Policy Index

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 have worked together to produce the Waste Plan, which is our blueprint for how and where we manage the waste we produce over the next 15 years.

1.4 The views of local communities, businesses, the waste industry, environmental groups and other interested organisations have been considered throughout the development of the Waste Plan during a series of formal and informal periods of consultation.

1.5 This Waste Plan promotes the sustainable management of waste through a clear vision, set of objectives and spatial strategy for the development of waste management facilities up to 2033. There needs to be enough sites and waste management facilities to recycle, reuse, recover and dispose of waste from households, businesses, industry and construction. The Waste Plan establishes a set of policies and site allocations to guide development proposals during the Plan period.

1.6 Applications for waste management development are considered against the development plan, [1] of which the adopted Waste Plan forms a part.

Background papers

1.7 This Waste Plan is supported by a detailed evidence base, comprising background data, surveys and information. The following documents can be downloaded from our website:

- Sustainability Appraisal Report
- Habitats Regulations Assessment
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Other evidence documents that supported preparation of the Plan included:

1 The statutory development plan is the plan for the future development of an area. It comprises adopted Local Plans, including minerals and waste plans, adopted neighbourhood plans, and any policies of 'old-style' local plans that remain 'saved'. To the extent that development plan policies are material to an application for planning permission the decision must be taken in accordance with the development plan unless there are material considerations that indicate otherwise.

- Background Paper 1 - Waste Arisings and Projections (Key information will be kept up to date within the monitoring report which will supersede this paper)
- Background Paper 2 - Waste Plan Site Selection
- Background Paper 3 - Cross Boundary Movements

What time period will the Waste Plan cover?

1.8 This Plan will cover a period from adoption to the end of 2033. The end date influences the projected waste arising that drives the need for new waste management facilities.

1.9 Although the Waste Plan covers a 15 year period, it is likely that a review will take place well before this time. The National Planning Policy Framework allows for the Plan to be reviewed in whole or in part, allowing it to remain up to date and respond quickly to changing circumstances. The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme will contain details of any review of the Waste Plan.

2 Context for waste planning

2.1 In order to be able to plan robustly for future waste management in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset, 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, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset

2.2 During the preparation of the Waste Plan, the three authorities responsible for waste planning were Dorset County Council and the unitary authorities of Bournemouth and Poole. On the 1st April 2019 local government reorganisation saw the district/borough/county and unitary authorities replaced with two councils, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council and Dorset Council. The Waste Plan will continue to cover the geographical extent of the two new authorities and will remain as the waste development plan for the entire plan area during its statutory life. References to Dorset or the Waste Planning Authority are generally taken to apply to the specific waste planning role of both of the two new unitary authorities, unless individual authorities are specifically referred to in their own right. References to the 'local planning authority' will generally be used to identify the other statutory plan-making and development management roles of the new local authorities that are distinct from waste (and mineral) planning responsibilities.

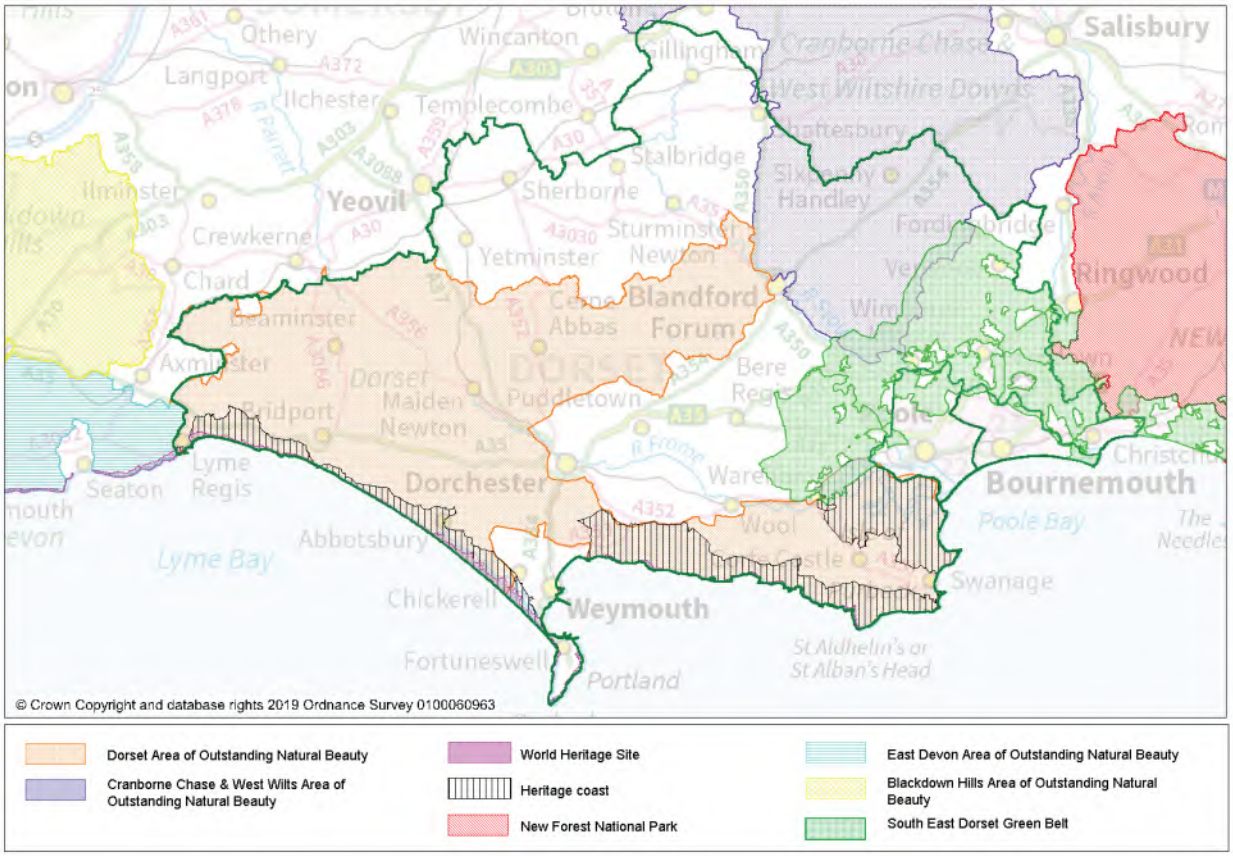
2.3 Dorset is located on the south coast of England and has a total area of 265,273 hectares. It is a largely rural county with large expanses of highly valued countryside. The population of the Dorset Council area is approximately 375,000. More urban in nature, the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole council area has a population of almost 400,000.

2.4 As illustrated in Figure 1, 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.

2.5 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.

2.6 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. The Waste Planning Authority has a statutory responsibility to provide the highest level of protection in relation to the landscape and scenic beauty of its Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the National Park.

Figure 1 Spatial Context



2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 When identifying the need for new and improved waste management facilities consideration has been given to the broad distribution of future development. It is likely that the main focus of development will be in and around Poole and Bournemouth. The Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership's (LEP) 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 1,000 dwellings is also proposed at north Christchurch. These proposals together with development around the two universities in Bournemouth and Poole will help to stimulate the urban economy.

2.10 Elsewhere a major urban extension (1800 dwellings) is proposed in Gillingham in the north of the Plan area and over 1200 dwellings in and around Wimborne in the east. In the west, Dorchester will be the main focus of development with around 1900 dwellings currently

allocated and extensions on the edge of Weymouth will also boost that town's growth by around 1300 dwellings. Growth in the commercial and industrial sector and planned housing growth has been built into the forecasting of waste arisings.

What is waste?

2.11 The EC Waste Framework Directive[(2)] defines waste as:

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

2.12 Wastes are classified under EU legislation into three groups based on their characteristics, as described below.

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. 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	Waste predominantly derived from the hazardous waste stream, however hazardous wastes can also come from the construction, demolition and excavation stream and in small quantities from the local authority collected waste and commercial and industrial streams.

2 Directive 2008/98/EC

Waste Group by Characteristic	Definition	Waste Stream
	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.	

2.13 The four main waste streams that arise in the Plan area and have to be planned for are set out 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 of Table 1.

- **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, 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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). The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 provide sub definitions of different waste streams that fall within the Waste Framework Directive criteria.

2.16 The Waste Plan also covers waste water, agricultural waste and radioactive waste.

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

2.17 Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council and Dorset Council are Waste Planning Authorities. The Waste Planning Authorities are responsible for determining planning applications for waste development in their respective areas. This plan has been jointly prepared and is the statutory Waste Plan for the entire area, sharing the same geographical extent as Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership and Dorset Local Nature Partnership.[3] Planning applications are judged against the statutory development plan, which includes the adopted Waste Plan, along with national policy and any relevant local planning policy documents.

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

2.19 The Dorset Waste Partnership (DWP) provides waste and cleansing services for the Dorset Council area. Bournemouth and Poole provide their own waste collection services, however following local government reorganisation these services may be merged.

2.20 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

2.21 The two authorities 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.

2.22 Businesses across the Plan area 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.

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

2.23 The results of the recent local government reorganisation could have an impact on the future management of waste particularly in terms of how waste is collected. Any significant changes that may impact on waste planning will be picked up through annual monitoring of the adopted Waste Plan.

2.24 At the time of adoption, the arrangements for the collection of waste from households is summarised below.

Recycle for Dorset

Dorset Waste Partnership (DWP) has a standard waste and recycling collection service across the six former Dorset district and borough councils, called 'Recycle for Dorset'. The service has helped 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 over 60% and landfill waste has reduced to about 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.

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. Since 2017, rubbish collection has also been fortnightly. There is also a weekly collection of food waste and a seasonal opt-in garden waste collection.

Blue Bin Scheme - Poole

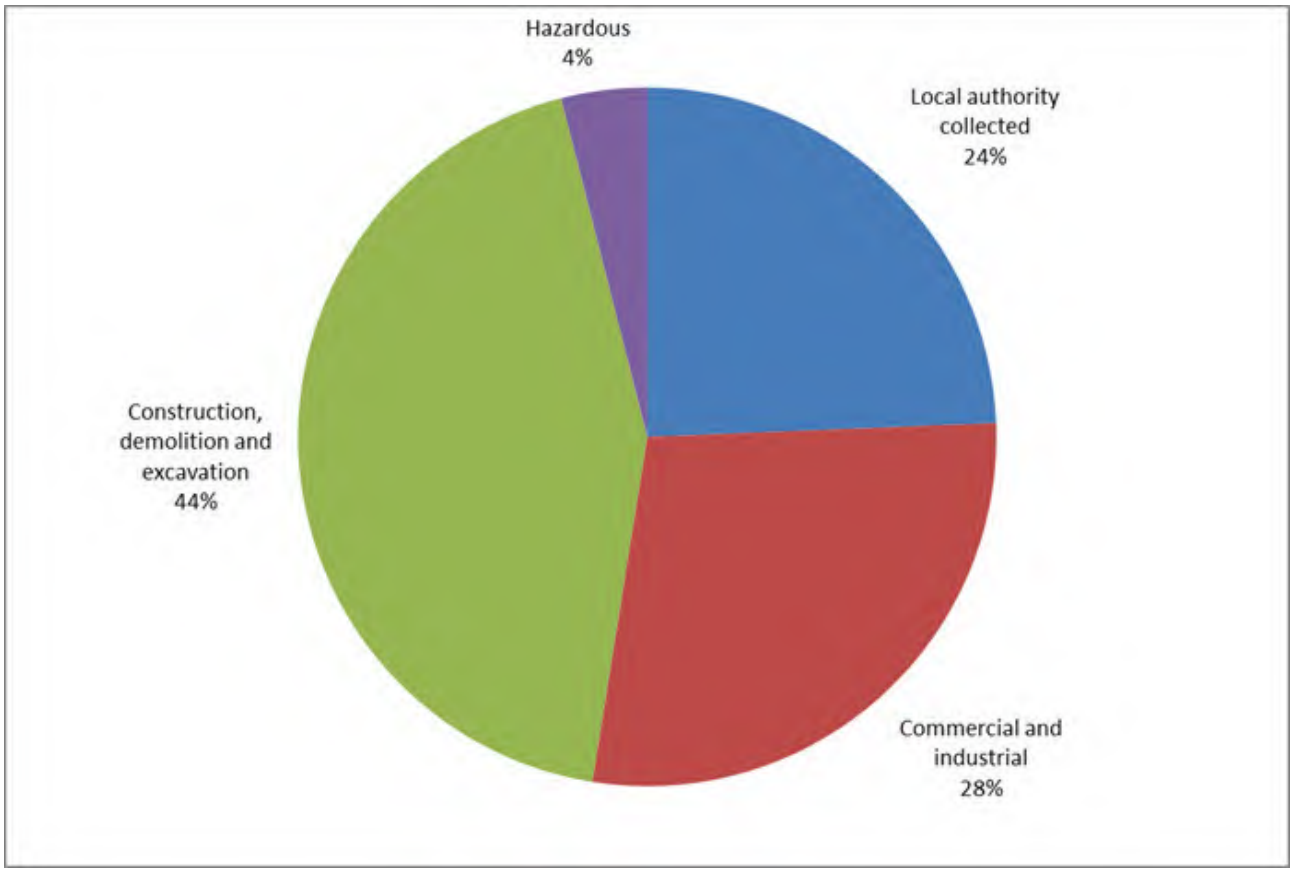
Poole residents have had a fortnightly mixed recycling collection since 2004, and continue to have a weekly residual waste collection. All residents now have large recycling bins with slightly smaller residual waste bins. New strategies and methods may be explored and implemented during the life of the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

How much waste do we produce?

2.25 Around 1.6 million tonnes of waste was produced in total in the Plan area in 2015. Figure 2 shows that construction, demolition and excavation waste forms the largest proportion of waste generated with just under half the waste arisings comprising this waste stream in

2015. Local authority collected waste and commercial and industrial waste comprise similar proportions at around a quarter each; whilst hazardous waste forms only 4% of total waste arisings.

Figure 2 Proportions of waste arisings in the Plan Area (2015)



2.26 The Waste Plan considers how waste arisings might change over the Plan period and what this means in terms of the need for new facilities.

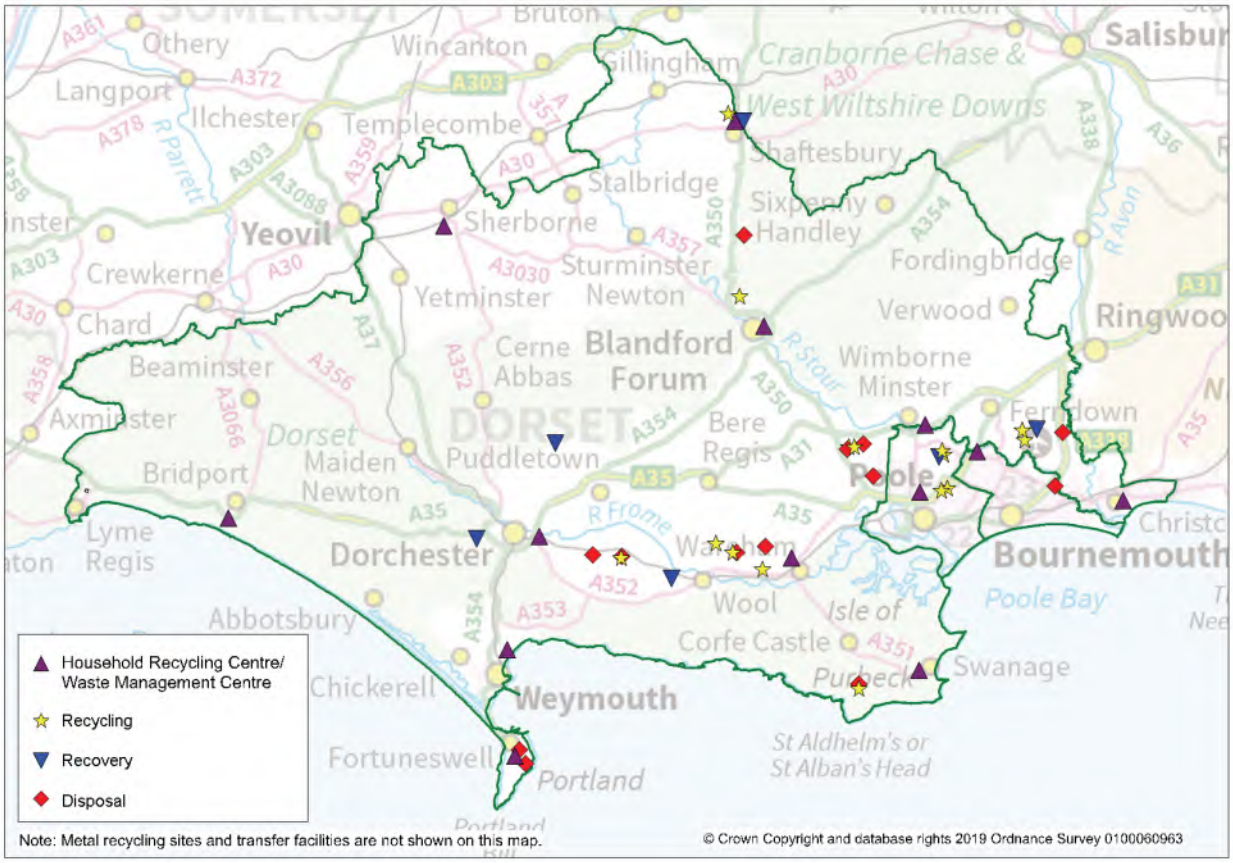
Existing waste management facilities

2.27 There is currently a network of existing waste management facilities across Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset as shown on Figure 3,[(4)] which includes 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 tend to deal with a mixture of waste arising from local authority contracts as well as commercial and industrial sources.

2.28 Further details on existing waste management sites and capacity is contained within Chapter 7 'Forecasts and 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



Growth - The need for waste management facilities

2.29 The Waste Plan addresses the need for both strategic and local 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, permitted capacity and anticipated growth during the Plan period. This takes account of future planned housing and wider population and economic growth projections. Local facilities serve a local need, identified as a result of a need for improvement of existing facilities to bring up to modern standard, serve an increasing population and/or facilitate the sustainable movement of waste.

2.30 The level to which waste facilities provide economic benefits varies between facilities. It is said that the waste sector nationally has a turnover of £11 billion with 106,000 direct employees.[5]

2.31 On-going reliance on landfill will have a financial impact upon the waste collection and disposal authorities and local businesses, as the Landfill Tax increases the cost of disposal to landfill.

5 'Planning for a Circular Economy', Environmental Services Association (April 2017)

2.32 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, contract and environmental managers, laboratory and maintenance technicians and chemists. There are a number of facilities that bulk up and transfer on recycled materials in the Plan area. There are currently no major re-processing facilities. 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.

2.33 Significant benefits come from the development of energy from waste facilities and can 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

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

2.35 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 that occur.

2.36 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 the Plan area was around 2.17 million tonnes in 2015. Of this amount, the majority (over 85%) originated from within the Plan area, demonstrating that Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset is largely self-sufficient in waste management terms.

2.37 The remaining 15% of waste that was managed in the Plan area was imported from other waste planning authorities. Around 40% 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 (including Swindon). The majority was from Hampshire.

2.38 In total 322,000 tonnes of Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset's waste was exported to other counties. This suggests that Dorset is a net importer of waste – importing more waste than is exported.

2.39 Around 59% of the amount exported was managed in neighbouring authority areas, with just under half of all Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset exports being sent to Hampshire. 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, as well as other

6 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2015; Natural Resources Wales

movements of commercial and specialist waste streams. There is some movement of waste to Somerset, Devon and Wiltshire, and remaining exports are to facilities further afield including materials recovery facilities in Kent and North Wales.

2.40 Chapters 8 to 11 provide further detail on the levels of waste exported from the Plan area, their geographical distribution and how these movements will contribute to future waste planning.

2.41 In developing the 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. Background Paper 3 provides a detailed review of cross boundary waste movements.

2.42 The Waste Planning Authority is actively involved in the South West Waste Technical Advisory Body. The group has prepared a report reviewing information on capacity for non-hazardous waste disposal and recovery in the region.[7] The report considers how the management of residual waste across the South West is likely to evolve over forthcoming years and the implications this will have for policy makers. This work has been valuable in the development of the Waste Plan.

2.43 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.

7 Residual Waste Management in the South West (2017)

3 Guiding principles

3.1 The Waste Plan's role is to identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset for waste management. This includes the identification of sites 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,[8] with which the Waste Plan conforms, along with national planning policy on other matters such as the environment, amenity and the economy.[9]

3.2 The key principles that have steered 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 the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.

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 for 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 policies set out in the Waste Plan reflect this principle.

The Waste Hierarchy

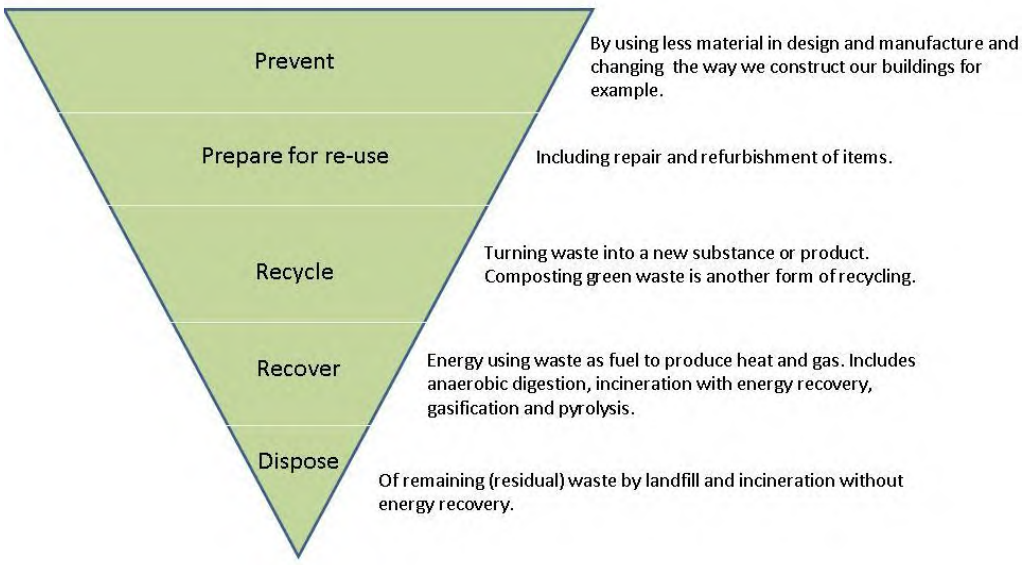
3.5 The waste management industry has been in a period of rapid change over the last decade. Increasing knowledge and understanding of environmental impacts has resulted in a more stringent regulatory framework being established at a national and international level. This has been supported by the introduction of fiscal measures, notably a rapidly escalating landfill tax, to encourage operators to find alternative more sustainable ways of managing the materials they collect. As the cost of landfill has become increasingly expensive, alternative methods have become more competitive. Recycling rates have also increased significantly in recognition of the value of materials within the waste stream.

8 National Planning Policy for Waste (CLG 2014) and Planning Practice Guidance
9 set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019)

3.6 The waste hierarchy has been a primary driver for these changes. The Waste Framework Directive introduced this hierarchy of options for managing waste,[10] 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 largely outside the control of local waste planning.

3.7 The hierarchy is now embedded at all levels of waste planning policy, from local, to national, to international. The hierarchy, illustrated in Figure 4, sets out a sequential approach which should be followed when considering options for waste management, and seeks to ensure that unavoidable waste is treated in the most sustainable manner possible, considering disposal only as a last resort.

Figure 4 Diagram of the waste hierarchy



3.8 The planning system 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.

3.9 There are a number of local initiatives that assist residents and businesses in reducing their waste. Most household recycling centres have an area for unwanted but reusable items. Similarly charity shops provide a means of reusing items that otherwise might become waste. In addition there are various campaigns and websites that can provide useful tips and information about preventing or re-using waste.

10 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.

3.10 Officers from the Waste Planning Authority will work withcolleagues 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.

3.11 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 materials and energy from residual waste and providing opportunities for generating heat and/or power. Efficient waste to energy 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).

3.12 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.

3.13 The Waste Plan has established a suite of planning policies and site specific allocations for facilities to recycle or recover our waste in a sustainable manner, contributing towards the aim of a zero waste economy. It plays 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.

Self sufficiency and the proximity principle

3.14 The Waste Framework Directive requires the UK 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.

3.15 This means that Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset should as far as practicable aim to ensure that there is sufficient capacity available within the Plan area to deal with its waste arisings. 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[11] and so has been an important consideration for the Waste Plan.

3.16 The principle of proximity means that waste should be recovered or disposed of, as close as possible to where it is produced and has been another important driver for the Waste Plan. The 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 of the environment and public health.

11 Waste Management Plan for England (Defra 2013)

Circular economy

3.17 A circular economy is an alternative to a traditional linear economy (whereby we make, use and dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life. A circular economy is important as it reduces waste, drives greater resource productivity, helps reduce the environmental impacts of production and consumption and contributes to a more competitive economy. The co-location of complementary waste treatment facilities with other waste and non-waste developments, which could utilise waste as a resource, aligns the Plan with the notion of a 'circular economy'.

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

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 work proactively with applicants to promote the circular economy and find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved where appropriate to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Proposals for the development of waste management facilities must 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 the Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset area to move towards net self-sufficiency

Proximity - facilities that adhere to the proximity principle through being appropriately located relative to the source of the waste.

3.19 To ensure that European wildlife sites are safeguarded from any effects of development proposals should also comply with Policy 18 and all other relevant polices within the Waste Plan.

Co-location and cumulative impacts

3.20 Co-location of waste management facilities is encouraged, in accordance with the National Planning Policy for Waste. A broad range of waste management and transfer 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 and supporting effective and efficient co-collection rounds, thereby minimising potential environmental impacts and disturbance to local residents.

3.21 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. Impacts might affect the well-being of the local community, environmental quality or economic potential. 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 development is considered inappropriate.

3.22 Co-location of waste management facilities with complementary activities is also encouraged. This may include opportunities for co-location with potential users of low carbon energy and heat; fuels; recyclates and soils.

3.23 Energy recovery facilities provide particular opportunities to provide low carbon energy and heat to customers and suppliers. In particular, combined heat and power schemes provide opportunities for providing efficient, low carbon energy to sites such as hospitals, leisure centres, commercial buildings, factories, and industrial estates, although small businesses and residential developments can also benefit. Applications for energy recovery should demonstrate that opportunities for co-location with potential heat customers and heat suppliers have been sought. This is to ensure the maximum use of energy from waste and enable the utilisation of the heat produced as an energy source. See Chapter 9 for further information.

3.24 Opportunities for the co-location and intensification of waste management facilities have been considered in preparing this Plan and the allocation of sites. Several existing waste management facilities are allocated in the Plan for intensification, see Policy 3 and the proposed uses set out in Insets 1- 12. Policy 2 encourages co-location of waste management facilities and complementary activities, whilst striking an appropriate balance between the positive benefits of co-location and the impacts of an intensified usage. To ensure that European wildlife sites are safeguarded from any effects of development proposals should also comply with Policy 18 and all other relevant polices within the Waste Plan.

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.

4 Vision and Objectives

4.1 The vision expresses what the Waste Plan intends to achieve by 2033.

A vision for sustainable waste management in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset

By 2033, 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 the Plan area. This will maximise the economic benefits of sustainable resource management for the residents of Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset.

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

4.2 The Waste Plan objectives have been developed from a clear understanding of the current waste management industry, national planning policy principles and priorities, evidence of future growth, the spatial characteristics of the Plan area, and the issues that need to be addressed through the Waste Plan.

4.3 The objectives will help to implement and deliver the spatial vision and are translated into the spatial strategy, site specific allocations and detailed policies.

Objective 1

To manage waste at the highest feasible level of the waste hierarchy. This will be achieved through waste prevention, increasing re-use, 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 safeguard and enhance local amenity, landscape and natural resources, environmental, cultural and economic assets, tourism and the health and wellbeing of the 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.

5 Spatial strategy

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

5.1 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, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset to support economic development and meet the needs of society, whilst minimising the impact on environmental assets and amenity.

5.2 The Waste Plan was 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 builds on from the vision and objectives seeking 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.

5.3 To achieve this, the Waste Plan has identified in general terms what facilities are likely to be required for the management of different waste streams, and where they will be needed, during the Plan period. The spatial strategy underpins the approach taken to ensure the provision of adequate capacity to manage our expected waste arisings. The detail and justification for the spatial strategy is provided in the chapters that follow.

5.4 The Key Diagram (Appendix 1) 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. This will be achieved by addressing the following identified needs:

Strategic recycling facilities - Increased levels of collected co-mingled recyclates in the Plan area means that we do not have sufficient operational fit for purpose facilities in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset. The strategy is based on the assumption that one of two permitted material recovery facilities becomes operational in the early part of the Plan period. The development of additional sites for the management of recyclable material will be supported if permitted capacity does not come forward or if another site comes forward that provides advantages over permitted sites. Insets 7 to 10 also make provision for the management of non-hazardous waste, which could include the management of recyclates.

Local recycling facilities - Several existing household recycling centres, transfer stations and waste management centres dealing with local authority collected waste 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 through:

Site specific allocations (Insets 2-6):

- Replacement of Blandford waste management centre to manage increased quantities of waste and bring it up to modern standards
- Development of a transfer station for the Dorchester area to facilitate the sustainable movement of waste
- Relocation of the Dorchester household recycling centre to bring it up to modern standards and manage increased quantities of waste
- Development of a transfer station and replacement of the Wareham waste vehicle depot to facilitate the sustainable movement of waste.
- Relocation of the Shaftesbury household recycling centre to a larger site in Gillingham to enable the facility to manage increased quantities of waste, particularly driven by the expansion of Gillingham.

Locational criteria

- Development of a transfer station to facilitate the sustainable movement of waste in the east of Dorset
- Relocation of Wimborne household recycling centre to serve the east Dorset area bringing it up to modern standards and managing increased quantities of waste.

Green waste composting - Increased levels of collected green waste in the Plan area means that we do not have sufficient facilities within Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset. By the end of the Plan period the estimated shortfall in capacity is 37,000tpa. 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. Land allocated at Piddlehinton, north of Dorchester (Inset 11) will contribute to meeting this need.

Food waste treatment - It is estimated that there may be a shortfall in energy recovery capacity for food waste of up to 59,000tpa by the end of the Plan period. Additional facilities that come forward should provide a good spatial distribution of localised facilities within the Plan area. Insets 7 to 10 also make provision for the management of non-hazardous waste, which could include the management of food waste.

Bulky waste - Between 19,000 and 23,000tpa 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 the east of the Plan area. A bulky waste treatment facility will be supported by a network of transfer stations, particularly in the west of Dorset, with the capacity for sorting and/or bulking up this waste for onward transport. Land at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate (Inset 1) has been allocated to address this need.

Residual waste management - Landfill capacity in the Plan area 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 approximately 232,000tpa of capacity for managing non-hazardous waste.

Appropriate facilities are needed to manage this waste, whilst ensuring that value is obtained through the recovery of energy wherever practicable. Provision will be made for residual waste treatment facility(s) to manage waste derived throughout the Plan area. The need for strategic residual waste treatment facilities will primarily be addressed through new capacity in south east Dorset. However, additional capacity may also be appropriate elsewhere to ensure the capacity gap is adequately addressed and when it will result in a good spatial distribution of facilities providing benefits such as a reduction in waste miles.

Four existing waste management sites are allocated to address this need through the intensification or re-development of existing operations (Inset 7, 8, 9 and 10).

Landfill disposal - The Waste Plan acknowledges that there may be a need for landfill capacity of between 75,000 and 88,000tpa during the Plan period. This is residual waste that cannot be recycled or treated, including residue from treatment processes. To encourage self sufficiency, the Waste Plan safeguards capacity at Trigon landfill site. This approach ensures that landfill capacity is available locally, should the need arise in the short to medium term during the Plan period.

Management of special types of waste - Hazardous and other special types of waste require specialist management and the provision of management and disposal facilities is therefore considered at a wider than local scale. Whilst the Plan does not make provision for Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset 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.

The Waste Plan also provides specific support for the restoration of the Winfrith nuclear research and development facility to its end state of open heathland with public access. This is achieved through a set of specific objectives.

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 235,000tpa of non-recycling capacity. The shortfall in capacity for the recovery and/or disposal of inert waste is addressed through the allocation of sites in the Mineral Sites Plan requiring inert materials for their restoration, as well as through the provision of localised inert landfill sites in accordance with locational criteria.

6 Allocated Sites

Identification of sites in the Waste Plan

6.1 Through a thorough process of site selection the Waste Plan has, wherever possible, identified specific sites for the development of new and improved waste management facilities and additional capacity to address the identified needs and deliver the spatial strategy.

6.2 Allocation of a site gives certainty to the waste industry and local communities about the acceptability 'in principle' of the use of the site for future waste uses as set out within Insets 1 - 12 (see Appendix 3). All planning applications must be judged on their merits and the allocation of a site in the Plan does not mean that an application for the proposed use will automatically be granted planning permission. The proposal must be acceptable in its own right, taking into account all material considerations. The application will need to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Waste Planning Authority that any adverse impacts will be mitigated and that the proposal complies with all relevant policies of the statutory development plan (including this Waste Plan and the Local Plan).

6.3 The 'Development Considerations' for each Allocated Site, comprise specific requirements, issues and opportunities that should be addressed through a planning application. Proposals must show how the development considerations for the site have been addressed. It should be noted that the development considerations do not comprise an exhaustive list of matters to be considered as other issues may arise as the details of the proposals are known.

6.4 The relevant policies of this Plan and the information set out in the Insets, including the allocated uses and development considerations, together will enable a judgement to be made on whether a proposed development is an acceptable use of land. They ensure that development is sustainable and that the impacts of construction and operation of waste facilities does not give rise to an unacceptable impact on any interest of acknowledged importance. This includes effects on the amenity of residents and the local and wider environment.

6.5 It should also be noted that wider (non-land use planning) controls may apply to development proposals, for example the environmental permitting regime. This Plan has focused principally upon the land use planning process and should not be used to duplicate other permitting regimes.

6.6 Applications for proposals on Allocated Sites should respect the characteristics of the sites and their surroundings and comply with Policy 3 and all other relevant policies within the Waste Plan. Policy 3 sets out, in general terms, the types of waste management facilities that could be appropriate on the Allocated Sites. Insets 1 -12 include maps showing the site boundaries and other relevant information including the allocated uses and the relevant development considerations. Insets 1 – 6 are allocated for the development of local waste management facilities. The specific allocated uses for each site are stated in the insets and include household recycling centres, waste transfer facilities and waste vehicle depots. Insets 7-10 are allocated for intensification and redevelopment, including the management of

non-hazardous waste. This may include facilities to manage residual waste, recyclates and food waste.The locations and boundaries of the Allocated Sites are also shown on the Policies Map.

6.7 Where Allocated Sites are also existing waste management facilities, the cumulative impacts of intensification will need to be fully considered to ensure there are no unacceptable adverse impacts. Development of new facilities or capacity for the management of non-hazardous residual waste on existing sites should assist in pushing waste up the waste hierarchy and would need to comply with all other policies in the Plan. Chapter 12 provides guidance on considering possible effects on European sites (see paragraph 12.89) and proposals should accord with Policy 18.

Policy 3 - Sites allocated for waste management development

The Waste Plan identifies Allocated Sites, as identified on the Policies Map, for waste management development to address the shortfall in waste management capacity and identified needs for new and improved waste management facilities, as set out in the Spatial Strategy.

Proposals within the Allocated Sites, listed below, will be permitted where they are in accordance with the allocated uses set out in Insets 1 - 12, and where it is demonstrated that they meet all of the following criteria:

a. the proposal complies with the relevant policies of this Plan;

b. the relevant Development Considerations have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Waste Planning Authority;

c. there would not be an unacceptable cumulative impact, from the development, in combination with existing waste management operations; and

d. possible effects (including those related to proximity, species and displacement of recreation) that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of European and Ramsar sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

Allocated Sites

The following sites are allocated for the development of local waste management facilities for the transfer and recycling of waste:

Inset 1 -Area of search at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, Three Legged Cross

Inset 2 - Land south of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford

Inset 3 - Area of search at Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham

Inset 4 - Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath Industrial Estate, Wareham

Inset 5 - Land east of Loudsmill, Dorchester

Inset 6 - Old Radio Station, Dorchester

The following site is also allocated for the development of a facility for the management of bulky waste:

Inset 1 - An area of search at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, Three Legged Cross

The following existing permitted waste sites are allocated for their potential for intensification and re-development, including facilities for the management of non-hazardous waste:

Inset 7 - Eco Sustainable Solutions, Chapel Lane, Parley

Inset 8 – Land at Canford Magna, Magna Road, Poole

Inset 9 – Land at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate, Poole

Inset 10 – Binnegar Environmental Park, East Stoke

The following site is allocated for the development of a facility for the management of green waste:

Inset 11 – Land at Bourne Park, Piddlehinton

The following sewage treatment works is allocated for expansion of existing activities:

Inset 12 – Maiden Newton Sewage Works, south of Maiden Newton

Applications on Inset 1, Inset 8 and Inset 10 should include Phase 2 surveys for species typical of the European Sites (in particular nightjar, woodlark and Dartford warbler) that must assess the effects of development on the populations on site and in surrounding areas. If it is shown that the development proposals would have a significant effect on species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive (those for which SPAs may be designated) then avoidance/mitigation to ensure there is no adverse effect on the integrity of the European sites must be designed in to any development in order for it to take place.

