



Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy

2006 - 2026

Development Plan Document

Adopted July 2009

Swindon Borough Council

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Wiltshire & Swindon

Waste Core Strategy

Development Plan Document

July 2009

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Executive Summary

The Waste Core Strategy for Wiltshire and Swindon sets out the strategic planning policy framework for waste management over the next 20 years. The Waste Core Strategy forms one element of the Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals and Waste Development Framework. In this sense, the Core Strategy should be read in conjunction with national and regional policy as well as local policies –including the emerging Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) and the Waste Site Allocations DPD.

The Strategy considers the key characteristics of Wiltshire and Swindon such as population trends, economic performance, landscape importance and cultural heritage. It identifies that approximately 68.6% of the Plan area is designated for its landscape and ecological importance, a key consideration within the Waste Core Strategy.

The Strategy gives a summary of the current characteristics of waste management activities in Wiltshire and Swindon. Important issues are identified such as the lack of waste management facilities in the Salisbury area and that non-hazardous landfill sites are concentrated in the north of the Plan area. In addition, it is recognised that the management of waste is not easily reconciled based on geo-political boundaries. Relationships with neighbouring authorities both within and outside the Region (e.g. Oxfordshire, Berkshire and Hampshire) will need to be explored and developed to ensure that waste is managed in a sustainable manner. The section also includes an analysis of the projected capacity gap for each waste stream; this indicates the Strategy will need to deliver an additional:

- 54,000 tonnes per annum of Treatment capacity for Municipal waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon;
- Three Household Recycling Centres, a Material Recovery Facility and a Composting Facility for the management of Wiltshire's Municipal waste;
- Suitable Municipal waste management facilities in Swindon to achieve the target of 50% recycling and to meet the objectives of the Municipal Strategy;
- 915,870 cubic metres of void space capacity for the management of Industrial and Commercial waste;
- 250,000 tonnes per annum of Treatment capacity for Industrial and Commercial waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon;
- 150,000 tonnes per annum of recycling capacity for Industrial and Commercial waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon;
- 950,000 cubic metres of void space capacity for the management of inert waste; and
- 90,000 tonnes per annum of transfer capacity for the management of inert waste in Wiltshire and Swindon.

The key waste planning issues facing Wiltshire and Swindon are then identified. The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South West identifies four Strategically Significant Cities and Towns (SSCTs) in the Plan area; Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury. The SSCTs represent the areas that will see the most substantial growth within the County and Borough over the next 20 years. The first key issue that the Strategy addresses is how new facilities will be delivered to meet the associated projected growth in waste arisings. Two other key issues are identified. The first relates to identifying future site locations, rationalising the framework of waste management sites and the need for new facilities against the environmental importance of Wiltshire and Swindon. The second relates to the approach to waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon.



The contextual information relating to the Plan area leads to the Vision for waste planning for the next 20 years. This has been formulated through consultation with stakeholders and the review of other plans and strategies particularly the Sustainable Community Strategies for Wiltshire and Swindon. In order to achieve the Vision it is considered necessary to include strategic objectives within the Strategy. The role of Strategic Objectives is to begin to articulate what steps are necessary to take to achieve the Vision and to address the identified issues for the Plan area. Four Strategic objectives have been identified;

- **Involving the Community;**
- **The Need for Waste Management Facilities;**
- **The Environment; and**
- **The Waste Hierarchy.**

The final element of the Strategy contains the detailed policies that address the issues that have been raised. There are six policies that set out the strategic direction and context for waste planning in Wiltshire and Swindon over the Plan period:

- **WCS1:** The Need for Additional Waste Management Capacity and Self Sufficiency;
- **WCS2:** Future Waste Site Locations;
- **WCS3:** Preferred Locations of Waste Management Facilities by Type and the Provision of Flexibility;
- **WCS4:** Safeguarding Waste Management Sites;
- **WCS5:** The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Hierarchy and Sustainable Waste Management; and
- **WCS6:** Waste Reduction and Auditing

In addition, a seventh policy (**WCS7:** Waste DPD Implementation, Monitoring and Review) sets out the Councils' commitment to delivering a 'plan, monitor and manage' approach to bringing forward and implementing sustainable waste management facilities in a timely and appropriate manner.

The Core Strategy concludes with a statement on an essential part of the framework, the monitoring and implementation of the policies. A number of monitoring indicators for each policy are identified. The role of these indicators is to monitor the effectiveness of policies and offer a mechanism for review should the need arise.

1. Introduction

The Geographic Extent of the Plan Area

- 1.1 The **Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy** provides a strategic policy framework for the administrative areas of Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council (as illustrated in **Figure 1**). The Plan area is different to that expressed in the former Waste Local Plan by virtue of the fact that as of 1st April 2006 a small area of south Wiltshire¹ now forms part of the New Forest National Park. The National Park authority have full planning powers but have elected to work with Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council and Portsmouth City Council on matters relating to minerals and waste. This joint planning arrangement is set out in detail within the recently adopted Hampshire² Minerals & Waste Core Strategy (adopted July 2007).
- 1.2 In accordance with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West (RSS) and the provisions of section 62(2) of the Environment Act 2005, all Minerals and Waste Local Development Documents (LDDs) produced by Wiltshire and Swindon must pay due regard to the National Park's purpose. This requirement goes beyond simply mapping potential impacts. Co-operation on matters relating to minerals and waste development proposals will need to involve collaborative working arrangements with the National Park Authority, Hampshire County Council and Dorset County Council and opportunities for such interaction will be pursued by the Councils.
- 1.3 In addition to considering the wider interests of the New Forest National Park, the Waste Core Strategy also recognises that the sustainable management of waste requires closer working with neighbouring Waste Planning Authorities (both within and potentially outside the South-West Region), the waste industry and regulators.

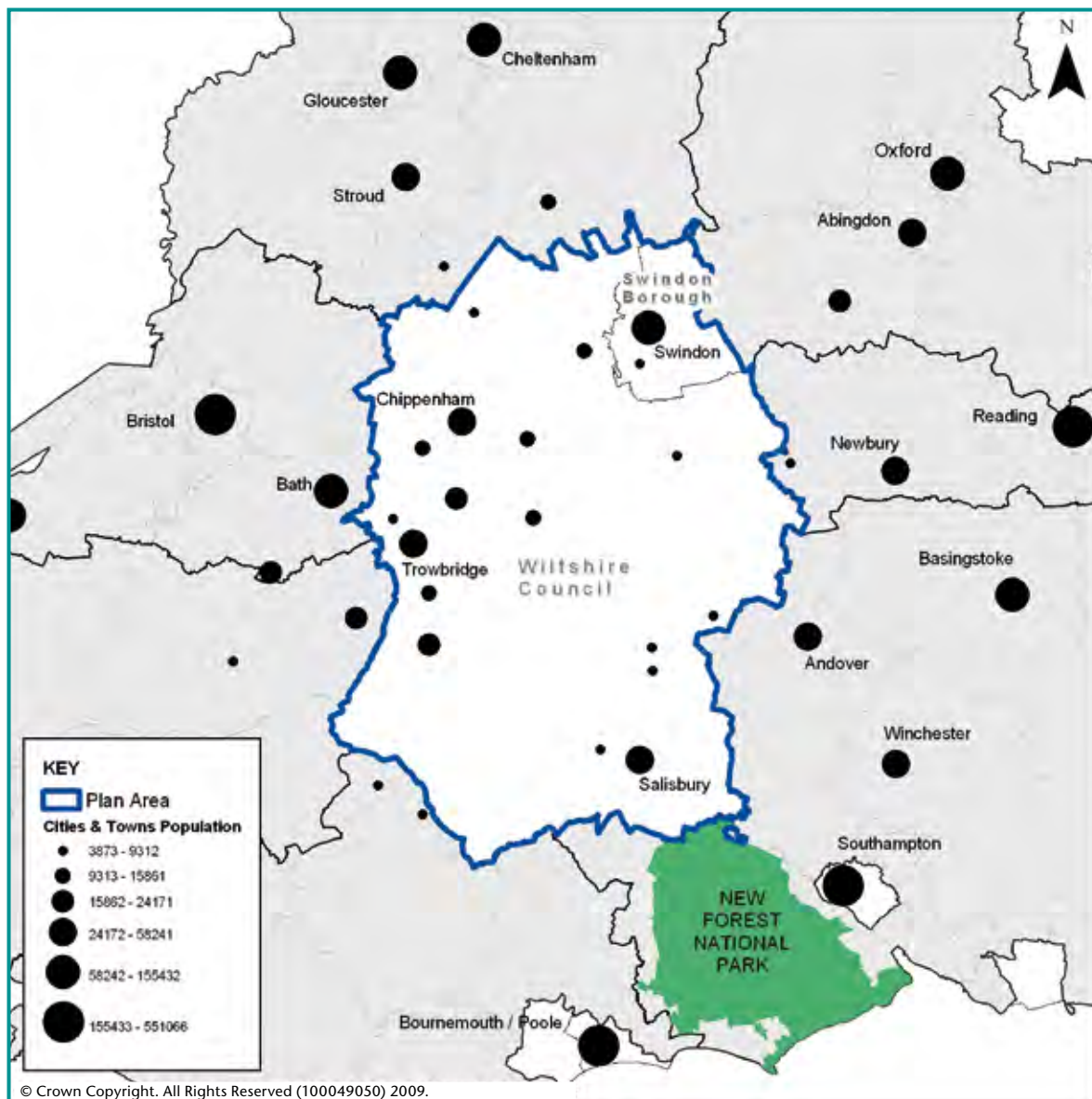


1: Land comprising parts of the Parishes of Landford, Redlynch and Whiteparish have been subsumed into the administrative boundary of the New Forest National Park

2: Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton & New Forest National Park Minerals & Waste Core Strategy.



Figure 1. Map Illustrating the Administrative Areas of Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council



Links to the Councils' Evidence Base

- 1.4 All aspects of the Councils' Minerals and Waste Development Framework have to be founded on robust and credible evidence. To accompany this Strategy and all other documents in the Framework, the Councils have prepared a detailed Evidence Base document - (www.wiltshire.gov.uk/environmentandplanning/planning/planningpolicy/mineralsandwastedevelopmentplan).
- 1.5 The Councils will keep its Evidence Base up-to-date through constant monitoring and review. A glossary of terms used in this Report is included in **Appendix 1**.



2. Key Characteristics of Wiltshire and Swindon

- 2.1 The County of Wiltshire and Borough of Swindon (the 'Plan area') cover an area of 3,455 square kilometres, and have a population of around 630,600 (2006). The area is predominantly rural in character, with the majority of settlements being market towns. The main urban settlements are Swindon (population 162,000), Salisbury (population 44,000), Trowbridge (population 36,000) and Chippenham (population 33,500). Wiltshire and Swindon have seen significant population growth in recent decades, rising by 26% in the period 1971 – 2001; higher than both the regional and national level figures. The population across the County and Borough is expected to rise by approximately 13.6% over the Plan period 2006 – 2026, but this growth will be distributed unevenly. Swindon, Salisbury, Trowbridge and Chippenham will be the focus for growth, having been identified as Strategically Significant Cities and Towns (SSCTs) in the RSS for the South West.
- 2.2 The locations of the SSCTs and subsequently the distribution of the predicted growth, is a key consideration of the Waste Core Strategy as this is not expected to occur in an even manner across the Plan area. Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury are situated close to the boundaries of the Plan area, increasing the relationships with neighbouring local authorities in terms of waste management. The Waste Core Strategy will need to be flexible in its approach in order to manage the possible differential growth patterns of the SSCTs and the movement of waste within and outside the Plan area.
- 2.3 In terms of economic performance, Swindon has been growing at a higher rate than both the regional and national average (GVA, 1995 – 2004), whilst Wiltshire's growth has been lower than both the regional and national figure. The manufacturing sector makes the greatest contribution to economic output in Wiltshire and Swindon; closely followed by wholesale and retail trade; and real estate, renting and business activity sectors. Wiltshire and Swindon's unemployment levels are both lower than the national average; with earnings also slightly lower than the England average, but higher than the South West regional figure. Wiltshire can be considered a relatively desirable place to live, with average house prices of £240,000 being higher than the South West (£217,000) and England and Wales (£211,000), although average house prices in Swindon are significantly lower at £166,000.
- 2.4 The environment of Wiltshire and Swindon is both naturally and historically rich and diverse, with over two thirds (68.6%) of the Plan area designated for its international, national and local environmental importance. This includes the three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty of the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, North Wessex Downs and Cotswolds, covering 43% of the Plan area; 12 European protected sites; over 130 Sites of Special Scientific Interest; and the World Heritage site of Stonehenge and Avebury. Additionally, the New Forest National Park is located adjacent to the southern boundary of Wiltshire and is of national and international* importance.
- 2.5 Economic and population growth have been the main drivers in the increase of waste arisings in Wiltshire and Swindon. The level of future growth anticipated for the Plan area, primarily in the SSCTs of Swindon, Salisbury, Trowbridge and Chippenham, will inevitably lead to further increases in waste arisings over the Plan period to 2026. The fact that historically 30%³ of the household and, industrial and commercial

³ Wiltshire and Swindon Evidence Base Document (Environment Agency, 2005).

