of available finance, which could have an impact on treatment capacity.

infrastructure is coming forward to meet our Directive obligations. Other reports suggest that constructing new waste processing plants is held back because of a lack of available finance, which could have an impact on treatment capacity.

5.72 The capacity of facilities for the treatment of residual waste in England, particularly in the south, will be kept under review. If it appears that there are facilities with surplus capacity that could deal with Dorset's residual waste, this option will be considered in the context of cost and impacts of transporting waste. Whilst this does not sit well with the aim of self sufficiency, it makes little sense to build additional facilities where existing facilities have surplus capacity.

Identified Need 6

We estimate that there could be a shortfall of over 210,000tpa in capacity for managing non-hazardous residual waste at the end of the Plan period.

There is a need to make provision for energy recovery facilities through the identification of suitable site(s).

Identified Need 7

There may be a need for landfill capacity for small quantities of residual waste that cannot be recycled or treated or residue from treatment processes.

Inert waste forecasts

Projected Arisings

5.73 The amount of inert waste arisings that require management is projected to increase by just over 160,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period. This is based on the assumption that arisings will increase by 1.9% per annum, as discussed in Chapter 4 'Forecasting waste arisings'. Projected arisings of inert waste are shown in Table 12 'Capacity and Need - Inert waste (tpa)', below.

5.74 Of the arisings forecast, some will be able to be recycled, whilst any remainder that cannot be recycled will need to be managed through inert landfill. This can comprise the restoration of quarries and other engineering uses for the material, or simply disposal via landfill. In order to make provision for sufficient facilities of the right type, we will need to make an assumption about the proportion of inert waste arisings that will be recycled.

5.75 The revised Waste Framework Directive sets a target for the amount of CDE waste that should be recycled, stating that the rate of re-use and recycling for non-hazardous (inert) CDE waste should be increased to a minimum of 70% by 2020. However, it is recognised

that this rate is already being achieved and exceeded in many areas. It is possible that up to 90% of inert waste arisings may be able to be recycled. For the purposes of this Plan, an 80% recycling rate has been assumed.

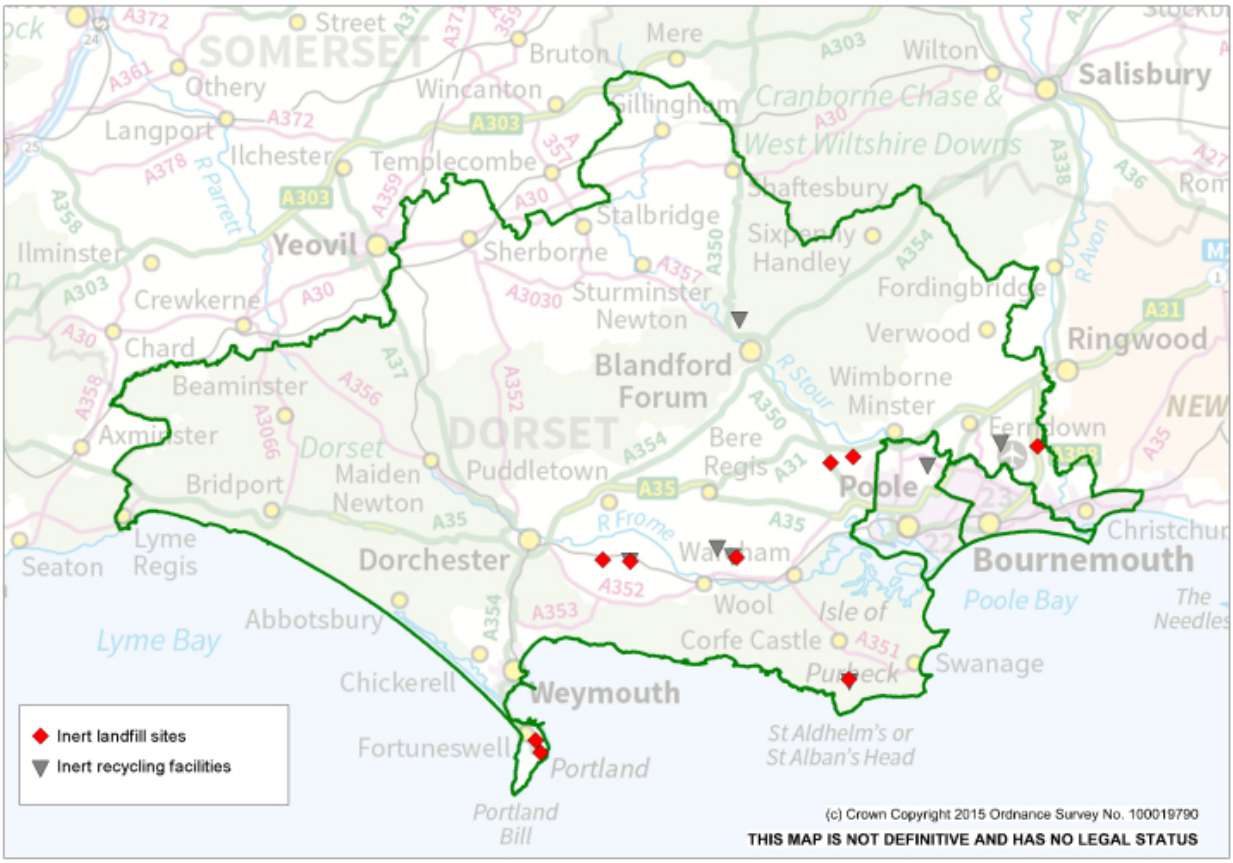
Question 4

Do you agree with the assumption that 80% of inert waste will be recycled over the Plan period?

Existing Capacity

5.76 There is a relatively good network of facilities in the Plan area for managing inert waste materials, comprising both recycling operations and landfill sites. There are 15 sites managing inert waste, eight of which are inert landfill sites and seven of which are recycling facilities. Together they provide around 634,000 tpa of capacity (around 75% of which is recycling capacity). There is also an additional permission for inert landfill that is not operational.

Figure 5 Existing inert waste facilities



5.77 Inert landfill sites tend to be within quarries and provide an important function in their restoration. Estimated total void capacity is currently around 1.1 million m^3.

5.78 The landfill capacity will inevitably decrease over time as void space is filled and temporary planning permissions expire. Based on current permissions and input rates, the existing landfill capacity will run out by 2028 [(23)]. There may therefore be a need for additional inert fill capacity towards the end of the Plan period. The existing void capacity may last longer if the amount of inert material diverted from landfill to recycling facilities increases. This will need to be monitored during the Plan period.

5.79 There are seven inert waste recycling facilities within the Plan area. Around 40% of the recycling facilities are permanent, providing capacity of just over 300,000tpa. These facilities are co-located with other treatment facilities at Canford Recycling Centre, Downend Farm and Eco Sustainable Solutions, Parley. The other 60% is located in temporary facilities, which are predominantly sited on mineral workings and inert landfill sites to enable recyclable inert materials to be diverted from landfill. These facilities have temporary planning permissions linked to the restoration of these sites. They will not all be available throughout the whole of the Plan period as quarries are progressively worked and sites progressively filled to enable restoration to be completed.

5.80 Total existing recycling capacity is around 480,000tpa, whilst annual throughput is around 200,000tpa, suggesting there is currently significant spare capacity at existing facilities.

5.81 It is assumed that the recycling capacity will reduce over time as the temporary permissions cease. At the end of the Plan period, the remaining recycling capacity will be 368,000tpa if no new facilities are brought forward.

Potential Shortfalls and Required Capacity

5.82 Table 12 'Capacity and Need - Inert waste (tpa)' shows the permitted capacity of existing facilities managing inert waste and the identified shortfalls in capacity when compared with projected arisings. It is assumed that 80% of arisings will be recycled.

Table 12 Capacity and Need - Inert waste (tpa)

	2013	2016	2021	2026	2031
Total projected arisings of inert waste	**403,700**	**439,700**	**489,800**	**528,600**	**563,000**
Arisings expected to be recycled	323,000	351,700	391,900	422,900	450,400
Permitted capacity (recycling)	483,000	483,000	423,000	368,000	368,000
Identified surplus/shortfall (recycling)	**160,100**	**131,300**	**31,200**	**-54,800**	**-82,300**

23 not including sites permitted but not expected to be operational within the Plan period.

	2013	2016	2021	2026	2031
Arisings expected not to be recycled	80,700	87,900	98,000	105,700	112,600
Permitted capacity (landfill)	151,300	122,700	75,100	44,700	0
Identified surplus/shortfall (non-recycling)	**70,600**	**34,800**	**-22,800**	**-61,000**	**-112,600**

5.83 A comparison between need and capacity demonstrates that there will be a shortfall in the capacity available for managing inert waste during the Plan period. If we assume that 80% of inert waste will be recycled, there will be a need for additional recycling capacity towards the end of the Plan period. The remainder of the projected arisings of inert waste will need to be disposed of or recovered, for example through use in the restoration of quarries. Table 12 shows that there will be a small shortfall in capacity for inert waste landfill from 2021, rising to just over 112,000 tonnes by the end of the Plan period.

Identified Needs

5.84 In order to aim for net self-sufficiency in inert waste management, there is a need for additional capacity for managing this waste stream, particularly as inert landfill facilities close during the Plan period.

5.85 Inert materials arising from construction, demolition and excavation waste tend to be disposed of at the closest facility to where they arise, whether this is a recycling facility or a landfill site. The establishment of recycling facilities can help to ensure that facilities are available to maximise recycling and move waste up the waste hierarchy. Provision for inert waste recycling is already made through the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy (2014). Proposals for inert recycling facilities will be considered against Policy RE1 of the Minerals Strategy, which sets out a number of criteria. The policy particularly encourages facilities in the west and north of the county, areas less well served by such facilities. The Minerals Strategy enables further capacity for inert recycling facilities to be permitted which will address the capacity gap identified towards the end of the Waste Plan period.

5.86 However, not all inert material can be recycled and there will remain a need for landfill availability. There will also remain a need for inert materials that cannot be recycled to be used in the restoration of quarries. Restoration of mineral sites can provide an opportunity for recovery of inert waste as opposed to disposal, thereby moving waste up the hierarchy. The emerging Mineral Sites Plan includes a number of proposed mineral sites that would provide opportunities for the management of inert waste through restoration, thereby providing additional capacity for the projected arisings of inert waste.

5.87 To address the identified capacity gap, it is proposed that the Waste Plan should aim to facilitate a network of inert waste facilities across the Plan area to provide local options for recovery and disposal of inert waste. It is considered that a criteria based policy for enabling

localised inert waste recovery, or otherwise disposal, would be sufficient to ensure provision is made for inert waste that cannot be recycled. However, should sites be put forward for consideration for inert waste landfill, site allocations may also be appropriate.

Identified Need 8

There is a need to enable the provision of localised inert waste recovery and disposal facilities in order to meet the identified shortfall and facilitate a good spatial distribution. It is considered this could best be addressed through a criteria-based policy and site specific allocations if appropriate.

6 Vision, Objectives and Spatial Strategy

Waste Plan Vision

6.1 The spatial vision expresses what the Waste Plan intends to achieve by 2031. It is based upon our understanding of the current waste management industry, national planning policy priorities, evidence of future growth, the spatial characteristics of the Plan area, and the issues that need to be addressed by the Waste Plan.

A Vision for Sustainable Waste Management in Dorset

By 2031, we will have worked with the community and delivery partners to achieve a sustainable waste management infrastructure that deals with existing and planned growth in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. This will maximise the economic benefits of sustainable resource management for the residents of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.

Our innovative and effective network of waste management facilities will have pushed waste management up the waste hierarchy, optimised waste prevention at source, and maximised the reuse of waste as a resource. Waste management facilities will be flexible, appropriately sized, located, designed and operated to minimise impacts on climate change, local amenity, the local road network, and the natural and built environment whilst meeting the needs of communities and businesses.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

There are a number of inevitable tensions between the vision (which may lead to the provision of new facilities) and the SA objectives (which aim to protect the natural and built environment and amenity). There would be economic benefits from of the provision of a sustainable network of waste management facilities and through maximising waste as a resource. Overall, the appraisal highlights the need for the Waste Plan to include all necessary safeguards through guidance and specific policies to ensure that any impacts from waste facilities are mitigated to acceptable levels.

Waste Plan Objectives

6.2 The Waste Plan objectives will help to implement and deliver the spatial vision and are translated into a spatial strategy, site specific allocations and core policies.

Objective 1

To manage waste at the highest feasible level of the waste hierarchy. This will be achieved through waste prevention, increasing reuse, recycling, composting and recovery. Facilities for the use of waste as a resource will also be promoted to maximise economic benefits. Disposal to landfill will be seen as the last resort in the management of waste.

Objective 2

To optimise self sufficiency, through the provision of an appropriate number and range of well designed, appropriately sized facilities for the management of waste, recognising that some waste requires specialist management facilities of a strategic nature.

Waste management facilities should be located in appropriate locations, as close as practicable to the origin of waste in order to reduce the total mileage waste is transported. Consideration will be given to existing waste production and operational capacity, the implications of growth and new developments likely to generate waste.

Objective 3

To provide a flexible approach for the delivery of waste management facilities and to allow for emerging technologies to come forward throughout the Plan period and beyond to create a network of waste management facilities that are fit for purpose.

Objective 4

To protect and enhance natural resources, environmental, cultural and economic assets, tourism and the health and wellbeing of the local people

Objective 5

To assist in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and assist in adaption/mitigation and resilience to climate change through the development of appropriate methods of waste management and promotion of sustainable transport modes.

Objective 6

To safeguard existing waste management facilities from incompatible non-waste development.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

There are a number of inevitable tensions between the objectives (which may lead to the provision of new facilities) and the SA objectives (which aim to protect the natural and built environment and amenity). There would be economic benefits from of the provision of a sustainable network of waste management facilities and through maximising waste as a resource. Overall, the appraisal highlights the need for the Waste Plan to include all necessary safeguards through guidance and specific policies to ensure that any impacts from waste facilities are mitigated to acceptable levels.

The overall strategy for waste planning in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole

6.3 One of the key features of the planning system is to ensure that the spatial aspects of development are properly considered. The main purpose of the Waste Plan is to plan for an appropriate network of facilities to manage waste arisings in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole, to support economic development and meet the needs of society, whilst minimising the impact on environmental assets and amenity.

6.4 The Waste Plan is being prepared using the best available evidence to asses current capacity, future waste arisings and the need for new facilities whilst building in sufficient flexibility to respond to changing circumstances without the need for policy review. The spatial strategy seeks to move waste up the waste hierarchy, support the proximity principle and promote self-sufficiency through making provision for a range of sustainable waste management facilities in appropriate locations.

6.5 To achieve this, the Waste Plan identifies in general terms what facilities are likely to be required for the management of different waste streams, and where, during the Plan period. The spatial strategy, summarised below, underpins the approach taken. The detail and justification for the spatial strategy is provided in the chapters that follow.

6.6 The Key Diagram (Appendix 2) illustrates the spatial strategy.

Spatial Strategy

The Waste Plan seeks to move waste up the waste hierarchy through making provision for sustainable waste management facilities that optimise waste reduction and reuse, in appropriate locations.

1. **Strategic recycling facilities** - Increased levels of collected co-mingled recyclates in the Plan area means that we do not have sufficient fit for purpose facilities in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. Over the Plan period there will be a shortfall of between 25,000 and 125,000 tpa of capacity for managing recyclates. The majority of this shortfall will be addressed through the provision of a strategic Materials Recovery Facility situated in South East Dorset.

2. **Local recycling facilities** - A number of Dorset's existing household recycling centres, transfer stations and waste management centres are unsuitable and in need of improvement or relocation to bring them up to modern standards and/or to serve growing local communities. The Plan addresses the following requirements:

- Replacement/improvement of Blandford Waste Management Centre to manage increased quantities of waste
- Development of a transfer station for the Dorchester area to facilitate the sustainable movement of waste and replacement/improvement of Dorchester Household Recycling Centre to bring it up to modern standards and manage increased quantities of waste
- Development of a transfer station in Purbeck to facilitate the sustainable movement of waste, including relocation of the Wareham depot
- Replacement/improvement of Wimborne Household Recycling Centre to bring it up to modern standards and manage increased quantities of waste, potentially from a wider area including development of a waste vehicle depot.
- Replacement/improvement of Shaftesbury Household Recycling Centre to manage increased quantities of waste, particularly from the expansion of Gillingham

3. **Green waste composting** - Increased levels of collected green waste in the Plan area means that we do not have sufficient facilities within Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. By the end of the Plan period the estimated shortfall in capacity is 45,000tpa. This shortfall will be addressed through the provision of localised green waste composting facilities to facilitate a good spatial distribution within the Plan area, particularly in the west of Dorset.

4. **Food waste treatment** - It is estimated that there may be a small shortfall in energy recovery capacity for food waste by the end of the Plan period. Additional facilities should provide a good spatial distribution of localised facilities within the Plan area.

5. **Bulky waste** - Between 22,000 and 29,000 tpa of bulky waste will need to be diverted from landfill during the Plan period. This will be addressed through the provision of a strategic facility for treating bulky waste, located in south east Dorset, where the largest quantities of waste arise. A strategic bulky waste treatment facility should

be supported by a network of transfer stations, particularly in the west of Dorset, with the capacity for bulking up this waste for onward transport.

6. **Residual waste management** - Landfill capacity in Dorset is diminishing and existing treatment capacity for residual waste is insufficient to meet our projected needs. At the end of the Plan period it is estimated that there will be a shortfall of over 210,000 tpa of capacity for managing non-hazardous waste and appropriate facilities are needed to manage this waste, whilst ensuring that value is obtained from waste through the recovery of energy. Provision will be made for residual waste treatment facility(s) to manage waste derived throughout the Plan area. Such a facility would be best located in South East Dorset, where the largest quantities of waste arise. A strategic residual waste treatment facility should be supported by a network of transfer stations, particularly in the west of Dorset, with the capacity for bulking up this waste for onward transport. The Waste Plan will be technology neutral, to allow for the best available technology to be developed.

7. **Landfill disposal** - The Waste Plan acknowledges that there may be a need for landfill capacity of between 77,000 and 85,000 tpa during the Plan period. This is residual waste that cannot be recycled or treated, comprising residue from treatment processes. To encourage self sufficiency, the Waste Plan will safeguard future capacity at Trigon landfill site. This approach should ensure that landfill capacity is available locally, should the need arise during the Plan period.

8. **Hazardous waste management** - Hazardous waste requires specialist management and the provision of hazardous waste management and disposal facilities is therefore considered at a wider than local scale. Whilst the Plan does not make provision for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole to become self-sufficient in respect of hazardous waste management, it enables facilities to be brought forward should a need arise to manage hazardous waste arising in the Plan area.

9. **Inert waste management** - Increased levels of inert waste arising in the Plan area, along with the expiration of temporary planning permissions for recycling and landfill, means that by the end of the Plan period there could be a shortfall in capacity for managing this type of waste. The estimated shortfall is around 112,000 tpa of non-recycling capacity. The shortfall in capacity for the recovery and/or disposal of inert waste will be addressed through the provision of localised inert landfill sites, including sites allocated in this Plan and sites allocated in the Mineral Sites Plan requiring inert materials for their restoration.

Question 5

Do you agree with the Vision, Objectives and Spatial Strategy and if not, why not? Is there anything missing that should be addressed?

The site selection process

6.7 The need for new facilities is established, in general terms, in Chapter 5. A thorough process of site selection was then undertaken in order to identify specific site options in this Draft Plan. The diagram below illustrates the key stages of work that were undertaken to identify site options. Background paper 2 sets out the detailed site selection methodology and lists all the sites considered and reasons for taking sites forward or discounting sites. Stakeholders had an opportunity to comment on the proposed methodology when it was published in the Waste Plan Issues Paper (December 2013).

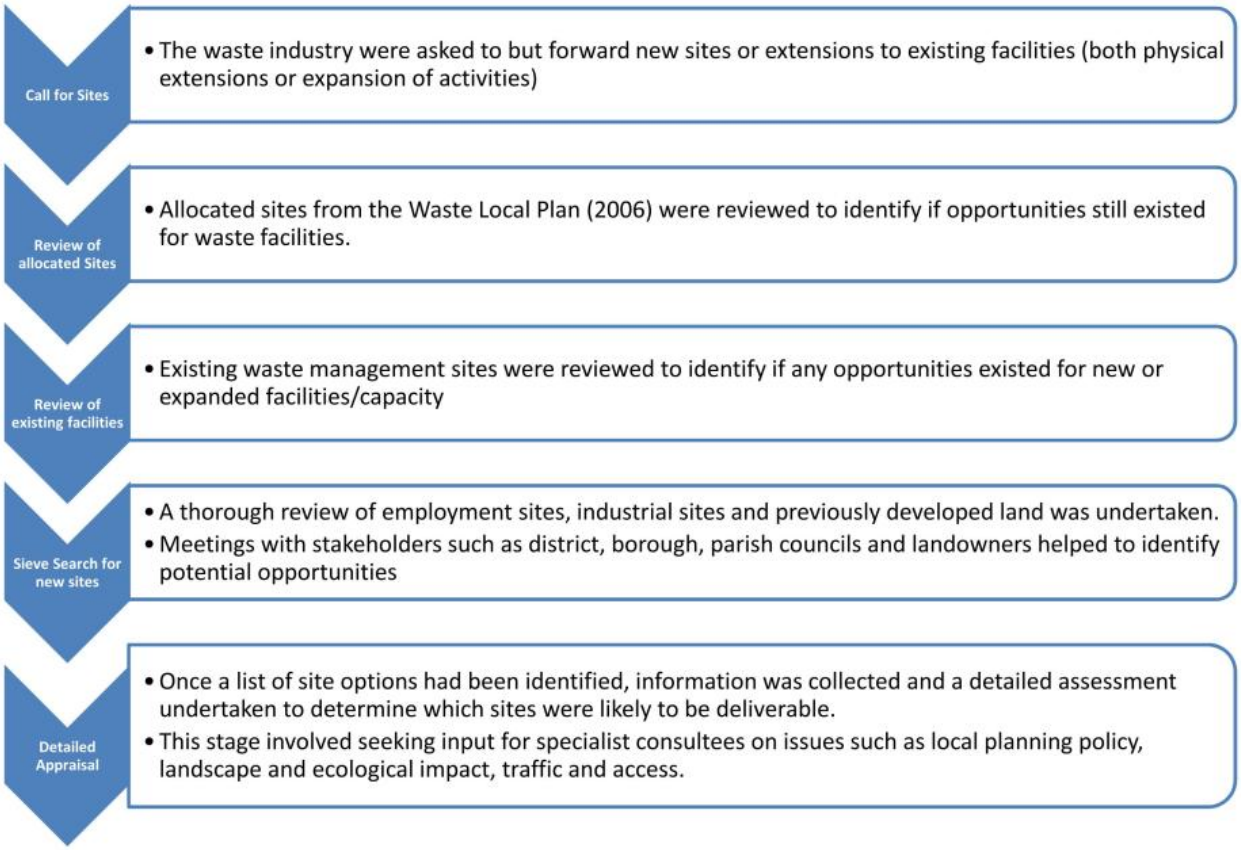
6.8 Development plans must be subject to a sustainability appraisal to assess the effects that the implementation plan could have socially, economically and on the environment, measured against sustainability objectives. A summary of the sustainability appraisal (SA) of all site options is included in Appendix 1 alongside the site information. The full SA is available at www.dorsetforyou.com/waste-plan. It should be noted that where the sustainability appraisal has concluded that sites have insurmountable issues or are considered undeliverable at this stage, these sites have not been taken forward in the Draft Waste Plan.

6.9 A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) will also examine the possible effects of the Plan on European nature conservation sites. At this stage, a Screening Report has been carried out considering whether the proposed policies and each of the site options could have 'likely significant effects' on European sites. The Screening Report considers whether Appropriate Assessment is needed. The HRA Screening Report is available on our website.

6.10 There is still an opportunity for stakeholders to put forward sites options and/or specific waste management proposals. Proposals should be consistent with the spatial vision, strategic objectives and spatial strategy providing additional waste management capacity where a need has been identified within the Draft Waste Plan.

6.11 The Waste Site Nomination Proforma can be found at www.dorsetforyou.com/waste-plan and should be used to put forward a site for possible inclusion in the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan. This form contains a list of the information required for a site to be considered.

Summary of Site Selection Methodology



7 Recycling

What are the needs?

Chapter 5 looked at the amount of waste arisings we are projecting compared with the current available capacity of facilities. This identified the need for further recycling facilities/capacity, as summarised below. The following needs will be addressed through core policies in this chapter and/or site options in Chapter 8.

Identified Need 1 : To allow for the provision of facilities to manage materials suitable for recycling where there is a proven need within the Plan area and to move waste up the hierarchy. It is proposed to achieve this through a criteria based policy.

Identified Need 2: To encourage the provision of localised green waste composting facilities in order to meet the identified shortfall, to move waste up the hierarchy and facilitate a good spatial distribution. It is proposed to achieve this through a criteria based policy.

Identified Need 3: To facilitate the recycling and recovery of wood waste in order to move waste up the hierarchy and provide localised facilities. It is proposed to achieve this through a criteria based policy.

Identified Need 5: A bulky waste treatment facility is required to enable Dorset to move towards the aim of net self sufficiency, divert this material from the residual stream and manage it further up the waste hierarchy.

*Note: Identified Need 4 relates to food waste which is dealt with in Chapter 9: Recovery.

7.1 This chapter considers waste as a resource and looks to maximise the recovery of materials for reuse or recycling. The waste hierarchy refers to 'recycling' after prevention and reuse but in preference to other recovery and disposal. Chapter 10 deals with the recovery of energy from waste that cannot be prevented, reused or recycled. This Plan identifies the need for recycling facilities in order to manage future wastes in line with the waste hierarchy, maximising high quality recycling in line with the Waste Framework Directive.

7.2 There is a variety of facilities that either recycle waste or prepare it for re-use or recycling. These are often supported by facilities for collection, storage, sorting, transfer or bulking of waste. Polices within this chapter should enable development of these kinds of facilities.

7.3 The Waste Plan will seek to identify suitable sites for the provision of recycling facilities. We have identified a number of alternative site options that could be allocated in the Waste Plan, which as set out in Chapter 8.