Applications on Inset 7, Inset 8, Inset 9 and Inset 10 should include studies that demonstrate that emissions from development will not impact on the features (species and habitats including lichens and bryophytes) of the nearby European sites. If it is shown that the development proposals would have a significant effect on the critical pollutant load/level of the European sites then avoidance/mitigation to ensure there is no adverse effect on the integrity of the European sites must be designed in to any development in order for it to take place.

Sites not allocated in the Waste Plan

6.8 In some cases it has not been possible, or necessary, to allocate a specific site within the Waste Plan. Policy 4 addresses unallocated sites.

6.9 Although the Allocated Sites are currently available for waste uses, circumstances may change during the Plan period and sites may not come forward as expected. Private sector businesses and, therefore, commercial considerations will determine whether facilities will actually be built and what types of technology will be brought forward. In other cases, it has not been possible to find sufficient, deliverable sites for allocation in the Waste Plan. The

Plan allows for other acceptable sites to come forward for waste uses. Such provision will provide additional flexibility including circumstances where Allocated Sites do not come forward for waste development.

6.10 It is noted, for example, that the West Dorset, Weymouth and Portland Local Plan is currently under review and options are being considered for the growth of Dorchester, including provision for employment land. This plan was not at a sufficiently advanced stage at the time of preparing the Waste Plan for the Waste Planning Authority to explore the possibility of finding another alternative site option for a new household recycling centre (HRC) to serve Dorchester. The Waste Plan has instead allocated a site at Loudsmill (Inset 5) close to the existing facility which offers the only realistic opportunity of delivery (as at June 2018). However, the Waste Planning Authority recognises that in future it is possible that a suitable alternative option for an HRC could emerge once the West Dorset, Weymouth and Portland Local Plan or Dorset wide Local Plan reaches a sufficiently advanced stage. This could support the overall approach in the plan of providing a sufficiently flexible strategy to cope with changing needs or circumstances over the plan period such as in the event that the allocated site does not come forward.

6.11 Proposals on unallocated sites will be considered on their merits. They should be in accordance with national policy and the Waste Plan policies and should address the spatial strategy and guiding principles of the Plan, including the waste hierarchy and managing waste in line with the proximity principle. The Waste Planning Authority will need to be satisfied that there are no suitable Allocated Sites capable of meeting the waste management need that would be served by the proposal. Alternatively, applicants would need to demonstrate that the non-allocated site provides advantages over Allocated Sites. This might include co-location with complementary facilities or the provision of a site that can be demonstrated to be in a better strategic and sustainable location and/or that has less impacts than an Allocated Site. The provision of sustainable localised heat and energy sources could also be a positive consideration in appropriate locations.

6.12 In the event that there are suitably located Allocated Sites but these are not available 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 in the future.

6.13 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 policies specific to the range of waste management facilities and the development management policies provide a sound basis for this assessment.

6.14 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*
- 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.

6.15 Generally, and subject to the policies of other adopted plans, modern waste management facilities for recycling, transfer, recovery and treatment of waste are appropriate on industrial sites, sites identified for employment uses and previously developed land. Agricultural settings may be appropriate for certain facilities such as composting and anaerobic digestion facilities because of the opportunity to utilise the outputs from the processes within the farm environment.

Policy 4 - Applications for waste management facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan

Proposals for waste management facilities on unallocated sites will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that they meet all of the following criteria:

a. there is no available site allocated for serving the waste management need that the proposal is designed to address or the non-allocated site provides advantages over the allocated site;

b. the proposal 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. the proposal 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; and

d. the proposal complies with the relevant policies of this Plan.

Proposals should be located:

e. within allocated or permitted employment land which allows for Class B1, B2 and/or B8 uses; or

f. 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

g. on previously developed land suitable for employment or industrial purposes.

Waste management facilities may be suitable within an agricultural setting where the proposed use and scale is compatible with the setting, provides opportunities to utilise outputs from the process in the locality and provides advantages over the locations specified in criteria e - g.

Other locations will only be permitted if the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that no suitable site meeting the above criteria is available.

Sites will only be permitted where it has been demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to proximity, species and displacement of recreation) that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of European and Ramsar sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

6.16 Chapter 12 provides guidance on considering possible effects on European sites (see paragraph 12.89) and proposals should accord with Policy 18.

7 Forecasts and the need for new facilities

7.1 The Waste Plan has projected the amount of waste estimated to arise to 2033, the end of the Plan period. The capacity at existing and permitted facilities has also been assessed so that the need for additional capacity can be established and addressed through the Waste Plan.

7.2 Forecasts have been made for non-hazardous and inert waste based on varying assumptions as summarised in this chapter.[12] The capacity available for managing these types of waste is also set out and a number of capacity shortfalls are identified. The identified needs for new facilities set out in this chapter provide the basis for the Spatial Strategy and the allocation of sites.

7.3 The interchangeable nature of the waste arisings is also recognised within this chapter. This leads to the need for flexible site allocations that can manage a range of waste streams and react to the needs of the Plan area.

7.4 Hazardous waste is dealt with separately in Chapter 11.

Monitoring capacity and waste arisings

7.5 The figures on existing capacity and waste arisings contained in this chapter are up to date at the time of publication. The Waste Planning Authority is committed to monitoring waste management capacity and arisings in order to highlight any changes that may have an impact on the strategy. It is recommended that applicants refer to the most up to date information on capacity and arisings which will be published regularly on www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk

Demonstrating need

7.6 Applications for the disposal of waste that cannot be managed further up the waste hierarchy are required to demonstrate need for the facility/site. This is set out in Policy 7 for non-hazardous waste, Policy 8 for inert waste and Policy 9 for hazardous waste (Chapter 11).

7.7 Information set out in this chapter and, where relevant, updated details of waste arisings and capacity drawn from published monitoring reports should be used to demonstrate need, as part of any planning application for the disposal of waste. In addition, the following information should be used to demonstrate need:

- the nature and origin of the waste to be managed
- a review of existing or permitted operating capacity within the Plan area and reasonable proximity dealing with specific waste streams in question
- the potential shortfall in capacity or market need that the proposal seeks to address;

12 Full details on the waste growth scenarios and forecasts are available in Background Paper 1: Waste Arisings & Forecasts

- consideration of alternatives
- justification for the disposal as opposed to management options further up the waste hierarchy and
- other available information on waste arisings where it is more up to date than published monitoring reports.

7.8 It should be noted that the above does not comprise an exhaustive list of matters to be considered. Applicants are encouraged to seek pre-application advice and discuss information required with the Waste Planning Authority.

Non-hazardous waste

7.9 Local authority collected waste and commercial and industrial waste are the primary waste streams of non-hazardous waste. Since the facilities needed to manage local authority and commercial and industrial waste are similar, the projected arisings of these waste streams over the Plan period have been combined in order to consider the need for new facilities.

Statement Non-hazardous waste

Local authority collected waste in the Plan area is projected to grow at an average annual rate of: **0.9%**

This makes provision for planned housing development and allows for an increased tonnage of waste per household, which may occur with economic growth. The average tonnage of waste per household over the five year period 2011-2015 and the average rate of housing development planned for by the former district and borough councilswere used as the basis for the projections.

Commercial and industrial waste is projected to grow at an average annual rate of **1.4%**

This is based on the assumption that commercial and industrial waste arisings will grow with economic growth. However the Government objective to decouple waste growth from economic growth and recent research suggesting that commercial and industrial waste arisings are fairly stable nationally have also been taken into account. The local economic forecasting model (2016/2017) was used as a basis for the projections and it is projected that arisings will grow at 85% the rate of economic growth by 2033.

Forecasts for non-hazardous waste

7.10 Table 2 sets out the total arisings of non-hazardous waste expected to occur at intervals during the Plan period.

Table 2 Total Waste Arisings (tpa)

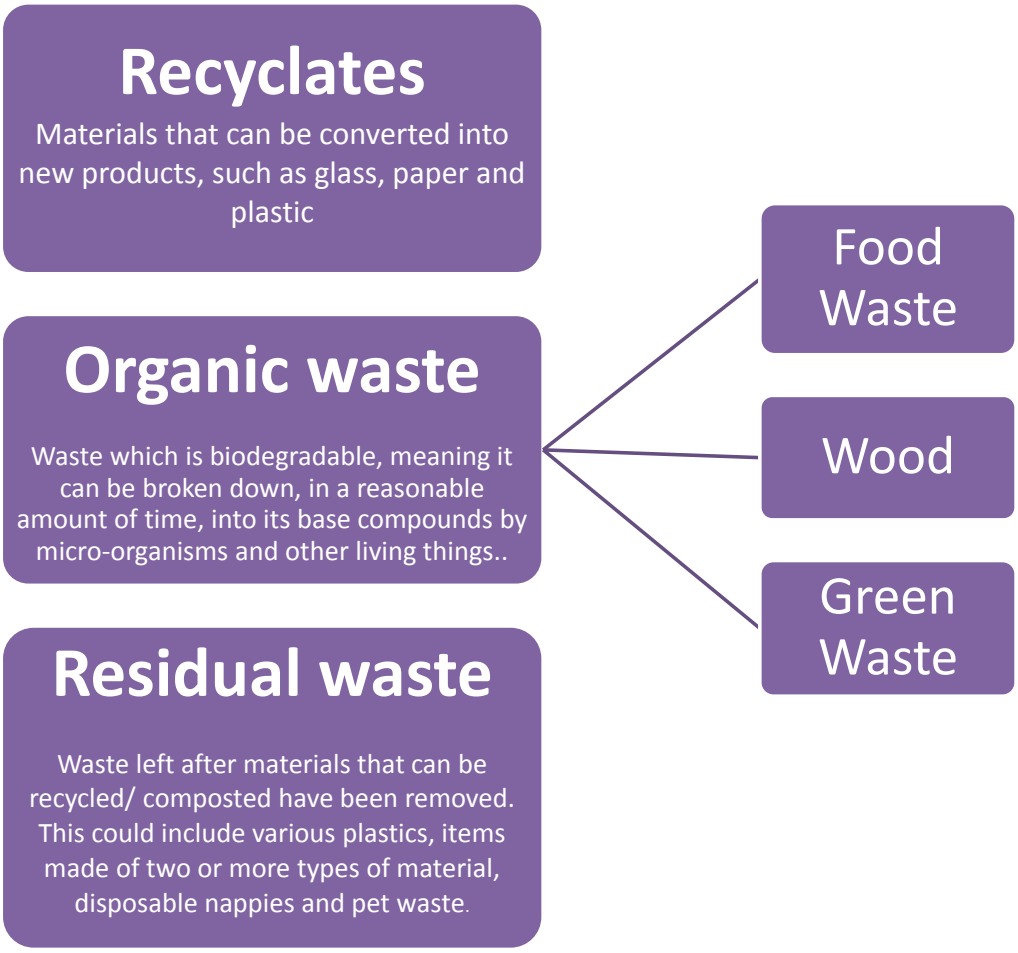
	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033
Local authority collected waste	387,000	394,000	414,000	433,000	453,000
Commercial and industrial waste	447,000	468,000	497,000	532,000	572,000
Total	**834,000**	**862,000**	**911,000**	**965,000**	**1,025,000**

7.11 The total waste arisings in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset are estimated to grow by approximately 191,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) by the end of the Plan period.

7.12 Total waste arisings have been split by waste category, as illustrated in Figure 5. This has enabled a comparison of existing waste management capacity and projected waste arisings to be made. This has resulted in the need for different types of facilities to be established and, where possible, planned for through site allocations.[13]

13 It has not always been possible to directly compare capacity and waste arisings as some existing facilities are capable of managing recyclates and/or residual waste.

Figure 5 Breakdown of non-hazardous waste arisings



Recyclates

7.13 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 by the waste management authorities in a 'co-mingled' form, which require sorting at a materials recovery facility (MRF). For commercial and industrial waste, collections of recycled materials are undertaken by independent collection companies in various forms.

Existing capacity

7.14 Recyclable materials are managed through the network of household recycling centres and waste management centres. Materials are transferred from the household recycling centres or waste management centres to materials recovery facilities (MRF) for sorting.

7.15 For Dorset Council local authority collected waste, 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 recyclates out of the Plan area for further treatment and reprocessing. The introduction of the 'Recycle for Dorset' scheme means that waste collected from households is in a 'co-mingled' form and requires separation at a modern materials recovery facility (MRF) which is capable of producing high quality outputs for the recycling markets. Neither of the aforementioned facilities is suitable for this purpose, however they will continue to operate as transfer facilities.

7.16 As there are currently no suitable MRFs in the Plan area, this material is sent to a MRF in Shotton, North Wales for sorting. In terms of assessing existing capacity, it has been assumed that this movement of waste will continue to the end of the contractual period.

7.17 Recyclates collected from households in Poole and Bournemouth are currently bulked up at Nuffield Recycling Centre for onward travel to a MRF in Kent. Again, it is assumed that this movement of waste will continue to the end of the contractual period.

7.18 There are two dirty materials recovery facilities, Canford Recycling Centre and SUEZ at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate, that currently manage waste from the commercial and industrial sector. This can be recyclates or residual waste, or a combination of both. A degree of judgement is needed when making assumptions about the apportionment of capacity between recyclates and residual waste as these facilities tend to be flexible and the waste managed can change to reflect market conditions or contracts. Hence these sites may contribute towards managing recyclates. For the purposes of this Plan Mannings Heath is allocated for non-hazardous waste management, so its existing recycling capacity has not been accounted for.

7.19 A MRF at Binnegar Environmental Park, near Wareham, provides additional capacity; however this site is currently not in operation. There is also a cardboard recycling facility in Poole.

7.20 Permission has been granted for two further materials recovery facilities at Mannings Heath and Canford Magna, both in Poole. It is considered that only one of these facilities is likely to be developed within the life of the Plan and so the permitted capacity of only one facility has been included within our assessment from 2020 onwards, when a facility could realistically come on stream.

7.21 In addition, there are a number of sites within the Plan area that act as transfer facilities with limited sorting capabilities for recyclates and residual waste from the commercial sector. These facilities perform a helpful function facilitating the onward movement of recyclates for further treatment and reprocessing. This capacity has not been counted in our existing capacity assessment (Table 3) as accurately apportioning capacity between recycling or residual waste is not possible and because their use in pushing waste up the hierarchy is limited.

Potential shortfalls and required capacity

7.22 Table 3 shows the permitted capacity of existing facilities managing recyclates and the identified shortfalls in capacity when compared with projected arisings, at intervals over the Plan period.

7.23 The amount of materials capable of being recycled is projected to increase by almost 90,000 tonnes per annum by the end of the plan period. Table 3 highlights a significant potential shortfall in capacity for the management of recyclates of over 250,000 tpa assuming one of the two permitted MRFs is built. If both facilities are developed, the shortfall in capacity for managing recyclates would be significantly reduced.

Table 3 Capacity and Need - Recycling (tpa)

	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033
Projected arisings / Need	340,000	358,000	379,000	403,000	430,000
Permitted capacity	107,000	107,000	177,000	160,000	160,000
Identified capacity gap	-233,000	-251,000	-202,000	-243,000	-270,000
Potential MRF capacity[14]	c.150,000	c.150,000	c.150,000	c.150,000	c.150,000

7.24 There is potential capacity at Canford Recycling Centre amounting to about 150,000 tpa that may also be available to manage recyclates, which could partly address the identified shortfall. As this site could also manage residual waste, this potential capacity is shown separately in Table 3. As explained in paragraph 7.21 additional capacity also exists in other facilities in the Plan area for the transfer and limited sorting of recyclables which may also address some of the capacity shortfall. Table 3 shows that there is a shortfall in capacity for managing recyclates throughout the Plan period. It is assumed that the existing MRFs and other transfer facilities described above are addressing this need, along with facilities outside the Plan area.

14 Note that total capacity is shown in both recyclates and residual waste for illustrative purposes only.

Identified needs

7.25 Given that there are two permissions for materials recycling facilities, the Waste Plan does not specifically allocate additional capacity. A criteria based policy will enable the development of additional sites for the management of recyclable material if permitted capacity does not come forward or if another site comes forward that provides advantages over permitted capacity (see Chapter 8).

7.26 In addition, Insets 7 to 10 are existing waste management facilities allocated for intensification including the management of non-hazardous waste. This could include the management of recyclates.

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 existing permissions and a criteria based policy (Policy 5). Insets 7 to 10 also make provision for the management of non-hazardous waste, which could include the management of recyclates.

7.27 There are additional needs for recycling facilities in the form of household recycling centres, waste management centres and transfer facilities, which are addressed in Chapter 8. These needs have been identified through discussions with Dorset Waste Partnership and are driven by the spatial distribution, quality and security of the existing network of household recycling centres and waste management centres, rather than a specific shortfall in capacity.

7.28 The localised needs for such facilities are:

- Blandford - household recycling centre, transfer facility
- Dorchester - household recycling centre, transfer facility, depot
- Wareham - transfer facility, depot
- Wimborne/Ferndown - household recycling centre, transfer facility, depot
- Shaftesbury/Gillingham - household recycling centre

Identified Need 2

To enable the development of household recycling centres, waste management centres and transfer facilities to manage local authority collected waste, to meet specific localised needs. It is proposed to achieve this through allocation of sites (Inset 1 to 6) and through a criteria based policy (Policy 5).

Organic - Green waste

7.29 Green waste includes garden waste 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 throughout the Plan area.

Existing capacity

7.30 Green waste is currently composted, typically through open windrow composting. There are two primary composting facilities that manage green waste in the Plan area Eco Sustainable Solutions' Parley site and Downend Farm, near Stourpaine. There are also a number of small scale on farm open windrow composting facilities that manage materials arising on site only.

Potential shortfalls and required capacity

7.31 Table 4 shows the permitted capacity of existing composting facilities and the identified shortfall in capacity when compared with projected arisings, at intervals over the Plan period.

7.32 The amount of green waste arisings suitable for treatment is projected to increase by approximately 14,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period.

7.33 A comparison between need and capacity demonstrates that there is a shortfall in the composting capacity available for managing green waste throughout 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 from the commercial waste stream, is being exported.

Table 4 Capacity and Need - Green waste (tpa)

	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033
Projected arisings / Need	**89,000**	**91,000**	**94,000**	**99,000**	**103,000**
Permitted capacity	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000
Identified shortfall	**-24,000**	**-25,000**	**-29,000**	**-33,000**	**-37,000**

Identified needs

7.34 In order to aim for net self-sufficiency in green waste management, there is a need for additional capacity for managing this waste. 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.

7.35 Given the current movement of waste and the location of existing facilities, there is a particular need for green waste composing capacity in the west of the Plan area. The Waste Plan includes one site specific allocation that could help to address this identified need,

providing capacity in the region of 6,500tpa. In addition the Waste Plan includes a criteria based policy for enabling additional small scale, localised composting facilities to ensure that waste can be moved up the waste hierarchy.

Identified Need 3

To encourage the provision of localised green waste management 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 allocation of land at Bourne Park, Piddlehinton (Inset 11) and through a criteria based policy (Policy 5).

Organic - Wood waste

7.36 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.

7.37 It has not been possible to project wood waste arisings from the commercial and industrial waste stream. This is because wood was categorised with other non-metallic wastes (such as plastics and glass) in the study used to ascertain proportions of the different waste categories within the commercial and industrial waste stream. It is not known what proportion is made up of wood waste. Projected arisings of wood waste are therefore from local authority waste only.

Existing capacity

7.38 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 Plan area that have wood shredding facilities: Eco Sustainable Solutions at Parley and Downend Farm, near Stoupaine. A biomass plant is nowinoperation at Eco Sustainable Solutions to treat thewood once shredded. Shredded wood from Downend Farm is exported for management through energy recovery processes elsewhere.

Potential shortfalls and required capacity

7.39 Table 5 shows the capacity of existing recovery facilities dealing with wood wastes and the identified surplus in capacity when compared with projected arisings, at intervals during the Plan period. The amount of wood waste arisings suitable for recovery is projected to increase by approximately 2,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period.

7.40 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. Around half of the existing capacity is for wood shredding (recycling) and half is for treatment through energy recovery. The surplus capacity provides some flexibility to meet arisings of wood waste from the commercial and industrial waste stream, which has not been forecast.

7.41 Although no specific need has been identified, criteria based policies are 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 (see Chapters 8 and 9).

Table 5 Capacity & Need - Wood waste (tpa)

	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033
Minimum projected arisings (tpa) / Need	**18,000**	**18,000**	**19,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**

	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033
Permitted/operational wood recycling & recovery capacity (tpa)	27,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	57,000
Identified surplus (tpa)	9,000	39,000	38,000	37,000	36,000

Identified Need 4

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 (Policy 5).

Organic - Food waste

7.42 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 undertake. Poole residents do not currently have a food waste collection. For commercial and industrial waste, separate collections of food waste are undertaken by independent collection companies.

7.43 Food waste collections consist of cooked and uncooked food. The waste needs to go through a process to heat it to a high temperature [15]. It is therefore collected separately to green waste and managed in a different way, primarily through anaerobic digestion facilities.

Existing capacity

7.44 As biodegradable materials, organic wastes should be diverted from landfill wherever possible and can be managed through energy recovery processes. There is one operational anaerobic digestion (AD) facility located at Piddlehinton, near Dorchester. This facility deals with all food waste collected by Dorset Waste Partnership and waste arising from Bournemouth residents, as well as some from the commercial sector.

7.45 There are also two on - farm AD plants in the county, one near Dorchester and one in Blackmore Vale.

7.46 Planning permission also exists for an additional AD plant at Parley. This capacity has not been included in our assessment of existing capacity, since indications from the operator are that this facility will not be built and the operator has proposed alternative waste management facilities on the site.

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

Potential shortfalls and required capacity

7.47 Table 6 shows the capacity of existing recovery facilities dealing with organic (food) wastes and the identified shortfalls in capacity when compared with projected arisings, at intervals during the Plan period.

7.48 The amount of food waste arisings suitable for treatment is projected to increase by about 18,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period.

7.49 A comparison between need and capacity demonstrates that there is a shortfall in the recovery capacity available for food waste throughout the Plan period.

Table 6 Capacity and Need - Food waste (tpa)

	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033
Projected arisings / Need	67,000	71,000	75,000	80,000	85,000
Permitted/operational recovery capacity	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
Identified shortfall	**-42,000**	-45,000	**-49,000**	**-54,000**	-59,000

Identified needs

7.50 The recovery of organic waste is encouraged in order to move waste up the waste hierarchy. The Waste Plan allows for this through a criteria based policy (see Chapter 9). In addition, Insets 7 to 10 are existing waste management facilities allocated for intensification including the management of non-hazardous waste. This could include the recovery of organic waste.

7.51 In addition, there may be the need for food waste transfer stations around the county in order to bulk up food waste for onward transport to the treatment facility. Transfer stations help to reduce the distance waste travels and can be located within waste management centres or co-located at other suitable waste facilities.

7.52 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 (Policy 6). Insets 7 to 10 also make provision for the management of non-hazardous waste, which could include the management of organic waste.

Identified Need 6

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 (Policy 6). Insets 7 to 10 also make provision for the management of non-hazardous waste, which could include the management of organic waste.

Bulky waste

7.53 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.

7.54 Around 19,000 tonnes per annum of bulky waste currently arises from household recycling centres in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset. This is projected to increase by approximately 4,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period. No figures are available for bulky waste arising from the commercial and industrial sector and it is considered appropriate to support the development of a facility that could accommodate a greater capacity of waste. This will allow the Plan area to move towards net self-sufficiency in the management of bulky waste.

7.55 The only method currently used for the management of this type of waste is disposal to landfill, out of the Plan area. There is an identified need to divert bulky waste 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.

7.56 This gives rise to the need for two separate types of facility: storage, bulking up and transfer facilities; and treatment facilities. It may be possible to use the existing and proposed network of transfer stations to bulk up this type of waste along side other wastes. There is still likely to be a need for facilities for sorting bulky waste.

7.57 Treatment facilities would enable sorted 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). Planning permission was granted in 2013 to allow a facility at Mannings Heath to accept bulky waste arising from local household recycling centres, to bulk up waste and transport it to an energy recovery facility out of the Plan area. To date, this facility has not been built and there are no other facilities that can treat bulky waste in the Plan area.

7.58 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 focused in this area. There may be the need for additional capacity at transfer stations to manage bulky waste in the west of the Plan area in order to bulk up waste and transfer it to a bulky waste treatment facility.

7.59 The Waste Plan includes one site specific allocation that could help to address this identified need. In addition the Waste Plan includes a criteria based policy for enabling additional facilities to come forward should the need arise.

Identified Need 5

A bulky waste treatment facility is required to enable Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and 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. It is proposed to achieve this through allocation of land at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate (Inset 1) and through a criteria based policy (Policy 5).

Residual waste

7.60 Non-hazardous residual waste arises from kerbside collections, household recycling centres and the commercial and industrial waste stream. It comprises 'black-bag' waste containing all waste that is left after materials for recycling and composting have been removed by the householder or producer.

Existing capacity

7.61 Residual waste arising in the Plan area is currently managed through a combination of transfer stations, recovery facilities and landfill (disposal) sites.

Recovery

7.62 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. Dorset Waste Partnership and the former Bournemouth Borough Council have contracts for waste treatment at the MBT facility and the former Borough of Poole has recently started using this facility for its residual waste.

7.63 Residual waste arising in the Plan area is also exported for treatment in other counties. Dorset Waste Partnership has a contract to send a small proportion of waste to the Marchwood energy from waste facility near Southampton in Hampshire. In terms of assessing existing capacity, it has been assumed that this movement of waste will continue to the end of the contractual period.

7.64 A proportion of residual waste arisings from Poole is sent to energy from waste facilities outside the Plan area. It has been assumed that this movement of waste could continue to the end of the contractual period.

7.65 A Low-Carbon Energy facility (Low CEF) has also been permitted at Canford Magna. This could utilise feedstock derived from waste that cannot readily be recovered for recycling or composted. The precise capacity of the modular units is being determined through the operation of a commercial proving plant, but each unit can manage around 10,000tpa, thus 100,000tpa once all 10 units are rolled out. It is expected that this facility can be developed during the Plan period to manage RDF/SRF arising within the Plan area. This capacity has not been counted, as this facility will only manage pre-treated waste.

7.66 As referred to in paragraph 7.20 planning permission has been granted for two materials recovery facilities in Poole to manage recyclates. It is acknowledged that there is unlikely to be a need for both of these facilities to be developed. This may provide the potential for one of the sites to manage other non-hazardous wastes including residual waste, subject to satisfying the policies of this Plan.

7.67 As explained earlier, Canford Recycling Centre and SUEZ at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate, manage waste from the commercial and industrial sector. This can be recyclates or residual waste, or a combination of both. For the purposes of this Plan Mannings Heath is allocated for non-hazardous waste management, so its existing capacity has not been accounted for.

7.68 In addition, there are a number of sites within the Plan area that act as transfer facilities with limited sorting capabilities. These facilities manage recyclates and residual waste from the commercial sector. These facilities perform a helpful function facilitating the onward movement of residual waste for further treatment. Existing capacity in such facilities amounts to some 135,000 tpa. However, since such facilities have a limited function in pushing waste up the hierarchy, their capacity has not been included in the assessment.

Landfill

7.69 The remaining local authority collected residual waste is disposed of through landfill. There are two permitted non-hazardous landfill sites in the Plan area, however both are non-operational. Trigon, near Wareham, has extant permission to 2027 and Beacon Hill, Corfe Mullen, has extant permission to 2019. There is the potential for either to reopen within their permitted lifetime, but this may be unlikely due to the economic climate. Neither site is therefore included in our assessment of existing capacity. Both sites are however safeguarded (see Chapter 13).

7.70 A proportion of residual waste is exported to Blue Haze landfill site in Ringwood, Hampshire and Walpole landfill site in Bridgwater, Somerset under contracts which are due to end within the early part of the Plan period. In terms of assessing existing capacity, it is assumed that a small, consistent amount of waste will continue to be sent to Blue Haze and Walpole during this time.

Potential shortfalls and required capacity

7.71 Table 7 shows the permitted capacity of existing recovery facilities and landfill sites dealing with non-hazardous residual wastes and the identified shortfall in capacity when compared with projected arisings, at intervals during the plan period. The amount of residual waste arisings suitable for treatment is projected to increase by approximately 57,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period.

7.72 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 throughout the Plan period, with the closure of landfill sites and the end of export contracts. The waste management industry has become increasingly sophisticated and often involves multiple tiers of processing in order to extract additional value, provide the economies of scale necessary to employ bespoke plant and push waste up the hierarchy. As a result, matching capacity to arisings should be seen only as a guide to the amount of residual waste that will requiremanagement.

7.73 Future management of residual waste is expected to be mainly through recovery, in order to push waste up the hierarchy. 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 (see Chapter 10).

Table 7 Capacity & Need - Non-hazardous residual waste (tpa)

	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033
Projected arisings / Need	300,000	304,000	320,000	339,000	359,000
Capacity (recovery and landfill) all facilities	214,000	167,000	142,000	125,000	125,000
Identified shortfall	-86,000	-137,000	-178,000	-214,000	-234,000
Potential MRF capacity [16]	c.150,000	c.150,000	c.150,000	c.150,000	c.150,000

Identified needs

7.74 Given the scale of the identified shortfall in capacity, it is appropriate to plan for the provision of additional recovery capacity for non-hazardous residual waste in the Plan area to ensure that Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset can aim for net self-sufficiency.

7.75 As explained in this chapter, there may be the potential for additional residual waste management capacity to come forward on sites previously designed for the management of recyclates. Potential capacity amounting to about 150,000 tpa (at Canford Recycling Centre) may also be available to deal with residual waste. This potential capacity is shown separately in Table 7. This is firstly because the site could also manage recyclates and secondly because waste managed would currently require onward transfer for further treatment.

7.76 The Waste Plan allocates three specific sites for the provision of new facilities for the management of residual waste, plus additional capacity at the existing MBT facility at Canford Magna (Insets 7 to 10). Total potential capacity within the four Allocated Sites amounts to some 385,000 tpa, exceeding the identified needs of the Plan area. However, this approach ensures that the Plan remains flexible in the event that one or more of the allocations does not come forward for the treatment of residual waste. The site allocations are existing waste management facilities providing potential for redevelopment or intensification. This provides the flexibility to accommodate a range of management methods that can respond to changes that may occur during the Plan period. It will be essential to monitor capacity and contracts for managing residual waste to ensure that appropriate facilities are brought forward.

16 Note that total capacity is shown in both recyclates and residual waste for illustrative purposes only.

Identified Need 7

There could be a shortfall of approximately 232,000tpa in capacity for managing non-hazardous residual waste at the end of the Plan period. There is a need to make provision for facilities to manage residual waste. It is proposed to achieve this through allocation of sites for intensification or development (Insets 7 to 10).

7.77 There may also be a need for disposal capacity for the final disposal of small quantities of waste that cannot be treated. The Waste Plan addresses this through a criteria based policy (see Chapter 10).

Identified Need 8

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. It is proposed to achieve this through safeguarding remaining capacity and a criteria based policy (Policy 7).

7.78 If new facilities are not brought forward in the Plan area, facilities outside the Plan area would need to be relied upon for managing large quantities of Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset'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). This would also go against the guiding principles of proximity, whereby waste should be managed as closely as possible to where it is produced, and self-sufficiency. 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 Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and 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.

Inert waste forecasts

7.79 Construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste is the primary source of inert waste. CDE waste is often managed where it is produced (such as on a construction site). The Waste Plan forecasts the amount of waste that requires managing through a waste facility. This is based on the amount of inert, construction and demolition waste currently managed through waste management facilities, excluding transfer facilities.[17]

17 See Background Paper 1 for further detail.

Statement Inert waste

Inert waste is projected to grow at an average annual rate of **3.1%**

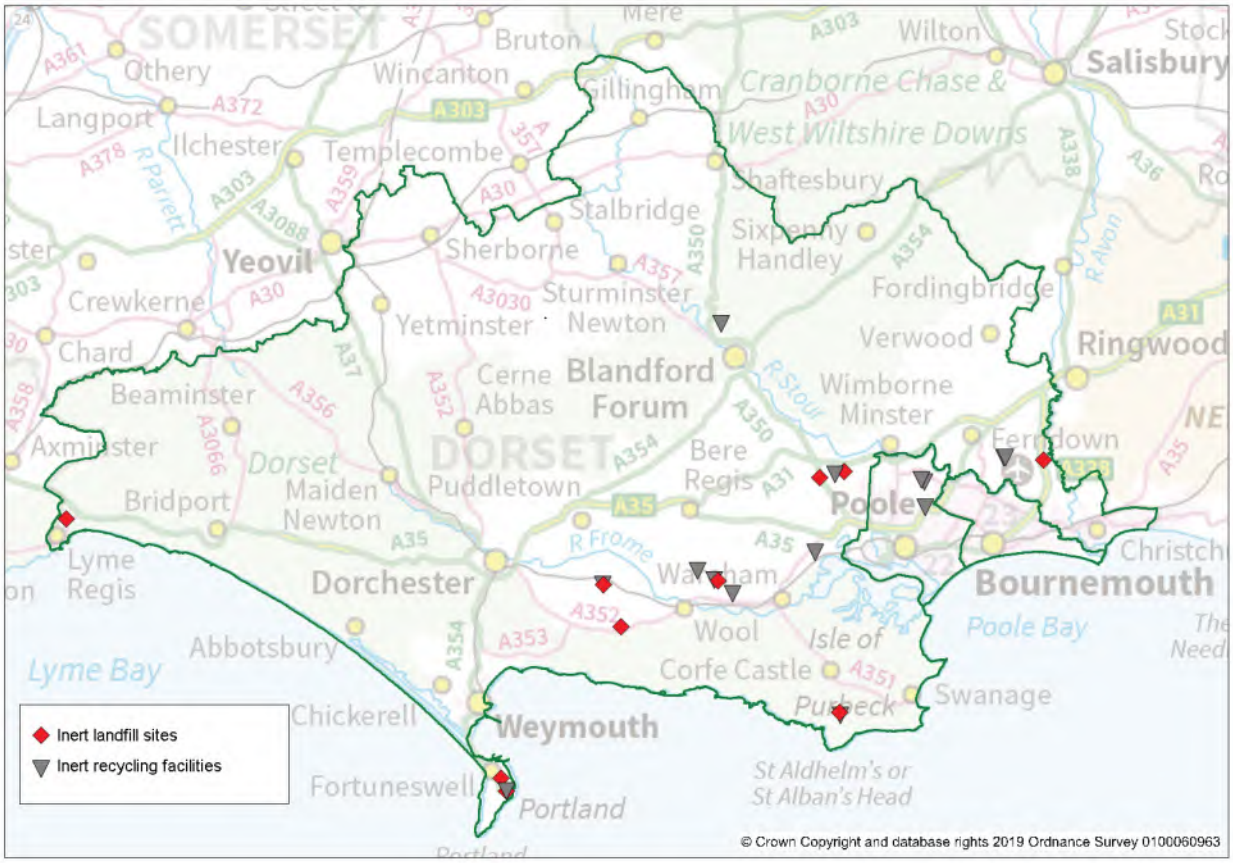
This is based on the assumption that inert waste arisings will grow in line with projected growth in Value Added for the construction sector. Growth in the construction sector is projected using the Local Economic Forecasting Model (2016/17), based on a 'planned growth scenario' (taking into account planned housing growth from adopted local plans).

Recycling rate: It is assumed that 80% of inert waste arisings will be recycled.

Existing capacity

7.80 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 25 sites managing inert waste, ten of which are inert landfill sites and fifteen of which are recycling facilities. Together they provide 3 million tpa of capacity (around 60% of which is recycling capacity). There is also an additional permission for inert landfill that is not operational. The Waste Planning Authority is also aware of other active mineral sites where inert material may be required for restoration, providing additional recovery capacity (subject to planning permission).

Figure 6 Existing inert waste facilities



7.81 Inert landfill sites tend to be within quarries and provide an important function in their restoration. Estimated total void capacity at the end of 2016 was 2 million m^3 .

7.82 The landfill capacity will inevitably decrease over time as void space is filled and temporary planning permissions expire. Based on current permissions, the existing landfill capacity will run out by 2026 to 2028, depending on whether the sites are filled at their average input rates or at maximum permitted rates.[18] 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 filling takes place at a slower rate and/or if the amount of inert material diverted from landfill to recycling facilities increases. This will be monitored during the Plan period.[19]

7.83 There are fifteen inert waste recycling facilities within the Plan area providing capacity of just over 910,000tpa. Just over half of the recycling facilities are permanent. Some of the permanent facilities are co-located with other treatment facilities. The temporary facilities 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 and will not all be available throughout the whole of the Plan period.

18 Not including sites permitted but not expected to be operational within the plan period.
19 See the council's monitoring report.

