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

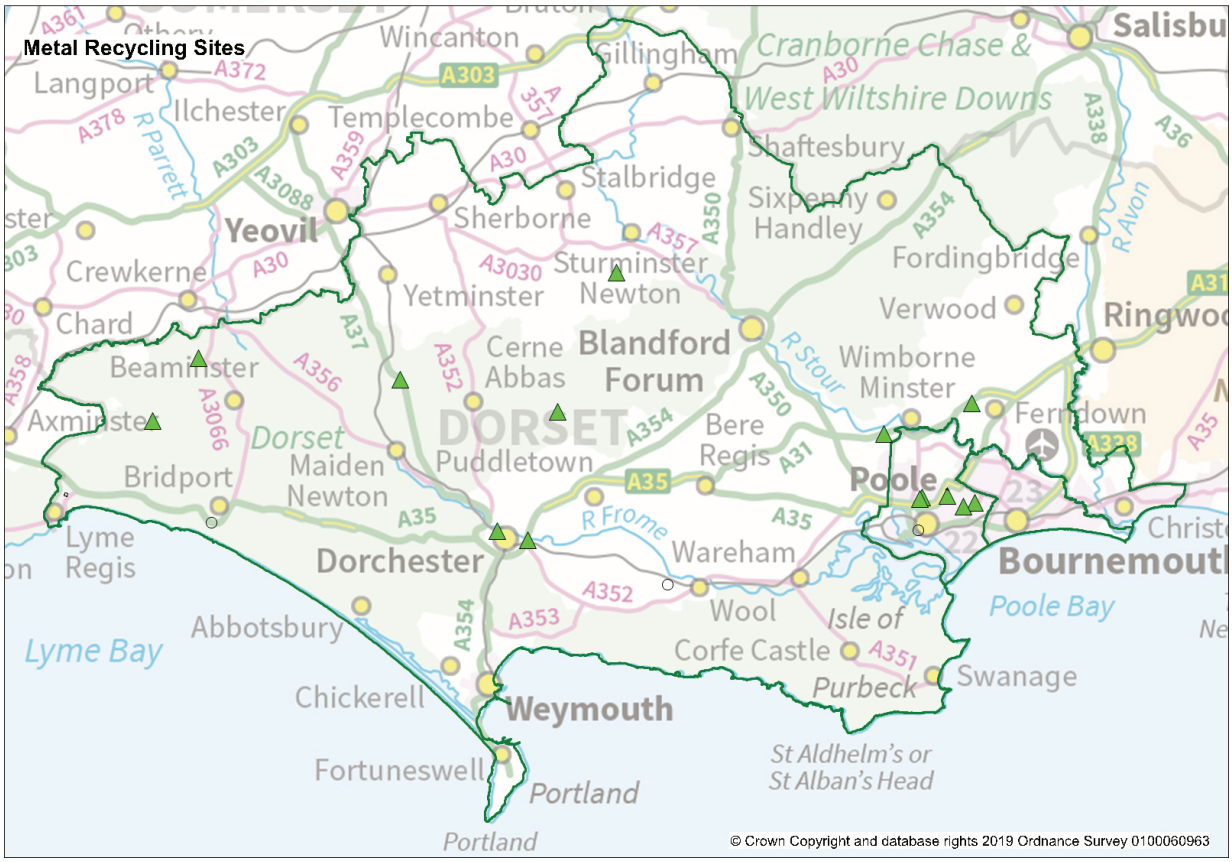
8.24 No specific need for facilities for the recycling and recovery of wood waste has been identified, however monitoring will be essential to ensure the situation does not change. Proposals for wood recycling should be assessed against Policy 5 and other relevant policies in this Plan.