Household Recycling Centres, Waste Management Centres and Transfer Stations

7.4 Household Recycling Centres (HRC) and Waste Management Centres (WMC) enable householders to recycle a range of materials and bulky items. Household recycling centres, when combined with transfer and bulking up facilities, are known as Waste Management Centres.

7.5 At waste transfer stations waste is unloaded from collection vehicles and briefly held ready to be relocated onto larger vehicles, to travel longer distances to landfill/treatment facilities for recovery or final disposal. In addition to simply bulking up, some facilities have the ability to carry out basic sorting. By combining several individual waste loads into a single vehicle, labour and operating cost savings can be achieved and vehicle movements can be reduced, this is particularly appropriate in rural parts of Dorset. Transfer stations often deal with a combination of recyclates, residual, food and/or green waste. Given that they are often attached to HRCs (known as Waste Management Centres), transfer stations will be dealt with in this chapter.

7.6 There is a network of eleven household recycling centres in Dorset, plus one in Bournemouth and one in Poole. These facilities are located in or close to the main towns, providing an important service to local people to recycle and dispose of their rubbish. Growing numbers of people are putting pressure on some of the existing facilities, creating a need for larger sites. In addition, a number of the facilities require upgrading to offer improved accessibility for people and some sites have lease issues which may result in sites being closed at short notice. Changes to the way waste is managed will also require some sites to accommodate additional uses such as bulking up, transfer and sorting facilities, during the Plan period.

7.7 Three of the sites, at Blandford, Sherborne and Poole (Nuffield) are classed as waste management centres as, in addition to the household recycling element, these sites also take residual waste and recyclables, collected from the doorstep, and bulk them up for onward transfer to another facility. A further waste management centre is due to open in October 2015 to serve the Bridport area.

7.8 A number of specific needs have been identified and the Waste Plan will seek to allocate specific sites to address these. The needs are set out in detail in 8 'Recycling - Options for addressing the needs' along with site options.

7.9 There is an identified need to recycle bulky wastes. This will require facilities for storage, bulking up and transfer of bulky waste and bulky waste treatment facilities. Treatment facilities would enable bulky waste to be separated into different fractions and shredded to produce a valuable fuel known as Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) or Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF). The Waste Plan aims for net self sufficiency, therefore opportunities have been considered for the development of a facility to bulk up and treat bulky waste. Options for locating bulky waste management facilities are presented in 8 'Recycling - Options for addressing the needs'.

7.10 Managing the collection of householder waste involves a complex network of facilities including household recycling centres and transfer stations. There is also the need for waste vehicle depots. Primarily waste vehicle depots are a place to store vehicles used to collect

waste from the households and staff vehicles. There may also be the need for office accommodation, wash down facilities, fuelling facilities and possibly a vehicle workshop. On their own waste vehicle depots have no requirement to store waste on site, but equally can be located alongside other waste facilities such as household recycling centres or transfer stations.

7.11 Discussions with Dorset Waste Partnership have identified the need for several new or replacement waste vehicle depots within the County. Where possible the Waste Plan will seek to identify sites for new facilities and options are presented in Chapter 9.

Materials Recycling Facilities

7.12 Materials Recycling Facilities (MRF) deal with the separation of different components from the waste stream, collected from households, shops and offices.

7.13 The Waste Planning Authority is confident that a facility will be developed over the next couple of years and that this will provide sufficient capacity for the majority of the Plan Period. A further permission exits for the development of a second MRF, although only one facility is likely to be required to meet our anticipated needs. With this in mind it will be important not to over provide with the danger of drawing in large quantities of recyclates from long distances. This will be the responsibility of the waste management authorities to consider through any contractual arrangements, although the Waste Planning Authority will also need to monitor the situation to ensure future proposals for waste management facilities do not undermine the Spatial Strategy.

7.14 It is not proposed to allocate new sites for materials recycling facilities. Given current permitted capacity, proposals for materials recycling facilities will be required to demonstrate that there is a proven local need as expressed through Policy 4.

7.15 Small scale reprocessing facilities may also be proposed during the Plan period. Reprocessing facilities are likely to be dealt with by the unitary and district planning authorities as they are industrial processes. Reprocessing of recyclates provides added value and the Waste Planning Authority will, in principle, support proposals for reprocessing activities, such as when they form part of an existing waste management site.

Composting Facilities

7.16 Composting speeds up the natural process by which organic material breaks down or ‘decomposes’. Composting, can take place at a domestic and commercial-scale. Domestic composting involves people putting organic material (e.g. grass cuttings) into composting bins at home or in a community facility. The compost can then be used as a fertiliser and soil conditioner. This has the advantage that the organic material never actually becomes waste.

7.17 Alternatively, green waste and food waste may be collected by the local authority and taken to a specialist, commercial-scale facility. Commercial-scale composting falls into two categories; open windrow and in-vessel composting (IVC). The main difference between the two is that IVC is a more controlled process making it suitable for both green waste and food wastes.

7.18 There are a number of existing composting facilities in the County. In the future we are likely to see only green waste composing with food waste being dealt with through anaerobic digestion (AD) facilities. Green waste may also be managed through AD facilities, see Chapter 9 'Recovery'.

7.19 Green waste composting facilities are an important element of an integrated waste management system, helping to recover waste and divert it from landfill. There is a need for a criteria based policy to encourage/facilitate the facilities in order to meet the identified shortfall, to move waste up the hierarchy and facilitate a good spatial distribution.

7.20 There is a current shortfall in capacity for the management of green waste.In order to aim for net self-sufficiency additional capacity for managing this waste stream should be encouraged. There are advantages in having small scale localised facilities for managing green waste. Given the existing spatial distribution of sites (see Figure 3) there could be a particular need for a facility in the west of Dorset. Alternatively green waste transfer facilities could be developed in the west of Dorset for bulking up waste for onward movement to a facility elsewhere in the county.

7.21 It is not proposed to allocate new sites for composting facilities. Proposals will be considered against Policy 4 and other relevant policies in this Plan.

Wood Recycling

7.22 No specific need for facilities or the recycling and recovery of wood waste has been identified, however monitoring will be essential to ensure permitted capacity becomes operational. Proposals should be assessed against Policy 4 and other relevant policies in the Plan.

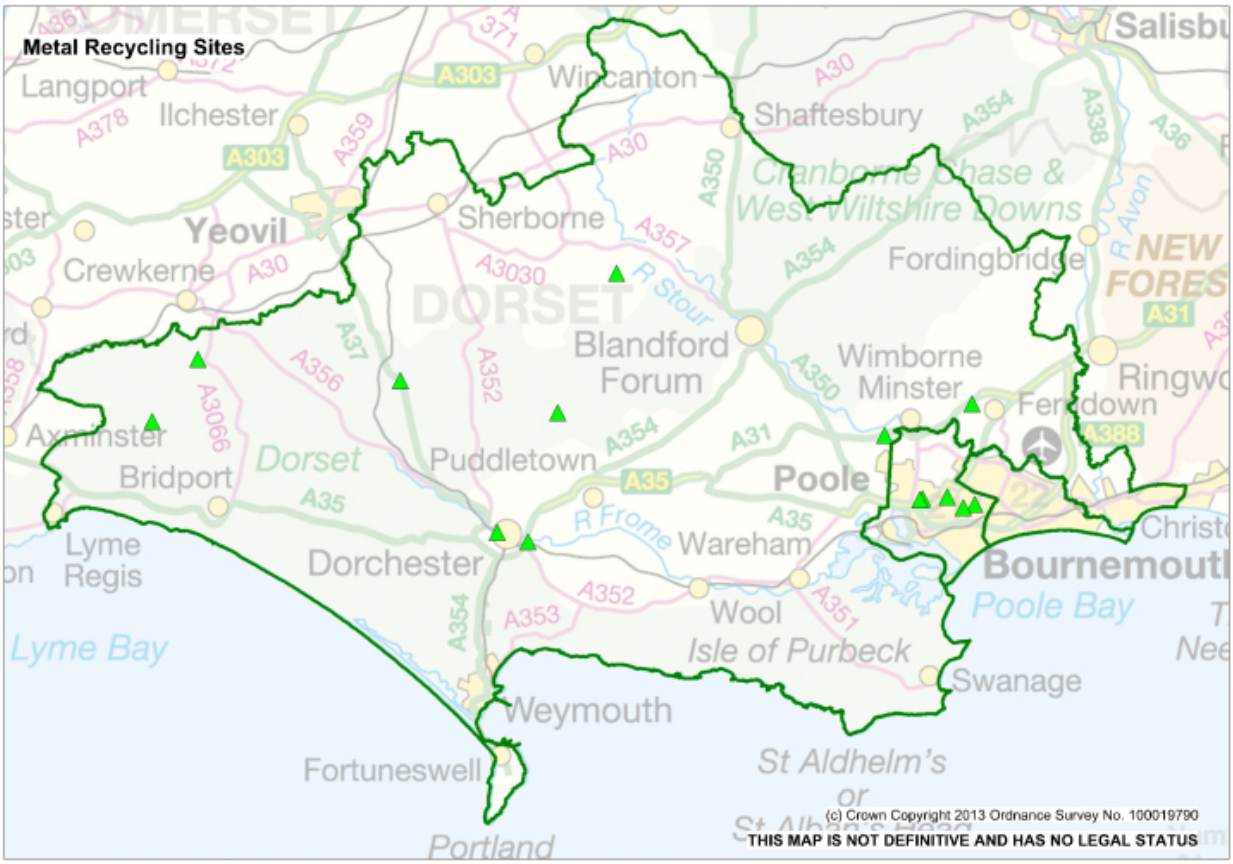
7.23 Wood waste can also be managed through a biomass burning facility to produce a sustainable source of energy used to create electricity or other forms of power. This is dealt with in Chapter 9, applications for this type of facility should be considered against Policy 5 (Energy Recovery) and other relevant policies.

Metal Recycling

7.24 There are a number of metal recycling sites across the county, as shown in Figure 6. In 2011, facilities in Dorset managed 92,000 tonnes of metal waste. A significant part of this waste is made up from motor vehicles that have reached the end of their useful life. Sites tend to serve a local need and market.

7.25 It is not possible or necessary to establish the existing capacity and potential future needs for this type of facility. Applications for metal recycling facilities will be considered against Policy 4 and other relevant development management polices.

Figure 6



7.26 Policy 4 will be used to assess applications for a range of recycling facilities including household recycling centres, waste transfer stations (including both recycled materials and residual waste), waste management centres, composting facilities and bulky waste transfer and treatment facilities.

7.27 Where there are appropriate allocated sites within the Waste Plan, proposals will be expected to come forward on these sites, unless it can be demonstrated that allocated sites are not suitable in accordance with Policy 3 'Applications for Waste Facilities Not Allocated in the Waste Plan'. Where there are no appropriate allocated sites, proposals should carefully consider the locational requirements set out in Policy 3 and other relevant policies.

7.28 Following consultation on this Draft Waste Plan, preferred site options will be selected and these will be referred to in Policy 4.

Proposed Policy 4 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste

Proposals for recycling facilities including household recycling centres, waste transfer stations, waste management centres, bulky waste treatment facilities, wood and metal recycling facilities and composting facilities will be permitted where they meet all of the following applicable criteria:

For **all recycling facilities**:

a. the operation of the facility will support the delivery of the Spatial Strategy, contributing to meeting the needs identified in this Plan

b. they will not displace the management of waste which is already managed, or likely to be managed, by a process which is further up the waste hierarchy than that being proposed, unless the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that the proposal would result in environmental benefits sufficient to outweigh the displacement

c. proposals will be expected to provide for all operations including the reception, handling, processing and storage of waste to take place within an enclosed building unless there would be no proven benefit from such enclosure and demonstrate that the proposed operations will be compatible with existing or proposed neighbouring uses

For **Materials Recycling Facilities** the proposal shall also:

d. serve a proven local need that cannot be met from permitted facilities.

For **Household Recycling Facilities and Waste Management Centres** the proposal shall also:

e. provide for the separate circulation of household and commercial vehicles;

f. make provision for a covered area for the collection of items that could be re-used where there is space to do so; and

g. display interpretation boards that actively inform householders on measures that they can take to prevent and re-use materials.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy specifically requires proposals to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. It is generally a positive policy which should allow for a network of appropriate facilities to be developed in the Plan area. Protection of the environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan.

8 Recycling - Options for addressing the needs

Household Recycling Centres, Waste Management Centres and Transfer Stations - Potential Site Options

8.1 Discussions with Dorset Waste Partnership (DWP) and a review of existing facilities has highlighted that almost all of Dorset's network of HRCs will need upgrading, extending or replacing during the Plan period. There is also a need for new and improved transfer facilities to facilitate the sustainable movement of waste.

8.2 Funding will not be available to make all the desired improvements to our HRCs and transfer network in the short term. In fact, Dorset Waste Partnership has recently consulted on a series of cost saving options which could see changes to the network of facilities in the early part of the Plan period.

8.3 The Waste Plan covers the period up to 2031 and therefore needs to address the longer term needs of Dorset. During the Plan period the economy is likely to change, finance may be made available for the improvements that are needed to Dorset's network of recycling facilities and legislative changes may drive a need for new or improved facilities. Many of the current sites are expensive to run. Better located, designed and operated facilities can bring cost savings resulting in a more efficient waste management and collection service. It is therefore considered appropriate to allocate sites for new/improved facilities within the Waste Plan.

8.4 Dorset Waste Partnership has highlighted three strategic priorities for the next five years and the Waste Plan will seek to allocate specific sites to address these needs. The needs are presented below, in no particular order:

Short Term Priorities

- Replacement of the Blandford Waste Management Centre and waste vehicle depot, North Dorset
- The development of a transfer station for the Dorchester area, West Dorset
- Relocation of the existing Wareham waste vehicle depot and development of a new transfer station, Purbeck

8.5 Longer term, but still within the time frame of the Waste Plan, the following three needs for new or improved household recycling centres in Dorset have been identified. The Waste Plan will seek to allocate specific sites to address these needs. The needs are presented below, in no particular order:

Longer Term Needs

- Replacement/Improvement of Dorchester Household Recycling Centre, West Dorset
- Replacement/Improvement of Wimborne Household Recycling Centre and waste vehicle depot, East Dorset
- Replacement/Improvement of Shaftesbury Household Recycling Centre, North Dorset

8.6 The Waste Plan Issues Paper also highlighted issues at other sites in Dorset. For the following reasons it is not considered appropriate to seek to allocate specific sites to address these issues. If the situation changes,applications that come forward to address needs that could not have been foreseen during the plan making stage will be assessed against policies in Chapter 8 and other relevant policies in the Plan.

Christchurch Household Recycling Centre - Although the existing site is adequate it would benefit from being brought up to modern standards but this could be achieved within the existing site.

Wareham Household Recycling Centre - Although the existing HRC is adequate, it would benefit from being brought up to modern standards but this could be achieved within the existing site.

Sherborne Waste Management Centre - The existing site is partly split level and adequate compared to other sites. Although the site is currently working to capacity waste will be diverted to the new Bridport facility at Broomhills once it is operational. This will remove some of the pressure on the Sherborne WMC.

Nuffield Waste Management Centre, Poole - This facility has recently been refurbished to modern standards with significant capacity. There are no identified needs for additional/replacement HRC's in Poole during the Plan period.

M**illihams Household Recycling Centre, Bournemouth** - This site is considered to have sufficient capacity and there are no issues identified that will require physical expansion or additional HRCs needed in Bournemouth during the Plan period.

Site Options

8.7 The site selection exercise has identified a number of options for addressing the needs identified above. In addition, a series of site options for addressing the strategic need for a facility to manage bulky waste have also been identified.

8.8 The section below lists each of the options being considered.

Replacement of the Blandford Waste Management Centre and waste vehicle depot, North Dorset

The existing Waste Management Centre is located on Holland Way Industrial Estate, Blandford. The site has uncertainty of tenure and needs improved facilities, including capacity for bulking up and transfer of recyclables. A HRC and a transfer station are both required and could be located together to create a Waste Management Centre, or on separate sites. The site will serve Blandford and surrounding villages. There is also the need for a waste vehicle depot, this could be a separate facility or located with a waste management centre.

Question 6

Which site option (s) do you think would be most suitable for locating the Blandford Waste Management Centre?

Please see Appendix 1 for a plan, description and sustainability appraisal summary of each site option.

We are keen to hear your views on the site options. To comment on the advantages and disadvantages of a particular site, please go to the site option in Appendix 1, using the site reference number and name.

Further detail on each site option can be found in a series of background papers that support this draft Waste Plan.

Site Reference	Site Name, location	Comments
ND01	Holland Way, Blandford	Two areas of land are being considered on allocated employment land within Holland Way Industrial Estate in order to improve the existing Waste Management Centre. Alternatively, the site could be developed as a transfer facility with the HRC element relocated to another location.

Site Reference	Site Name, location	Comments
ND02	Land off Shaftesbury Lane, Blandford	This is a greenfield site, allocated as employment land and being developed for an Asda supermarket. A waste facility would need to be accommodated on the eastern portion of the site. Given the size of the available land the site would not be able to accommodate a WMC. The site is being considered for a HRC or waste vehicle depot only. If this option were to be preferred for a HRC a separate site would be needed for a transfer facility.
ND03	Land south of Sunrise Business Park	This site is a greenfield site, adjoining Sunrise Business Park lying outside the existing settlement boundary. The site is being considered for a Waste Management Centre.
ND04	Brewery Site, Blandford	This is a small site within the existing Brewery Site complex. It is only being considered for a vehicle depot.
ND05	Land south of Pimperne	This site is a greenfield site, adjoining the Taymix depot to the north and lying outside the existing settlement boundary. The site is being considered for either one or a combination of uses the above uses.

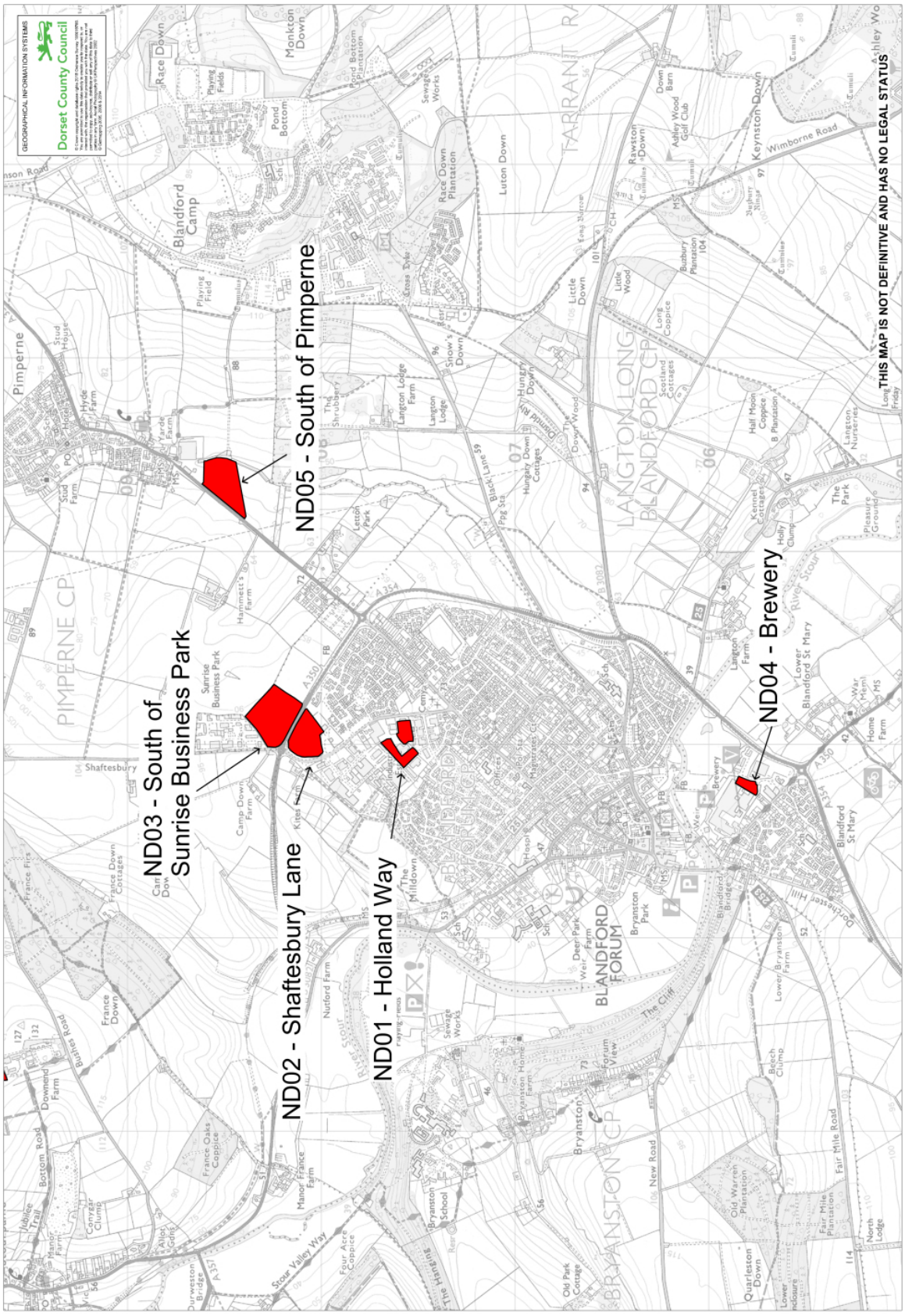


Figure 7 Site options in Blandford

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Overall site option ND01 performs most favourably, mainly due to it being previously developed land. ND04 also performs favourably for a depot facility. ND05 is the least well located and has the highest potential for negative sustainability impacts, specifically relating to landscape and the water environment.

The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses.

Option

The development of a transfer station and waste vehicle depot for the Dorchester area, West Dorset

There is a particular need for transfer facilities in the west of Dorset for recyclates and residual waste. Currently individual refuse collection vehicles travel across the county to the treatment/disposal facilities situated in the east of Dorset. This is costly and creates unnecessary vehicle movements. There is also the need for a waste vehicle depot, this could be a separate facility or located with a transfer station.

Question 7

Which site option(s) do you think would be most suitable for locating a Waste Transfer Station?

Please see Appendix 1 for a plan, description and sustainability appraisal summary of each site option.

We are keen to hear your views on the site options. To comment on the advantages and disadvantages of a particular site, please go to the site option in Appendix 1, using the site reference number and name.

Further detail on each site option can be found in a series of background papers that support this draft Waste Plan.

Site Reference	Site Name, location	Comments
WD01	Land North West of Monkeys Jump, Dorchester	This is a steeply sloping triangle of greenfield land, outside of the Dorchester settlement boundary, currently in agricultural use and bounded to the south by the A35 and to the east by the A37. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities however not all would physically be accommodated given the topography and shape of the site.
WD02	Old Radio Station, Dorchester	This site, former site of Friary Press and old radio station, is occupied by Dorset Passenger Transport, with a depot for buses and Dorset County Council groundworks team. A vacant building lies to the east of the existing depot, which formally housed a printworks and provides an opportunity for a waste facility. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities. Not all the facilities would be accommodated in this space and given the site's location outside of the settlement boundary, it is likely to be best suited for a transfer station and/or waste vehicle depot rather than a HRC.
WD03	Land to the South of Stadium Roundabout, Dorchester	This is a greenfield site, currently in agricultural use bounded to the west by the A354, to the north by the A35,to the east by a railway embankment and within Dorset AONB. The site is outside the Dorchester settlement boundary but is being considered for allocation as a Park and Ride Trunk Road Service Area through the West Dorset, Weymouth & Portland Local Plan. The site is being considered for a range of waste facilities, however available space may limit the site's potential for the development of waste facilities.

Site Reference	Site Name, location	Comments
WD04	Land at Stinsford Hill, Dorchester	This is a greenfield site located outside the Dorchester settlement boundary. It is bound to the south east by the B3150 Stinsford Hill and to the west by the B3143 Slyers Lane. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities and in terms of its size has the potential to accommodate a number of waste management facilities.
WD05	Rainbarrow Farm, Dorchester	This site is located near Martinstown west of Dorchester and outside the settlement boundary. Development would be on agricultural land adjacent to the Rainbarrow Farm Anaerobic Digestion Plant. Although the site is being considered for a range of waste facilities given its location within the Dorset AONB options for development are likely to be limited.
WD06	Charminster Depot & Farm	This site is only being considered for a waste vehicle depot

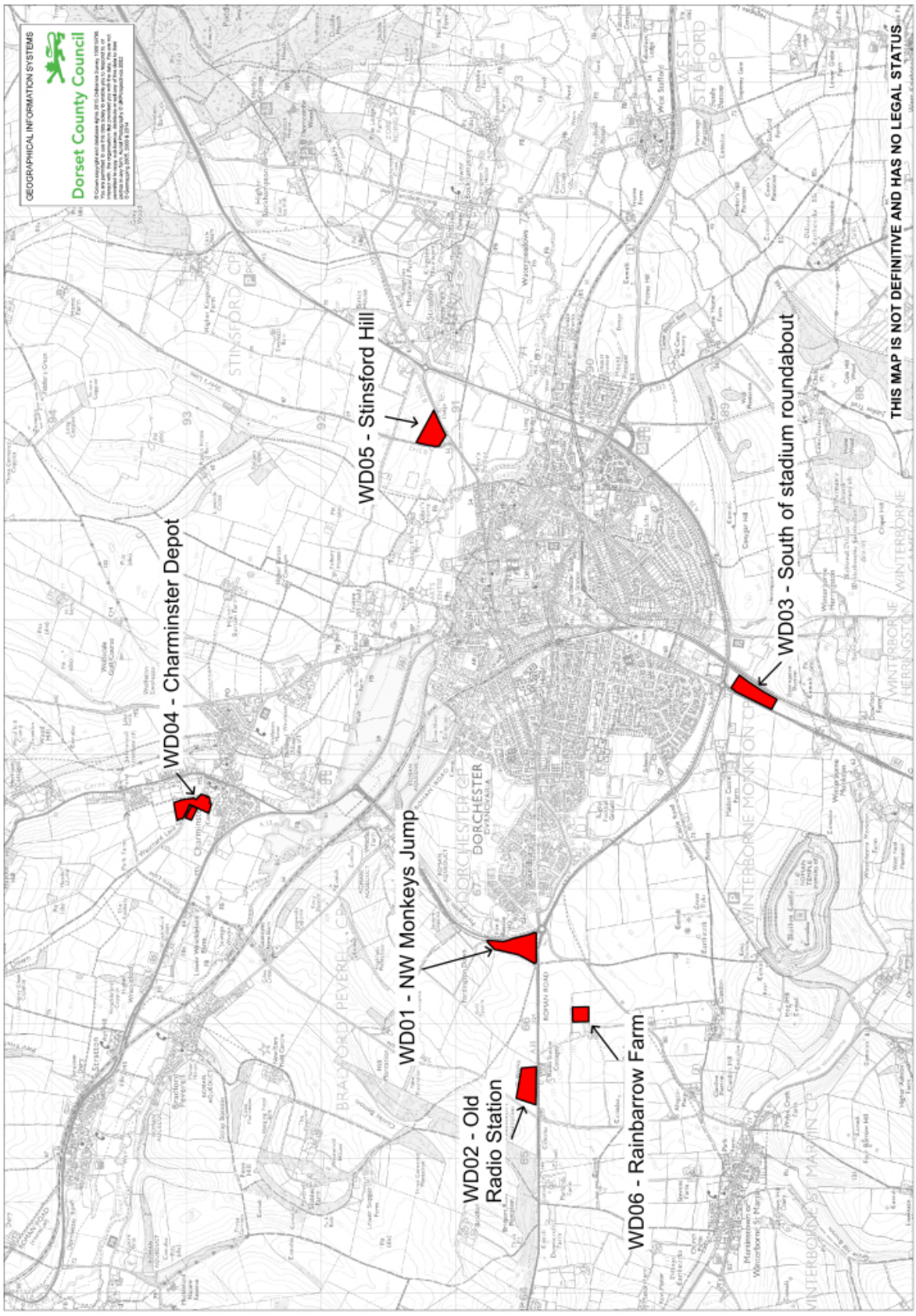


Figure 8 Site options for a transfer facility, depot or Waste Management Centre serving Dorchester

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Overall site option WD02 performs most favourably, mainly due to it being previously developed land and potentially having the least impact in terms of traffic. Site option WD04 performs well for siting a depot only. All of the other sites have potentially significant sustainability issues, including impact on the landscape.