* Footnote: The New Forest is designated as being of national significance. However, the area also contains a number of internationally important ecological designations.



wastes managed in Wiltshire and Swindon was imported from across the boundary indicates that the growth of places elsewhere, such as Bath/Bristol, Bournemouth/Poole and settlements in the South East, will impact upon the number of waste management facilities needed within Wiltshire and Swindon over the life of this Plan. The environmental value of a significant proportion of Wiltshire and Swindon means that the future waste management facilities required to deal with the increase in waste arisings will need to be planned with great care.

Key Characteristics of Waste Management in Wiltshire and Swindon

Municipal

- 2.6 The Councils' waste disposal contractor until 2016 is Hills Waste Solutions Ltd. Hills Waste Solutions Ltd operate a wide network and type of waste facilities within the County and Borough. The major landfill facilities in the area are located at Chapel Farm (Blunsdon) near Swindon and at Compton Bassett, Calne. These two facilities provide the majority of landfill voidspace for municipal waste. An extension to the Compton Bassett landfill was permitted in 2007 that will provide additional voidspace capacity up to 2025. Hills Waste Solutions Ltd also operate a hazardous waste landfill at Parkgate Farm, Purton that has recently been permitted and will also receive some non hazardous waste including municipal. It is considered that with these permissions there is sufficient voidspace capacity for the disposal of municipal waste over the plan period.
- 2.7 Hills Waste Solutions Ltd also operate a range of recycling facilities in Wiltshire in order to meet local recycling targets and the County and Boroughs LATS⁴ targets. There is a Materials Recovery Facility located at Compton Bassett and 10 Household Recycling Centres distributed across Wiltshire. There are four Waste Transfer Stations for the management of municipal waste in Wiltshire.
- 2.8 In Swindon all recycled waste is initially handled at the Borough's Household Recycling Centre (HRC) at Waterside Park. There are also around 40 bring sites. From July 2007 the Borough Council have introduced a Borough-wide weekly kerbside recycling collection, and from November 2007, 65,000 homes now receive a fortnightly wheelie-bin collection service. Households in the Borough also receive a fortnightly collection of plastic bottles and fortnightly collections of garden waste. This is expected to greatly increase recycling rates in the Borough.

4: Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme



Industrial and Commercial

- 2.9 A number of Landfill sites located in the Plan area receive Industrial and Commercial (I&C) waste. These are located in the north at Studley Grange near Wootton Bassett and Sands Farm, near Calne, and limited amounts at Compton Bassett and Chapel Farm landfill sites. There are limited facilities that offer treatment capacity for I&C waste in the Plan area with only one facility offering 40,000 tonnes per annum. In addition there are a large number of small skip hire services across the in the local area for the management of I&C waste.

Inert

- 2.10 There are a number of landfill sites in the Plan area that receive inert waste, the majority of which for restoration projects associated with mineral extraction. In the north of the area there are four landfill sites currently receiving inert waste. There are three sites located in west Wiltshire area with one landfill site receiving inert waste in south Wiltshire.
- 2.11 The County and Borough has limited capacity for the recycling and transfer of inert waste. There is one site located in the north and two sites in west of Wiltshire that recycle inert waste. In addition, there are two transfer sites in the Plan area for the management of inert waste.

Hazardous

- 2.12 There are two sites located in the Plan area that are permitted for the reception and disposal of hazardous waste. One site is a recently permitted landfill site located at Parkgate Farm, near Purton - owned and operated by Hills Waste Solutions Ltd. The site is located adjacent to the other facility, Purton Landfill which is also operated by Hills Waste Solution Ltd and is nearing completion. Purton Landfill has provided capacity for hazardous waste landfill on a regional level and it is anticipated that Parkgate Farm landfill will serve a similar role. There are currently no sites in the Plan area for the treatment of hazardous waste. The Key Diagram (**Appendix 4**) illustrates the locations of all current waste management facilities in the Plan area.

The Need for New Waste Management Sites

Municipal Waste

Wiltshire

- 2.13 The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Wiltshire was formally adopted in February 2006 and it currently covers the four District Councils - North Wiltshire, West Wiltshire, Kennet and Salisbury. The document outlines how the local authorities will meet their LATS targets until 2021. The JMWMS currently stipulates that a number of new facilities will be required in order to meet these targets. A contract has been signed with the operators of the Lakeside Energy from Waste Facility in Slough to receive 50,000 tonnes per annum of south Wiltshire's municipal waste. There has also been an application submitted to build a Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) facility at Westbury to recover approximately 50,000 tonnes per annum of western Wiltshire's waste, this is currently being considered by Wiltshire Council's Development Control Department.



- 2.14 Should the MBT plant be permitted it is estimated that, when viewed in combination with existing waste management arrangements (including the Slough contract), it will offer sufficient capacity to meet Wiltshire's LATs targets until 2021 as displayed in **Table 1**. It has been calculated that additional recovery capacity may be required post this round of LATs and a joint project is currently underway with Swindon Borough Council to identify, plan and procure a recovery facility in the Plan area for joint use. However this process is at an early stage.
- 2.15 The JMWMS also outlines that additional recycling facilities will be required to meet the proposed 50% recycling rate target. It is estimated that three Household Recycling Centres (HRCs), one Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) and one composting facility will be required to achieve this target and the Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) will be responsible for providing these sites. As outlined above, there is sufficient capacity for municipal landfill currently permitted for the Plan period for Wiltshire and Swindon.
- 2.16 Due to the clear statements of capacity requirements set out in the JMWMS it is not considered necessary for the Waste Core Strategy to include specific strategic sites for municipal waste, as forecast capacity has already been secured and further facilities seeking planning permission have been proposed. The potential for additional treatment capacity post 2021 will be examined in a subsequent review of the Waste Core Strategy.

Table 1. Current Forecasts for Municipal Waste Management in Wiltshire

Waste Growth	Year	MSW Tonnes to be Managed	Recycling Rate %	Lakeside Contract	Total to Landfill	Bio Tonnage to Landfill	LATS Allocation (Bio Tonnes)	Treatment Capacity Required to Meet LATs (Bio Tonnes per Annum)
1.10%	2006/07	262,601	38.08	0	158,506	111,647	127,203	0
-1.00%	2007/08	259,936	42.43	0	146,585	103,078	118,124	0
3.00%	2008/09	267,734	45.1	37,500	107,512	76,790	106,776	0
3.00%	2009/10	275,766	46.6	50,000	95,613	68,921	93,158	0
3.00%	2010/11	284,039	47	50,000	97,700	70,526	82,789	0
3.00%	2011/12	292,561	47.5	50,000	100,669	72,711	72,419	292
2.00%	2012/13	298,412	48	50,000	102,190	73,876	62,050	11,825
1.00%	2013/14	301,396	48.5	50,000	102,205	73,975	59,388	14,587
1.00%	2014/15	304,410	49	50,000	102,205	74,065	56,727	17,338
1.00%	2015/16	307,454	49.5	50,000	102,190	74,147	54,065	20,081
1.00%	2016/17	310,529	50	50,000	102,159	74,219	51,403	22,816
1.00%	2017/18	313,634	50	50,000	103,681	75,301	48,742	26,559
1.00%	2018/19	316,770	50	50,000	105,217	76,394	46,080	30,314
1.00%	2019/20	319,938	50	50,000	106,770	77,498	43,418	34,080

Swindon

- 2.17 The Swindon Municipal Waste Management Strategy (SMWMS) was adopted in December 2006. The SMWMS outlines that Swindon aim to recycle 50.2% of municipal waste by 2009/10. The strategy also states that recovery capacity will also be required in order to meet Swindon's LATs targets. It is estimated that 10,000 tonnes per annum of additional capacity will be required by 2015 and 20,000 tonnes per annum by 2020.



2.18 The Waste Site Allocations DPD will be responsible for delivering sufficient sites to meet Swindon's longer-term municipal waste needs. As mentioned in paragraph 2.15, a joint study is underway with Wiltshire Council to examine a joint procurement of a recovery facility. This situation will be examined in a subsequent review of the Waste Core Strategy. **Table 2** below illustrates the current forecasts for Municipal Waste Management in Swindon.

Table 2. Current Forecasts for Municipal Waste Management in Swindon

Waste Growth	Year	MSW Tonnes to be Managed	Recycling Rate %	Total to Landfill	Bio Tonnage to Landfill	LATS Allocation (Bio Tonnes)	Treatment Capacity Required to Meet LATS (Bio Tonnes per Annum)
2.24%	2006/07	93,947	32%	60,134	44,934	56,592	0
2.24%	2007/08	95,826	39%	55,826	41,425	51,892	0
2.24%	2008/09	97,743	46%	52,743	37,908	46,018	0
2.24%	2009/10	99,697	50%	49,697	36,133	38,968	0
2.24%	2010/11	101,691	53%	46,691	34,918	34,630	288
2.24%	2011/12	103,725	60%	40,725	31,004	30,293	711
2.24%	2012/13	105,800	66%	35,800	27,593	25,955	1,638
2.24%	2013/14	107,916	65%	37,916	29,031	24,842	4,189
2.24%	2014/15	11,0074	63%	40,074	30,499	23,729	6,770
2.24%	2015/16	112,275	62%	42,275	32,006	22,625	9,381
2.24%	2016/17	114,521	61%	44,521	33,523	21,502	12,021
2.24%	2017/18	116,811	60%	46,811	35,081	20,389	14,692
2.24%	2018/19	119,148	59%	49,148	36,669	19,275	17,394
2.24%	2019/20	121,531	57%	51,531	38,290	18,162	20,128

Industrial and Commercial Waste

2.19 Industrial and Commercial (I&C) waste forms the largest quantity of all waste that is produced in Wiltshire and Swindon. Wastes generated from the Industrial sector and the Commercial sector have differing characteristics. Industrial waste arises from factories and activities such as manufacturing. Commercial waste includes waste produced from business establishments such as stores, markets, office buildings, restaurants and shopping centres. The predicted growth in Wiltshire and Swindon over the next 20 years is likely to cause a substantial increase in the amount of I&C waste produced, as more employment land is developed. It is essential that sufficient sites are provided in order to manage the projected increase in waste arisings including recycling and residual waste disposal facilities.

2.20 The data available to enable forecasting for the amount of future I&C waste is provided by the sub-regional apportionments within the RSS. The data relates to an overall figure that Wiltshire and Swindon will need to deliver. A number of national initiatives such as the Pre-Treatment Regulations* and increasing landfill tax are leading to a change in how waste is managed over the life of the Waste Core Strategy and there may be a requirement for additional facilities to sort and process waste. Therefore annual monitoring of the Core Strategy will be essential in addressing such needs.

2.21 These challenges make predicting where and specifically how much capacity and in what form is needed in certain areas within the County and Borough very difficult.

*The Pre-Treatment Regulations, October 2007



The Councils approach to providing sufficient capacity over the next 20 years will be to identify a flexible framework of sites through the Waste Sites Allocations DPD, to meet the strategic objectives of locating sites as close to the growth areas (i.e. the identified SSCTs) as possible and meeting the sub-regional apportionments. This will include areas of search such as industrial estates and employment allocations where planning applications will be considered within their boundaries. It will be important to identify sites close to the planned growth areas, as this is the likely location of additional economic development within the County and Borough. Specific sites may also be identified should there be suitable sites available.

2.22 **Table 3** below displays the estimated number of sites required in the Waste Site Allocations DPD to provide sufficient capacity for the management of I&C waste in line with the sub-regional apportionments set out by the RSS for Wiltshire and Swindon. The South West Regional Waste Strategy indicative capacities for new facilities have been used to estimate the number of sites required. The Evidence Base Part B: Waste – Chapter 3 contains full details on I&C waste forecasting.

Table 3. Illustrating the Capacity Gap for I&C Waste that the Site Allocations DPD will need to Provide

Waste Management Technique	Total Capacity Required in Plan Period (Worst Case Scenario)	Existing Capacity of Operational sites	Shortfall Capacity to be Provided in Site Allocations DPD	Estimated Number of Additional Sites Required
Landfill m ³ *	6,318,670	5,402,800	915,870	2
Recovery (t.p.a)	290,000	40,000	250,000	5
Recycling (t.p.a)	330,000	180,000	150,000	8
Total				16

* The figure for Landfill relates to total capacity required over entire plan period and not m3 per annum.

Inert Waste

2.23 The management of inert waste has differing characteristics from that of other waste streams. Inert fill is often used as part of mineral restoration projects that, by virtue of their scale, are often exempt from landfill tax. This makes planning for inert waste difficult, as sites cannot simply be allocated in a pro-active manner. In the case of restoration projects, the need for inert fill results from an end-state position – i.e. a mined out void. It is essential to provide clear links between the Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPDs on this issue in order to provide sufficient capacity for inert landfill.

2.24 The sub-regional apportionments for inert waste set out within the South West Regional Waste Strategy (2004) illustrate that additional landfill capacity will be required for the management of inert waste within the Plan area. **Table 4** below indicates that there are sufficient inert waste recycling facilities in the local area to meet the sub-regional apportionments over the Plan period. It is estimated that four additional transfer facilities will be required for the management of inert waste.



Table 4. Illustrating the Capacity Gap for Inert Waste that the Site Allocations DPD will need to Provide

Waste Management Technique	Total Capacity Required in Plan Period (Worst Case Scenario)	Existing Capacity of Operational sites	Shortfall Capacity to be Provided in Site Allocations DPD	Estimated Number of Additional Sites Required
Landfill m ³ *	4,150,000	3,200,000	950,000	3
Recycling (t.p.a)	20,000	20,500	0	0
Transfer (t.p.a)	110,000	20,000	90,000	4

* The figure for Landfill relates to total capacity required over entire plan period and not m3 per annum.