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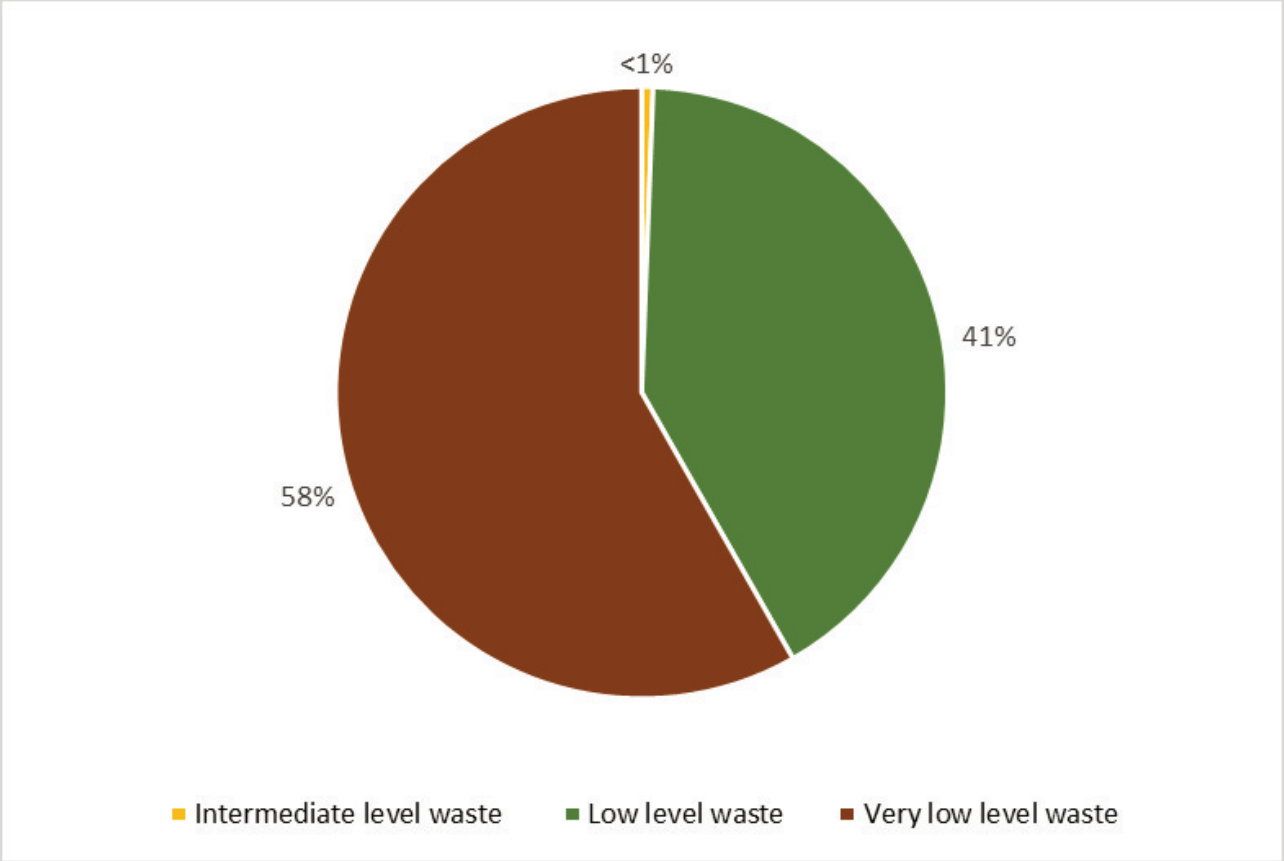
29 Magnox has indicated that in its preferred option some foundations/structures may be retained in the ground (in-situ), whist some waste arising from the dismantling and decommissioning of the site may be managed on site (subject to the necessary approvals)

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.

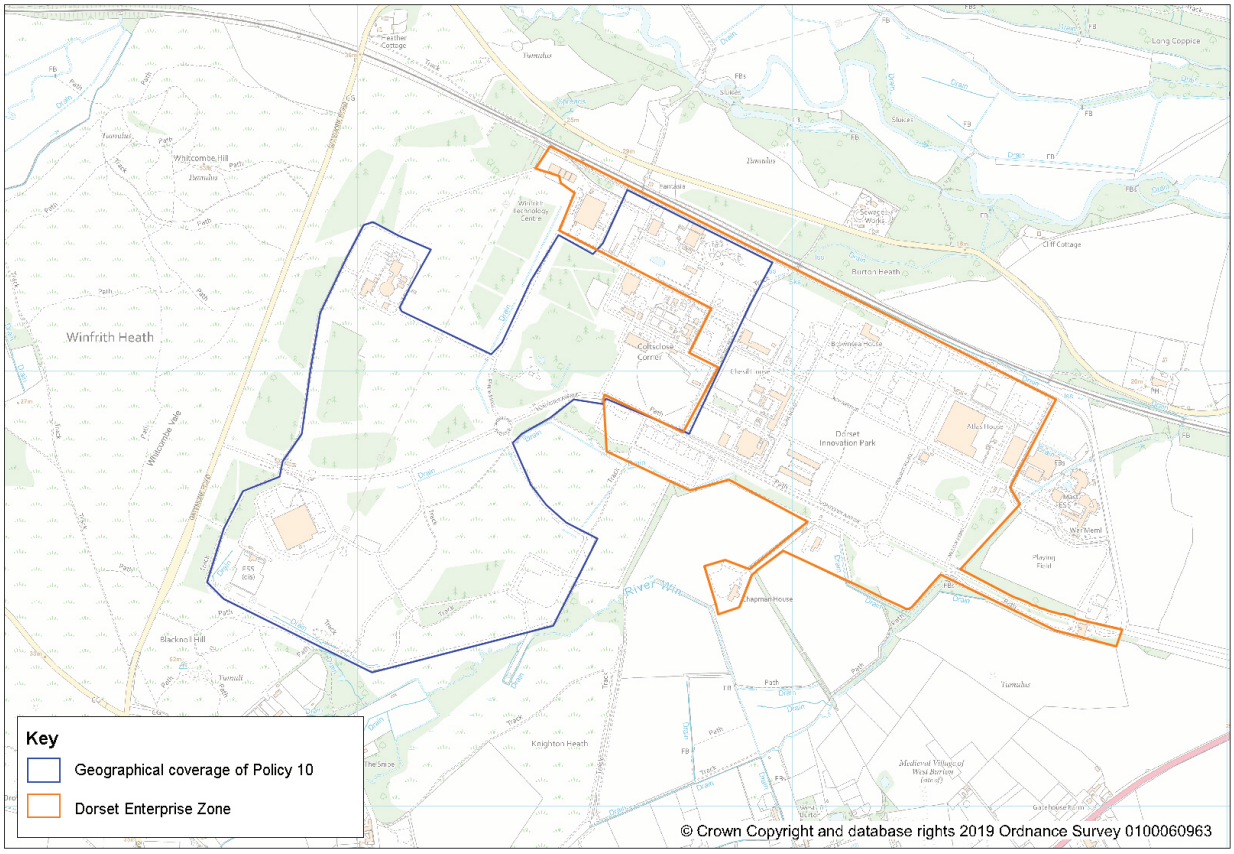
e. The potential for vehicular access via Dorset Innovation Park should be investigated, in consultation with stakeholders, to minimise pressure from decommissioning traffic and waste movements upon Gatemore Road and to secure greater use of the A352, in the interests of highway safety and amenity and