The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses.

Relocation of the existing Wareham vehicle depot and development of a new transfer station, Purbeck

There is a particular need for a transfer facility in Purbeck for recyclates and residual waste. This would ideally be located in the Wareham area. Currently individual refuse collection vehicles travel to the treatment/disposal facilities situated in the east of Dorset. This is costly and creates unnecessary vehicle movements. There is also the need for a waste vehicle depot, this could be a separate facility or located with a transfer station.

Question 8

Which site option (s) do you think would be most suitable for locating a Depot and/or Waste Transfer Station?

Please see Appendix 1 for a plan, description and sustainability appraisal summary of each site option.

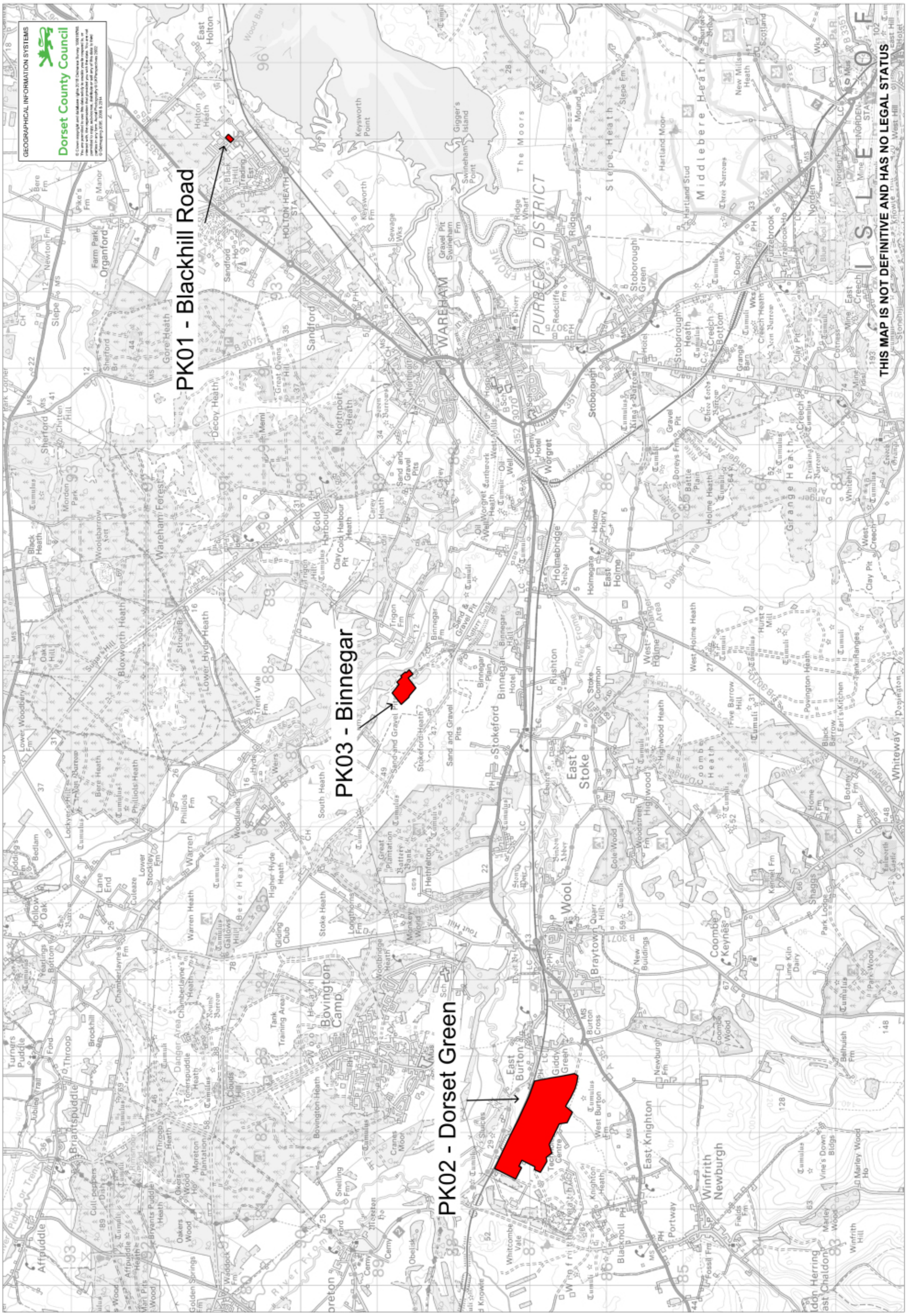
We are keen to hear your views on the site options. To comment on the advantages and disadvantages of a particular site, please go to the site option in Appendix 1, using the site reference number and name.

Further detail on each site option can be found in a series of background papers that support this draft Waste Plan.

Site Reference	Site Name, location	Comments
PK01	Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath	This site is located on allocated employment land within Holton Heath Industrial Estate. The site is flat and concreted and currently contains a number of skips onsite. The site is being considered for transfer and a waste vehicle depot, the size of the site would accommodate both uses.

Site Reference	Site Name, location	Comments
PK02	Dorset Green Technology Park, Winfrith	Dorset Green Technology Park is allocated as employment land. The site is being considered for transfer and a waste vehicle depot and given the extensive size of available land both uses could be accommodated.
PK03	Binnegar Environmental Park, East Stoke	Binnegar Environmental Park lies to the north of an active quarry on an area of previously worked land, at a lower level than the Puddletown Road, which runs along the south western border of the permitted mineral site. The Binnegar Environmental Park was granted planning permission in March 2010 and since a Materials Recycling Facility has been constructed. An open windrow composting facility, an in-vessel composting facility and an inert recycling facility were also granted as part of this permission but they have not been constructed. Recently, permission to undertake wood recycling on a small scale was also granted. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities including a waste transfer station. Given its rural location this site is not being considered for a waste depot.

Figure 9 Site options for a transfer facility and depot in Purbeck



Sustainability Appraisal Summary

The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses and enables development to be diverted from other more sensitive areas.

Site option PK01 performs most favourably as it is both strategically well located and presents limited sustainability issues. Sites to the west of Wareham are less well located. There are ecological and landscape concerns with site PK03.

Replacement/Improvement of Dorchester Household Recycling Centre, West Dorset

The existing HRC situated at Loudsmill, Dorchester is small and needs bringing up to modern standards. As has already been explained there is also the need for a transfer facility in the Dorchester area. HRC and transfer could be separate facilities or could be co-located as a Waste Management Centre. Some of the sites are being considered to address both needs.

Six options have been shortlisted to meet the need for a HRC to serve Dorchester and surrounding villages.

Question 9

Which site option (s) do you think would be most suitable for locating a Household Recycling Centre, to serve Dorchester and surrounding villages?

Please see Appendix 1 for a plan, description and sustainability appraisal summary of each site option.

We are keen to hear your views on the site options. To comment on the advantages and disadvantages of a particular site, please go to the site option in Appendix 1, using the site reference number and name.

Further detail on each site option can be found in a series of background papers that support this draft Waste Plan.

Table 13

Site Reference	Site Name, location	Comments
WD01	Land North West of Monkey's Jump	This is a steeply sloping triangle of greenfield land, outside of the Dorchester settlement boundary, currently in agricultural use and bounded to the south by the A35 and to the east by the A37. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities.
WD02	Old Radio Station, Dorchester	This site, former site of Friary Press and old radio station, is occupied by Dorset Passenger Transport, with a depot for buses and Dorset County Council groundworks team. A vacant building lies to the east of the existing depot, which formally housed a printworks and provides an opportunity for a waste facility. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities. Not all the facilities would be accommodated in this space .
WD03	Land to the south of stadium roundabout	This is a greenfield site, currently in agricultural use bounded to the west by the A354, to the north by the A35,to the east by a railway embankment and within Dorset AONB. The site is outside the Dorchester settlement boundary but is being considered for allocation as a Park and Ride Trunk Road Service Area through the West Dorset, Weymouth & Portland Local Plan. The site is being considered for a range of waste facilities, however available space may limit the site's potential for the development of waste facilities.

Site Reference	Site Name, location	Comments
WD05	Land at Stinsford Hill	This is a greenfield site located outside the Dorchester settlement boundary. It is bound to the south east by the B3150 Stinsford Hill and to the west by the B3143 Slyers Lane. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities and in terms of its size has the potential to accommodate the range of needs.
WD06	Rainbarrow Farm	This site is located near Martinstown west of Dorchester and outside the settlement boundary. Development would be on agricultural land adjacent to the Rainbarrow Farm Anaerobic Digestion Plant. Although the site is being considered for a range of waste facilities given its location within the Dorset AONB, visual impacts are likely to limit options for development.
WD07	Loudsmill	This option would see the expansion of the existing HRC or reconfiguration of the wider site to accommodate a new HRC. It is an area of brownfield, employment land including Dorchester Sewage Treatment Works and other waste and non-waste uses.
WD08	Parkway Farm Business Park, Poundbury	This is a slightly sloping greenfield site which is proposed to be allocated as employment land suitable for B2 or similar non-neighbourly uses by West Dorset District Council. This option would only be suitable for a HRC. The site currently accommodates a community farm.

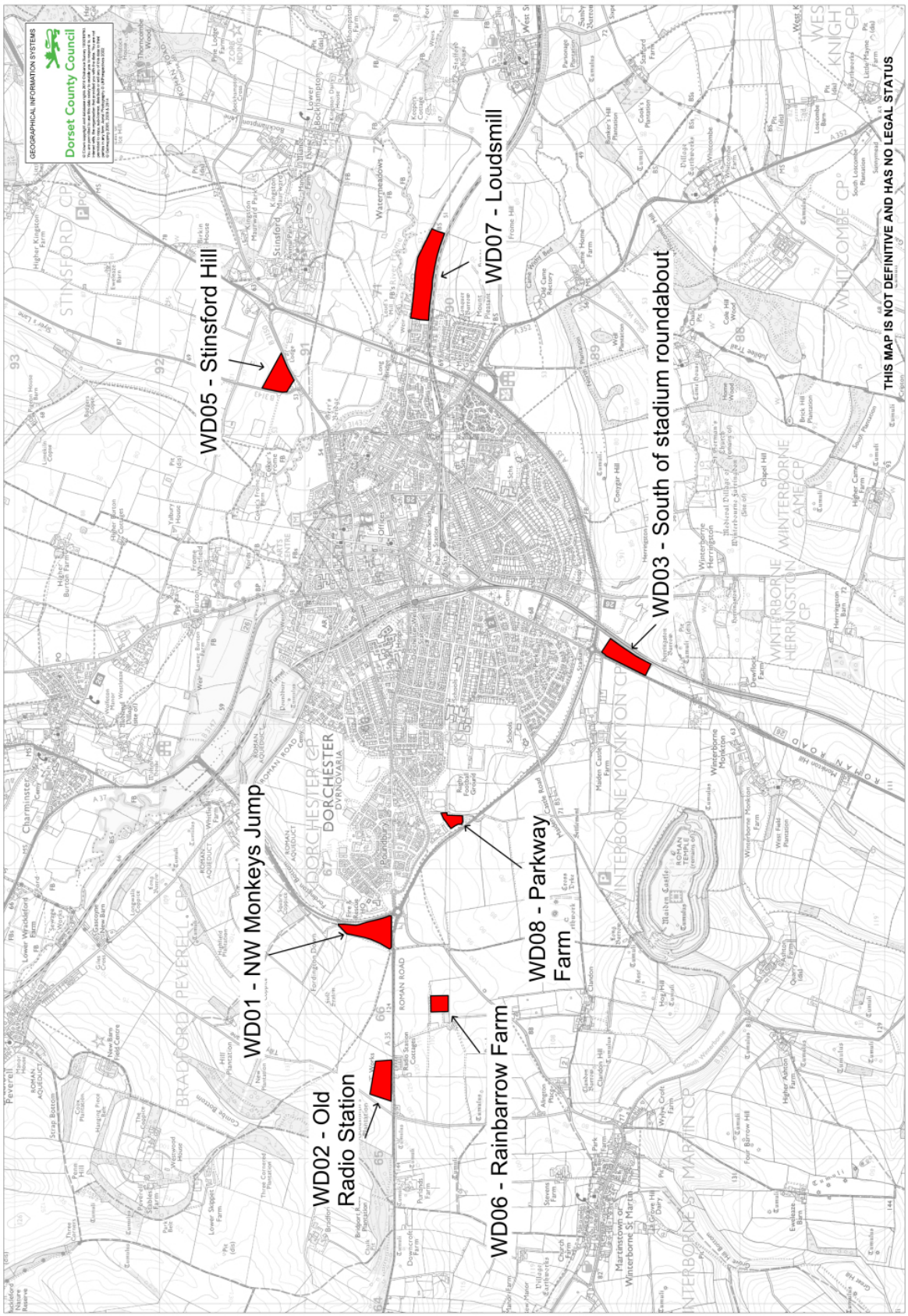


Figure 10 Site options for a Household Recycling Centre for Dorchester

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Replacement/Improvement of the Household Recycling Centre

Overall site options WD07 and WD08 perform most favourably for siting a Household Recycling Centre. They are both allocated employment land and would have limited sustainability impacts, although WD07 currently has access issues. Site options WD01, WD02, WD03 and WD06 would have significant transport impacts if used for a HRC due to the numbers of visitors involved and the difficulties in creating acceptable accesses.

The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Waste Management Centre, Dorchester area

Site options WD01, WD02, WD03, WD05 and WD06 have been assessed for the provision of a Waste Management Centre.

Site options WD01, WD02, WD03 and WD06 would have significant transport impacts if used for a Waste Management Centre (including HRC) due to the numbers of visitors involved and the difficulties in creating acceptable accesses. However, site option WD02 performed most favourably when considered for a transfer facility and depot only mainly due to it being previously developed land and due to anticipated traffic being considered acceptable. All of the other sites have potentially significant sustainability issues, including impact on the landscape.

In conclusion, it is unlikely that any of the sites will be suitable for a combined Waste Management Centre. Taking into account the sites assessed, it is considered that there would be less impact from siting a Household Recycling Centre separately from a transfer facility and depot.

Option

Replacement/Improvement of Wimborne Household Recycling Centre, East Dorset

The existing HRC is situated in Wimborne. It is a small site with poor access in need of bringing up to modern standards. The site currently serves much of east Dorset including Wimborne, Ferndown, Corfe Mullen and Colehill and these areas have formed the area of search for a replacement facility.

Five options have been shortlisted to meet the need for a HRC to serve East Dorset. It should be noted that the WPA is looking to allocate one site to serve the towns in this area.

There is also the need for a waste vehicle depot, this could be a separate facility or located with a waste management centre.

Question 10

Which site option (s) do you think would be most suitable for locating a Household Recycling Centre, to serve Wimborne and surrounding areas.?

Please see Appendix 1 for a plan, description and sustainability appraisal summary of each site option.

We are keen to hear your views on the site options. To comment on the advantages and disadvantages of a particular site, please go to the site option in Appendix 1, using the site reference number and name.

Further detail on each site option can be found in a series of background papers that support this draft Waste Plan.

Table 14 Options for HRC in East Dorset

Site Reference	Site Name, location	Comments
ED01	Brook Road, Wimborne	This is a small parcel of land currently used as a car park and immediately adjoining the existing HRC. The land is being considered as an expansion to the existing facility, available land is small and it is unlikely to be possible to achieve a modern, split level facility here. This site is only being considered for a HRC.
ED02	Blunts Farm, Ferndown	This large site is allocated employment land, situated on the Ferndown Industrial Estate, close to the strategic highway network, although this part of it suffers from congestion. In general terms the site is well located to serve the East Dorset area. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities including a waste vehicle depot.
ED03	Woolsbridge Ind Estate, Three Legged Cross	This option comprises two large parcels of allocated employment land as an expansion to the existing Woolsbridge Ind Estate. This site is situated in the northern extreme of the search area, some distance from Wimborne and villages to the west. If a HRC were to be developed on this site it could serve a wider catchment area including Verwood and Three legged Cross, areas currently served by a facility in Hampshire. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities including a waste vehicle depot.

Site Reference	Site Name, location	Comments
ED04	West Moors Petroleum Depot	This is an area of previously developed land, within the Green Belt, west of the existing Woolsbridge Industrial Estate. Formerly a military base and petrol depot it is an area consisting of existing employment and hard standing. The site is situated in the northern part of the search area some distance from Wimborne and Corfe Mullen. If a HRC were to be developed on this site it could serve a wider catchment area including Verwood and Three legged Cross, areas currently served by a facility in Hampshire. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities including a waste vehicle depot.
ED05	Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	This is previously developed land in the Green Belt formally used by Wessex Water as a depot facility. It comprises of various buildings, hard standing and a large area of ponds and water features. In general terms the site is well located to serve the East Dorset area, however being situated south of the A31, traffic from Wimborne, Colehill and Corfe Mullen would have to cross the congested Canford Bottom roundabout. This site is being considered for a HRC and/or a waste vehicle depot.
ED06	East Dorset Police Headquarters, Ferndown	This site, situated within the Green Belt, comprises a series of buildings currently being utilised as the East Dorset Police Headquarters. The police are looking to vacate and dispose of the buildings which may provide opportunities for waste development. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities including a waste vehicle depot.

Site Reference	Site Name, location	Comments
ED07	Bailie Gate Ind Estate & Extension	This is existing employment land situated east of Sturminster Marshall. There are a number of vacant units and potential for further development within the new employment area further to the east. This site is being considered for a waste vehicle depot only.
ED08	Land at Candy's Lane	This is the site of a former metal recycling facility south of the A31 south west of Wimborne. This site is being considered for a waste vehicle depot only.
POO3	Nuffield Waste Management Centre, Poole	This is an existing waste management centre. The option of Dorset residents using the site if the Wimborne HRC were to close and no suitable site was found for re-location is being considered.

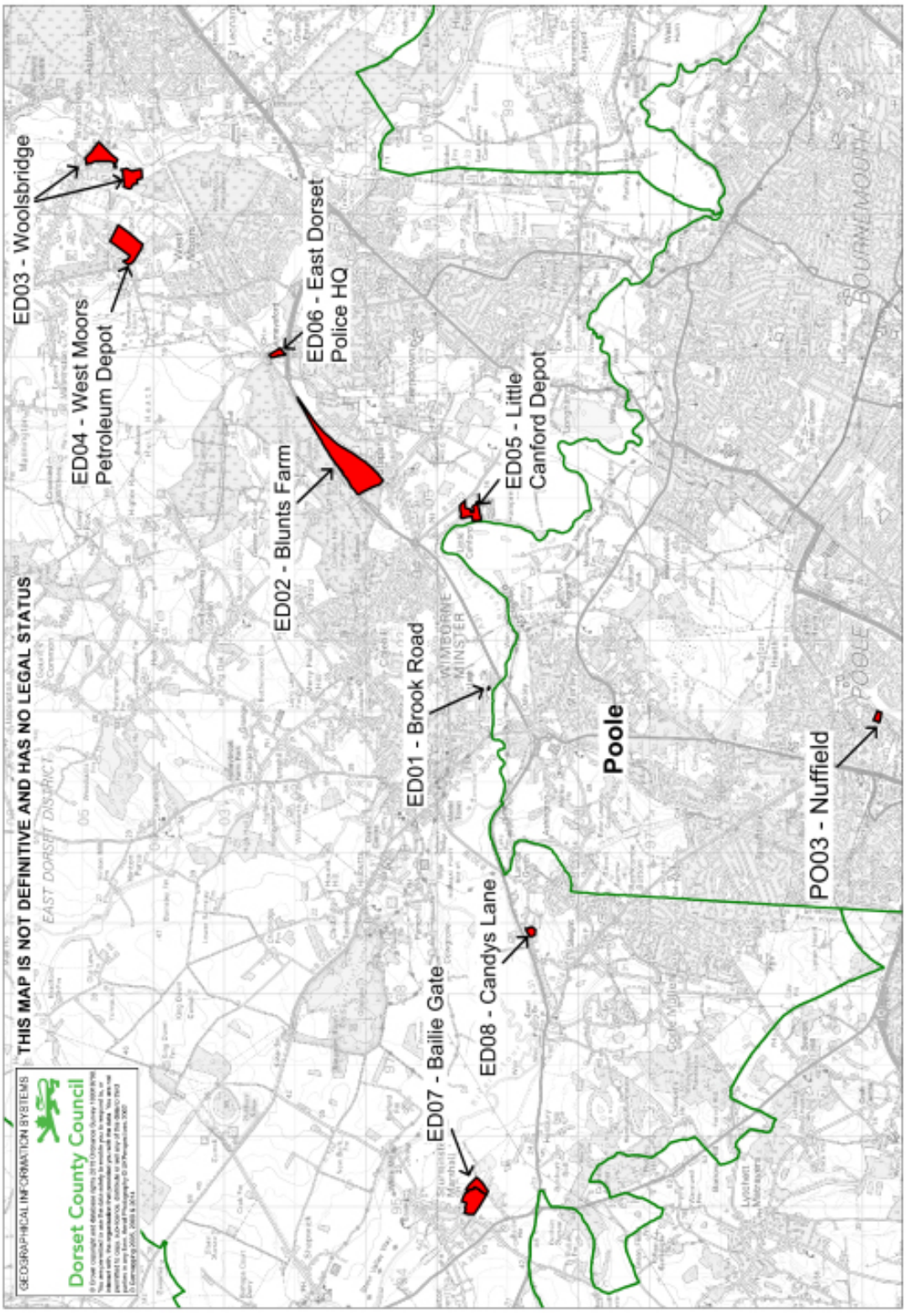


Figure 11 Site options for a replacement for Wimborne Household Recycling Centre and/or a depot

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Replacement/Improvement of Wimborne Household Recycling Centre

Sites situated within Wimborne (ED01) and Ferndown (ED02, ED05 and ED06) perform most favourably as they are well located to serve the population that use the existing facility and overall would not require residents accessing the sites to travel greater distances. Of these sites, the appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Generally the appraisal has identified few other significant sustainability issues for the sites on employment land. Development on sites outside of the Green Belt are also likely to be preferred over Green Belt sites particularly where there are alternative sites available.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Waste Vehicle Depot, East Dorset

The provision of a vehicle depot in an appropriate location will contribute to the network of facilities in the Plan area. Sites in Ferndown perform best given their proximity to the existing facility however other sites between Sturminster Marshall and Ferndown are also appropriately located in relation to the A31, waste arisings and the final destination of waste.

The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Development on sites outside of the Green Belt are also likely to be preferred over Green Belt sites particularly where there are alternative sites available.

Site Options - Replacement/Improvement of Shaftesbury Household Recycling Centre, North Dorset

The existing HRC is situated in Shaftesbury on the northern edge of Wincombe Business Park. Generally the existing site is in a good location but needs bringing up to modern standards. With expansion of Staftesbury and Gillingham the existing facility will also need to expand to increase capacity. The site currently serves much of the northern part of north Dorset including Shaftesbury, Gillingham and surrounding areas and this has formed the area of search for a replacement facility.

Three options have been shortlisted to meet the need for a HRC to serve Shaftesbury and Gillingham. It should be noted that the WPA is looking to allocate one site to serve the towns in this area.

Question 11

Which site option (s) do you think would be most suitable for locating a Household Recycling Centre, to serve Shaftesbury and Gillingham?

Please see Appendix 1 for a plan, description and sustainability appraisal summary of each site option.

We are keen to hear your views on the site options. To comment on the advantages and disadvantages of a particular site, please go to the site option in Appendix 1, using the site reference number and name.

Further detail on each site option can be found in a series of background papers that support this draft Waste Plan.

Table 15

Site Reference	Site Name, location	Comments
WP ND06	Wincombe Business Park	This is a greenfield site, currently in agricultural use. The site lies immediately north of the existing HRC and would form an extension to the existing facility. The available land is of a sufficient size to enable the development of a modern facility, with the capacity to deal with the growing local population. This option falls within the county of Wiltshire. If this site were to become the preferred option it would not be possible to formally allocate the site within this Plan.
WP ND07	Brickfields Business Park	This is within the Brickfields Business Park Key Strategic Employment Site and forms part of the proposed Gillingham Southern Extension. Currently greenfield land in agricultural use this site would provide sufficient space for the development of a modern facility and is generally well located to serve the towns of Shaftesbury and Gillingham. This site is also being considered for waste vehicle depot.
WP ND08	Enmore Green, Shatesbury	This is a steeply sloping greenfield site currently in agricultural use. In general terms the site is well located on the northwestern edge of Shaftesbury. The site is outside the settlement boundary and development is likely to depend on the creation of a new road link from the B3081 to the A30. This site is also being considered for a waste vehicle depot.