Hazardous Waste

- 2.25 Although there are no specific (i.e. by Waste Planning Authority) apportionments or landfill reduction requirements set for wastes classed as hazardous. However, there are specific waste management and land-use planning issues centred on the ongoing provision of capacity to manage and dispose of such wastes. Landfill sites for hazardous waste are limited as they need to meet a much stricter set of criteria due to the nature of the waste. Geology forms an important factor for hazardous landfill sites as substantial depths of clay are required to contain the waste and any subsequent gas / leachate formed through decomposition. Due to these issues, hazardous landfill sites are generally considered as nationally and regionally important as indicated by the RSS (Policy W3).
- 2.26 Whilst the general emphasis for waste management is to reduce reliance upon landfill, many hazardous wastes are not suitable for further re-use or recycling and therefore require safe disposal.
- 2.27 Significant quantities of hazardous waste managed in Wiltshire and Swindon arise from construction and demolition projects. Wiltshire and Swindon are both areas forecast to experience additional population, employment and housing growth during the period to 2026 and it is probable that this will generate additional construction and demolition wastes, which will potentially result in an increase in hazardous waste generated in the Plan area.
- 2.28 The RSS states that it is not considered appropriate for each waste planning authority to identify specific sites for the management and treatment of hazardous waste in the same way that Councils are expected to identify sites for other waste streams. Instead, it advises that approximately 40,000 tonnes of stabilised hazardous wastes will need to be landfilled across the south west region every year and provision will need to be made for the disposal of up to 80,000 tonnes of general hazardous wastes in the south west each year. Planning Permission has been granted at Parkgate Farm, Purton to landfill 50,000 of hazardous waste per annum until 2025 and this will provide substantial capacity for the South West Region. The RSS advises that the region is broadly self sufficient in hazardous waste treatment capacity and has facilities for the transfer, treatment and recycling of these wastes.



- 2.29 Where hazardous wastes can be re-used, recycled or otherwise recovered and new capacity is required, it is recognised that facilities in Wiltshire and Swindon may need to play a role in contributing to an adequate network of facilities to accommodate management of these wastes. For example, HRCs could continue to be used for the 'take-back' of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) hazardous waste such as TVs and PC monitors. Any such new capacity will need to be in accordance with the strategy and policies of the Waste DPDs.

Agricultural Wastes

- 2.30 An implication of the recent regulatory changes will be the need for new and additional facilities for the management of agricultural wastes. As more detailed information is made available, the Councils will seek to identify a clearer role that the Waste DPDs can play in assisting with the management of agricultural wastes.
- 2.31 Such developments are likely to vary greatly in size as this new aspect of the waste industry establishes itself. However, as with the management of any other waste stream, the potential for impacts upon local communities and the surrounding environment will be a key issue and the Councils will require any such developments to be suitably located and demonstrated as being in accordance with the Strategy and policies of Waste DPDs.

Waste Water Treatment

- 2.32 The substantial forecast increase in population growth and housing set out in the RSS will lead to an increased demand for waste-water treatment. However, at this stage there is limited data available for forecasting where and how many facilities will be required. A water cycle study conducted by Swindon Borough Council and the Environment Agency has indicated that a new waste water treatment plant will be required in the Swindon area in order to meet the growth projections in the RSS, this will be addressed through the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) and the Swindon Borough Council Core Strategy. The Councils will work closely with water companies in order to identify, appraise and provide sufficient facilities when they are required over the Plan area.



3. Waste Management in Wiltshire and Swindon: Issues and Challenges

- 3.1 The development of the Evidence Base that underpins the Minerals and Waste Development Framework revealed a number of key issues that the Waste Core Strategy must address. The key 'drivers of change' relating to the future of waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon that the Waste Core Strategy will address are outlined below:

Key Issue 1. Substantial Population Growth in Wiltshire and Swindon and the Need for Additional Waste Management Capacity to Serve the SSCTs and Rural Areas

- 3.2 Wiltshire and Swindon will see substantial population growth over the next 20 years. The RSS for the South West identifies Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury as being Strategically Significant Cities or Towns (SSCTs). Although these nodes of growth will be the main focus of housing and economic development within the Plan area, their relative distribution and scale is likely to lead to an imbalance in overall rates of growth across Wiltshire and Swindon, with Swindon expected to make provision for 34,200 dwellings to 2026. In addition, all the SSCTs are generally located on the periphery of the Plan area. This spatial pattern of development is likely to create functional relationships between SSCTs in other parts of the sub-region based upon factors such as existing transport corridors (e.g. the A36, A361, A350, A303 and M4).
- 3.3 The projected population growth will lead to pressure on resources and a need to plan for additional waste management capacity to serve the SSCTs. This is the major driver of change within the Plan area, and providing sufficient waste management facilities to accommodate the projected waste arisings is a key challenge facing Wiltshire and Swindon and the policy framework of the Waste Core Strategy and other LDDs.
- 3.4 The approach taken in terms of how the need for additional sites will be addressed must be considered in the Waste Core Strategy. This will be closely linked to the population growth of Wiltshire and Swindon and monitored throughout the Plan period.
- 3.5 A challenging aspect that the Waste Core Strategy must address is the RSS assumption that waste authorities should be 'broadly self sufficient'. How this will be achieved in the Plan period must be carefully considered if it is to be meaningfully delivered at the local level. The evidence available to the Councils suggests that Wiltshire and Swindon accommodate a high level of imported waste streams – in 2005, 30% of household and industrial and commercial waste managed in the Plan area was imported and this trend is likely to continue. The Waste Core Strategy must address this issue through a combination of policy intervention, rigorous monitoring and collaborative working with waste collection / disposal authorities, the Regional Planning Body and the Environment Agency.



Key Issue 2. Identifying Future Site Locations, Rationalising the Framework of Waste Management Sites and the Environmental Importance of Wiltshire and Swindon

- 3.6 The Wiltshire and Swindon Key Characteristics section identified that the environment of Wiltshire and Swindon is both naturally and historically rich and diverse, with over two thirds (68.6%) of the Plan area designated for its international, national and local environmental importance.
- 3.7 The decisions made in terms of locating future waste management facilities must have regard to these environmental designations. Due to the rich and diverse environment of Wiltshire and Swindon suitable site locations are likely to be limited and hence difficult decisions will have to be taken in terms of where sites will be located. This is particularly true of south Wiltshire where there are limited waste management facilities. The RSS identifies that future waste sites should be located as close as practicable to (i.e. within 16 km) of the identified SSCTs in Wiltshire and Swindon. The RSS also outlines that there should be a network of local sites to supply for local need; therefore, sufficient sites should be identified in rural locations. This is not easy to deliver, often the most practical options for locating facilities are limited due to constraints such as landscape or ecological designations or a lack of suitable infrastructure. The approach to be taken to identify sites outside of the 16 km radius area of search around the SSCTs is a key issue for the Waste Core Strategy, especially where the need for such facilities arises in areas of environmental designations such as AONBs or in the immediate vicinity of the New Forest National Park. The geology/hydrogeology of the Plan area will also influence where potential sites will be suitable. The quality and quantity of groundwater is a particular issue given the extent of aquifers within the County and Borough. The Councils will work closely with the Environment Agency (EA) when identifying, considering and allocating future waste management sites and will observe the guidance provided in the EA's Regulatory Guidance Note 3.
- 3.8 The Waste Core Strategy must introduce an element of flexibility in order to deliver sufficient waste management facilities to meet the sub-regional apportionments and to react to changing circumstances over the Plan period, such as developing new technologies e.g. Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT).
- 3.9 The Councils consider that it is important that those waste management sites that can be identified, or are already operational, should be protected from inappropriate developments and pressures that may prejudice either allocated or existing waste management facilities. The approach to safeguarding sites is a challenge that the Waste Core Strategy must address.

Key Issue 3. The Approach to Waste Management in Wiltshire and Swindon

- 3.10 The approach to waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon is another issue that must be resolved. The Waste Core Strategy must outline how waste will be managed

in line with the principles of sustainability. Reducing the amount of waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon and driving waste up the management hierarchy are important issues. The approach consumers and producers take to address these challenging tasks are key considerations for the Waste Core Strategy throughout the Plan period.

- 3.11 The Wiltshire Community Strategy has an objective for Wiltshire to minimise waste and to increase recycling and composting rates. Swindon Borough's 50 Promises (Swindon 2010) include a pledge to recycle, compost or treat more than 50% of household waste by 2010. The Waste Core Strategy will need to play a key role in trying to achieve these targets. The Councils consider that to achieve these objectives, waste must be driven up the waste hierarchy in order to meet recycling and LATS targets. Recycling and treatment facilities will need to be delivered to manage the forecast increase in waste arisings over the plan period efficiently.
- 3.12 The approach for municipal waste management is set out by the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2006) for Wiltshire and Swindon Borough's Municipal Waste Management Strategy 'Managing Swindon's Waste for Future Generations'. The Waste Core Strategy will need to have regard to the principles of these strategies.

The Key Diagram

- 3.13 The Wiltshire and Swindon Key Diagram (set out in **Appendix 4**) illustrates the key waste planning issues and characteristics of Wiltshire and Swindon that have influenced the planning framework of the Waste Core Strategy. The Key Diagram illustrates existing waste management sites, environmentally important areas, key settlements, the RSS 16km radius area of search around the SSCTs, employment areas and important transport routes.





4. Vision and Strategic Objectives

- 4.1 The Vision for Wiltshire and Swindon forms the direction of travel for waste management over the next 20 years. The previous section outlined the key issues and themes that the core strategy must address. Substantial population growth in Wiltshire and Swindon will require sufficient sites to be delivered in order to manage the projected increase in overall waste arisings. Environmental protection, whilst delivering sufficient new waste facilities is essential due to the landscape and biodiversity importance of Wiltshire and Swindon. The approach to how waste will be managed over the next 20 years will be crucially important to the success of the Waste Core Strategy and hence forms the basis of the key theme within the Vision.
- 4.2 The Councils 'Vision' for Wiltshire and Swindon outlined below encompasses the objectives of the Community Strategies for the area. 'A Sustainable Community Strategy for Wiltshire' acknowledges the requirement for waste minimisation and to increase recycling and composting rates. The Swindon Community Strategy 'Our Swindon ... Our Community ... Our Future' contains a promise to 'recycle or compost 50% of household waste by 2010'. The Vision aims to reduce the amount of waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon and to increase recycling and composting rates over the Plan period. The Vision has also been heavily shaped by Wiltshire and Swindon's stakeholder involvement and the iterative process of Sustainability Appraisal.

The Vision for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon to 2026

By 2026, increased waste minimisation, recycling and composting will be delivered by driving waste up the management hierarchy and creating a sustainable, flexible and functional framework of facilities to meet the needs of the municipal waste management strategies and the sub-regional apportionments. This framework of facilities will serve the SSCTs of Swindon, Trowbridge, Chippenham and Salisbury as well as outlying rural areas where gaps in the strategic network need to be plugged to serve local need.

Additional waste management capacity will be delivered through a process of actively involving communities and collaborative working with the Regional Planning Body, landowners, the minerals and waste industries and regulators.

The development of a sustainable waste management framework to serve the needs of Wiltshire and Swindon must ensure that the naturally and historically rich and sensitive environment of the Plan area is protected and enhanced for future generations to enjoy.

Vision Drivers

- Objectives contained in Wiltshire and Swindon's Community Strategies.
- Comments from Issues and Options and Preferred Options Stages.
- The South West Regional Spatial Strategy.
- Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management.
- Environmental Protection.
- Population Growth.



- 4.3 To deliver the Vision, a set of Strategic Objectives have been developed to articulate the Councils approach to addressing strategic waste management issues in Wiltshire and Swindon. The Councils identified that four strategic objectives were necessary in order to address the key issues in the Plan area and to expand upon the Vision. These are:

Involving the Community

- 4.4 It is recognised that community involvement is essential to delivering a suitable framework of waste management facilities. The objectives outline that the Councils will offer clear guidance on waste planning policy and consult stakeholders in an agreed approach, as set out in the Councils' adopted Statements of Community Involvement (SCIs). A collaborative working approach is a key aspect for achieving this objective. Community involvement and collaborative working will be achieved through consultation exercises in the form of meetings, forums and written representations. This has, and will continue to play a key role in evidence gathering and the decision making process in Wiltshire and Swindon.

The Need for Waste Management Facilities

- 4.5 The objective aims to ensure that there are sufficient waste management sites that offer flexibility to deal with changing circumstances to manage the forecast increase in waste arisings set out in the sub-regional apportionments. The objective also identifies the SSCTs of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury as being the key growth areas in the Plan area as outlined in the RSS. In line with Policy W2 of the RSS, the objective requires waste to be managed as close as practicable (i.e. within 16 km) of the SSCTs. PPS10 outlines that waste should be disposed of at the nearest appropriate facility. The Councils consider that this offers a good approach to all other waste management techniques. The procurement of new waste management facilities may contribute to the local economy in the Plan area, offering employment, financial income, renewable energy and the potential for combined heat and power.