7.84 Total existing recycling capacity is around 910,000 tpa, whilst annual throughput is around 500,000tpa, suggesting there is currently significant spare capacity at existing facilities.

7.85 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 around 400,000tpa if no new facilities are brought forward.

Potential shortfalls and required capacity

7.86 The amount of inert waste arisings that require management is forecast to increase at an average annual rate of 3.1%. Over 1.2 million tonnes per annum is forecast to arise annually by the end of the Plan period.

7.87 Table 8 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 8 Capacity and Need - Inert waste (tpa)

	2016	2018	2023	2028	2033
Total projected arisings of inert waste	**691,000**	**711,400**	**847,400**	**998,000**	**1,175,800**
Projected arisings expected to be recycled	552,800	569,100	677,900	798,400	940,700
Permitted capacity (recycling)	914,100	914,100	429,100	399,100	399,100
Identified surplus/shortfall (recycling)	**361,300**	**345,000**	**-248,800**	**-399,300**	**-541,500**
Projected arisings for recovery/disposal	138,200	142,300	169,500	199,600	235,200
Remaining permitted landfill void	2,685,000	1,731,800	422,400	125,000	0
Identified surplus/shortfall (non-recycling)	**2,547,800**	**1,589,600**	**252,900**	**-74,600**	**-235,200**

7.88 A comparison between need and capacity demonstrates that there is surplus capacity for managing inert waste (for both recycling and recovery/disposal) in the short term. If we assume that 80% of inert waste will be recycled, there could however be a shortfall in the capacity available for recycling inert waste from the middle part of the Plan period and a

shortfall overall by the end of the Plan period. There will therefore be a need for additional recycling capacity. 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.

7.89 Projected arisings should be treated with caution, since the baseline figures for inert waste are not as robust as other waste streams and since the projections are based on a small geography and linked to an individual sector (the construction sector). Arisings are forecast to grow in line with projected growth in the construction sector, however there are a number of factors that could surpress waste growth, including improvements in the onsite management of CDE waste, the impacts of the Landfill Tax and increasing transportation costs, all of which could increase re-use of materials onsite and therefore reduce the amount of material that is dealt with as waste. The levels of inert waste arisings may therefore be lower than forecast through the Plan.

7.90 Regular monitoring will ensure that remaining capacity is kept under review. Forecasts will also be reviewed through regular monitoring to assess whether arisings are in line with projections. Please refer to the council's monitoring report for an up to date assessment of capacity and the need for facilities to manage inert waste.

Identified needs

7.91 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.

7.92 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. The need for recycling capacity later in the Plan period is also partly met through the allocation of the White's Pit recycling facility in the Mineral Sites Plan as a permanent facility.

7.93 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 Mineral Sites Plan allocates a number of new sites and extensions to existing quarries that will require the use of inert fill for their restoration, thereby providing additional capacity for the projected arisings of inert waste.

7.94 An initial assessment has been made to determine how much potential capacity for managing inert waste could be available through the restoration of sites allocated in the Mineral Sites Plan. Responses were received in relation to most sites. The potential within these sites could be in excess of 4.5 million tonnes, with one additional operator suggesting that two sites alone could address a substantial proportion of the shortfall. These figures should be treated with extreme caution as it will very much depend on further consideration of appropriate restoration schemes and the impacts of importing material onto sites. However, subject to planning consent, the information suggests that there are plenty of opportunities for the recovery of inert waste within the Plan period.

7.95 The Waste Plan makes provision for proposals to be brought forward to address this need for additional recovery/disposal capacity through a criteria based policy (Policy 8).

Identified Need 9

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 proposed to achieve this through a criteria-based policy (Policy 8) and through the Mineral Sites Plan.

8 Recycling

What are the needs?

Chapter 7 addressed the need for further recycling facilities/capacity, as summarised below. The following needs will be addressed through core policies in this chapter and/or the allocation of specific sites.

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 existing permissions and a criteria based policy (Policy 5).

Identified Need 2: To enable the development of household recycling centres, waste management centres and transfer facilities to manage local authority collected waste, to meet specific localised needs. It is proposed to achieve this through the allocation of specific sites (Insets 1 to 6) and through a criteria based policy (Policy 5).

Identified Need 3: To encourage the provision of localised green waste management 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 the allocation of land at Bourne Park, Piddlehinton (Inset 11) and through a criteria based policy (Policy 5).

Identified Need 4: 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 (Policy 5).

Identified Need 5: A bulky waste treatment facility is required to enable the Plan area to move towards the aim of net self sufficiency, divert this material from the residual stream and manage it further up the waste hierarchy. It is proposed to achieve this through allocation of land at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate (Inset 1) and a criteria based policy (Policy 5).

8.1 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 9 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.

8.2 Recycling is defined under the Waste Framework Directive as "any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operation" (Directive 2008/98/EC, Article 3). Nationally, the current target

for recycling set by the Waste Framework Directive is 50% by 2020. The introduction of the 2018 Circular Economy package sets municipal waste recycling targets of 55% by 2025, 60% by 2030 and 65% by 2035 .

8.3 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. Policy 5, later in this chapter, enables development of these kinds of facilities. The Waste Plan also identifies suitable sites for the provision of recycling facilities, as set out in Policy 3, to address the identified needs.

Household recycling centres, waste management centres and transfer stations

8.4 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.

8.5 Transfer facilities are an integral part of modern day waste management, supporting effective and efficient collection regimes. At waste transfer stations, material 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 the Plan area. Transfer stations often deal with a combination of recyclates, residual, food and/or green waste. This can be derived from local authority collected waste or mixed wastes contained in skips from the building trade.

8.6 Transfer activities can also be attached to other waste management facilities to support effective and efficient co-collection rounds such as where residual waste and/or food and/or recyclates are picked up by a single compartmentalised refuse collection vehicle.

8.7 There is an existing network of thirteen household recycling centres in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset. These facilities are located in or close to the main towns, providing an important service for 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. Other facilities require upgrading to offer improved accessibility for people. Changes to the way waste is managed may also require some sites to accommodate additional uses such as bulking up, transfer and sorting facilities during the Plan period.

8.8 Four of the sites, at Bridport, 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.

8.9 Discussions with Dorset Waste Partnership (DWP) and a review of existing facilities has highlighted that almost all of the 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. The financial provisions are not currently in place to make all the necessary improvements to recycling facilities now. The Waste Plan covers the period up to 2033 and needs to address the long term needs of the Plan area. During the Plan period the economy is likely to change, finance may be made available for improvements 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.

8.10 As well as HRCs and transfer stations, managing the collection of householder waste requires a network of 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.

8.11 Discussions with Dorset Waste Partnership have identified the need for several new or replacement waste vehicle depots. Where depots are located alongside other waste facilities, they are allocated in the Waste Plan.

Bulky waste

8.12 There is an identified need to recycle bulky wastes, which 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. 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. It could then be shredded to produce a valuable fuel known as Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) or Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF). Shredded bulky waste may need to be mixed with black bag waste in order to prepare RDF or SRF. Facilities producing RDF or SRF would be classed as recovery facilities and therefore would need to comply with the relevant criteria of Policy 6 ‘Recovery Facilities**.**

8.13 The Waste Plan aims for net self sufficiency, therefore there is a need for capacity to enable the bulking up and treatment of bulky waste.

Materials recovery facilities for recyclables

8.14 Materials recovery facilities (MRF) deal with household and commercial mixed recyclates and separate them into individual commodities, including cardboard, paper, glass, different plastics and metals. These materials are baled and sent to processors to produce new products.

8.15 Materials recovery falls under the Waste Framework Directive definition of 'recovery'. For the purposes of this Plan, materials recovery facilities that deal with recyclables (recyclates) only are covered by Policy 5 and proposals for such facilities should be considered against the criteria of this policy. Other types of materials recovery facilities that deal with mixed wastes, often known as 'dirty MRFs' are covered by Policy 6 (Chapter 9).

8.16 There are two existing permissions for the development of MRFs for recyclates, which provide more than sufficient capacity for the arisings during the Plan period. The Waste Planning Authority is confident that at least one of these facilities will be developed which would meet the identified needs.

8.17 With this in mind it will be important not to over provide with the risk of drawing in large quantities of recyclates from long distances**.** It will be the responsibility of the waste management authorities to consider contractual arrangements, although the Waste Planning Authority will need to monitor the situation to ensure future proposals for waste management facilities do not undermine the Spatial Strategy.

8.18 It is not proposed to allocate new sites for materials recovery facilities to deal with recyclates. Given current permitted capacity, any proposals for new materials recovery facilities will be required to demonstrate that there is a proven local need, that cannot be met from permitted facilities as expressed through Policy 5.

8.19 Small scale facilities for reprocessing recyclates may also be proposed during the Plan period. 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 or wider waste management site.

Composting facilities

8.20 Composting speeds up the natural process by which organic material breaks down or ‘decomposes’. 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 potentially suitable for both green waste and food wastes. Open windrow composting tends to be suitable for green waste.

8.21 There are a number of existing composting facilities in the Plan area. In the future we are likely to see only green waste composting with food waste being dealt with through anaerobic digestion (AD) facilities. Green waste may also be managed through AD facilities. Anaerobic digestion is covered in Chapter 9 'Recovery'.

8.22 Green waste composting facilities are an important element of an integrated waste management system, helping to recover waste and divert it from landfill. In some cases it may be beneficial to co-locate green waste composting facilities with AD facilities as it may reduce waste vehicle miles and/or double handling. There can also be advantages in having small scale localised facilities for managing or bulking up green waste for onward movement to a facility elsewhere in the Plan area.

8.23 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 will be encouraged. Given the existing spatial distribution of sites there is a particular need for additional capacity in the west of the Plan area. The Plan allocates a specific site for green

waste composting (Inset 11) which will assist in meeting the identified need and enables other proposals to come forward subject to the criteria contained in Policy 5 and other relevant policies in this Plan.

Wood recycling

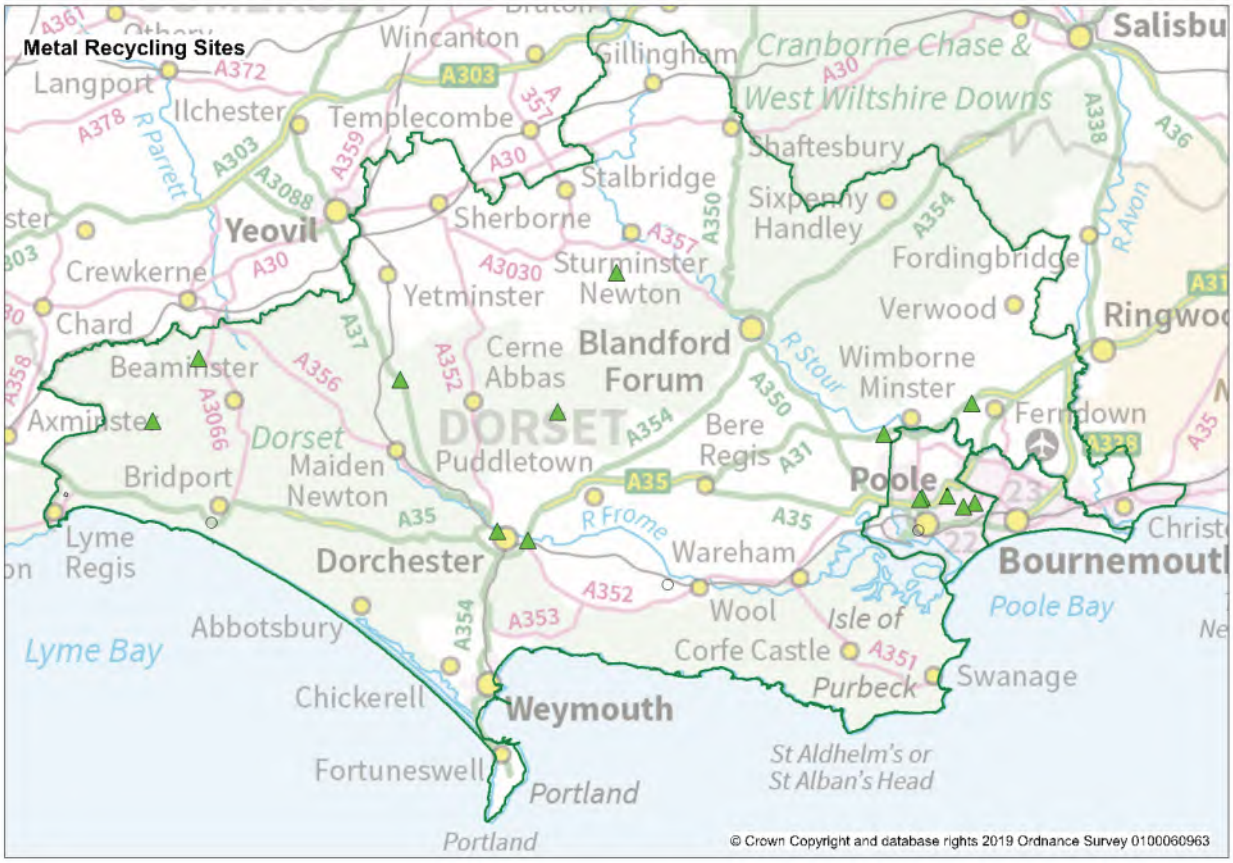
8.24 No specific need for facilities for the recycling and recovery of wood waste has been identified, however monitoring will be essential to ensure the situation does not change. Proposals for wood recycling should be assessed against Policy 5 and other relevant policies in this Plan.

8.25 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 covered in Chapter 9 and applications for this type of facility should be considered against Policy 6 - Recovery and other relevant policies in this Plan.

Metal recycling

8.26 There are a number of metal recycling sites across the Plan area, as shown in Figure 7. In 2015, facilities in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset managed 90,000 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. 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 5 and other relevant policies in this Plan.

Figure 7



Recycling - Allocated Sites

8.27 The Waste Plan allocates sites for new/improved recycling facilities to address the identified needs, as follows:

Facility needed	Allocated Site
Bulky waste transfer/treatment	Inset 1 - Woolsbridge Industrial Estate
Blandford waste management centre	Inset 2 - Land south of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford
Household recycling centre to serve Shaftesbury/Gillingham	Inset 3 - Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham
Wareham waste transfer facility and depot	Inset 4 - Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath
Household recycling centre to serve Dorchester	Inset 5 - Loudsmill, Dorchester
Dorchester waste transfer facility and depot	Inset 6 - Old Radio Station, Dorchester

8.28 Policy 5 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.

8.29 Where there are appropriate allocated sites within the Waste Plan, proposals will be expected to come forward on these sites in accordance with Policy 3. Where there are no appropriate allocated sites, proposals should carefully consider the locational requirements set out in Policy 4 and other relevant policies.

8.30 Chapter 12 provides guidance on considering possible effects on European sites (see paragraph 12.89) and proposals should accord with Policy 18.

Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste

Proposals for recycling facilities, including household recycling centres, waste transfer stations, material recovery facilities dealing with recyclables, waste management centres, bulky waste treatment facilities, wood and metal recycling facilities and composting facilities, will be permitted where it is demonstrated that they meet all of the following criteria:

For **all recycling and transfer 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 benefits sufficient to outweigh the displacement;

c. proposals will 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; and

d. possible effects (including those related to displacement of recreation, proximity and species) that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of European and Ramsar sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

For **materials recovery facilities,** that deal with recyclables only, the proposal must also:

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

For **household recycling centres and waste management centres** the proposal must also:

f. be designed to incorporate the separate circulation of household and commercial vehicles; and

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

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

9 Recovery

The need for facilities for the treatment of waste

Chapter 7 looked at the amount of waste arisings we are projecting compared with the current available capacity of facilities. This identified the need for further capacity for the treatment of food and residual waste, as summarised below.

Identified Need 6: 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 (Policy 6). Insets 7 to 10 also make provision for the management of non-hazardous waste, which could include the management of organic waste.

Identified Need 7: We estimate that there could be a shortfall of approximately 232,000tpa in capacity for managing non-hazardous residual waste at the end of the Plan period. There is a need to make provision for facilities to manage residual waste. It is proposed to achieve this through allocation of sites for intensification or development (Insets 7 to 10).

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. 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."[20]

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. Mechanical biological treatment is a form of residual waste treatment that recovers materials and can also recover energy either combined or as a separate operation.

9.3 The Waste Framework Directive sets out the R1 energy efficiency formula, a performance indicator for the level of energy recovered from waste. Where the value of R1 is calculated as being greater than 0.65, for installations permitted after 31st December 2008, the process can be classed as a recovery rather than a disposal operation, placing it higher up the waste hierarchy.[21]

9.4 There is an identified need for recovery facilities in order to manage arisings of non-recyclable waste in line with the waste hierarchy, self-sufficiency and the proximity principle. This includes a need for capacity for managing non-hazardous residual waste and

20 (Directive 2008/98/EC, Article 3)

21 The energy efficiency calculation is based on factors including the energy produced by a plant and the energy contained in the waste. Please refer to the revised Waste Framework Directive for guidance.

food waste. Policy 6, later in this chapter, enables development of such facilities. The Waste Plan identifies suitable sites for the provision of recovery facilities to meet the shortfall in capacity for managing non-hazardous residual waste.

9.5 Materials recovery facilities managing recyclates only are covered in Chapter 8 of this Plan. Recovery does not include mass burn incineration without energy recovery, which is a form of disposal (see Chapter 10).

Materials recovery and mechanical biological treatment

9.6 Materials recovery involves separating and processing wastes to reclaim usable materials and enable further treatment. The recovery of materials provides opportunities for moving waste up the hierarchy.

9.7 Materials recovery facilities (MRFs) that accept mixed waste are known as 'dirty MRFs'. These are facilities which combine a number of screening and sorting techniques to divide mixed residual waste into a recyclable material stream and non-recyclable residual waste stream, which would require further management (through energy recovery or disposal).

9.8 Mechanical biological treatment (MBT) is a family of treatment systems that uses a combination of mechanical and biological processes to separate and transform residual waste into several outputs. The mechanical element includes separating recyclable materials such as metals and plastics from mixed waste and typically resembles a materials recovery facility. The biological element refers to either composting or anaerobic digestion, or both, to break down the biodegradable content of the waste to produce compost or biogas.

9.9 Mechanical biological treatment facilities enable the recovery of materials, with outputs that are recyclable being transferred onwards for reprocessing and non-recyclable residual wastes requiring further management (through energy recovery or disposal).

9.10 MRFs and MBT facilities can provide opportunities for the production of solid recovered fuel (SRF) or refuse derived fuel (RDF) from the non-recyclable residual waste left at the end of the treatment processes. SRF and RDF are fuels, usually in the form of pellets or larger 'bricks', produced by the shredding, compressing and/or dehydrating of waste. They can be used to produce energy via thermal treatment processes such as incineration either on-site or elsewhere.

9.11 Wherever practicable, the management of RDF and SRF should seek to reduce impacts associated with transportation and support the supply of electricity and heat locally. Proposals should demonstrate that RDF or SRF is managed through recovery as opposed to disposal wherever practicable. The most sustainable location for final management of the RDF/SRF should be selected, having considered options for its management and having regard to the proximity principle.

Energy recovery

9.12 In line with the waste hierarchy, recovering energy from waste is 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.

9.13 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 can provide heat and power, as well as cooling, for use at the site and/or for supply to a distribution grid including through combined heat and power (CHP) schemes. This can help address the challenges of energy security and climate change and contribute to renewable energy targets. Energy recovery 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.

9.14 There may also be opportunities for the conversion of waste to secondary fuels and commodity chemicals. This demonstrates how energy from waste can be part of closed loop systems.

9.15 Co-location of energy recovery facilities with potential users of low carbon energy, heat and fuels is encouraged (see Policy 2, Chapter 3) in order to maximise opportunities for the use of energy from waste and the production of CHP. The development of an energy recovery facility can provide a good opportunity for the provision of CHP to sites such as hospitals, leisure centres, commercial buildings, factories, and industrial estates. It is therefore expected that applicants will actively seek such opportunities and build provision into proposals wherever practicable.

9.16 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 treatment(such as gasification and pyrolysis), which limits the conversion that takes place so that intermediaries are produced such as gas, oils and char. Such technologies provide opportunities for managing residual waste and wood waste (biomass). Biological treatment includes anaerobic digestion, which produces biogas and provides an opportunity for recovery of organic wastes.

Thermal treatment

9.17 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 treatment facilities also produce gas and oils.

9.18 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.

9.19 Thermal treatment facilities can be more industrial in nature than anaerobic digestion and biomass facilities and give rise to higher traffic movements if managing larger quantities of residual waste. It is therefore considered that the most appropriate locations for such facilities are on employment land or within already developed areas.

9.20 Residues from thermal treatment facilities include incinerator bottom ash (IBA), which can include hazardous and non-hazardous ash. Both require some form of further management. If the IBA is non-hazardous, it can be processed into a secondary aggregate and used in road sub bases as bulk filler for construction and in cement bound materials. The Waste Planning Authority would support proposals for facilities that manage the ash at or close to the source of production. Proposals must also meet other relevant criteria of Policy 6 and other relevant policies in this Plan. The disposal of ash is further discussed in Chapter 10.

9.21 Proposals for stand alone facilities to manage refuse derived fuel (RDF) or solid recovered fuel (SRF) should be sited in appropriate locations. Suitable locations would be near to the RDF/SRF production facility, with good transport links and where the utilisation of electricity and heat can be maximised. As with other thermal treatment facilities, such facilities are most appropriately located on employment land or within already developed areas.

Anaerobic digestion

9.22 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 fuels.

9.23 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.

9.24 Anaerobic digestion is also commonly used to treat sewage sludge in the waste water industry.

9.25 It is expected that anaerobic digestion facilities will generally be located in rural areas and in most cases within 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.

Provision of recovery facilities

9.26 It is estimated that there could be a shortfall of approximately 232,000tpa in capacity for managing non-hazardous residual waste at the end of the Plan period. This shortfall is addressed through the allocation of four sites for the management of non-hazardous waste, through the intensification or re-development of existing facilities (see Insets 7-10).

9.27 For a variety of reasons, including technological 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. The Waste Plan allocates suitable sites for the provision of facilities for the management of non-hazardous waste which are considered acceptable for a range of waste recovery technologies. This could include recycling of non-hazardous waste. Policy 3 sets out the Allocated Sites, with details provided in the Insets (see Appendix 3).

9.28 A small shortfall in capacity for food waste has been identified towards the end of the Plan period. Specific sites for anaerobic digestion are not allocated but Policy 6 enables facilities to be developed to assist in meeting this shortfall and to provide a good spatial distribution. A small surplus in capacity is forecast for wood waste. Specific sites for the recovery of wood waste are not identified, however the movement of this type of waste up the hierarchy is encouraged. Proposals for the recovery of food waste and wood waste/biomass will be considered against Policy 6.

9.29 The development of energy from waste facilities involving incineration within the allocated sites (Insets 7-10) has the potential to adversely affect European and internationally protected sites, given the allocated sites' proximity to these habitats. The level of detail available at the Plan making stage has not enabled Likely Significant Effects to be ruled out for this type of technology**.**

9.30 The Waste Planning Authority considers that there are other residual waste treatment technologies, such as advanced thermal treatment, where adverse effects may be able to be ruled out with much greater confidence**.**

9.31 Due to the sensitive locations of the allocated sites (Insets 7-10) all applications for waste development will need to provide sufficient evidence to the Waste Planning Authority to enable proposals to be screened and if necessary to enable Appropriate Assessment to be carried out. Proposals will not be approved unless the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that there will be no adverse effects upon the integrity of European and internationally protected sites, in accordance with Policy 18**.**

9.32 Where there are appropriate Allocated Sites within the Waste Plan, proposals will be expected to come forward on these sites in accordance with Policy 3. Proposals for unallocated sites will need to demonstrate that Allocated Sites are not available in accordance with Policy 4. Where there are no appropriate Allocated Sites, proposals should carefully consider the locational requirements set out in Policy 4 and other relevant policies.

9.33 Applications for recovery facilities should accord with Policy 6. An explanation of how the proposals supports the delivery of the spatial strategy and addresses the needs of the Plan area should be provided. Proposals should also show how they will provide for the use of low-carbon energy onsite and offsite, where there is surplus energy generation. They should demonstrate that opportunities for co-location with potential heat customers and heat suppliers have been actively sought. Should combined heat and power not be practicable, it is expected that applicants will demonstrate why this is the case, taking into account the location of potential heat users and other issues.

9.34 Applications will also be expected to demonstrate how residues, including incinerator bottom ash, refuse derived fuel/solid recovered fuel and 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.

9.35 Chapter 12 provides guidance on considering possible effects on European sites (see paragraph 12.89) and proposals should accord with Policy 18.

Policy 6 - Recovery facilities

Proposals for the recovery of non-hazardous waste, including materials recovery, mechanical biological treatment, thermal treatment, anaerobic digestion and biomass facilities, will be permitted where it is demonstrated that 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 benefits sufficient to outweigh the displacement;

c. proposals will 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;

d. where energy is produced, they provide combined heat and power, or if this is demonstrated to be impracticable they recover energy through electricity production and are designed to have the capability to deliver heat in the future;

e. where gas is produced, it is injected into the grid, used for fuel or is refined for use in industrial processes, unless this would not be practicable; and

f. possible effects (including those related to proximity, species and displacement of recreation) that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of European and Ramsar sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

Any residues arising from the facility must be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle.

Processing facilities for incinerator bottom ash must be located at or close to the source of the waste arising.

10 Disposal

What are the needs?

Chapter 7 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 8: 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. It is proposed to achieve this through safeguarding remaining capacity and a criteria based policy (Policy 7).

Identified Need 9: 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 proposed to achieve this through a criteria based policy (Policy 8) and through allocation of sites in the Mineral Sites Plan.

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, waste treatment without the recovery of energy and waste treatment with energy recovery that does not meet the criteria of the R1 energy efficiency formula.[22] 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 Landfill 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. The introduction of the 2018 Circular Economy package sets a requirement to reduce the amount of municipal waste being landfilled to a maximum of 10% by 2035.

Disposal to landfill

10.3 The main method of waste disposal is 'landfill'. There are three main types of landfill: non-hazardous, inert and hazardous. Non-hazardous landfills generally accept a mixture of local authority collected waste, commercial and industrial waste and some construction and

22 '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.

demolition waste. Inert landfill sites receive only inert materials, mainly comprising construction and demolition waste. Hazardous landfills receive only hazardous wastes. Hazardous waste and its management is discussed in Chapter 11 - Other wastes and facilities.

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, provided that the 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 Biodegradable waste in non-hazardous landfill produces methane, 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.

10.7 Disposal is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy and landfill of non-hazardous waste will therefore be resisted by the Waste Planning Authority.

Other disposal

10.8 Disposal also includes incineration without efficient energy recovery, as defined through the R1 Energy Efficiency Formula set out by the Waste Framework Directive.[23]

10.9 Incineration breaks down waste through combustion, producing ash and potentially energy. Incineration without efficient energy recovery 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

10.10 Until recently, landfill has made a significant contribution to the management of residual waste. There are two non-hazardous landfill sites in the Plan area, both have now been mothballed and we are seeing a major change in how our waste is managed. This will continue throughout the Plan period.

23 Incineration facilities dedicated to the processing of municipal solid waste can be classified as R1 (and therefore a recovery operation) only where their energy efficiency is equal to or above 0.65, for installations permitted after 31st December 2008. Otherwise they are classed as a disposal operation (D10 - Incineration on land). Please refer to the revised Waste Framework Directive for guidance.

10.11 The Waste Plan has sought to move away from landfill to manage waste more sustainably, moving it up the waste hierarchy, through increased recycling and the provision of treatment facilities with energy recovery.

10.12 The Waste Plan seeks to encourage this through the allocation of recycling facilities and additional waste treatment capacity (see chapters 8 and 9). Proposals for disposing of waste will only be considered where it is demonstrated that the waste has already undergone extensive treatment. For example, in the case of ash from a thermal treatment process or residue from mechanical biological treatment (MBT), where further treatment is not possible.

10.13 The continuing role of landfill is recognised, as required by the National Planning Policy for Waste.

10.14 One of the largest elements of residual waste currently landfilled is bulky waste, which includes mattresses and sofas. Chapter 8 recognises the need for a facility to treat this waste. The Waste Plan allocates a specific site to address this need within the Plan area to enable this difficult waste to be diverted from landfill.

10.15 There may 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.

10.16 When waste is treated, there will be some form of residue. Energy from waste facilities produce ash as a residue and this requires management. 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 preferably can be recycled and reused as a secondary aggregate substitute. Currently only limited facilities exist to treat bottom ash in the UK. Proposals to treat this material should be considered against Policy 6 and other relevant policies in this Plan.

10.17 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 a hazardous waste and therefore needs to be managed at an appropriate facility. Any proposals should accord with Policy 9.

10.18 At the time of adoption, there was only one treatment facility in the Plan area. The MBT facility at Canford Magna, generates some material which is sent to landfill. Following extensive treatment, the quantity of material sent to landfill is usually less than 10% of the incoming waste and comprises items that cannot be readily recycled or composted within the available time.

10.19 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, 25% of the projected residual waste arisings will, following treatment, need to be landfilled. This gives a potential non-hazardous landfill requirement of up to 89,000tpa during the Plan period.

10.20 The two existing landfill sites have been mothballed and, at the time of adoption, it is not known whether either site will re-open as this will depend on viability and market conditions. It is understood that neither landfill operator has plans to create additional cells for the disposal of non-hazardous waste, beyond what is already permitted. To encourage self-sufficiency, both sites are safeguarded throughout the Plan period. Safeguarding will ensure that the Waste Planning Authority is consulted on applications for non-mineral development in the vicinity of the existing landfill sites which could have an impact on future operations (see Chapter 13). This approach should ensure that landfill capacity is available locally, should the need arise, during the Plan period.

10.21 Although there are a number of existing and potential future quarries in the Plan area, there are no obvious future landfill sites as most will be unacceptable for non-hazardous waste for various reasons including landscape, bird strike risk (near airports), transport and because of the risk to surface and groundwater. None of the sites allocated in the Mineral Sites Plan are intended to be restored via non-hazardous landfill.

10.22 Local authority collected and commercial and industrial waste is currently also dealt with at landfill sites outside the Plan area. It has been assumed that we will continue to send a consistent, albeit small, quantity of waste to Blue Haze, near Ringwood, and Walpole, near Bridgwater, in the short term. There may also be opportunities to send small amounts of waste to other landfill sites, in the region, although opportunities are likely to be limited.

10.23 The relatively low tonnage of residual waste, requiring disposal, that waste planning authorities are likely to produce, 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 means that proposals for future disposal facilities are unlikely to come forward in the Plan area. Monitoring will be essential to ensure that appropriate facilities exist for the disposal of waste from Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset, that cannot be managed further up the waste hierarchy.

10.24 The Plan only allows disposal of non-hazardous residual waste as a last resort. It should be demonstrated that there is a specific need for the disposal and that the waste cannot be managed further up the waste hierarchy. Further details on the information that should be provided to demonstrate need is provided in Chapter 7.

10.25 Policy 7 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. To ensure that European wildlife sites are safeguarded from any effects of development, proposals should also comply with Policy 18 (Chapter 12).

10.26 In the case of landfill, it is expected that gas is used as an energy source and that both gas and leachate are managed to ensure no unacceptable impacts, including through pollution and nuisance, during operation and in the long term. Acceptable restoration and aftercare measures will be required in accordance with Policy 23 'Restoration, aftercare and afteruse'.

Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste

Proposals for the disposal of non-hazardous waste should only be considered as a last resort, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, and will not be permitted unless it is demonstrated that they meet all of the following criteria:

a. the waste has already undergone treatment;
b. there are no other suitable means of recovery;
c. there is a clearly established need for the additional waste disposal which cannot be met at existing permitted waste management facilities, having regard to the proximity principle; and
d. there will not be an unacceptable impact that would adversely affect the local amenity or the environment.

In the case of landfill, gas should be used as an energy source and the engineering measures proposed should provide for the use, monitoring, control and long term maintenance of landfill gas and leachate systems to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts on the surrounding land and wider environment.

Inert waste

10.27 Inert waste that cannot be recycled will need to be managed through inert landfill or land recovery operations. This can comprise the restoration of quarries and non inert waste landfill sites, 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. **(24)**

10.28 There is a need to enable the provision of localised inert waste recovery and disposal facilities in order to meet an identified shortfall in the later part of the Plan period and facilitate a good spatial distribution.

10.29 A number of mineral sites in the Plan area will require some inert material for their restoration. This includes some existing permitted sites and sites allocated in the Bournemouth Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Mineral Sites Plan. The use of inert waste for this purpose is supported. This will provide additional capacity for the management of inert waste and facilitate a good spatial distribution, subject to the criteria of Policy 8.

24 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.

10.30 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 it should be demonstrated that the minimum amount of inert waste necessary is being used.

10.31 Proposals for inert land recovery and landfill, 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 and should not affect the ability of these sites to be restored as planned.

10.32 Proposals for disposal should only be considered as a last resort and should not be to the detriment of restoration of mineral sites in the area. It should be demonstrated that there is a specific need for the disposal and that the waste cannot be managed further up the waste hierarchy. Further details on the information that should be provided to demonstrate need is provided in Chapter 7.

10.33 Mobile plants on development sites can contribute to the re-use and recovery of construction, demolition and excavation 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.

10.34 All proposals should accord with other relevant policies of this Plan, including the development management policies set out in Chapter 12. Acceptable restoration and aftercare measures will be required in accordance with Policy 23 'Restoration, aftercare and afteruse'. To ensure that European wildlife sites are safeguarded from any effects of development, proposals should comply with Policy 18 (Chapter 12).

Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal

Proposals for the recovery of inert waste will be permitted where it is demonstrated that waste is being managed at the highest practicable level of the waste hierarchy and there is a clear engineering, agricultural, landscape or recreation amenity justification for the development.

Proposals for disposal of inert waste will not be permitted unless it is demonstrated that there is a clearly established need which cannot be met at existing permitted waste management facilities, having regard to the proximity principle.

Proposals for inert waste land recovery or disposal must also demonstrate that they meet all of the following criteria:

a. as far as reasonably practicable all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling;
b. the minimum amount of waste is being used to achieve the intended benefit; and
c. they will not prejudice the restoration of existing or permitted mineral or waste sites.

11 Other wastes and facilities

11.1 The previous chapters have dealt with the major wastes that arise and are managed in the Plan area. There are other waste streams that arise and are managed in smaller quantities and the Waste Plan includes guidance for dealing with proposals.

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: healthcare 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. refrigerators).

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 2015 around 2.6% of waste arisings in England were hazardous[25]). The amounts of hazardous waste produced are still significant however.

11.5 In 2015, hazardous waste arisings in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset were around 63,000 tonnes[26]. Over 80% of arisings in 2015 fell into one of four categories of hazardous waste, namely oil and oil/water mixtures; municipal and similar commercial wastes; not otherwise specified; and construction and demolition waste and asbestos. Over the period of 2008 - 2015, the levels of hazardous waste arisings fluctuated between around 40,000 and 63,000 tonnes per annum.

Hazardous waste forecasts

11.6 The Waste Plan forecasts the amount of hazardous waste that may be produced in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset over the Plan period. A small but steady increase in hazardous waste arisings is planned for.

11.7 Table 9 shows the projected level of hazardous waste arisings at intervals during the Plan period. By 2033, hazardous waste arisings are expected to be 84,000 tonnes per annum. The level of arisings is expected to increase by around 1.6% per annum on average.

25 Environment Agency (2016) Waste management 2015 in England: Summary at: www.gov.uk
26 Environment Agency (2016) Waste Management for England 2015 Data Tables

Table 9 Projected arisings of hazardous waste

Estimated arisings per annum (tonnes)			
2018	**2023**	**2028**	**2033**
61,500	69,000	76,500	84,000

11.8 The forecasts are based on the extrapolation of historic data. This approach is advocated in the national Planning Practice Guidance. It should be noted that actual arisings of hazardous waste, as well as waste management capacity, will be regularly monitored. Applicants should refer to the most up to date information, published at www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk

How hazardous waste is managed

11.9 Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset'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. 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.

11.10 Overall Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset exported 40,000 tonnes of hazardous waste in 2015 and imported 16,200 tonnes[(27)]. This is not surprising as there are only two hazardous waste treatment facilities located in the Plan area, 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 the Plan area and Hampshire. There is also an oil and water treatment facility in Shaftesbury. 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 classified as hazardous and are dealt with at scrapyards within the sub-region.

11.12 Aside from the above, other hazardous waste streams tend to be managed at specialist facilities outside the Plan area. In 2015, the highest quantity of hazardous waste exported was oil/oil and water mixtures, comprising around 20% of the total. Other hazardous wastes exported in quantities over 1000 tonnes included solvents, hazardous waste from construction and demolition sources, including asbestos, non-defined hazardous waste and hazardous waste contained within municipal and commercial and industrial waste.

11.13 Some of the facilities outside the Plan area 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

27 EA Hazardous Waste Interrogator 2015. Note, arisings could include waste from hazardous waste transfer stations in the county and so may not have truly 'arisen' in Dorset.

in the short to medium term[28]. The availability of capacity to manage hazardous waste outside of Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset, including the limited opportunities for landfilling, will need to be monitored regularly.