Figure 12 Site options for a Household Recycling to serve Shaftesbury and Gillingham

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses and enables development to be diverted from other more sensitive areas.

Site option ND08 has the highest potential for negative sustainability impacts, specifically relating to landscape, the historic environment and quality of life. Site options ND06 and ND07 are both well located. Although there is the potential for impact on the landscape, there are mitigation opportunities for both sites.

Option

Site Options - Management of Bulky Waste

The Waste Plan will need to identify suitable sites for managing bulky waste. We have identified 10 potential options within Bournemouth, Christchurch, East Dorset and Poole that could be suitable for locating a strategic facility to manage this waste.

The shortlisted site options are listed and summarised below . Some of the sites are existing waste management facilities, thought capable of accommodating additional uses, some sites are being considered for a range alternative uses, in some cases the site is large enough to accommodate more than one type of facility.

Question 12

Which site option (s) do you think would be most suitable for locating a bulky waste transfer/treatment facility?

Please see Appendix 1 for a plan, description and sustainability appraisal summary of each site option.

We are keen to hear your views on the site options. To comment on the advantages and disadvantages of a particular site, please go to the site option in Appendix 1, using the site reference number and name.

Further detail on each site option can be found in a series of background papers that support this draft Waste Plan.

Table 16

Site Reference	Site Name, location	Comments
ED02	Blunts Farm, Ferndown	This large site is allocated employment land, situated on the Ferndown Industrial Estate, close to the strategic highway network. In general terms the site is generally well located to serve the Plan area. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities.
ED03	Woolsbridge Ind Estate, Three Legged Cross	This option comprises two large parcels of allocated employment land as an expansion to the existing Woolsbridge Ind Estate. This site is situated in the northern extreme of the search area but could be appropriate for a strategic facility. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities.
ED04	West Moors Petroleum Depot	This is an area of previously developed land, within the Green Belt, west of the existing Woolsbridge Industrial Estate. Formerly a military base and petrol depot it is an area consisting of existing employment and large areas of hard standing, surrounded by large areas of environmentally designated land. This site is situated in the northern extreme of the search area but could be appropriate for a strategic facility. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities.
ED06	East Dorset Police Headquarters, Ferndown	This site, situated within the Green Belt, comprises a series of buildings currently being utilised as the East Dorset Police Headquarters. The police are looking to vacate and dispose of the buildings which may provide opportunities for waste development. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities.

Site Reference	Site Name, location	Comments
PO01	Area 2 and 3 Ling Road, Mannings Heath	These are two parcels of land are situated on Mannings Heath Industrial Estate. Area 2,Ling Road benefits from permission for the development of a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF). Opportunities within Area 2 will depend on who is awarded the contract to develop a MRF to deal with Dorset's recyclables. Area 3,Ling Road forms part of the permitted site for lorry parking. There is a further area of land at this site that may be available for additional waste related uses, which could complement the MRF activities. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities.
PO02	Site Control Centre, Canford Magna	The Site Control Centre is a complex of waste management facilities adjacent to the former Whites Pit landfill site. The site is in the South East Dorset Green Belt but is currently allocated in the Waste Local Plan (2006) for expansion. There could be opportunities to co-locate a bulky waste facility on this site alongside existing complementary waste uses.
PO03	Nuffield Waste Management Centre	This is an existing Waste Management Centre which was fully refurbished in 2012/2013. The site is located on the Nuffield Industrial Estate. The site consists a modern split level household recycling centre, a waste transfer station, offices, gatehouse, weigh bridges and areas for parking and hard standing. The site is currently being fully utilised however there may be opportunities for alternative uses in the future if Poole's recyclates are diverted straight to a new local MRF. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities.

Site Reference	Site Name, location	Comments
PO04	SITA MRF, Mannings Heath	The site comprise an existing waste transfer station dealing with the receipt, bulking and transfer of (mainly recyclable) commercial and industrial waste. The site consists of a group of waste processing, workshop, maintenance and office buildings surrounded by open parking and storage. There could be opportunities to co-locate a bulky waste facility on this site alongside existing complementary waste uses.
BO01	Kinson Sewage Treatment Works	This site is an existing sewage treatment works within the Dorset Green Belt. There is some redundant previously developed land that could be made available for a waste management use.
CB01	Hurn MRF	The site is an established materials recycling facility/transfer station located to the west of Hurn airport. There is currently no capacity for additional waste management uses but when a new MRF is built this site could be put to an alternative use.

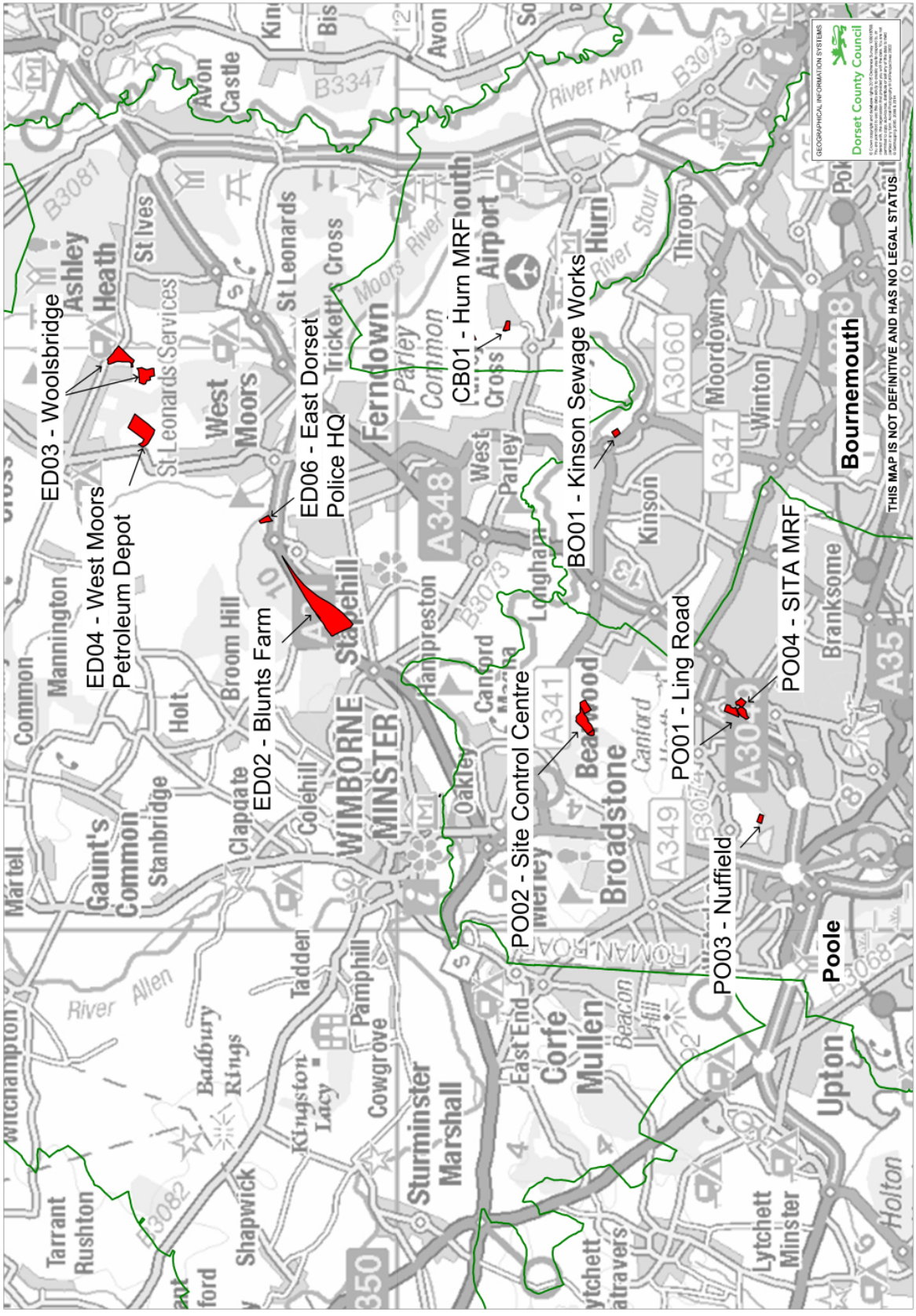


Figure 13 Site Options for a Bulky Waste Facility

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Sites situated within the SE Dorset conurbation, specifically the sites in Poole and Ferndown with good transport links, generally perform most favourable as they are strategically well located. The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Development on sites outside of the Green Belt will also be preferred over Green Belt sites where there are alternatives available.

Overall, the following sites perform most favourably ED02, PO01, PO03 and PO04.

9 Recovery

The need for recovery facilities

Chapter 5 looked at the amount of waste arisings we are projecting compared with the current available capacity of facilities. This identified the need for further energy recovery facilities/capacity, as summarised below.

Identified Need 4: To promote the recovery of food waste in order to move waste up the hierarchy and provide localised facilities. It is proposed to achieve this through a criteria based policy.

Identified Need 6: We estimate that there could be a shortfall of over 210,000tpa in capacity for managing non-hazardous residual waste at the end of the Plan period. There is a need to make provision for energy recovery facilities through the identification of suitable site(s).

*Note: Identified Need 8 relates to inert waste recovery and disposal. This is dealt with in Chapter 10: Disposal.

Provision of energy recovery facilities

9.1 Waste management activities that are not classed as recycling are classed as either recovery or disposal in accordance with the legal definitions set out in the Waste Framework Directive.[24]

9.2 Recovery in the waste hierarchy includes waste treatment processes and waste management techniques that produce fuels, heat and power (i.e. energy recovery), such as; anaerobic digestion (AD); advanced thermal treatment (pyrolysis and gasification); energy from waste (including Combined Heat and Power plants); and autoclaving. It also includes materials recovery which is covered in Chapter 7: Recycling. Mechanical biological treatment is however another form of residual waste treatment that recovers materials and can also recover energy. Recovery does not include mass burn incineration which is a form of disposal (see Chapter 10).

9.3 In line with the waste hierarchy, recovering energy from waste is only appropriate for waste that cannot be prevented, reused or recycled with less greenhouse gas emitted. However, energy recovery can be a sustainable option for waste that would otherwise require disposal. We have identified a need for recovery facilities in order to manage our future non-recyclable waste in line with the waste hierarchy.

24 Recovery is defined as: "any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy." (Directive 2008/98/EC, Article 3). Annex II of the Directive sets out a non-exhaustive list of recovery operations.

9.4 Energy recovery recognises the role of waste as a resource by ensuring that value is obtained from the treatment of waste that would otherwise be disposed of through landfill or through treatment without energy recovery. Energy recovery includes the production of heat and power for use at the site and/or for supply to a distribution grid, which can help address the challenges of energy security and climate change. It is expected to play an increasingly important role in the waste management infrastructure mix and is important to enable the diversion of waste from landfill. Furthermore, waste energy recovery facilities are increasingly becoming part of the energy mix in the county.

9.5 Energy recovery can be achieved through thermal treatment, biological treatment or other advanced technologies. Thermal treatment includes incineration, which converts waste into energy and ash through combustion, and advanced thermal conversion (such as gasification and pyrolysis), which limits the conversion that takes place so that intermediaries are produced such as gas, oils and char. Biological treatment includes anaerobic digestion, which produces biogas.

9.6 There are a number of different technologies that involve some form of energy recovery from waste, some of which are well established, some are new, and others are still emerging. Energy recovery is expected to be provided predominantly by energy from residual waste, but other forms of energy recovery may be proposed. For example, biomass (comprising wood waste as well as other non-waste materials) is considered to be the renewable energy resource with one of the greatest opportunities for electricity and heat generation. It is expected that all forms of energy recovery could have a role.

9.7 Anaerobic digestion is used to manage organic wastes and materials. It produces a biogas which can be used to generate electricity and, as a by-product, heat, or which can be cleaned to produce biomethane. This can then either be injected directly into the national gas grid or used as a renewable transport fuel. Appropriately sited anaerobic digestion plants have considerable potential to deliver renewable heat and/or transport fuels. A digestate is also produced, enabling valuable nutrients to be recovered, This can be spread onto the land and can enhance soils. For the management of food waste, which is a rapidly degrading waste, these elements offer benefits over some alternative treatment methods such as in-vessel composting (IVC), which produces carbon dioxide as opposed to methane and does not provide energy recovery. For these reasons, IVC is starting to fall out of favour in comparison to anaerobic digestion.

9.8 Additionally, anaerobic digestion technology is commonly used to treat sewage sludge in the waste water industry.

9.9 Nationally, there is an aim to deliver a substantial increase in energy from waste through anaerobic digestion in the UK and this is supported. It is expected that anaerobic digestion facilities will generally be located in rural areas and in most cases in an agricultural setting because of the opportunity to dispose of digestate to farm land. The location of anaerobic digestion plants in the countryside may make it impracticable to provide combined heat and power, due to limited potential heat users. However, opportunities should be taken where they arise to provide on-site heat to support the operation of the facility itself and, where possible, to provide gas, heat and/or transport fuels off site.

9.10 Proposals for anaerobic digestion facilities will be considered against Policy 5. It is not intended that specific sites will be allocated through the Waste Plan (as only a very small shortfall in capacity has been identified towards the end of the Plan period, see Chapter 5). Proposals should therefore also accord with Policy 3, as well as other relevant policies in the plan.

9.11 Thermal treatment facilities such as incineration, gasification and pyrolysis can be used to manage residual wastes. Wood waste (biomass) can also be managed through a biomass burning facility. Thermal treatment facilities convert materials into heat and residues. Advanced thermal conversion facilities also produce gas.

9.12 The efficiency of the energy recovery process from thermal treatment can be much greater if both electricity and heat are produced, rather than solely electricity. Combined Heat and Power should therefore be provided wherever practicable and the feasibility of providing district heating should be considered. Residues from thermal treatment facilities can include Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) or Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) pellets or ash and will need some form of further management. RDF and SRF can be used to produce energy. The disposal of ash is discussed in Chapter 10 'Disposal'.

9.13 Mechanical Biological Treatment is a family of treatment systems that uses a combination of mechanical and biological processes to separate and transform residual waste into several outputs. Some of these are then recycled or recovered in the format of a Refuse Derived Fuel.

9.14 Thermal treatment facilities can be more industrial in nature than anaerobic digestion and biomass facilities and are likely to have higher traffic movements associated with them if managing residual waste. It is therefore considered that the most appropriate locations for such facilities are on employment land or already developed sites.

9.15 For a variety of reasons including technology advances in the waste industry, increasing commodity re-processing, new legislation and regulations it would be inappropriate to provide specific detail in the Waste Plan about the technology to be adopted in Dorset. The Waste Plan will identify suitable site(s) for the provision of energy recovery facilities which are considered acceptable for a range of technologies as described above. We would welcome stakeholders' views on the site options presented at the end of this chapter.

9.16 Proposals for energy recovery facilities to manage residual waste will be expected to come forward on allocated sites, unless it can be demonstrated that allocated sites are not suitable in accordance with Policy 3.

9.17 Applications for energy recovery facilities should show how proposals will provide low-carbon energy generation and demonstrate how residues, including digestate in the case of anaerobic digestion, will be managed in accordance with the proximity principle and the waste hierarchy, minimising the use of landfill. Where the use of landfill is necessary, the most sustainable location should be used.

Proposed Policy 5 - Energy recovery

Proposals for energy recovery development will be permitted where they meet all of the following criteria:

a. the operation of the facility will support the delivery of the Spatial Strategy, contributing to meeting the needs identified in this Plan

b. they will not displace the management of waste which is already managed, or likely to be managed, by a process which is further up the waste hierarchy than that being proposed, unless the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that the proposal would result in environmental benefits sufficient to outweigh the displacement

c. they provide combined heat and power in the first instance, or as a minimum recover energy through electricity production and are designed to have the capability to deliver heat in the future

d. where gas is produced, it is injected into the grid or used for fuel, unless this would not be practicable

e. any waste treatment residues arising from the facility will be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy specifically requires proposals to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. It is generally a positive policy which should contribute to the provision of a network of appropriate facilities to be developed in the Plan area. This may help to reduce the impacts of waste transportation and provide advantages to the economy through employment opportunities and the generation of heat and power. There may be a potential adverse impact if new waste facilities result in the use of employment land that could have been developed by other businesses which would provide greater employment opportunities locally. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Protection of the environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan.

Potential Site Options

9.18 The Waste Plan will need to identify suitable sites for energy recovery facilities to manage our non-hazardous residual waste arisings. We have identified nine potential site options that could be suitable for locating a strategic waste treatment facility for managing this waste.

9.19 The shortlisted site options are summarised below and are located within East Dorset and Poole, as illustrated in Figure 14.

Site Options - Energy Recovery Facilities

Question 13

Which Site Option(s) do you think would be most suitable for locating an energy recovery facility to manage our residual waste?

Please see Appendix 1 for a plan, description and sustainability appraisal summary of each Site Option.

We are keen to hear your views on the Site Options. To comment on the advantages and disadvantages of a particular site, please go to the Site Option in Appendix 1, using the site reference and name.

Further detail on each Site Option can be found in a series of background papers that support this draft Waste Plan.

Site Reference	Site name/ Location	Comments
ED02	Blunts Farm, Ferndown	This large site is allocated employment land, situated on the Ferndown Industrial Estate. It is close to the strategic highway network (namely the A31), although this part of it suffers from congestion. In general terms the site is generally well located to serve the Plan area. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities, including a strategic waste treatment facility.

Site Reference	Site name/ Location	Comments
ED03	Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, Three Legged Cross	This option comprises two large parcels of allocated employment land, which form an expansion to the existing Woolsbridge Industrial Estate. This site is situated in the northern extreme of the search area and is being considered for a range of waste management facilities. Given its location, it could be most appropriate for a strategic waste treatment facility.
ED04	West Moors Petroleum Depot	This is a large area of previously developed land, situated west of the existing Woolsbridge Industrial Estate and within the South East Dorset Green Belt. Formerly a military base and petrol depot, it is an area consisting of existing employment land and large areas of hard standing. This site is situated in the northern extreme of the search area but could be appropriate for a strategic facility. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities, including a strategic waste treatment facility.
ED06	East Dorset Police Headquarters, Ferndown	This site, situated within the Green Belt, comprises a series of buildings currently being utilised as the East Dorset Police Headquarters. The police are looking to vacate and dispose of the buildings which may provide opportunities for waste development. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities.
PO01	Area 2 and 3 Ling Road, Poole	These two parcels of land are situated on Mannings Heath Industrial Estate. Area 2 benefits from permission for the development of a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF). Opportunities within Area 2 will depend on who is awarded the contract to develop a MRF to deal with Dorset's recyclables. Area 3 forms part of the permitted site for lorry parking. There is a further area of land at this site that may be available for additional waste related uses, which could complement the MRF activities.

Site Reference	Site name/ Location	Comments
PO02	Site Control Centre, Canford Magna	The Site Control Centre is a complex of waste management facilities adjacent to the former Whites Pit landfill site. The site is in the South East Dorset Green Belt but is currently allocated in the Waste Local Plan (2006) for expansion. This is the location of Dorset's only existing treatment facility and there is the option of increasing the capacity of he facility to meet the County's needs, particularly in the short term. Additionally, there is the potential to expand the site to the west and/or south.
PO03	Nuffield Waste Management Centre, Poole	This is an existing Waste Management Centre which was fully refurbished in 2012/2013. The site is located on the Nuffield Industrial Estate. The site consists a modern split level household recycling centre, a waste transfer station, offices, gatehouse, weigh bridges and areas for parking and hard standing. The site is currently being fully utilised however there may be opportunities for alternative uses in the future if Poole's recyclates are diverted straight to a new local MRF. This site is being considered for a range of waste facilities.
PO04	SITA MRF, Mannings Heath Industrial Estate, Poole	The site comprises an existing waste transfer station dealing with the receipt, bulking and transfer of (mainly recyclable) commercial and industrial waste. The site consists of a group of waste processing, workshop, maintenance and office buildings surrounded by open parking and storage. There could be opportunities to co-locate a waste treatment facility on this site alongside existing complementary waste uses.

Site Reference	Site name/ Location	Comments
CB02	Eco Composting, Parley	This is an existing waste management and recycling facility incorporating a range of facilities. The site and extension area proposed is subject to a current planning application for the reconfiguration the existing and consented development, including introduction of new processes including mixed food waste and maize for AD plant, solid recovered fuel and road sweepings waste recycling.

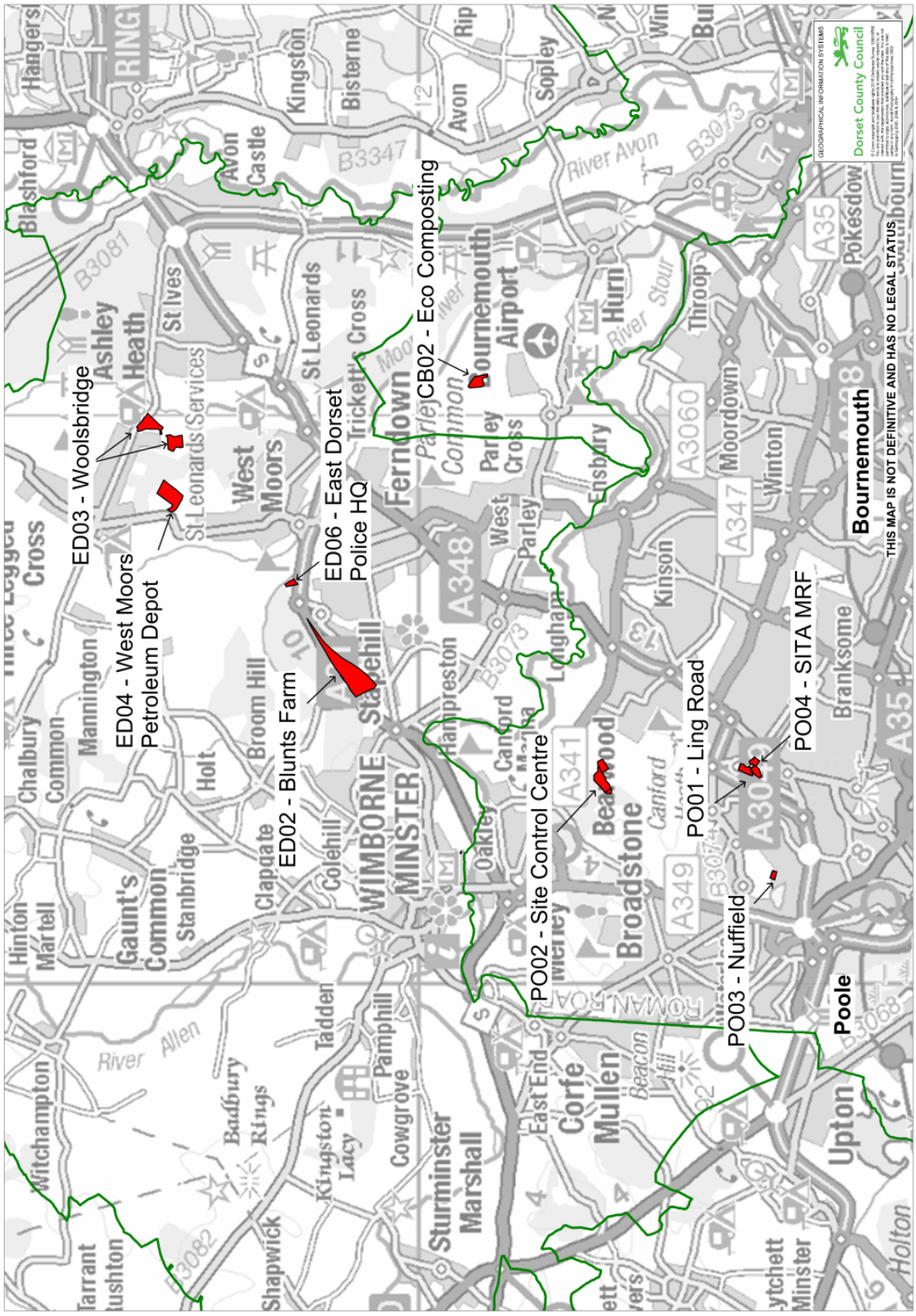


Figure 14 Site Options for a Residual Waste Treatment Facility

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Sites situated within the SE Dorset conurbation, specifically the sites in Poole and Ferndown with good transport links, generally perform most favourably as they are strategically well located. The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses and is likely to provide opportunities for the generation of renewable energy given the heat load available locally. Development on sites outside of the Green Belt is also likely to be preferred over Green Belt sites particularly where there are alternative sites available.

Overall, the following sites perform most favourably: ED02, PO01, PO03 and PO04.

10 Disposal

What are the needs?

Chapter 5 looked at the amount of waste arisings we are projecting compared with the current available capacity of facilities. This identified the following needs:

Identified Need 7: There may be a need for landfill capacity for small quantities of residual waste that cannot be recycled or treated or residue from treatment processes.

Identified Need 8: There is a need to enable the provision of localised inert waste recovery and disposal facilities in order to meet an identified shortfall and facilitate a good spatial distribution. It is considered this could best be addressed through a criteria-based policy and site specific allocations if appropriate.

Non-hazardous waste

10.1 Waste management activities that are not classed as recycling or recovery are classed as disposal in accordance with the legal definitions set out in the Waste Framework Directive. This includes disposal to landfill or waste treatment without the recovery of energy [(25)] Disposal of waste is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy and should therefore be seen as the last resort.

10.2 The Landfill Directive sets demanding targets for the UK to progressively reduce the biodegradable municipal waste being sent for disposal. In the UK, we are required to reduce by 2020 the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that is landfilled to 35% of the amount that was landfilled in 1995. Along with the Landfil Tax, which has increased the cost of landfilling, this has been a principal driver behind the development of new waste management facilities in the UK in recent years. The Government has committed to further review of landfill restrictions, including for textiles and food waste.

Disposal to landfill

10.3 The main method of waste disposal is 'landfill'. There are three main types of landfill; non-hazardous, hazardous and inert. Non-hazardous landfills generally accept a mixture of locally authority collected waste, commercial and industrial waste and some construction and demolition waste. Hazardous landfills receive hazardous waste. Hazardous waste and its management is discussed in Chapter 11 'Other wastes and facilities'. Inert landfill sites receive only inert materials, mainly comprising construction and demolition waste.