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').

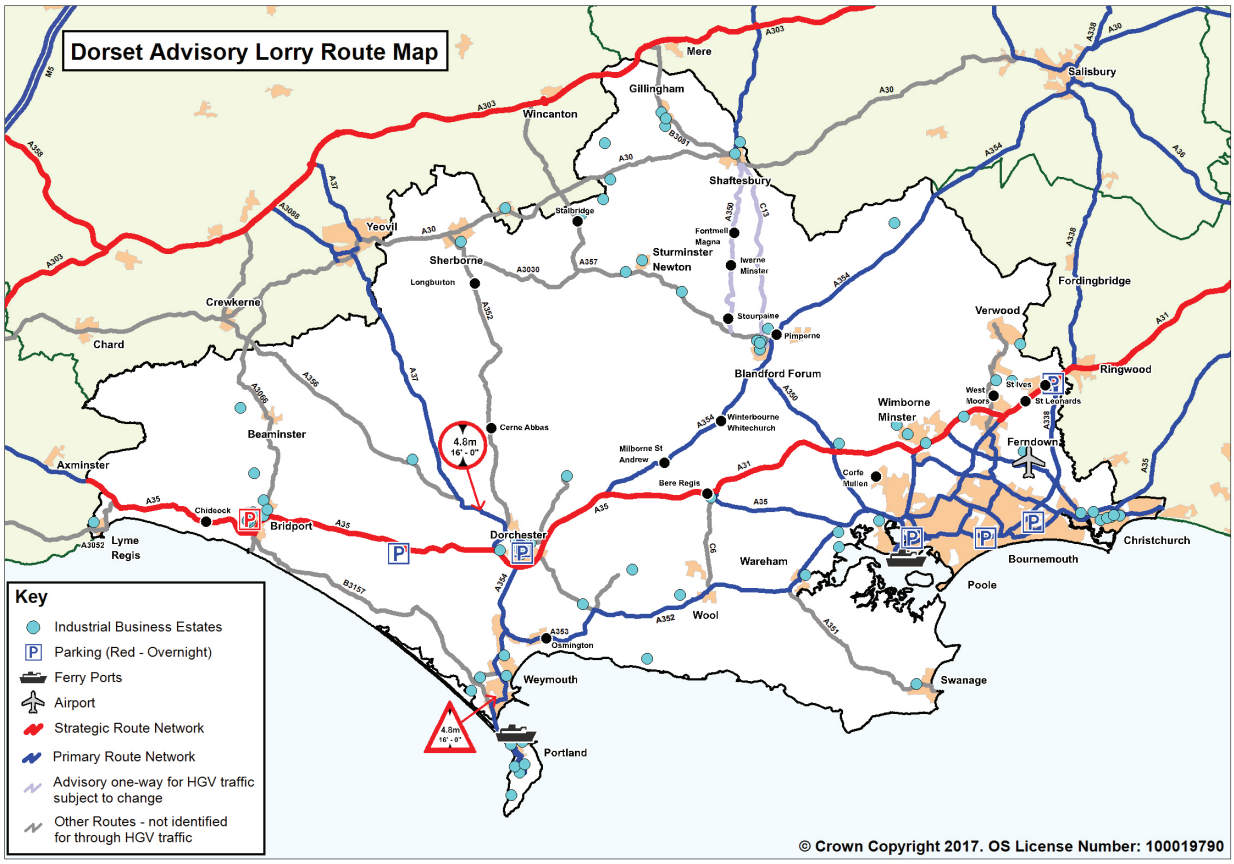
12.17 In certain cases, a binding planning obligation may be provided to the Waste Planning Authority by the applicant or developer (or any others that may have an interest in the land) under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This can be done unilaterally or through agreement, when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