Provision for hazardous waste

11.14 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 facilities at a much wider than local scale (e.g. regional or even national) and it is not necessarily appropriate for the Waste Plan to seek to achieve self-sufficiency when it comes to the management of hazardous waste.

11.15 Where hazardous wastes can be re-used, recycled or otherwise recovered new capacity may be required locally to contribute to the network of facilities in the Plan area. Should a need arise, applications for hazardous waste management facilities should comply with Policy 9 and all other relevant policies within this Plan.

11.16 Facilities that meet a need for the management of hazardous waste arising from Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset 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.

11.17 Potential health and environmental impacts that may arise from dealing with hazardous wastes are primarily matters for control 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 9 and the development management policies (see Chapter 12).

11.18 Proposals should support the delivery of the waste hierarchy. Where recovery of hazardous waste is possible, the Waste Planning Authority would expect this to be considered over disposal. It is expected that energy is recovered wherever practicable through electricity and heat production. Applications for recovery facilities should show how proposals will provide low-carbon energy generation and should demonstrate that opportunities for co-location with potential heat customers and heat suppliers have been actively sought. Should combined heat and power not be practicable, it is expected that applicants will demonstrate why this is the case, taking into account the location of potential heat users.

11.19 The Plan only allows for disposal of hazardous waste as a last resort. In such cases, it must be demonstrated that there is a specific need for the disposal and that the waste cannot be managed further up the waste hierarchy or by existing facilities. Further details on the information that should be provided to demonstrate need is provided in Chapter 7.

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

11.20 Hazardous substances at waste landfill sites are usually exempt from the consent procedure. There may be controls on substances in the waste management licence issued by the Environment Agency. In certain cases, for example, in relation to some sites used for the storage of metallic mercury, consent will be required. The exceptions are set out in paragraph 7, Schedule 2 of the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2015.

Radioactive waste

11.21 Radioactive waste is produced in the UK from both the nuclear industry and non-nuclear industrial sources. This includes solid, liquid and gaseous waste produced as a by-product from nuclear power stations, nuclear fuel production, reprocessing of spent fuel, weapons manufacture and nuclear plant decommissioning. Radioactive waste is also generated in limited quantities by small volume producers from the industrial, research and medical establishments, and from the build-up and concentration of naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM). As a priority radioactive waste and material should be managed appropriately to ensure that there is no unacceptable impact that would have a significant adverse effect on people or the environment.

11.22 Radioactive waste is categorised according to the amount and type of radioactivity it contains. There are two main categories of radioactive waste: Higher Activity Waste and Low Level Waste. Higher Activity Waste (HAW) includes High Level Waste (HLW), Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) and some Low Level Waste (LLW) that is unsuitable for disposal at the Low Level Waste Repository in Cumbria (LLWR). LLW includes Very Low Level Waste (VLLW), although this category is more recently just referred to as LLW. Each of these waste categories represents different potential levels of hazard and so requires different forms of treatment and handling.

11.23 The largest volume of radioactive waste within the Plan area is generated from the decommissioning of the former nuclear research and development facility at Winfrith. NORM residue that has contaminated drilling equipment from Wytch Farm onshore oilfield also occurs, although to a far lesser extent. An independent radioactive waste management facility (Tradebe-Inutec) at Winfrith provides commercial radioactive waste management services from decommissioning activities, and to other nuclear and non-nuclear producers throughout the UK. Small volume producers from the non-nuclear sector rely on the use of a strategic facility as they do not generate radioactive waste in volumes that would sustain dedicated and possibly more proximate individual facilities. NORM waste is currently managed at suitably licensed waste management facilities outside the Plan area.

11.24 The Plan area does not produce or manage HLW and makes no specific provision for this in the Plan. However, ILW has been produced from Winfrith and intermediate storage of ILW will take place at specialist facilities until a geological disposal facility is available. It is also the case that the restoration programme will need to consider in detail how best to manage in-situ structures such as below-surface foundations and the redundant pipeline which links the Winfrith site to the sea.

11.25 It is not considered necessary to make specific provision in the Plan period for the management of LLW as its treatment and disposal accords with already established routes where capacity exists. Policy 9 provides the Plan with the necessary flexibility to cope with waste needs over the Plan period should circumstances change, while Policy 10 more specifically addresses the decommissioning of Winfrith.

11.26 The disposal of LLW 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 Policy 9 and other relevant policies in this Plan.

11.27 In considering proposals for radioactive waste management the Waste Planning Authority will have regard to the waste hierarchy and proximity principle. Facilities for the treatment of waste arisings from outside the Plan area should demonstrate that they will meet a need that is not adequately provided for elsewhere. They should also comply with all relevant national policy and strategies for radioactive waste management.

11.28 To ensure that European wildlife sites are safeguarded from any effects of development, proposals should comply with Policy 18 (Chapter 12).

Policy 9 - Special types of waste

Proposals for the management of hazardous waste, healthcare waste and/or radioactive waste will be permitted where it is demonstrated that all of the following criteria are met:

a. Either they are designed to meet a requirement for the management of a waste stream produced from within the Plan area or where capacity will be provided for waste from a wider area it is demonstrated that the facility will meet a need for waste management that is not adequately provided for elsewhere;

b. there will not be an unacceptable impact that would adversely affect local amenity or the environment;

c. waste is being managed at the highest practicable level of the waste hierarchy;

d. 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; and

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

Where the proposal is for recovery: energy is recovered where it is feasible and viable to do so. Proposals should supply combined heat and power where local opportunities exist, or if this is not practicable, energy should be recovered through electricity production and the facility designed to have the capability to deliver heat in the future.

Where the proposal is for disposal: there is a clearly established need for the additional waste disposal which cannot be met at existing permitted waste management facilities, having regard to the proximity principle.

Proposals for radioactive waste management facilities must also demonstrate that they are consistent with national policy and strategies for radioactive waste management.

Winfrith nuclear research and development facility

11.29 The former Winfrith nuclear research and development facility (Winfrith) is a nuclear licensed site that is currently being managed, operated and decommissioned by Magnox, as the nuclear site license holder, under contract to the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) as landowner. The site lies immediately adjacent to Dorset Innovation Park Enterprise Zone (near Wool), which occupies a previously decommissioned area of the former nuclear site. There are nationally and internationally designated habitats both within and adjacent to the area covered by Policy 10. These include the Winfrith Heath SSSI, the Dorset Heathland SPA and Ramsar site and the Dorset Heaths SAC.

11.30 A work programme of decommissioning, restoration and closure is being undertaken by Magnox, who are working to achieve an interim-end-state (IES) before the end of the Plan period. IES will be achieved when all remaining operational development has been decommissioned, with the intention that intermediate level waste (ILW) will be transferred off-site to another nuclear licensed site at Harwell in Oxfordshire. No high hazard nuclear facilities remain on-site. The NDA's preferred IES is that the majority of the site is restored to natural heathland, with public access and the possibility of some commercial development where appropriate. The Waste Planning Authority supports this approach to restoration of the site. The precise details of IES are subject to on-going assessment by Magnox in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. IES will be dependent on the granting of all appropriate authorisations, licenses, permits and approvals. Final-end-state (FES) will be achieved when the site is eventually released from radioactive substances regulation (de-licensing) and will be dependent on finding the right balance between human health, environmental, societal, economic and other relevant factors. There is, as yet, no agreed date for this.

11.31 Winfrith is one of three 'lead and learn' sites chosen by the NDA to identify and apply optimised solutions to achieve decommissioning, clean up and release from regulatory control that can be sharedfor the benefit of other operators, nuclear licensed sites and contractors. The Waste Planning Authority is committed to working in partnership with Magnox to agree a shared approach to decommissioning that is in the best interests of the local community and future generations. This includes on-going dialogue to advise on and determine any planning matters which may require approval as part of the decommissioning programme.

11.32 The NDA requires Magnox to keep an inventory of radioactive and non-radioactive waste either in situ, on site or due to arise as a result of the decommissioning and clean-up[29].

11.33 The amount of waste that existed as at 1 April 2016 at Winfrith and is forecast to arise as part of decommissioning to IES/FES totals approximately 11,000 cubic metres [30]. The majority of this waste would be low-level waste *(*LLW*)*, including very low-level waste (VLLW).

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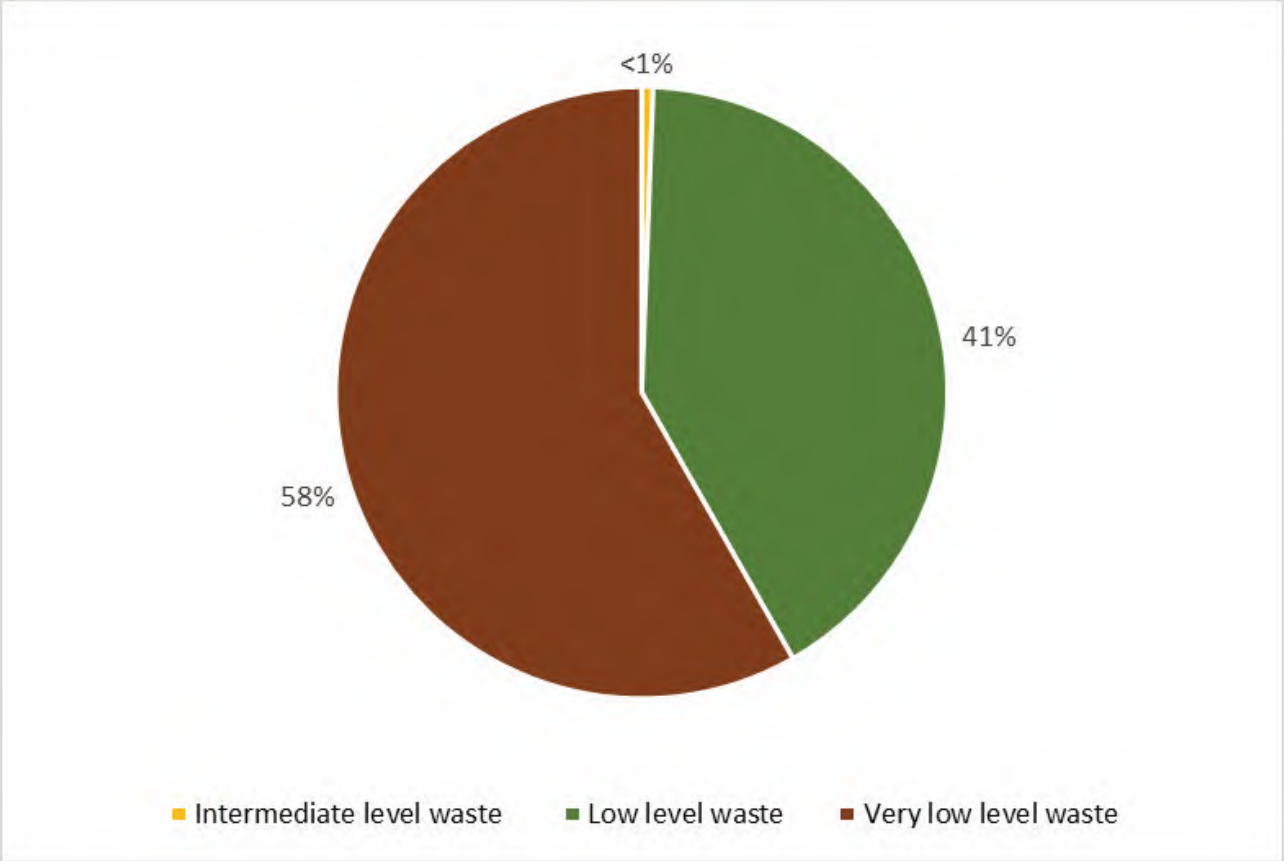
29 Magnox has indicated that in its preferred option some foundations/structures may be retained in the ground (in-situ), whist some waste arising from the dismantling and decommissioning of the site may be managed on site (subject to the necessary approvals)

30 Radioactive Wastes in the UK: UK Radioactive Waste and Inventory Report (March 2017). The Inventory does not include liquid and gaseous wastes containing very low concentrations of radioactivity that are routinely discharged to the environment in accordance with statutory regulations.

Figure 8 Total volume of radioactive waste to be managed at Winfrith over lifetime of decommissioning (2016 Forecast)



11.34 Magnox applies Best Available Technique (BAT) and Best Environment Practice (BEP) to manage the waste from its nuclear liabilities. This includes pre-treatment, conditioning and decay storage processes prior to disposal that reduces the hazardous activity and volume of LLW and higher activity waste (HAW) in accordance with the principles of the waste hierarchy. This means that where radioactive waste generation cannot be avoided or minimised at source, it will be disposed of in accordance with the relevant national policy and strategies.

11.35 The NDA has a service framework with the Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) in Cumbria to implement national policy and strategy for integrated LLW disposal. Through the service framework Magnox can access a variety of treatment and diversion options, which may include some in-situ retention and/or on site disposal of LLW that minimises the reliance on the LLWR. About 30% of waste from Winfrith is likely to be LLW .

11.36 It is the intention of Magnox that HAW (comprising ILW) and LLW not suitable for on-site disposal or disposal at the LLWR will be moved off-site.[31] It is intended that ILW will be transported to an ILW store at Harwell, Oxfordshire, and remain there until a permanent

31 In line with the most current NDA strategy: 'Magnox Integrated Decommissioning and Waste Management Strategy' (May 2016).

geological disposal facility becomes available. [32] The NDA's specification for the ILW store is that it should be large enough to accommodate ILW waste from the Harwell and Culham nuclear sites in Oxfordshire, and Winfrith. The proportion of waste that qualifies as ILW over the lifetime of the decommissioning programme at Winfrith is likely to be less than 1% of the total arisings (See figure 8).

11.37 The decommissioning of Winfrith will also generate significant volumes of non-radioactive wastes. The most significant waste streams are forecast to be non-hazardous and inert waste arising from on-site demolition of existing structures as well as small volumes of hazardous waste, which require specialist off-site management and disposal. NDA 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.

11.38 Due to the specialist and highly regulated nature of nuclear sites, the decommissioning of Winfrith will need to comply with other nuclear decommissioning and radioactive waste management policy, strategies and regulation frameworks. The Waste Plan has a role to identify and, where necessary, plan for any waste management issues that arise within the Plan area, including cross-boundary issues which require cooperation with affected waste planning authorities.

11.39 The Waste Plan is committed to moving waste up the waste hierarchy in accordance with national policy for radioactive waste management. This involves minimising the amount of waste that needs to be disposed of, including LLW that is capable of recovery in the first instance. Any residual waste that requires disposal should, where it is practicable to do so, adhere to the waste hierarchy and proximity principle. In this respect Magnox has set out its intention in its programme of works to consider where necessary the retention in-situ of certain sub-surface structures where disturbance would not deliver any practical environmental benefits. This may also include the back-filling of some sub-surface voids with waste arising on site.

11.40 In-situ retention and on-site recovery or disposal of waste could help to support the overarching waste management principles of the Plan, but should not compromise the restoration of the site to a condition to achieve IES or FES. The disposal of waste arising from the decommissioning of Winfrith on site should be restoration-led, enabling the land to be used more effectively for another use, and should use the minimum amount of waste to achieve the stated purpose. Consequently, waste that is not classified as inert would be expected to be managed off-site at a suitable licensed facility where this is the most practicable way of achieving IES or FES, unless recovery or disposal on site is demonstrated to support the waste hierarchy and proximity principle; it would not compromise the intended site restoration and afteruse and would not lead to unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment and amenity.

32 BEIS has carried out national consultation on the siting process for the safe and secure management of legacy HAW to geological disposal over the long term and is committed to selecting a site working in partnership with potential host communities. It is anticipated that a facility would not be operational before 2040.

11.41 The WPA recognises that Magnox is considering proposals to leave some sub-structures in the ground and/or dispose of LLW in some 'islands' of the site which would then remain under radioactive substances regulation until FES is achieved. Magnox's intention is that this should not undermine the overall intent of returning the majority of the site to heathland with public access. The Waste Planning Authority seeks to ensure that the site will be restored to open heathland with public access and that FES will be achieved at the earliest practicable opportunity**.**

11.42 Dorset Innovation Park achieved Enterprise Zone status in April 2017 in recognition of its importance as a major focus for the economic regeneration of south Dorset. It contains 35 hectares of potentially developable land and is expected to generate 2,000 jobs. The site is owned by Dorset Council with the exception of some land in the north western part of the Enterprise Zone which is currently within the NDA's ownership. Land within the designated Enterprise Zone is allocated in the adopted Purbeck Local Plan (Part 1) for employment development.

11.43 Policy 10 sets out an overarching planning framework for the decommissioning and restoration of the site from the Waste Planning Authority's point of view**.** Figure 9 defines the geographical coverage for Policy 10 and identifies the extent of the designated Enterprise Zone.

11.44 Effective engagement between Magnox, the local authority, regulators and communities and robust and transparent environmental assessment (including risk assessment) and monitoring arrangements will be critical. This will help to secure acceptable levels of public confidence and support that the restoration and the next use of the site is in the public interest, both in the short term and for future generations. This will require a comprehensive approach to the wider decommissioning programme so that matters such as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) can properly inform planning decisions relating to the decommissioning programme.

11.45 The Waste Planning Authority advocates the preparation of a masterplan as an effective tool for providing a clear and consistent framework for waste management development required during decommissioning of the site. This would be an iterative document that is kept up-to-date as decommissioning progresses and should include:

a. plans showing the layout and details of all structures and sub-structures of the site to be subject to decommissioning , above and below ground for the whole site;

b. the types and quantities of wastes arising from Winfrith and requiring management, including details of any planned waste management facilities where needed;

c. the likely timing of waste management development required to enable decommissioning at the site;

d. the range of habitats to be created in restoring areas subject to waste management, and how they will relate to the site as a whole and public access to it; and

e. an explanation of how Environmental Impact Assessment requirements associated with the decommissioning project are to be managed in support of any subsequent waste-related planning applications.

11.46 Consideration will be given to the preparation of a supplementary planning document (SPD), in partnership with the site licence holder and the local planning authority, if this is considered necessary to assist with the implementation of decommissioning in accordance with Policy 10 and other relevant policies of this Plan. The SPD will be informed by the masterplan.

Policy 10 - Decommissioning and restoration of Winfrith Nuclear Licensed Site

The Waste Planning Authority will work constructively with the site license holder, the Local Planning Authority, statutory regulatory bodies and the local community to support decommissioning of the former Winfrith nuclear research and development facility and restoration to open heathland with public access. In determining planning applications for waste management development at the former Winfrith nuclear research and development facility, the Waste Planning Authority will have regard to the following objectives:

a. The on-site recovery or disposal of waste originating from the decommissioning of the Winfrith facility will be permitted where it would demonstrably support the site's restoration to open heathland and public access, be in conformity with the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle, and would not cause unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment and amenity.

b. Proposals should be supported by a masterplan to provide a clear and consistent framework for the development and in order to put each waste management proposal in the context of the overall decommissioning for the Winfrith site.

c. The on-site storage of Low Level Waste and Intermediate Level Waste from legacy uses or decommissioning activities in existing or newly constructed 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, management or disposal facilities.

d. Use of the rail sidings should be maximised where it is economically and logistically feasible to do so, both for the exportation of waste materials and for the importation and exportation of equipment needed for decommissioning of the site.

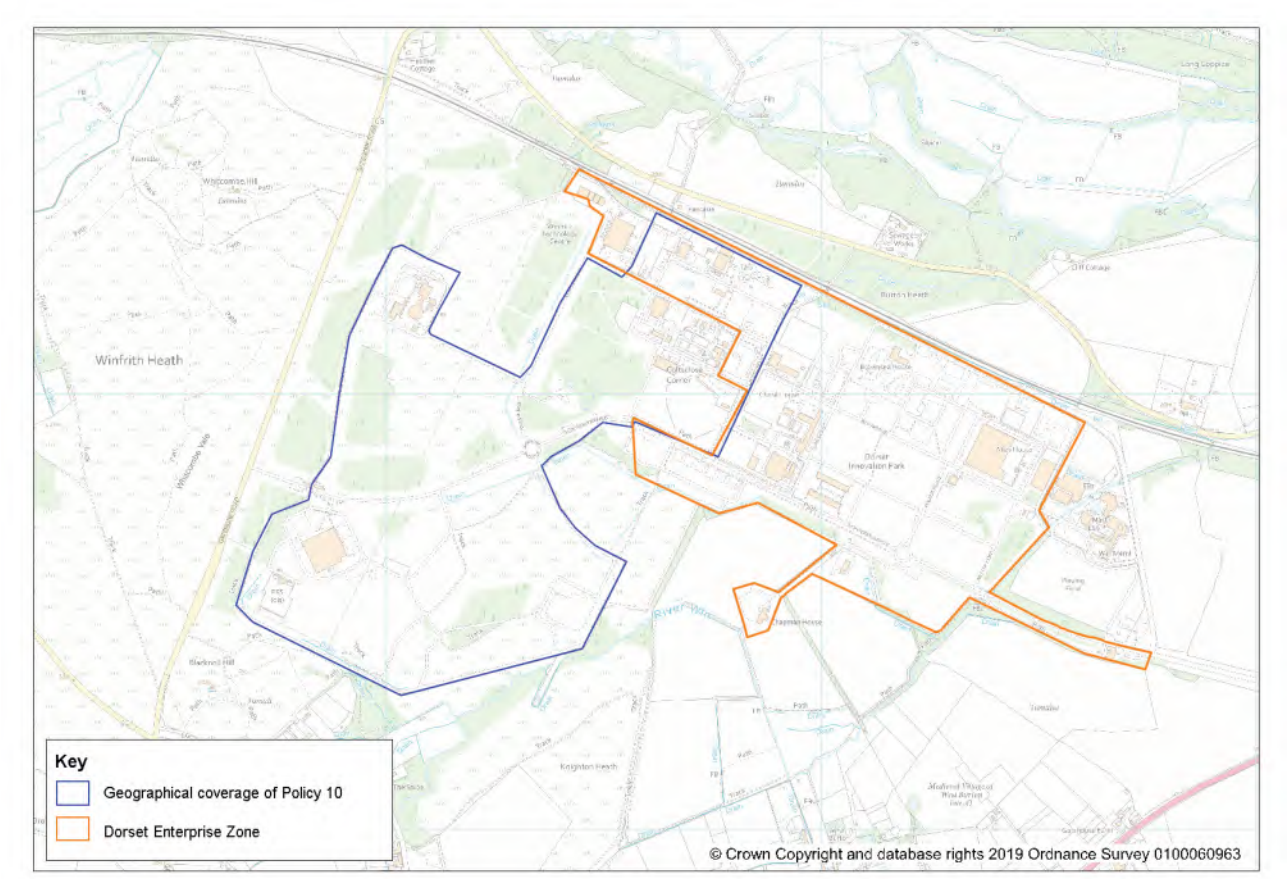
e. The potential for vehicular access via Dorset Innovation Park should be investigated, in consultation with stakeholders, to minimise pressure from decommissioning traffic and waste movements upon Gatemore Road and to secure greater use of the A352, in the interests of highway safety and amenity and

f. The restoration programme should have regard to the opportunity for land at the northern end, which lies within the Dorset Innovation Park Enterprise Zone boundary, to be considered for uses which contribute to the Innovation Park's status as a strategic employment site.

The Waste Planning Authority will seek sustainable outcomes for the local community in accordance with the policies of this Plan, having regard to the on-site designation and proximity of European designated nature conservation habitat, potential mitigation approaches, legacy opportunities and, if appropriate, any community benefits that are proposed.

11.47 Community benefit schemes are separate from the planning process; they are not a material planning consideration and will not be taken into account by the Waste Planning Authority during the planning application process. Any community benefits package will be in addition to any mitigation secured through planning conditions or, where relevant, legal agreements .

Figure 9 Winfrith decommissioning and restoration area



11.48 The Winfrith licensed site includes Tradebe Inutec, a business specialising in radioactive waste management services. Its facility at Winfrith 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.

11.49 Tradebe Inutec will remain operational once the remaining part of the Winfrith site is decommissioned and eventually delicensed. To do this the operator would require its own nuclear license, which it is currently seeking to obtain. Any future proposals for waste management development at the Tradebe Inutec site would need to comply with Policy 9 and other relevant policies of this Plan.

Waste water - Sewage treatment

11.50 Sewage treatment facilities form an important part of 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 Plan area has a network of over 100 waste water treatment facilities. Most of the facilities are small in scale but there are three strategic waste water treatment plants.

11.51 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.

11.52 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 the need for sewage treatment facilities is likely to grow by approximately 4% over the period to 2020 and has indicated that various sites 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 can enable better use of existing sites.

11.53 An ongoing issue, which affects the Poole Harbour Special Protection Area and Ramsar site, 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 Habitats and Species Regulations (2017), 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.

11.54 Discussions with Wessex Water have concluded that the following site will require physical expansion to accommodate additional plant and apparatus within the early part of the Plan period. An extension is allocated in the Waste Plan.

Allocated Site	
Inset 12 – Maiden Newton Sewage Works, south of Maiden Newton	Extension to service catchment growth

11.55 Applications on the Allocated Site should comply with Policy 3 and Policy 11. Should the need arise for extensions to other sites or for new facilities, applications should comply with Policy 11 and other relevant policies within this Plan. Proposals should accord with the relevant development management policies set out in Chapter 12 including Policy 18, to ensure that European wildlife sites are safeguarded from any effects of development. New or extended sewage treatment works will require environmental permits or variations to existing permits from the Environment Agency. The Waste Planning Authority would encourage developers to undertake early discussions with the Environment Agency regarding any proposals.

11.56 To protect existing sewage treatment facilities from encroachment by other non-waste developments, they are safeguarded through this Plan. This includes the designation of consultation areas around the site to ensure that the Waste Planning Authority is informed of relevant proposals. Further detail on safeguarding is contained within Chapter 13 'Safeguarding'.

11.57 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. Where appropriate, proposals would need to comply with Policy 6 (Recovery) and other relevant policies in the Plan.

Policy 11 - Waste water and sewage treatment works

Applications for new sites, extensions to, or significant redevelopment of, existing sites required to process sewage and waste water will be permitted where it is demonstrated that 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) would not have an unacceptable impact that would adversely affect the environment; and

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.

Agricultural waste

11.58 With the exception of the South East Dorset conurbation, the rest of the Plan area is largely rural with agriculture making an important contribution to the economy.

11.59 Agricultural waste data is not readily available. The latest Dorset (including Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole) specific data is from the Strategic Waste Management Assessment 2000 – South West. Table 10 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.

Table 10 Agricultural waste

Agricultural waste in Dorset (inc BCP)	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

Agricultural slurry

11.60 Legislation[33] requires that agricultural slurry is collected and stored. Slurry comprises liquid or semi-liquid matter composed of excreta produced by livestock while in a yard or building and mixtures of livestock excreta, livestock bedding, rainwater and washings from a building or yard used by livestock.

11.61 Proposals for slurry storage tanks, including lagoons, pits or towers, will be considered against the relevant development management policies of this Waste Plan and policies contained in the relevant local plans. Applicants are encouraged to discuss proposals with the Waste Planning Authority at the pre-application stage, in particular in relation to design and the screening of potential emissions, including ammonia.

Other agricultural waste

11.62 The tonnages of waste, comprising non-natural materials arising through farming activities need to be appropriately managed or disposed of. This type of agricultural waste became a controlled waste on 15th May 2006 and is subject to the Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 (Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 937).

11.63 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 the Plan area 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.

33 The Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) (England) Regulations 2010

11.64 There are a small number of known facilities inthe Plan area that deal with agricultural waste including anaerobic digestion plants at Rainbarrow Farm near Dorchester and Blackmore Vale Farm near Shaftesbury.

11.65 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 suite 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 that would adversely affect any interest of acknowledged importance, including the amenity of residents and the local and wider environment.[34]

12.2 It is 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. Pre-application advice notes are also available on the relevant Waste Planning Authority's website.

12.3 Applicants should also discuss their proposals with other relevant consultees such as the Environment Agency, Highways England and Natural England. In addition, it is recommended that applicants engage in open discussions with local communities that may be affected by proposals.[35]

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 complements the pollution control regime rather than duplicates its requirements.

12.5 Waste planning and pollution control authorities work closely to ensure integrated and timely decisions under the complementary regimes. This can be assisted by applicants preparing and submitting planning and pollution control applications in parallel.

Environmental impact assessment

12.6 Environmental impact assessment (EIA) is required for major developments that are likely to have significant impacts on the environment. An EIA will identify the likelihood of significant impacts occurring as a result of the development, how these could be mitigated, and alternative ways in which the development could be carried out.

12.7 All applications that meet the appropriate thresholds and criteria set out in the EIA Regulations (2017)[36]will be screened to determine whether or not they require an EIA. The screening process determines whether the proposal is likely to have significant environmental

34 The policies in this chapter comply with the locational criteria set out within Appendix B of the National Planning Policy for Waste.
35 See the relevant Statement of Community Involvement for further information.
36 Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017

effects. If requested, the relevant Waste Planning Authority can provide a scoping opinion which sets out the issues that the assessment should address. An Environmental Statement must accompany a planning application for EIA development.

12.8 In cases where an Environmental Statement is not required, the applicant must still consider all the impacts arising from the proposed waste development and supply information to demonstrate that these have been addressed within their planning application.

Planning conditions

12.9 Planning conditions are always attached to planning approvals to regulate the operation of the proposed waste development. Planning conditions can only be applied when they meet certain tests (e.g. they are reasonable and enforceable) and are used to agree specific details about the proposal (such as a landscape scheme) and to ensure the effects on local people and the environment are kept within acceptable levels (for example by limiting working hours).

12.10 Where significant adverse effects cannot be adequately controlled or prevented, or insufficient evidence has been supplied to demonstrate whether impacts can be adequately mitigated, planning permission will be refused. It is important to note that this process equally applies to all proposals being bought forward on Allocated Sites and unallocated sites.

Planning contributions

12.11 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.

12.12 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.

12.13 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.[37]

12.14 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.

37 See The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended)

12.15 Applicants should seek advice from the Waste Planning Authority as to whether the proposed development would be subject to a charge under CIL.

12.16 Waste development may also attract, or benefit from, CIL from other qualifying development (see section below titled 'Waste from new developments').

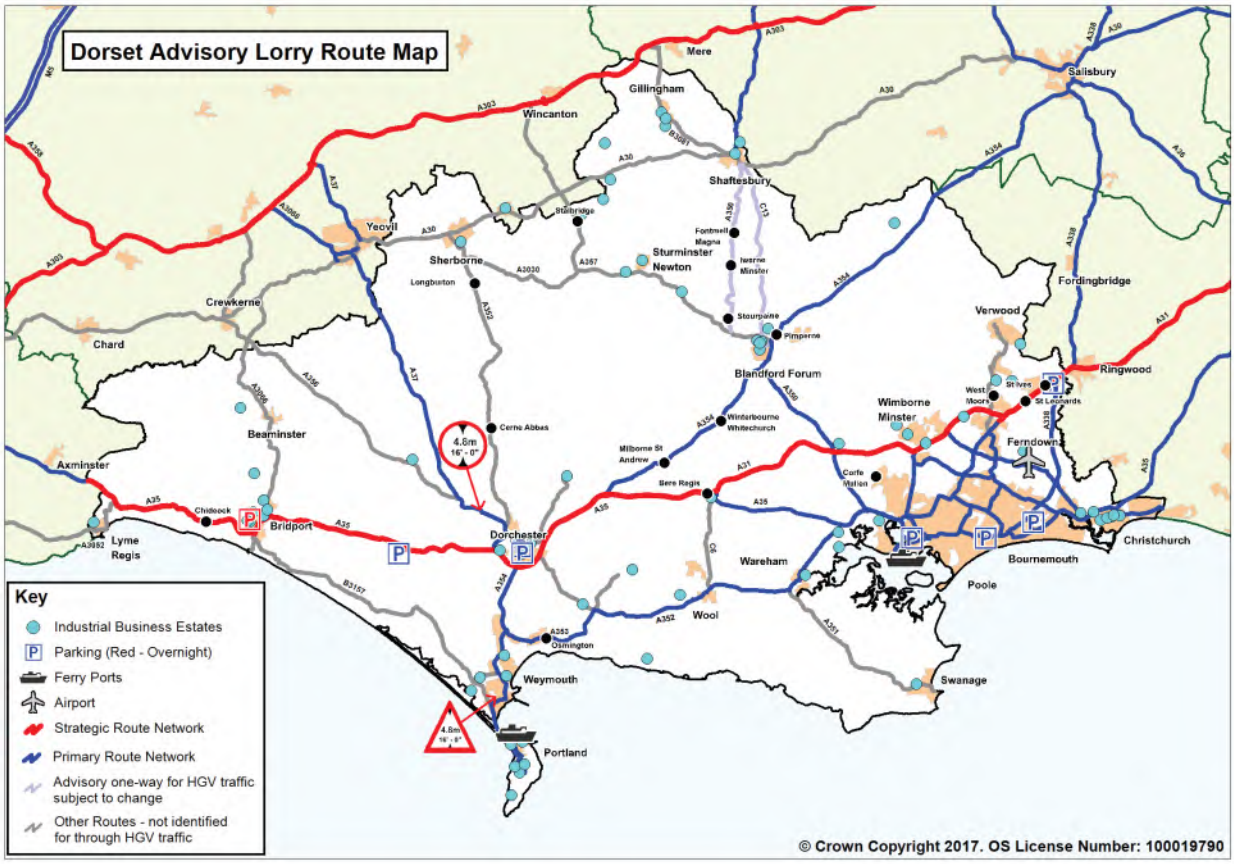
12.17 In certain cases, a binding planning obligation may be provided to the Waste Planning Authority by the applicant or developer (or any others that may have an interest in the land) under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This can be done unilaterally or through agreement, when it is known as a section 106 agreement. The National Planning 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).

12.18 To avoid double counting, the charging authority cannot collect contributions from a development towards the same infrastructure through both CIL and a planning obligation.

Transport and access

12.19 Dorset's road network is characterised by having mostly single carriageway roads, very few dual carriageways and no motorways. Figure 10, is the Dorset Advisory Lorry Route Map and shows the advisory road freight network for the Plan area, which includes strategic routes operated by Highways England, comprising a short section of the A303(T) in the north and the A31(T) and A35(T) in the south, and the primary routes operated by the local highways authorities. Other routes for HGV access only (not through-routes) are also shown. The map includes the main towns, industrial estates and business parks.

Figure 10 Dorset Advisory Lorry Route Map



12.20 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 Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset's waste is currently transported by road for treatment, disposal or bulking up for onward transportation out of the Plan area. 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.

12.21 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.

12.22 The Waste Plan has sought 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 transfer facilities and vehicle depots in sustainable locations throughout the Plan area. 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.

12.23 The 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. 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. The Waste Planning Authority has worked together with relevant authorities to identify cross-regional concerns from the movement of waste.

12.24 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.

12.25 Where waste facilities generate significant employment opportunities consideration should also be given to the availability of public transport for employees. It is acknowledged that opportunities for using public transport are limited, often waste facilities open early before public transport is available. Users of public facilities, such as household recycling facilities, are unlikely to utilise public transport given the nature of their use.

12.26 The way waste is managed is changing and this will have implications for the movement of waste in the Plan area. Significant quantities of residual waste have until recently been transported to landfill sites in relatively rural locations. With the closure of these sites waste will be diverted to treatment facilities which, by their 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.

12.27 When assessing new proposals for waste facilities it will also be important to consider the type of development and the timing of the majority of vehicle movements. For example, the busy periods 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.

12.28 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 and primary route networks (shown on Figure 10), are generally suitable for HGVs since such routes are able to satisfactorily accommodate larger vehicles. Waste traffic should wherever practicable use this higher quality network to reduce environmental and safety problems on less suitable roads. It will be important to consider each proposal on its merits as some sections of the strategic network suffer congestion, junction capacity issues and community

severance. Good design principles and planning conditions can also help to deliver appropriate and acceptable solutions such as limiting the hours of HGV movements and formal routing agreements.

12.29 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 be unsuitable where access is required through residential areas or other sensitive land uses.

12.30 Whilst transporting waste by rail or water may present a range of potential benefits, opportunities are limited in the Plan area 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.

12.31 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 waste site assessments that support this Plan. Undertaking assessments 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.

12.32 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 are likely to need a TA to accompany a planning application. Transport Assessments should not be restricted to impacts within the Plan area Dorset. Where relevant, the impact of traffic associated with waste management facilities on roads through areas bordering the waste plan area, should also be included.

12.33 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 Highways England, the Highways Authority and the WPA will be crucial to establish the scope of the assessment required, matters that will need to be covered and mitigation proposals.

12.34 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. In the case of waste facilities this is likely to be most relevant to the movement of staff as

opportunities for sustainable modes of transporting waste are likely to be limited. The ability for staff to utilise sustainable modes of transport might also be restricted by waste facility operational hours.

12.35 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 an adverse impact on residential amenity. 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.