10.4 The general principle is the same with each landfill type. The waste arrives at the site, is often compacted (to reduce its volume) and is then buried in the ground. As a large void space is required, landfills are often associated with quarrying operations providing that the

25 'Disposal' is defined as 'any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy'. (Directive 2008/98/EC, Article 3). Annex I sets out a non-exhaustive list of disposal operations.

geology is suitable, can be engineered and would not lead to pollution of any watercourses. Landfills are often integrated with other waste management operations such as storage, consolidation and transfer of waste and increasingly recycling and waste recovery.

10.5 Once in the ground the waste is covered or 'capped'. Modern landfills are engineered to very high specifications to ensure that all waste deposited is safely contained, particularly those dealing with hazardous wastes. Over time the site will be restored to blend in with its surroundings for uses such as nature conservation, farming, forestry or public open space.

10.6 Importantly, biodegradable waste in non-hazardous landfill produces methane as it breaks down, one of the main greenhouse gases, contributing to climate change. Whilst some of this gas may be captured and used as a source of energy, it is not a genuinely sustainable option. Landfill also creates leachate, rainwater contaminated by waste that can sometimes percolate from the site and into surrounding water courses, particularly from more historic landfills.

Other disposal

10.7 Disposal also includes incineration without energy recovery. This is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy and will be resisted by the Waste Planning Authority given that there are likely to be opportunities for recovery of energy from waste treatment facilities.

Identified needs for non-hazardous landfill

10.8 Non-hazardous waste disposal to landfill currently makes a significant contribution to the management of residual waste in Dorset. With the closure of the landfill sites currently relied upon, we will see a major change in how our waste is managed over the Plan period.

10.9 Chapter 5 considered the contribution that landfill currently makes for the disposal of our waste and identified the need to provide facilities to manage this waste more sustainably and move it up the waste hierarchy in the future through increased recycling and treatment facilities with energy recovery.

10.10 All other solutions for the management of waste must be considered before landfill. The Waste Plan seeks to encourage this and allocate sites for additional waste treatment capacity.

10.11 However, this section recognises the continuing role of landfill as required by the National Planning Policy for Waste.

10.12 One of the largest elements of residual waste currently being landfilled is bulky waste. Chapter 8 recognises the need for a facility to treat this waste and sets out a number of site options for locating a facility in Dorset to ensure this difficult waste can be diverted from landfill.

10.13 There will also be wastes for which, due to their nature, landfill disposal is currently the only option. This includes waste that is difficult or costly to separate, usually different materials combined together in a way which means they cannot be practically or viably recycled or recovered.

10.14 When waste is treated, there will be some form of residue. Energy from waste facilities produce ash as a residue and this requires disposal. Much of the ash produced is known as incinerator bottom ash and this can equate to up to 25% of the received tonnage of waste. Bottom ash can either be disposed of at a non-hazardous landfill site or can be recycled and reused as a secondary aggregate substitute. Currently only limited facilities exist to recycle bottom ash, it is hoped that a regional facility will be developed during the Plan period. In addition, fly ash is produced from energy from waste facilities. This material usually accounts for 3-5% of the total input. It is classed as hazardous and therefore needs to be managed at an appropriate facility and any proposals should accord with Policy 8 (see Chapter 11). There are currently no facilities in Dorset producing bottom ash or fly ash.

10.15 The MBT facility in Dorset generates material which is sent to landfill. The quantity of material sent to landfill is usually less than 2% of the incoming waste. This equates to less than 2000 tpa and comprises items that cannot be readily received or composted within the available tome. Mattresses are a prime example.

10.16 It is difficult to predict the actual capacity required for landfill of pre-treated waste, as it will be dependent on the type of waste treatment facilities that come forward during the Plan period. However, as a worst case scenario, if we consider that 25% of the projected residual waste arisings will, following treatment, need to be landfilled this gives a potential non-hazardous landfill requirement of between 77,000 and 85,000 tpa (2021 to 2031).

10.17 The Waste Planning Authority has contacted the operators of the two existing landfill sites in Dorset. Neither have plans to open up additional cells for the disposal of non-hazardous waste, beyond what is already permitted. Additional void space is thought to be available at Trigon Landfill site should it prove commercially viable to open up the site. To encourage self-sufficiency, we intend to safeguard future capacity at Trigon Landfill site. Safeguarding will ensure that the Waste Planning Authority is consulted on applications for non-mineral development in the vicinity of Trigon which may have an impact on future landfill operations. This approach should ensure that landfill capacity is available locally, should the need arise during the Plan period.

10.18 Although there are a number of existing and potential future quarries in the County there are no obvious future landfill sites, as most will be unacceptable for non-hazardous waste for various reasons including landscape, bird strike, transport and because of the risk to surface and groundwater. None of the sites being promoted through the Mineral Sites Plan are suggesting the desire for non-hazardous landfill as a means of restoration.

10.19 Local authority collected and commercial and industrial waste is currently also dealt with at landfill sites outside of Dorset. Discussions with Dorset Waste Partnership and Hampshire County Council have suggested that it would be appropriate to assume that Dorset will continue to send a consistent, albeit small, quantity of waste to Blue Haze, near Ringwood, throughout the Plan period. Opportunities for increasing the amount of waste sent to Blue Haze may also be available during the Plan period.

10.20 The relatively low tonnage of residual waste that Dorset and other waste planning authorities are likely to produce in the future coupled with the cost of setting up and running a disposal facility means that landfill sites are likely to operate at the regional level in the

future. The need to be centrally located and accessible is likely to mean that proposals for disposal facilities do not come forward in Dorset. Monitoring will be essential to ensure that appropriate facilities exist for the disposal of waste from Dorset.

10.21 Policy 6 seeks to facilitate the provision of sufficient waste management facilities, within Dorset, to enable net self- sufficiency. The policy will only allow disposal of residual waste as a last resort, any proposal will be dealt with on a case by case basis. The policy should be read alongside other relevant polices in this Plan to ensure that there are no unacceptable environmental impacts and any effects on human health, the natural and built environment are minimised.

Proposed Policy 6 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste

Proposals for the disposal of non-hazardous waste to landfill or waste treatment without recovery will only be considered as a last resort, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, and where all of the following criteria are met:

a. the residual waste has already undergone extensive treatment and/or there are no other suitable means of recovery/disposal
b. there is a clearly established need for the additional waste disposal which cannot be met at existing permitted sites

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy allows for disposal of non-hazardous waste as a last resort in accordance with the waste hierarchy which allows flexibility and supports net self sufficiency and may reduce the distance travelled by waste. Protection of the environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan.

Inert waste

10.22 Inert waste that cannot be recycled will need to be managed through inert landfill. This can comprise the restoration of quarries and other engineering uses for the material, or simply disposal via landfill. Where inert wastes are used to restore mineral workings, in civil engineering developments or for other beneficial uses, and where they replace the use of other non-waste materials, this can be considered as recovery, as opposed to disposal. This is because the land is restored to the desired levels and it can also provide other environmental and amenity benefits. **(26)**

26 Note that whether a proposal constitutes disposal or recovery will depend on a legal test derived from the Waste Framework Directive and case law. The Environment Agency's guidance "Defining Waste Recovery" explains how to distinguish between recovery and disposal.

10.23 A number of mineral sites in the Plan area will require some inert fill for their restoration. This includes some existing permitted sites and some of the sites being put forward through the emerging Mineral Sites Plan. The use of inert waste for this purpose is supported. This will provide additional capacity for the management of inert waste arisings during the Plan period. Additionally, two sites have specifically been nominated to the Waste Planning Authority for future inert filling in order to facilitate the restoration of quarries (see below).

10.24 Proposals for inert filling should be considered against Policy 7. Applicants should demonstrate that the proposal results in a clear benefit. It is expected that proposals using inert waste will demonstrate that this is a replacement for the use of non-waste materials and that the inert waste is suitable for the intended purpose. Recyclable materials should be removed for recycling and the minimum amount of inert waste necessary should be used.

10.25 Applications for inert filling, other than for the restoration of mineral sites, should consider the proximity of their site to existing or proposed mineral sites that will require the use of inert material in their restoration.

10.26 Mobile plants on development sites can contribute to the re-use and recovery of CDE waste and therefore will be supported. Where this falls outside 'permitted development rights' appropriate permission and other non-planning consents (e.g. environmental permitting) will be required. Proposals should also accord with the relevant Development Management policies set out in Chapter 12 'Development management'.

Proposed Policy 7 - Inert waste recovery and disposal

Proposals for inert waste filling will be permitted where all of the following criteria are met:

a. there is a clear engineering, agricultural, landscape or recreation amenity justification for the development
b. as far as reasonably practicable all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling
c. the minimum amount of waste is being used to achieve the intended benefit
d. they will not prejudice the restoration of mineral sites

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy allows for inert waste filling where it results in benefits and where materials capable of producing high quality aggregate have been removed for recycling. This may result in benefits to the economy, landscape and biodiversity. Conversely there may be negative impacts in terms of the transportation of inert materials and on the quality of life of residents in the vicinity.

Potential Site Options

10.27 Two sites have been nominated to us for inert filling. They are illustrated on Figure 15.

Site Options - Inert Landfill

Question 14

Please see Appendix 1 for a plan, description and sustainability appraisal summary of each Site Option.

We are keen to hear your views on the Site Options. To comment on the advantages and disadvantages of a particular site, please go to the Site Option in Appendix 1, using the site reference and name.

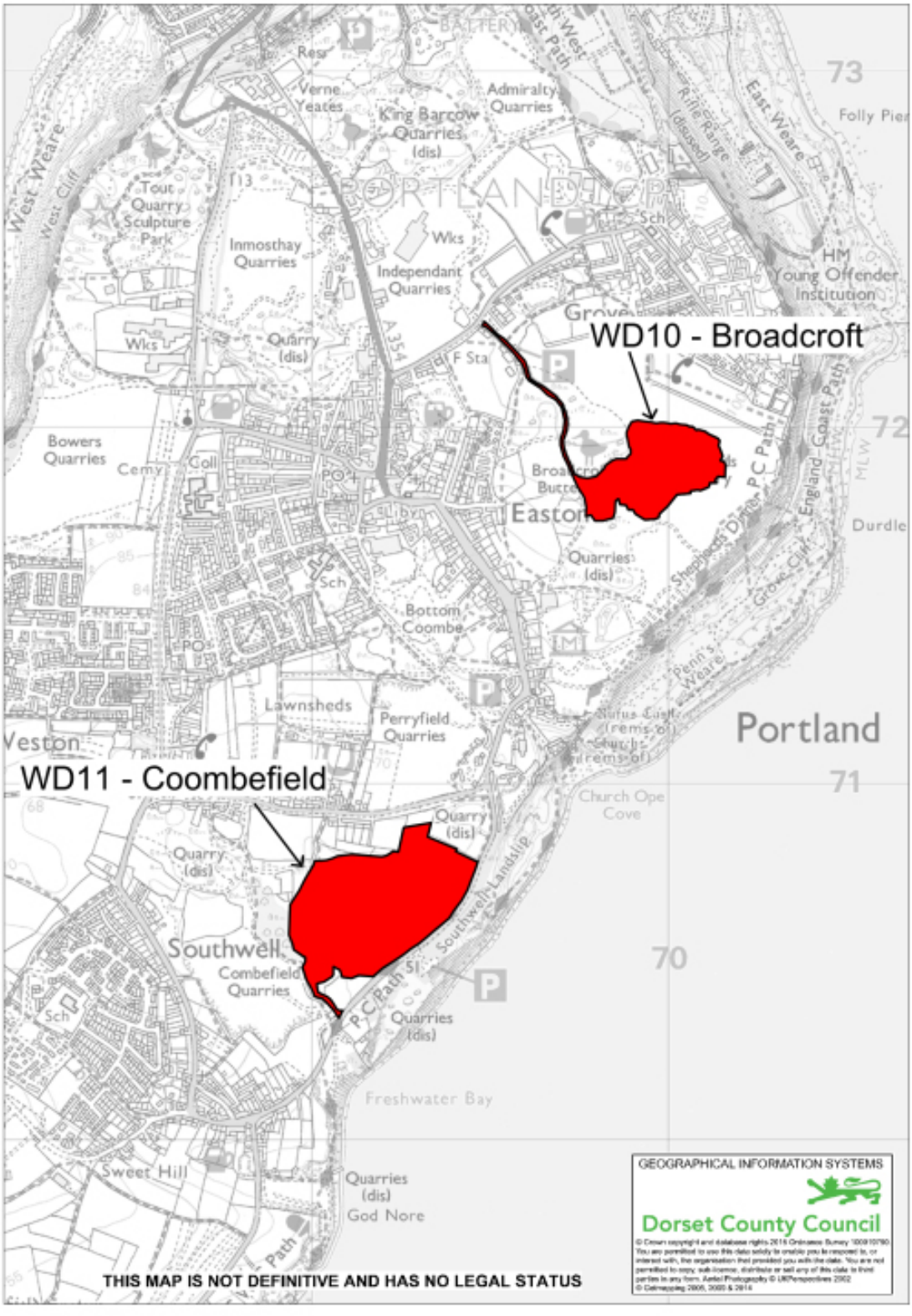
Further detail on each Site Option can be found in a series of background papers that support this Draft Waste Plan.

Site Reference	Site name/ Location	Comments
WD10	Broadcroft Quarry, Portland	This site is located within Broadcroft Quarry, to the south of the Grove, which was granted planning permission for mineral extraction in 1951. It is proposed to extend the existing inert landfill site, including extending the time of the existing landfill in order to facilitate restoration of the quarry to limestone grassland and appropriate topography. It is also proposed that the existing waste transfer station would be retained.
WD11	Coombefield Quarry, Portland	This site is located within Coombefield Quarry, south of Weston Street, which was granted planning permission for mineral extraction in 1951. The majority of Portland Stone reserves have now been worked out. It is proposed to locate an inert landfilling area in the eastern half of the site in order to facilitate restoration of the quarry to limestone grassland and appropriate topography. It is also proposed that a waste transfer station would be sited alongside the landfill, which would replace the transfer facility currently at Broadcroft Quarry.

Question 15

Are there any other sites that you think should be considered for inert waste filling?

Figure 15 Site options for inert waste



Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Both sites have the potential for an adverse impact on ecology but on the other hand provide opportunities for improved restoration of the two quarries, including habitat creation. As a continuation of the existing inert landfill and transfer facility, there would be limited other sustainability issues for site option WD10. Site WD11 would be a new inert landfill and transfer facility. There would therefore be additional HGV movements and potentially additional noise compared to the current situation.

11 Other wastes and facilities

11.1 The previous chapters have dealt with the major wastes that arise and are managed in Dorset. There are other waste streams which the Waste Plan must consider and include guidance for dealing with future proposals and, if necessary, identify site specific allocations.

Specialist Waste Management - Hazardous & Radioactive Waste

Hazardous waste

11.2 Hazardous waste contains one or more substances which might be dangerous to the environment or life, as set out in Annex III of the revised Waste Framework Directive. Examples of hazardous waste include: clinical waste, some Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), asbestos, chemicals (e.g. brake fluid or print toner), batteries, solvents, pesticides, oils (non-edible) and equipment containing ozone depleting substances (e.g. fridges).

11.3 Hazardous waste is defined as needing special management because it is difficult to handle or potentially polluting or dangerous. Hazardous materials are subject to strict controls on carriage, treatment and disposal.

11.4 Hazardous waste accounts for only a small percentage of total waste arisings (in 2008 around 3% of waste arisings in England and Wales were hazardous). The amounts of hazardous waste produced are still significant however, with around 4.8 million tonnes arising in England and Wales in 2008.

11.5 Nationally, there is no clear trend in hazardous waste arisings with amounts fluctuating from year to year, partly due to changes in definitions of hazardous wastes.

11.6 In 2013, hazardous waste arisings in Dorset were around 49,600 tonnes.[27] Over 75% of arisings in 2013 fell into one of four categories of hazardous waste, namely oil and oil/water mixtures; municipal and similar commercial wastes; not otherwise specified; and C&D waste and asbestos. Over the six year period 2008 - 2013 the levels of hazardous waste arisings have fluctuated between around 40,000 and 50,000 tpa.

11.7 It is necessary to consider how much hazardous waste will be produced in Dorset over the Plan period. The Waste Plan Issues Paper (2013), previously suggested that there would be 0% growth in arisings, however responses to the consultation and new national guidance indicated that some level of growth should be planned for. A number of growth scenarios have therefore been considered, firstly based on historic trends and alternatively based on economic growth projections[28]. The preferred growth scenario is the extrapolation of historic data. This approach is advocated in the national Planning Practice Guidance and predicts a small but steady increase in hazardous waste arisings.

27 Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (2013)
28 The growth scenarios are set out and explained in Background Paper 1: Waste Arisings & Projections.

11.8 Table 17 'Projected arisings of hazardous waste' shows the projected level of hazardous waste arisings at intervals during the Plan period. By 2031, hazardous waste arisings are expected to be 53,500 tonnes per annum (an increase of just under 8% overall from 2013). The level of arisings is expected to increase by around 0.5% per annum on average.

Table 17 Projected arisings of hazardous waste

Estimated arisings per annum (tonnes)			
2016	**2021**	**2026**	**2031**
49,400	50,800	52,100	53,500

Question 16

Growth in hazardous waste arisings

Do you agree with the level of growth forecast for hazardous waste?

Assumption: We are assuming that there will be a small but steady increase in hazardous waste arisings. The overall growth rate is around 0.5% per annum, over the Plan period.

Reason: The national Planning Practice Guidance for waste states that as "existing data on hazardous waste arisings is likely to be robust, waste planning authorities should plan for future hazardous waste arisings based on extrapolating time series data". This is the approach that has been taken.

A number of respondents to the Waste Plan Issues Paper (2013) suggested that hazardous waste arisings should be projected based on the level of economic growth forecast. Projecting arisings based on projected growth in Value Added, assuming that the historic relationship between arisings and economic growth will continue, results in the same rate of increase for annual arisings of hazardous waste as extrapolating time series data. The approach taken is therefore considered to be robust.

How hazardous waste is managed

11.9 Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole's hazardous waste is managed on a regional or sub-regional basis, reflecting the specialised nature of the facilities needed to handle such waste. It is dealt with at a range of specialist recycling, recovery or treatment facilities and some is disposed of in landfill sites or through incineration.

11.10 Overall Dorset exported 24,800 tonnes of hazardous waste in 2013 and imported 13,900 tonnes. [29] This is not surprising as there are only two hazardous waste treatment facilities located in the county, plus a number of hazardous waste transfer facilities. There are no hazardous landfill sites.

11.11 A clinical waste incinerator in Bournemouth currently manages waste from Dorset and Hampshire. Although this facility is working close to capacity, discussions with the operator suggest that any increased need could be met through new plant as opposed to additional land take. There is also an oil and water treatment facility in Shaftesbury. The operator has suggested that this facility is currently working under capacity.

11.12 There are a number of hazardous waste transfer facilities, mainly comprising small scale facilities or sites which are licensed to transfer hazardous waste along with other wastes. Some materials arising from end of life vehicles are dealt with at scrapyards within the sub-region.

11.13 Aside from the above, other hazardous waste streams tend to be managed at specialist facilities outside of the county. In 2013, the highest quantity of hazardous waste exported was oil/oil and water mixtures, comprising around 25% of the total. Other hazardous wastes exported in quantities over 1000 tonnes included solvents, non-defined hazardous waste and hazardous waste contained within municipal and commercial and industrial waste.

11.14 Some of the facilities outside the county managing our hazardous waste are nationally or regionally significant facilities. Discussions with other waste planning authorities have confirmed that there is no evidence to suggest that this provision will not be available in the short to medium term. [30] The availability of capacity to manage hazardous waste outside of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole, including the limited opportunities for landfilling, will be need to be monitored regularly. Under current regulations, a landfill site cannot accept hazardous waste unless it is specifically classified for the purpose in which case it may have a separate cell for stable, non-reactive hazardous waste.

Provision for hazardous waste

11.15 Due to the specific requirements for the management of hazardous wastes and the costs of establishing specialist facilities (which are likely to serve a national or regional need) facilities generally have a wide catchment area. As such it is appropriate to consider the provision of hazardous waste management and disposal facilities at a much wider than local scale (e.g. regional or even national) and it is not necessarily appropriate to try to plan for self-sufficiency when it comes to the management of hazardous waste.

11.16 The Plan does not therefore make provision for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole to become self-sufficient in respect of hazardous waste management. Where hazardous wastes can be re-used, recycled or otherwise recovered new capacity may be required locally to contribute to Dorset's network of facilities.

29 EA Hazardous Waste Interrogator 2013. Note, arisings could include waste from hazardous waste transfer stations in the county and so may not have truly 'arisen' in Dorset.

30 Further detail on cross boundary movements is contained within Background Paper 3

11.17 There is currently no identified need for a specific site allocation. Should a need arise, applications for hazardous waste management facilities should comply with Policy 8. Facilities that meet a need for hazardous waste management arising from Bournemouth, Dorset or Poole would be consistent with the proximity principle, to which this Plan is committed. Proposals for facilities that deal with hazardous waste originating from beyond the Plan area should demonstrate that they will meet a need that is not adequately provided for elsewhere. Regard will be had to the location of the source of any wastes arising outside the county and the location of the nearest alternative similar facilities in order that the sustainability of the proposed facility is taken into consideration.

11.18 Potential health and environmental impacts that may arise from dealing with hazardous wastes are primarily matters for controls outside the planning system. Operators (including producers, carriers, and disposers of waste) are bound by a 'duty of care' to ensure that correct procedures are followed. Nevertheless, applicants should demonstrate that there would not be an unacceptable impact on the local amenity and environment in accordance with Policy 8 and the Development Management policies (see Chapter 12).

Radioactive waste

11.19 Radioactive waste is produced in the UK from both nuclear industry and non-nuclear industry sources, including through the use of radioactive materials, from the extraction of naturally occurring radioactive materials, in medicine and in research. It is essential that all radioactive wastes and materials are safely and appropriately managed in ways that do not pose an unacceptable risk to people or the environment.

11.20 Radioactive waste is divided into three main categories according to its radioactivity and the heat it produces. These categories are High Level Waste, Intermediate Level Waste and Low Level Waste. Low Level Waste is further sub-categorised into Higher Activity Low Level Waste, Lower Activity Low Level Waste and Very Low Level Waste[31] The category of the waste dictates how it should be managed.

11.21 The largest volumes of radioactive waste within the County are generated from the the decommissioning of the Winfrith nuclear research and development facility and the Wytch Farm oilfield. Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM) deep underground affect drilling equipment at Wytch Farm which is then treated at specialised facilities licensed to manage radioactive waste. Small amounts of radioactive waste also arise from hospitals and are disposed of at a clinical waste incinerator in Bournemouth.

11.22 It is not considered necessary to make specific provision in the Plan period for the management of Lower Activity Low Level Waste or Very Low Level Waste as its treatment and disposal appears to accord with already established routes where capacity exists. However, a criteria based policy should provide the Plan with the necessary flexibility to cope with waste needs over the Plan period should circumstances change.

31 For further information on the different categories of radioactive waste, see Background Paper 1.

11.23 The disposal of Lower Activity Low Level radioactive waste at suitable landfill sites may in certain circumstances be permitted by the Environment Agency without the need for any further specific planning permission. Where planning permission is required, either at an existing facility or for a new site for this purpose, the proposal would be subject to relevant policies in this Plan.

11.24 In considering proposals for radioactive waste management the Waste Planning Authority will have regard to the proximity principle. Facilities for the treatment of waste emanating from beyond the Plan area should demonstrate that they will meet a need that is not adequately provided for elsewhere. They should also comply with national strategies for radioactive waste management, including those produced by the Nuclear Development Agency with respect to the treatment, storage and disposal of radioactive waste.

Proposed Policy 8 - Special types of waste

Proposals for the management of hazardous waste, clinical waste and/or radioactive waste will be permitted where they are designed to meet a requirement for the management of a waste stream produced from within the Plan area and will not result in an unacceptable impact on local amenity or the environment. Facilities that provide capacity for such waste from a wider area should demonstrate that they will meet a need for waste management that is not adequately provided for elsewhere.

Proposals for radioactive waste management facilities will also be expected to demonstrate that they are consistent with the national strategy for radioactive waste management.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy allows for the management of specialist wastes locally which will contribute to self sufficiency. New facilities may have a negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it. Protection of the environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan.