The Environment

- 4.6 As identified in the key issues section this is a significant aspect of the development framework. The objective outlines that the protection and enhancement of the natural environment is essential in terms of landscape character, biodiversity, geological interest, the water environment, cultural heritage and mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change. The Waste Core Strategy provides the strategic policy direction for the sustainable management of waste. In order to balance the need for new facilities with the objective of protecting and enhancing the environment of Wiltshire and Swindon, the Councils are committed to the principles of reducing the impacts associated with the management and movement of waste. Encouraging and promoting the sustainable transport of waste and minimising cross-boundary movement of waste are essential to meeting this objective. By identifying and promoting through the Site Allocations DPD a framework of waste management facilities across Wiltshire and Swindon, the Councils are committed to minimising 'waste mileage' and proposals for new development will be encouraged where they identify the most sustainable and realistic mode(s) of transport including the utilisation of the most appropriate route(s) for transporting material. These principles of sustainable transport are founded on the Councils' Evidence Base (Part A: Spatial Context, Chapter 6) and the assessment of other plans and programmes (e.g. the Councils' Local Transport Plans). Further detailed policy guidance will be developed in



additional DPDs and will support the proposals set out in this Strategy.

- 4.7 The protection of human health and maintaining separate neighbouring communities also form key objectives. The final part of the strategic objective relates to the sustainable construction in the built environment (including the construction of waste management facilities).
- 4.8 Developers must ensure that opportunities for renewable energy are maximised within new developments and that where possible recycled or re-used materials are used for the construction of waste management facilities. It is important to note that some of the areas identified above will be addressed within the Development Control Policies DPD. Although this is treated as a separate DPD, the Strategic Objectives contained in the Core Strategy form the objectives for the whole development framework. **Appendix 2** lists the policy areas that will be addressed in the Development Control Policies DPD.

The Waste Hierarchy

- 4.9 The objective encourages waste to be driven up the waste hierarchy in line with PPS10. The overall aim is to reduce the amount of waste being disposed of at landfill / landraise sites and to increase recycling and the re-use of material. The objective also encourages new and innovative technologies to come forward that may offer the most sustainable approach to waste management.

Strategic Objectives for Wiltshire and Swindon

1. Involving the Community

Provide clear guidance to the community of Wiltshire and Swindon on waste planning policy issues and proposals through the pursuit of a collaborative public awareness-raising approach to help work towards waste elimination, waste reduction and re-use, in accordance with the requirements of the respective adopted SCI's for Wiltshire and Swindon.

2. The Need for Waste Management Facilities

Ensure that there is a sufficient and flexible network of safeguarded waste management facilities that make adequate provision for waste requiring management in Wiltshire and Swindon in accordance with the apportionments set out in the South West Regional Spatial Strategy. The primary focus for locating sites should be as close as practicable (within 16 km) to the SSCTs of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury which form the key growth areas. Waste will be managed at the nearest appropriate facility and opportunities for co-locating waste management uses will be encouraged where appropriate. Sustainable waste facilities that contribute to the economic growth of the Plan area will be encouraged.

3. The Environment

Protect and enhance the diverse and highly valued natural and historical environment of Wiltshire and Swindon, incorporating the landscape character, biodiversity and geological interests and cultural heritage. Ensure the protection of the water environment whilst minimising and mitigating flood risk. Contribute to reducing and adapting to the impacts of climate change. Minimise the cross boundary impacts of waste management upon features of

the natural and cultural environment. Options for sustainable transportation should be encouraged in order to reduce the impacts of transporting waste through Wiltshire and Swindon. Protect human health from adverse impacts. Maintaining the separate identities of neighbouring communities. The sustainable construction of waste management facilities will be encouraged wherever possible.

4. The Waste Hierarchy

To ensure the best use will be made of the waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon by driving waste up the management hierarchy. This is to be delivered by aiming to achieve waste elimination and reduction, maximising re-use, recycling and composting, and energy recovery, strictly in that order of priority, so as to actively promote a reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill. New innovative waste management techniques will be encouraged wherever possible.

Strategic Objective Drivers

- Objectives contained in Wiltshire and Swindon's Community Strategies.
- Comments from Issues and Options and Preferred Options Stages.
- The South West Regional Spatial Strategy.
- Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management.





5. Strategies, Activities and Actions

5.1 The following section will address the 3 key issues that have been identified through the preparation of the Core Strategy. The key issues are:

- ***Substantial population growth in Wiltshire and Swindon and the need for additional waste management capacity to serve the SSCTs and rural areas;***
- ***Identifying future site locations, rationalising the framework of waste management sites and the environmental importance of Wiltshire and Swindon; and***
- ***The approach to waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon.***


5.2 Specific, strategic policies have been set out in order to address these issues. Key policy drivers and clear links to the evidence base have been displayed, to demonstrate how other documents and evidence have influenced the formulation of the strategic policies.

Key Issue 1. Substantial Population Growth in Wiltshire and Swindon and the Need for Additional Waste Management Capacity to Serve the SSCTs and Rural Areas

5.3 The first key issue to be addressed by the Waste Core Strategy is how the projected substantial population growth within Wiltshire and Swindon will be catered for in terms of waste management solutions. The need for additional capacity / facilities and the challenge of aiming to be net self-sufficient will need to be explored in order to address this issue. The Councils consider that being self-sufficient means that there is sufficient waste management capacity in the Plan area to manage Wiltshire and Swindon's waste arisings. However, it is not considered that this will stop cross boundary movement of waste due to the very nature of the industry and that the management of waste within the Plan area boundary may not always be the most sustainable option.

5.4 The Councils Evidence Base suggests that the forecast increase in population and the projected growth of the SSCTs in Wiltshire and Swindon is likely to lead to higher waste arisings, which in turn will lead to an increased need for additional waste management capacity / facilities. The RSS places a requirement on Waste Planning Authorities in the South West Region to make provision for sites to meet their sub-regional waste management apportionments. The strategy for meeting the requirements of the RSS apportionments is based upon developing a flexible framework of strategic facilities as close as practicable to the named SSCTs and then filling any additional capacity gaps with local scale facilities to serve the smaller 'Market Towns' and villages as need arises. In this context, sites and facilities for new waste management development will be identified that encourage the utilisation of sustainable transport and minimise social and environmental impacts.

5.5 The flexibility required to maintain an adequate framework of strategic and local facilities will be measured through the process of monitoring (e.g. the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)) to determine when capacity will need to be released.



Collaborative working with our Waste Disposal / Collection partners and the Environment Agency will also be essential, particularly in terms of accessing up-to-date data and ensuring the requirements of the municipal waste management strategies are delivered in a timely manner. The Evidence Base will also be continually monitored and updated to reflect the most up-to-date information and data on waste arisings and management capacity. The Councils approach to addressing the need for additional sites and aiming for net self-sufficiency is outlined below in Policy WCS1.

WCS1: The Need for Additional Waste Management Capacity and Self Sufficiency

Over the period to 2026, Wiltshire and Swindon will address the issue of delivering sufficient sites to meet the needs of the municipal waste management strategies and sub-regional apportionments by providing and safeguarding a network of Site Allocations. The framework of sites will manage the forecast increase in waste arisings associated with the planned growth in the Strategically Significant Cities and Towns (SSCTs) of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury. Rural locations within Wiltshire and Swindon will also be provided with a network of local scale sites to serve local needs where capacity gaps arise. Need will be met locally whilst balancing the importation and exportation of waste within the principles of sustainable development and in accordance with the principles of sustainable transport.

Policy Drivers

- Comments from Issues and Options and the Previous Preferred Options Stage.
- Population, Housing and Economic Growth identified in the draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy.
- Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 – Transport
- Local Transport Plans produced by Wiltshire and Swindon
- Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals and Waste Development Framework
 - Evidence Base: Part A: Spatial Context: Chapter 6, Transport.

Key Issue 2. Identifying Future Site Locations, Rationalising the Framework of Waste Management Sites and the Environmental Importance of Wiltshire and Swindon

Where will the New Waste Management Sites be Located?

- 5.6 The Councils distinguish between strategic and local scale sites. Strategic waste management facilities are large and / or more specialist facilities that will operate in a wider strategic manner by virtue of spatial scale, high tonnage of waste managed, specialist nature of the waste managed and/ or a wider catchment area served. They are generally considered to include:
- Strategic materials recovery facilities (MRFs)
 - Strategic composting facilities
 - Energy from waste facilities (EfW)
 - Mechanical biological treatment facilities (MBT)
 - Landfill / landraise facilities



- 5.7 It will be expected that strategic facilities would serve either large areas within, or the entire Plan area. Additionally, they may also serve areas of Wiltshire and Swindon and surrounding local authorities in a more sub-regional context. Such sites will have characteristics that will prevent them from being accommodated on small and/ or sensitive sites and locations - the choice of location will therefore be guided by the physical characteristics of the Plan area and the principles set out in Annex E of PPS10.
- 5.8 Where these specialist or strategic sites cannot adequately meet smaller-scale local needs, it will be more appropriate for similar waste management operations to be undertaken at a smaller, more localised scale. These facilities are just as essential, helping to provide local solutions for collecting, sorting, bulking, transferring and treating wastes as well as complementing the County, Borough and Regional level solutions provided by strategic waste management facilities.
- 5.9 Local waste management facilities will be expected to handle waste sourced from a limited geographical catchment, such as the equivalent of a District area, parts of a District or a local urban area. They are generally considered to include:
- Local recycling facilities, e.g. businesses collecting, storing, sorting and bulking particular waste materials prior to their transfer to waste processing companies;
 - Local scale materials recovery facilities collecting, storing, sorting and bulking a wide range of waste materials prior to transfer;
 - Waste transfer stations where waste is deposited, stored and then transferred in larger loads to a waste recovery or disposal facility;
 - Scrap yards and inert waste and aggregates recycling facilities serving the needs of a particular area of a district;
 - Local scale composting e.g. on farms or small waste management sites receiving inputs from limited sources, e.g. one or two HRCs in that area, or local building and business contracts; and
 - Household Recycling Centres.
- 5.10 Small neighbourhood recycling facilities such as the 'Bring Facilities' often found at supermarkets are not covered within the scope of this document as they do not normally require planning permission. However, in terms of offering local choice, such facilities will assist the overall Strategy in terms of driving waste up the management hierarchy.
- 5.11 Strategic facilities will be located to principally serve the SSCTs, Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury and thereby offer additional capacity to manage waste arising from these areas and their associated catchment. In this sense they will practically serve large areas of the County and the Borough.
- 5.12 The key issues section outlines that the RSS states that the SSCTs will receive the highest amount of population growth within the Plan area (particularly in Swindon). It will be important for waste management facilities to be located as close as practicable to these specific growth areas as this is also likely to be the main source of additional waste arisings. Exactly where the forecast growth will occur within and around the SSCTs is still largely unknown due mainly to the fact that a significant amount of work on allocating strategic housing and employment sites has yet to be completed for Wiltshire and Swindon. Therefore it is important to build flexibility into the Waste Core Strategy to accommodate the projected growth. This issue will be reviewed in subsequent updates of the Councils' evidence base and any review of the Waste Core Strategy as specific growth areas are identified, planned and implemented through the Councils' wider LDF work.



- 5.13 Policy WCS2 sets out the Councils' strategic approach for directing where the focus for new waste management development will be located over the life of the Plan. In addition, it seeks to encourage developers to adopt the principles of sustainable transport when framing proposals for new development at the 'strategic' and 'local' scale: as well as providing essential measures to protect the environmental importance of Wiltshire and Swindon. In line with the principles of legislation and national policy statements, the policy outlines that only local-scale sites will be located within the three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in the Plan area and in the immediate vicinity of the New Forest National Park. The Councils recognise that there are also 12 Natura 2000 sites of European conservation importance in the Plan area and 3* in the New Forest National Park that are protected by European legislation in the form of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). Due to the strategic level of protection for the Natura 2000 sites and protected species it is not necessary to have a policy within the Waste Core Strategy. The Habitats Directive introduced the requirement to undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) on proposed plans in order to establish the likely significant impacts. This has been conducted on the Waste Core Strategy and additional assessments will be carried out as new DPDs are produced.
- 5.14 The Councils approach for locating future waste management sites is outlined below in Policy WCS2.

WCS2: Future Waste Site Locations

Strategic waste site allocations will be located as close as practicable (within 16km) to the SSCTs of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury as identified in the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West. Waste sites situated outside of these areas will be local-scale allocations to serve the demonstrable needs of the local area only. Sites located in the immediate vicinity of the New Forest National Park or within the three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) of Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, North Wessex Downs and Cotswolds will only be for local-scale waste management facilities. In the interests of achieving the objectives of sustainable development, priority will be given to proposals for new waste management development that demonstrate a commitment to utilising the most appropriate haulage routes within and around the Plan area and implement sustainable modes and methods for transporting waste materials.

Policy Drivers

- Comments from Issues and Options and the Preferred Options Stages.
- Consultation during the Wiltshire Waste Forums.
- The South West Regional Spatial Strategy
- Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
- Planning Policy Statement 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
- Planning Policy Statement 9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 – Transport
- Local Transport Plans produced by Wiltshire and Swindon
- Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals and Waste Development Framework
 - Evidence base: Part A: Spatial Context: Chapter 6, Transport.
- The Environment Act 1995, Section 62(2).

* Footnote: The New Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC); the New Forest Special Protection Area; and the New Forest Ramsar (as outlined in the Councils' Evidence Base: Part A, Chapter 9).