12.36 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 in existing or planned employment areas direct impacts might be unlikely. Were instances to arise it will be important to safeguard, and where possible improve, these valued assets for their continued enjoyment.

Policy 12 - 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 either a Transport Assessment or a Transport Statement as appropriate that:

a. a safe access to the proposed site is provided; and

b. the development makes provision for any highway and transport network improvements necessary to mitigate or compensate for any significant adverse impacts on the safety, capacity and use of the strategic, primary and/or local road network, railway, cycle way or public right of way. Improvements will be delivered in a timely manner to the satisfaction of the relevant Highway Authority;

Where possible, proposals should have direct access or suitable links with the Dorset Advisory Lorry Route Network. Where this is not possible, appropriate routes to the strategic road network should be utilised.

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 they should enable the use of public transport where practical.

Quality of life

12.37 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. [38] 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, 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.

12.38 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. 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.

12.39 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, loss of light or privacy, visual impact, particularly where located in sensitive areas. There is the potential for dust generation, particularly where inert wastes are being managed. Regard should be had to the frequency and intensity of any potential impact. Measures can be put in place to limit the adverse effects of waste operations to acceptable levels through careful siting, landscaping and operational controls.

12.40 There is also the potential for other emissions such as bio-aerosols 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.

12.41 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 stability.

12.42 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

38 Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010

limited to, schools, hospitals, prisons, churches, visitor attractions, holiday accommodation and recreational areas. Proposals should also take account of planned development in the vicinity.

12.43 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. Buffer zones from sensitive receptors can also be used to reduce impacts. Any buffer zone would need to be reasonable, relevant, appropriate and proportionate to the waste development. There would need to be verifiable evidence that a specific distance was required to reduce the harmful effects taking into account factors such as topography and prevailing wind direction.

12.44 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 13. These authorities have enforcement powers to ensure that conditions and limits are adhered to.

Policy 13 - 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, but not limited to, the following considerations:

a. noise and vibration;

b. airborne emissions, including dust;

c. odour;

d. litter and windblown materials;

e. vermin, birds and pests;

f. lighting,loss of light;

g. loss of privacy;

h. visual impact;

i. site related traffic impacts; and

j. stability of the land at and around the site, both above and below ground level.

Landscape and design quality

12.45 Good design, including landscape design which respects local distinctiveness, is 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.

12.46 The quality and variety of Dorset's landscape is recognised through the designation of 53% of the county as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), designated in recognition of its national importance, whilst much of the rest of the Plan area is also of high scenic value.

12.47 Much of the 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.

12.48 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that major developments should be refused in nationally designated landscape areas – including AONBs and National Parks – 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 *172* of the NPPF. This includes assessing alternative options for meeting the need.

12.49 As over half of the Plan area is designated as AONB, there is inevitably a need for waste management infrastructure within designated landscape areas to provide a network of facilities 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 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. Larger scale facilities serving a strategic need are unlikely to be appropriate or necessary within designated landscapes.

12.50 Proposals within an 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. Waste development proposals will need to demonstrate how they take account of the relevant AONB Management Plan objectives and policies.

12.51 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.

12.52 Account should be taken of the Dorset Landscape Character Assessment, the character assessment prepared by the relevant authority and, where applicable, the relevant AONB character assessment, which together provide a detailed assessment of the character of the area.

12.53 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.

12.54 To address the above and demonstrate that the proposal meets the requirements of Policy 14, planning applications for waste developments should be accompanied by a landscape and visual impact assessment of the proposal, appropriate to the nature and scale of the development. Applicants are encouraged to seek advice at the pre-application stage on the scope and detail of what the assessment should cover.

Policy 14 - Landscape and design quality

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where they are compatible with their setting and would conserve and/or 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 practicable, acceptable mitigation of adverse impacts on the landscape.

Great weight will be given to conserving the landscape and scenic beauty of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Parks and the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site, and their settings. Development affecting the World Heritage Site will be considered against Policy 19 and national policy on heritage assets. Permission will only be granted for waste developments where it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Waste Planning Authority that they will 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 permitted in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated they are in the public interest, In satisfying these requirements, proposals must demonstrate that all of the following criteria are met to the extent that the benefits of granting planning permission outweigh any residual adverse impacts:

i. they would meet an identified need and there are no suitable alternatives for meeting the need;
ii. they have taken account of the AONB Management Plan objectives and policies when addressing criteria a-c of this policy; and
iii. there would be sustainability benefits of siting a development that meets a local need within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Proposals should also demonstrate that it will not have an unacceptable adverse impact upon the character of the undeveloped coast within the West Dorset Heritage Coast and the Purbeck Heritage Coast.

Sustainable construction and operation

12.55 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.

12.56 Waste management facilities, like any other built development, 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.

12.57 Proposals for new waste facilities and enhancements to existing facilities should consider the inclusion of sustainable construction measures including, but 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. Alterations to existing waste management facilities may also be required to ensure sites satisfy the requirements of other statutory regimes.

12.58 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.[39]

12.59 As part of the circular economy, 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 Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset and can play a part in helping the area meet its aspirational target of meeting 7.5% of its total energy needs from local on-shore renewable sources by 2020.[40] 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. Energy recovery can be a sustainable option for waste that would otherwise require disposal.

12.60 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 to provide on-site electricity and heat to support the operation of the facility itself and, wherever practicable, to provide energy, including heat, to development off site. This is required for all proposals for energy recovery facilities (see Policy 6, Chapter 10 for further information).

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

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

Policy 15 - Sustainable construction and operation of facilities

Proposals for built waste management facilities will be expected to demonstrate that the site design, layout and operation make provision for 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.

Proposals to alter existing waste management facilities to enhance their operational efficiency and/or incorporate the above climate change mitigation and resilience measures will be encouraged where they do not result in unacceptable or cumulative impacts.

Natural resources

12.61 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.

12.62 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.

12.63 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. Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole as Lead Local Flood Authority are statutory planning consultees on the management of surface water drainage to major developments. Pollution prevention controls exist outside the planning system, and pre-application discussions with the Environment Agency, relevant Lead Local Flood Authority 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. Sealed drainage systems will often be required, due to the management of waste on site, in order to reduce impacts on the water environment.

12.64 The Water Framework Directive[41] 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[42] 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 Position Statements.[43]

12.65 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. Wherever possible features should be enhanced. 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, wetland areas or their corridor and buffer 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.

12.66 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 appropriate, and should be managed appropriately.[44] Soil quality in the vicinity of waste management sites should 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.

12.67 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.[45] Waste

41 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
42 The River Basin Management Plans are prepared by the Environment Agency and published at www.gov.uk
43 See 'The Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater Protection' (2017), available at www.gov.uk
44 See Dorset Council Natural Environment Team guidance sheet 'Soil in landscape and engineering projects' available at www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk
45 National Planning Policy Framework

management development should preferably take place on previously developed land and 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.

12.68 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.

Policy 16 - 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 mitigated;

b. ground conditions are shown to be suitable;

c. site soils would be adequately protected, reused and/or improved as required; and

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 and it can be demonstrated that the proposal has avoided the highest grades of land wherever possible.

Flood risk

12.69 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[(46)] 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.

12.70 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.

46 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"

12.71 This method has been applied to the allocation of sites within the Waste Plan. 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.[47]

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

12.73 Site specific flood risk assessments will inform whether a proposal is appropriate in flood risk areas. 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 online Planning Practice Guide.

12.74 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 Environmental Agency recommends that where a risk of flooding needs to be mitigated, natural flood risk management schemes should be used, for example upstream storage.

12.75 The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)[48] includes guidance on carrying out Flood Risk Assessment. Further guidance on flooding issues is also available from the National Planning Policy Framework (Chapter 14) and from the online Planning Practice Guidance.

12.76 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.

12.77 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.

12.78 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

47 See the Planning Practice Guidance for requirements.
48 The SRFA is available at www.dorsetforyou.com

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.

Policy 17 - Flood risk

Proposals for new waste management facilities should demonstrate that they have applied the Sequential Test in areas known to be at risk from flooding.

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 developments and climate change.

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); and

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.

Biodiversity and geological interest

12.79 The Plan area is rich in biodiversity and geodiversity and contains a wealth of internationally, nationally and locally designated nature and geological conservation areas. It is expected that biodiversity and geological conservation interests are protected and wherever possible enhanced, in line with national policy.

12.80 Applications for waste development must comply with Policy 18. Screening under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 will be undertaken in respect of European and other international sites to ascertain whether there would be harm to the integrity of those sites. With respect to nationally and locally designated sites, 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 the designation(s) in question.

12.81 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 [49]

g. Potential SPAs [50]

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 [51]

m. National Nature Reserves

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49 *As listed by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)*

50 As listed by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)

51 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

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.

12.82 In the Plan area, 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 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, including the network of Natura 2000 sites within the New Forest National Park which lies to the east of the Plan area.

12.83 Various European Protected Species are present in the county. These species are protected by the Habitats Regulations. Where there is a reasonable likelihood of species being present and affected by the development, applicants will be required to survey for these species before submitting an application. The WPA will consult with Natural England in determining applications.

12.84 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. Development should not harm the World Heritage Site's 'outstanding universal value'.

12.85 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).

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

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.

12.87 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.

12.88 Any proposal that could potentially affect a site protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 is legally required to be subject to assessment under those regulations. There are three key ecological issues that help to determine the likelihood of adverse effects of development upon European and Ramsar sites,[52] which are as follows:

1. **Proximity:** in general, the closer a waste site to a European or Ramsar site, the more likely there are to be significant effects on that site. Such effects may result from a range of factors including habitat fragmentation and loss of dispersal corridors and indirect effects such as dust, noise, gaseous emissions and nutrient enrichment. Waste treatment technologies have the potential for likely significant effects on protected heathlands and other habitats if they cause elevated concentrations of both ammonia, nitrous oxides and sulphur oxides which may be deposited on these sites, causing nutrient enrichment. This should be carefully addressed in any proposal and applications for such developments must demonstrate that the proposed technologies would not give rise to emissions which would be likely to threaten the integrity of European and Ramsar sites.

2. **Species:** characteristic species of European and Ramsar sites are often found beyond the sites' boundaries, sometimes in considerable numbers and with functional links to sites. This is particularly true of sand lizard and smooth snake. Bird species, including nightjar, woodlark and Dartford warbler, habitually forage long distances from their breeding places on heathlands; and features in the wider landsape, such as semi-natural woodland and improved grasslands, may be important to them.

3. **Displacement of recreation:** if existing public access to a site proposed for waste development will be lost, this may result in more sensitive areas being used by the public as a replacement. In this case, an assessment of the existing contribution of the site to recreation in the locality and the extent to which development would deflect existing recreation towards designated heathland will be needed, as well as consideration of alternative areas for recreation to mitigate this potential impact.

12.89 The three key ecological issues outlined above must be addressed where relevant, through appropriate assessment if necessary for the relevant European and Ramsar sites.

12.90 For sites of national importance, applicants must demonstrate that adverse impacts will be avoided, mitigated or compensated for, resulting in no net loss of biodiversity. It is expected that the same criteria will apply to sites of local importance, in acknowledgement of their importance to the wider ecological network in Dorset.

52 Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole Waste Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment (2017)

12.91 Development can also provide for enhanced 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 designed into proposals wherever possible.

12.92 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. The assessment undertaken should be 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.

12.93 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.

12.94 Impacts on biodiversity (species and habitats) will be assessed under the Dorset Biodiversity Protocol and the Dorset Compensation Framework. This is to ensure that all impacts will be avoided, mitigated or compensated for, and that enhancements are secured, to avoid a net loss to biodiversity and secure a net gain, in accordance with national policy.

Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest

Natura 2000 Sites

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) and Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive/Regulation 63 and 64 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 are met.

Sites of national and local importance

Proposals for waste management facilities 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.

Wherever practicable, proposals should enhance biodiversity and geological interest.

Development which adversely affects a Site of Special Scientific Interest will not normally be permitted, except where the benefits of the development at the site clearly outweigh the impacts on the features of the site.

All relevant 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 practicable and consistent with viable development.

Historic environment and built heritage

12.95 There is a range of significant historic and cultural assets that contribute to Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset'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 conservation areas, 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.

12.96 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. The significance of a heritage asset 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. 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.

12.97 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, an assessment should be provided including a description of the significance of those assets, including any contribution made to their setting, and assessment of the effects of the proposal, including the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of those assets. Historic England guidance on this matter should be followed.[(53)] 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.

12.98 Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. It is therefore expected that heritage assets will be conserved wherever possible. If the proposal would have an adverse impact on a heritage asset, it should be demonstrated that there are no practicable alternative sites. Development causing substantial harm to or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset will only be considered in exceptional circumstances, in accordance with the criteria of the National Planning Policy Framework.

12.99 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

53 The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition) - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (December 2017)

on any site, seeking advice from the historic environment team to determine whether an archaeological assessment and/or evaluation is required. Proposals that may affect archaeological remains should be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Policy 19 - Historic environment

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where it is demonstrated that heritage assets and their settings will be conserved and/or enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance.

Designated heritage assets

Great weight will be given to the conservation (protection and enhancement) of Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole & Dorset's designated heritage assets and their settings including listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments.

Proposals resulting in harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will only be permitted if this is justified, having regard to the public benefits of the proposal and whether it has been demonstrated that all reasonable efforts have been made to mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset.

Non-designated heritage assets

Where a proposal directly or indirectly affects non-designated heritage assets, the Waste Planning Authority will have regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Where harm can be fully justified, archaeological excavation and/or historic building recording as appropriate will be required, followed by analysis and publication of the results.

Aviation safety

12.100 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.

12.101 As part of the aerodrome safeguarding procedure[(54)], local planning authorities are required to consult aerodrome operators on proposed developments likely to attract birds that are located within airfield safeguarding areas. There are airfield safeguarding areas within 13km of Bournemouth Airport and Yeovilton Aerodrome, shown on the Policies Map.

54 ODPM Circular 1/2003

12.102 Proposals for waste development within airfield safeguarding areas should include an aviation impact assessment. An aviation impact assessment should comprise of the following information so that an assessment can be made, by the relevant aerodrome operator, to ensure the safe operation of aircraft;

1. **WildlifeStrike Risk** - The storage of waste has the potential to create habitats that will encourage hazardous species of wildlife which may have a direct impact on Aerodrome Safeguarding. As a result, a wildlife strike risk assessment and mitigation plan will be required for relevant proposals. It may be necessary for proposals to prepare bird management plans and monitoring programmes to ensure on-site housekeeping is strictly managed and no waste is stored outdoors that would attract birds.

2. **Air Traffic Control (ATC)**- Details of all lighting proposed should be made available and an assessed undertaken to ensure that there is no impact on sightlines from ATC or aircraft operating from or in the vicinity of the waste development.

3. **Air Traffic Engineering** - Waste developments using radio communications for site wide coordination will need to provide the airport authorities with details to ensure there is no interference with critical equipment or communication frequencies.

4. **Obstacle Limitation Surfaces** - Within 15km of an airport, there are a series of protected surfaces that should be kept clear of any upstanding non-frangible obstacles to ensure the safe operation of aircraft. This not only includes permanent structures but also temporary structures and tall plant such as cranes and stacks. Details of equipment and structures of this type should be included within proposals.

12.103 Applicants are encouraged to undertake early engagement with airport authorities on developments situated within airfield safeguarding areas so that appropriate mitigation can be built into proposals to ensure safe operation of aircraft operating in the vicinity of waste developments.

Policy 20 - Airfield Safeguarding Areas

Proposals for waste management facilities partly or completely within the Airfield Safeguarding Areas of Bournemouth Airport and Yeovilton Aerodrome, as shown on the Policies Map, may be the subject of consultation with the aerodrome operator.

Proposals will only be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate through an aviation impact assessment that the proposed development and, where relevant, restoration and afteruse of the site, will not give rise to new or increased hazards to aviation.

Green Belt

12.104 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.

12.105 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. [55] 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.

12.106 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 is not greatly impacted.

12.107 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 23.

12.108 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 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.

12.109 High standards of design, including landscape design, will be expected for any development within the Green Belt.

12.110 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 and play an important part in the management of Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset's waste. There are also a number of existing sewage treatment facilities and agricultural waste facilities located in the Green Belt that serve very specific local needs.

12.111 Proposals that improve or enhance existing facilities located in the Green Belt and/or are minor in scale may be acceptable if they enable waste to be moved up the waste hierarchy or provide an overall operational and/or amenity benefit. Such a proposal would need to ensure that there would be no net adverse impact upon the openness of the Green Belt.

55 National Planning Policy Framework (2018)

Policy 21 - South East Dorset Green Belt

Proposals for waste management facilities will only be permitted in the South East Dorset Green Belt where:

a. they do not constitute inappropriate development; or

b. the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations to an extent that can demonstrate very special circumstances, including a need for the development that 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.

Waste from new developments

12.112 The Waste Plan forms part of the statutory development plan for Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset. Therefore applications for non-waste development will be subject to relevant policies of this Plan.

12.113 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.

12.114 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.

12.115 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.

12.116 The Waste Planning Authority is committed to a co-ordinated approach 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.

12.117 The ADEPT report "Making Space for Waste"[56] 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 should be assessed against this or other appropriate guidance.

12.118 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 necessary to accommodate these developments may be necessary. This could be either through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) or section 106 planning obligations.

12.119 The Waste Planning Authority will continue to work with local planning authorities to identify specific needs for waste management infrastructure arising from proposed major developments. Such needs are identified in Infrastructure Development Plans, and, where relevant CIL Regulation 123 Lists,[57] of the relevant local planning authority.

12.120 The provision of a waste audit statement addressing the matters referred to above is encouraged to ensure compliance with Policy 22.

56 Making Space for Waste Designing Waste Management in New Developments: A Practical Guide for Developers and Local Authorities (ADEPT 2010)

57 A list of infrastructure that will benefit from CIL funds or Section 106 obligations published by the relevant local authority

Policy 22 - 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 adequate facilities on-site into the design that allow occupiers to separate and store waste for recycling and recovery and

c. demonstrate that there is adequate capacity available at sewage treatment facilities or suitable arrangements are made for their provision.

Financial contributions towards the off-site provision of adequate waste management infrastructure to accommodate a non-waste development may be required where the Waste Planning Authority considers this necessary, in accordance with the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2016 (as amended), unless it is demonstrated that existing waste management infrastructure serving the development is adequate.

Restoration and aftercare

12.121 Waste may be managed in a range of different types of facility, most of which will be permanent but some of which may be temporary.

12.122 Although the Waste Plan has a strong commitment to reducing the amount of waste which is landfilled in accordance with the waste hierarchy, the Waste Plan acknowledges the continuing role of landfill for both pre-treated waste and inert waste albeit to a limited extent. In addition, there are a number of existing sites in the Plan area that are likely to close during the Plan period. As a result, it is essential to ensure that landfill sites, together with any other temporary waste management facilities, are subject to appropriate restoration and aftercare regimes.

12.123 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.

12.124 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.

12.125 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 area. These are distinct types of landscape that are relatively uniform in character, sharing broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, historical land use and settlement pattern.

12.126 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).

12.127 The Landscape Management Guidelines are available at www.dorsetforyou.com. The guidelines will be developed into a subsequent Supplementary Planning Document, should this prove necessary.[58]

12.128 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.

12.129 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;
- details of landscaping, including grass seeding and planting of trees and hedges;

58 It should be noted that the Landscape Management Guidelines are a 'living document' and will be kept under review.

- 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, which include landscape establishment activities, are required to ensure that reinstatement is successfully completed.

12.130 For landfill sites, the long-term management of leachate and landfill gas must also form part of the restoration and aftercare plans.

12.131 It should be noted that the above does not comprise an exhaustive list of matters to be considered. Applicants are encouraged to seek pre-application advice and discuss information required with the Waste Planning Authority.

Policy 23 - Restoration, aftercare and 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 demonstrate how they comply with the Landscape Management Guidelines and contribute to the targets of the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy.

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, potentially 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 development, so that we can maintain and develop an appropriate network of waste facilities throughout the Plan period and beyond.

13.2 Existing and planned waste management facilities contribute to Dorset's ability to manage its own waste without relying on facilities in other areas and to ensure that the distance that waste is transported is minimised. The facilities also allow for the management of Dorset's waste to be in accordance with the waste hierarchy. There is therefore a need to ensure the continued availability of this capacity.

13.3 National Planning Policy for Waste states that when determining planning applications for non-waste development local planning authorities[59] 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'.

13.4 Officers within the Waste Planning Authority will work with officers dealing with non-waste applications to ensure that proposals for new development do not constrain important waste management facilities. Safeguarding of waste management facilities provides a mechanism for the Waste Planning Authority to consider the direct loss of a facility to another use and/or the impact of the introduction of sensitive land uses close to an existing site, which could constrain its future use. The relationship between proposed and existing land uses should be considered before permission is granted. 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.

Which waste management facilities and sites are safeguarded?

13.5 Table 13 lists the types of waste facilities that are safeguarded and the thresholds for safeguarding. Existing facilities, permitted facilities and any new waste management facilities permitted during the Plan period that meet the criteria are safeguarded, as well as sites allocated in this Plan.

59 During preparation of the Plan, In Dorset, the district and borough councils dealtwith applications for non-waste development (other than minerals and 'county matter' development). Bournemouth and Poole as unitary authorities dealtwith both waste and non-waste development in their respective geographical areas. However in April 2019, Local Government Reorganisation has resulted in two new authorities - Dorset Council and Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council (BCP). These two new authorities now deal with both waste and non-waste development in their geographical area.

13.6 A list of safeguarded waste facilities is published on our website at www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk. The safeguarded waste facilities are also available as a map on Dorset Explorer.

Existing facilities and permissions

13.7 Existing facilities that are in suitable locations make an important contribution to the sustainable management of waste, providing capacity to deal with waste arisings locally. Safeguarding existing sites will help to reduce the need for new facilities and contribute towards the aim of net self sufficiency.

13.8 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. It is therefore important to protect these facilities to avoid unexpected shortfalls.

13.9 There are many waste facilities in the county, but the types of facility safeguarded have been selected based on their significance in achieving the principles above and on their contribution to the county's strategic waste management capacity.

Allocated waste sites

13.10 The Waste Plan contains 12 sites allocated for the development of facilities to meet the identified waste management needs throughout the Plan period. These sites are listed in Policy 3 and detailed in Insets 1 - 12. All sites allocated under Policy 3 are safeguarded in order to ensure that the identified needs can be met during the Plan period.

New waste management facilities

13.11 Following adoption of the Waste Plan, the list of safeguarded waste facilities will be updated regularly through the monitoring of the Plan. This will ensure that new waste facilities that meet the thresholds set out in Table 11 are adequately protected. The safeguarding provisions are generally not intended to apply to non-specialist, small-scale waste operations, defined as those with an annual capacity of 10,000 tonnes or less.

13.12 The list of safeguarded waste facilities will be issued to local planning departments regularly. The safeguarded waste facilities will also be regularly updated on Dorset Explorer.

13.13 Safeguarded waste facilities as at the time of publication of the Plan are shown on the Safeguarding Map in Appendix 4, for illustrative purposes.

Table 11 Types of facilities safeguarded

Type of waste facility safeguarded	Criteria
Anaerobic digestion facilities	• Facilities with an annual capacity of at least 10,000 tonnes

Type of waste facility safeguarded	Criteria
Energy recovery facilities and treatment facilities for residual waste	• All permanent facilities
Hazardous, clinical and radioactive waste recycling, transfer, treatment and recovery facilities	• All facilities
Household recycling centres, waste management centres and waste collection vehicle depots	• All local authority household recycling centres and waste management centres • All local authority waste collection vehicle depots
Integrated waste management parks	• Permanent facilities which include a number of waste management activities or permitted waste management activities
Materials recovery facilities for non-hazardous or hazardous waste	• All permanent facilities • Facilities that are integral to the current and future waste management of local authority collected waste
Non-hazardous landfill sites	• Both existing sites safeguarded throughout the Plan period
Non-hazardous waste transfer facilities	• Facilities that are integral to the current and future waste management of local authority collected waste • Facilities that are part of an integrated waste management park. • Facilities with an annual throughput of 10,000 tonnes or more
Open windrow composting	• Facilities that are integral to the current and future waste management of local authority collected waste • Facilities that are part of an integrated waste management park

Type of waste facility safeguarded	Criteria
Waste wood recycling	• Facilities with an annual capacity of at least 10,000 tonnes
Waste water treatment facilities	• All waste water treatment/sewage treatment facilities
Permitted, undeveloped sites	• All sites with extant planning permissions, both implemented and unimplemented. If the permission expires before implementation, the site will no longer be safeguarded.
Sites allocated in the Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole Waste Plan	• All Allocated Sites listed in Policy 3 of this Plan.

13.14 Note that inert waste recycling facilities are safeguarded under the Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole andDorset Mineral Sites Plan.

Waste consultation areas

13.15 A consultation area of 250m around safeguarded waste facilities is defined. Local planning departments should consult the Waste Planning Authority if an application for non-waste related development within the waste consultation area is received, in accordance with Policy 24. This gives 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, schools or care homes for example) into an area likely to be adversely affected by waste facilities, thereby potentially affecting current or future operations.

13.16 The waste consultation areas are not intended to prevent acceptable development that would not prejudice the efficient operation of existing or future waste facilities; nor should they prevent redevelopment for alternative uses of waste facilities where they are no longer needed, or where the benefits of the redevelopment would outweigh their retention.

13.17 Development within the consultation areas that requires consultation with the Waste Planning Authority comprises:

- Any new built development proposed within the waste consultation area
- Any material change in the use of land
- Any extension of and/or change to the curtilage of a property within the waste consultation area

13.18 Development that does not require consultation with the Waste Planning Authority is set out in Appendix 5 - 'Development Excluded from Safeguarding Provisions'. This includes development within the curtilage of an existing property - this does not require consultation, in order to exclude the majority of routine householder applications.

13.19 The Waste Planning Authority will resist the loss of safeguarded waste facilities and will resist encroachment of uses sensitive to the operation of waste management facilities, in accordance with Policy 24.

13.20 Where there is the potential for the operation of an existing, permitted or allocated waste facility to have an unacceptable impact on the development, such as through noise, dust or odour, the applicant will need to demonstrate that this can be adequately mitigated through the proposal. This might be through demonstrating that there is an adequate distance between the two developments or between the waste facility and sensitive elements of the proposed scheme. This could include modifying the layout, considering the location of public open space or changing the access route. There may also be the opportunity to incorporate nuisance mitigation measures into the scheme that provide adequate protection to residents or users of the proposed scheme, such as noise bunds, screening and planting.

13.21 In the case of an allocated or permitted but undeveloped waste site, there could be a situation where an alternative waste management facility has been permitted that replaces the need for the development of that site. In such cases, the Waste Planning Authority will have regard to its monitoring report and the deliverability of the allocated or permitted site. There could also be a situation whereby there is no longer a need for the safeguarded waste facility. In considering this, the Waste Planning Authority will have regard to whether the site could be used for another waste use and to issues of viability.

Policy 24 - Safeguarding waste facilities

Local planning authorities will consult the Waste Planning Authority on proposals for non-waste development within the Waste Consultation Areas, except for development defined as 'excluded' as set out in Appendix 5.

The loss of or impact on Safeguarded Waste Facilities, through redevelopment or change of use, either on the site or within the Waste Consultation Area, for any purposes other than waste management will generally be considered unacceptable and will be resisted by the Waste Planning Authority, unless there would be no adverse impact on the current or future operation of the safeguarded waste facility or one of the circumstances set out in criteria (b) to (d) are met.

The applicant should demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Waste Planning Authority that:

a. the proposal incorporates careful design, layout and mitigation to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts from the waste site on the non-waste development;or
b. 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;

or the Waste Planning Authority should be satisfied that:

c. a suitable replacement waste management site or infrastructure has been identified and permitted; or
d. there is no longer an identified need for the facility or site across any form of waste arising in the Plan area.

14 Implementation and monitoring

14.1 Establishing clear mechanisms for implementing and monitoring policies is a fundamental part of the Waste Plan. This section outlines proposed mechanisms for delivering the Plan and a framework for monitoring its effectiveness.

Implementation

14.2 The Waste Planning Authority will not implement the Plan alone. Most aspects of the strategy will require action by a range of other stakeholders working in partnership. The Plan's role is to provide a clear and robust framework for development in order that investment and action can be co-ordinated and geared to efficient and effective delivery. For each of the policies in the Plan, the monitoring framework sets out who the key implementation partners are likely to be.

14.3 The key mechanisms by which the vision, objectives and policies of the Waste Plan will be implemented are through the submission and determination of planning applications and the provision of pre-application advice. This is primarily for waste development but also includes other forms of development that may impact on the operation of waste sites and facilities. Planning applications will be determined by the Waste Planning Authorities of Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset.

14.4 The waste management departments of the two authorities will be fundamental to the delivery of the Waste Plan. Dorset Waste Partnership, in particular, will provide the investment for new and improved local household recycling centres, waste vehicle depots and transfer stations that have been identified to deliver the Plan's objectives. The private waste management sector is the other most significant stakeholder in terms of delivery. It is likely to be the private sector that invests in much of the new or improved facilities for managing residual waste. Without these investments it will not be possible to ensure the provision of a sustainable network of waste management facilities.

14.5 Other key players in the implementation of Dorset's Waste Plan include:

- statutory agencies such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England. They provide advice to both applicants and the Waste Planning Authority on proposals;
- communities, businesses and the voluntary and charity sector, particularly where they take an active part in liaison committees or have a role to play in the long-term aftercare of restored sites; and
- bodies responsible for developing local and neighbourhood plan's in ensuring any site allocations consider waste arisings from new development and safeguarding requirements.

14.6 The monitoring framework, set out below, summarises important links with key delivery partners. This is not meant to be comprehensive; instead, it highlights some of the key partners involved in delivering the policies of the Waste Plan.

Monitoring

14.7 The Waste Plan strategy is based on the evidence available at the time of preparation, wherever possible taking into consideration anticipated changes. However, the plan covers a period of 15 years and the waste management industry, in particular, is a fast changing industry. The information that has informed the Plans preparation will inevitable change over time and there is a need to monitor what is happening and respond to change in the most appropriate way.

14.8 The Waste Planning Authority undertakes regular monitoring which is published on-line. This is the formal mechanism through which the Council can identify whether targets and indicators have been achieved. It will also enable an assessment to be made of what impact the policies are having and whether they need adjusting or replacing through a formal review of the Waste Plan, or part of it.

14.9 If the monitoring report draws attention to applications that have not been granted in accordance with a specific policy and/or site allocation or where it is clear that a target has failed to be met, the Plan may need to be revisited. The extent to which it needs revision will be considered, although it may not be necessary to change the plan or policy approach. For example, where the circumstances are unlikely to be repeated then the decision might be taken not to amend the policy. Any changes to an adopted Plan would require a whole or partial Plan review.

The Monitoring Framework

14.10 A monitoring framework for the Waste Plan is set out in Table 12.

14.11 The Waste Planning Authority will measure performance by assessing how effective the policies and allocations are in delivering the plan's strategic objectives. The first column in the framework sets out for each policy to which of the six plan objectives it contributes. It should be noted that all objectives will be achieved through the successful application of at least one policy.

14.12 It is not necessary or realistic to monitor everything. Rather monitoring is focused on significant effects. A set of key indicators and targets have been developed to allow the direct and indirect effects on objectives to be monitored. These are set out in the table below alongside each of the Plan's policies. The key indicators have come directly from the monitoring section of the Waste Plan Sustainability Appraisal.

14.13 The policies and proposals will also be monitored in terms of their performance against key objectives and targets included in the Sustainability Appraisal, to assess their contribution towards promoting sustainable development. The full sustainability appraisal is a separate document that should be read alongside the Waste Plan.

14.14 The majority of policies contained in the Waste Plan are intended to cover the whole Plan period. Policy 3 'Sites allocated for waste management development' will remain relevant until all of the site allocations are built out.