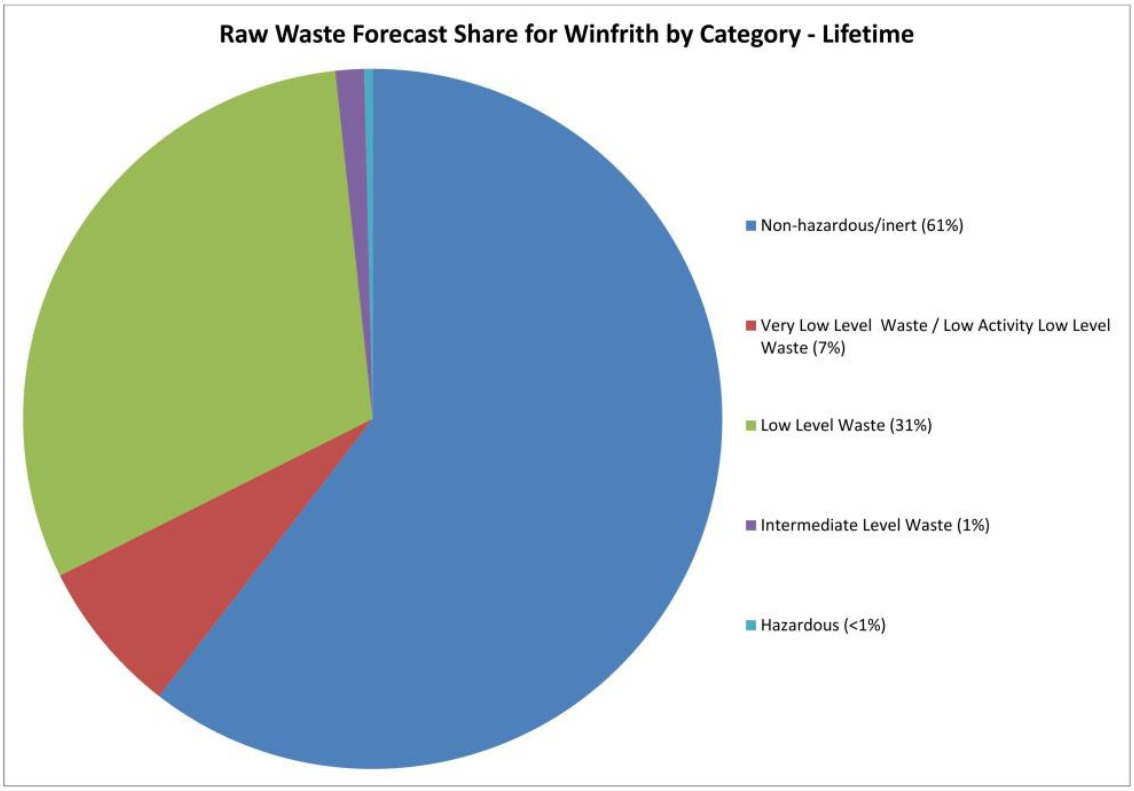
Winfrith nuclear research and development facility

11.25 The Winfrith nuclear research and development facility is a Nuclear Licensed Site operated by Magnox, under contract to the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA). It is adjacent to Dorset Green Technology Park (near Wool), a 50 hectare business park. A programme of decommissioning and restoration is being developed by Magnox, whose objective is to safely manage the decommissioning of facilities at Winfrith and to restore the land. Magnox is aiming to reach an interim end state by 2021, whereby much of the current nuclear licensed site would be restored suitable for its next use, to include heathland landscape with public access and continued employment. The precise details of this are the subject of on-going assessment and consideration by Magnox, in consultation with the local

community and other stakeholders, and having regard to a host of factors including safety, licensing requirements, environmental matters, NDA considerations, government policy and community aspirations. Restoration of the site will establish good practice principles for future decommissioning projects elsewhere in the country and the Waste Planning Authority, in conjunction with Purbeck District Council and other regulatory bodies, is working with Magnox to achieve a positive restoration. This includes on-going dialogue to identify any planning matters which may require approval as part of the decommissioning programme.

11.26 Magnox is required to keep an inventory of radioactive and non-radioactive waste either in stock or due to arise at Winfrith. This is used to forecast the total amount of waste over the lifetime of the decommissioning. Approximately 30,700 cubic metres of waste is forecast for the lifetime of the decommissioning programme, the majority of which is non-hazardous/inert waste. [32] This would include uncontaminated demolition waste.

Figure 16



11.27 Magnox applies Best Available Technique (BAT) to minimise, segregate and treat radioactive waste on-site prior to considering on- or off-site treatment or disposal. Where radioactive waste generation cannot be avoided or minimised at source, it will be disposed of in accordance with the National Low Level Waste (LLW) Strategy. [33] The NDA has a

32 NDA / RSRL Integrated Waste Strategy (March 2013)
33 UK Strategy for the Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste from the Nuclear Industry (August 2010)

service framework with the Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR), located in Cumbria, to implement the National Strategy and provide a coordinated national service to manage the disposal of LLW. The LLWR is a finite resource and through the service framework Magnox can access a variety of treatment and diversion facilities, which may include some in-situ disposal, that minimise the reliance on the national Repository. About 30% of waste is likely to be LLW.

11.28 Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) was also produced during Winfrith's operational lifetime. The intention is that ILW will be transported to a new ILW store at Harwell in Oxfordshire and will remain there until a permanent disposal facility becomes available. **(34)** The NDA's specification for the ILW store is that it should be large enough to accommodate ILW waste from Harwell and Culham sites in Oxfordshire, and Winfrith. The proportion of waste that qualifies as ILW over the lifetime of the decommissioning programme is likely to be only about 1% of the total arisings.

11.29 Due to the specialist and highly regulated nature of nuclear sites, the decommissioning of Winfrith will need to comply with national nuclear waste management strategies and regulation frameworks. This Plan has a role to identify and, where necessary, plan for any waste management issues that arise for Dorset, including cross-boundary issues which require cooperation with affected waste planning authorities.

11.30 It is the intention that intermediate and low level wastes that require bespoke safe storage will be moved off-site in line with the NDA Strategy. The most significant waste streams other than ILW or LLW are non-radioactive waste, principally non-hazardous and inert waste materials (approximately 61% or 18,500 m^3), for example those arising from demolition of ancillary buildings, as well as small amounts of hazardous waste which require specific treatment/storage. The NDA Waste Management Strategy states that it expects sufficient landfill capacity to exist for any residual waste that is not destined for bespoke storage or treatment facilities and that cannot be recycled or used for site restoration.

11.31 The Waste Plan is committed to moving waste up the waste hierarchy, as is the NDA Waste Management Strategy. This involves minimising the amount of waste that needs to be disposed, including lower level nuclear waste that is capable of treatment in the first instance. Any residual waste that requires disposal should, where it is practicable to do so, adhere to the proximity principle. In this respect Magnox has set out its intention to use materials from the demolition of buildings to back-fill below ground voids as part of the restoration programme. It may also be necessary to consider retention in-situ of certain below ground structures where disturbance would not deliver any practical benefits. The Waste Planning Authority considers that such an approach can help to support the overarching waste management principles of this Plan on condition that they do not compromise the overall site restoration objective of 'heathland landscape with public access' at the site's end state. It is possible that some 'islands' will need to be retained under more controlled management in situ between the interim end state (2021) and its final end state (depending

34 The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) has recently carried out a national consultation on the siting process for the safe disposal of nuclear waste, which confirms that the preferred method is via a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) deep underground. It is anticipated that a GDF would not be operational before 2040.

on the potential risk of disturbance or any safety implications in the event of unrestricted public access) but Magnox's intention is that this should not undermine the overall intent of returning the majority of the site to heathland landscape with public access. It will be important in this process to maintain effective engagement between Magnox and local authorities, regulators and communities, with robust and transparent risk assessment and monitoring arrangements. This will help to secure good levels of public confidence that the restoration is in the public interest both in the short term and for future generations.

11.32 Policy 9 sets out an overarching framework for the decommissioning and restoration of the site from the Waste Planning Authority's point of view. Figure 17 defines the geographical coverage for Policy 9.

Proposed Policy 9 - Decommissioning and restoration of Winfrith

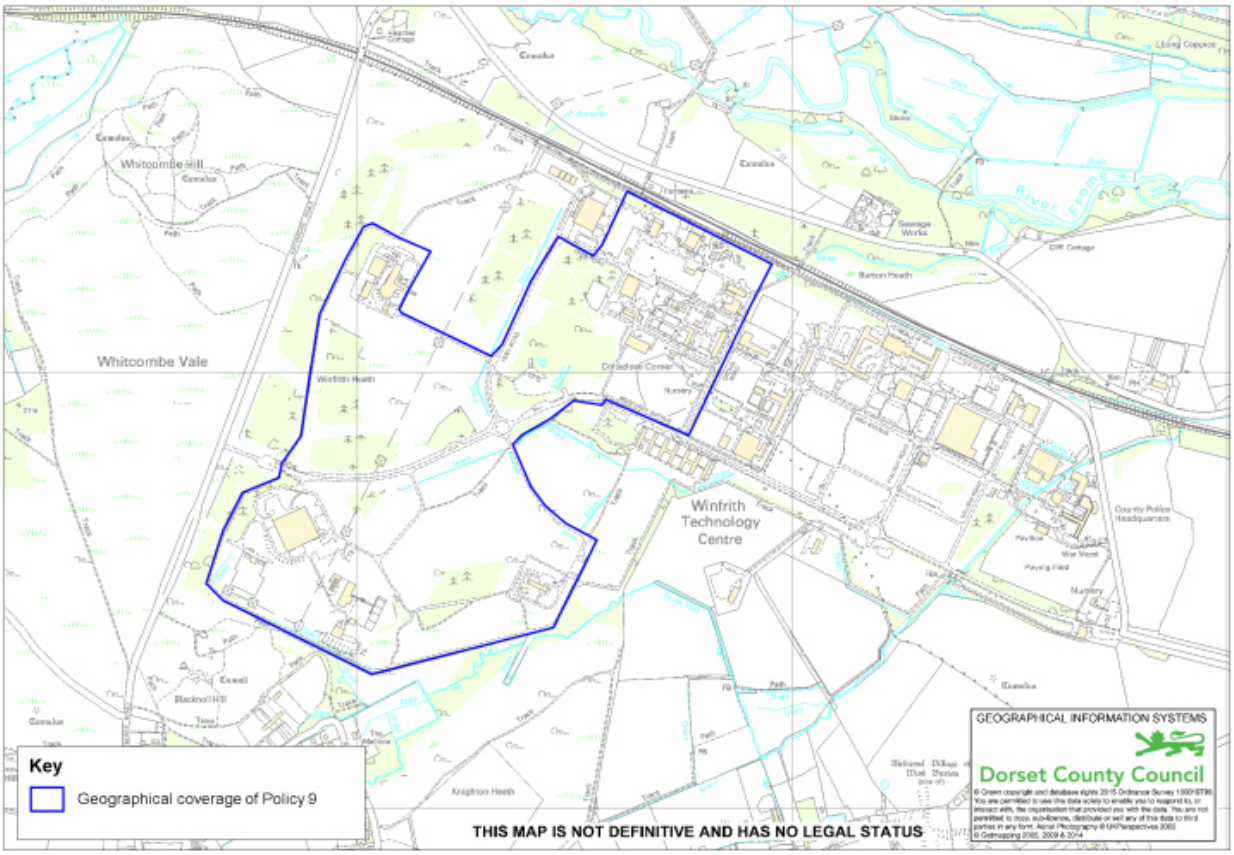
The Waste Planning Authority will work with Magnox, Purbeck District Council and statutory regulatory bodies to support the restoration of the Winfrith Nuclear Research Facility to its end state of open heathland with public access where this does not conflict with any on-going management responsibilities. In fulfilling this role the Waste Planning Authority will have regard to the following objectives:

a. For any waste disposal that is not destined for appropriate nuclear or other specialist off-site treatment or disposal routes, consideration should be given to on-site reuse or disposal where it would support the site's restoration, on condition that this does not conflict with the site's intended end state or otherwise create unacceptable impacts;
b. Temporary on-site storage of Low Level Waste and Intermediate Level Waste in existing safe facilities will continue until such times as the decommissioning programme and wider national waste management strategy allow for its movement to longer term storage facilities;
c. Use of the rail sidings should be maximised where it is feasible to do so, both for the export of materials and for the importation of equipment needed for decommissioning of the site, and their retention post-decommissioning should be considered in the interests of securing a long-term rail freight opportunity; and
d. The potential for access via Dorset Green Technology Park should be investigated, in consultation with stakeholders, to minimise pressure from decommissioning traffic and waste movements upon Gatemore Road and to secure greater use of the A352, in the interests of highway safety and amenity. Restoration should also take account of how the site's configuration and access arrangements will establish a logical eastern boundary with Dorset Green Technology Park.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy seeks to ensure the Waste Planning Authority supports positive restoration of the Winfrith site which will deliver biodiversity and amenity benefits. It also enables the management of certain waste onsite, thereby contributing to self-sufficiency. The use of the railway would help to support reductions in carbon emissions as well as serving local air quality and amenity benefits. This, combined with the support for making use of Dorset Green for vehicular access, should also help to reduce transportation impacts and deliver highway safety and amenity advantages.

Figure 17 Winfrith decommissioning and restoration area



11.33 The Winfrith licensed site includes Tradebe Inutec, a business specialising in radioactive waste management services. Its facility in Dorset has been supporting the decommissioning programme for Winfrith for over 20 years, for example by treating certain metals that require decontamination so that they can be safely reused or disposed of. This is consistent with the Plan's strategy in that it moves waste up the waste hierarchy (allowing reuse of treated equipment) and supports the proximity principle by treating waste locally. Tradebe Inutec is aiming to remain operational outside of the Winfrith site, with aspirations for potential expansion in their current location. As part of this it is seeking to secure its own

nuclear license. The Waste Planning Authority will continue to work with the operators to ensure that its permitted use accords with the principles and policies of this Plan. Future proposals would need to comply with Policy 8.

Waste Water - Sewage Treatment

11.34 Sewage treatment facilities form an important part of Dorset's community infrastructure and are in ever increasing demand due to continuing population growth and higher environmental standards. Every household and business produces waste water which requires treatment before being released back into the environment. Responsibility for the provision of sewage treatment facilities and infrastructure in the plan area lies mainly with Wessex Water, although South West Water covers a small area in the west. The county has a network of over 100 waste water treatment facilities across the county. Most of the facilities are small in scale but there are three strategic sewage treatment plants.

11.35 The treatment of waste water in sewage treatment works results in the production of sewage sludge which is a biodegradable, odorous liquid that contains roughly 4% solid matter. Responsibility for disposal of this sludge lies with the water companies. The arisings of dry sewage solid in the plan area is around 21,000 tonnes per annum, which equates to approximately 500,000 tonnes of wet sewage sludge per annum.

11.36 Growth in population will require further investment in waste water treatment. This investment may be required to increase capacity or to achieve higher standards of treatment to improve water quality. Wessex Water has predicted that need for sewage treatment facilities is likely to grow by approximately 4% over the period to 2020 and has indicated that various sites within Dorset may require improvement within the Plan period due to this anticipated growth. The need for physical expansion may not always be necessary as advances in technology enable better use of existing sites.

11.37 An ongoing issue, which affects the European sites of Poole Harbour SPA and Ramsar, is increased levels of diffuse nitrate/nutrient pollution from the Frome and Piddle river catchments. Levels of nitrate are steadily rising, due in part to discharge from sewage treatment works. In order to meet obligations under the Water Framework Directive (2000) and Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations (2010), these levels must be reduced. The South West River Basin Management Plan (developed under the Water Framework Directive) identifies Local Authorities as one of the lead organisations contributing to the achievement of Favourable Conservation Status in Natura 2000 sites and with this in mind the Waste Planning Authority should encourage improvements to sewage treatment works which would help achieve this.

11.38 Discussions with Wessex Water have concluded that the following two sites will require physical expansion to accommodate additional plant and apparatus within the early part of the Plan period:

- Gillingham sewage treatment works - expansion to service planned housing allocations in North Dorset (Site Reference - ND09)
- Maiden Newton sewage treatment works - extension to service catchment growth (Site Reference - WD09)

11.39 Appendix 1 contains plans of the proposed extensions and further detail and we would welcome stakeholders views on these.

11.40 Should the need arise for extensions to other sites, applications should comply with Policy 10 and other relevant policies within this Plan. This policy also applies to new facilities, however discussions with the water companies have indicated that there are unlikely to be any proposals for new facilities during the Plan period. Proposals on unallocated sites should also comply with Policy 3.

11.41 To protect existing sewage treatment facilities from encroachment by other non-waste developments it is proposed to safeguard existing facilities and designate consultation zones around safeguarded sites. Further detail on safeguarding is contained within 13 'Safeguarding'.

11.42 There may be potential for sewage treatment sites to accommodate the treatment of other types of waste. In accordance with the National Planning Policy for Waste the co-location of waste management sites and facilities should be encouraged. Any proposals would need to comply with Policy 5 (Recovery) and other relevant policies in the Plan.

Proposed Policy 10 - Sewage treatment works

Applications for new sites, extensions to, or significant redevelopment of, existing sites required to provide public water supplies or process sewage and waste water will be permitted where all of the following criteria are met:

a. the facility will contribute to the establishment of an integrated and adequate network of sewage treatment installations and is capable of meeting the demands of the future development and population it is intended to serve
b. the proposed site (including in the case of pipelines, the surface or sub-surface routes) is the least environmentally damaging practicable option
c. in the case of sewer or waste water outfalls to rivers or coastal waters, the location, use of, and discharge from the outfall would not be unacceptably detrimental to the amenity of nearby residents, established recreational or tourist facilities, nature conservation interests, or fisheries

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy will assist in the provision of a network of local sewage treatment facilities; this will support future development in the Plan area. Inevitably new facilities or extensions to existing facilities may have a negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it. However this policy supported by other policies Waste Plan should provide adequate protection.

Agricultural Waste

11.43 With the exception of the South East Dorset Conurbation, the rest of Dorset is largely rural with agriculture making an important contribution to the economy.

11.44 Agricultural waste data is not readily available, the latest Dorset (inc Bournemouth and Poole) specific data is from the Strategic Waste Management Assessment 2000 – South West (see Table 18 ' Agricultural waste')

Table 18 Agricultural waste

Agricultural waste in Dorset	Tonnage in 1998
Compostable and Digestible (Inc. manure, slurry and veg)	1,700,937
Combustible (inc straw, plastics, paper and card)	33,823
Difficult and Chemical	20,664
Other (scrap machinery and milk)	1,100

11.45 The table above shows that the great majority of agricultural waste arising in the Plan area is animal excrement. Manures and slurries arising from agricultural activities and spread on land for agricultural benefit do not fall within the terms of the Waste Framework Directive and therefore are not considered as waste.

11.46 The tonnages of actual waste, essentially those non-natural materials arisings through farming activities, will be 'waste' and thus need to be appropriately managed or disposed of. This type of agricultural waste became a controlled waste on 15th May 2006. It is subject to legislation called The Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 (Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 937).

11.47 The Environment Agency produced an agricultural waste arisings model which estimated that 67,053 tonnes of non-natural waste was produced in the south-west region in 2006. For Dorset this is likely to be a relatively small amount of waste forming part of the industrial and commercial waste stream. Farmers are now increasingly using private waste contractors to collect their waste for recovery or disposal off-site.

11.48 There are a small number of facilities in Dorset ,that we are aware of, that deal with agricultural waste including anaerobic digestion plants at Rainbarrow Farm near Dorchester and Blackmore Vale Farm.

11.49 The Waste Plan does not propose to make special provision for this waste stream. The situation will be monitored in order to assess whether specialist facilities will be needed. In the meantime, any proposals would be considered against the policies on recovery or disposal in Chapters 9 and 10 and other relevant development management policies.

12 Development management

12.1 In order to facilitate sustainable development, this chapter comprises a series of development management policies against which applications for waste developments will be considered. The policies enable a judgement to be made on whether a proposed development is an acceptable use of land. They ensure that the impact of waste management facilities is managed so that their construction and operation does not give rise to an unacceptable impact on any interest of acknowledged importance, including the amenity of residents and the local and wider environment.

12.2 It is strongly recommended that applicants discuss their proposal with the Waste Planning Authority prior to submitting an application to ascertain the relationship between the proposal and the Waste Plan and to determine what information is required to accompany the application, including whether an Environmental Statement is needed. Applicants should refer to the Waste Planning Authority's Local List at an early stage [(35)]. Pre-application advice notes are also available on the relevant Waste Planning Authority's websites.

12.3 Applicants should also discuss their proposals with other relevant consultees such as the Environment Agency, Highways England Natural England. It is also recommended that applicants engage in open discussions with local communities that may be affected by the proposal [(36)].

12.4 Issues of pollution control are generally dealt with outside the planning system. The pollution control regime implements measures to prohibit or limit the release of substances to the environment to the lowest practicable level, and ensures that ambient air and water quality meet certain standards to protect against adverse impacts to the environment and human health. The Waste Plan should complement the pollution control regime rather than duplicate its requirements.

Transport and access

12.5 Dorset's road network is characterised by a lack of motorways and an extensive network of rural A, B and C class roads.

12.6 The figure below is based on the Dorset HGV/Freight Map, and indicates the designated road freight network for Dorset, which includes strategic routes operated, maintained and improved by the Highways England, comprising a short section of the A303(T) in the north and the A31(T) and A35(T) in the south. The map also highlights Dorset's main industrial estates and business parks.

12.7 Waste management facilities can be significant generators of traffic that can be a major source of local disturbance and environmental impacts such as noise, air pollution, vibration and dust. All of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole's waste is currently transported by road for treatment, disposal or bulking up for onward transportation. The sustainable transportation of waste to its final destination is therefore an important consideration for managing the impacts of waste developments now and in the future.

35 See: www.dorsetforyou.com/planning/county/application-guidance
36 See the relevant Waste Planning Authority's Statement of Community Involvement for further information.

12.8 When assessing the suitability of sites for new or enhanced waste management facilities National Planning Policy for Waste requires the Waste Planning Authority to consider the capacity of the existing and potential transport infrastructure to support the sustainable movement of waste. Where practical and beneficial other modes of transport other than road transportation should be used.

12.9 The Waste Plan seeks to find sites to address a number of issues many of which are driven by the need to reduce vehicle movements and the distance waste travels. For example, the establishment of a network of waste waste transfer facilities and vehicle depots in sustainable locations throughout the county. Transfer stations in particular enable waste to be bulked up close to where the waste is generated, to be transferred on to its final destination in larger vehicles generating fewer movements.

12.10 The Waste Plan aims to move towards net self sufficiency through the development of local facilities with the capacity to deal with waste generated in the Plan area. Locating new facilities as close as possible to where the waste is produced will reduce vehicle movements and the impacts from the transportation of waste. However, the Plan also acknowledges that there will be the need to move waste further afield particularly for certain waste streams to specialist facilities that serve a wider than local market. It will be important to work with relevant authorities to identify cross-regional concerns from the movement of waste.

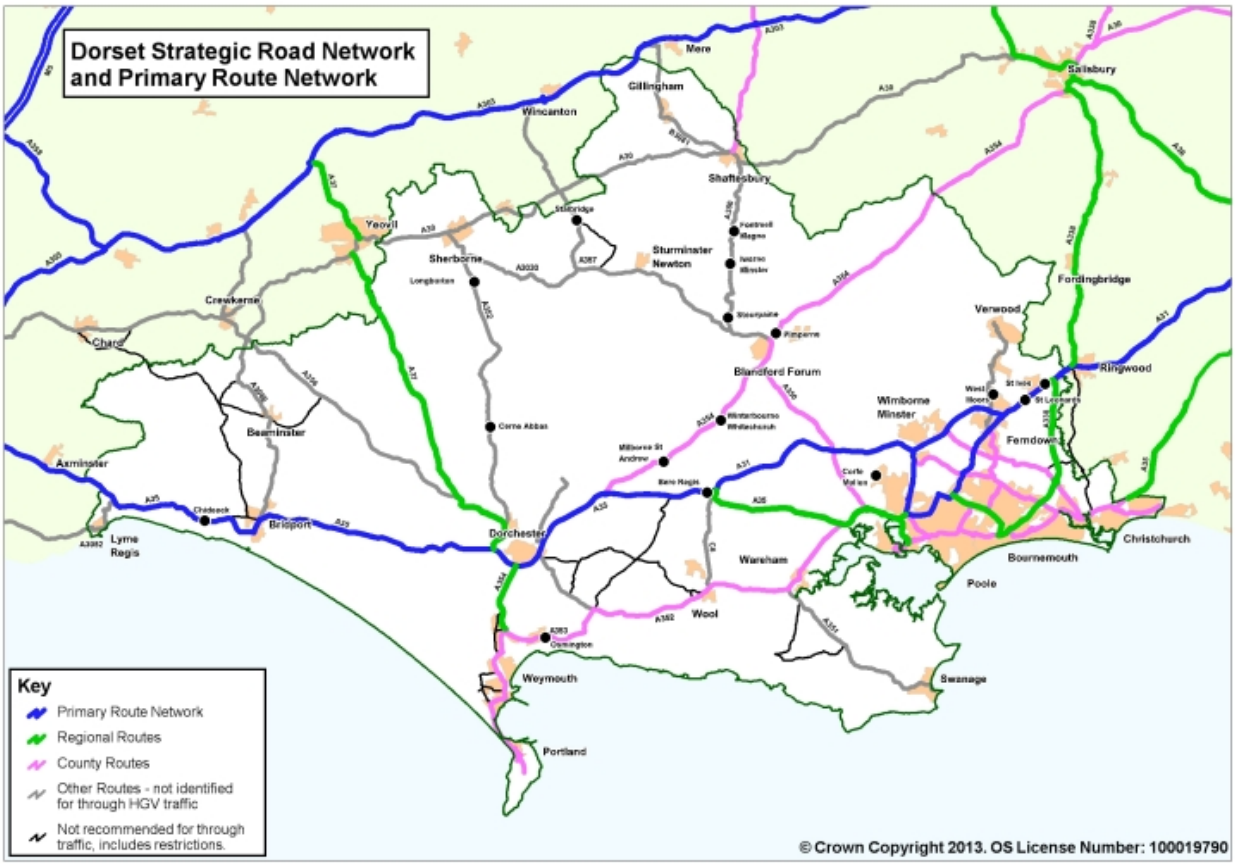
12.11 Where appropriate, the Waste Plan also seeks to encourage the co-location of waste facilities. Locating waste facilities together has the advantage of reducing overall volumes and cost of transport, however the cumulative impact of additional traffic and whether this can be mitigated locally needs to be considered fully on a site by site basis.

12.12 Where waste facilities generate significant employment opportunities consideration should also be given to the availability of public transport for employees.

12.13 The way waste is managed is changing and this will have implications on the movement of waste in the Plan area. Significant quantities of residual waste are currently transported to landfill sites in relatively rural locations. With the closure of these sites, in the early part of the plan period, waste will be diverted to treatment facilities which, by there very nature, are likely to be located in more built up locations, closer to the main centres of population, with good access to the highway network.

12.14 When assessing new proposals for waste facilities it will also be important to consider the type of development and the timing of the majority vehicle movements. For example, the busy period for household recycling centres tend to be weekends and bank holidays and therefore facilities can work well when situated in industrial estates where businesses may close during these times. Movements to and from waste vehicle depots tend to be early in the morning and late afternoon again potentially avoiding traditionally busy periods for industrial estates.

Figure 18 Dorset Strategic Road Network and Primary Route Network



12.15 For any proposed development that would generate significant new traffic, or substantially alter existing traffic flows, there is a need to ensure that the additional traffic can be accommodated satisfactorily. This involves consideration of the capacity of the highway network (and how this will alter over time), the suitability of the highway network, the extent to which access would require reliance on local roads and of traffic and highway safety issues. Consideration should also be given to the environmental effects of the traffic and impacts on amenity, as well as the scope to reduce and mitigate any adverse effects. The strategic road network, comprising trunk roads and other primary routes, and regional routes, is generally suitable for HGVs since such routes are able to satisfactorily accommodate larger vehicles. Encouraging waste traffic to use this higher quality network will reduce environmental and safety problems on less suitable roads. However, it will be important to consider each proposal on its merits as some sections of the strategic network suffer congestion and some junctions have capacity issues. Good design principles and planning conditions can also help to deliver an appropriate and acceptable solutions such as limiting the hours of HGV movements and routing agreements.

12.16 Proposals for waste developments should seek to utilise existing safe accesses onto the primary road network where they are present. The scale of development will be an important consideration as waste facilities generating significant numbers of HGVs will require appropriate routes to the network and are likely to unsuitable where access is required through residential areas or other sensitive land uses.

12.17 Whilst transporting waste by rail or water may present a range of potential benefits, opportunities are limited in Dorset and can present significant challenges. These challenges include the rural nature of much of Dorset, the dispersed nature and scale of waste arisings and specific infrastructure requirements such as appropriate rail sidings and port facilities. Nevertheless, where alternatives to road transport are practicable and beneficial, proposals should consider how these can be used.

12.18 In developing the policy and proposals for waste facilities in the Waste Plan, the Waste Planning Authority has worked with the Highways Authorities to understand the transport implications of development options. Assessments have included consideration of cumulative and individual impacts of the proposals upon the ability of the road links and junctions affected to accommodate the forecast traffic flows in terms of capacity and safety. A summary of this assessment work is included within the site assessments that support this Plan. The Waste Planning Authority considers that undertaking suitable assessment of transport impacts at the plan-making stage helps to ensure impacts are identified early and that preferred sites that emerge are deliverable in transport and access terms.

12.19 The National Planning Policy Framework states that all developments that generate significant amounts of movements, as determined by local criteria, should be supported by a Transport Assessment (TA) or a Transport Statement. Many of the new facilities required in Dorset and being considered through this plan are likely to need a TA to accompany a p[planning application.

12.20 There may be instances where development will have limited transport implications, for example where a proposal is to provide an alternative method of managing waste at an existing waste facility. In these cases a full TA may not be required and a simplified Transport Statement can be produced instead. Pre-application discussions with both the Highways England, the Highways Authority and the Waste Planning Authority will be crucial to establish the scope of the assessment required, matters that will need to be covered and mitigation proposals.

12.21 Furthermore, the NPPF states that all developments that generate significant amounts of movement should be required to provide a Travel Plan. The Travel Plan will facilitate the implementation of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people.

12.22 There may be cases where the existing road network is not adequate for the amount of HGV movements associated with a waste facility. This could result in potential damage to the road structure and adverse impact on residential amenity. Where this is the case it may be possible for the highways authority to seek costs for maintaining the highway as a result of road damage caused. Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 allows a planning authority to enter into an agreement with developers for the purpose of restricting or regulating a development, including providing payments towards mitigation measures to achieve road improvements necessary make the development acceptable . Section 106 also allows a local planning authority to receive a unilateral undertaking from developers. It may also be possible to limit vehicle sizes in certain circumstances, for example when a development in located in a sensitive area, such as AONB.

12.23 The development of waste facilities can also impact upon other transport and recreational routes such as public rights of way, including footpaths, bridleways and cycle-ways. Given that many new facilities will be on existing or planned employment areas direct impacts might be unlikely. Were instances arise it will be important to safeguard, and where possible improve, these valued assets for their continued enjoyment.

Proposed Policy 11 - Transport and access

Proposals for waste management facilities which could have an adverse impact as a consequence of the traffic generated will be permitted where it is demonstrated, through a Transport Assessment that:

a. a safe access to the proposed site is provided;
b. that there are appropriate routes to the strategic road network with sufficient capacity and where necessary transport improvements will be provided to overcome any adverse impact on the strategic, primary and/or local road network
c. developers will provide the funding for any highway and transport network improvements necessary to mitigate or compensate any adverse impact on the safety, capacity and use of a highway, railway, cycle way or public right of way and that these improvements will be delivered in a timely manner: and
d. the proposal, where possible, has direct access or suitable links with the Dorset Freight Route Network

Sustainable transportation should be explored and used where possible, practical and environmentally acceptable. This could include minimising distances travelled by road and maximising the use of alternative transport modes to road transport. Where proposals are likely to generate significant employment opportunities sites should enable the use of public transport where practical.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy specifically addresses the impacts of traffic generated by waste management proposals and seeks to minimise and mitigate impacts. This is important since waste management facilities can generate significant traffic movements.

Quality of life

12.24 The waste management industry is strictly regulated by legislation to protect human health and the environment. The Environment Agency ensures that facilities and processes comply with standards through the environmental permitting regime [37]. The regime ensures that waste facilities operate in a safe manner as a legal requirement. As a result, it can be expected that waste facilities, irrespective of the processes they employ, will operate safely,

37 Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010

with emissions being managed to an acceptable level. The National Planning Policy for Waste states 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. Consideration of impacts on health should therefore be in the context of whether the location is appropriate for a proposal.

12.25 Waste management development can nevertheless be a concern for local communities as a result of the potential effects that facilities and associated transportation can have on amenity and quality of life. Any potential adverse effects need to be addressed and carefully managed in accordance with the Waste Plan and other legislation. It should be noted that the waste management industry continues to make improvements to operations to ensure that the impact on quality of life is minimised. Measures can be put in place to limit the adverse effects of waste operations to acceptable levels through careful siting, landscaping and operational controls. In accordance with national policy, the Waste Plan should ensure that potential impacts on amenity and quality of life from proposals for waste development are avoided or mitigated.

12.26 Quality of life can potentially be affected in a number of ways, through the operation of facilities and the traffic generated. This could be through noise, vibration, illumination, litter or visual impact, particularly where located in sensitive areas. There is the potential for dust generation, particularly where inert wastes are being managed, as well as other emissions such as bioaerosols and nitrogen oxides, although as stated above the control of emissions from waste management facilities is part of the Pollution Control Regime. Nonetheless, applicants will be expected to take into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA), which can be particularly affected by increased HGV movements, and the cumulative impacts on air quality that may result.

12.27 Depending on the type of waste being managed at the facility, odours can also present an issue particularly where biodegradable waste is present. This type of waste can also lead to the presence of vermin. To minimise these issues, buildings should be well sealed and air management and odour abatement systems can be installed. National guidance indicates that locations that are liable to be affected by land instability will not normally be suitable for waste management facilities. It is therefore expected that proposals will demonstrate that the site is suitable in terms of ground conditions and land instability.

12.28 Applications must demonstrate that such matters have been carefully considered and that impacts can be avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level, having regard to the proximity of sensitive receptors. As well as dwellings, sensitive receptors include, but are not limited to, schools, hospitals, prisons, churches, visitor attractions and recreational areas. Proposals should also take account of likely proposed development in the vicinity. Mitigation of adverse impacts on quality of life is likely to include consideration of operational hours, the use of appropriate and well-maintained and managed equipment and vehicles, the location of facilities within buildings and limitation of impacts to acceptable levels.

12.29 The operation of waste facilities is monitored by the Environment Agency to ensure that any impacts on communities are within acceptable levels in terms of noise, vibration, vermin, dust and odour. Furthermore, the Waste Planning Authorities monitor waste sites

for compliance with planning conditions, which will commonly require the control of the matters set out in Policy 12. These authorities have enforcement powers to ensure that conditions and limits are adhered to.

Proposed Policy 12 - Amenity and quality of life

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where it is demonstrated that any potential adverse impacts on amenity arising from the operation of the facility and any associated transport can be satisfactorily avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level, having regard to sensitive receptors, specifically addressing all of the following criteria:

a. noise and vibration
b. airborne emissions, including dust
c. odour
d. litter and windblown materials
e. vermin, birds and pests
f. lighting
g. visual impact
h. site related traffic impacts
i. stability of the land at and around the site, both above and below ground level.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy focuses on the avoidance or mitigation of impacts from the development of a waste facility. It has a positive impact in terms of protecting the quality of life of local populations. The policy complements the other development management polices.

Landscape and design quality

12.30 Good design, including landscape design which respects local distinctiveness, is at the heart of the planning system and a key aspect of sustainable development. The quality of the landscape today and its conservation and enhancement is a key consideration for waste planning. National policy states that waste management facilities should be well designed so that they contribute positively to the character and quality of the area.

12.31 The quality and variety of Dorset's landscape is recognised through the designation of large areas of the county within two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, whilst much of the rest of the county is of high scenic value.

12.32 Much of Dorset's coastline is within the Dorset and East Devon UNESCO World Heritage Site due to its Outstanding Universal Value. Significant stretches are also recognised nationally as Heritage Coast. The character of the undeveloped coast should be maintained and its distinctive landscapes protected and enhanced, particularly in the designated areas.

12.33 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that major developments should avoid nationally designated landscape areas – including Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), National Parks and World Heritage Sites – except in exceptional circumstances and where development is in the public interest. Major proposals for waste development within or adjacent to a landscape of national importance should be subject to the most rigorous examination and great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in such designated areas. Such proposals will need to demonstrate they meet the tests set out in paragraph 116 of the NPPF.

12.34 As over half of Dorset is designated as AONB, there is inevitably a need for waste management infrastructure within designated landscape areas to provide a network of facilities to serve the county in a sustainable manner. In line with the proximity principle, local facilities are needed to manage waste as near to source as is practicable, not least to reduce the impact of transportation. The Waste Plan identifies a need for new Household Recycling Centres and Waste Management Centres in some towns within or adjoining designated landscapes to serve local needs. Small scale facilities to manage organic and inert waste may also be needed within such areas, some of which could be agricultural in nature. However, larger scale strategic facilities are unlikely to be appropriate or necessary within designated landscapes.

12.35 Proposals within the AONB should therefore meet a local need and should enable waste to be managed proximate to its source. Any development within the AONB or its setting, should be sited and designed to minimise landscape and visual impact, through appropriate site selection, site planning and detailed site and building design. Development should not result in unacceptable landscape and visual impacts, or unacceptable impacts upon the special qualities that underpin the AONB designation, including aspects such as tranquillity and remoteness, an undeveloped rural character, dark skies and panoramic open views. Account should be taken of the relevant AONB Management Plan objectives.

12.36 Waste management facilities should be of high design quality and contribute positively to the character and quality of the area in which they are located, taking account of the local landscape context. They should be of an appropriate scale and form and use appropriate materials so as not have an unacceptable impact on the local landscape character and key landscape features. Applications for waste development should therefore consider the landscape and visual effects of the proposal and demonstrate how these will be avoided, or reduced to an acceptable level.

12.37 Account should be taken of the Dorset Landscape Character Assessment, the character assessment prepared by the relevant district or borough council and, where applicable, the relevant AONB character assessment, which together provide a detailed assessment of the character of the county.

12.38 Applications will also need to demonstrate the way in which the design process has positively influenced the proposal. Good building design and site layout of facilities should mitigate environmental impacts, including visual appearance, and enable effective operations on site in order to reduce impacts on the amenities of neighbouring uses to an acceptable level. Proposals should demonstrate that account has been taken of factors such as landform, layout, building orientation and materials, massing, height and density.

12.39 To address the above and demonstrate that the proposal meets the requirements of Policy 13, planning applications for waste developments should be accompanied by a landscape and visual assessment of the proposal, appropriate to the nature and scale of the development. Applicants should seek advice at the pre-application stage on the scope and detail of what the assessment should cover.

Proposed Policy 13 - Landscape & design quality

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where they are compatible with their setting and would enhance the character and quality of the landscape.

Proposals for waste management facilities should achieve this through:

a. sympathetic design and location;
b. appropriate use of scale, form, mass, layout, detailing, materials and building orientation; and
c. avoidance, or if this is not possible, acceptable mitigation of adverse impacts on the landscape.

Great weight will be given to conserving the scenic beauty of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Parks and the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site, and their settings. Permission will only be granted for waste developments that do not result in unacceptable adverse impacts upon the special qualities that underpin the relevant designation. Proposals for major development in such areas will only be granted in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that they are in the public interest. Consideration will be given to the sustainability benefits of siting a development that meets a local need within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy is focused on mitigating impacts on the landscape. It therefore has a positive impact in terms of enhancing landscape character and protecting designated landscapes. The policy complements the other development management polices.

Sustainable construction and operation

12.40 Sustainable development is at the heart of the planning system and is a guiding principle for the Waste Plan. Whilst sustainable waste management is in part delivered through the location of new development, taking into account the need to minimise transportation distances and protect the environment, the detailed design of an individual facility also plays an important role and can include measures to address climate change mitigation and resilience.

12.41 Waste management facilities, like any other built development, should should take account of principles of sustainable construction to minimise carbon footprint and use of natural resources, including energy and water. The design of a facility can also provide opportunities for positive measures to help offset climate change.

12.42 Measures that can be taken include, but are not limited to, the inclusion of renewable energy technology and energy efficiency measures to reduce carbon emissions; the orientation and layout of buildings to maximise solar and other natural benefits; the installation of grey water recycling systems and water efficiency measures to reduce water usage; and the use of sustainable construction methods and materials to improve resource efficiency. This may include the reuse of existing buildings where appropriate and minimising the use of primary materials. Applications for waste development comprising buildings should demonstrate that such measures have been integrated into the design of the facility as far as practicable and that they are consistent with the scale and type of facility proposed. Good design is considered to be synonymous with sustainable construction and it is therefore expected that sustainable construction measures are integrated with a design appropriate to the local landscape context.

12.43 The Waste Planning Authority encourages the use of BREEAM assessments to evaluate a building's specification, design, construction and use and measure its environmental performance. The assessment assists in minimising the sustainability impacts of a building **(38)**.

12.44 Waste treatment facilities can provide opportunities in themselves for the generation of renewable heat and power. They are increasingly becoming part of the energy mix in the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole and can play a part in helping Dorset meet its aspirational target of meeting 7.5% of its total energy needs from local on-shore renewable sources by 2020.**(39)** In line with the waste hierarchy, recovering energy from waste is only appropriate for waste that cannot be prevented, reused or recycled with less greenhouse gas emitted. However, energy recovery can be a sustainable option for waste that would otherwise require disposal.

12.45 Energy from waste can be provided from various treatment technologies, including advanced thermal conversion and anaerobic digestion. For example, the anaerobic digestion process produces biogas which can be combusted to generate electricity and, as a by-product, heat. Such opportunities should be taken wherever feasible to provide on-site electricity and

38 See the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment (BREEAM) website at: www.breeam.org

39 As set out in the Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole Renewable Energy Strategy to 2020 (2013)

heat to support the operation of the facility itself and, where possible, to provide energy to development off site. This might be through a connection to the National Grid or by providing Combined Heat and Power to a neighbouring development, see Chapter 9 'Recovery'.

Proposed Policy 14 - Sustainable construction and operation of facilities

Proposals for built waste management facilities will be expected to demonstrate that the site design, layout and operation take account of climate change mitigation and resilience through:

a. the use of sustainable construction practises including measures to reduce the use of primary materials in the construction of new facilities and the alteration of existing facilities;
b. reducing water demand by considering water efficiency in the design and operation of the facility;
c. utilising landscape design to offset carbon emissions and regulate extremes in temperature;
d. minimising energy demand and heat loss by considering energy efficiency in the design and operation of all new built development; and
e. making provision for the use of renewable and/or low carbon energy.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy and should contribute to the reduction of the harmful effects of climate change. It has a positive impact ensuring that waste management facilities are developed sustainably.

Natural resources

12.46 Development can affect natural resources including water and soil. These resources are essential to life and it is important that the impact of development on them is minimised. Accordingly, environmental protection is of key importance in considering waste proposals.

12.47 Waste development has the potential to affect surface and ground water levels and quality. The effect of development on all water bodies must be addressed, which includes surface waters, ground waters, transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters, and the potential use of voids for floodwater storage. It also includes the protection of sources of drinking water, identified via Source Protection Zones. Flood risk is considered separately.

12.48 The Environment Agency is the main body responsible for safeguarding the water environment and its concerns include ground and surface water protection, pollution control, recreation, fisheries, conservation, land drainage and flood defence. Pollution prevention controls exist outside the planning system, and pre-application discussions with the Environment Agency and the relevant water authority on matters likely to affect surface and

groundwater resources are advisable. The Waste Planning Authority has a responsibility to ensure that proposals for waste development do not have an unacceptable impact on the volumes, quality, and direction and rate of flow of surface, coastal and groundwater resources, including aquifers. Applicants will therefore be required to take account of the potential impacts of the proposed development on the water environment by carrying out a hydrological/hydrogeological assessment where there is potential for adverse impacts to occur.

12.49 The Water Framework Directive (WFD)[(40)] looks at the ecological health of surface water bodies. Waste development proposals should be assessed and any adverse impacts on groundwater or water bodies identified under the South West River Basin Management Plan[(41)] should be capable of mitigation. Successful implementation of the Water Framework Directive will help to protect all elements of the water cycle and enhance the quality of ground waters, rivers, lakes, estuaries and seas. Where sites may cause groundwater impacts regard should also be had to the Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection Policy and Practice document (GP3)[(42)]. The document describes how groundwater should be managed now and for the future to prevent or mitigate impacts.

12.50 Rivers, open watercourses, wetlands and ponds together with the land alongside these features have high ecological value and where there is the potential for such features to be adversely affected, it is expected that impacts will be mitigated to an acceptable level. Aquatic ecosystems are communities of organisms that are dependent on each other and on their environment. The two main types of aquatic ecosystems are marine ecosystems and freshwater ecosystems and associated wetlands. Development should aim to prevent deterioration and enhance the status of these aquatic ecosystems. There should be no loss of open watercourse or wetland areas as a result of proposed developments where these features are present on a site. A continuous river corridor should be maintained to provide for the movement of wildlife.

12.51 Soil is a valuable and finite resource which performs a range of essential functions. Effects on soil quality are primarily a matter for Environment Agency controls, but can be material planning considerations. It is expected that soil resources will be conserved wherever possible and that soil quality in the vicinity of waste management sites will be protected from adverse impacts from pollution. Temporary waste development such as landfill will be required to store soil resources for use in the site's restoration.

12.52 Land is classified by its agricultural quality according to the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) as one of five grades; Grade 1 land being of excellent quality and Grade 5 land of very poor quality. Grade 3, which constitutes about half of the agricultural land in England and Wales, is divided into two subgrades designated 3a and 3b. The 'best and most versatile agricultural land' is defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the ALC [(43)] Waste management development should preferably take place on previously developed land and

40 Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy - October 2000
41 Environment Agency - December 2009
42 Underground, Under Threat - Groundwater protection: policy and practice - Part 3: tools. (Environment Agency, August 2013).
43 National Planning Policy Framework

land allocated for waste or employment uses. A sequential approach should be taken to steer waste development to areas of previously developed land and, where use of a greenfield site is necessary, to avoid the use of the best and most versatile agricultural land.

12.53 Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be unavoidable, poorer quality agricultural land should be used in preference to 'best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land', except where this would conflict with other sustainability considerations.

Proposed Policy 15 - Natural resources

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where all of the following criteria are met:

a. it can be demonstrated that the quality and quantity of water resources (including ground, surface, transitional and coastal waters) would not be adversely impacted and/or would be adequately

b. ground conditions are shown to be suitable

c. site soils would be adequately protected and/or improved

d. there would not be a loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) unless the environmental, social and/or economic benefits of the proposal outweigh this loss

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy is focused on managing impacts on water and soil resources. It has a positive impact in protecting and enhancing the water environment and best and most versatile land. This policy complements the other development management polices.

Flood risk

12.54 National policy seeks to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process. Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding [(44)] should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk. This is to ensure resilience to the impacts of flooding. It is required that where development is necessary it is made safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere.

44 Areas at risk of flooding are defined as: "land within Flood Zones 2 and 3; or land within Flood Zone 1 which has critical drainage problems and which has been notified to the local planning authority by the Environment Agency"

12.55 The Waste Plan must therefore adopt a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to minimise flood risk to people and property and to manage any residual risk. The 'sequential test' requires that development is steered towards areas with the lowest probability of flooding. If this is not possible, an 'exception test' applies. This method will be applied to the allocation of sites within the Plan.

12.56 Applications for waste development outside of sites allocated in the Waste Plan must demonstrate that the sequential test, and if necessary the exception test, has been met, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework[45]

12.57 All applications must demonstrate that flood risk is not increased elsewhere. Factors such as topography, geology, hydrogeology and hydrology need to be considered.

12.58 Site specific flood risk assessments will inform whether a proposal is appropriate in flood risk areas. However, the development of waste facilities is unlikely to be acceptable in Flood Zone 3b (the functional floodplain). Landfill and hazardous waste facilities are also unlikely to be acceptable in Flood Zone 3a. Further guidance on appropriate uses within flood zones is set out in the Planning Practice Guide [46]

12.59 A site-specific flood risk assessment is required for proposals of 1 hectare or greater in flood zone 1 and all proposals within flood zones 2 and 3. This should identify and assess the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the development and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed so that the development remains safe throughout its lifetime, taking climate change into account. The level of detail necessary will depend on the level of flood risk at the site. Pre-application discussions with the Environment Agency are recommended in this respect. The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) also includes guidance on carrying out Flood Risk Assessment . Further guidance on flooding issues is also available from the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 99-104)[47] and from the online Planning Practice Guidance[48].

12.60 The Environment Agency produces Catchment Flood Management Plans assessing inland flood risk, considering all types of inland flooding, from rivers, ground water, surface water and tidal flooding; and Shoreline Management Plans, considering coastal flooding, which should be taken into account where necessary.

12.61 Proposals should include appropriate measures to minimise any increase in flood risk. Development within a river catchment can also lead to increases in surface run-off and therefore can have a significant impact on flooding. Replacing vegetated areas with development, including roads and paved areas, can increase run-off unless it is effectively managed. Applicants should therefore ensure that surface-water runoff is controlled by effective surface water management systems to ensure flood risk is not increased.

45 See the Planning Practice Guidance for requirements: http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/
46 For up to date advice, refer to: http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/
47 Department for Communities and Local Government: March 2012
48 See: http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/

12.62 Where possible and appropriate, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) should be used. SuDS reduce the quantity of run-off from sites and slow the velocity of the run-off as well as providing a passive level of treatment. These can also contribute greatly in improving the amenity and wildlife interest of new development. SuDS should be appropriately incorporated into the design of proposals. Information on SuDS can be found in the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole SFRA (2010).

Proposed Policy 16 - Flood risk

Proposals for new waste management facilities within Flood Zones 2 and 3 and of one hectare or greater within Flood Zone 1 must be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). This must take into account cumulative effects with other existing or proposed development.

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where all of the following criteria are met:

a. they would not be at significant risk of flooding

b. mitigation measures are provided, where a risk of flooding is identified, so that there would not be an increased risk of flooding on the site or elsewhere

c. they are compatible with Catchment Flood Management Plans and/or Shoreline Management Plans and the integrity of functional floodplains is maintained

d. appropriate measures are incorporated or provided to manage surface water run-off including, where appropriate, the use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS)

e. they would not have an unacceptable impact on the integrity of sea, tidal, or fluvial flood defences, or impede access for future maintenance and improvements of such defences

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy is focused on flood risk. It has a positive impact and should ensure that there is no increased flood risk resulting from the development of waste facilities.

Biodiversity and geological interest

12.63 Dorset is rich in biodiversity and geodiversity and contains a wealth of internationally, nationally and locally designated nature and geological conservation areas. The Waste Planning Authority expects biodiversity and geological conservation interests to be protected and wherever possible enhanced, in line with national policy.

12.64 Applications for waste development must comply with Policy 18. Adverse impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity should be avoided. If this is not possible, impacts should be mitigated to an acceptable level. Exceptionally, where the needs of the development justify it but harm to biodiversity is unavoidable, compensation in the form of biodiversity offsetting will be required. Consideration of these matters should take account of the status of designation(s) in question.

12.65 The Waste Planning Authority considers features of biodiversity and geological interest to comprise:

Sites and species of European and international importance:

a. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)
b. Special Protection Areas (SPAs)
c. Ramsar sites
d. European Protected Species
e. Dorset and East Devon Coast World Heritage Site

Sites to be given the same protection as European sites, for the purposes of Policy 18:

f. Possible SACs
g. Potential SPAs
h. Proposed Ramsar sites
i. Candidate SACs and areas which would meet the criteria needed to justify designation as an SPA
j. sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites or those listed in f-i above.

Sites and species of national importance:

k. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
l. Habitats and Species of Principal Importance [49]
m. National Nature Reserves

Sites and species of regional and local importance:

n. Local Geological Sites (LGSs)
o. Dorset Biodiversity Strategy habitats and species
p. Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)
q. Local Nature Reserves
r. Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees

together with any area / habitat that could be considered to be essential to connect / support habitats or species such as those listed above.

12.66 In Dorset, there are 22 internationally protected nature conservation sites, forming part of the Natura 2000 network, including Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), covering internationally important habitats; Special Protection Areas (SPAs), designated for their bird

49 This term is derived from the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act. Section 41 (s.41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and living organisms which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list has been drawn up in consultation with Natural England, as required by the Act. The s.41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.

interest; and Ramsar sites, wetlands of international importance. These sites are afforded statutory protection. Notably, Dorset has 11% of the UK's rare lowland heath, virtually all of which is designated as part of the Dorset Heaths SAC, covering large areas of Purbeck. Proposals for waste facilities must not adversely affect the integrity of SPAs, SACs or Ramsar sites within the county or within neighbouring authority areas.

12.67 Various European Protected Species are present in the county and those found outside of a SAC/SPA are the responsibility of the competent authority (i.e. in waste planning matters the Waste Planning Authority). Where appropriate, applicants will be required to survey for these species. Where European Protected Species are a feature of European designated sites (SAC or SPA), they are the responsibility of Natural England, who must decide whether the proposal can be allowed to happen. It is expected that species both within and outside of designated sites will be protected.

12.68 Dorset is also home to the Dorset and East Devon Coast World Heritage Site, which is designated by UNESCO for the outstanding universal value of the coast's geology and geomorphology. Significant negative impact on the World Heritage Site's 'outstanding universal value' must be avoided.

12.69 National designations in Dorset include 141 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and 9 National Nature Reserves. Certain species are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

12.70 There are also over 1000 locally designated Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) some 63 Local Geological Sites (LGSs) across the county.

12.71 Waste management development has the potential to have negative effects on biodiversity and geodiversity, either directly or indirectly. Indirect impacts on biodiversity could include effects from nitrous oxides released through HGV movements. Waste treatment technologies have the potential for likely significant effects on protected heathlands and other habitats if they cause elevated concentrations of both ammonia and nitrous oxides which may be deposited on these sites. This should be carefully addressed in any proposal and applications for such developments must demonstrate that the proposed technologies would not give rise to nitrogen deposition that would be likely to threaten the integrity of Natura 2000 sites.

12.72 Development can also provide opportunities for enhancing biodiversity, particularly through the restoration of temporary sites such as landfill. Such opportunities should be maximised and opportunities for contributing to net gains in biodiversity explored wherever possible.

12.73 To ensure that sufficient information is provided for the Waste Planning Authority to properly determine a planning application, applicants will be expected to undertake an assessment of the potential effects of their development proposals on areas of biodiversity and/or geological interest, including those of local importance, appropriate to the nature and scale of the development. Applicants should wherever possible seek advice at the pre-application stage on the scope and detail of what the assessment should cover.

12.74 Where an assessment is required it must incorporate an appropriate ecological survey. Assessment should typically identify whether a proposal is likely to result in a significant adverse impact (i.e. resulting in unacceptable loss or harm of species or habitat), and set out clearly the options proposed for avoiding, mitigating or compensating for the adverse impact. The assessment should also include consideration of the extent to which existing habitats on the proposed site have the potential for restoration to high quality habitats which would contribute to achieving the objectives of the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy.

Proposed Policy 17 - Biodiversity and geological interest

Proposals for waste management facilities must not adversely affect the integrity of European or Ramsar or other internationally designated sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, unless the tests set out under Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive are met.

Proposals for waste management facilities which do not adversely affect the integrity of European or Ramsar sites or other internationally designated sites will only be permitted where adverse impacts on biodiversity and/or geodiversity will be:

i. avoided; or
ii. where an adverse impact cannot be avoided, the impact will be adequately mitigated; or
iii. where adverse impacts cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, compensation will result in the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity / geodiversity.

Where possible, proposals should enhance biodiversity and geological interest.

Proposals should be accompanied by an objective assessment of the potential effects of the development on features of biodiversity and/or geological interest, taking into account cumulative impacts with other development and the potential impacts of climate change.

In addition, the assessment must have particular regard to the need to protect, maintain and / or enhance sites and species of international and national importance, in accordance with the relevant statutory requirements. It should also consider the potential for existing habitats on the site to be restored to higher quality habitats, where relevant.

The assessment must also demonstrate how the proposal intends to address the need to maintain and/or enhance features of local and regional importance including Sites of Nature Conservation Interest. The proposals should seek to achieve this wherever possible and consistent with viable development.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy is focused on protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity and overall should have a positive impact. The policy complements the other development management policies.

Historic environment and built heritage

12.75 There is a range of significant historic and cultural assets that contribute to Bournemouth Dorset and Poole's character and distinctiveness. The historic environment comprises all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time. Dorset's historic environment is rich in variety and depth and includes archaeological remains, including over 1000 scheduled monuments; buildings and structures of architectural and historical interest, including a wealth of listed buildings; and areas of historic interest, including 239 conservation areas, 37 historic parks and gardens and the historic character of the wider landscape. The designated sites together with countless undesignated local heritage assets and their settings, as well as Dorset's diverse landscape which has historic value in itself, combine to make a valuable historic environment which should be conserved and enhanced.

12.76 Waste development has the potential to adversely affect the historic environment, including through direct loss of assets, partial damage or degradation from the impacts of emissions or traffic for example. Additionally, impact on the setting of an historic asset must be taken into account. Consideration of a proposal's impact on setting includes whether the development can be seen, heard, felt or smelt from an historic asset. Useful guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets is provided by English Heritage and should be referred to where necessary [(50)]The significance of heritage assets is an important consideration as the severity of impact will depend on the nature and significance of the asset as well as the type of development proposed.

12.77 In line with the National Planning Policy Framework, applications for waste development are expected to consider the effects of the proposal on the historic environment and demonstrate how these will be avoided or mitigated. Where heritage assets would be affected, the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of those assets should be considered. Applications should include a description of the significance of those assets, including any contribution made by their setting. This exercise should include consultation of the Historic Environment Record and assessment of heritage assets using appropriate expertise where necessary. This should be taken into account in the proposal.

12.78 Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environment, economic and social impact. It is therefore expected that heritage assets will be conserved wherever possible.

50 The Setting of Heritage Assets: English Heritage Guidance (2011), available at: https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/

12.79 Waste developments may be on already disturbed brownfield sites where archaeological potential is limited. However, greenfield developments are also possible where there is a higher potential for archaeological interest, either known or unknown. Applicants should give early consideration to whether there is the potential for archaeological interest on any site, seeking advice from the Historic Environment team to determine whether an archaeological assessment and/or evaluation is required.

Proposed Policy 18 - Historic environment

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where it is demonstrated that heritage assets and their settings will be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance. Adverse impacts on heritage assets should be avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level.

Proposals that may affect archaeological remains should be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Where the presence of historic assets of national significance is proven, either through designation or a process of assessment, their preservation in situ will be required. Any other historic assets should be preserved in situ if possible, or otherwise by record.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy is focused on the conservation and avoidance of adverse impacts on heritage assets and their setting and directly addresses this sustainability objective. The policy complements the other development management policies.

Aviation safety

12.80 The National Planning Policy for Waste acknowledges that some waste management facilities, especially landfills which accept putrescible waste, can attract birds. The numbers, and movements of some species of birds, may be influenced by the distribution of landfill sites and where birds congregate in large numbers, they may can pose a hazard to aircraft.

12.81 As part of the aerodrome safeguarding procedure [51], local planning authorities are required to consult aerodrome operators on proposed developments likely to attract birds that are located within Airfield Safeguarding Areas. They are designated within 13km of an airfield. Such developments can include waste management sites, particularly landfill sites. The relevant aerodrome operator will consider the potential bird strike hazard of the proposed development. There are Airfield Safeguarding Areas for Bournemouth Airport and Yeovilton Aerodrome.

51 ODPM Circular 1/20037

Proposed Policy 19 - Airfield Safeguarding Areas

Proposals for waste management facilities partly or completely within an following Airfield Safeguarding Area will only be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed development and, where relevant, restoration and afteruse of the site, will not give rise to new or increase hazards to aviation.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

There are no specific effects in relation to the sustainability objectives from this policy. This policy is included for health and safety purposes, to protect aircraft from bird strike.

Green Belt

12.82 The South East Dorset Green Belt extends over some 168 square kilometres of open land in and around Upton, Wimborne, Ferndown, Poole, Bournemouth and Christchurch and stretching south-west as far as Wareham. The fundamental purpose of the Green Belt is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open between developments.

12.83 National policy protects the Green Belt from 'inappropriate development' which is, by definition, harmful to the designation. Inappropriate development should not be approved except in very special circumstances [(52)]. Generally waste management facilities can be considered as inappropriate development in the Green Belt. The construction of buildings in the Green Belt is inappropriate development, apart from a number of specified exceptions.

12.84 Limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites (brownfield land), whether redundant or in continuing uses (excluding temporary buildings), which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purposes of including the land within it, may be permitted where the openness and the purposes of the Green Belt are not greatly impacted [(43)].

12.85 The disposal of waste can play a part in the restoration of mineral workings (which are not inappropriate in the Green Belt), and may therefore be acceptable in the Green Belt. Restoration may provide opportunities to enhance beneficial use of the Green Belt and should accord with Policy 20.

12.86 The National Planning Policy for Waste states that there are particular locational needs for some types of waste management uses that should be recognised, which may lead to the need to locate such facilities in the Green Belt if a suitable site does not exist outside the Green Belt. Any proposal for the development of permanent waste facilities in

52 National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

the Green Belt would need to demonstrate very special circumstances that outweigh the harm to the Green Belt and any other harm and would be judged on the locational needs of the development.

12.87 High standards of design, including landscape design, will be expected for any development within the Green Belt.

12.88 A number of existing waste sites, including Eco Sustainable Solutions' operations at Parley and New Earth Solutions' operations at Canford Magna are located in the Green Belt. The Canford site is allocated as a 'Major Developed Site' in the Green Belt in Poole's Plan and therefore benefits from a positive policy relating to ancillary development on the site [(53)]

12.89 Proposals that improve or enhance existing facilities located in the Green Belt may be acceptable if they enable waste to be moved up the waste hierarchy and provide an overall benefit. Such a proposal would need to ensure that there would be no net adverse impact upon the openness of the Green Belt.

Proposed Policy 20 - South East Dorset Green Belt

Waste management facilities will only be permitted in the South East Dorset Green Belt where:

a. it is does not constitute inappropriate development; or
b. there is a need for the development to an extent that would be deemed by the Waste Planning Authority to demonstrate very special circumstances, and that need cannot be met by alternative suitable non-Green Belt sites; and
c. the restoration of the site, where relevant, is appropriate to the inclusion of the land in the Green Belt and enhances the beneficial use of the Green Belt.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy seeks to protect the open character of the South East Dorset Green Belt from inappropriate development which is covered by the sustainability objective relating to landscape conservation. The policy complements the other development management policies.

53 Policy SSA26 - Poole Site Specific Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD (2012)

Planning contributions

12.90 Any development can put pressure on and potentially over-stretch existing infrastructure and services. Measures can be put in place so that the infrastructure and services needed are delivered hand in hand with the development. The way that infrastructure and services are secured (or contributions towards their provision are made) is either through the Community Infrastructure Levy or the use of a legally binding agreement, known as a planning obligation.

12.91 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) legislation was introduced in the Planning Act 2008. It is a levy on development intended to provide funding for infrastructure to support development across the area of the charging authority. Regulations governing the application of CIL came into effect on 6 April 2010. Liability to pay CIL derives from the grant of planning permission.

12.92 The Planning Act 2008 does not allow for county councils to be a charging authority for CIL and it is the district or borough council within which the development is proposed that is the relevant charging authority. Bournemouth Borough Council and Borough of Poole, as unitary authorities, have their own CIL Charging Schedules.

12.93 For the rest of Dorset, Purbeck District Council has an adopted CIL Charging Schedule, whilst the other district and borough councils have draft schedules.

12.94 CIL does not apply to all development. For the purposes of CIL, the definition of development is narrow and relates only to the creation of a new building or alteration to an existing building and there are exemptions.[54]

12.95 Waste development may be liable to pay CIL, subject to the Charging Schedule of the relevant charging authority. There may also be site specific prerequisites secured through a section 106 or section 278 agreement needed in order to make a proposed development acceptable.

12.96 Applicants should seek advice from the Waste Planning Authority as to whether the proposed development would be subject to a charge under CIL.

12.97 Where CIL is applicable in an area in relation to waste development, other than in Bournemouth or Poole, CIL will need to be collected by Dorset County Council and returned to the relevant charging authority (the relevant district or borough council).

12.98 Waste development may also attract CIL from other qualifying development (see section below titled 'Waste from new developments').

12.99 In certain cases, a binding planning obligation may be provided to the Waste Planning Authority by the applicant or developer (or any others that may have an interest in the land) under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This can be done unilaterally or through agreement, when it is known as a Section 106 agreement. The National Planning

54 See The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended)

Policy Framework advises that planning obligations can make otherwise unacceptable development acceptable and sets out the tests which must be met to make a planning obligation acceptable (Paragraph 204 of the National Planning Policy Framework).

12.100 To avoid duplication, the charging authority cannot collect contributions from a development towards the same infrastructure through both CIL and a planning obligation.

Waste from new developments

12.101 The Waste Plan will form part of the statutory development plan for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. Therefore applications for non-waste development will be subject to relevant policies of this plan.

12.102 In order to drive waste up the waste hierarchy, the waste implications of all new development, including, but not limited to, residential, commercial, industrial and waste developments must be considered. On site waste management can reduce the amount of waste arisings, especially at a local level. Reuse and recovery opportunities should be maximised, and off-site disposal minimised. The preparation of a Site Waste Management Plan is good practice for construction projects and is required through policies in Local Plans in some areas.

12.103 The National Planning Policy for Waste requires that new non-waste development makes sufficient provision for waste management. Development proposals should include appropriate on-site provision of facilities for the separation or storage of waste, which should be adequate to meet the needs of the proposed development and the type and amount of waste arising from occupation.

12.104 This may include indoor storage space to allow occupiers to separate and store waste for recycling and recovery, as well as outdoor space. On smaller sites, provision might include collection points for segregated waste. On larger sites, particularly where significant areas of new housing or employment land are proposed, waste storage facilities will almost always be needed and provision might also include on-site treatment facilities such as community composting, anaerobic digestion forming part of a district heating system or, in the case of industrial operations, the management of specific wastes produced on site.

12.105 The Waste Planning Authority is committed to a co-ordinated approach with the district and borough councils to consider opportunities for combined heat and power that new large scale development allocations would present. Although opportunities may be limited they will be sought where opportunities arise.

12.106 The ADEPT report "Making Space for Waste" [(55)] sets out specifications for the minimum standards for the type, and scale of facilities and vehicular manoeuvrability needed for new residential, commercial and mixed use developments. Applications for major development will be assessed against this or other appropriate guidance.

55 Making Space for Waste Designing Waste Management in New Developments: A Practical Guide for Developers and Local Authorities (ADEPT 2010)

12.107 Larger scale developments will likely result in increased amounts of waste that will need to be managed. In particular, residential developments will result in increased numbers of households putting additional pressure on waste management facilities, including sewage treatment works and Household Recycling Centres. Financial contributions towards the provision of adequate waste management infrastructure to serve the development may be necessary.

12.108 The Waste Planning Authority has and will continue to work with the district and borough councils to identify specific needs for waste management infrastructure arisings from proposed major developments. Such needs are identified in Infrastructure Development Plans, and where relevant CIL Regulation 123 Lists [(56)], of the relevant district or borough council.

Proposed Policy 21 - Waste from new developments

Proposals for major development should:

a. demonstrate that the waste arising from construction, demolition and excavation works will be minimised and managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy;
b. incorporate facilities into the design that allow occupiers to separate and store waste for recycling and recovery;
c. demonstrate that there is adequate capacity available at sewage treatment facilities or suitable arrangements are made for their provision; and
d. include adequate provision for the management of the anticipated waste arisings.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy focuses on the management of waste from major non-waste developments and supports the principles of the Waste Hierarchy.

Restoration and aftercare

12.109 Waste may be managed in a range of different types of facility, some of which will be permanent and some of which may be temporary.

12.110 Where temporary waste management facilities are proposed, full provision will need to be made for the appropriate restoration of the site, either in a phased manner during operation or immediately on completion of the operational life of the development. It is expected that achieving high quality restoration will be integral to any proposals for temporary facilities.

56 A list of infrastructure that will benefit from CIL funds published by the relevant local authority

12.111 Restoration and aftercare schemes should be both technically and economically feasible and their impacts should be fully assessed. The aim should be to create a scheme suitable for the site and compatible with the surrounding area.

12.112 A series of Landscape Management Guidelines have been prepared to guide restoration proposals towards a landform and/or landuse which is appropriate to the local landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity context. The Landscape Management Guidelines are based on the landscape types of the county. These are distinct types of landscape across the county that are relatively uniform in character, sharing broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, historical land use and settlement pattern.

12.113 The guidelines provide a broad framework for managing change and establish specific principles for site restoration within each landscape type, which are appropriate to that landscape type. They provide practical and locally relevant advice to developers, landowners, local authorities and the general public as to what will be expected through restoration of the land following mineral working. As a result, the restoration process is intended to ensure that the finished site will integrate easily into the landscape in which it sits. The guidelines should also ensure that the restoration process creates or enhances any Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitats which might be typical of the relevant landscape type as well as delivering geodiversity benefits, particularly those that are in line with the Local Geodiversity Action Plan (LGAP).

12.114 The Landscape Management Guidelines are available on www.dorsetforyou.com. The guidelines will be developed into a subsequent Supplementary Planning Document, should this prove necessary. **(57)**

12.115 Restoration and aftercare should generally help to maximise the range of appropriate after-uses for the site, depending on site type and location, in accordance with the Landscape Management Guidelines.

12.116 The following key matters should be taken into account in developing an appropriate restoration scheme:

- details of the proposed landform, including pre-and post settlement levels;
- phasing: where practicable, sites should be restored in progressive phases to minimise the environmental impact. Early restoration of those parts of the site which are most visible from sensitive areas may be an important consideration;
- management of hazardous wastes where they occur, including contaminated soils;
- removal of buildings, plant, structure, accesses and hardstandings not required for the long term management of the site;
- types, quantities and source of soils or soil-making materials to be used during restoration;
- installation of drainage;
- consideration of the transport impacts at this stage to ensure they do not undermine restoration efforts, especially if the site is still operational;

57 It should be noted that the Landscape Management Guidelines are a 'living document'. Whilst they were prepared for the Minerals Strategy, the restoration strategies for each landscape type are relevant to waste proposals. This document will be kept under review.

- details of landscaping, including grass seeding and planting of trees and hedges;
- details of ecological restoration and enhancement, including target species and habitats and contribution to the wider ecological functioning of the landscape, and subsequent management; and

- a programme of aftercare: usually for five years following restoration of the site. Aftercare measures are required to ensure that the reinstatement is successfully completed.

12.117 For landfill sites, the long-term management of leachate and landfill gas must also form part of the restoration and aftercare plans.

Proposed Policy 22 - Restoration, aftercare & afteruse

Proposals for waste management development which do not constitute a permanent use of land will only be permitted where the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that acceptable restoration and aftercare measures will be implemented at the earliest practicable opportunity, either in a phased manner during operation or immediately on completion of the operational life of the development.

Proposals should have regard to the Landscape Management Guidelines and contribute to the targets of the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy seeks to achieve acceptable restoration and aftercare measures at the earliest opportunity which will provide positive environmental and social benefits.

Question 17

Do you think there are any additional matters that should be considered in the determination of waste planning applications?

13 Safeguarding

Safeguarding existing waste management facilities

13.1 Sites suitable for waste management facilities are scarce and can be difficult to find, particularly given Dorset's sensitive environment, limited availability of employment land and pressure from other forms of (higher value) development. For this reason the Plan needs to ensure, as far as possible, that the operation of waste facilities is not adversely impacted by other developments so that we can maintain and develop an appropriate network of waste facilities throughout the Plan period and beyond.

13.2 The National Planning Policy for Waste states that when determining planning applications for non-waste development local planning authorities should ensure that '... the likely impact of proposed, non-waste related development on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management, is acceptable and does not prejudice the implementation of the waste hierarchy and/or the efficient operation of such facilities'.

13.3 The relationship between proposed and existing land uses should be considered before new permissions are granted. The Waste Planning Authority will work with local authorities to ensure that proposals for new development do not constrain important waste management facilities. If the potential impacts are considered in advance, as part of the design and development of the proposal, it will usually be possible to reduce any conflict between an existing waste management facility and a proposed non-waste development.

What sites should be safeguarded?

Existing Facilities

13.4 Existing facilities that are in suitable locations make an important contribution to the sustainable management of waste and movement up the waste hierarchy, and will continue to offer an important service during the Plan period and beyond. Safeguarding existing sites will help to reduce the need for new facilities and contribute towards the aim of net self sufficiency.

13.5 The contribution currently made by existing facilities, and future capacity contained in permitted, undeveloped sites has been taken into consideration when estimating how much additional waste management capacity is needed so it is important to protect these facilities.

13.6 Table 19 Table 19 'Criteria for Safeguarding' summarises the thresholds and reasoning behind the proposed safeguarded sites. It is important to get the right balance and to safeguard appropriate facilities without safeguarding too many facilities as this could place an unnecessary burden on the authorities involved.

13.7 Facilities proposed to be safeguarded are shown on the 'Draft Safeguarding Map' in Appendix 3.

Table 19 Criteria for Safeguarding

Type of Waste Facility Safeguarded	Criteria/Reasoning
Non-Hazardous Landfill	There are only two existing sites and both are integral to the current and future waste management of local authority collected waste, albeit in the short term. Safeguarding will continue until the closure of the landfill sites unless capacity exists for an extension in the longer term.
Materials Recycling Facilities	All permanent MRF for hazardous and non-hazardous waste and/or Facilities that are integral to the current and future waste management of local authority collected waste
Anaerobic Digestion	AD facilities with a capacity of at least 25,000tpa and/or Facilities that are integral to the current and future waste management of local authority collected waste
Open Windrow Composting	Facilities that are integral to the current and future waste management of local authority collected waste and/or facilities that are part of a wider waste management park
Waste Management Parks	Permanent facilities which include a number of waste management activities or permitted waste management activities.
Household Recycling Centres/Waste Management Centres	All sites integral to the current and future waste management of local authority collected waste. Note: sites will need careful monitoring. Where existing sites are relocated, former sites will not require safeguarding unless relocation makes way for new waste facilities

Type of Waste Facility Safeguarded	Criteria/Reasoning
Transfer Stations	Facilities that are integral to the current and future waste management of local authority collected waste and/or facilities that are part of a wider waste management park. Transfer stations play an important role in minimising the impact of the transportation of waste.
Hazardous Transfer Stations	All safeguarded due to their specialist nature
Sewage Treatment Works	All sites integral to the current and future management of sewage in the county.
Incineration/Treatment	All facilities for managing and disposing of specialist waste streams
Permitted, Undeveloped Sites	These will be safeguarded where; there is an identified need for the permitted facility and where the Waste Planning Authority is confident that development will take place. Note: As the preparation of the Waste Plan progresses to adoption, permitted, undeveloped sites will be kept under review.
Inert Waste Recycling Facilities	The Minerals Strategy and Mineral Sites Plan will provide the mechanism for safeguarding.
Inert Landfill - Not Safeguarded	Inert landfill sites are not seen as essential to the delivery of the strategy as inert recycling facilities will allow the management of inert waste, further up the waste hierarchy, therefore they are not intended to be safeguarded.
Metal Recycling Sites - Not Safeguarded	The county has large number of metal recycling sites across the county. Sites tend to serve a local need and market. It is unlikely that the closure of one or more site will have an impact on the delivery of the waste strategy therefore they are not intended to be safeguarded.

Waste Plan Allocated Sites

13.8 The Waste Plan, once adopted, will contain a list of sites allocated for the development of facilities to meet the identified waste management needs throughout the Plan period. It is proposed that all allocated sites will be safeguarded, and consultation zones defined for all sites, in order to ensure that the identified needs can be met during the Plan period. It should be noted that the Draft Safeguarding Map does not currently show allocated sites.

Waste Consultation Zones

13.9 Consultation zones around safeguarded sites ensure that the Waste Planning Authority is consulted by local planning authorities if an application for non-waste related development on or close to a waste site is received. This will give the Waste Planning Authority the opportunity to consider whether the development would sterilise land allocated for a waste management facility, or would bring sensitive development (such as housing) into an area likely to be adversely affected by waste facilities, thereby potentially affecting their current or future operation.

13.10 Identifying an appropriate consultation zone around safeguarded waste facilities will ensure facilities are adequately protected from other non-waste development whilst not placing too heavy a burden on the local planning authorities. This is not intended to prevent acceptable development that would not prejudice the efficient operation of existing or future waste facilities; nor should it prevent the redevelopment for alternative uses of waste facilities where they are no longer needed, or where the benefits of the redevelopment would outweigh their retention. For the purposes of this consultation, a zone of 250m around safeguarded sites has been included on the 'Draft Safeguarding Map'. We would welcome stakeholders' views on this approach.

13.11 It is proposed to include the following exclusions to the safeguarding policy, so that consultation with the Waste Planning Authority would not be required for small-scale applications:

1. Development within the curtilage of an existing property. This would exclude the majority of routine householder or other applications of a minor or ancillary nature.
2. Small extensions to an existing property which increase its curtilage .

13.12 The proposed consultation zone has been discussed with the relevant local authorities in the context of local existing waste sites, planned development and the proposed exclusions.

13.13 District and Borough Councils will be required to consult with the Waste Planning Authority on relevant applications for development on sites identified on the 'Safeguarding Map' and within the designated consultation zone.

13.14 It is proposed to use Policy 23 to safeguard waste management facilities. This approach allows for exceptions where the continued use of sites or infrastructure for waste management purposes can be shown to be unsuitable or unnecessary.

Proposed Policy 23 - Safeguarding waste facilities

Existing waste management sites, sites with planning permission for waste management activities and sites allocated for waste related uses will be safeguarded from redevelopment, change of use, or sterilisation by other forms of development, including those that would introduce development which is sensitive to waste management facilities into areas where it could be impacted unacceptably by the operation of such facilities.

Proposals for non-waste development that could prejudice a safeguarded waste site will only be permitted if is demonstrated to the Waste Planning Authority that one or more of the following circumstances apply:

a. careful design, layout and mitigation will ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts from the waste site on the non-waste development;
b. the waste site or infrastructure is no longer needed or unsuitable for continued waste use;
c. redevelopment of the site or loss of the infrastructure would form part of a strategy or scheme that has wider social and/or economic benefits that outweigh the retention of the site or the infrastructure for waste use;
d. a suitable replacement waste management site or infrastructure has been identified and permitted.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

This policy specifically aims to protect existing waste management facilities from non-waste development, which will ensure a network of facilities within the Plan area and assist in the achievement of self sufficiency. This policy enables the Waste Planning Authority to resist development which may have an impact on an existing waste facility. This may have a negative impact on the economy if it results in the loss of new non-waste development.

Question 18

Do you have any comments on the principle of safeguarding, the facilities proposed to be safeguarded, the waste consultation zones and/or the exclusions proposed?

Monitoring

13.15 The waste industry is a rapidly changing industry and the Waste Plan will need to remain flexible to accommodate advances in technology and other unforeseen events. It is considered that safeguarding should apply to new sites that are important to the delivery of

sustainable waste management throughout the Plan period. In addition, where sites are replaced consideration will be given to whether or not it is appropriate to continue to safeguard former sites for waste management uses.

13.16 Once the Waste Plan is adopted, monitoring of safeguarded waste facilities, at least annually, will be important to ensure that the correct facilities are safeguarded and land is not restricted to waste related development if it can be demonstrated that the site does not offer a realistic opportunity of being developed for a waste use. The Waste Planning Authority will ensure that Local Planning Authorities are provided with a revised 'Safeguarding Map' as soon as possible after any changes are made.

Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole

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All documents can be made available in audio tape, large print and Braille, or alternative languages on request.

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