- 5.15 The Councils recognise the importance of identifying where each type of waste management facility should be located. The following policy WCS3 sets out preferred locations for each type of waste management facility. It also identifies the estimated capacities that will need to be delivered, as indicated by the Evidence Base.
- 5.16 When identifying future sites, the Councils will adopt the sequential approach set out in Policy W2 of the RSS. However, a more flexible approach may need to be applied due to the nature of the Plan area. Firstly there are a number of large market towns that may require a strategic facility to manage waste arisings: this may lead to the most suitable location being on the periphery of the 16km radius search area around a SSCT. Secondly, it is important to note that particularly in the north of the County the 16km radius search areas for the SSCTs of Swindon, Chippenham and Trowbridge overlap, and that it may be necessary to have one strategic facility to serve more than one SSCT. In such a case, the most suitable location would be between the SSCTs, but would not fit well with the sequential approach that Policy W2 of the RSS applies.
- 5.17 In order to allow for flexibility in terms of precisely which form of facility can be located in a particular location, the policy also outlines an approach for dealing with proposals put forward outside of the preferred locations. In such circumstances, sites that do not fall within preferred locations will be considered on their merits as long as they can be demonstrated by the applicant to be in accordance with all relevant provisions of the Strategy as well as the objectives and policies of other Waste DPDs, the RSS and national policy. It is important to note that such sites must be supported by an independent Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment report (SA/SEA) and other relevant assessments in order to justify consideration as exceptions to the Strategy and site selection methodology.

WCS3: Preferred Locations of Waste Management Facilities by Type and the Provision of Flexibility

Over the period to 2026, the Councils will seek to allocate the following types of waste management facilities in the following locations within Wiltshire and Swindon in line with Policies WCS1 and WCS2 to provide for:

Municipal

- 54,000 tonnes per annum of Treatment capacity for Municipal waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon;
- Three Household Recycling Centres, a Material Recovery Facility and a Composting Facility for the management of Wiltshire's Municipal waste; and
- Suitable municipal waste management facilities in Swindon to achieve the target of 50% recycling by 2010 and to meet the objectives of the Swindon Municipal Waste Strategy.

Industrial and Commercial

- 915,870 cubic metres of void space capacity for the management of Industrial and Commercial waste;
- 250,000 tonnes per annum of Treatment capacity for Industrial and Commercial waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon; and
- 150,000 tonnes per annum of recycling capacity for Industrial and Commercial waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon.

Inert

- 950,000 cubic metres of void space capacity for the management of inert waste.
- 90,000 tonnes per annum of transfer capacity for the management of inert waste in Wiltshire and Swindon.



Waste Management Facility	Preferred Location
Non-Hazardous / Hazardous Landfill	Adjacent to Existing Landfill Facilities As Part of the Restoration of Mineral Workings (where appropriate)
Inert landfill	Adjacent to Existing Landfill Facilities
Materials Recovery Facilities Waste Transfer Stations Household Recycling Centres Recycling Facilities Mechanical Biological Treatment Facilities In-Vessel Composting Facilities Anaerobic Digestion Facilities Energy from Waste Facilities	Industrial Land / Employment Allocations Site Allocations and Current Waste Management Facilities
Hazardous Waste Treatment	Site Allocations and Current Waste Management Facilities Industrial Land
Inert Waste / Aggregate Recycling Facilities	Site Allocations and Current Waste Management Facilities Mineral Sites
Outdoor Composting Facilities	Site Allocations and Current Waste Management Facilities Land in Agricultural or Forestry Use
Waste Water Treatment	Existing waste water treatment facilities or waste management facilities New sites on brownfield or greenfield land where the proposal demonstrates that the development cannot feasibly be carried out within the capacity of existing waste water treatment sites and cannot feasibly be carried out at other waste management sites

Sites not contained in the Site Allocations DPD will also be considered in order to provide flexibility if they can be demonstrated by the applicant to be in accordance with all relevant provisions of the Strategy, objectives and policies of Waste Development Plan Documents. Strategic sites must be supported by an independent Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) report and all other relevant assessments. As part of the SA/SEA report the Councils will expect to see a full consideration of suitable alternative sites, especially of those contained in the Site Allocations DPD.

Policy Drivers

- Comments from Issues and Options and the Preferred Options Stages.
- The South West Regional Spatial Strategy.
- Planning Policy Statement 10 –Sustainable Waste Management.



Safeguarding

- 5.18 The Councils consider that it is essential that those waste management sites that can be identified, or are already operational, should be protected from inappropriate developments. The Councils' approach to safeguarding waste management sites is outlined in Policy WCS4. Consultation has shown that the Councils' approach to safeguarding is widely supported. The annual monitoring of safeguarded preferred areas for waste facilities will be important to ensure that land is not restricted from other non waste related uses if it is demonstrable that the site does not offer a realistic opportunity of being developed for waste purposes.

WCS4: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites

The Councils will seek to safeguard the following sites for waste management facilities:

- a. Preferred Areas identified in the Site Allocations DPD;
- b. existing waste facilities; and
- c. other sites where planning permission is granted for waste management facilities.

The Councils will oppose proposals for development within or adjacent to these sites where it is demonstrated that they would prevent or unreasonably restrict the use of that site for waste management purposes.

Where waste management sites are established on industrial estates or business parks or are identified for employment uses in District or Borough Local Plans or Local Development Frameworks, the Councils will only oppose proposals for employment development where they would prevent or unreasonably restrict waste development that has planning permission. Such safeguarding will apply only to the site that has planning permission for waste development, and any land immediately adjacent to the site where safeguarding is clearly necessary.

Policy Drivers

- Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management.
- The South West Regional Spatial Strategy.
- Comments from Issues and Options and the Preferred Options Stages.

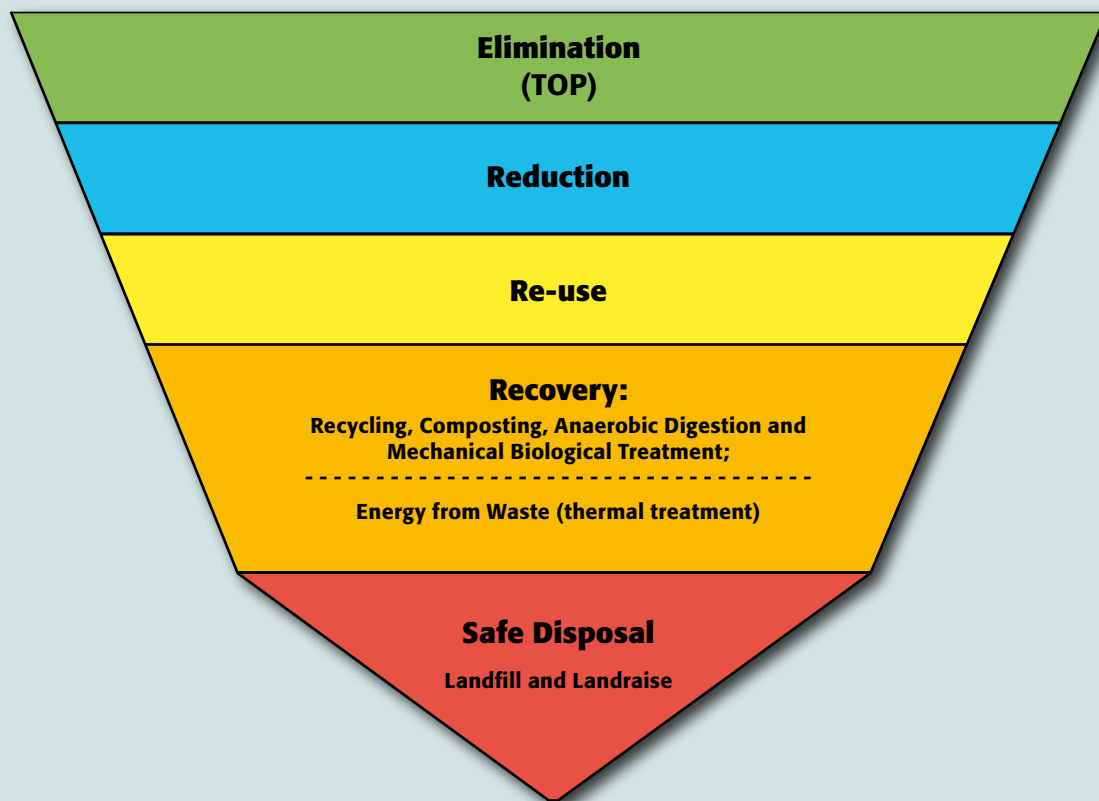
Key Issue 3. The Approach to Waste Management in Wiltshire and Swindon

- 5.19 The forecast increase in population and the projected growth of the SSCTs in the Plan area will inevitably lead to a future increase in waste arisings. Waste reduction is therefore a key issue for Wiltshire and Swindon. This will be achieved by driving waste up the waste management hierarchy and encouraging an increase in recycling activity.
- 5.20 The national waste hierarchy clearly considers disposal of waste to landfill as a final option. 'Sustainable Consumption and Production' lies at the heart of the Government's UK Strategy for sustainable development, encouraging policies and plans to be more proactive in helping to reduce the amount of waste at source.

- 5.21 In previous versions of the Waste Core Strategy, the Councils put forward an option to adopt these principles within a policy for a specific waste hierarchy for Wiltshire and Swindon, with elimination as a top priority and safe disposal at the bottom. This option was strongly influenced and supported by stakeholders through the Waste Forum. The Council's waste hierarchy and sustainable waste management policy is set out in Policy WCS5.

WCS5: The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Hierarchy and Sustainable Waste Management

In the interest of sustainable waste management, the Councils will seek to drive waste up the hierarchy by ensuring that developers demonstrate that the most sustainable option for waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon has been promoted. The order of preference is set out below:



Policy Drivers

- Comments from Issues and Options and the Preferred Options Stages.
- Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management.
- The South West Regional Spatial Strategy.
- Joint Wiltshire Municipal Waste Strategy 2006.
- Swindon Municipal Waste Strategy.
- Wiltshire and Swindon Community Strategies.



- 5.22 Waste reduction will be achieved through careful consideration during the process of preparing proposals for development. The Councils will provide support for development proposals that aim to provide for waste produced by the operation / occupation of that development to be reduced and re-used as appropriate. In all circumstances, such support will only be given where proposals comply with the Waste Core Strategy and policies of other relevant Waste DPDs and the provisions of wider Local Development Frameworks in the Plan area.
- 5.23 The process of auditing the waste expected to be generated during the implementation of development proposals represents an important opportunity for the local planning authorities to ensure that the objective of sustainable waste management and resource usage is addressed by applicants for a wide range of developments. Waste auditing for new developments is a decision making process that leads to the preparation of a series of actions designed to reduce the creation of waste during development, to better manage and re-use any such wastes onsite wherever possible and to seek the sustainable management of all waste materials that must be taken off site.
- 5.24 Waste auditing and implementation are applied not only to waste related development but also to other forms of development, including housing, retail, employment and infrastructure. Consequently, it would be the responsibility of all planning authorities to implement this policy where it applies to development under their control. It is not the intention of this policy to discriminate against processes that unavoidably produce waste. Rather, it is intended to ensure that waste issues are addressed before and during the planning design and application stages and that a positive approach is taken by both the developer and the local planning authority in working towards waste elimination / minimisation and sustainable waste management. As well as the environmental benefits accrued through auditing, there will undoubtedly be economic benefits for the developer as costs associated with handling waste and its management will be reduced.
- 5.25 It is accepted that where development proposals fall within the scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations some of the provisions of the waste audit process will be covered as part of the process of producing an Environmental Statement (ES). However, the information required for inclusion in an ES does not extend as far as the provisions of policy WCS6 and, in practice, the waste audit policy would supplement the EIA regulations as legal procedures take precedence over policy. The Council's approach to waste reduction and auditing is outlined in Policy WCS6.



WCS6: Waste Reduction and Auditing

Proposals for developments that meet the criteria below will be required to design and provide facilities for occupiers of the development to recycle / compost waste (bring systems) and / or facilities within individual or groups of properties or premises for the source separation and storage of different types of waste for recycling and / or composting.

- any development providing 10 or more dwelling units;
- any new development of shopping centres or facilities where the total gross floorspace amounts to 500 square metres or more;
- any development of business, industrial, distribution or storage development where the gross floorspace / increase in gross floorspace amounts to 300 square metres or more;
- transport, leisure, recreation, tourist, community, or educational facilities including public car parks and park and ride facilities.

Such provision will be expected to have regard to the existing capacity of facilities already available and to the existing Recycling Plan or Municipal Waste Management Strategy relevant to the area.

Proposals for the developments identified above must also be accompanied by a waste audit, which must include:

- a) the type and volume of waste that the development process will generate (the development process comprises the construction process and any other operations necessary to bring the development into being);
- b) the steps to be taken to reduce, re-use and recycle any waste that is produced through the development process;
- c) the steps to be taken to reduce the production of hazardous wastes in the development process;
- d) the steps to be taken to minimise the use of raw materials in the development process;
- e) the steps to be taken to reduce the use of hazardous materials in the development process;
- f) the steps to be taken to minimise the pollution potential of unavoidable waste;
- g) the steps to be taken to dispose of unavoidable waste in an environmentally acceptable manner;
- h) the steps to be taken to ensure maximum waste recovery (e.g. recycling and composting) once the development is completed/occupied; and
- i) proposals for the transport of waste created during the development process and subsequent use of the site.