Table 12 Waste Plan Monitoring Framework

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
Policy 1 - Sustainable waste management *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2 and 3)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	This is a key overarching policy therefore it is likely that all permissions should be consistent with this policy reflecting the presumption of sustainable development	Waste Management Authority* Waste Industry Local Planning Authorities	Decisions not referencing this policy	This is a key overarching policy therefore it is likely that all permissions should be consistent with this policy if the policy is not being used there will be the need to raise awareness of the policy.
Policy 2 - Integrated waste management facilities *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2,3, 4 and 5)*	Percentage of waste management facilities permitted co-located with other waste activities. Percentage of relevant permissions co-located with heat users or other end uses.	Relevant permissions should be consistent with this policy.	Waste Management Authority* Waste Industry Various environment bodies & internal specialists	Any approval not consistent with this policy, where the need for the development overrides the local cumulative impacts. High proportion of permissions not located with end users.	This policy relies on relevant applications being brought forward by the waste industry/waste management authority. This policy also relies on an assessment of cumulative effects. Identification of mitigation to reduce impacts may be essential to the implementation of this policy this could be achieved through EIA scoping, pre-application advice and planning conditions.
Policy 3 - Sites allocated for waste management development (Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2 and 3)	Number of waste management facilities permitted/refused on allocated sites. Capacity of permitted facilities for managing non-hazardous waste. Actual housing completions	All permissions granted in accordance with waste site allocations (where sites have been allocated to deliver the waste facility) Applications should address development considerations as set out in the Waste Plan. Completions in line with planned housing	Waste Management Authority* Waste Industry Local planning authorities	Refusal for a waste management facility on an allocated site. A downward trend/increased shortfall in waste management capacity. Housing completions in excess of planned housing	This policy relies on applications being brought forward by the waste industry/waste management authority. Sites not coming forward due to funding issues.
Policy 4 - Applications for waste facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan	Number of waste management facilities permitted/refused on unallocated sites.	Waste management facilities to be permitted on allocated sites (where sites have been allocated to deliver the waste facility)	Waste Management Authority* Waste Industry	Approvals for new waste management facilities on unallocated sites,	This policy relies on applications being brought forward by the waste industry/waste management authority.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2 and 3)	Capacity of permitted facilities for managing waste.	Applications meeting the criteria set out in the policy.		where there are suitable site(s) allocated in the Waste Plan. A downward trend/increased shortfall in waste management capacity.	There may be a need to review the Waste Plan if a high percentage of applications are assessed against this policy (as opposed to Policy 3). Sites not coming forward due to funding issues.
Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2 and 3)*	Local authority/Commercial and Industrial waste arisings Number of recycling facilities permitted/refused. MRF capacity (recyclates) Wood, green waste , bulky waste capacity	Providing a network of modern, sustainable recycling facilities consistent with the spatial strategy. Applications meeting the relevant criteria set out in the policy.	Waste Management Authority* Waste Industry	Arisings of recylates, wood, green and bulky waste not in line with forecasts resulting in a greater/reduced capacity gap. Significant loss of recycling capacity resulting in a shortfall. No increase in capacity	This policy relies on applications being brought forward by the waste industry/waste management authority. Sites not coming forward due to funding issues.
Policy 6 - Recovery Facilities *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2 ,3 and 5)*	Local authority/Commercial and Industrial waste arisings Number of recovery facilities permitted/refused. Capacity of recovery facilities in the Plan area Percentage of local authority collected waste managed through EfW Amount of renewable energy produced from waste facilities	To increase treatment capacity and move towards self sufficiency To increase the proportion of waste managed through recovery and reduce waste sent to landfill To increase amount of renewable energy from waste facilities	Waste Management Authority* Waste Industry	Arisings of residual waste not in line with forecasts resulting in a greater/reduced capacity gap. No increase in recovery capacity leading to a reliance on landfill or recovery facilities out of Dorset. Reduction in local authority collected waste managed through EfW or increase in landfill.	This policy relies on applications being brought forward by the waste industry/waste management authority. There may be a need for review of policy and site allocations if applications are being granted without energy recovery.
Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)*	Local authority/Commercial and Industrial waste arisings Capacity for disposal of non-hazardous waste	No additional capacity for landfill	Waste Industry Minerals Industry Waste Management Authority*	Permission granted for new non-hazardous landfill capacity	If recovery facilities facilities are not coming forward this might trigger new applications for disposal. Consideration should be give to reviewing the site allocations and recovery policy.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
	Percentage of local authority collected waste through landfill				
Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)*	Inert waste arisings Capacity for inert waste recycling Capacity for inert waste recovery/disposal (proportion)	Encourage recovery of inert waste over disposal. All materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling.	Waste Management Authority* Minerals Industry Waste Industry	Arisings of inert waste not in line with forecasts resulting in a greater/reduced capacity gap. Downward trend in inert waste recycling capacity Significant increases in inert waste disposal	A significant number of applications for disposal are granted highlighting a possible increased demand for inert waste management.
Policy 9 - Special types of waste *(Contributes towards Objectives 1 and 2)*	Hazardous waste arisings (tpa) Capacity for managing hazardous waste	New capacity should meet a specific need.	Waste Industry Environment Agency	Arisings of hazardous waste not in line with forecasts.	This policy relies on applications being brought forward by the waste industry/waste management authority.
Policy 10 - Decommissioning and restoration of Winfrith *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2 and 4)*	Preparation of a master plan to support applications Restoration and decommissioning in line with policy	Restoration to end state of open heathland with public access	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority Local Planning Authority Waste Industry Environment Agency Nuclear site license holder	Change to restoration proposed Relevant application determined without a master plan	Policy relies on successful liaison with the nuclear site license holder. Policy relies on applicant preparing master plan Capacity for preparation of SPD
Policy 11 - Waste water and sewage treatment works *(Contributes towards Objectives 2 and 4)*	Arisings of dry solid sewage (tpa)	Providing a network of modern, sustainable treatment facilities	Water Companies - Wessex water and South West Water	Applications coming forward on unallocated signalling a possible increase in demand for capacity.	Predictions for the need for sewage treatment facilities were not available for the entire plan period. There may be additional needs beyond the allocations contained within the Plan. This relies on successful liaison with the water companies.
Policy 12 - Transport and access	Number of applications accompanied by a Transport Assessment	All relevant permissions should be consistent with this policy in addressing traffic impacts of waste	Highways England Highways Authority Waste Industry	Hight proportion of decisions not referencing this policy	Possible options for facilitating sustainable transport such as rail and water likely to be limited in the county.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
(Contributes towards Objective 5)		developments through a Transport Assessment.	Waste Management Authority*		Identification of mitigation maybe essential to the implementation of this policy and the deliveryof the Plan. For allocated sites development considerations may highlight areas where mitigation may be required.
Policy 13 - Amenity and quality of life *(Contributes towards Objectives 4 and 5)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All relevant permissions should be consistent with this policy in demonstrating avoidance/mitigation of adverse impacts including through conditions.	Waste industry Various environmental bodies & Internal specialists Local Nature Partnership	High proportion of decisions not referencing this policy	Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations require an assessment of significant environmental effects of certain developments. Scoping/pre application discussions will highlight specific impacts that need to be assessed on a site by site basis. Identification of mitigation may be essential to the implementation of this policy and the delivery of the Plan. For allocated sites development considerations highlight areas where mitigation may be required.
Policy 14 - Landscape and design quality *(Contributes towards Objective 4)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All relevant permissions should be consistent with this policy in conserving the landscape from waste development	Waste industry Landscape officer AONB Management Teams	Highproportion of decisions not referencing this policy High number of permissions being granted within the AONB and/or Wold Heritage Sites	Documents such as the AONB Management plans and the Dorset Landscape Character Assessment should provide further guidance to help successful delivery of this policy. Given the high proportion of land in the county situated within the AONB applications are likely to come forward. Identification of mitigation may be essential to the implementation of this policy and the delivery

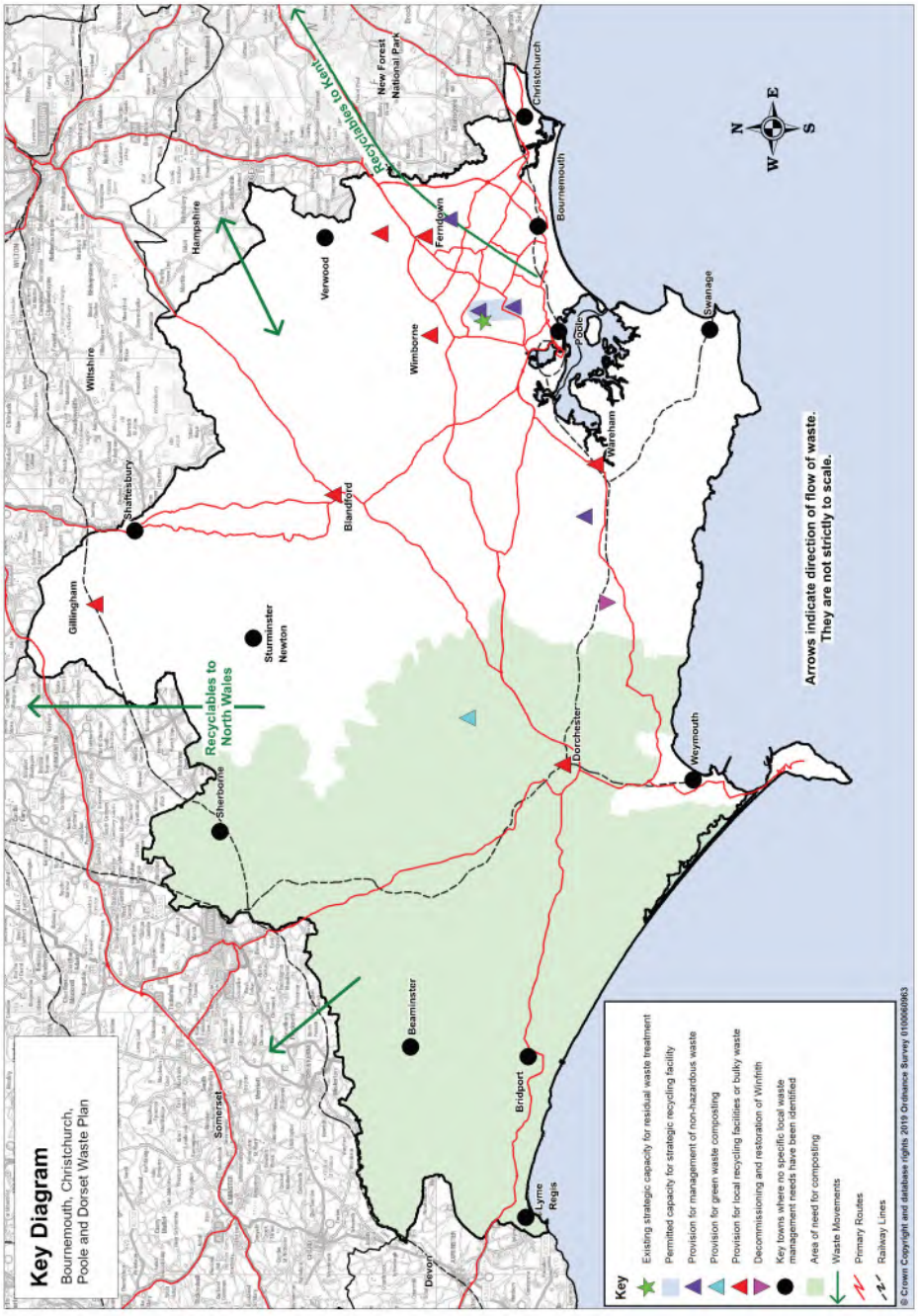
Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
					of the Plan. For allocated sites development considerations highlight areas where mitigation may be required.
Policy 15 - Sustainable construction and operation of facilities *(Contributes towards Objectives 4 and 5)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All relevant permissions should be consistent with this policy in order to achieve sustainable construction and operation of waste facilities	Waste industry Waste Management Authority*	High proportion of decisions not referencing this policy	Opportunities will vary in scale between development types and locations.
Policy 16 - Natural resources *(Contributes towards Objective 4)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All relevant permissions should be consistent with this policy in order to protect water resources, soil and agricultural land	Waste industry Waste Management Authority* Natural England Environment Agency	High-proportion of decisions not referencing this policy High proportion of permissions on best and most versatile agricultural land	Likely to need input from specialist consultees such as the Environment Agency and Natural England Identification of mitigation may be essential to the implementation of this policy and the delivery of the Plan. For allocated sites development considerations highlight areas where mitigation may be required.
Policy 17 - Flood Risk *(Contributes towards Objectives 4 and 5)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All relevant permissions should be consistent with this policy in order to reduce risk of flooding	Waste industry Waste Management Authority* Environment Agency Local Lead Flood Authority	High proportion of decisions not referencing this policy High proportion of permissions situated in FZ3 and FZ2.	Likely to need input from specialist consultees such as the Environment Agency and Lead Flood Authority. Identification of mitigation may be essential to the implementation of this policy.
Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest *(Contributes towards Objective 4)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All relevant permissions consistent with this policy in order to protect European, Ramsar or other sites of internationally, national, regional or local importance.	Waste Industry Natural England Local Nature Partnership Ecologist	High proportion of decisions not referencing this policy High proportion of refusals, or refusal on an allocated site, through failure	Likely to need input from specialist consultees such as Natural England. Delivery of this policy will rely on proposals demonstrating that there would be no unacceptable effects on designations.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
				to meet the requirements of this policy	Identification of mitigation may be essential to the implementation of this policy. Where mitigation cannot address impacts proposals cannot be developed, this may have an impact on the delivery of the Plan.
Policy 19 - Historic Environment *(Contributes towards Objective 4)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All relevant permissions consistent with this policy in order to conserve and enhance heritage assets.	Waste Industry Historic England Historic Environment Team	High proportion of decisions not referencing this policy	Delivery of this policy will rely on proposals demonstrating that historic assets and their setting will be conserved and enhanced.
Policy 20 - Airfield Safeguarding *(Contributes towards Objective 4)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy Preparation of an aviation impact assessment	All reliant permissions consistent with this policy in order to ensure no new or increased hazards to aviation.	Waste Industry Waste Management authority* Owner/operator of civil or military aerodromes	High proportion of decisions not referencing this policy Proposal partly or completely within an Airfield Safeguarding Area not including an aviation impact assessment	Policy only relevant for applications within Airfield Safeguarding Areas, therefore may have limited use.
Policy 21 - South East Dorset Green Belt *(Contributes towards Objectives 4)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All permissions consistent with this policy in order to protect the SE Dorset Dorset Green Belt from inappropriate development	Waste Industry	High proportion of decisions not referencing this policy	There may be a need to review the Waste Plan if a high percentage of applications are assessed against this policy. Requires that very special circumstances be demonstrated and a full assessment of alternative sites.
Policy 22 - Waste from new developments *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2 and 3)*	Number of major non-waste applications including a waste audit statement Contributions for waste infrastructure received	All major non-waste applications to include a waste audit statement Contributions towards all local authority recycling facilities identified within the spatial strategy Identification of waste infrastructure needs in	Local Planning Authorities Building/construction industry Waste Industry Waste Management Authority*	Relevant non-waste applications not including a waste audit statement. Failure to secure financial contributions	Application of this policy requires the local planning departments to consult the WPA on relevant applications. If it becomes apparent that this is not the case action will need to be taken.

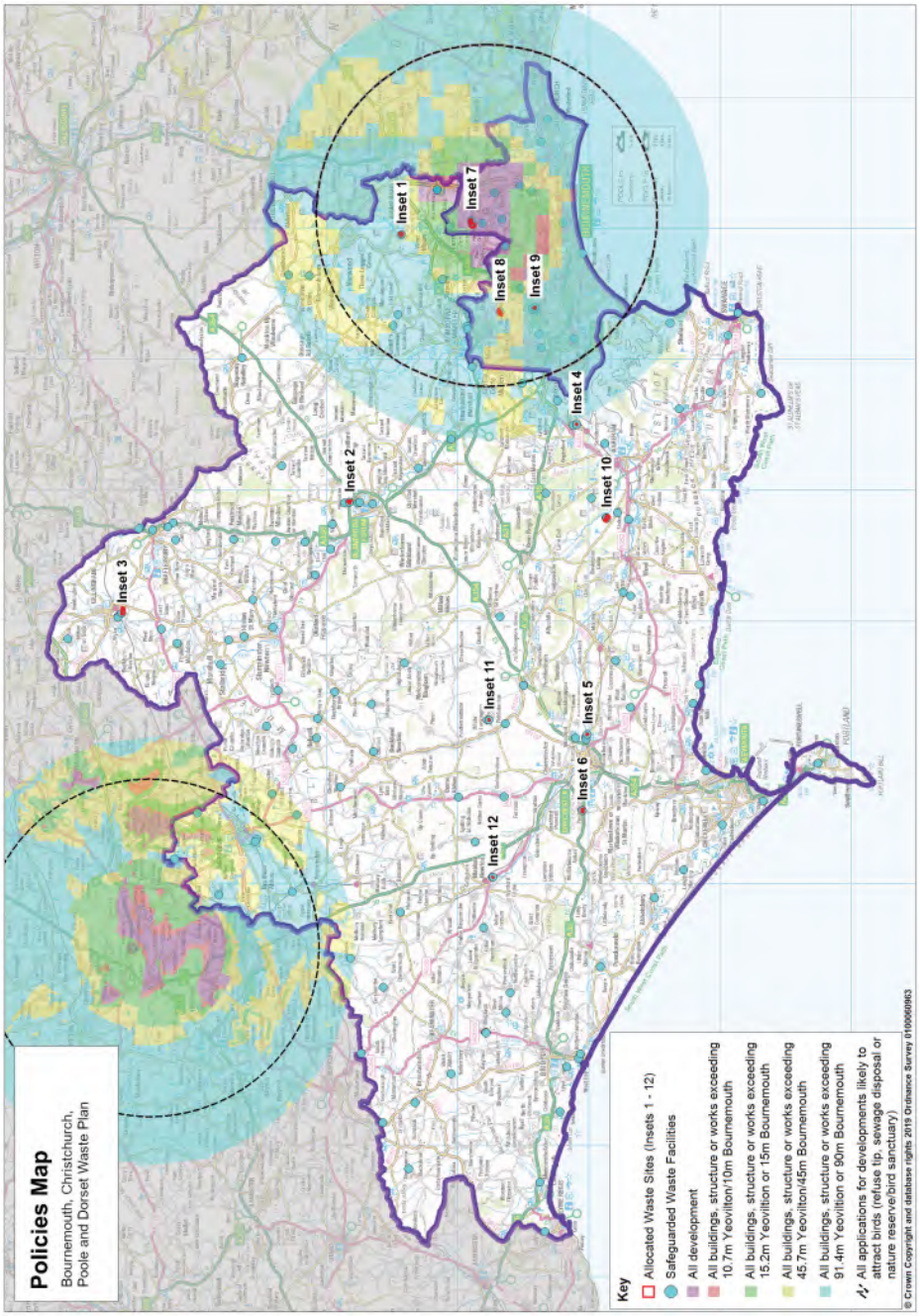
Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
		District/Borough Infrastructure Development Plans.			
Policy 23 - Restoration, aftercare and afteruse *(Contributes towards Objective 4)*	Applications for temporary facilities refer to landscape management guidelines and Dorset Biodiversity Strategy.	The completion of a restoration Supplementary Planning Document in order to provide further detailed guidance on restoration. Achievement of restoration in line with landscape management guidelines and Dorset Biodiversity Strategy	Waste Industry Internal specialists inc Ecologist/Landscape architect	Inappropriate restoration proposals	Given the move away from landfill towards permanent treatment facilities opportunities may be limited in the future as most permissions will be for permanent facilities. Capacity for preparation of SPD
Policy 24 -Safeguarding waste facilities *(Contributes towards Objective 6)*	Number of consultations on relevant applications. Proportion of consultations where objections have been made on safeguarding grounds.	No loss or potential loss of required waste management capacity. Implementation of suitable mitigation.	Local Planning Authorities Adjoining Authorities Waste industry Development Industry	Loss of capacity through re-development for other uses contrary to advice. Harmful encroachment on existing waste management sites, sites with planning permission or waste allocations, contrary to advice.	Local planning departments not consulting the WPA over relevant proposals. Delivery requires close working with local planning departments to protect sites and facilities. Requires up to date safeguarding map - regular review of safeguarded waste facilities

*This includes Dorset Waste Partnership and Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Waste Management Authority

Appendix 1 - Key Diagram



Appendix 2 - Policies Map



Appendix 3 - Allocated Waste Sites - Inset Maps

Allocated Waste Sites - Inset Maps

The following sites are allocated to address the identified needs for new and improved waste management facilities and capacity.

Inset 1- Area of search at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, south east of Three Legged Cross

Inset 2 - Land south of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford

Inset 3 - Area of search at Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham

Inset 4 - Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath Industrial Estate

Inset 5 - Loudsmill, Dorchester

Inset 6 - Old Radio Station, Dorchester

Inset 7 - Eco-Sustainable Solutions, Parley

Inset 8 - Land at Canford Magna, Poole

Inset 9 - Land at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate, Poole

Inset 10 - Binnegar Environmental Park, East Stoke

Inset 11 - Land at Bourne Park, east of Piddlehinton

Inset 12 - Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works

The Development Considerations for each site comprise specific requirements, issues and opportunities that should be addressed through a planning application. Proposals must show how the Development Considerations for the site have been addressed. It should be noted that the Development Considerations do not comprise an exhaustive list of matters to be considered.

Inset 1 - Area of Search at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, Three Legged Cross

This site comprises two parcels of employment land that form a southern and eastern extension to the existing Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, south east of Three Legged Cross within East Dorset. The land is currently brownfield, previously developed land.

There is a need for a transfer facility for local authority collected waste in the east of the Plan area to bulk up recyclates and residual waste. There is also a need for a facility to manage bulky waste. An 'Area of Search' is allocated for waste transfer and/or the transfer or treatment of bulky waste which should comprise no more than approximately 2ha of land. For both facilities wastes would be stored within a building. Bulky wastes include hard plastics and soft furnishings such as mattresses. A facility could simply provide a local or strategic location for bulking up these waste for onward transport to a treatment facility elsewhere. Alternatively, a treatment facility would be a strategic facility, enabling bulky waste to be sorted into different fractions and shredded to produce Refused Derived Fuel or Solid Recovered Fuel.

Parish Council/Ward	Verwood and West Moors,
Site area	5.08ha
Existing land use	Agricultural/brownfield land
Allocated uses	Waste transfer: up to c. 1ha required Treatment of bulky waste: up to c. 1ha required
Access	Via the existing access to Woolsbridge Industrial Estate
Sensitive Receptors	Adjacent to Dorset Heaths Special Area of Conservation/Dorset Heathlands Special Protection Area and Ramsar site; Site of Nature Conservation Interest and flood zone 3.

Inset 1 - Development Considerations

1. The applicant must provide sufficient information to enable the Waste Planning Authority to carry out screening and, if necessary, appropriate assessment at the planning application stage in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations (2017). This should include, as a minimum, Phase 2 surveys for Annex 1 birds to inform an assessment of the effects of development on the populations on site and in surrounding areas.

2. Preparation of a Flood Risk Assessment to assess fluvial flood risk, other sources of flood risk and management of surface water. No built development should take place within flood zones 2 and 3.

3. Consideration of an appropriate buffer and mitigation to protect the Dorset Heaths SAC, SPA and Ramsar, SSSI and SNCI.

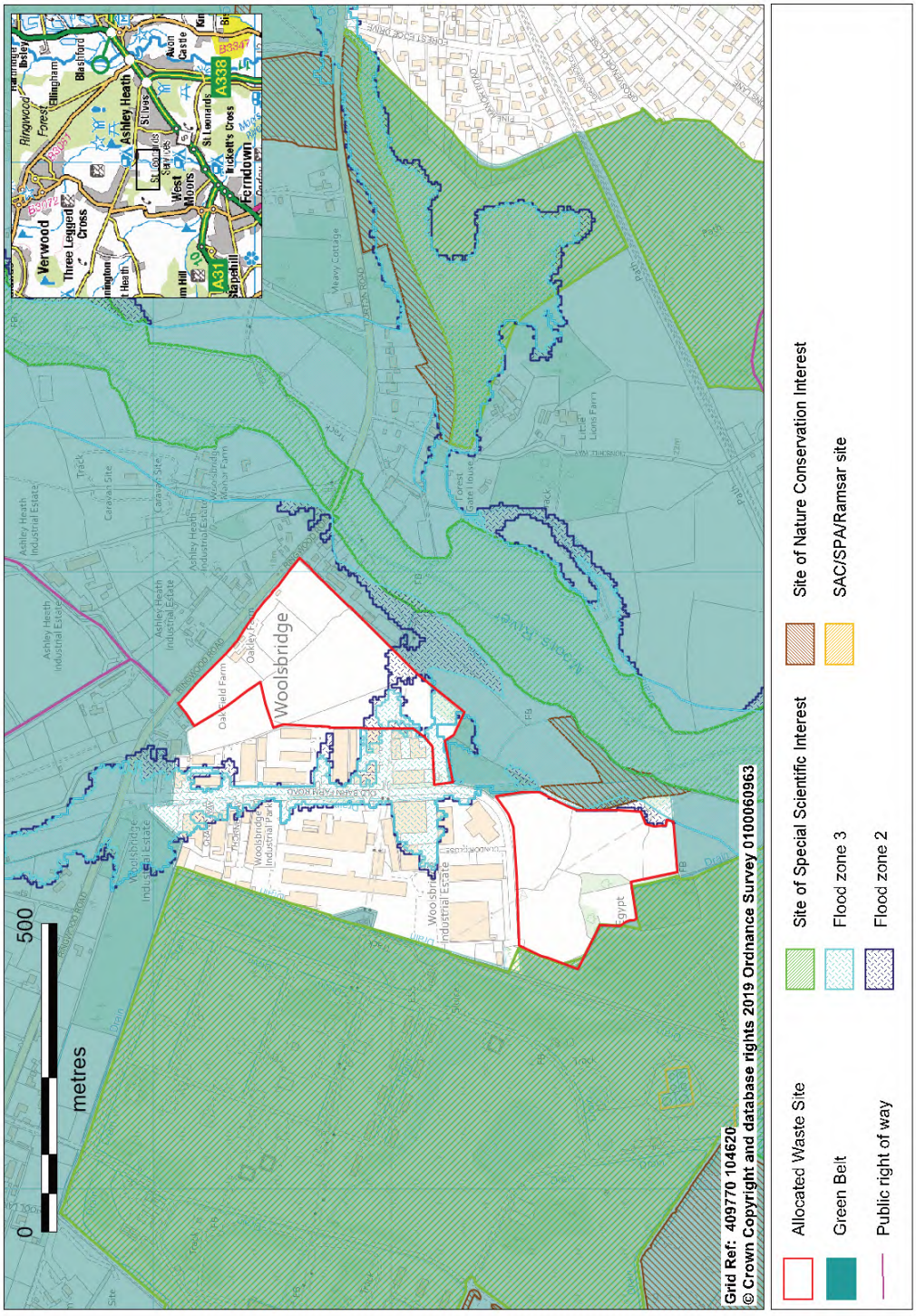
4. Depending on the precise location of development within the area of search and nature of the development the following mitigation may be necessary to reduce effects on European Sites to levels acceptable under the Habitats Regulations 2017:

   • Habitat enhancement works on land adjacent to the allocated site (including Woolsbridge Farm Carr SNCI

   • A managed habitat buffer between the development and the European sites

5. Preparation of a landscape master plan for the site to mitigate landscape and visual impacts.

Inset 1 - Area of Search at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, Three Legged Cross



Inset 2 - Land south of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford

The site lies to the south of Sunrise Business Park and north-east of the A350. The site is situated in a good location to serve Blandford and surrounding areas with a number of potential options to provide a new access into the site.

The site is allocated for a waste management centre, which would comprise a modern split level household recycling centre and transfer station with provision of traffic circulation route and associated parking areas.

The land is greenfield and currently in agricultural use. Although it is within the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB, the site could form an extension to Sunrise Business Park. This site would meet an identified need for which no other suitable alternative site has been found.

Parish Council/Ward	Blandford Forum Town Council. Site adjoins Pimperne Parish Council.
Site area	3.55ha
Existing land use	Agriculture
Allocated uses	Waste management centre
Access	New access would be required
Sensitive receptors / designations	Within Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB

Inset 2 - Development Considerations

1. Preparation of a comprehensive landscape and ecology masterplan so that the design, layout, hard and soft landscape treatment, access, circulation, building design, other structures, fencing and highway infrastructure, ensures any adverse impacts upon the AONB are mitigated satisfactorily. This masterplan should include:

a. **A dark skies strategy, which shall demonstrate how obtrusive light spill into the AONB will be avoided [60]**

b. **Means of reducing the formation levels of the building to minimise its visual impact.**

c. **Structural native tree and shrub planting at an appropriate scale and size to achieve prompt screening and integration in keeping with landscape character. Consideration of wildflower/flowering meadow grass and verge areas.**

2. Preparation of a comprehensive landscape and ecology management plan to cover the establishment phase for the landscape works and the longer term, on-going, management and maintenance. To include management of roadside and boundary hedges. Low input, low maintenance approach required.

3. Retention, protection and enhancement of all tree/hedge belts other than where removal is essential to provide access to the site. Any removal should be kept to a minimum and compensatory planting should be provided. Details to be included in landscape management plan.

4. Layout of the development should seek to maintain current openness and avoid visual 'crowding' of the area around the roundabout. Buildings should be set back from roundabout and align with existing buildings at Sunrise Business Park.

5. Lighting and colours should comply with AONB guidance. Materials should have a matt finish, and avoid shiny metal surfaces or chimneys / vents.

6. Preparation of a plan for the management of soils and excavated waste to ensure ground levels and earth shaping minimises visual impact and topsoil for planted areas is used only if required in the landscape proposals.

7. Pre-determination archaeological evaluation, to include consideration of possible prehistoric enclosure, to accompany and inform application.

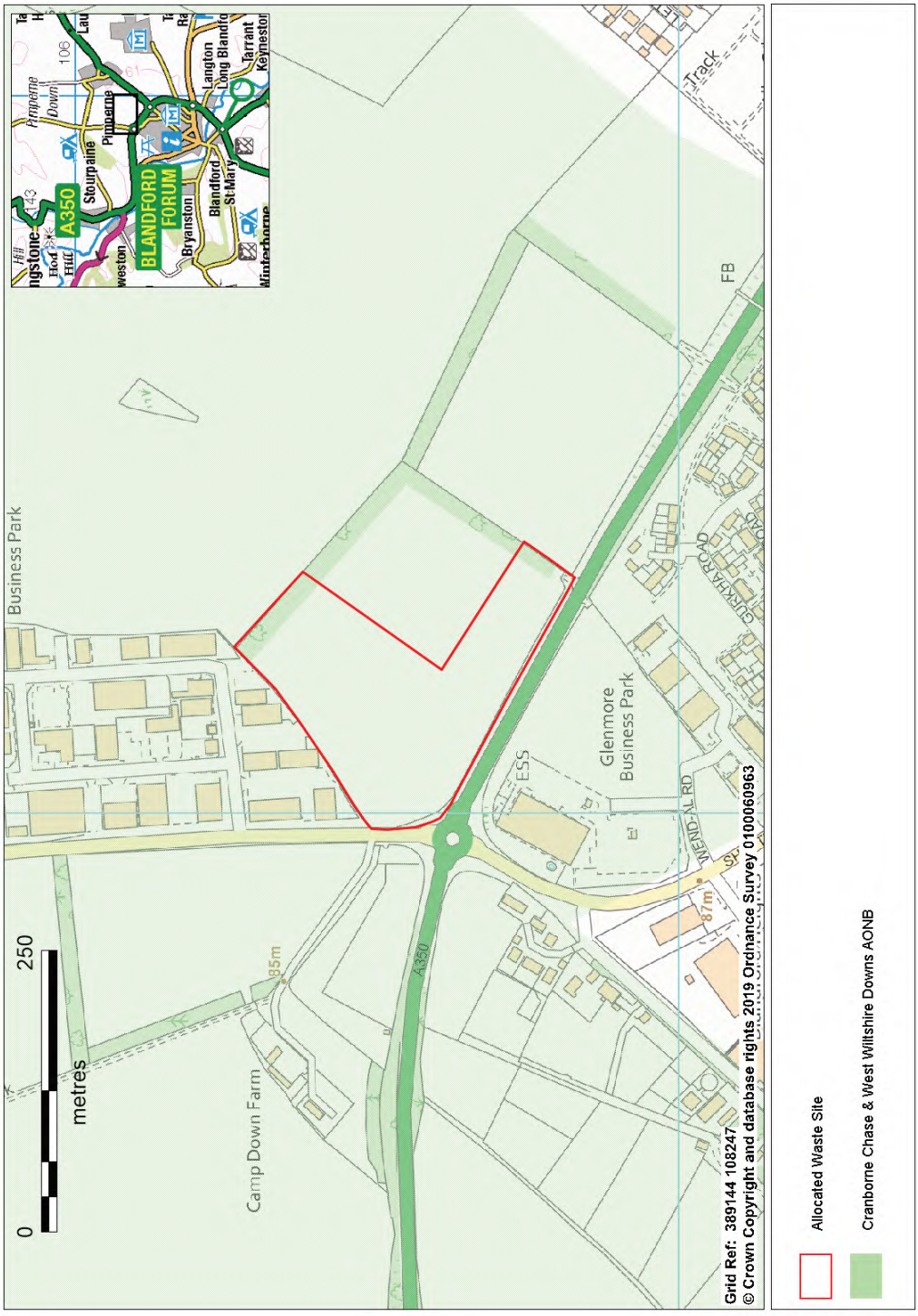
8. Demonstration that the tests set out in paragraph 172 of the National Planning Policy Framework are met.

9. Hydrological/contaminated land risk assessment. Preparation of a drainage strategy.

10. A transport assessment should include consideration of impacts of HGV movements in the AONB and, if necessary, how such impacts would be managed.

60 having regard to the 'Guidance notes for the reduction of obtrusive light' (Institution of Lighting Professionals)

Inset 2 - Land south of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford



Inset 3 - Area of Search at Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham

The existing Shaftesbury household recycling centre is small and needs bringing up to modern standards. There is insufficient space available to improve the existing site. Land within the extension to Brickfields Business Park is allocated for a replacement facility to serve the growing towns of Shaftesbury, Gillingham and surrounding villages.

The land is allocated in the North Dorset Local Plan (2016) as a Key Strategic Employment Site to form an extension to the existing Brickfields Business Park as part of the Gillingham Strategic Site Allocation, with associated access improvements. There is sufficient space available to facilitate a new split level waste facility including a one way traffic circulation route, and a waste vehicle depot, if required.

The site is situated on the southern side of Gillingham and therefore in a good location to serve the two towns of Gillingham and Shaftesbury. Master planning for the land is at an early stage therefore a specific site within the business park has not been identified for a waste facility. An area of search has been allocated to address this need.

Parish Council/Ward	Gillingham Town Council
Site area	10ha
Existing land use	Agriculture. The site is allocated employment land and forms part of the planned southern extension to Gillingham
Allocated uses	Household recycling centre (HRC): around 1ha required Waste vehicle depot: up to 0.5ha required
Sensitive receptors	The site lies partially within a consultation zone for a major hazard site. The western and southern boundaries of the site border Flood Zone 2. A public right of way runs through the site.

Inset 3 - Development Considerations

1. Site is within the Gillingham Strategic Site Allocation. Development should accord with Policy 21 of the North Dorset Local Plan (2016).

2. Comprehensive approach to the design of the site within the Gillingham southern extension, reflecting the design principles for the Strategic Site Allocation.

3. Capacity issues at Station Road/New Road junction would need to be resolved satisfactorily through mitigation, to include commitment to provision of a new access to the site that would enable access and egress of vehicular access to be directed via proposed new link road between the B3081 to the B3092.

4. Site is partially within a consultation zone for a major hazard site. The HSE should be consulted on any proposal, at the design stage and prior to application.

5. Site is on a minor aquifer of secondary or unproductive designation. Protection of land and groundwater from contamination and oil storage is required. Any existing contaminated land would require site investigation, risk assessment and remedial options appraisal.

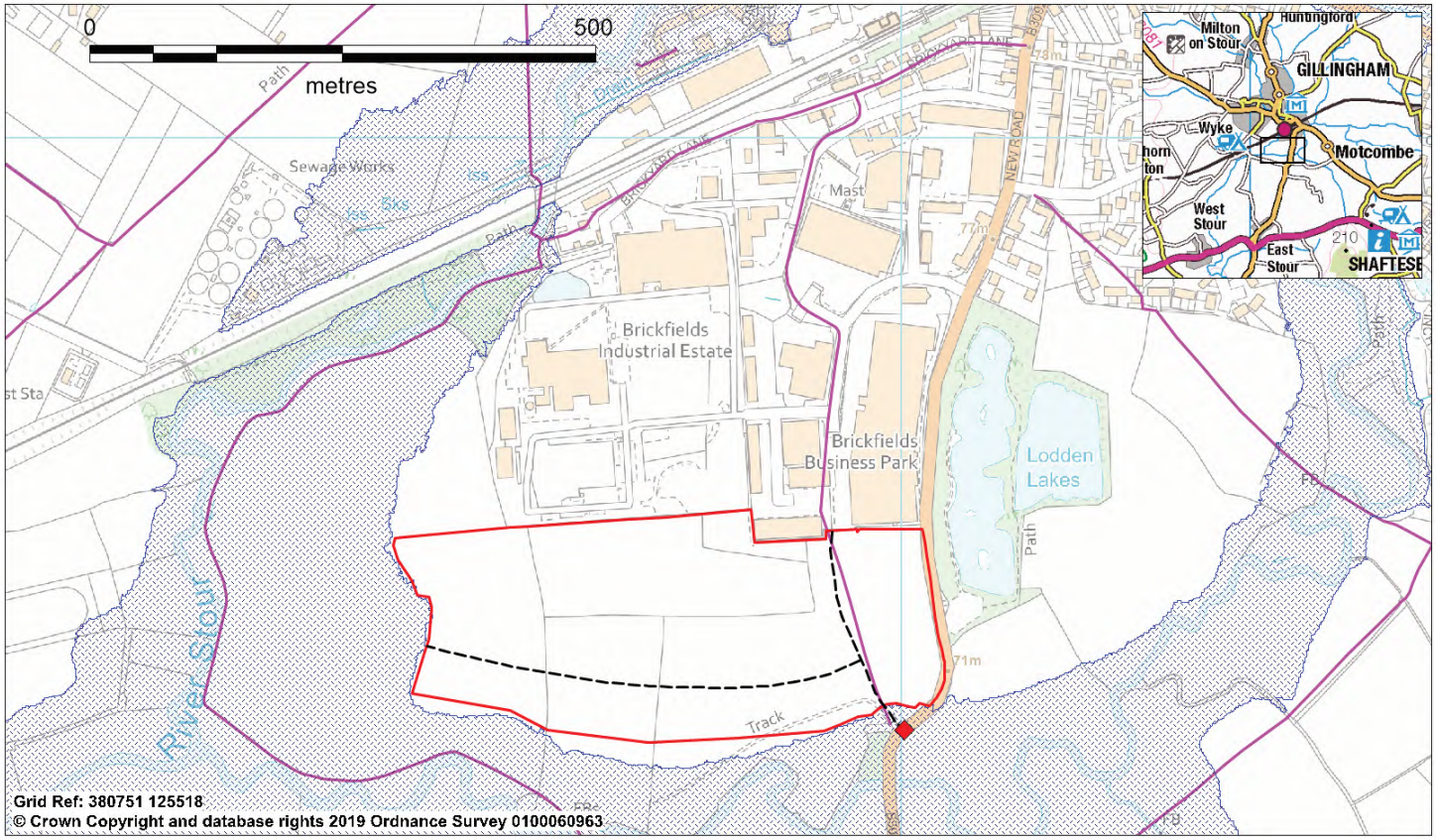
6. Avoidance or diversion of public right of way N64/48

7. Archaeological assessment to accompany and inform application

8. An adequate buffer should be provided to protect the River Stour and Lodden

9. Any existing contaminated land would require site investigation, risk assessment and remedial options appraisal.

Inset 3 - Brickfield Business Park, Gillingham



Allocated Waste Site

Flood zone 2

Public right of way

Indicative access roads

Indicative site access

Inset 4 - Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath Industrial Estate

Land at Blackhill Road is located within Holton Heath Industrial Estate. It is allocated employment land and is well located to serve Wareham and surrounding areas, with good access and limited environmental issues. The site is allocated for a waste transfer facility and vehicle depot.

There is a need for a transfer facility for local authority collected waste to bulk up recyclates and residual waste. There is also a need to re-locate Dorset Waste Partnership's existing waste vehicle depot, in Wareham, which could be accommodated on this site.

If it can be demonstrated that there is no longer a need for such a facility, transfer of C&I and/or CDE waste can be considered where this would be of a comparable nature.

A transfer station would comprise a building within which to store and bulk up waste materials. A waste vehicle depot would comprise hard standing for the storage of waste vehicles and staff cars. Office accommodation, wash down and fuelling facilities and possibly a workshop could be provided.