Development proposals outside of the thresholds above will be required to demonstrate that they have had sufficient regard to minimising waste produced as part of the development process and to the waste hierarchy in identifying a chosen management method for wastes that are produced as part of the development process.

Policy Drivers

- Comments from Issues and Options and the Preferred Options Stages.
- Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management.
- Department of Trade and Industry (2004). Site Waste Management Plans: Guidance for Construction Contractors and Clients, Voluntary Code of Practice.
- The South West Regional Spatial Strategy.



6. Implementation, Monitoring and Review

- 6.1 The Waste Planning Authorities have proposed a set of indicators and targets, which have been derived from national policy advice (the Core Output Indicators) and Wiltshire and Swindon's Annual Monitoring Reports (the local / contextual / significant effects indicators). It is considered important that the indicators used to monitor the effectiveness of the Waste LDDs are consistent with the indicators in the AMRs. Where this has not been possible, new indicators have been added in order to monitor the policies effectively.
- 6.2 Policy WCS7 sets out the Councils commitment to delivering a 'plan, monitor and manage' approach to both implementing and reviewing proposals for sustainable waste management.

WCS7: Waste DPD Implementation, Monitoring and Review

The Councils will work with surrounding local authorities, the Environment Agency and other regulators, the waste industry, local communities, local environmental groups, the Regional Planning Body, the South West Regional Technical Advisory Body on Waste and Government to plan, monitor and manage waste development in Wiltshire and Swindon through the implementation of socially, economically and environmentally responsible policies and the Annual Monitoring Report process.

- 6.3 The following paragraphs set out the Councils' delivery and implementation plan, and the monitoring framework for the policies of the Waste Core Strategy.

WCS1: The Need for Additional Waste Management Capacity and Self Sufficiency

- 6.4 The policy outlines that the future need for waste management facilities will be delivered through providing sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of the municipal waste management strategies and the RSS sub-regional apportionments. However the future requirements are indicative forecasts which may in the future prove to be inaccurate. The Councils will closely monitor the waste arisings for all waste streams, to establish whether the actual figures reflect the projected forecasts.
- 6.5 Should the projected figures be too low, then the Councils may need to review the Core Strategy in order to deliver more sites to meet future needs. Should the forecasts be too high, then the Councils will need to regulate the release of capacity through monitoring in order to stop any over provision of waste sites.



Deviation from Policy WCS1	Councils Response	Monitoring Indicator
The municipal waste management strategy forecasts and the RSS sub-regional apportionments are too low .	The Councils may need to revise the Core Strategy in order to provide additional waste management facilities.	Annual waste management arisings.
The municipal waste management strategy forecasts and the RSS sub-regional apportionments are too high .	The Councils will need to regulate the capacity that is released through monitoring planning applications in line with any updated figures.	Annual waste management arisings.
RSS guidance on being self sufficient changes.	The councils may need to review this policy should the RSS guidance on each authority being self sufficient change. For example a particular regional issue may develop that requires waste to be imported from one authority to another for management or disposal.	Waste import and export figures.

WCS2: Future Waste Site Locations

- 6.6 Policy WCS2 outlines the strategy for where the Councils will need to locate future waste sites. The policy outlines that strategic sites will need to be located within 16 km of the SSCT identified in the RSS. The policy also provides rural areas and AONBs with local scale sites. This approach is based upon the guidance provided within the RSS to provide the SSCTs with sufficient waste sites. The approach taken in the RSS may be subject to change and the Councils may need to review the policy to reflect such a change.
- 6.7 The predicted growth within the Plan area is unlikely to occur in an even manner. Therefore some facilities may need to be provided more quickly in some areas than others. The Councils will need to monitor the release of capacity carefully in order to ensure that the required capacity is located in the correct areas at the right time. The Councils will need to identify sufficient sites close to the growth areas within the Site Allocations DPD.

Deviation from Policy WCS2	Councils Response	Monitoring Indicator
The RSS approach to allocating sites changes.	The Councils may need to review this policy should the RSS guidance change.	Review any changes made in the RSS guidance.
The growth of the SSCTs does not occur in an even manner.	The Councils will need to monitor the release of capacity in line with actual growth and the need for new waste facilities in the area.	Annual waste management arisings.



WCS3: Preferred Locations of Waste Management Facilities by Type and the Provision of Flexibility

- 6.8 The policy sets out the capacity for each waste stream that will need to be delivered over the Plan period. It also illustrates where the councils consider each type of waste management facility could be located. The future requirement for waste facilities to manage municipal waste arisings have been calculated from the Councils municipal waste strategies. Municipal waste management strategies are reviewed regularly, which may lead to the forecasts of future requirements changing. This can also be said for I&C waste and CD&E waste streams, where future requirements have been calculated using projections in the RSS and the South West Regional Waste Strategy (2004) and may be subject to change as the documents are reviewed.
- 6.9 The Councils may need to review the Waste Core Strategy in order to reflect any updated figures that may arise from the revision of the municipal waste management strategies, the RSS and the South West Regional Waste Strategy (2004).

Deviation from Policy WCS3	Councils Response	Monitoring Indicator
The projected future requirements change in line with the revision of the Municipal waste management strategies, RSS and the South West Regional Waste Strategy.	The Councils may need to revise the Core Strategy in order to reflect any changes to projected waste arisings in the Municipal waste management strategies, the RSS and the South West Regional Waste Strategy.	Annual waste management arisings and updating projections in line with any reviewed documents.

WCS4: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites

- 6.10 Policy WCS4 illustrates the Councils policy on safeguarding waste management facilities in the Plan area. The policy aims to safeguard operational facilities and potential facilities included in the Site Allocations DPD from being developed for other uses. A number of issues may occur that will require the policy to be reviewed. The safeguarded sites may be subject to inappropriate, non-waste related developments that are given planning permission by the Development Control departments at the Councils.
- 6.11 The Councils will also need to monitor future requirements closely in order to ensure that there is not an over provision of safeguarded sites that may lead to sites remaining undeveloped.

Deviation from Policy WCS4	Councils Response	Monitoring Indicator
The Councils are not consulted on applications that fall on safeguarded waste sites.	In the event that the Councils are not consulted on applications on safeguarded waste sites, the Councils will actively encourage better collaboration between the various planning teams at the Councils, through the development of guidance notes.	Number of applications for non-waste development on safeguarded waste sites.



The objections raised by the Council to developments proposed on safeguarded waste sites do not prevent the site being compromised by the presence of inappropriate development.	If the objections made by the Council to inappropriate developments on safeguarded waste sites, the Councils will discuss the reasons for this with the relevant planning team.	Number of objections raised by the council to inappropriate non-waste development on safeguarded sites.
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WCS5: The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Hierarchy and Sustainable Waste Management

- 6.12 Policy WCS5 outlines the Councils waste hierarchy and its approach to sustainable waste management. The policy encourages waste management to be driven up the waste hierarchy, in order to increase waste minimisation and recycling. The policy aims to ensure that waste is managed at the highest point possible on the hierarchy.
- 6.13 The Councils will need to monitor planning applications to ensure that the policy is being used effectively and permissions are not being granted for waste management proposals that could have achieved a higher standing within the waste hierarchy. An example of this would be the permission of a landfill / landraise facility when the waste could have been recycled, so a new recycling facility would have been more sustainable.
- 6.14 The hierarchy also reflects national and regional guidance on the sustainable management of waste. This guidance may be subject to change as it is reviewed or replaced by new documents requiring the Councils to revise the policy.

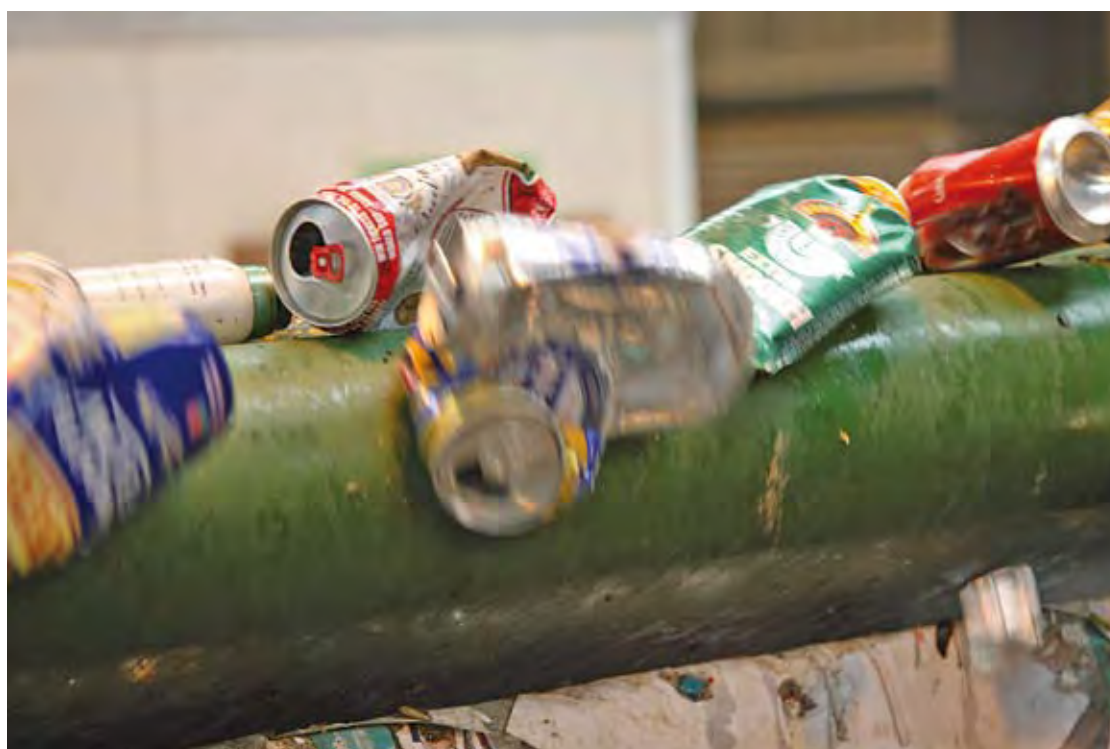
Deviation from Policy WCS5	Councils Response	Monitoring Indicator
Permissions are being given for management types at the bottom of the waste hierarchy, when it is possible to manage the waste higher in the hierarchy in a more sustainable manner.	The Councils may need to revise the policy if waste is not being driven up the waste hierarchy.	Annual waste management arisings for each waste facility type.
The national and regional guidance on sustainable waste management and the waste hierarchy is changed.	The Councils may need to revise the policy if national and regional guidance changes.	Review national and regional guidance if it is replaced.



WCS6: Waste Reduction and Auditing

- 6.15 Policy WCS6 encourages the reduction and re-use of waste as part of the construction and the operation of new housing and employment developments. Waste management plans and audits are required if the development is over the stated threshold. These plans must include the measures taken to minimise waste and re-use any materials already on site during the construction of the development. Provisions to allow for the recycling and the segregation of waste as part of the design is also required once the development is operational.
- 6.16 The Councils' will monitor the amount of waste audits submitted against the total number of relevant planning applications in order to ensure that the policy is working efficiently.

Deviation from Policy WCS6	Councils Response	Monitoring Indicator
The policy is not being implemented by the Development Control departments at Wiltshire and Swindon.	In the event that the Councils are not consulted on waste audits or they are not being requested for relevant planning applications, the Councils will actively encourage collaboration between the Councils and the development control departments at Wiltshire and Swindon.	The number of waste audits submitted against the number of relevant planning applications.



Monitoring Indicators

Policy	Indicator	Responsible Agency	Target	Threshold for Investigation
The Vision for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon to 2026.	All Indicators within the Waste Development Framework.	WC / SBC / EA	N/A	N/A
Strategic Objectives for Wiltshire and Swindon.	All Indicators within the Waste Development Framework.	WC/ SBC / EA	N/A	N/A
WCS1: The Need for Additional Waste Management Capacity and Self Sufficiency.	Waste Arisings for: a) Municipal; b) Industrial and Commercial; c) Construction and Demolition; d) Hazardous.	WC / SBC / EA	N/A	N/A
	Capacity of new waste management facilities permitted (by type): a) Recycling and Composting b) Recovery c) Landfill	WC / SBC	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of waste imported and exported for management a) Non-Hazardous b) Hazardous c) Inert	WC/ SBC / EA	N/A	N/A
	Percentage of strategic site applications within the SSCT 16 km radius area of search.	WC / SBC	100%	80%
WCS2: Future Site Locations.	Percentage of strategic site applications within AONB or in the immediate vicinity of the New Forest National Park.	WC / SBC	0%	5%

Continued overleaf



Policy	Indicator	Responsible Agency	Target	Threshold for Investigation
WCS3: Preferred Locations of Waste Management Facilities by Type and Flexibility	Percentage of waste management facilities permitted outside of the preferred locations for each facility.	WC / SBC	0%	20%
	Percentage of sites permitted for waste management not contained in the Site Allocations DPD.	WC / SBC	0%	20%
WCS4: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites	Percentage of non waste developments permitted for safeguarded waste sites.	WC / SBC	0%	20%
	Percentage of objections to other planning applications affecting waste developments or allocations.	WC / SBC	0%	20%
WCS5: The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Hierarchy and Sustainable Waste Management	Amount of waste recovered (including the recycling and composting of household waste).	WC / SBC / EA	30%	N/A
	Percentage of approved proposals that maximise the recovery of resources from waste, as percentage of total proposals received.	WC / SBC / EA	100%	60%
WCS6: Waste Reduction and Auditing	Mega Watts of energy generated as part of waste management.	WC / SBC	10 MW of installed energy generation capacity by 2010	8 MW by 2010
	Percentage of major new developments making provision for waste segregation and recycling.	WC / SBC	100%	80%
	Percentage of approved developments that carry out waste audits as required and maximise the recovery of resources from waste.	WC / SBC	100%	80%

Abbreviations: WC - Wiltshire Council SBC - Swindon Borough Council EA - Environmental Agency



Appendix 1. Glossary of Terms

- AAP AREA ACTION PLAN** – A Development Plan Document that seeks to plan a distinct area identified as likely to experience ‘significant change’ as a result of development pressure. If Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council determines the need to produce an AAP it will ensure reference is made within revisions to the authority’s Local Development Schemes.
- AMR ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT** – A report that principally describes how a Local Planning Authority is performing in terms of meeting the targets and aspirations for Local Development Document preparation as set out in its three-year project plan (the Local Development Scheme). If, as a result of monitoring performance, the Authority’s Scheme requires modification, the AMR will be used to justify why targets have not been met within the monitoring year.
- AONB AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY** – A landscape area of high natural beauty which has special status, and within which major development will not be permitted, unless there are exceptional circumstances. Designated under the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act.
- BIODEGRADABLE** – Materials which can be chemically broken down by naturally occurring micro-organisms into simpler compounds. In the context of this document it refers principally to waste containing organic material which can decompose giving rise to gas and leachate and other by-products.
- CIVIC AMENITY SITE** – See Household Recycling Centres.
- CLG COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT** – Government department for planning and local government.
- CLINICAL WASTE** – Derived largely from hospitals, medical and other related practices and defined as blood, tissue and other bodily fluids and excretions from humans and animals; drugs and medical equipment; and any other waste which, unless rendered safe, may prove hazardous or infectious to persons coming into contact with it.
- COMMERCIAL WASTE** – Waste arising from premises which are used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, excluding municipal and industrial waste.
- COMMUNITY STRATEGY** – The Local Government Act 2000 requires local authorities to prepare a community strategy. “A County Fit for our Children A Strategy for Wiltshire 2004-2014” was produced by the Wiltshire Strategic Board in October 2003. It sets out the broad vision for the future of the County and proposals for delivering that vision.
- COMPOSTING** – A biological process which takes place in the presence of oxygen (aerobic) in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste are converted into a stable granular material. This can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.
- CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION WASTE** – Includes waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of building and structures.
- CONTROLLED WASTE** – Comprised of household, industrial, commercial, hazardous (special), clinical and sewage waste which require a waste management license for treatment, transfer and disposal. The main exempted categories comprise mine, quarry and farm wastes. The government is currently consulting on the extension of controls to farm wastes. However, materials used for agricultural improvement, such as manure and slurry, will not become controlled. Radioactive and explosive wastes are controlled by other legislation and procedures.
- CORE STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT** – This will be one of the most important Development Plan Documents to be produced. Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council have produced both Minerals and Waste Core Strategies to define the long term strategic vision and policies for minerals and waste development in the Plan area.
- DEFRA DEPARTMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS** – Government department with national responsibility for sustainable waste management.
- DEVELOPMENT PLAN (THE)** – The Government is committed to ensuring that planning decisions on proposals for development or the change of use of land should not be arbitrary. The statutory development plan will continue to be the starting point in the consideration of planning applications (Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004). The development plan consists of:
- (i) the Regional Spatial Strategy prepared by the South West Regional Assembly (“the Regional Planning Body”); and



- (ii) Development Plan Documents prepared by the district Councils, unitary authorities, National Park authorities (where applicable) and the County Councils.

DPD DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS – DPDs are spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination. They will have ‘development plan’ status (please see the explanation of ‘the development plan’).

EC DIRECTIVE – a European Community legal instruction, which is binding on all Member States, but must be implemented through legislation of national governments within a prescribes timescale.

EIP Examination in Public – All Development Plan Documents are subject to an EIP. The purpose of the examination is to consider whether the Development Plan Document is sound. The Secretary of State will appoint an inspector to conduct the examination. In assessing whether the Development Plan Document is sound, the inspector will consider any representations which have been duly made.

ENERGY RECOVERY – includes a number of established and emerging technologies, though most energy recovery is through incineration technologies. Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values – this energy can be recovered through (for instance) incineration with electricity generation, gasification, pyrolysis or refuse derived fuel.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY – Established in April 1996, combining the functions of former local waste regulation authorities, the National Rivers Authority and Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Pollution. Intended to promote a more integrated approach to waste management and consistency in waste regulation. The Agency also conducts national surveys of waste arising and waste facilities.

GOSW GOVERNMENT OFFICE FOR THE SOUTH WEST – The Government’s regional office. Local Planning Authorities will use this office as a first point of contact for discussing the scope and content of Local Development Documents and procedural matters.

GREEN BELT – Areas of land defined in Structure Plans and District Wide Local Plans that are rural in character and adjacent to urban areas, where permanent and strict planning controls apply in order to; check the unrestricted sprawl of built up areas; safeguard the surrounding countryside from further encroachment; prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; preserve the special character of historic towns and assist urban regeneration.

GREENFIELD SITE – a site previously unaffected by built development.

HAZARDOUS WASTE – Waste which by virtue of its composition, carries the risk of death, injury or impairment of health, to humans or animals, the pollution of waters, or could have an unacceptable environmental impact if improperly handled, treated or disposed of, as controlled in the EC Directives on Hazardous Waste and defined by Special Waste Regulations 1996 (as amended) (schedule 2).

HOUSEHOLD WASTE – As a major component of the municipal waste stream, household waste includes waste from household collection rounds, bulky waste collection, hazardous household waste collection, garden waste collection, civic amenity site waste, and wastes collected through council recycling schemes.

HRCs HOUSEHOLD RECYCLING CENTRES – Sites to which the public can bring domestic waste, such as bottles, textiles, cans and paper for free disposal. HRCs may also accept bulky household waste and green waste. Where possible, the collected waste is recycled after sorting.

INCINERATION – The controlled burning of waste, either to reduce its volume, or its toxicity. Energy recovery from incineration can be achieved by utilising the calorific value of paper, plastic, etc to produce heat or power. Current flue-gas emission standards are very high. Ash residues still tend to be disposed of to landfill.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE – Waste from any factory and from any premises occupied by an industry (excluding mines and quarries).

INERT WASTE – waste which, when deposited into a waste disposal site, does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations and which complies with the criteria set out in Annex 111 of the EC Directive on the Landfill of Waste.

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT – involves a number of key elements, including: recognising each step in the waste management process as part of a whole; involving all key players in the decision-making process; and utilising a mixture of waste management options within the locally determined sustainable waste management system.

IV IN-VESSEL COMPOSTING – In-vessel composting takes place in specially designed vessels that controls moisture, temperature and aeration of the composting process allowing rapid decomposition of biodegradable waste.



LANDFILL – The deposit of waste onto and into land in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented and, through restoration, to provide land which may be used for another purpose.

LANDFILL TAX – A tax introduced in 1996 by HM Custom and Excise on waste deposited in licensed landfill sites, with the aim of encouraging more sustainable waste management methods and generating funds for local environmental projects. A revision to the landfill tax credit scheme in 2003 introduces the option of giving tax credits explicitly to biodiversity projects.

LAND USE PLANNING – the Town and Country Planning system regulates the development and use of land in the public interest, and has an important role to play in achieving sustainable waste management.

- LATS LANDFILL ALLOWANCE TRADING SCHEME** – Process of apportionment, by Waste Disposal Authority area, of the tonnage of bio-degradable municipal waste that may be disposed of to landfill to meet EU Landfill Directive targets. Annual targets have been set for 2005 and 2020. Tonnages reduce significantly year on year. There are limited powers to trade surplus allowances between Waste Disposal Authorities.
- LDD LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENT** – A LDD will form part of the Local Development Framework and can either be a Development Plan Document (DPD) or a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). Wiltshire Council is responsible for producing a Minerals and Waste Development Framework containing Minerals and Waste Local Development Documents.
- LDF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK** – The LDF comprises a portfolio of local development documents that will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the area. District and Unitary Authorities will prepare LDFs for their area.
- LDS LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME** – The LDS sets out a three year programme for the preparation of LDDs. As a unitary Planning Authority, Wiltshire Council have prepared separate but complimentary Development Schemes, setting out a timetable for preparation of all planning policy documents including Minerals Development Documents and Waste Development Documents. Schemes must be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval and monitored annually through the AMR system.
- LICENSED SITE** – a waste disposal or processing facility which is licensed under the Environmental Protection Act for that function.
- LTP LOCAL TRANSPORT PLAN** – A statutory plan detailing the future transport approach to a Plan area.
- MRF MATERIALS RECOVERY /RECYCLING FACILITY** – A site where recyclable waste, usually collected via kerbside collections or from Household Recycling Centres, is mechanically or manually separated, baled and stored prior to reprocessing.
- MUNICIPAL WASTE** – Includes all wastes collected by the Waste Collection Authorities, or their agents, such as all household waste, street litter, municipal parks and gardens waste, and some commercial and industrial wastes.
- MWDS MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME** – Essentially the same as the Local Development Schemes produced by the District and Unitary Authorities this three year project plan sets out the preparation milestones of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework. Again, the procedures for approving monitoring and reviewing the MWDS involves dialogue with the Secretary of State.
- NEW FOREST HERITAGE AREA** – An area partly within Wiltshire noted for its high quality countryside, wildlife and landscape interest. Since 1994, it has had the same planning status as a National Park.
- NON INERT WASTE** – Organic waste that decomposes after disposal to land. May include household, industrial, commercial and special waste.
- ODPM OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER** – The Government department responsible for planning and local government.
- PCPA PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004.**
- PINS PLANNING INSPECTORATE** – The Government agency responsible for scheduling independent examinations. The planning Inspectors who sit on independent examinations are employed by PINS.
- PPGs PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTES** – Government policy statements on a variety of issues that are material considerations in determining planning applications.
- PPS PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT** – Guidance documents which set out national planning policy. They are being reviewed and updated and are replacing PPGs.



PROPOSALS MAP – A separate Local Development Document which illustrates on an Ordnance Survey base map all the policies and proposals contained in Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents and ‘saved policies’ (where applicable). It must be revised each time a new Development Plan Document is approved for adoption.

RESTORATION – The methods by which the land is returned to a condition suitable for an agreed after-use following the completion of tipping operations.

RECOVERY – The process of extracting a product of value from waste materials, including recycling, composting and energy recovery.

RECYCLED AGGREGATES – Aggregates produced from recycled construction waste such as crushed concrete, road planning’s etc.

RECYCLING – Involves the reprocessing of wastes, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous industrial wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and scrap metal can be recycled. Hazardous wastes such as solvents can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in-house equipment.

REDUCTION – achieving as much waste reduction as possible is a priority action. Reduction can be accomplished within a manufacturing process involving the review of production processes to optimise utilisation of raw (and secondary) materials and recirculation processes. It can be cost effective, both in terms of lower disposal costs, reduced demand from raw materials and energy costs. It can be carried out by householders through actions such as home composting, re-using products and buying goods with reduced packaging.

RPG REGIONAL PLANNING GUIDANCE – Produced by the Government Office for the South West (GOSW) on behalf of the Secretary of State. Until it is replaced by the new Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) it provides a regional strategy within which Local Plans, Local Development Documents and the Local Transport Plan should be prepared.

REGIONAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY – dealing with wastes within the region or country where they arise.

RSS REGIONAL SPATIAL STRATEGY – This document is being prepared by the South West Regional Assembly and will replace the Regional Planning Guidance for the South West. It will have statutory development plan status.

RE-USE – The reuse of materials in their original form, without any processing other than cleaning. Can be practised by the commercial sector with the use of products designed to be used a number of times, such as re-useable packaging. Householders can purchase products that use refillable containers, or re-use plastic bags. The processes contribute to sustainable development and can save raw materials, energy and transport costs.

SA SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL – Local Planning Authorities are bound by legislation to appraise the degree to which their plans and policies contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The process of Sustainability Appraisal is similar to Strategic Environmental Assessment but is broader in context, examining the effects of plans and policies on a range of social, economic and environmental factors. To comply with Government policy, Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council are producing a Sustainability Appraisal that incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment of its Minerals and Waste Local Development Documents.

SAC SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION – designation made under the Habitats Directive to ensure the restoration or maintenance of certain natural habitats and species some of which may be listed as ‘priority’ for protection at a favourable conservation status.

SAVED PLAN & SAVED POLICIES – Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 the Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals and Waste Local Plans have been ‘saved’ for a period of three years (either from the date of adoption or September 2004 as appropriate).

SAMs SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT – Nationally important archaeological remains that have special protection from development under the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. Some SAMs are also World Heritage Sites.

SCI STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT – sets out the Council’s vision and strategy for the standards to be achieved in involving the community and stakeholders in the preparation of all Local development Documents and in decisions on planning applications.

SCOPING – The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of the SEA. This also includes defining the environmental / sustainability effects and alternatives that need to be considered, the assessment methods to be used, the structure and contents of the Environmental / Sustainability Report.



- SEA STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT** – Local Planning Authorities must comply with European Union Directive 2001/42/EC which requires a high level, strategic assessment of local development documents (DPDs and, where appropriate SPDs) and other programmes (e.g. the Local Transport Plan and the Municipal Waste Management Strategy) that are likely to have significant effects on the environment.
- SLA SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREA** – Attractive areas of countryside that are of significant local value and are broadly defined in the Wiltshire Structure Plan and precisely defined in the adopted Local Plans.
- SMART** A technique to ensure policy objectives are **Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic & Time-bound**.
- SPA SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA** – designations made under the EC Directive 79/409 on bird conservation (The Birds Directive), the aim of which is to conserve the best examples of the habitats of certain threatened species of bird the most important of which are included as priority species.
- SPD SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT** – Whilst not having ‘development plan’ status, SPDs can form an important part of the local development framework of an area. They can be used to expand policy or provide further detail to policies in development plan documents. Community involvement will be important in preparing SPDs but they will not be subject to independent examination.
- STAKEHOLDER** – Anyone who is interested in, or may be affected by the planning proposals that are being considered.
- SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT** – means using material resources efficiently, to cut down on the amount of waste we produce. And where waste is generated, dealing with it in a way that actively contributes to economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development.
- SWRA SOUTH WEST REGIONAL ASSEMBLY** – Body responsible for regional planning and waste strategy matters in the South West.
- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT** – development which is sustainable in that which meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- VOID SPACE** – The remaining capacity in active or committed landfill or landraise sites.
- WASTE** – Is the wide ranging term encompassing most unwanted materials and is defined by the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Waste includes any scrap metal, effluent or unwanted surplus substance or article that requires to be disposed of because it is broken, worn out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled. Explosives and radioactive wastes are excluded.
- WASTE ARISING** – the amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.
- WDD WASTE DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENT** – The replacement to the existing Waste Local Plan as well as constituting other ‘non-development plan’ documents like Statements of Community Involvement.
- WASTE HIERARCHY** – suggests that the most effective environmental solution may often be to reduce the amount of waste generated – reduction. Where further reduction is not practicable, products and materials can sometimes be used again, either for the same or a different purpose – re-use. Failing that, value should be recovered from waste, through recycling, composting or energy recovery from waste. Only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed.
- WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE** – licenses are required by anyone who proposes to deposit, recover or dispose of controlled waste. The licensing system is separate from, but complementary to, the land use planning system. The purpose of a licence and the conditions attached to it is to ensure that the waste operation that it authorises is carried out in a way that protects the environment and human health.
- WASTE MINIMISATION** – Reducing the volume of waste that is produced.
- WEEE WASTE ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT** – The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE Directive) aims to minimise the impact of electrical and electronic goods on the environment, by increasing re-use and recycling and reducing the amount of WEEE going to landfill.



Appendix 2. Development Control DPD Policy Areas

Policy Area	Description
WDC1 Key Criteria for Ensuring Sustainable Waste Management Development	<p>Provides a link between the Waste Core Strategy and the Waste Development Control Policies DPD. The policy outlines the key criteria for ensuring that sustainable waste management is delivered. These being the extent to which impacts relating to the following subjects can be minimised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and Cumulative impacts; • Transporting waste; • Flood risk and the water environment; • Biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural heritage; • Landscape; and; • The extent to which appropriate restoration can be delivered.
WDC2 Managing the Impact of Waste Management Development	<p>Protect the following subjects from impacts of waste management development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amenity; • visual aspects; • noise and light emissions; • vibration; • air emissions and climate change; • contaminated land; and • agricultural land.
WDC3 The Water Environment	<p>Protect the water environment in terms of both quantity and quality.</p>
WDC4 Protection of Recreational Assets	<p>Safeguard public rights of way on or adjacent to development sites and protect against significant adverse impacts upon tourism or recreational facilities.</p>
WDC5 Canals and Railways	<p>Protect the following from any significant adverse impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kennet and Avon Canal; • The Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal; and • All railway routes in Wiltshire and Swindon
WDC6 Airfield Safeguarding Areas	<p>The following Airfield Safeguarding Areas, will be protected from any unacceptable risk of bird strike:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boscombe Down; • Colerne; • Fairford; • Hullavington Barracks; • Keevil Airfield; • RAF Lyneham; • Middle Wallop; • Netheravon;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Cerney; and • Upavon (Trenchard Lines).
WDC7 Conserving Landscape Character	Protect designated landscapes such as the New Forest and AONBs from adverse impacts.
WDC8 Biodiversity and Geological Interest	<p>Protection of areas of biodiversity and geological interests such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of Special Scientific Interest; • Ancient Woodland; • National Nature Reserves; • County Wildlife Sites; • Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites; and • Local Nature Reserves.
WDC9 Cultural Heritage	<p>Protect the following designated sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance and their settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stonehenge World Heritage Site and Avebury; • Scheduled Ancient Monuments; • Registered Battlefields; • Listed buildings; • Conservation Areas; • Locally important archaeological remains; and • Historic parks and gardens.
WDC10 The Restoration of Waste Management Sites	<p>A policy to cover proposals for temporary waste management development in Wiltshire and Swindon and provide appropriate restoration and reinstatement of that site as part of the cessation of waste management activities. After uses that achieve the following will be encouraged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will provide benefit to the local community and/or; • Will provide benefit to the local economy where appropriate and/or; • Will enhance biodiversity interest, landscape quality, cultural heritage and other environmental or community assets.
WDC11 Sustainable Transportation of Waste	Protecting the highway network from adverse impacts and encouraging the sustainable transportation of waste.
WDC12 Renewable Energy	Maximise the opportunities for renewable energy production both for electricity and heat generation as part of waste management developments.
WDC13 Landfill Development	Requires developers to make provision for the pre-treatment of waste to be disposed where applicable and to make management provision for leachate and landfill gas generation.



Appendix 3. Saved Waste Local Plan (2005) Policies

The Councils submitted their requested Waste Local Plan policies to be saved to the Government Office for the South West (GOSW) in September 2007. A table of the requested saved policies is outlined below. The table outlines which policies will be replaced by policies contained in the Waste Core Strategy and the according policy number that will be responsible for doing so.

Saved Waste Local Plan Policy	Policy Replaced by the Waste Core Strategy?	Waste Core Strategy Policy Number that Replaces the Saved WLP Policy
1. Sustainable Waste Management and BPEO	✓	WCS1, WCS2, WCS3, WCS4, WCS5, WCS6, WCS7
2. The Need for Waste Development and Regional Self Sufficiency	✓	WCS1
3. Strategic Waste Management Facilities	✓	WCS2, WCS3
4. Local Waste Management Facilities	✓	WCS2, WCS3
5. Safeguarding Preferred Areas and Waste Sites	✓	WCS4
6. Environmental Protection, Human Health, and Amenity and Transport	X	Development Control Policies DPD
10. Waste Audits	✓	WCS6
11. Materials Recovery and Recycling Facilities	✓	WCS2, WCS3
12. Inert Waste Recovery / Recycling Facilities	✓	WCS2, WCS3
13. scrapyards	✓	WCS2, WCS3
14. Provision for Recycling in New and Refurbished Developments	✓	WCS6
15. Indoor Composting	✓	WCS2, WCS3
16. Outdoor Composting	✓	WCS2, WCS3
17. Waste to Energy Recovery Facilities	✓	WCS2, WCS3
19. Extensions to Existing Landfill Sites	✓	WCS2, WCS3
20. New Landfill Sites	✓	WCS2, WCS3
21. Landraise Facilities	✓	WCS2, WCS3
22. Incineration without energy Recovery	✓	WCS2, WCS3
23. Hazardous and Clinical Waste Treatment Facilities	✓	WCS2, WCS3
24. Development of Waste Water Treatment Facilities	✓	WCS2, WCS3
Annex 1. Proposals Maps and Insert Plans (Site Allocations)	X	Adopted Proposals Map and Site Allocations DPD



Notes

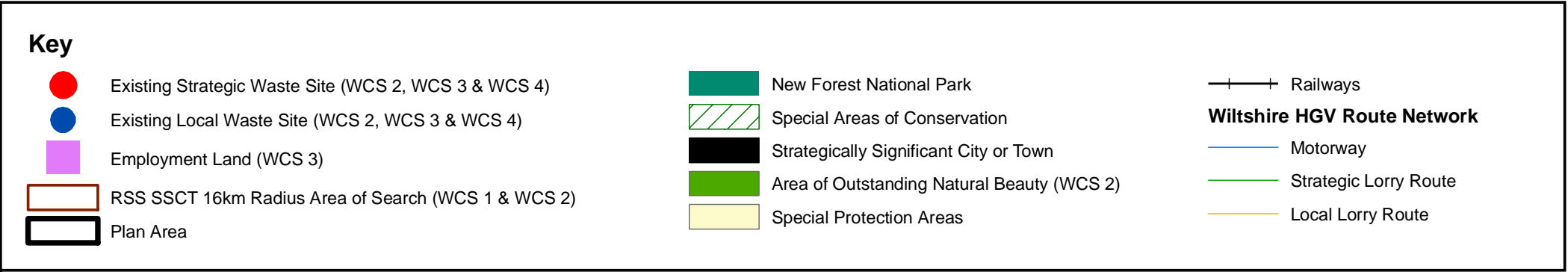
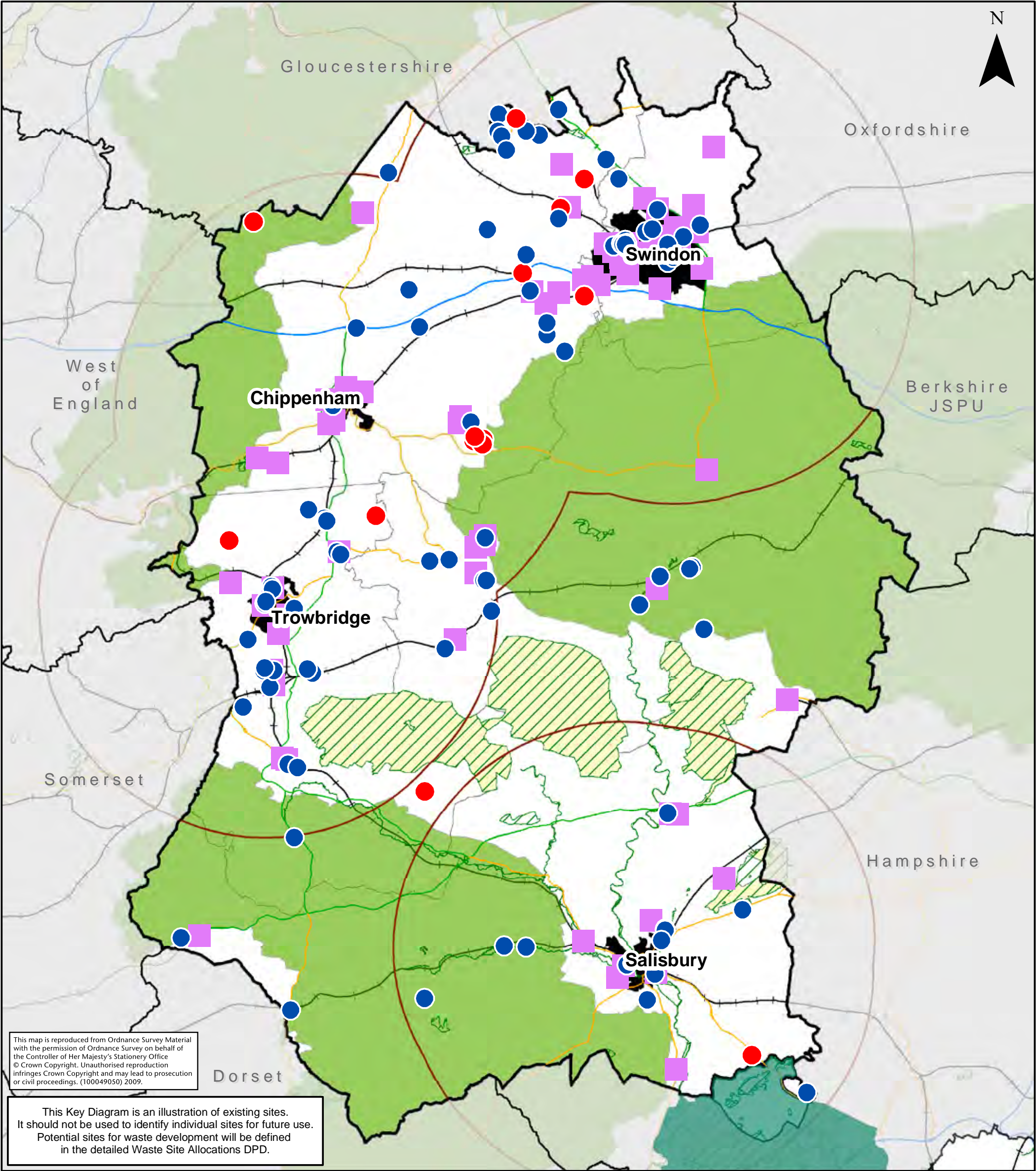


Appendix 4. Wiltshire and Swindon's Waste Core Strategy Key Diagram

• Diagram in Pocket •



Waste Core Strategy Key Diagram



Minerals and Waste Policy

Spatial Planning

Economy and Enterprise

County Hall

Bythesea Road

Trowbridge

Wiltshire

BA14 8JN