Parish Council	Wareham St. Martin
Site area	0.56ha
Existing land use	Employment land currently used for skip storage
Allocated uses	Waste transfer facility Waste vehicle depot
Access	From A351 to Holton Heath Industrial Estate, along Blackhill Road
Sensitive receptors / designations	The road verge adjoining the site is designated as a Site of Nature Conservation Interest

Development Considerations

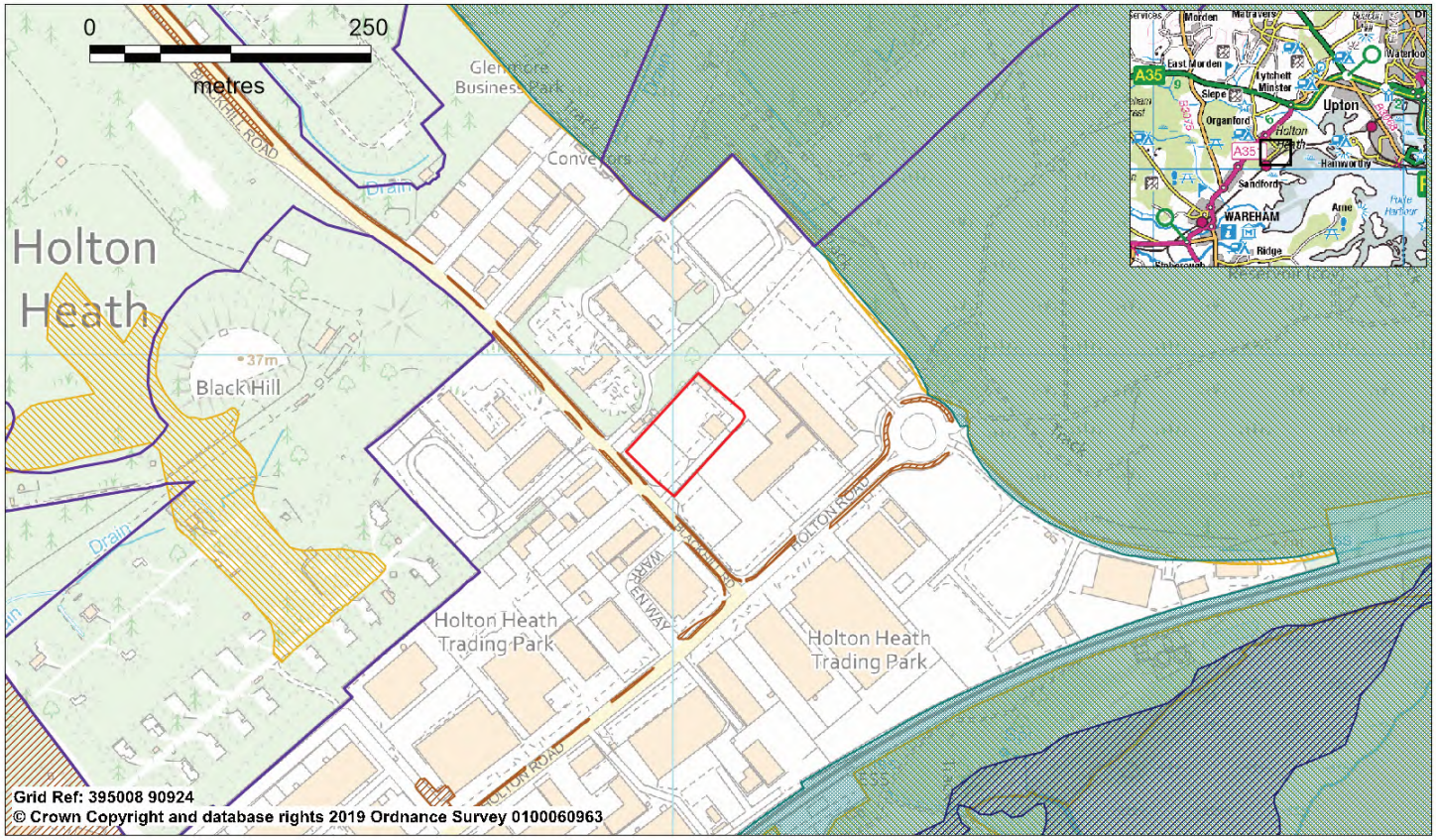
1. Access should be from the A351 (Blackhill Road) only

2. Protection of verge areas close to the proposed development against damage, particularly from traffic

3. Opportunities for landscape enhancement, for example selected specimen tree planting, should be explored

4. Any existing contaminated land would require site investigation, risk assessment and remedial options appraisal.

Inset 4 - Land at Blackhill Road



Allocated Waste site

SPA/SAC/Ramsar site

Scheduled Monument

Flood zone 2

Site of Nature Conservation Interest

Green Belt

Inset 5 - Loudsmill, Dorchester

Dorchester's existing household recycling centre lies at the eastern edge of Dorchester on a site at the end of St George's Road. The wider site owned by Wessex Water comprises the sewage treatment works, as well as a metal recycling site. Wessex Water are at the early stages of master planning the site to build in capacity to expand their facilities. Land to the east of the existing household recycling facility is allocated for the provision of a new household recycling facility.

A new site with dedicated access from St George's Road should facilitate the development of a modern, split level household recycling centre, including a one way traffic circulation route. An improved household recycling centre in this location would continue to serve the residents of Dorchester and surrounding villages.

Parish/Town Council	Dorchester Town Council (Adjacent to Stinsford)
Site area	0.92ha
Existing land use	Brownfield land
Allocated use	Household recycling centre - c. 0.5 - 1ha required
Access	Access via St George's Road. Partially single track, unadopted road. There would be the need for a dedicated access to the new site.
Sensitive receptors / designations	St George's Road is a residential street, along which HGVs serving the facility and private vehicles accessing the site travel.

Inset 5 - Development Considerations

1. Site would be enhanced by upgrading of the private access road. This should be built into any proposals if practicable.

2. Provision of a suitable new access to the site

3. Comprehensive landscape masterplan for the site and the surrounding area, to include consideration of building height and mass and site layout and boundary treatment to mitigate any landscape and visual impacts, taking into account the assessment of heritage assets (see Development Consideration 4) .

4. Assessment as part of the planning application of the potential impacts of development on the significance and setting of the Mount Pleasant and Conquer Barrow Scheduled Monuments and Kingston Maurward House and Park. Appropriate mitigation to respond to this assessment should be put in place, including provision of a suitable landscaping scheme to provide screening, including tree and shrub planting, outside of the site.

5. Site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. Detailed risk assessment to accompany and inform application. Protection of land and groundwater from contamination and oil storage is required.

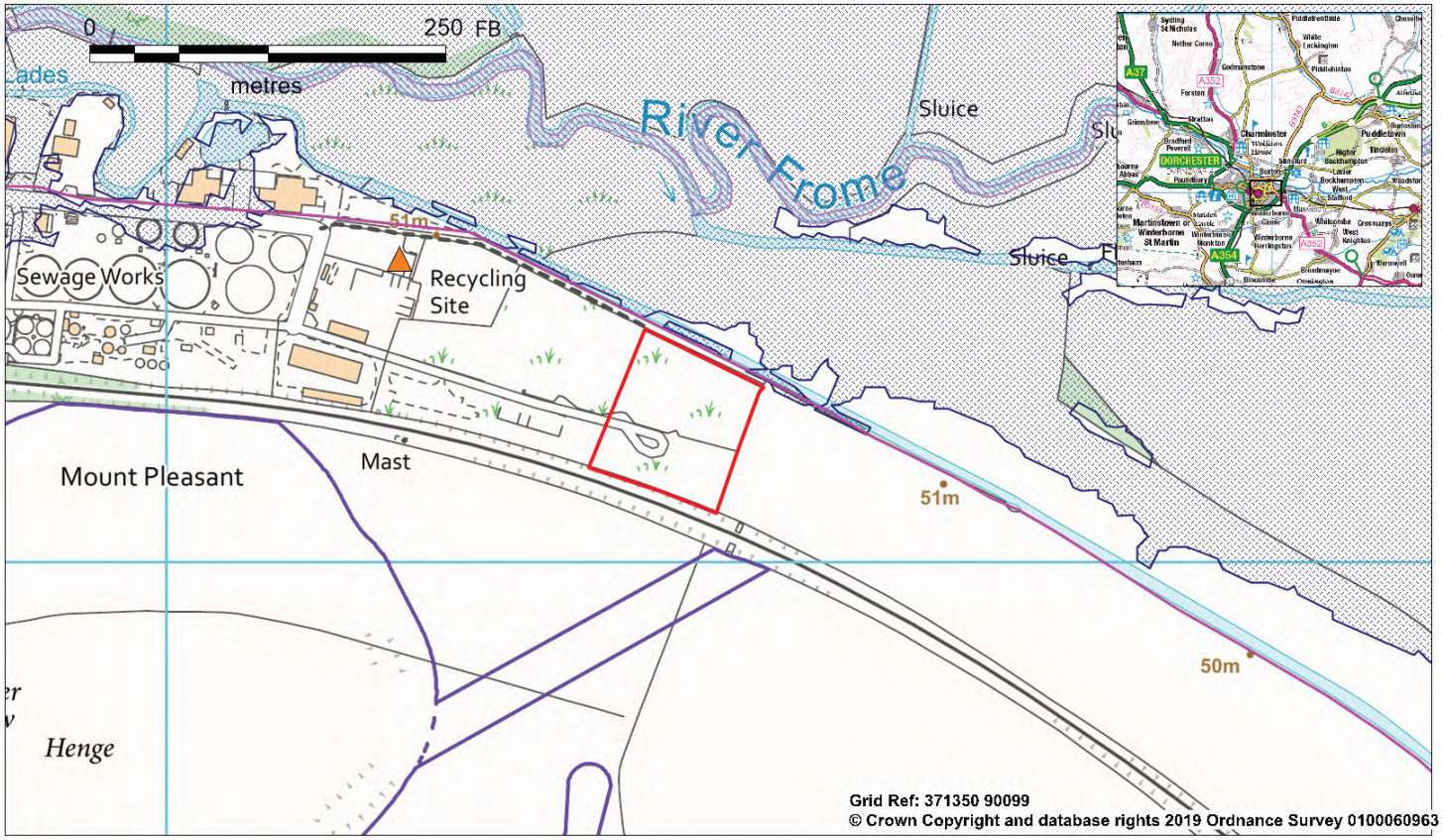
6. Archaeological pre-determination evaluation, particularly for undisturbed areas of land, to accompany and inform application.

7. Development must include careful management of drainage and surface water runoff to avoid impacts on the water quality of the River Frome (SSSI). This should include a buffer comprising wet woodland planting, of native species.

8. Surveys to determine presence of species including common protected reptiles, breeding birds, bats, dormice and Great Crested Newt. Adequate mitigation/compensation, plus enhancements, should be put in place.

9. Any existing contaminated land would require site investigation, risk assessment and remedial options appraisal.

Inset 5 - Loudsmill, Dorchester



Inset 6 - Old Radio Station, Dorchester

The site is allocated for a waste transfer facility and vehicle depot. There is a need for a transfer station for local authority collected waste in the Dorchester area to bulk up recyclates and residual waste collected from Dorchester and surrounding areas. There is also a need for a local authority vehicle depot for the storage of waste vehicles.

If it can be demonstrated that there is no longer a need for such a facility, transfer of C&I and/or CDE waste can be considered where this would be of a comparable nature.

A transfer station would comprise a building within which to store and bulk up waste materials. A waste vehicle depot would comprise hard standing for the storage of waste vehicles and staff cars. Office accommodation, wash down and fuelling facilities and possibly a workshop could be provided.

The Old Radio Station lies to the north of the A35, around 1km west of Dorchester. The site is previously developed and is currently occupied by a Dorset Council bus depot, who are looking to relocate providing the opportunity for a waste facility. There are buildings on-site which formerly housed Friary Press printworks and two other small businesses. The site has good access to the strategic network. Although the site is situated within the Dorset AONB, it is a developed site and is considered appropriate for the proposed uses subject to mitigation.

Parish Council	Bradford Peverell (Adjacent to Winterborne St. Martin)
Site area	3.35ha
Existing land use	Dorset Council bus depot and Dorset Council offices
Allocated uses	Waste vehicle depot - up to 0.5ha required Waste transfer facility - around 1ha required
Access	Access as existing, from A35
Sensitive receptors / designations	There is a residential flat on the site and properties opposite, on the other side of the A35. The site is within the Dorset AONB

Inset 6 - Development Considerations

1. Landscape-led masterplan approach to the design of the site so that any adverse impacts upon the AONB are mitigated satisfactorily. The masterplan should take into account the following design considerations:

    a. Maintaining the baseline position as far as practicable. To include retention of the existing facade of the southern elevation; and retention of management of existing tree and shrub planting.

    b. Mitigation of any adverse landscape and visual impacts, taking into account the setting of Maiden Castle Scheduled Monument. To include minimising scale and mass of buildings; minimising light pollution and visual impacts of security fencing; use of suitable high-quality materials; and use of new soft landscape to help integrate the development.

    c. Achieve enhancement. To include review of signage and colour of southern elevation facade and design of gateway to site to provide enhancement opportunities.

2. Transport assessment to accompany and inform application

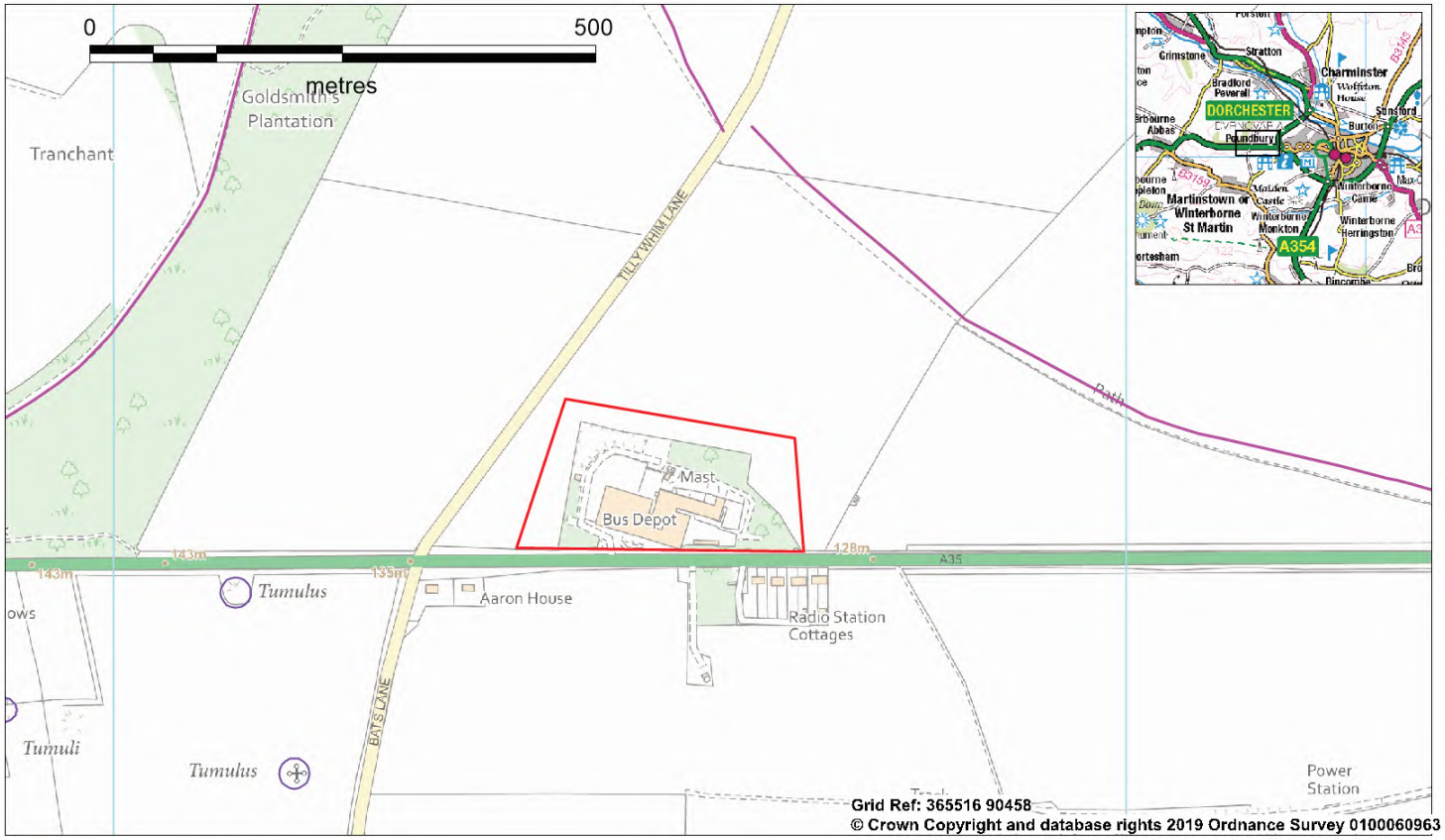
3. Phase 1 habitat survey and bat survey to accompany and inform application

4. Any existing contaminated land would require site investigation, risk assessment and remedial options appraisal.

5. Site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. Detailed risk assessment to accompany and inform application.

6. Demonstration that the tests set out in paragraph 172 of the National Planning Policy Framework are met.

Inset 6 - Old Radio Station, Dorchester



Allocated Waste Site

Public right of way

Scheduled Monument

Note: The whole of the Plan area is within the Dorset AONB

Inset 7 - Eco Sustainable Solutions, Parley

This is an existing waste management facility incorporating a range of activities including inert recycling, green waste composting, road sweeping recycling and recovery, wood recycling and biomass. There are also permitted activities that benefit from planning permission but are yet to be developed.

There is scope to re-develop and intensify waste management uses on this site and increase the capacity to manage larger quantities of waste and provide the ability to manage waste further up the waste hierarchy. The proposed uses are likely to replace permitted, undeveloped uses.

Parish Council/Ward	Hurn Parish
Site area	16.06ha
Existing land use	Existing waste management facility incorporating, inert recycling, open-windrow composting, wood recycling and biomass and road sweepings recycling and recovery. Anaerobic Digestion and Solid Recovered Fuel Facility (permitted not developed)
Allocated uses	Opportunities for intensification and redevelopment of the site including the management of non-hazardous waste. Waste management facilities, including incineration, that would lead to adverse effects upon the integrity of European Sites will not be acceptable.'
Potential additional capacity	Site has been assessed for its potential to manage circa 160,000tpa of residual waste Exact capacity will be assessed in connection with individual proposals
Sensitive Receptors/designations	Site lies within the SE Dorset Green Belt One residential property lies within 250m

Inset 7 - Development Considerations

1. The applicant must provide sufficient information to enable the Waste Planning Authority to carry out screening and, if necessary, appropriate assessment at the planning application stage in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017. Where relevant, this should include studies that demonstrate that any emissions from development will not impact on the features (species and habitats including lichens and bryophytes) of the nearby European Sites.

2. Long-term restoration of surrounding heathland given the site's proximity to ecological designations.

3. The issues of appropriate height, building orientation, colour and lighting must be addressed with regards to aerodrome safeguarding (including radar reflections and shadows) and minimising landscape impacts.

4. Any increased traffic would rely upon the improved Chapel Lane access and internal site infrastructure included within the 2015 Planning permission. Mitigation to address congestion in the area likely to be in the form of a contribution towards B3073 corridor improvements.

5. There should be no net loss of capacity for waste streams that would affect the Waste Plan's spatial strategy. Latest figures should be drawn from published monitoring reports, other relevant information and discussions with the Waste Planning Authority.

6. Suitable controls to minimise odour from the site to acceptable levels will be required.

7. Development of a comprehensive landscape and ecological scheme for the site, with particular attention to mitigation enhancement opportunities for the eastern fields, that are very susceptible to development, and detailed design considerations to minimise visual impacts from any associated stack.

8. Given the site's location within the South-East Dorset Green Belt, applications will be considered against national policy and Waste Plan Policy 21. High standards of design and landscaping will be expected for development within the Green Belt.

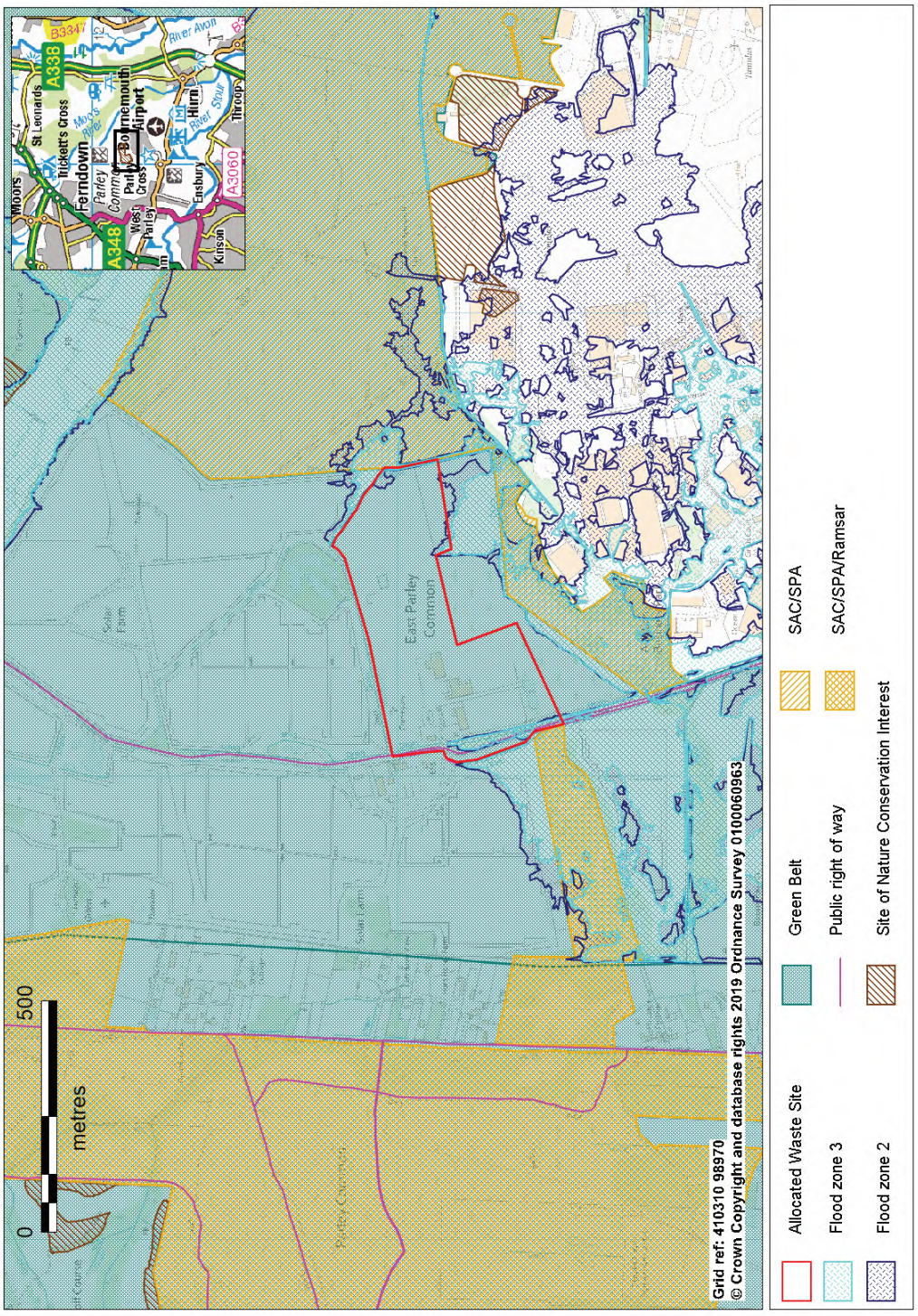
9. Preparation of a Flood Risk Assessment to assess fluvial flood risk, other sources of flood risk and management of surface water. No built development should take place within flood zones 2 and 3. Proposals should also demonstrate that there will be no adverse effects on flood risk mitigation measures required to develop the adjacent employment site.

10. Development must include measures to protect land and groundwater from contamination and oil storage.

11. Given the proximity of the site to the airport, developments should demonstrate, through the preparation of a Bird Management Plan, that there are no unacceptable bird strike hazards arising from proposals.

12. Consideration should be given to the creation of a buffer zone in the south-east section of the site and a carefully designed surface water drainage system to help ensure no hydrological effects on the European Sites.

Inset 7 - Eco Sustainable Solutions, Parley



Inset 8 - Land at Canford Magna, Poole

This is an existing complex of waste management facilities adjacent to the former White's Pit landfill sites, including an Mechanical Biological Treatment Plant (MBT), a landfill gas compound and a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). Permission has also been granted for the development of a Low Carbon Energy Facility (partly constructed), a standalone syn-gas production facility and an extension to the operational MRF.

This is an established facility, with dedicated access and with a relatively small number of sensitive receptors in the vicinity. The site is in the South East Dorset Green Belt but is classified as previously developed land.

There are opportunities to intensify waste management uses to manage larger quantities of waste and provide the ability to manage waste further up the waste hierarchy, within the existing site and on land to the west.

Parish Council/Ward	Merley and Bearwood Ward
Site area	6.77ha Existing site - 6.08ha Extension - 0.66ha
Existing land use	Existing waste management facility incorporating a mechanical biological treatment plant, a landfill gas compound and a materials recovery facility. Low carbon energy facility (partly constructed)
Allocated uses	Opportunities for intensification and redevelopment of the site including the management of non-hazardous waste. Waste management facilities, including incineration, that would lead to adverse effects upon the integrity of European Sites will not be acceptable
Potential additional capacity	Site has been assessed for circa 25,000tpa of additional capacity for residual waste management Exact capacity will be assessed in connection with individual proposals
Access	As existing, the site has a 1km dedicated hard surfaced haul road to light controlled junction on the A341, Magna Road
Sensitive Receptors	Canford Park Arena and sports ground is adjacent to the northern boundary of the site. There are no residential properties within 250m

Inset 8 - Development Considerations

1. The applicant must provide sufficient information to enable the Waste Planning Authority to carry out screening and, if necessary, appropriate assessment at the planning application stage in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. This should include as a minimum, Phase 2 surveys for Annex 1 birds to inform an assessment of the effects of development on the populations on site and in surrounding areas. Where relevant, this should also include studies that demonstrate that any emissions from development will not impact on the features (species and habitats including lichens and bryophytes) of the nearby European Sites.

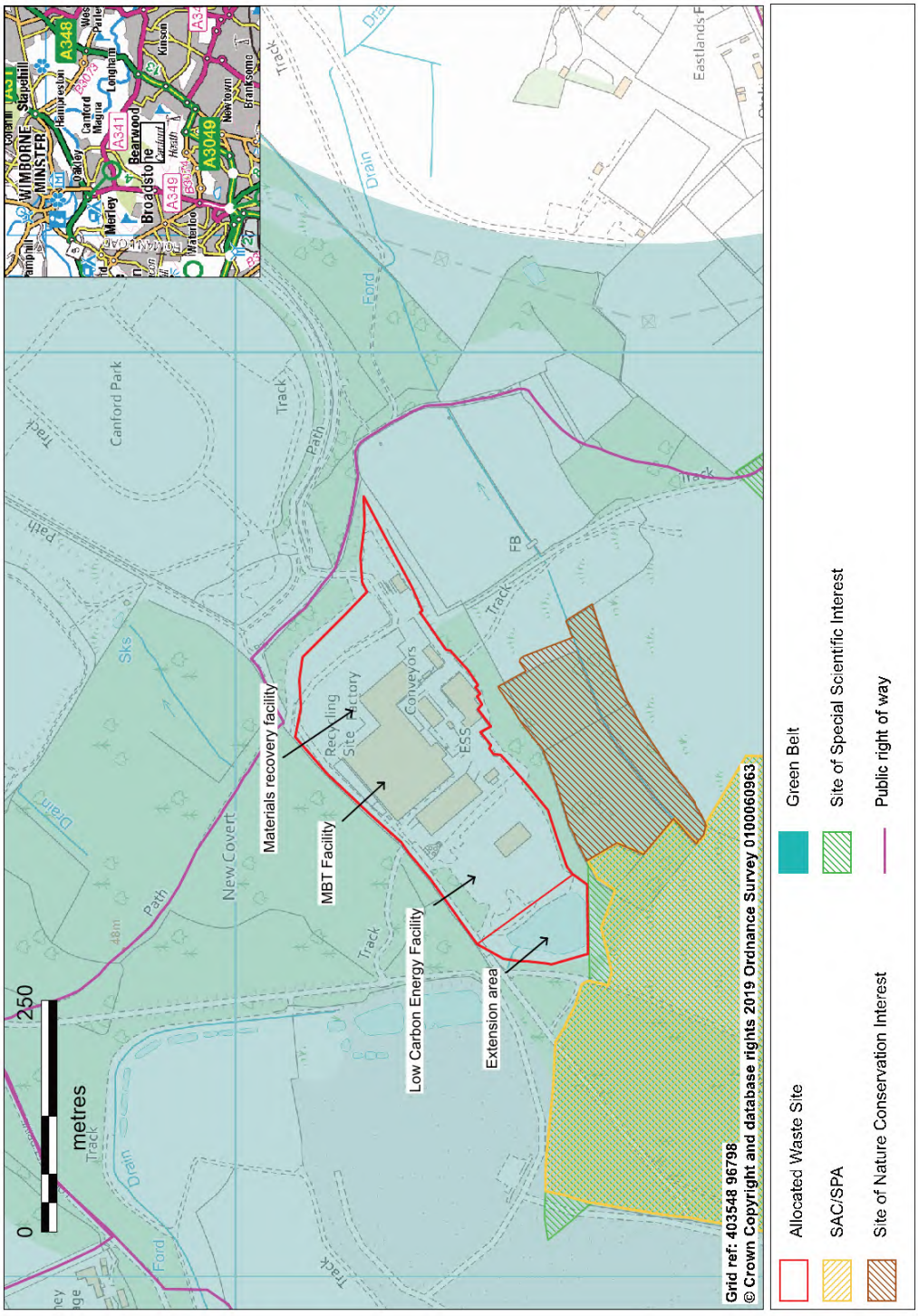
2. Preparation of a landscape design and management plan to include retention of existing vegetation including existing trees and woodland strip to provide a buffer between the site and the SNCI and to reduce visual impacts

3. Ecological mitigation likely to be required due to extension of the site and given proximity of the SSSI. This should include the mitigation of any loss of wet habitat from future development and an appropriate buffer from the SSSI.

4. Consideration given to how the continued use of the existing site may affect restoration of White's Landfill Site and potential biodiversity enhancements.

5. Given the site's location within the South-East Dorset Green Belt, applications will be considered against national policy and Waste Plan Policy 21. High standards of design and landscaping will be expected for development within the Green Belt.

Inset 8 - Land at Canford Magna, Poole



Inset 9 - Land at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate, Poole

Mannings Heath is in a good strategic location, situated within an industrial area, allocated employment land with relatively good access. There are a number of waste management uses on the wider industrial estate.

The site comprises an existing waste transfer station dealing with the receipt, bulking and transfer of commercial and industrial waste. The site consists of a group of waste processing, workshop, maintenance and office buildings.

There are considered to be opportunities to re-develop and intensify waste management uses on this site, including the development of facilities for the management of non-hazardous waste, to enable it to be pushed up the waste hierarchy. The proposed uses are likely to replace permitted, activities.

Parish Council/Ward	Newtown Ward, borders Alderney Ward to the east
Site area	1.60ha
Existing use	Allocated employment land Existing waste management facility incorporating materials recovery facility and waste transfer.
Allocated uses	Opportunities for intensification and redevelopment of the site comprising the management of non hazardous waste. Waste management facilities, including incineration, that would lead to adverse effects upon the integrity of European Sites will not be acceptable.
Potential additional capacity	Site has been assessed for its potential to manage up to 100,000tpa of residual waste Exact capacity will be assessed in connection with individual proposals.
Access	Access onto Ling Road
Sensitive Receptors	Residential properties within 250m Tower Park entertainment complex and Tesco adjacent to site.

Inset 9 - Development Considerations

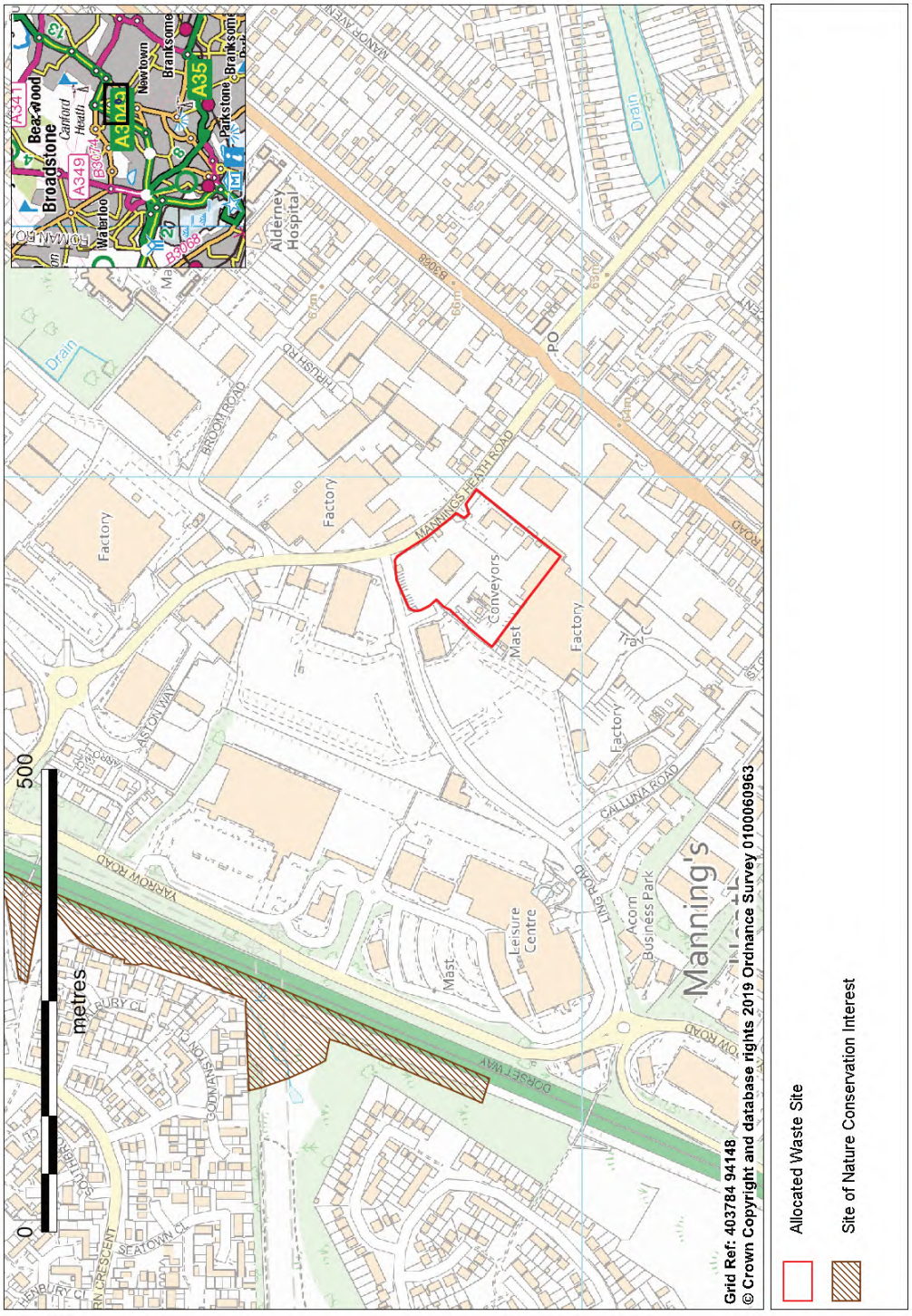
1. The applicant must provide sufficient information to enable the Waste Planning Authority to carry out screening and, if necessary, appropriate assessment at the planning application stage in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Where relevant, this should include studies that demonstrate that any emissions from development will not impact on the features (species and habitats including lichens and bryophytes) of the nearby European Sites.

2. Proposals should incorporate improvements to ensure safe access and egress to and from the site. Site layout and design should provide capacity to ensure there is no potential queueing on the highway.

3. Careful consideration should be paid to the amenity of local residents and nearby businesses and mitigation built into proposals to reduce effects from odour, dust etc.

4. Preparation of a comprehensive landscape design and management plan.

Inset 9 - Land at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate



Inset 10 - Binnegar Environmental Park, East Stoke

Binnegar Environmental Park lies to the north of an active sand and gravel quarry, located on Puddletown Road at East Stoke. The site is on an area of previously worked land. The park was granted planning permission for a variety of waste uses in 2010. A materials recycling facility has been built, but has since been mothballed. There is also permission for an in-vessel composting facility and inert waste recycling facility but these have not been constructed.

There are considered to be opportunities to re-develop and intensify waste management uses on this site, including the development of facilities for the management of non-hazardous waste, to enable it to be pushed up the waste hierarchy. The proposed uses are likely to replace existing activities and permitted undeveloped uses.

Parish Council/Ward	East Stoke Parish Council
Site area	9.92ha
Existing land use	Existing permitted waste management facility incorporating materials recovery facility. Inert recycling facility and in-vessel composting (permitted not developed)
Allocated uses	Opportunities for intensification and redevelopment of the site including the management of non-hazardous waste Waste management facilities, including incineration, that would lead to adverse effects upon the integrity of European Sites will not be acceptable.
Potential additional capacity	Site has been assessed for its potential to manage up to 100,000 tpa of residual waste Exact capacity will be assessed in connection with individual proposals.
Access	As existing, from Puddletown Road
Sensitive Receptors/designations	There are several properties situated in close proximity. The site is adjacent to Stokeford Heath SSSI and Dorset Heathlands SAC. Buddens Farm SNCI lies to the north.

Inset 10 - Development Considerations

1. The applicant must provide sufficient information to enable the Waste Planning Authority to carry out screening and if necessary appropriate assessment at the planning application stage in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. This should include as a minimum, Phase 2 surveys for Annex 1 birds to inform as assessment of the effects of development on the populations on site and in surrounding areas. Where relevant, this should also include studies that demonstrate that any emissions from development will not impact on the features (species and habitats including lichens and bryophytes) of the nearby European Sites.

2. Consideration must be given to adequate mitigation including the conservation management of adjacent areas or provision of additional habitats adjacent to the proposed development to mitigate impacts on species characteristic of the European sites.

3. The site should be subject to a detailed landscape and visual impact assessment and preparation of a comprehensive Landscape and Ecological Masterplan for the site. This should demonstrate how impacts will be minimised, particularly from any stack by its design, formation level, colour, texture and overall height. This should also give regard to how lighting on the site will be minimised. Proposals should also incorporate appropriate screening to ensure protection of adjacent public right of way.

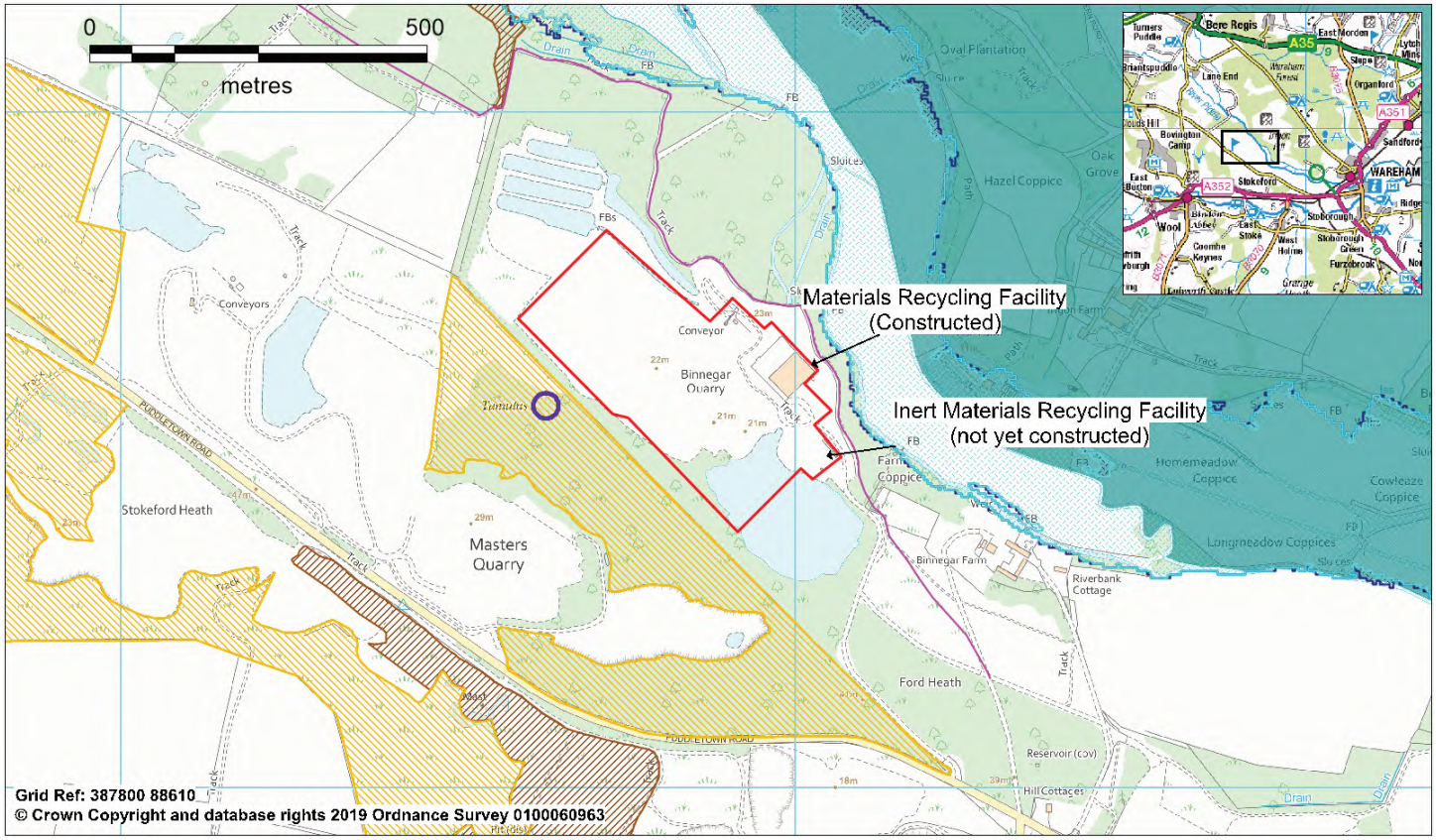
4. Consideration of appropriate HGV routes should be built into any proposals.

5. Consideration will need to be given to the impact of development on the setting of the Scheduled Monument situated south-west of the site. Archaeological assessment and evaluation to accompany and inform application.

6. A site specific strategy of surface water management should demonstrate that runoff rates are not increased and therefore do not contribute to a cumulative impact or off site downstream worsening of flood risk.

7. Consideration will need to be given to an appropriate buffer from the River Piddle.

Inset 10 - Binnegar Environmental Park, East Stoke



Inset 11 - Bourne Park, Piddlehinton

The site is allocated to address the identified need for additional capacity for the management of green waste in western Dorset.

An existing anaerobic digestion (AD) plant is located at the northern end of Bourne Park, which manages food waste and agricultural slurry.

This site could accommodate open windrow composting of green waste collected from the western Dorset area. Locating composting alongside the existing AD facility provides benefits. There is the option to take softer green waste into the AD process and both operations could share facilities such as the weighbridge. Leachate from the composting operations could also be used in the AD process if required.

Parish Council/Ward	Piddlehinton Parish Council
Site area	0.90ha
Existing land use	Agriculture
Allocated use	Green waste composting
Access	As existing AD facility, access from the B3143 to the south via Piddlehinton Enterprise Park
Sensitive receptors	The Dorset AONB boundary runs to the north of the site Site is within Source Protection Zone 1

Development Considerations

1. The scale, height, mass and overall design of all structures, boundary features and other infrastructure, including lighting, should respect the site's overall open character and help to minimise landscape and visual impacts including providing projection to the historic character of Piddlehinton Camp, as appropriate.

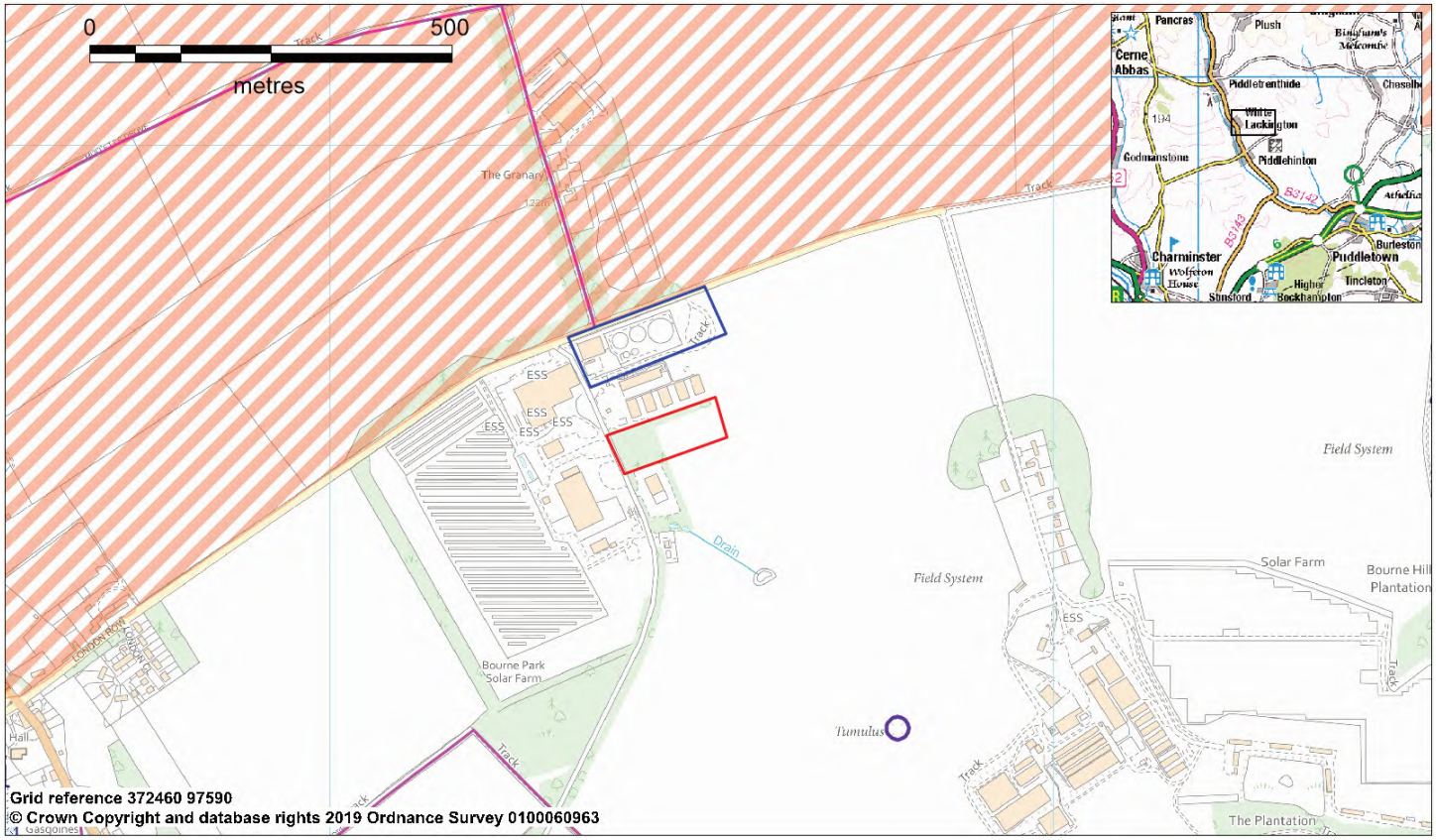
2. Assessment of the potential impact on Scheduled Monument 1004550 ('Round Barrow SW of Bourne Farm').

3. Vehicles accessing the facility should, wherever possible, come from the road network in the south unless it is impractical to do so. Access to the site should be via the existing Piddlehinton Enterprise Park, avoiding London Row.

4. Phase 1 habitat survey to accompany and inform application.

5. Archaeological assessment and/or evaluation to accompany and inform application.

Inset 11 - Bourne Park, Piddlehinton



Inset 12 - Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works

The site comprises land to the north west of the existing sewage treatment plant situated to the south of Maiden Newton. The site is surrounded by agricultural land and the Weymouth to Bristol mainline railway to the west. Growth of the facility's catchment will put increased pressure on the existing facility, resulting in the need for expansion. The site is allocated for an extension to the existing sewage treatment works. The extension area will allow for landscape mitigation to be built into future development, such as hedge and tree screening.

Additional sewage treatment capacity would include hydraulic units, biological units, a chemical dosing plant and additional sludge holding/storage tank(s). Concrete and steel tanks would house the proposed processes with associated mechanical and electrical process plant, equipment, controls, site roads and paths.

Development Considerations

1. Comprehensive landscape masterplan scheme of hedge and copse planting to mitigate impacts on the open countryside in this part of the AONB.

2. Phase 1 & 2 habitat survey, botanical survey and reptile survey to accompany and inform application.

3. Preparation of an odour management plan.

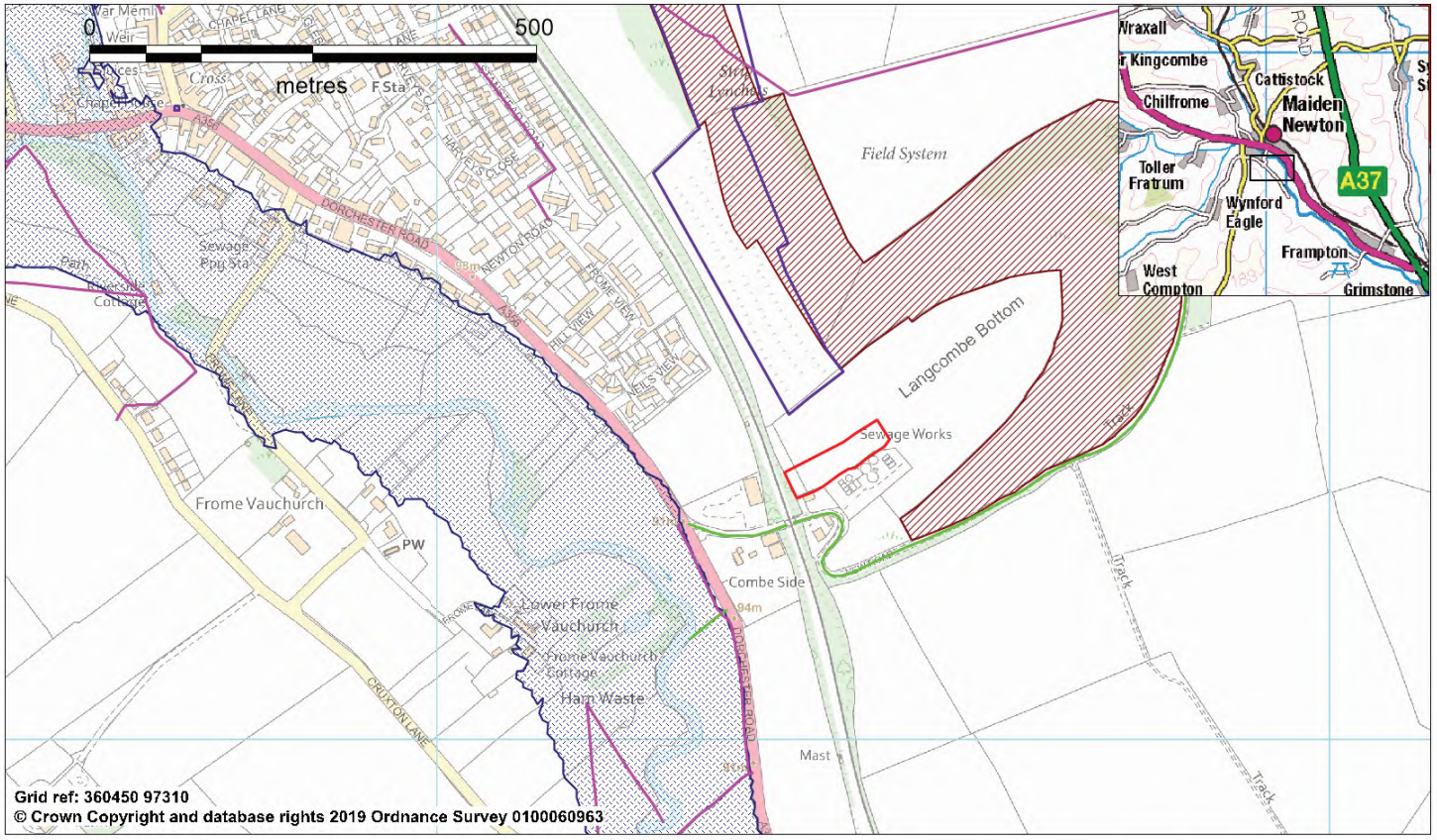
4. Archaeological assessment to accompany and inform application.

5. Demonstration that the tests set out in paragraph 172 of the National Planning Policy Framework are met.

Site Location	Maiden Newton
Parish Council/Ward	Maiden Newton Parish
Site area	0.38ha
Existing land use	Agriculture
Allocated use	Sewage treatment works (extension to existing facility)
Access	As existing via Combe Side and onto Dorchester Rd.
Environmental designations	The site is within the Dorset AONB Langcombe Bottom SNCI

1.

Inset 12 Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works



Allocated Waste Site

SNCI

Public Right of Way

Flood zone 2

Note: The whole of the Plan area is within the Dorset AONB

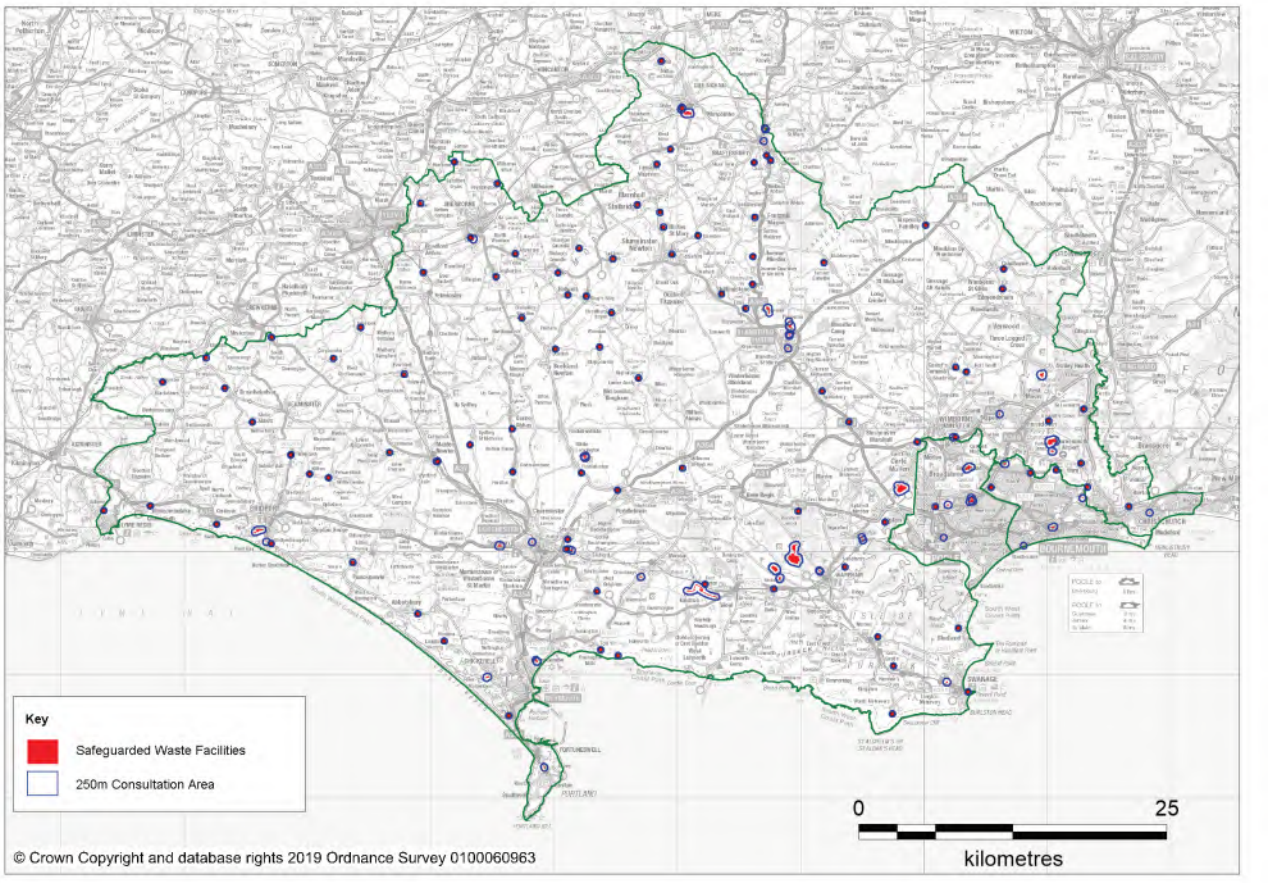
Scheduled Monument

Appendix 4 - Safeguarding Map

Note: The Safeguarding Map is available to view online via Dorset Explorer.

The Safeguarded Waste Facilities are updated annually. Please refer to Dorset Explorer for the latest version.

Figure 11 Safeguarding Map



Appendix 5 - Development Excluded from Safeguarding Provisions

1 Local Planning departments in the Plan area should consult the Waste Planning Authority on planning applications made on land within Waste Consultation Areas to ensure that waste management facilities are not compromised by non-waste development.

2 However, it is neither practicable nor necessary for consultation to occur on all developments proposed though planning applications. Table 13 sets out those types of application/development where it is not necessary for the Waste Planning Authority to be consulted.

3 For the avoidance of doubt, development that is subject to consultation with the Waste Planning Authority is set out but it should be noted that this is not an exhaustive list.

Table 13 Development in the Waste Consultation Area

Nature of development	Included or excluded from consultation with the Waste Planning Authority
Applications for householder development including: • Construction of a replacement dwelling where the new dwelling occupies the same or similar footprint to the building being replaced • Minor extensions to existing dwellings or properties where they lie within the existing curtilage • Proposals for the provision of incidental and non-habitable structures lying within the curtilage of an existing dwelling (such as driveways, garages, car parks and hard standing)/	Excluded
Proposals for the erection of agricultural buildings immediately adjacent to an existing working farmstead	Excluded
Applications related to existing permissions such as for reserved matters, or for minor amendments to current permissions	Excluded
Applications for other kinds of consent - advertisements, listed building consent, Conservation Area consent and proposals for work to trees or removal of hedgerows.	Excluded
Proposals for the demolition of a residential or other building	Excluded
Proposals for minor works such as fencing or bus shelters	Excluded
Any new built development, including: • Applications for development on land that is already allocated in adopted local development plans	Included

Nature of development	Included or excluded from consultation with the Waste Planning Authority
• Proposals for minor infilling of development within the defined settlement limits for towns, villages and hamlets identified in adopted local development plan documents • Applications for temporary buildings, structures or uses • Applications for development on land not allocated in local development plans	
Applications for change of use	Included
Proposal for any extension of and/or change to the curtilage of property	Included

Appendix 6 - Programme of replacement of saved policies

Saved polices are those in the Waste Local Plan (2006) contained in the Secretary of State's Schedules of Saved Policies under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended).

Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (61)
Policy 1 Guiding Principles	Sets out the WPA's overarching guiding principles for waste management development including a series of criteria for assessing applications for waste development.	Waste Plan policies: Policy 1 - Sustainable waste management Policy 3 - Sites allocated for waste management development Policy 4 - Applications for waste management facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste Policy 6 - Recovery Facilities Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal Policy 9 - Special types of waste Policy 11 - Waste water and sewage treatment works Policy 12 - Transport and access

61 Saved policies listed will remain in place until superseded by the adoption of the relevant policies of the Waste Plan as listed in this table.

Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (61)
		Policy 13 - Amenity and quality of life Policy 14 - Landscape & design quality Policy 16 - Natural resources Policy 17 - Flood risk Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest Policy 19 - Historic environment Policy 21 - South East Dorset Green Belt
Policy 2 Integrated Waste Management Facilities	WPA stance on integrated waste management facilities	Policy 2 - Integrated waste management facilities
Policy 3 Waste Developments Within the AONB	WPA stance on development within the AONB subject to a series of criteria.	Policy 14 - Landscape & design quality
Policy 4 Landscape Character	Criteria for assessing applications in relation to impact on landscape.	Policy 14 - Landscape & design quality
Policy 6 Local Designations	WPA stance on development affecting sites of regional or local importance	Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest
Policy 7 Wildlife Corridors and Stepping Stones	WPA stance on the mitigation/replacement of wildlife corridors or other features.	Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest

61 Saved policies listed will remain in place until superseded by the adoption of the relevant policies of the Waste Plan as listed in this table.

Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (61)
Policy 8 Protection of Species	WPA stance on protection of species	Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest
Policy 9 Archaeology	WPA stance on protection of archaeology.	Policy 19 - Historic environment
Policy 11 Heritage Coast & World Heritage Sites	Criteria for assessing applications in relation to proposal for waste facilities within the Heritage Coast and/or World Heritage Site.	Policy 14 - Landscape & design quality
Policy 12 Agricultural Land	WPA stance on protection of agricultural land.	Policy 16 - Natural Resources
Policy 13 Water Resources	Criteria for assessing applications in relation to water resources	Policy 16 - Natural Resources Policy 17 - Flood Risk
Policy 15 Rights of Way	Criteria for assessing applications in relation to rights of way	Policy 12 - Transport and access
Policy 17 Safeguarding	WPA stance on safeguarding waste facilities from non-waste development.	Policy 24 - Safeguarding waste facilities
Policy 19 Ground Investigation	Criteria for assessing the impact of applications for ground investigations.	Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste
Policy 20 Safety and Capacity of The Highway Network	Criteria for assessing applications accompanied by a Transport Assessment	Policy 12 - Transport and access
Policy 21 Transport Impact	WPA stance on the impacts of transport from waste facilities.	Policy 12 - Transport and access

61 Saved policies listed will remain in place until superseded by the adoption of the relevant policies of the Waste Plan as listed in this table.

Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (61)
		Policy 13 - Amenity and quality of life
Policy 23 - Off Site Highway Improvements	WPA stance on the need for off site highway improvements.	Policy 12 - Transport and access
Policy 24 The Major Road Network	WPA stance on the location of waste facilities in relation to the strategic road network.	Policy 12 - Transport and access
Policy 25 Negotiated Improvements	WPA stance on seeking improvements and ways which this may be achieved.	Rarely used policy, considered unnecessary
Policy 26 Applications Falling Within Sites Identified in Schedule 1	Policy linked to preferred waste site allocations.	Policy 3 - Sites allocated for waste management development
Policy 27 Small Scale Recycling Facilities	Criteria for permitting small scale recycling facilities.	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 28 - Household Recycling Centres	Criteria for permitting proposals for household recycling facilities.	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 29 Waste Transfer Stations or Extensions to Existing Waste Transfer Stations	Criteria for permitting proposals for transfer stations	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 30 Waste Management Centres	Criteria for permitting proposals for waste management centres	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 31 Materials Recovery Facilities	Criteria for permitting proposals for Materials Recovery Facilities	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste Policy 6 - Recovery Facilities

61 Saved policies listed will remain in place until superseded by the adoption of the relevant policies of the Waste Plan as listed in this table.

Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (61)
Policy 32 'Recycling of Inert and Construction and Demolition Waste'	MPA stance on proposals for recycling inert and construction and demolition waste	Policy has already been replaced by **Minerals Strategy** (2014) Policy RE1 – Production of Recycled Aggregates
Policy 33 Metal Recycling Sites	Criteria for permitting metal recycling sites	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 34 Open Air Composting	Criteria for proposals for open air composting facilities	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 35 In-Vessel Composting	Criteria for proposals for in vessel composting facilities	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 36 Mechanical Biological Treatment And Refuse Derived Fuel	Criteria for proposals for MBT with/or without RDF	Policy 6 - Recovery Facilities
Policy 37 Anaerobic Digestion and Gasification and Pyrolysis	Criteria for proposals for Anaerobic Digestion and Gasification and Pyrolysis plants	Policy 6 - Recovery Facilities
Policy 38 Energy From Waste by Incineration	Criteria for proposals for energy from waste incineration plants.	Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste
Policy 39 Disposal of Non-Inert Waste	Criteria for proposals for the disposal non-inert waste.	Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste
Policy 40 - Landfilling Inert Waste in Selected Strategic Mineral Voids	Criteria for proposals for inert filling at Warmwell and Henbury.	Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal

61 Saved policies listed will remain in place until superseded by the adoption of the relevant policies of the Waste Plan as listed in this table.

Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (61)
Policy 41 Landfilling Inert Waste in North and West Dorset	Criteria for proposals for inert filling in North and West Dorset.	Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal
Policy 42 Landfilling Inert Waste in Areas Not Covered By Policies 40 And 41	Criteria for proposals for inert filling outside preferred sites and north/west Dorset.	Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal
Policy 43 Waste from Construction Projects	Criteria for the disposal of inert waste from construction projects	Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal
Policy 44 Agricultural Improvements	Criteria for proposals for agricultural improvements.	Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal
Policy 45 Reclamation of Landfill Sites	Criteria for proposals for the reclamation of landfill sites	Policy 23 - Restoration, aftercare & afteruse
Policy 46 Sewage Treatment Works	Criteria for proposals for waste water or sewage processing plants	Policy 11 - Waste water and sewage treatment works
Policy 47 Facilities for Clinical, Special or Hazardous Wastes	MPA stance on proposals for the management of clinical, spacial or hazardous waste	Policy 9 - Special types of waste

61 Saved policies listed will remain in place until superseded by the adoption of the relevant policies of the Waste Plan as listed in this table.

Glossary

Advanced thermal treatment/conversion: refers to technologies that employ pyrolysis or gasification to process residual wastes. Both pyrolysis and gasification turn wastes into energy rich fuels by heating the waste under controlled conditions. These processes deliberately limit the conversion so that combustion does not take place directly. Instead, they convert the waste into valuable intermediates that can be further processed for materials recycling or energy recovery e.g. syngas, oils and char. These two processes are often combined in the operation of a single plant. The gas produced can be cleaned and used as a fuel for a Combined Heat and Power engine.

Air Quality Management Areas: Areas designated by local authorities because they are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines.

Anaerobic digestion: the natural breakdown of organic materials into methane and carbon dioxide gas and fertiliser. In the context of waste, this takes place in an anaerobic digester, which is typically a sealed vessel, or series of vessels, in which bacteria act without oxygen.

Autoclave plant - facility for treatment of waste with high temperature steam to recover recyclable material. Any residue remaining may be reused (e.g. In the form of refuse-derived fuel) or sent for disposal.

Biodegradable municipal waste: the fraction of municipal waste that will degrade within a landfill, giving rise to landfill gas emissions, primarily methane. It includes, amongst other materials, food waste, green waste, paper and cardboard.

'Bring' site: any facility (usually unstaffed and excluding household recycling centres) where members of the public can deposit recyclable materials such as glass cans, plastics, paper, textiles, shoes etc. Historically known as bottle banks.

Bulky waste: any article of waste which exceeds 25 kilograms in weight; and/or any article of waste which does not fit, or cannot be fitted into a receptacle for household waste or, where no such receptacle is provided, a cylindrical container 750 millimetres in diameter and 1 metre in length. Bulky waste is typically items that you would take with you when you move house, such as furniture, electrical appliances such as white goods, bicycles, rugs, garden furniture and other portable household items.

Combined Heat and Power: the combined production of heat (usually in the form of steam) and power (usually in the form of electricity). In waste-fired facilities, the heat would normally be used to serve a district heating scheme or to provide heating to an adjacent industrial use.

Co-mingled recycling: a collection system in which all dry recyclates such as paper, plastics, tins and other containers are mixed in a collection box and are put into one compartment on the lorry before being taken to a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) to be sorted. This is an alternative method to householders sorting their recyclables into different containers (known as source separated recycling).

Disposal: any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.[62] Includes landfill and incineration without energy recovery.

Energy recovery: includes a number of established and emerging technologies through which energy is recovered from waste. Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values - this energy can be recovered through (for instance) incineration with electricity generation or advanced thermal treatment methods such as gasification and pyrolysis.

Energy from Waste (EfW) Plant - incineration (burning) of waste to produce energy, possibly as part of a combined heat and power (CHP) plant. The residue consists of bottom ash (which can be reused as secondary aggregate), metals that can be recycled, and other materials that, in most cases, currently need to be sent for disposal.

Gasification: a form of advanced thermal treatment which turns wastes into energy rich fuels by heating the waste under controlled conditions. Gasification is the breakdown of hydrocarbons into a syngas by carefully controlling the amount of oxygen present. This is the same process as was used for the conversion of coal into town gas.

Geological disposal: A long-term management option involving the placement of radioactive waste in an engineered underground geological disposal facility, where the geology (rock structure) provides a barrier against the escape of radioactivity and there is no intention to retrieve the waste once the facility is closed.

Incineration: the controlled burning of waste at high temperatures in an industrial plant where combustible waste materials are burnt to reduce their volume, weight and pollution potential. A residue in the form of ash is left which requires disposal, although there is scope for re-use of the ash.

Inert waste: has no hazardous properties and does not undergo any significant physical chemical or biological transformations when disposed of. Examples of inert waste include concrete and sand. This waste category includes the majority of construction and demolition waste.

In-Vessel Composting (IVC): describes a group of methods that confine the composting materials within a building, container, or vessel. In-vessel composting systems can consist of metal or plastic tanks or concrete bunkers in which air flow and temperature can be controlled, using the principles of a "bioreactor". Generally the air circulation is metered in via buried tubes that allow fresh air to be injected under pressure, with the exhaust being extracted through a biofilter, with temperature and moisture conditions monitored using probes in the mass to allow maintenance of optimum aerobic decomposition conditions.

Hazardous waste: Waste which has hazardous properties and poses a greater risk to the environment and human health than non-hazardous waste. It is defined as "waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III" of the revised Waste Framework Directive. Examples include paints, solvents, oil and pesticides. Where the production of hazardous waste cannot be prevented, opportunities for recycling and recovery should be fully investigated with disposal to hazardous landfill being the last option.

Household Recycling Centre: A site with facilities for recycling a range of household and garden waste, which can be deposited by residents living in the vicinity of the centre.

Kerbside collection: regular collection of recyclables from premises including collections from households as well as commercial or industrial premises.

Landfill: the controlled deposit of waste into or on to land in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is minimised or prevented. Particularly used as the term to describe the deposit of waste in voids in the ground, generally created by previous mineral working (and where landfilling provides a means to restore the land affected by past mineral extraction). Landfilled organic wastes decompose anaerobically, producing methane, which is vented, but which, if its present in significant quantities, can be recovered for heat and power.

Landfill Gas: gas generated by the breakdown of biodegradable waste under anaerobic conditions within landfill sites. The gas consists primarily of methane and carbon dioxide, with trace concentrations of other gases.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF): a facility where mixed recyclables are sorted and separated into different types of materials by hand or machine (or both) before being sent to manufacturers who make it into new products. The machinery, processes and the materials that each MRF can accept vary. Once materials have been sorted, recycled materials become valuable commodities in the worldwide market.

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT): Mechanical Biological Treatment is a waste treatment process that is used to treat residual waste. MBT involves both mechanical and biological methods. The 'mechanical' part refers to the processes used for preparing and separating waste. There are a number of waste preparation techniques, such as shredding, sieving, and screening which are used to reduce the size of the waste and separate it. Metals are also removed by magnets and eddy current separators to maximise recycling. The 'biological' part of MBT refers to the anaerobic digestion or composting of the organic elements of the waste.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme: a document which lists the planning documents that Dorset County Council intends to produce and the timetable for producing them.

Non-hazardous waste: waste that does not have any significant hazardous properties and so does not fall under the definition of hazardous waste, and that does not meet the waste acceptance criteria for inert waste. It may be biodegradable. This waste category includes household, commercial and industrial waste. Examples of non-hazardous waste include paper, cardboard, plastic and organic wastes.

Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA): A public body with responsibilities for the UK's public sector civil nuclear liabilities and their subsequent management, for developing and ensuring delivery and implementation of the programmes for interim storage and geological disposal of the UK's higher activity wastes, and for developing a UK wide strategy for managing the UK nuclear industry's Low Level Waste (LLW) and for securing disposal capacity for LLW from non-nuclear industry users.

Open windrow composting: used for processing garden waste, such as grass cuttings, pruning and leaves in either an open air environment or within large covered areas where the material can break down in the presence of oxygen.

Organic waste: comprises organic material such as food, garden and lawn clippings. It can also include animal and plant based material and degradable carbon such as paper and timber. As it is biodegradable there are requirements to divert this waste from landfill.

Pyrolysis: a form of advanced thermal treatment which turns wastes into energy rich fuels by heating the waste under controlled conditions. Pyrolysis is the thermal degradation of waste in the absence of air to produce char, pyrolysis oil and/or syngas. This is the same process as used for charcoal production.

Recovery: 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.[62]

Recycling: any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.[62]

Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF): A fuel produced by shredding non-hazardous residual waste. RDF consists largely of combustible components of municipal waste such as plastics and biodegradable waste. Non-combustible materials such as glass and metals are generally removed prior to making RDF. The residual material is sold as-is or compressed into pellets, bricks, or logs and can be combusted to produce energy.

Residual waste: refers to waste that cannot be or is not separated for recycling or composting. It therefore comprises 'black-bag' waste containing all waste that is left after materials for recycling and composting have been removed by the householder or producer.

Re-use: any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived.[62]

Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF): a solid fuel produced by shredding and dehydrating non-hazardous solid waste with a waste conversion technology. SRF can be distinguished from RDF in the fact that it is produced to reach certain standards/specification requirements. It is utilised for energy recovery in incineration or co-incineration plants.

Sustainability Appraisal: local planning authorities are bound by legislation to appraise the degree to which their plans and policies contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The process of sustainability appraisal examines the effects of plans and policies on a range of economic, environmental and social factors.

Transfer station/facility: a waste management facility to which waste is delivered for separation or bulking up before being transferred onwards to another waste facility for recycling, recovery or disposal.

Treatment: facilities for the recovery or disposal of waste, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal.

Waste: any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard **(62)**

Waste Collection Authority: a local authority responsible for the collection of municipal waste. District authorities, or unitary authorities where applicable, are usually responsible for waste collection in England.

Waste Disposal Authority: a local authority responsible for the disposal of municipal waste. County councils and unitary authorities have this responsibility in England.

Waste Management Centre: a site that has both a household recycling centre and a waste transfer station. These centres therefore have a facility for householders to deposit their waste and a facility for the bulking and sorting of delivered waste from municipal, commercial or industrial sources.

Waste stream: a categorisation of waste according to either the characteristics of the material or the source of the material.

62 Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC)