

Warwickshire Waste Core Strategy

Adopted Local Plan 2013-2028



July 2013



*Working for
Warwickshire*

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Foreword

Foreword

I am delighted to introduce Warwickshire County Council's Waste Core Strategy, the new development plan document for planning our county's waste management facilities over the next 15 years.

This document is the product of widespread consultation and engagement with residents, community groups, environmental groups, businesses and organisations. By working closely with all stakeholders and using the most up-to-date research and guidance, we have produced an aspirational and forward-thinking plan that officers, waste management professionals and – perhaps most importantly – the residents and businesses of Warwickshire can refer to.

The plan brings us into line with European and national legislative requirements as well as Government policy. Delivering sustainable waste management by using waste as a resource close to where it arises is at the heart of the plan. The County's facilities will play a critical role in maximising reuse and recycling of the County's waste. It will also ensure that we recover maximum value from remaining material so that we can reduce the amount that is disposed to landfill.

The Waste Core Strategy complements many of the Council's priorities and ambitions. The plan will ensure that Warwickshire is 'Going for Growth' and supporting the local economy without compromising our distinctive local environment and assets. It will protect and enhance the natural, built and historic environment by delivering new, high quality design facilities that are sensitive to their local environment and resilient to the effects of climate change.

By safeguarding existing facilities and directing new facilities to the broad locations identified in the plan, it will allow the waste management industry to complement other sectors, creating new employment opportunities, enhancing local economic resilience and contributing towards a low carbon economy.

We must remember that appropriately designed and well run facilities make a positive contribution to local communities by providing environmental and economic benefits - it is important for this contribution to be valued by all. Furthermore, Warwickshire's residents and businesses have a key role to play in reducing waste where they can so that the environmental impacts of waste disposal, and the costs associated with it, are reduced as far as possible.

I consider the plan to be a significant step towards sustainable waste management in Warwickshire and I am proud to commend the Waste Core Strategy to you.



Cllr Peter Butlin
Cabinet Portfolio Holder for Transport and Planning

1 Introduction

1.1 What is the Waste Core Strategy?

1.1 The Core Strategy of the Waste Development Framework is a Development Plan Document which sets out the Spatial Strategy, Vision, Objectives and Policies for managing waste for a 15 year plan period up to 2028. It also provides the framework for waste development management including implementation and monitoring.

1.2 The Waste Core Strategy was adopted at the meeting of Full Council on 9th July 2013. On adoption, the plan formally became part of the statutory development plan. Planning applications have to be determined in line with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The Waste Core Strategy will be used by the County Council to determine applications for waste management development. This would include applications for facilities that handle, treat or dispose of waste. The Borough and District councils in Warwickshire will also use it to make decisions on other types of planning applications that could have waste implications.

2 Policy Context

2 Policy Context

European, National and Local Waste Policy in Context

National waste policy is largely driven by the European Union waste law and since the 2000 Waste Strategy for England and Wales there have been major changes in how waste is produced, managed and disposed of in the UK. In terms of national waste policy the most important legislation emanates from the EU Waste Framework Directive and is cascaded down via the latest Reviews and Strategies to the local level. More emphasis will be placed on how waste planning will ensure these European and national regulations and policies will be implemented via the planning system so that sustainable waste management will be delivered at the local level.

European Union Waste Framework Directive 2008/98

The Waste Framework Directive is the primary European legislation for the management of waste and has recently been revised. Revisions to the Waste Framework Directive are being implemented in England and Wales through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, which were introduced in April 2011. The European Council adopted the Waste Framework Directive in 2008 and this should have been implemented in UK law by December 2010. The Framework sets out 'end of waste' which is useful in terms of recognising the circumstances where materials may fall outside the definition of 'waste'. Article 6 introduces a definition for end-of-waste that recognises the increasing importance of waste recovery. Article 6(2) confirms that the Commission has committed itself to developing end-of-waste criteria for materials such as aggregates, paper, glass, metal, tyres and textiles.

The concepts of 'recovery' and 'recycling' are also described. Recycling is now separately defined for the first time, and whilst the list of recovery operations in Annex II has remained the same, this is now stated to be a non-exhaustive list, potentially widening its scope.

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

The Regulations require businesses to confirm that they have applied the waste management hierarchy when transferring waste, and that they include a declaration on their waste transfer note or consignment note. It also:

- introduces a two-tier system for waste carrier and broker registration, including a new concept of a 'waste dealer'
- makes amendments to hazardous waste controls
- excludes some categories of waste from waste controls.

The regulations implement the revised EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98, which sets requirements for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste.

Government Review of Waste Policy 2011

As part of the Government's commitment to ensure that we are on the path towards a 'zero waste' economy, all aspects of waste policy and delivery in England have been reviewed. The Review's findings were published in June 2011, alongside a series of actions for the future. These include commitments to:

- Work with business on a range of measures to prevent waste occurring wherever possible, ahead of developing a full Waste Prevention Programme by December 2013;
- Explore the potential for new **voluntary responsibility deals** to drive waste prevention and recycling, including in the **hospitality sector and with the waste management industry** and for **direct mail, textiles, and construction waste**;
- Launch a grant funding scheme for **innovative reward and recognition schemes** to incentivise people to do the right thing;
- Encourage councils to sign new Recycling and Waste Services Commitments, setting out the principles they will follow in delivering waste services to households and businesses;
- Provide technical support to councils and businesses who want to see **recycling-on-the-go** schemes grow;
- Consult on the case for increased recovery targets for **packaging waste**, in time for a final decision in the 2012 Budget;
- Consult on introducing a **restriction on the landfilling of wood waste** and review the case for introducing landfill restrictions on other materials, including textiles and biodegradable waste;
- Scrap **unfair bin fines and taxes** while bringing in powers to deal with repeat fly-tipping offenders and genuine nuisance neighbours;

Waste Strategy for England 2007

The latest version of the Strategy for England was published in 2007. Its main proposals are to:

- Incentivise efforts to reduce, re-use, recycle waste and recover energy from waste;
- Reform regulation to drive the reduction of waste and diversion from landfill while reducing costs to compliant business and the regulatory agencies;
- Target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes;
- Stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered; and
- Improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground.

It is understood that Defra will be taking forward work to produce a National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) for England which will replace WS2007 as the "National Waste Management Plan"⁽¹⁾. The publication date for the NWMP will depend on whether the plan requires a full Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) procedure applied to it. This is likely to be by the end of 2013 at the latest.

¹ Progress with delivery of commitments from the Government's Review of Waste Policy in England (2011). DEFRA, March 2012

2 Policy Context

Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (published October 2005)

The Best Practical Environmental Option from a number of options scenarios produced the following aims of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy:

- To reduce the amount of waste being produced in the county.
- To work progressively to higher recycling levels exceeding current recycling targets of 30%.
- To aim to reach aspirational countywide targets of between 45-50% recycling to be achieved by 2009 - 2010.
- To limit the amount of waste disposed of to landfill - making use of existing waste treatment facilities.
- After maximising recycling we will treat all remaining residual waste using a thermal treatment system - generating energy from a non-fossil fuel source.

The Strategy is due to be updated in 2012/13. Further information on this is set out in paragraph 4.14.

National Planning Policy Context

2.1 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (NPPF) was issued on 27th March 2012, and sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood development plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions.

2.2 The NPPF does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects for which particular considerations apply. These are determined in accordance with the decision making framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as other matters that are considered both important and relevant. National Policy Statements form part of the overall framework of national planning policy and are a material consideration in decisions on planning applications.

2.3 The NPPF does not contain specific waste policies as it is intended that national waste planning policy will be published as part of the National Waste Management Plan for England. The Planning Policy Statement relating to waste development (PPS10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management) will remain in place until the National Waste Management Plan is published. However, local authorities need to have regard to the policies in the NPPF so far as relevant.

2.4 **PPS 10 (Planning for Sustainable Waste Management)** outlines that the Government's aim is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. It sets out that sustainable waste management can be achieved through achieving the objectives of the 'Waste Hierarchy' (set out in the EU Waste Framework Directive) - that is, reducing the amount of waste produced; reusing wherever possible; recycling and composting material; using waste as a source of energy; and only disposing of waste as a last resort.

2.5 PPS 10 also identifies that Waste Development Frameworks should help to implement the national waste strategy and deliver the requirements set out in European legislation, such as the EU Waste Framework Directive. It outlines that Waste Planning Authorities must provide a framework that enables communities to take more responsibility for their own waste. Article 16 of the Waste Framework Directive states that Authorities need to establish an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal facilities and facilities for the recovery of mixed municipal waste. This will enable the community as a whole to become self-sufficient in waste disposal as well as in the recovery of waste. It adds that the network should enable waste to be disposed of, or to be recovered in, one of the nearest appropriate facilities, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies, in order to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and public health.

2.6 PPS 10 states that the Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste which will mean that there will be a step-change in the way that waste is handled and there will need to be significant new investment in waste management facilities. It also states that positive planning has an important role in delivering sustainable waste management through the development of appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources and by providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time.

PPS 10 was recently revised to incorporate the new Waste Hierarchy set out in the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). The Directive seeks to increase the use of waste as a resource and places greater emphasis on the prevention and recycling of waste. The changes to PPS 10 ensure that local authorities have regard to the new Waste Hierarchy in the preparation of their waste plans, and that the hierarchy is capable of being a material consideration in determining individual planning applications.



Figure 2.1 The Waste Hierarchy

2 Policy Context

Regional Planning

2.7 The **West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (WMRSS)** was formally adopted on 14 June 2004 and was due to be revised in three phases. Phase 1 covered the Black Country and was issued by the Secretary of State in January 2008. The Phase 2 Review (covering issues including waste) was launched in November 2006 and had been through its Examination in Public (EiP), with the Panel Report published on the 28th September 2009. The Secretary of State's Proposed Changes were expected, but a letter from CLG outlined that further work was required before the Proposed Changes could be Published.

2.8 At the same time, the Coalition Government advised that it intended to remove Regional Spatial Strategies as part of their Localism agenda. On 24th April 2013 the Order revoking the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy in its entirety (SI 2013/933) was laid in parliament. Thereafter, planning authorities will need to focus on the Localism agenda whereby they must justify their Local Development Frameworks via a bottom-up approach using the best available evidence. The latest Government guidance has advised that the evidence produced as part of the RSS Phase Two/Three Revisions may be a material consideration when producing Core Strategies, depending on the facts of the case/document.

Local Planning

2.9 Minerals Local Plan (adopted 1995) and Waste Local Plan (adopted 1999) - These are the currently adopted Local Plans for minerals and waste. Several policies have been saved from the plan.

2.10 Warwickshire Structure Plan (WASP) – Prior to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the County Council was responsible for the production of the Structure Plan, which provided the strategic policy context for the county. Certain policies were saved beyond the 28th September 2007. On 24th April 2013, an Order (SI 2013/933) was laid in Parliament that revokes all remaining structure plan policies that were saved as part of the transitional provisions under Schedule 8 to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (7). This came into effect on 20th May 2013. Thereafter, the saved Warwickshire Structure Plan policies no longer form part of the statutory development plan.

2.11 Warwickshire Transport Plan (WLTP) – The Warwickshire Transport Plan sets out how the county and its partners intend to improve transport and accessibility, as well as outlining longer term improvement schemes in the county for the period up to 2026. The County's existing Local Transport Plan (LTP3) came into effect on the 1st April 2011. The Waste Development Framework will need to accord with the policies and principles of the LTP3.

2.12 District and Borough Local Plans – These provide the planning policy context at a local level. In the same way as the Minerals and Waste Local Plans are being replaced by new Local Development Frameworks, each district and borough in Warwickshire is in the process of replacing their local plans with new LDFs.

2.13 Warwickshire's Sustainable Community Strategy - At the heart of the Waste LDF is the community strategy for the county which is the "Warwickshire Strategic Partnership Plan". This plan will help to shape the Waste LDF. It has been produced by a number of agencies including the County Council, the Districts and Boroughs, Health Care Trusts, the Police and

business and community organisations. The strategy aims to provide a strategic county-wide direction to specific activities which can only be achieved in partnership and acts as a strategic driver for progressing the key issues facing Warwickshire with sub-regional, regional and national partners. The aims of the strategic plan are to provide:

- Good quality housing available at an affordable price
- A safe environment for all those who live, work and visit Warwickshire
- A natural environment, climate and resources that support and enhance life for future generations
- Sustainable economic growth, where jobs are created and retained; and residents are equipped with appropriate skills and competencies
- The best possible health and well-being for all

2.14 The plan takes account of the spatial dimension of land use planning through the Structure Plan and the RSS. It also sets out the context for the LDF and this is outlined in our spatial portrait in the next chapter.

Planning Policy summary

2.15 The national, regional and local plans, policies and guidance set out above set the context for the Waste Local Development Framework. In applying these policies, plans and guidance to produce the County's Waste Local Development Framework, it is important to have a thorough understanding of the local context. The next chapters will provide a spatial portrait of the County's characteristics as well as a broad overview of Warwickshire's waste management context.

3 Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire

3 Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire

Locational Context

3.1 Warwickshire lies to the south and east of the West Midlands conurbation and has established strong sub-regional links with the adjoining authorities of Coventry and Solihull and wider linkages with different parts of the West Midlands. The location of the County also means that it also has economic links with the East Midlands and the South East.

3.2 Warwickshire is bounded to the north west by the West Midlands Metropolitan conurbation and Staffordshire, Leicestershire to the north east, Northamptonshire to the east, Worcestershire to the west, Oxfordshire to the south east and Gloucestershire to the south west. Despite the focus of population within the main towns of the County, a significant part of Warwickshire is rural in nature with the majority of people living in the north and central areas of the county.

3.3 Warwickshire is a two tier local authority and has five district/borough areas:

- North Warwickshire Borough
- Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough
- Rugby Borough
- Stratford-on-Avon District
- Warwick District

Population

3.4 In 2009 Warwickshire had a population of 535,100 and this has been growing for the past four decades. Population sizes within the districts and main settlements are shown in Table 3.1 and Table 3.2, but the largest towns in Warwickshire as of 2008 are Nuneaton (pop 79,750), Rugby (63,950), Leamington Spa (47,500) and Bedworth (36,150). The County's population is projected to reach 634,900 by 2033 – an increase of just over 100,000 from 2008. Migration is seen as the key reason for the increase but there is evidence that this is slowing.

3.5 Across Warwickshire, as a whole the highest rates of projected population growth are in the groups aged 65 and over. The rate of growth increases with age, with the oldest age group (those aged 85 and over) projected to almost treble in size (from 12,000 to 35,000) by 2033. This trend is reflected across all of the boroughs and districts. There are also projected increases in the number of single person households.

Districts	Population
North Warwickshire	61,900
Nuneaton and Bedworth	122,000
Rugby	93,300
Stratford-upon-Avon	118,900
Warwick	139,000
Warwickshire	535,100

Table 3.1 Population sizes (mid 2009 estimates) - source: Quality of Life in Warwickshire, 2010

Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire 3

	Mid 2003 Super Output Area Estimates	Mid 2008 Super Output Area Estimates	% change 2003-2008
Alcester	5,950	6,050	1.7
Atherstone and Mancetter	10,800	11,000	1.9
Bedworth	35,250	36,150	2.6
Coleshill	6,350	6,600	3.9
Kenilworth	23,100	23,750	2.8
Leamington Spa	45,050	47,500	5.4
Nuneaton	78,850	79,750	1.1
Polesworth/Dordon	6,950	6,850	-1.4
Rugby	61,650	63,950	3.7
Shipston-on-Stour	4,600	5,000	8.7
Southam	6,550	6,600	0.8
Stratford-upon-Avon	22,600	26,150	15.7
Studley	5,900	5,800	-1.7
Warwick	26,900	29,250	8.7
Wellesbourne	6,850	6,900	0.7
Whitnash	8,750	9,500	8.6
Notes: Mid-2008 population estimates are the most recent population estimates available. The definition of Bedworth used here includes the wards of Bede, Exhall, Heath, Poplar, Slough but not Bulkington ward, which has a population of 6,150.			
Source: Warwickshire Observatory; National Statistics mid-year population estimates, (www.statistics.gov.uk) © Crown Copyright 2009.			

Table 3.2 The population of the main settlements in Warwickshire

Employment and Training

3.6 The market towns of northern and eastern Warwickshire were industrialised in the nineteenth century and include Atherstone, Bedworth, Nuneaton and Rugby. Major industries include (or included) coal mining, textiles, engineering and cement production, but heavy industry has been in decline, being replaced by distribution centres, light to medium industry and services. The prosperous towns of central and western Warwickshire include Leamington Spa, Stratford upon Avon, Kenilworth, Alcester and Warwick which sustain light to medium industries, services and tourism as major employment sectors.

3.7 Whilst the sub-region retains its traditional links with manufacturing (particularly the motor industry), it has experienced significant growth in the service sector economy over the last 20 years. The completion of the M40 in the early 1990s and improved rail services between the West Midlands and London has resulted in the creation of jobs in the area.

3 Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire

3.8 The number of people who are claiming Job Seekers Allowance in Warwickshire is lower than the UK and the West Midlands averages. At borough and district level, the proportion of residents claiming benefits ranges from very low in Stratford-on-Avon District to fairly high in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough. Only Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough has a claimant count higher than the national average for England and Wales. There has been a decrease in the number of claimants since May 2009 in every Borough and District.

3.9 The number of Warwickshire residents who have higher level skills has increased over the last two years and continues to be above the national average. In relation to residents who are qualified to NVQ Level 2 and above, Warwickshire is above the regional average. Warwick District has consistently maintained the highest number of residents who are qualified to degree level and above in the county. Warwick District and Stratford-on-Avon District have the highest number of people with NVQ Level 4 and above with Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough and North Warwickshire Borough with the lowest. However these two districts have also seen the greatest improvements over the last three years.

All of Warwickshire's districts and boroughs have seen an upward trend in the percentage of their workforces employed in knowledge based occupations between 2004 and 2008. Knowledge Intensive Industries are typically defined as those that are intensive users of ICT technologies and have high shares of highly educated labour.

Quality of Life in Warwickshire

3.10 Despite being a prosperous county there are inequalities, with the majority of the less prosperous areas with higher levels of deprivation being located in the north of the county in the Boroughs of Nuneaton and North Warwickshire. However, even in the more prosperous southern districts, pockets of deprivation exist. Higher levels of deprivation are often epitomized by the physical and practical problems of lack of transport and support services and of limited employment opportunities outside the main towns.

3.11 The latest English Indices of Deprivation (IMD 2010) provide the most detailed and comprehensive measure of deprivation and disadvantage to date. They reveal that Nuneaton and Bedworth has the highest levels of deprivation in the county ranking 108th out of 326 authorities in England whilst Stratford upon Avon ranks as the least deprived in the county with a national rank of 278th. Various indicators measured at Super Output Level reveal a mixed picture within the county in terms of health and disability, income, employment, crime, educational skills and training and barriers to housing and living environment deprivation. For income deprivation, employment, crime and education the general pattern is that the larger concentrations of deprivation are in Nuneaton and North Warwickshire with only a few isolated pockets in Stratford and Warwick. The picture in relation to Barriers to Housing and Services is slightly different with the problem areas particularly in the more prosperous districts of Stratford and Warwick. Housing is less affordable in these areas. A total of 63 areas in Warwickshire are ranked in the top 30% most deprived SOAs in England in terms of access to services and housing, compared to the higher number of 97 in the IMD 2007. Of these 63 SOAs, 31 in Stratford-on-Avon, 15 are in Warwick with a further 10 in North Warwickshire and 7 in Rugby. There are no SOAs in the top 30% most deprived in terms of access to services and housing in Nuneaton & Bedworth. Some 29 SOAs feature in the top 10% compared to 35 on this measure in the IMD 2007. Also two SOAs located in Stratford on Avon and one SOA in Warwick are ranked in the top 1% most deprived areas in England in terms of access to services and housing.

Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire 3

These areas are Stoneleigh in Warwick District ranked 163rd (out of 32,482 SOAs) and Ladbroke & Priors and Long Compton SOAs in Stratford on Avon which are ranked 195th and 276th respectively.

3.12 The annual Warwickshire Quality of Life Survey 2010 shows that all boroughs and districts have experienced a downward trend in the numbers of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance benefit in the last year. Whilst the health of people across the county is generally above the national average, the performance across a range of indicators between boroughs and districts presents a more varied picture. On a positive note, fear of crime levels have fallen and are currently the lowest seen in the County in ten years. This is mirrored by a fall in recorded crime across the County with just under 10% fewer crimes being recorded in 2009-10. Serious road casualties have also continued to see a decline in numbers and are half the number experienced ten years ago. Waste disposed of per head of population is still falling and recycling and composting rates are continuing to build on previous improvements.

Transport

3.13 Warwickshire lies at the heart of Britain's transport network with several key strategic routes passing through the County including the M6, M40, M42, M45 and M69 along with a number of key trunk routes including the A5, A45, and the A46. The A46 and A444 act as a key route in the North-South corridor from Nuneaton down to Leamington and Warwick and the A46 provides a strategic link between the East Midlands (M1/M69) and the South West (M5). Warwickshire experiences a high level of through road freight traffic movement (M6, M40, M42 and A46).

3.14 Warwickshire is well connected by rail with the West Coast Main Line running through the county from the north west to London and the south east. These are important passenger and freight movements. There are two rail freight terminals in the County, both of which lie in North Warwickshire; Birch Coppice and Hams Hall. The Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT) is also located just beyond the Rugby borough border in Northamptonshire.

3.15 There are also plans for a high speed rail link through the county, known as HS2. In 2010, the Department for Transport with HS2 Ltd announced the proposed route for a high speed rail link between Birmingham and London Euston. The proposed route is highlighted in Fig. 3.1. Whilst the HS2 rail proposals are at a very early stage, there may be implications for the emerging Waste Development Framework. The HS2 proposals will be closely monitored through future Annual Monitoring Reports and taken into account at all stages as the Waste Development Framework develops.

3.16 There are four canals which run through Warwickshire which form the Warwickshire Ring. The Coventry Canal links Coventry and Fradley Junction just north of Lichfield. It also runs through the towns of Bedworth, Nuneaton, Atherstone, Polesworth and Tamworth. It is navigable for boats up to 21.9m (72ft) length. The Stratford-upon-Avon Canal runs for 25 miles in total, comprising two sections. The southern section starts at the River Avon in Stratford-upon-Avon and stretches north as far as Kingswood Junction near Lapworth, where it is connected to the Grand Union Canal by a short spur. The northern section continues, joining the Worcester and Birmingham Canal at Kings Norton Junction in south Birmingham.

3 Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire

3.17 The 135 mile Grand Union Canal links Birmingham and London and enters Warwickshire by coming in via the south-east by Braunston Junction near Daventry. It joins up with the Oxford Canal to share a small section. They both head west, travelling between Long Itchington to the north and Southam to the south, before splitting again at Napton Junction. Here the Oxford Canal turns south to travel out of the County while the Grand Union heads north-west. The Oxford Canal is a 78 mile long narrow canal linking Oxford with Coventry via Banbury and Rugby.

3.18 The settlement pattern and transport infrastructure, together with the existing waste sites within the County, are shown in Fig. 3.1. The County Council's advisory lorry routes are shown in Fig. 3.2.



3 Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire

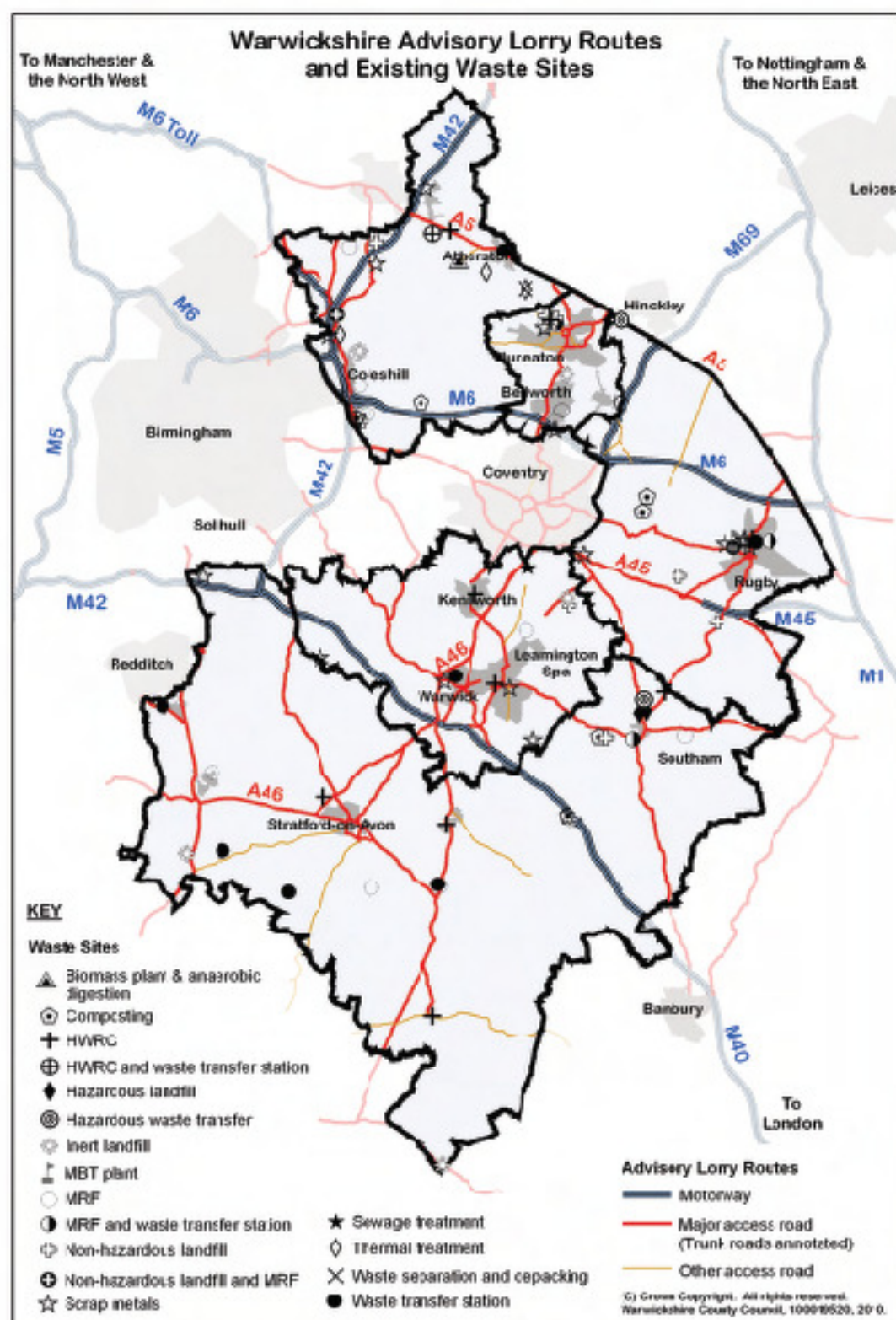


Figure 3.2 Warwickshire Advisory Lorry Routes

Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire 3

Environment

3.19 Warwickshire has a landscape of considerable variety and complexity, with seven distinct landscape character areas: Arden, Dunsmore, Avon Valley, Feldon, Cotswolds, High Cross Plateau and Mease Lowlands. Part of the Cotswolds character area is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), a national designation to conserve the natural beauty of landscapes of recognised importance. Furthermore, a large proportion of the County is covered by a swathe of designated Green Belt (depicted in Fig. 3.3).

3.20 There are many sites designated for nature conservation purposes within the County. There is one site designated as of European importance for nature conservation - the Ensor's Pool Special Area of Conservation (SAC) in Nuneaton. There are approximately 62 nationally designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and 253 locally designated Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs). 20 of the SSSIs are designated for reasons of geological interest. Furthermore, there are approximately 90 Local Geological Sites (LGSs, formerly Regionally Important Geological Sites) within the County. There are no National Nature Reserves, although there are 22 Local Nature Reserves.

3.21 In accordance with Articles 6.3 and 6.4 of the European Habitats Directive, Warwickshire County Council must undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to assess that its plans or projects, either individually or in combination, do not impact upon the conservation objectives of European designated sites. As Warwickshire is host to a site of European importance (shown on Fig. 3.3), and there are sites in proximity of the County, the Council has undertaken HRA Screening and Scoping Assessments to assess potential impacts upon the integrity of the sites. These are available at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wastecorestrategy.

3.22 The county has seen a decrease in unimproved grassland as well as a loss of hedgerows and traditionally managed woodland. Warwickshire is one of the two worst hit counties in England, as flower rich pasture and meadowland has reduced to just a few hundred acres (a 97% loss between the second World War and 1996) and approximately 32% of hedgerows have been lost, both as a result of agricultural intensification⁽ⁱⁱ⁾. Although there have been isolated successes in halting the loss of Warwickshire's biodiversity, there is a need for appropriate spatial planning to protect and enhance wildlife populations and habitats. Therefore the Core Strategy will seek to support the overarching aim and objectives of the County's Biodiversity Strategy, and seek to protect or enhance the 26 species and 24 habitats set out in the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Biodiversity Action Plan. The Biodiversity Action Plan is informed by the Habitat Biodiversity Audit (HBA), a project led by the Warwickshire Wildlife Trust that seeks to provide up-to-date, accurate and readily accessible ecological data to partners including the County Council. This will provide accurate measurements and monitoring of priority habitats in the County. The Warwickshire Biological Records Centre also provides information on species distribution and ecological sites in the County. This work will provide an important context for the Waste Core Strategy and will help to shape the proposals and policies contained within it.

3.23 The County's Historic Environment Record (HER) has recorded 18,882 Historic Landscape Character Areas (including 4968 Historic Farmstead Records) and 10,470 monuments. Of these monuments, 198 are designated as Scheduled Monuments of national importance. The County

3 Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire

also has approximately 6,008 Listed Buildings of historical or architectural interest and 138 Conservation Areas. Furthermore, there are 31 Registered Parks and Gardens and there is 1 Registered Historic Battlefield at Edgehill. Warwickshire's historic landscape makes a considerable contribution to the County's character and local distinctiveness and the Warwickshire Historic Landscape Characterisation project (in conjunction with English Heritage) will further contribute to the understanding of how the County's landscape has developed over time, and its capacity for change, so that an integrated approach to its sustainable management can be established.

3.24 Warwickshire's topography and river drainage pattern means that parts of the county are at particular risk of flooding. In recent years a number of large scale events have occurred across the country. The floods of 2007 were unusual for the county as they spread across 75 communities and affected between 5 and 150 homes in each. This reflects the fact that the county is relatively flat and has numerous watercourses. The most severely and regularly affected areas are all of the reaches of the Leam and Avon and the tributaries of these rivers. Stratford-upon-Avon and Leamington are the main urban areas mostly affected by large scale flooding but many more rural towns and villages have also suffered.

3.25 In August 2007, Warwickshire County Council, Coventry City Council, Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council and the Districts and Boroughs of Warwickshire commissioned consultants to produce a level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 25 - Development and Flood Risk (PPS 25). The outputs from the SFRA provide information to inform the Waste Development Framework to ensure that due regard is paid to flood risk in the creation of policies and plans. The SFRA maps all forms of flood risk and uses this as an evidence base to locate new development primarily in low flood risk areas. Areas of 'low' (zone 1), 'medium' (zone 2) and 'high' (zone 3) risk are mapped using data collected from many sources, including the Environment Agency, Warwickshire County Council, Severn Trent Water, the Highways Agency and British Waterways. The level 1 SFRA was completed in February 2008 and the areas of medium and high risk are shown on the constraints map in Fig. 3.3.

Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire 3

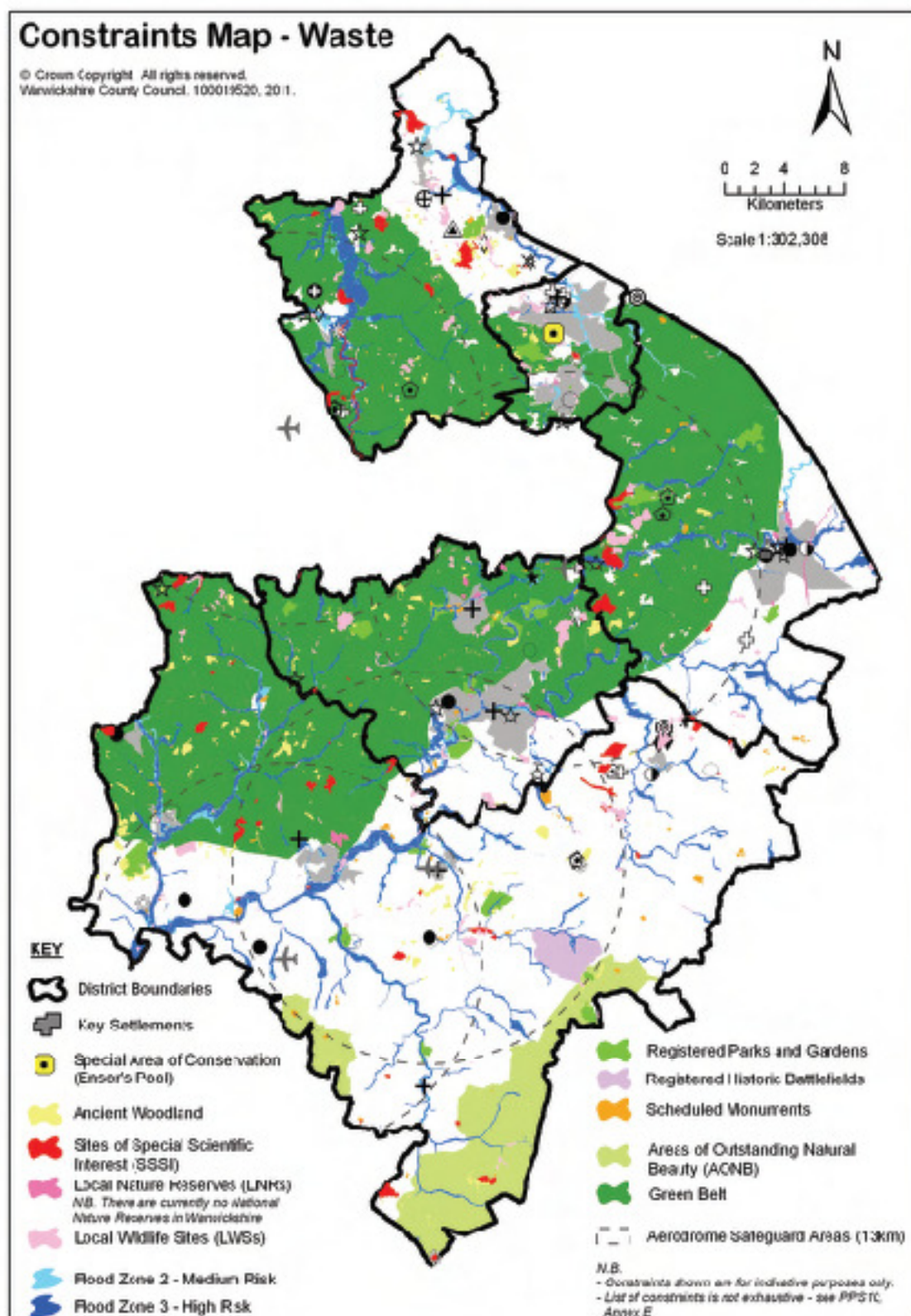


Figure 3.3 Indicative constraints map

3 Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire

3.26 Since the SFRA was carried out in 2008, some areas have been remodelled or updated by the Environment Agency. These include the River Stour and Leam, Shotton Brook, River Itcham, the Pingle Brook, Finham Brook, Canley Brook, Tanyard Stream, Fishponds Brook and the River Dene. If and when a Site Allocations DPD is produced, the SFRA will need to be updated. However, until such time, the updated or remodelled areas are available to view on the Environment Agency website.

3.27 In addition when considering the wider implications around hydrology over and above flooding issues, the Water Cycle Study (WCS) is an important part of the evidence base. A WCS is a more holistic approach than the SFRA as it helps to determine what sustainable water infrastructure is required and where and when it is needed.

3.28 The WCS has been carried out at a sub-regional level and covers all the districts within Warwickshire. As part of the Site Allocations process, a WCS specific to minerals and waste may need to be carried out. However, at this stage where only broad locations are identified, the existing sub-regional Water Cycle Study is considered adequate to inform the Core Strategy.

3.29 As a co-deliverer of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC, Warwickshire County Council needs to ensure that its policies and strategies support the Directive's aspirations and targets. The WFD does not allow for any drop in quality of the water environment, and aims for all waterbodies to achieve 'Good' status by 2015. The Environment Agency have subsequently produced River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) which assess the current state of the water environment and include measures for protecting and improving the water environment. The RBMPs specify what is required to be undertaken to ensure that Good Status is achieved on schedule.

3.30 Whilst the administrative area of Warwickshire covers the three river basins of the Severn, the Humber and the Thames, the majority of the County lies within the Severn river basin. The policies contained within the Waste Core Strategy will need to help to achieve the aims, objectives, priorities and targets set out in these plans, particularly the Severn RBMP. Therefore the Core Strategy will need to ensure that water pollution is adequately controlled and betterment from the existing situation is achieved wherever possible.

3.31 To achieve this, while mitigating climate change and the additional development proposed between now and 2015, policy and decision makers need to take a tough stance on the control of water pollution, ensuring betterment from the existing situation is achieved wherever possible, and the risk of contamination of Controlled Waters is minimised in all new developments and redevelopment proposals.

4 Waste Management Context

4.1 This section provides a broad overview of the current and future waste management context in Warwickshire including a summary of the four main waste streams; (Local Authority Collected) municipal waste, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous waste.

4.2 It provides a summary of the baseline situation in terms of how each waste stream is currently managed, as well as an indication of how waste will need to be managed over the period of the plan. Further detail in terms of existing waste management sites and technologies is provided in the Waste Technical Background evidence base document, available at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wastecorestrategy.

Background to Waste Management in Warwickshire

Municipal, commercial and industrial wastes

4.3 Warwickshire has a long tradition of mineral extraction and restoration by landfilling. As a consequence there is a long history of landfilling of residual municipal waste in the county. However with the introduction of the Landfill Directive and landfill diversion targets, this has reduced significantly over the years whereby currently less than 50% of the residual waste is landfilled. For the financial year 2009/10, Warwickshire landfilled 44.2% of its municipal waste, recycled 48.1% and diverted 7.7% for energy recovery. With enhanced recycling provision via the District collection arrangements it is likely that the levels of recycling will be further enhanced resulting in even less municipal waste going to landfill.

4.4 Due to its proximity, Warwickshire has links to the West Midlands major urban area with some of the county's residual waste exported from the county to the Energy from Waste plant in Coventry, whilst there is also a dependence on Warwickshire to manage some of Coventry's municipal waste. The current contract with Coventry for the Energy from Waste Facility is to send between 35000 – 50000 tonnes per annum for energy recovery.

4.5 There are no mass burn energy from waste facilities in the county but energy from residual waste will play an important role in the county's Municipal Waste Management Strategy. Joint working has been agreed with Staffordshire to divert residual waste from the north of the county to a treatment facility at Four Ashes. This is a new 300,000 tpa capacity EfW facility which is currently under construction. The facility should be operational by autumn 2013 from which date a 25 years' operating contract with Veolia will be in place. The facility will also take residual municipal waste from parts of Warwickshire and from Walsall and Sandwell. Heads of terms have been agreed and an Inter Authority Agreement has been approved by Staffordshire County Council. The agreement between authorities would enable Warwickshire to send up to 40000 tonnes of residual waste per annum.

4.6 Materials removed from the municipal waste stream are in the main sorted in collection vehicles at the kerbside. However there is now one commercially available Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in the county processing 90,000 tonnes/annum of mixed source separated recyclates at Ettington in Stratford District, 6 miles south of Stratford upon Avon. There are 9 Household Waste Recycling sites in the county spread between the 5 districts and boroughs, two of which are managed by the County Council and the remainder are run privately. These

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are located throughout the county at Shipston, Stratford, Southam and Wellesbourne in Stratford District, Leamington and Kenilworth in Warwick District, Hunters Lane, Rugby in Rugby Borough, Judkins HWRC, Nuneaton in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough and Grendon in North Warwickshire Borough which is soon to be replaced by a new facility at Lower House Farm next to the recently-expanded Birch Coppice Business Park off the M42/A5 Tamworth junction.

4.7 In the case of Lower House Farm the site is not only a HWRC but is also a proposed transfer station whereby Warwickshire County Council has linked up with Staffordshire County Council to develop a £3.5 million facility which will serve the boroughs of North Warwickshire, Tamworth, and Nuneaton and Bedworth. The state-of-the art household waste recycling centre will be capable of taking 10,000 tonnes of material a year and will incorporate a purpose-built charity reuse shop whose proceeds will benefit local causes. The transfer station will handle up to 70,000 tonnes of waste, of which 50,000 tonnes will be kerbside-collected municipal waste from the three collection authorities being delivered to Staffordshire's planned 'Energy from Waste' plant at Four Ashes, and the remaining waste capacity at the facility will help small businesses manage their waste.

4.8 There are other recent large scale waste developments in the county which have added considerably to the county's recycling capacity. Planning permission has been granted for a mechanical biological treatment (MBT) facility to treat 300,000 tonnes per annum at Malpass Farm in Rugby. This will generate materials for recycling as well as a fuel source to be used in the manufacture of cement from municipal waste and industrial/commercial waste of a similar nature to municipal waste. The cement manufacture takes place at the Rugby Cement Works in the centre of Rugby. Another similar facility with the sole purpose of generating a fuel for cement kilns and a capacity of 40,000 tonnes per annum was commissioned in June 2011 at another site in Rugby.

4.9 Windrow green waste composting facilities exist at 4 locations in the county at Brinklow east of Coventry, Packington just off the M42 south of Coleshill in North Warwickshire, Bulkington near 2 miles east of Bedworth and one in vessel composting facility capable of treating mixed green waste and food waste at Ufton in Stratford District. A small amount of green waste arising in the north of the county was exported for treatment into Leicestershire. Planning permission has recently been granted for a green waste composting facility in the north of the county at Grendon for 25000 tonnes, which now takes the green waste from Nuneaton and Bedworth BC which was formerly being sent to Leicestershire. Brinklow Quarry manages a contract with Coventry City Council for the supply of green waste in addition to its commercial supplies. A 50,000 tonnes per annum anaerobic digestion plant capable of treating food waste has again been granted planning permission but construction is yet to commence.

Hazardous waste

4.10 There are currently 5 active landfills in the county receiving the complete range of waste including stabilised non-reactive hazardous waste cells at two landfills: Packington and Ufton. There are no merchant landfills for hazardous waste in the county. Warwickshire has broadly similar arisings of hazardous waste year on year. In 2010 it produced 43824 tonnes of hazardous waste and managed it either through landfill or treatment of up to 70000 tonnes in the last year. Southam quarry is hazardous landfill specific to activities at the Rugby Cement works which has enabled the removal of cement kiln dust from a quarry in Rugby to be deposited in a more secure cell at Southam. There is a hazardous waste treatment facility in Bedworth near Coventry

Waste Management Context 4

which deals with waste oils and liquids and the treatment capacity of this plant is 40000 tonnes per annum. There is also a hazardous waste transfer station in the north east of the county off the A5 directly adjacent to Hinckley. This plant has a capacity of 25000 tonnes.

Construction and Demolition Waste

4.11 There are a number of facilities in the county that process construction, demolition and excavation waste with the operation at Dunton of regional significance owing to its good location near the M42 and M6 just north of Coleshill in north Warwickshire as well as its overall capacity, which at its peak was 0.5 million tonnes. Whilst this operation has a time limited planning consent it has recently been extended for another 10 years from 2012 with a lower capacity of 250,000 tonnes. The 2010 Regional Aggregate Working Party Survey attempted to record the overall capacity in the county but received only 4 site returns. The figure for all C and D waste managed in Warwickshire from those that sent back returns in 2010 amounted to 390,000 tonnes. In reality this is much greater but a lot of material is recycled through mobile facilities on building sites and may never be properly recorded whilst a lot of material may be used in permitted non-waste developments.

Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW)

4.12 Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste includes all waste under the control of local authorities or agents acting on their behalf. "Municipal waste" as set out in the Landfill Directive includes both household waste and that from other sources which are similar in nature and composition. This includes a significant proportion of waste generated by businesses and not collected by Local Authorities. However, for ease of reference "municipal waste" within this document refers to Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste.

4.13 LACMW includes all household waste, street litter, waste delivered to council recycling points, municipal parks and garden wastes, council office waste, civic amenity site waste and some commercial waste from shops and smaller trading estates where local authority waste collection agreements are in place. Household waste includes waste from household collection rounds, bulky waste collection, hazardous household waste collection and separate garden waste collection, plus waste from services such as street sweeping, litter and civic amenity sites. The definition also covers waste from services such as street sweeping. LACMW is generally considered to be non-hazardous, but can include hazardous materials. Only hazardous materials which are separately collected (e.g. paint and garden chemicals) require consignment and management as hazardous waste.

4.14 The Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) (October 2005) sets out how the Warwickshire Waste Partnership authorities propose to manage Warwickshire's municipal waste over the 15 years to 2020. An updated Annual Progress Report was published in March 2010 and the first review of the strategy was due to be undertaken during 2010. However, this review is currently on hold, pending the outcome of the forthcoming policy consultation on the National Waste Strategy by central government.

4.15 In 2010/11⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾, the total arisings of municipal waste in Warwickshire was 282,794 tonnes, compared with 292,062 tonnes in 2009/10. This is the fourth year in succession that the total amount of municipal waste has fallen (fig. 4.1), reversing the previous upward trend. Overall,

ⁱⁱⁱ Source: Warwickshire MWMS Annual Monitoring Report 2010/11

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this gives a decrease of around 3.2% (some 9,267 tonnes) in total municipal waste arisings, compared with the 2009/10 figure. Household waste accounted for 93% of all municipal waste in 2010/11.

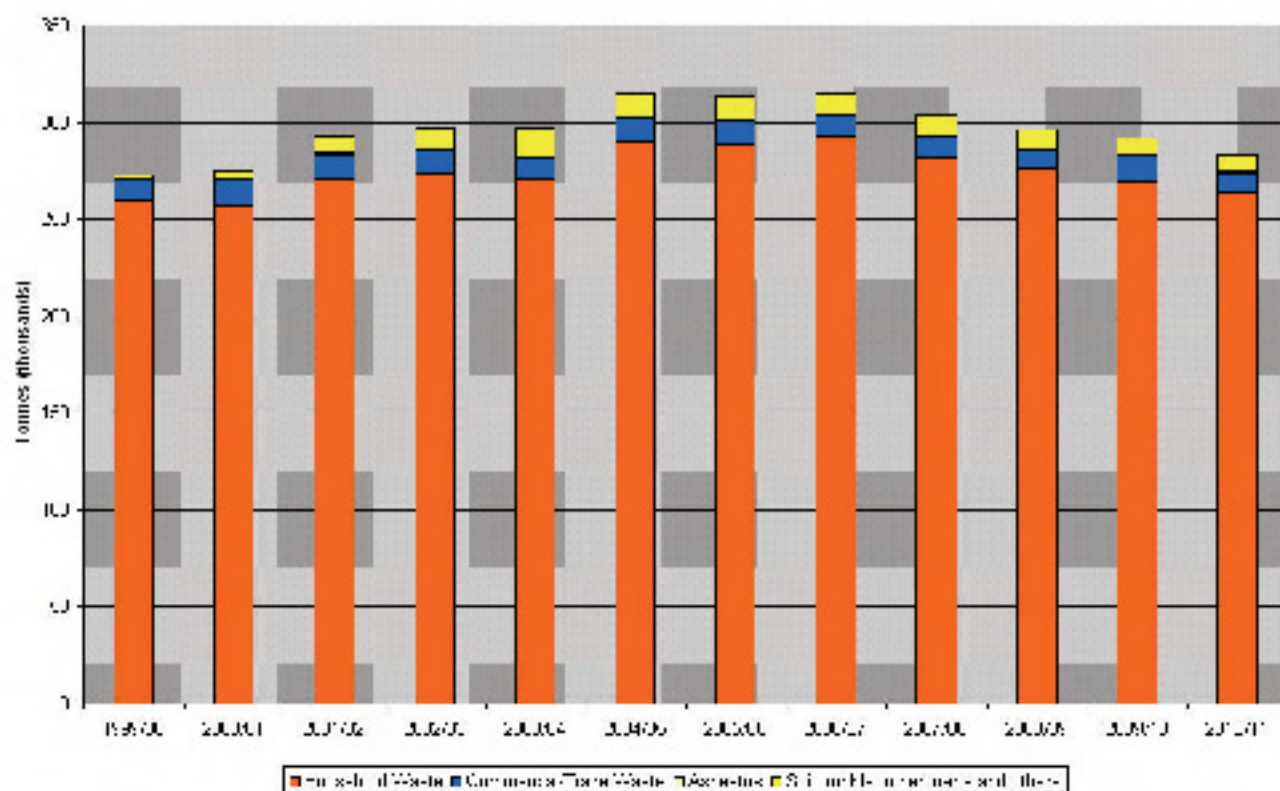


Figure 4.1 Municipal waste arisings by waste type

4.16 In terms of waste disposal, in 2010/11 both the amount and the proportion of municipal waste going into landfill continued to fall. In Warwickshire, 33.8% of the 282,795 tonnes arising in 2010/11 was disposed to landfill (i.e. 95,713 tonnes). This represents a 26% reduction on the 2009/10 figure of 129,006 tonnes (44.2%) disposed to landfill.

4.17 Looking at the longer term trends in waste arisings and waste management over the last decade (figure 4.2) shows that Warwickshire has been making considerable progress in terms of moving waste up the waste hierarchy and meeting national targets. For example, during 2005/06, total municipal waste arising was 313,694 tonnes, of which 54,926 tonnes (17.5%) was recycled; 44,469 tonnes (14.2%) was composted; 14,145 tonnes (4.5%) went to energy recovery; and 200,153 tonnes (63.8%) was disposed to landfill. This can be compared to 2010/11, where total municipal waste arising was 282,794 tonnes, 66,839 tonnes (23.6%) was recycled; 67,835 tonnes (24.0%) was composted; 52,407 tonnes (18.5%) went to energy recovery; and 95,713 tonnes (33.8%) was disposed to landfill.

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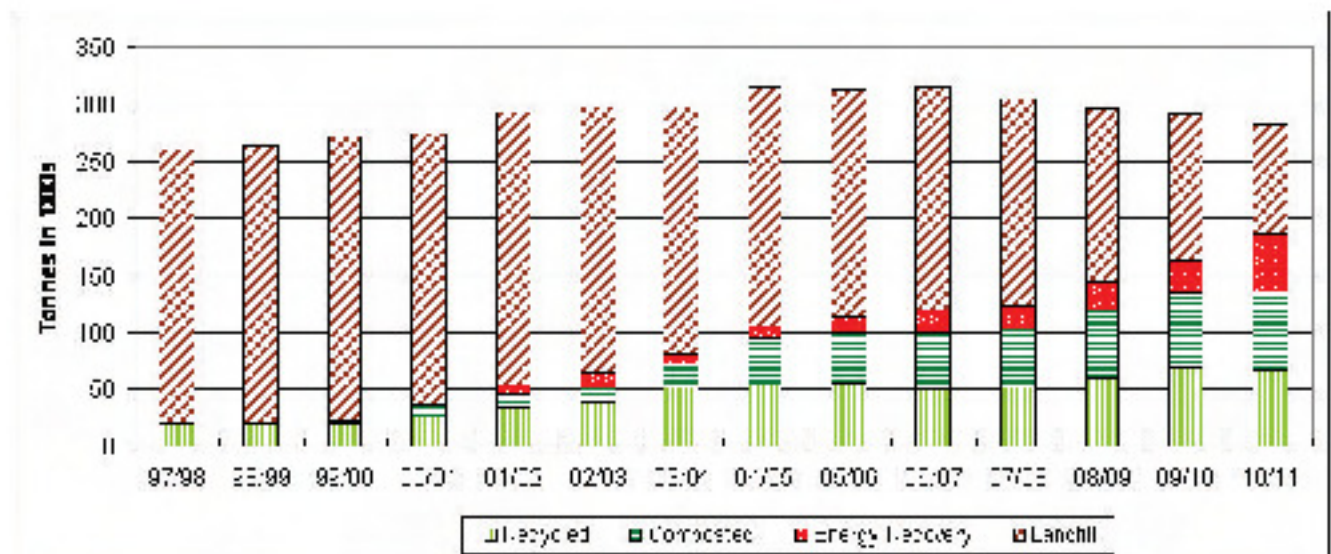


Figure 4.2 Municipal waste arisings by management type 1997/98 - 2010/11

The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Phase 2 Revision sets out waste management infrastructure requirements based on achieving the national targets for diverting and recycling/recovering municipal waste. The Waste Strategy for England 2007 set a target of 53% of waste to be diverted from landfill either through recycling, composting or energy recovery by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020. To achieve the municipal waste recovery rates, the following targets have been set:

- to reuse, recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste by 2010;
- to reuse, recycle or compost at least 45% of household waste by 2015;
- to reuse, recycle or compost at least 50% of household waste by 2020.

4.18 In 2010/11, 66.1% of municipal waste was diverted from landfill or recovered (either by recycling, composting, or energy recovery) - up from 55.8% in 2009/10. Warwickshire has already achieved the 2010 National target of 53% by 2010 and in 2010/11, Warwickshire has virtually achieved its 2015 National target of 67% landfill diversion.

Warwickshire's municipal waste capacity requirements (as identified in the RSS Phase 2 Revision - Preferred Option document, December 2007) are set out below in table 4.1 and figure. 4.3.

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	2010/11		2015/16		2020/21		2025/26	
	Min. diversion from landfill	Max. landfill	Min. diversion from landfill	Max. landfill	Min. diversion from landfill	Max. landfill	Min. diversion from landfill	Max. landfill
Warwickshire targets (tonnes)	181,000	165,000	236,000	126,000	272,000	107,000	288,000	110,000
Warwickshire MSW growth rates (tonnes)	Annual arisings for 2010/11 = 346,000		Annual arisings for 2015/16 = 362,000		Annual arisings for 2020/21 = 379,000		Annual arisings for 2025/26 = 398,000	

Table 4.1 Warwickshire's future municipal waste arisings and landfill diversion targets - source: West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy - Phase 2 Preferred Option

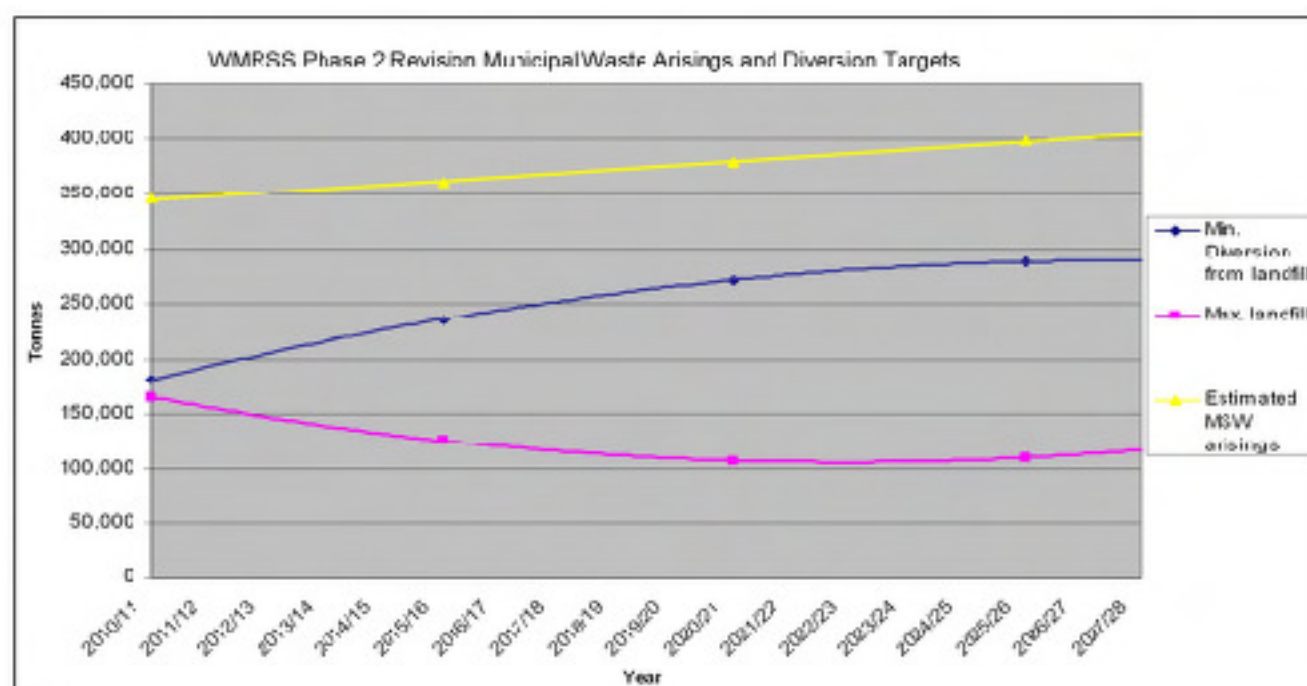


Figure 4.3 MSW waste arisings and landfill diversion tonnages - RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option

4.19 Whilst it is likely that the WMRSS will eventually be abolished, the evidence base behind the RSS is still highly relevant and should be taken as the starting point for the Waste Core Strategy. In comparing the actual municipal waste arisings figure for 2010/11 (282,794 tonnes) with the RSS projected arisings figures for that year in fig. 4.3, it is apparent that the actual arisings are significantly lower than those predicted in the RSS. However, the landfill diversion targets are clearly still being met.

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4.20 Whilst the Warwickshire MWM S is 6 years old and a new strategy is not imminent, further work on municipal waste arisings and future projections has been carried out to inform future municipal waste management strategies. In using the latest in house evidence, the following growth rates have been applied to calculate municipal waste growth arisings over the plan period^(iv):

- -1% municipal waste growth between 2010/11 and 2011/12
- -0.5% municipal waste growth between 2011/12 and 2012/13; and
- 0.5% municipal waste growth per annum between 2012/13 and 2027/28.

4.21 Warwickshire County Council's Waste Management Group have used these arisings figures to apply their aspirational recycling rates (i.e. municipal waste re-used, recycled or composted). The model uses the 2010/11 baseline figure and applies a recycling rate (including re-use, recycling and composting) of 49% in 2011, increasing to 67% by 2028. The projected arisings, and associated recycling rates, are displayed in table 4.2 and fig. 4.4.

Year	Total municipal waste	Recycling rate (%)	Waste re-used, recycled or composted	Residual waste
2011/12	279966	49	137183	142783
2012/13	278566	52	144854	133712
2013/14	279959	53	148378	131581
2014/15	281359	55	154747	126611
2015/16	282766	56	158349	124417
2016/17	284179	58	164824	119355
2017/18	285600	58	165648	119952
2018/19	287028	60	172217	114811
2019/20	288464	60	173078	115385
2020/21	289906	60	173944	115962
2021/22	291355	60	174813	116542
2022/23	292812	60	175687	117125
2023/24	294276	60	176566	117710
2024/25	295748	60	177449	118299
2025/26	297226	60	178336	118891
2026/27	298712	64	191176	107536
2027/28	300206	67	201138	99068
Source: Waste Management Group, Warwickshire County Council 2011				

Table 4.2 Annual municipal waste projections over the plan period

^(iv) see Waste Background Technical Document, available at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wastecorestrategyformunicipalwasteprojects for modelled scenarios, modelling and stated assumptions

4 Waste Management Context

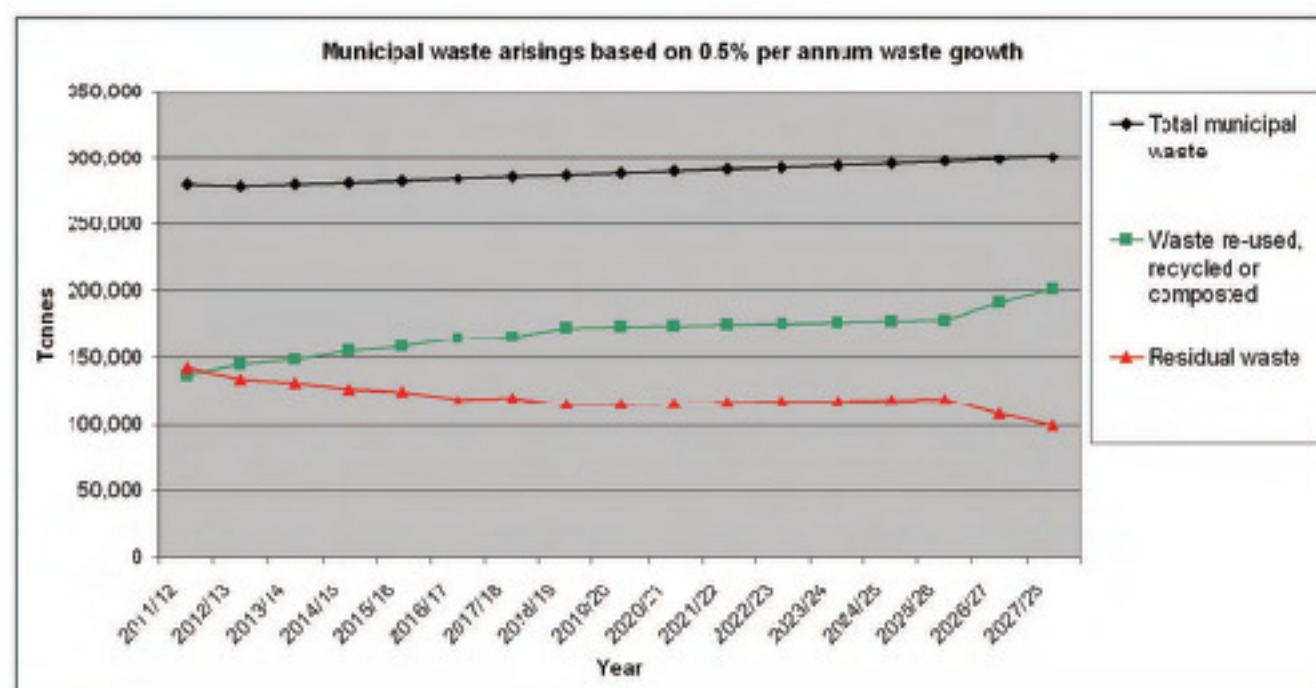


Figure 4.4 Municipal waste growth projections, based on 0.5% growth per annum

4.22 Table 4.2 and Fig. 4.4 shows that these projected municipal waste arisings are likely to be much lower than those projected in the RSS Phase 2 Revision. The RSS figures appear to over-estimate arisings when compared to the observed arisings. This is likely to be a result of the waste reduction, re-use and recycling policies and schemes implemented at the local level. The lower figures in table 4.2 and fig. 4.4 will therefore be taken forward on which to base municipal waste projections over the plan period as it is based on more accurate and up-to-date information. This approach is supported in the Report of the Panel in the Examination in Public of the RSS Phase 2 Revision in 2009.

4.23 For reasons of consistency and ease of comparison with landfill diversion targets for Commercial and Industrial waste and overall waste treatment capacity provision, the minimum landfill diversion targets set out in the Waste Strategy 2007 have been applied to these revised arisings figures. These are set out in table 4.3 and fig 4.5 below

	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2024/25	2027/28
MSW arisings projections	292,062	281,359	288,464	295,748	300,206
Minimum Diversion from Landfill	154,792	188,510	216,348	221,811	225,154
Maximum landfill*	137,270	92,849	72,116	73,937	75,052

**based on the landfill diversion targets set out in the Waste Strategy for England 2007, i.e. 53% of waste to be recycled, composted or used for energy recovery by 2010, 67% by 2015, 75% by 2020 and at least 75% by 2025*

Table 4.3 MSW waste arisings projections, maximum landfill and minimum landfill diversion tonnage targets over the plan period

Waste Management Context 4

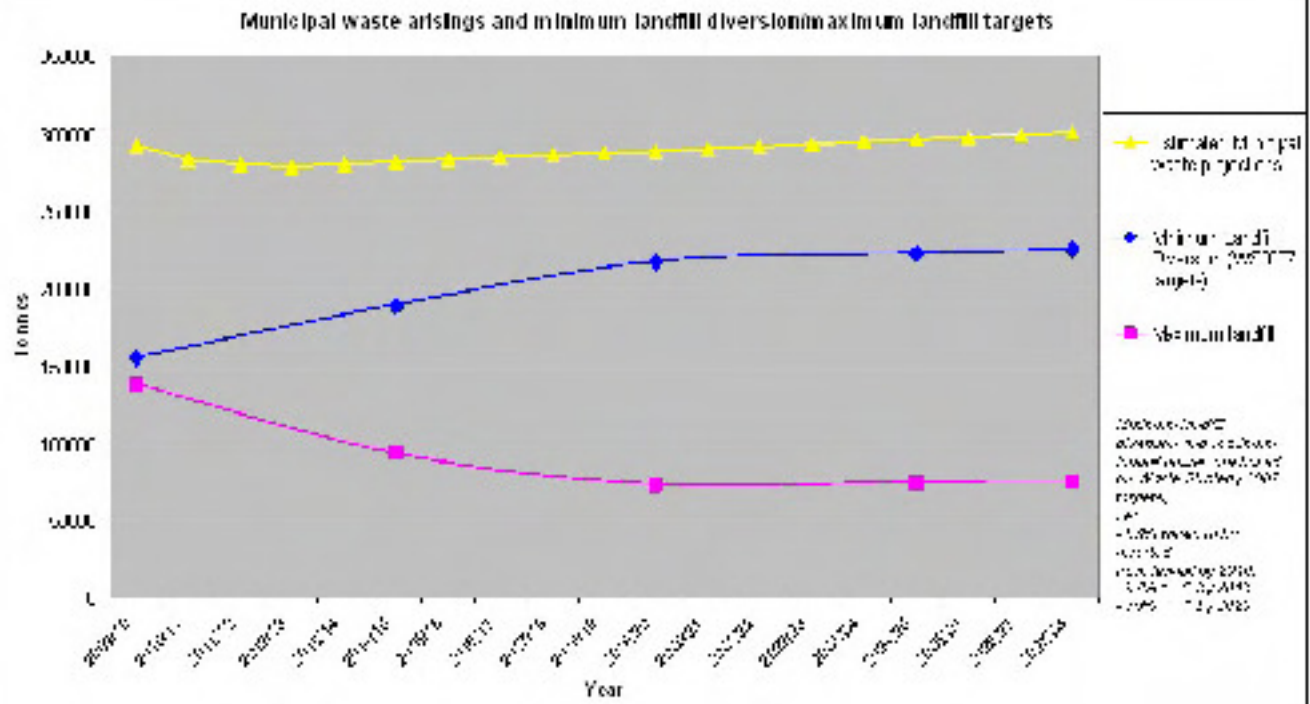


Figure 4.5 MSW projections and revised landfill diversion tonnages

Commercial and Industrial waste

4.24 Commercial and Industrial waste is the waste produced by businesses, excluding: any waste classified as hazardous; material arising from general construction and demolition activity; or any material collected by Local Authorities as municipal waste.

4.25 Business waste materials include:

- Commercial waste - arising from wholesalers, catering establishments, retail businesses and offices; and
- Industrial waste - arising from factories and other industrial plants.

4.26 General businesses are expected to make their own arrangements for collection, transport and disposal, although the Waste Collection Authority may collect the material as 'municipal waste'.

4.27 The Regional Technical Advisory Bodies (RTABs) previously published Annual Monitoring Reports and these have noted that there are major deficiencies in the available data for C&I waste arisings and management methods. Data on the collection, movement and disposal of C&I waste is not as up-to-date, accurate or comprehensive as for municipal waste, as it is no longer the responsibility of Local Planning Authorities to collect it. The available data is based on 1998/99 and 2002/03 surveys carried out by the Environment Agency. The 2002/03 survey showed an overall reduction in total C&I waste between 1998/99 and 2002/03, but the data was inadequate to support projections of the type and capacity of new waste management facilities required for commercial and industrial waste in the future.

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4.28 A further Environment Agency study estimated that the West Midlands produced 7,336,000 tonnes of C&I waste in 2006. The same methodology was used to extrapolate Warwickshire's 2006 C&I waste arisings figure. This indicated that in 2006, C&I arisings for Warwickshire were estimated to be around 641,029 tonnes, up from 635,000 tonnes (an approximate 1% increase) since 2002/03, although these estimates are to be treated with caution as the EA surveys are not sufficiently robust to make reliable comparisons between industrial sectors, or detailed comparisons over time.

4.29 A subsequent 2009 ADAS study^(v) (based on a North West RTAB Commercial and Industrial Waste study methodology) estimated that C&I waste arisings in the West Midlands for 2006/07 were 6,289,718 tonnes, with an illustrative future projection of waste arisings for 2020 given as 6,249,758 tonnes. At the county level, the 2009 ADAS study suggests there was a total of 503,349 tonnes of C&I waste arisings in Warwickshire in 2006/07.

4.30 Unfortunately, the ADAS report does not extrapolate the data at the regional level by waste management method, although disposal was a key feature of the 2006/07 survey in the North West. Therefore, in referring back to the work of the Environment Agency on the disposal of C&I waste across the West Midlands region, some 3.4 million tonnes (46%) of C&I waste was reused or recycled and 2.9 million tonnes (40%) was disposed of to landfill in 2002/03. At a sub-regional level, the pattern of waste management varied considerably across the region, depending on the availability of local facilities. In Warwickshire, the proportion of commercial and industrial waste being reused or recycled was 45% (285,000 tonnes), which is close to the regional figure. The most notable difference was the proportion being sent to landfill, which was higher than the regional figure, at 46% (291,000 tonnes) in 2002/03.

4.31 The Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision provides waste management infrastructure requirements to reduce the proportion of C&I waste that is sent to landfill to 35% by 2010, 30% by 2015 and 25% for 2020 and beyond. The minimum landfill diversion and maximum landfill figures for Warwickshire's C&I waste are provided below in Table 4.4 and Figure 4.6.

^v 'ADAS: National Study into Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings' - available at <http://www.era.gov.uk/publications-and-research/studies/top-b-based-studies/waste-studies>

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	2010/11		2015/16		2020/21		2025/26	
	Min. diversion from landfill	Max. landfill	Min. diversion from landfill	Max. landfill	Min. diversion from landfill	Max. landfill	Min. diversion from landfill	Max. landfill
Warwickshire targets (tonnes)	402,000	216,000	501,000	214,000	686,000	228,000	686,000	228,000
Warwickshire C&I growth rates (tonnes)	Annual arisings for 2010/11 = 618,000		Annual arisings for 2015/16 = 715,000		Annual arisings for 2020/21 = 914,000		Annual arisings for 2025/26 = 914,000	

Table 4.4 Warwickshire's C&I arisings and landfill diversion targets - Source: West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy - Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option

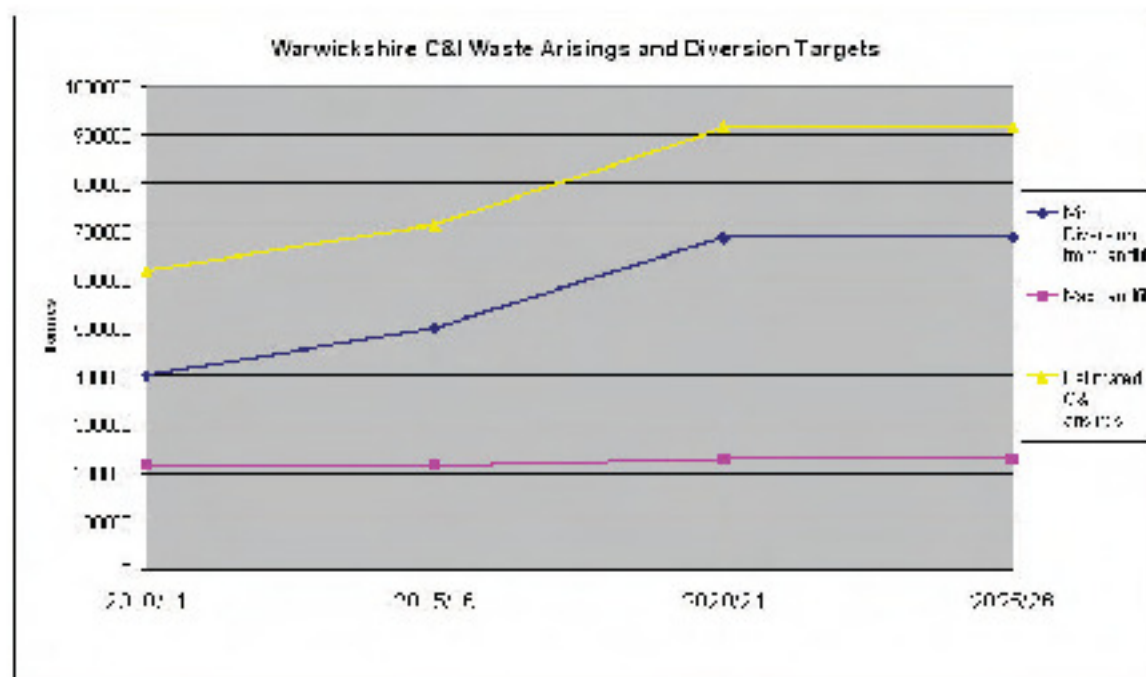


Figure 4.6 Warwickshire C&I arisings and diversion targets - source RSS Phase 2 Preferred Option (Dec. 2007)

4.32 As part of the work on the Advantage West Midlands Landfill Diversion Strategy, consultants modelled C&I waste arisings for each Waste Planning Authority. The ADAS data was used as the baseline and estimates for businesses of 0-4 employees were added to the totals. Total waste arising data was divided by current employee numbers from the ABI survey to generate waste materials per employee per sector per WPA matrix. Employee numbers per sector at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) were multiplied by waste per employee per sector values to generate totals for each material type by LSOA. Using this data, the total C&I waste arisings for Warwickshire were estimated to be 527,826 tonnes. In applying the methodology

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set out in the National Waste Strategy 2007 (0% per annum growth in industrial waste, 2.6% per annum growth in commercial waste) to estimate C&I waste arisings projections over the plan period, Warwickshire's C&I waste arisings would be as follows:

	06/07	10/11	15/16	20/21	25/26	27/28
Industrial (51 %)	269,191	269,191	269,191	269,191	269,191	269,191
Commercial (49%)	258,634	284,383	323,325	367,601	417,940	439,955
Total	527,826	553,574	592,516	636,792	687,131	709,146
<i>Source: Warwickshire County Council, based on baseline data produced by SLR consultants on behalf of AWM for the West Midlands Landfill Diversion Strategy (2009)</i>						

Table 4.5 Warwickshire C&I waste arisings projections based on 2009 AWM Landfill Diversion Strategy baseline data, with National Waste Strategy 2007 methodology

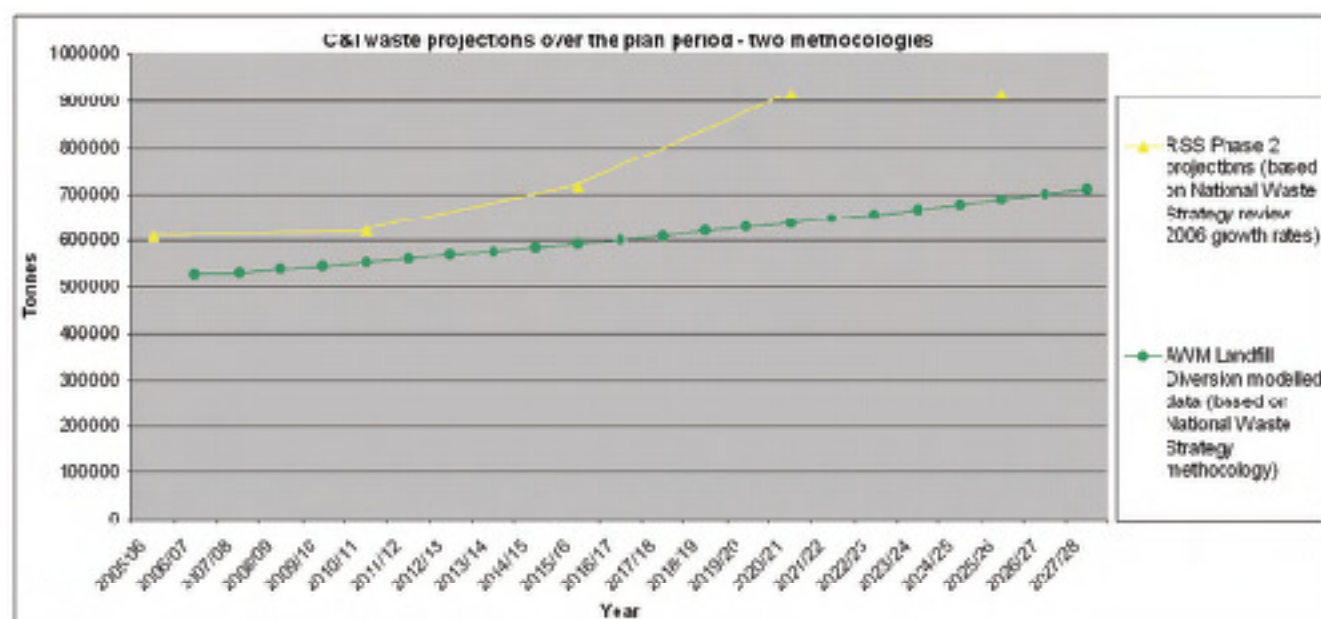


Figure 4.7 C&I waste arisings - RSS Phase 2 Revision and AWM Landfill Diversion Strategy 2009 methodologies

4.33 It is concluded that there is no truly robust and wholly accurate way of calculating current C&I waste arisings, or making projections for arisings over the next 15 years. However, in planning for C&I waste over the plan period, the best available data and methodology for calculating arisings should be used where possible so that there is adequate provision for the infrastructure necessary to manage waste in the most sustainable way possible. In considering the above methods for calculating arisings over the plan period, it is concluded that the Advantage West Midlands Landfill Diversion Strategy arisings information (based on ADAS data) represents the best available baseline data to use, and the National Waste Strategy 2007 methodology for

Waste Management Context 4

projecting C&I waste arisings represents the most robust approach available. The main advantage of using the Landfill Diversion Strategy data over the ADAS data is that it includes businesses of 1-4 employees. The study also provided arisings estimates at Lower Super Output Area level.

4.34 In December 2010, DEFRA published its 'Survey of Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings 2009' which was based on the same kind of methodology and produces data at national and regional levels which are comparable. The 2009 survey is being used to inform the review of national waste strategy. It can therefore be assumed that at a national level this data and the comparisons that are expressly made in it, can be considered with some confidence.

4.35 Fig. 4.8 shows the areas of highest estimated C&I waste arisings, based on the LSOA data outputs from the Landfill Diversion Strategy.

4 Waste Management Context

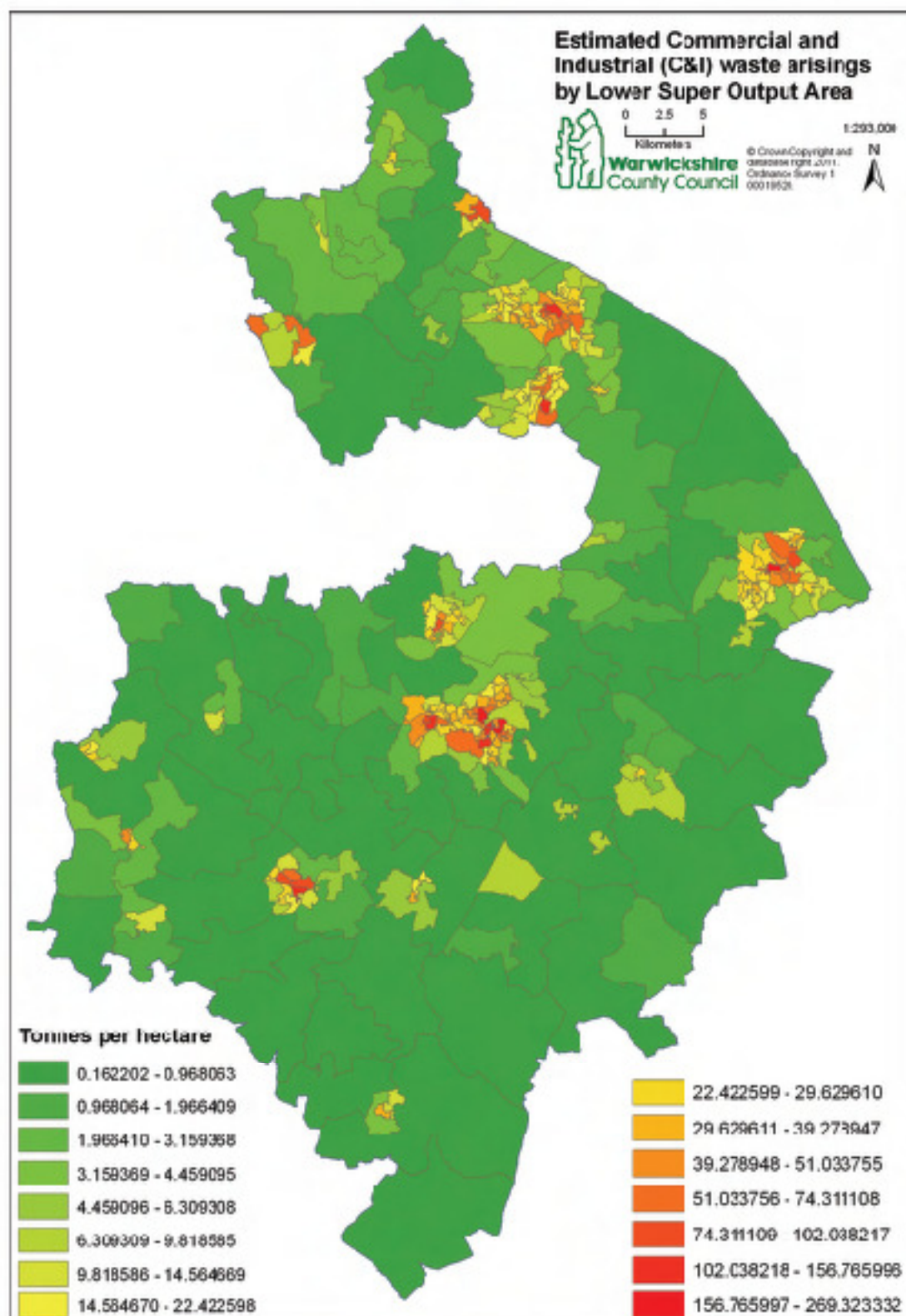


Figure 4.8 Estimated C&I waste arisings in Warwickshire at LSOA level

Waste Management Context 4

4.36 The highest density of C & I arisings are from within the main urban areas as one might expect. Because the amount of C & I waste is proportionally larger than those for the other waste streams this evidence is important in informing the overall future waste management strategy for the county.

4.37 In using the AWM Landfill Diversion Strategy baseline data with the National Waste Strategy growth rate methodology applied, C&I waste arisings are projected to increase from approximately 527,826 tonnes in 2006/07 to 709,146 tonnes in 2027/28. Table 4.6 and Fig 4.9 below provides the maximum landfill and minimum landfill diversion (i.e. C&I treatment capacity) required over the plan period, based on the landfill diversion targets set out in the West Midlands RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option.

	2006/07	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2024/25	2027/28
C&I waste arisings projections (based on AWM Landfill Diversion Strategy baseline data, with National Waste Strategy growth rates methodology)	527,826	546,367	584,323	627,477	676,540	709,146
Minimum Diversion from Landfill	341,453	355,139	409,027	470,608	507,405	531,860
Maximum landfill*	186,373	191,228	175,296	156,869	169,135	177,286
*based on landfill diversion target in the West Midlands RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option i.e. Maximum of 35% of C&I waste to be landfilled by 2010, 30% by 2015 and 25% by 2020 and beyond						

Table 4.6 C & I waste arisings projections, maximum landfill and minimum landfill diversion targets over the plan period

4 Waste Management Context

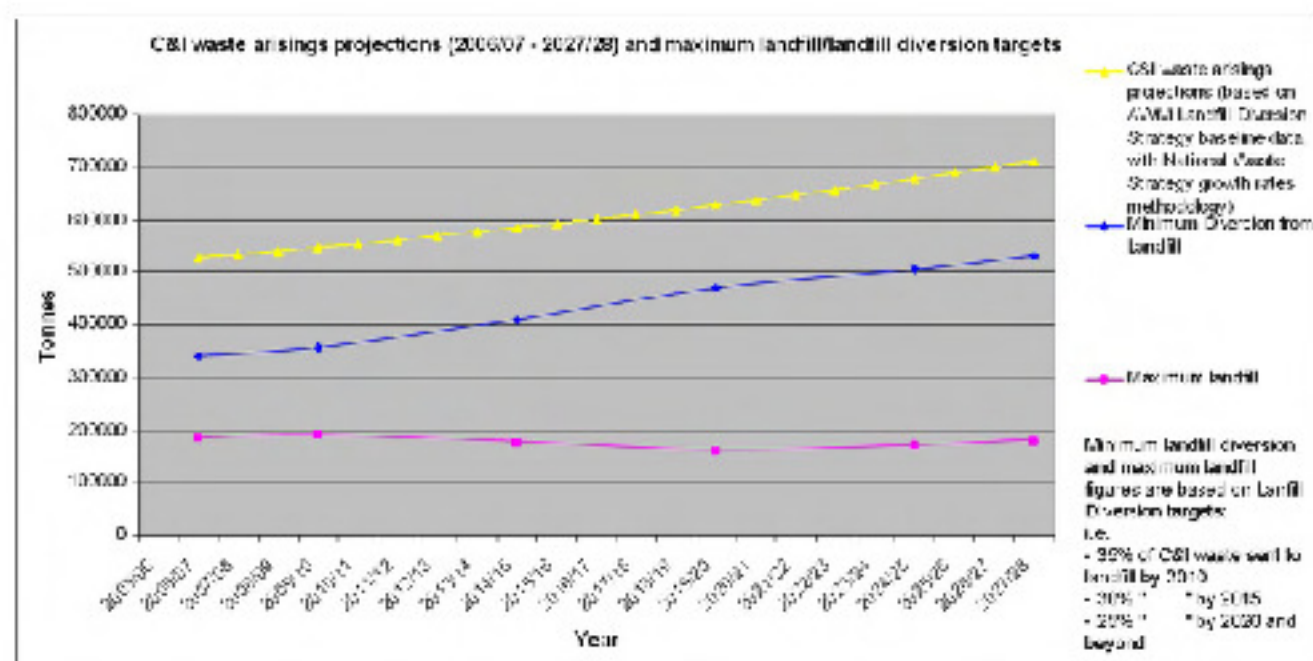


Figure 4.9 C&I waste projections, max landfill and minimum landfill diversion targets over the plan period

Hazardous waste

4.38 Hazardous wastes include many substances generally recognised as potentially dangerous such as pesticides, asbestos and strong acids. However, a number of wastes that result from everyday activities (for example mobile phone batteries and used engine oils) are also treated as hazardous. From 2002 redundant refrigerators and freezers have also been classed as hazardous waste and scrap cars (End of Life Vehicles) and some waste electrical equipment have also been recently classed as hazardous. There are a number of transfer stations, mainly on civic amenity or household waste sites, that manage fridges, TVs, batteries and oil.

4.39 Following the introduction of the Special Waste Regulations 1996, all movements of special waste are tracked until they reach a waste management facility. As a consequence, relatively detailed information about the production, movement and treatment of this waste stream is available, and has been supplied by the Environment Agency to facilitate the production of future forecasts.

4.40 The figures provided by the Environment Agency^(vi) show that in 2009, the total amount of hazardous waste arising in Warwickshire was 38,309 tonnes. However, 51,198 tonnes of hazardous waste was managed in the County, of which 38,766 tonnes (76%) was disposed to landfill. A similar pattern was noted in 2010 when total arisings were 36320 tonnes and total hazardous waste managed was recorded as 43824 tonnes. However, another hazardous waste treatment site, not originally recorded on the Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator now adds another 40000 tonnes of treatment capacity to the total. It has been estimated that Warwickshire's hazardous waste arisings will remain static at approximately 37,115 tonnes per annum^(vii).

vi Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2009

vii West Midlands Regional Assembly - West Midlands Landfill Capacity Study 2009 Update (Scott Wilson)

Waste Management Context 4

4.41 The Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option states that authorities should safeguard existing sites for the treatment and management of hazardous waste where possible and identify final disposal sites for hazardous wastes, including where necessary encouraging the creation of separately engineered cells in landfills for Stabilised Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste where possible. However, due to the specialist nature of the hazardous waste and the relatively small proportions of waste produced by each authority, due to economies of scale, hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities can be regional or sub-regional in nature.

Construction and Demolition Waste

4.42 Construction and demolition (C&D) waste comprises waste produced by the construction and demolition of houses, roads, factories and other buildings and accounts for 30% of the waste treated in the county. These figures are also reflected at national level.

4.43 The County currently has 25 facilities with permission to manage inert and C&D type waste; 12 material recycling facilities, 4 waste transfer stations and 9 inert landfills. C&D waste can also be recycled at point of source on construction sites.

4.44 It should also be acknowledged that some inert C&D waste will be put to beneficial uses in construction projects such as landscaping and engineering purposes. In addition use can be made of material on site in terms of cut and fill materials.

4.45 Data on the collection, movement and disposal of C&D waste is not as up-to-date, accurate or comprehensive as for other waste streams. There are no specific recycling targets for C&D waste at a regional level as it is recognised that C&D waste is extremely difficult to calculate and monitor. However, the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) has developed a voluntary agreement with the construction industry which aims to halve the amount of waste sent to landfill from this sector. Furthermore, the EU Waste Framework Directive requires that 70% of non hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding naturally occurring materials) is recovered by 2020. This would include re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials.

4.46 It has been estimated^(viii) that over the plan period, Warwickshire will produce up to 15,452,310 tonnes of C&D waste over the plan period, with an average of approximately 858,461 tonnes per annum. The information^(ix) contained in the Waste Background Technical document indicates that there is currently 615,250 tonnes per annum of C&D treatment (recycling/recovery) capacity, however 540,000 tpa of capacity is time limited.

4.47 In order to meet the revised EU Waste Framework Directive target of 70% of non hazardous C&D waste (excluding naturally occurring materials) to be recovered by 2020, approximately 571,708 tpa of C&D treatment/recovery capacity will be required. Depending on how much 'temporary' treatment capacity is lost, between 468,250 tpa (best case scenario) and 72,250 tpa (worst case scenario) would be available, assuming that no new capacity came 'on stream' in the meantime. This would mean that between 103,450 tpa and 496,458 tpa of

ull West Midlands Regional Assembly – West Midlands Landfill Capacity Study 2009 Update (Scott Wilson) – 'base case' scenario
k see Construction and Demolition Waste Capacity chapter in the Warwickshire Waste Background Technical Paper at
www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Waste/corestrategy

4 Waste Management Context

additional capacity may be required, equating to between approximately 2 and 10 facilities at 50,000 tpa. However, this would exclude C&D waste that is recycled or re-used on site at the point of origin, so the figures should be taken as 'maximum' treatment capacity requirements.

4.48 It is currently unclear as to whether Warwickshire is on track to meet the WRAP voluntary target of halving the amount of C&D waste sent to landfill by 2012. The Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator information for 2008 indicated that 327,253 tonnes of Warwickshire's inert/C&D type waste was disposed to landfill (table 4.8). The County Council will seek to half this amount by 2012, so there will be a target of sending a maximum of 164,127 tonnes of Warwickshire C&D waste to landfill by 2012. This information is unlikely to be released until 2014 at the earliest. The Annual Monitoring Report, however, will monitor the latest treatment/disposal capacities, as well as the EA Waste Data Interrogator C&D waste management information.

4.49 Until that time, the Core Strategy will need to provide policies that discourage the landfilling of inert C&D type waste and facilitate the reuse and recycling of inert materials.

Treatment Gap

4.50 The starting point for the treatment gap figure was the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option which identified the need for additional waste capacity in the region. Figures were produced by the West Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Body which identified a treatment gap for each Waste Planning Authority. The treatment gap is identified to indicate how much treatment capacity is required for Waste Planning Authorities to meet their landfill diversion targets for municipal and C&I waste. Consequently the treatment gap does not relate to treatment of construction and demolition or hazardous wastes.

4.51 The Regional Spatial Strategy - Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option (December 2007) outlined that Warwickshire had an estimated treatment gap of 600,000 tonnes per annum. However, more recent evidence also suggests that the treatment gap may in reality be much lower than the RSS predicted (see Municipal and C&I Waste sections).

4.52 In using the most up-to-date evidence available, the County Council has reassessed the projected total arisings for municipal and C&I waste (based on the best available evidence and methodologies) together with the maximum landfill/minimum landfill diversion tonnages. They are provided in tables 4.7 and 4.8 below. These tables also set out the County's landfill diversion targets for C&I and municipal waste.

Waste Management Context 4

	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2024/25	2027/28
MSW arisings projections	292,062	281,359	288,464	295,748	300,206
Minimum Diversion from Landfill	154,792	188,510	216,348	221,811	225,154
Maximum landfill*	137,270	92,849	72,116	73,937	75,052
*based on the landfill diversion targets set out in the Waste Strategy for England 2007, i.e. 53% of waste to be recycled, composted or used for energy recovery by 2010, 67% by 2015, 75% by 2020 and at least 75% by 2025					

Table 4.7 MSW waste arisings projections, maximum landfill and minimum landfill diversion tonnage targets over the plan period

	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2024/25	2027/28
C&I waste arisings projections (based on AWM Landfill Diversion Strategy baseline data, with National Waste Strategy growth rates methodology)	546,367	584,323	627,477	676,540	709,146
Minimum Diversion from Landfill	355,139	409,027	470,608	507,405	531,860
Maximum landfill*	191,228	175,296	156,869	169,135	177,286
*based on landfill diversion target in the West Midlands RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option i.e. Maximum of 35% of C&I waste to be landfilled by 2010, 30% by 2015 and 25% by 2020 and beyond					

Table 4.8 C&I waste arisings projections, maximum landfill and minimum landfill diversion targets over the plan period

4.53 The total amount of treatment capacity required to meet landfill diversion targets for municipal and C&I wastes at key years over the plan period is set out in Table 4.9.

	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2024/25	2027/28
Minimum Diversion from Landfill for C&I waste	355,139	409,027	470,608	507,405	531,860
Minimum Diversion from Landfill for Municipal Waste	154,792	188,510	216,348	221,811	225,154
Total 'treatment' capacity (i.e. landfill diversion) required for MSW and C&I	509,931	597,537	686,956	729,216	757,014

Table 4.9 Landfill Diversion tonnages for MSW and C&I wastes over the plan period

4 Waste Management Context

4.54 Whilst information provided by the Industry has suggested that not all of the recent planning permissions will be implemented, it is estimated that there is currently 1,360,044 tonnes per annum of operational capacity for recycling or recovering C&I and municipal type wastes. Furthermore, 1,869,044 tonnes per annum of permitted capacity is available throughout the plan period. Consequently, it can be assumed that the identified treatment gap for meeting Warwickshire's minimum landfill diversion targets should be met. However, these permissions will need to be monitored as the Core Strategy develops and if any potential shortfall in treatment capacity is observed, the Core Strategy will need to include policies to ensure that any remaining treatment capacity is delivered. It is also considered that there is sufficient landfill capacity/void within the County to manage the maximum landfill diversion amounts over the plan period.

5 What are the Key Issues?

5.1 In earlier consultation exercises we canvassed views on the primary issues that were identified as being critical in delivering an effective Waste Development Framework. The conclusions from previous consultations on the issues are set out below. The Core Strategy's Vision, Key Objectives and Development Plan Policies have been developed to address these issues.

Summary of the key issues refined through previous stages of consultation

1. Sustainable Waste Management

5.2 There is a need to adopt the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity and the Waste Hierarchy - i.e. divert waste from landfill and meet all waste recovery targets as well as encourage greater resource efficiency. The Core Strategy will need to balance waste management aspirations against potential environmental impacts and seek to locate waste sites close to where the waste is produced in accordance with the principles of proximity to reduce distances for the transportation of waste.

2. Municipal Waste Management

5.3 The strategy for managing municipal waste will need to take account of the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity so that facilities are located close to where municipal waste arises. The Core Strategy will need to ensure that municipal waste is managed in accordance with the principles of the Waste Hierarchy. There is a need to ensure that there is net self sufficiency in the county in respect of providing sufficient waste management capacity to manage the equivalent amount of municipal waste produced within the County, although in practice, there will be waste flows in and out of the County. The location and mix of municipal waste facilities is likely to be governed by sub-regional need. The Core Strategy will need to provide sufficient treatment capacity to meet or exceed Warwickshire's landfill diversion targets for municipal waste set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy. The County has a history of meeting landfill diversion targets and the Core Strategy will need to ensure that this not only continues over the plan period, but enables the County to further exceed these targets where possible.

3. Commercial and Industrial Waste Management

5.4 The strategy for managing C&I waste will need to accord with the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity so that facilities are located close to where municipal waste arises. The Core Strategy will need to ensure that C&I waste is managed in accordance with the principles of the Waste Hierarchy. There is a need to ensure that there is net self sufficiency in the county in respect of providing sufficient waste management capacity to manage the equivalent amount of C&I waste produced within the County, although in practice, there will be waste flows in and out of the County. The location and mix of facilities managing C&I waste is also likely to be governed by sub-regional need. The Core Strategy will need to provide sufficient treatment capacity to meet or exceed the landfill diversion targets for C&I waste set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy. A legacy of minerals extraction within the County has meant that there has been considerable voidspace for the disposal of non-hazardous wastes. As a result,

5 What are the Key Issues?

there has been a comparatively high percentage of the County's C&I waste disposed to landfill in the past. This dependence on landfill as a disposal option for C&I waste will therefore need to be recognised as a key issue for addressing through the Core Strategy policy framework.

4. Construction and Demolition Waste Management

5.5 The Core Strategy will need to ensure that C&D waste is managed in accordance with the principles of the Waste Hierarchy. The strategy for managing C&D waste will need to accord with the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity so that the facilities managing C&D waste are located close to where the waste arises. New waste management facilities for C&D waste should therefore be located to within or in close proximity to areas allocated for large scale redevelopment/regeneration projects. This is likely to be redevelopment of previously developed land within urban areas or sustainable urban extensions. The Core Strategy will need to limit the amount of C&D type waste that is sent to landfill in order to encourage developers to re-use construction materials. This will be reinforced through increased use and implementation of Site Waste Management Plans.

5. Hazardous Waste Management

5.6 The strategy for managing hazardous waste will need to accord with the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity and the waste hierarchy in order to locate facilities close to where waste arises and seek to drive hazardous waste further up the Waste Hierarchy. It is accepted that hazardous waste is a very specialised waste stream and whilst there should be policies to assess such types of facility in Warwickshire, it must be recognised that as only relatively small amounts of hazardous waste are generated in each Waste Planning Authority, due to economies of scale a hazardous waste facility could be regional in nature, hence requiring importation of waste from other authorities.

6. Waste Management Treatment and Disposal Options

5.7 The Core Strategy will need to accommodate a wide range of treatment option technologies in order to deliver waste management that accords with the principles of the Waste Hierarchy i.e. reuse, recycling and recovery facilities will be encouraged. Landfilling of waste as a disposal option will be discouraged and only permitted in special circumstances.

7. Waste Management Location Options

5.8 The Core Strategy should give consideration to locating new waste facilities in and around urban locations of higher population so that waste is managed as close as possible to where it arises. For example, the key settlements of Nuneaton, Rugby, Leamington Spa, Bedworth, Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon and Kenilworth each hold over 20,000 population. This will minimise the distances that waste will travel, reducing overall adverse impact on the environment. In considering location options, meeting the requirements of the Waste Hierarchy and the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity will need to be taken into account.

8. Scale of Waste Management Facilities

5.9 The Core Strategy should adopt policy based on providing flexible local waste facilities scaled to meet most of the requirements of each local district, or a pair of adjoining districts. However, the Core Strategy will need to take account of the fact that due to economies of scale,

What are the Key Issues? 5

there may be specialist facilities of sufficient scale in the region or sub-region to manage waste from a wider area where there is need to treat particular materials. The scale of facilities will need to take account of the principles of proximity, self sufficiency and help to deliver the objectives of the Waste Hierarchy.

9. Utilisation of Existing Sites for the Provision of New Facilities

5.10 The strategy will need to recognise the importance of Warwickshire's existing network of waste management facilities in meeting the County's waste management requirements over the plan period. Consideration will be given to enhancing such facilities where it is environmentally acceptable to do so, compatible with other existing adjacent land uses and there is adequate infrastructure in place i.e. transport infrastructure. However, utilising only existing sites may not be practical or viable for all waste types and technologies and so a flexible approach will need to be adopted. The Core Strategy will need to balance the benefits achieved through enhancing existing waste management facilities with those that may result from using appropriate minerals sites, previously developed land, contaminated or derelict land and redundant agricultural or forestry buildings in rural locations which may also allow opportunities for sustainable waste management.

10. Protection of the Natural, Built and Historic Environment

5.11 The Core Strategy will need to ensure that there is adequate environmental protection, particularly of sites, features, species and habitats of designated or recognised importance. Features of international importance (e.g. the Ensor's Pool SAC) or national importance (e.g. Cotswolds AONB, Edge Hill Registered Historic Battlefield etc.) will be afforded particularly high levels of protection. The Core Strategy will also need to seek to maintain and/or enhance those of sub-regional or local importance. Due regard will also need to be given to other non-statutory designations. In essence all proposals should avoid any unacceptable environmental impacts and any applications would have to be assessed on their own merits.

11. Transport Infrastructure

5.12 The Core Strategy will need to recognise the potential contribution of alternative methods of transportation to sustainable waste management and facilitate their use where feasible. Where road transport is the only viable method of transportation, proposals will need to be well located to the Warwickshire Advisory Lorry route and/or the County's strategic highway network. In locating waste facilities close to where waste is likely to arise, the Core Strategy will need to recognise the potential value of existing road transport infrastructure serving larger key settlements e.g. the A46 and A444 serving the 'north-south corridor' of Nuneaton, Bedworth, Coventry, Kenilworth, Warwick/Leamington and Stratford, M6 and A45 serving Rugby etc. The siting of waste management facilities should be influenced by a mix of sustainable transport solutions and traffic impacts should be minimised i.e. enabling new waste facilities to be located as near to the main waste arisings as possible. This would be in line with the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity. The Core Strategy will need to ensure that proposals do not have an unacceptable adverse impact on communities.

5 What are the Key Issues?

12. Site Decommissioning and Restoration

A policy is required to deliver a successful and strategic approach to restoration and site decommissioning of waste facilities. The Core Strategy will need to ensure that high standards of restoration are achieved and restored or reinstated to the most beneficial after uses. There have been incidents in the County where intended restoration schemes for mineral extraction sites have not been deliverable, primarily due to a shortage of material for infilling. The Core Strategy will therefore need to ensure that satisfactory information is submitted to demonstrate that the final proposal is both deliverable and of a sufficiently high standard.

Vision and Key Objectives for the Waste Development Framework 6

6 Vision and Key Objectives for the Waste Development Framework**6.1 Vision Statement**

6.1 In order to guide the Waste Development Framework, a vision is needed that encapsulates all of the County's aspirations for developing the framework for waste management over the next fifteen years from the date of adoption to 2027/28.

6.2 The vision is:

By the end of the plan period in 2028, Warwickshire will have delivered equivalent self sufficiency in its waste management capacity, having met its identified treatment gap and enabled the development of a range of sustainable waste facilities in the most sustainable locations. Development will have been focused within and around the main primary centres of waste arisings of the major towns of Warwick, Leamington, Nuneaton, Bedworth, Kenilworth, Stratford and Rugby and in the most sustainable secondary locations of Atherstone, Coleshill and Southam. Cross boundary waste management links, especially those with the sub-region, will continue to be recognised.

All new waste developments will have facilitated the management of waste in accordance with the principles of the Waste Hierarchy. The volume of waste produced per person will have reduced significantly from 2011 levels and waste will have been treated as a resource and led to the reduction in the use of natural resources in moving towards a zero waste economy. Recycling, composting and energy recovery will have increased significantly in the county to meet national targets in line with the Waste Framework Directive and waste to landfill will have been minimised, with the County Council having met its landfill diversion targets.

Waste management facilities will be of high quality design and will have minimised greenhouse gas emissions and mitigated against climate change. In delivering Warwickshire's waste management capacity, the Core Strategy will have safeguarded communities from adverse environmental impacts, protected human health, amenity and well-being and will also have protected and enhanced the natural, historic, cultural and water environment of the county.

Engagement and communication with local communities, industry and landowners will have enabled a greater understanding of the principles of sustainable waste management. In turn this will have facilitated waste reduction and prevented the unnecessary use of resources by promoting the value of managing waste as a resource and recognising the importance of communities taking responsibility for their own waste.

6.2 Key Objectives

6.3 It is necessary for the Core Strategy to set out the Key Objectives for the delivery of the Waste Development Framework. The Key Objectives are set out below.

6 Vision and Key Objectives for the Waste Development Framework

Objective 1

To deliver sustainable waste management development by managing waste as a resource and by moving it up the waste hierarchy.

Objective 2

To enable the provision of waste management infrastructure to meet an identified need and ensure that the county has equivalent self sufficiency in waste management, recognising that specialisation and economies of scale within the waste management industry will require cross boundary movements of waste.

Objective 3

To ensure that new waste developments are located in the most sustainable and accessible locations, proximate to waste arisings and use the most sustainable transport mode.

Objective 4

To engage and empower communities in the waste planning process, ensuring that people recognise the contribution that the waste management industry makes to creating sustainable communities through waste reduction, re-use and recovering value from waste, whilst also contributing to the local economy.

Objective 5

To protect human health and amenity from any adverse effects of waste management development.

Objective 6

To conserve and enhance the natural, built, cultural and historic environment and avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects associated with the provision of waste management infrastructure.

Vision and Key Objectives for the Waste Development Framework 6

Objective 7

To safeguard suitably located and permanent existing waste management sites from non waste developments.

Objective 8

To encourage high quality sustainable design of waste management facilities, to minimise and mitigate against the impact of waste activities on climate change, flooding and water quality.

6.4 The objectives set out how we intend to implement the principles of the waste hierarchy in delivering sustainable waste management infrastructure in the county over the next 15 years. The issues to which the objectives refer are discussed in some detail throughout the document and reflected in the waste management policies which are set out in the Strategy and Policy Chapters 8 and 9.

7 Spatial Strategy for Locating New Waste Facilities

7 Spatial Strategy for Locating New Waste Facilities

7.1 The spatial strategy for Warwickshire is a 'Settlement Hierarchy' approach based on enabling waste development in areas of higher population and /or existing waste management capacity.

7.2 This chosen Spatial Strategy was one of the five options consulted on during the Emerging Spatial Options stage. Based on the results of the Sustainability Appraisal and assessment of the consultation responses, the Settlement Hierarchy Option ('Option 5') was taken forward as the Preferred Option. The strategy seeks to locate the largest new waste developments in and around (ie within 5km of) the main towns in the county (those with a population larger than 20000).

7.3 New waste facilities will be developed on industrial estates, brownfield industrial land and existing waste management facilities within the following locations:

7.4 i. priority given to within and/or in close proximity to the 'primary' settlements of Nuneaton, Rugby, Leamington Spa, Bedworth, Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon and Kenilworth; or within 5km of the Coventry Major Urban Area (MUA); or

7.5 ii. within and/or in close proximity to the 'Secondary Settlements' of Atherstone, Coleshill and Southam where it is demonstrated that the development provides significant transport, operational and environmental benefits; or

7.6 iii) sites outside Primary and Secondary Settlements where specific types of waste development might be acceptable where there are no unacceptable adverse environmental effects.

7.7 Secondary Settlements were also proposed from a number of smaller settlements (over 6000 in population) which had a good waste infrastructure and were well located to the major road network. These can also accommodate large waste developments which were defined as sites with over 50000 tonnes capacity, where it could be justified that there were significant transport, operational and environmental benefits. Evidence shows that the largest concentrations of waste arisings for commercial and industrial waste are produced in these Primary and Secondary locations and similar patterns are expected for other waste streams.

Smaller waste facilities under 50000 tonnes capacity can be located outside primary and secondary locations where it can be justified that there are significant transport, operational and environmental benefits.

Spatial Strategy for Locating New Waste Facilities 7

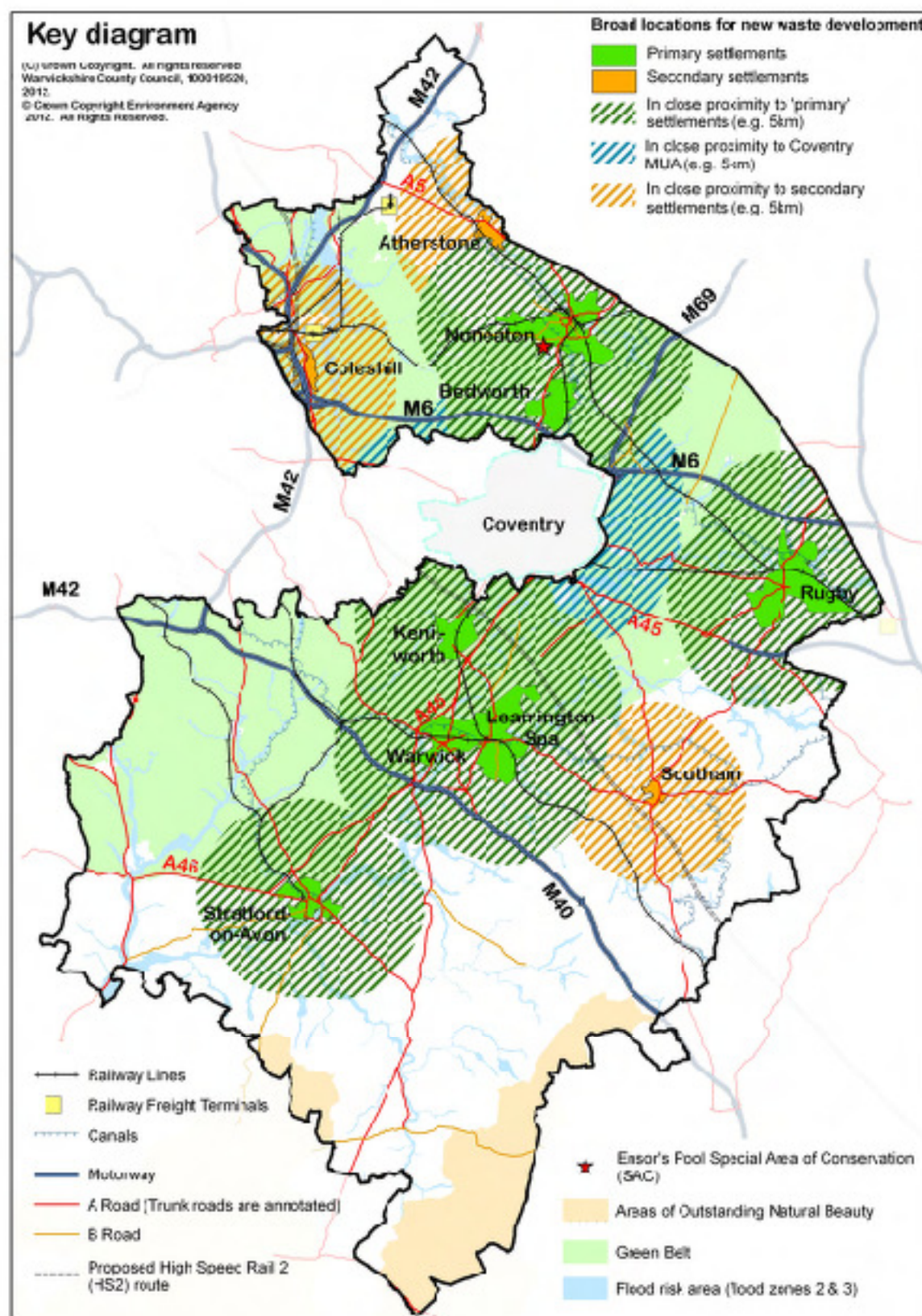


Figure 7.1 Waste Core Strategy Key Diagram

8 Core Strategy Policies

8 Core Strategy Policies

Core Strategy Policy 1

Policy CS1 - Waste Management Capacity

The County Council will seek to ensure that there is sufficient waste management capacity provided to manage the equivalent of waste arisings in Warwickshire and, as a minimum, achieve the County's targets for recycling, composting, reuse and landfill diversion. The Council will seek to meet identified capacity gaps (and where applicable, treatment gaps to meet landfill diversion targets) for each waste stream where a shortfall is indicated through the Authority Monitoring Report process. Where it is demonstrated that there is no identified capacity gap, or where the capacity gap has been exceeded, then any planning application will be assessed against the CS and DM policies and the principles of proximity and driving waste up the Waste Hierarchy.

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

Planning applications that accord with the policies in the Development Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Where there are no policies in the Development Plan which are relevant to the application, or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision, then the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:

- i) any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework and national waste planning policy^(x) taken as a whole; or
- ii) specific policies in the National Planning Policy Framework, or national waste planning policy, indicate that development should be restricted.

Justification

Municipal and Commercial and Industrial wastes

8.1 The County Council will need to enable sufficient municipal and commercial and industrial waste management capacity to manage the equivalent of all waste arisings in the county. This will ensure that the County is meeting the aim of equivalent self sufficiency.

x Currently Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

Core Strategy Policies 8

8.2 The projected total arisings for municipal and C&I waste (based on the best available evidence and methodologies) together with the maximum landfill/minimum landfill diversion tonnages are provided in tables 8.1 and 8.2 below. These tables also set out the County's landfill diversion targets for C&I and municipal waste.

	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2024/25	2027/28
MSW arisings projections	292,062	281,359	288,464	295,748	300,206
Minimum Diversion from Landfill	154,792	188,510	216,348	221,811	225,154
Maximum landfill*	137,270	92,849	72,116	73,937	75,052
<i>*based on the landfill diversion targets set out in the Waste Strategy for England 2007, i.e. 59% of waste to be recycled, composted or used for energy recovery by 2010, 67% by 2015, 75% by 2020 and at least 75% by 2025</i>					

Table 8.1 MSW waste arisings projections, maximum landfill and minimum landfill diversion tonnage targets over the plan period

	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2024/25	2027/28
C&I waste arisings projections (based on AWM Landfill Diversion Strategy baseline data, with National Waste Strategy growth rates methodology)	546,367	584,323	627,477	676,540	709,146
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Maximum landfill*	191,228	175,296	156,869	169,135	177,286
<i>*based on landfill diversion target in the West Midlands RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option i.e. Maximum of 35% of C&I waste to be landfilled by 2010, 30% by 2015 and 25% by 2020 and beyond</i>					

Table 8.2 C & I waste arisings projections, maximum landfill and minimum landfill diversion targets over the plan period

8.3 The total amount of treatment capacity required to meet landfill diversion targets for municipal and C&I wastes at key years over the plan period is set out in Table 8.3 and Fig. 8.1.

8 Core Strategy Policies

	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2024/25	2027/28
Minimum Diversion from Landfill for C&I waste	355,139	409,027	470,592	507,405	531,860
Minimum Diversion from Landfill for Municipal Waste	154,792	188,510	216,348	221,811	225,154
Total 'treatment' capacity (i.e. landfill diversion) required for MSW and C&I	509,931	597,537	686,940	729,216	757,014

Table 8.3 Landfill Diversion tonnages for MSW and C & I wastes over the plan period

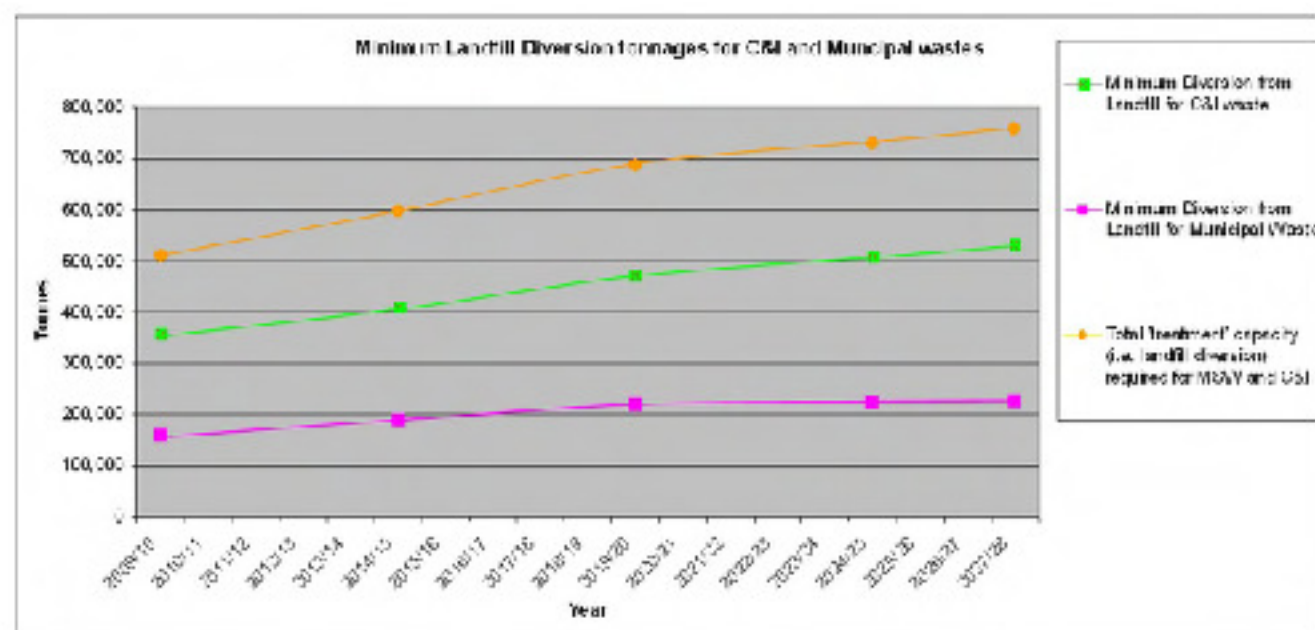


Figure 8.1 Minimum landfill diversion for Municipal and C & I wastes

8.4 The latest evidence indicates that there is currently 1,360,044 tonnes per annum of operational recycling, recovery and organic treatment capacity in the County for MSW and C&I type waste, and a potential 1,869,044 tonnes per annum of permitted capacity available through to the end of the plan period. Therefore, it is apparent that the County is well placed to provide the treatment capacity required to meet the landfill diversion targets set out in table 8.3 and fig. 8.1.

8.5 It is considered that the broad locations and policies provides a sufficiently flexible framework for waste management proposals to come forward that may meet any sudden shortfall in capacity, or enable the County to surpass the minimum landfill diversion targets outlined in tables 8.1 and 8.2. The County Council will monitor the planning permissions through its Authority Monitoring Report. In the event that significant treatment capacity is lost, the Council will seek to permit treatment capacity where there is an identified capacity gap. In doing so, the Council will ensure the timely provision of capacity to meet any treatment gap. If a significant shortfall in treatment capacity, a Site Allocations DPD may be produced.

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8.6 Planning applications which help to achieve national recycling and landfill diversion targets and help meet the treatment gap will be encouraged, provided it is demonstrated that they comply with the broad locations and accord with all other relevant policies.

Construction and Demolition waste

8.7 The County Council will also need to enable sufficient construction and demolition waste management capacity to manage the equivalent of all waste arisings in the county. This will ensure that the County is meeting the aim of equivalent self sufficiency.

8.8 As stated in paragraph 4.45, data on the collection, movement and disposal of C&D waste is not as up-to-date, accurate or comprehensive as for other waste streams. There is currently no truly robust method of accurately quantifying existing or future construction and demolition waste arisings for the County. However, the most up-to-date estimates^(xi) indicate that over the plan period, Warwickshire may produce up to 15,452,310 tonnes of C&D waste, equating to an average of approximately 858,461 tonnes per annum.

8.9 The latest in house evidence^(xii) suggests that there is currently 615,250 tonnes per annum of recycling/material recovery capacity for C&D waste, however 540,000 tonnes per annum is time limited.

8.10 In order to meet the revised EU Waste Framework Directive target of 70% of non hazardous C&D waste (excluding naturally occurring materials) to be recovered by 2020, approximately 571,708 tpa of C&D treatment/recovery capacity will be required. The latest information indicates that 490,250 tpa of C,D&E waste treatment capacity is currently permitted for the period up to 2020, excluding any potential extensions to time limited operations. If all the permitted capacity is implemented and assuming no new capacity came 'on stream' in the meantime, this would leave a potential treatment gap of 81,458 tpa by 2020 (i.e. approximately 1.5 facilities at 50,000 tpa), assuming the EU Waste Framework Directive target of recovering 70% of C,D&E waste is met.

8.11 It is currently unclear as to whether Warwickshire is on track to meet the WRAP voluntary target of halving the amount of C&D waste sent to landfill by 2012. The Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator information for 2008 indicated that 327,253 tonnes of Warwickshire's inert/C&D type waste was disposed to landfill (table 8.4). The County Council will seek to half this amount by 2012, so there will be a target of sending a maximum of 164,127 tonnes of Warwickshire C&D waste to landfill by 2012. This information is unlikely to be released until 2014 at the earliest.

^{xi} West Midlands Regional Assembly – West Midlands Landfill Capacity Study 2009 Update (Scott Wilson) – 'base case' scenario
^{xii} see Construction and Demolition Waste Capacity chapter in the Warwickshire Waste Background Technical Paper at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Waste/corestrategy

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Inert LF	68,270.18
Non Haz (SNRHW) LF	234,265.95
Non Haz LF	24,717.86
TOTAL	327,253.99
<i>Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator, 2008</i>	

Table 8.4 Warwickshire inert/C & D type waste disposed to landfill

The County Council will monitor C,D&E waste treatment capacity through its Authority Monitoring Report (see table 10.1 in Chapter 10- Implementation and Monitoring). In the event that significant treatment capacity is lost, the Council will seek to permit treatment capacity where there is an identified capacity gap. In doing so, the Council will ensure the timely provision of capacity to meet any treatment gap.

Hazardous waste

8.12 The policy in the former RSS did not require Warwickshire to identify new sites for the management of hazardous waste as evidence showed that the majority of arisings in the region were from the Major Urban Areas (MUAs). Consequently, only the MUAs and Staffordshire were required to look at the treatment of hazardous waste in their core strategies.

8.13 Warwickshire is currently self-sufficient in terms of providing sufficient treatment capacity to meet its hazardous waste arisings. However, in the former RSS Phase 2 Revision, Warwickshire was required to continue to plan for the final disposal of hazardous waste, including where necessary the creation of separately engineered cells for stabilised non-reactive hazardous waste (SNRHW), by identifying suitable landfill sites where appropriate. There are two such landfill sites already operating in Warwickshire at Ufton and Packington, however landfill capacity at these sites may not be available through to the end of the plan period if waste continues to be imported into the County for final disposal of SNRHW. Therefore any new proposals for the disposal of hazardous waste (including SNRHW and low level radioactive waste) via landfill will be assessed in accordance with all relevant development plan policies and national policy and guidance, taking into account all other relevant material planning considerations. In doing so, the Council will seek to permit the timely provision of hazardous waste disposal capacity where there is an identified capacity gap.

8.14 There are currently no waste management capacity or treatment capacity targets set out in national guidance. This is likely to be due to the specialist nature of the wastes involved and the relatively small volumes of hazardous waste produced by each authority. Therefore, hazardous waste facilities can be regional or sub-regional in nature due to the economies of scale.

8.15 The latest Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2010 information indicates that Warwickshire produced only 36,000 tonnes of hazardous waste. However, the County managed 43,000 tonnes of waste, thus making it a net importer of hazardous waste. This indicates that Warwickshire is currently self sufficient in terms of providing sufficient capacity to meet its hazardous waste arisings. However, if new proposals for hazardous waste treatment are

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submitted (including the treatment of low level radioactive waste), they will be judged on their merits when assessed against all relevant development plan policies, and taking into account national policy and guidance and all other relevant material planning considerations.

Core Strategy Policy 2

Policy CS2 - The Spatial Waste Planning Strategy for Warwickshire

Preference will be given to proposals for waste management facilities in accordance with the broad locations set out in Fig. 7.1 and Core Strategy Policies 3 and 4, where individual sites are well located to sources of waste and the strategic transport infrastructure.

Within these broad locations, new waste developments will be located on the following kinds of sites:

- general industrial land (i.e. B2 & B8 uses^(xiii)) or industrial estates
- sites operating under an existing waste management use
- active mineral sites or landfills
- previously developed land^(xiv)
- contaminated or derelict land
- land within or adjoining a sewage works
- redundant agricultural or forestry buildings

Proposals should comply with all other relevant Core Strategy and Development Management policies.

Justification

8.16 The main locations for waste management development are set out in Fig. 7.1. The strategy outlines a number of Primary Settlements, Secondary Settlements and other areas outside these locations. A 5km buffer from Coventry is also included as a 'primary' location to capture the areas of the County that are in close proximity to this Major Urban Area. This also reflects the cross boundary movements of waste in to the urban area of some residual waste to the Energy from Waste plant in the city and the flows out to sites in Warwickshire that are close by.

xiii as defined under The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended)
 xiv provided that it is not considered to be of high environmental value

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8.17 The locations are defined as being within or in close proximity to the various settlements identified on the spatial strategy plan. 'Close proximity' is defined as being within a 5km radius^(xv) from the edge of the town.

8.18 Locating new waste facilities on existing waste sites, or derelict, contaminated or previously developed land, either within or in proximity to the urban areas would generally encourage new facilities to be located in areas with more favourable transport routes/connections and close to the major sources of waste. Existing minerals sites may also provide opportunities for waste management facilities due to existing infrastructure and synergies with existing operations e.g. C&D waste recycling and materials recovery at minerals sites being restored through landfill. Redundant agricultural and forestry buildings may also offer opportunities for waste management uses. However, such buildings should be well located to sources of waste arisings and served by adequate transport infrastructure.

8.19 New facilities on greenfield land will not normally be permitted unless it is demonstrated that the proposal would offer significant operational, transport, environmental and community benefits over the types of sites listed in Policy CS2.

8.20 Most modern waste management facilities such as recycling or recovery operations use buildings and structures which are suitable to industrial areas, particularly B2 (general industrial) and B8 (storage and distribution) uses. However, there can be high competition for industrial land from non-waste uses and this can increase buying or rental costs for waste operators. A range of site types will therefore provide for different waste management sites of varying sizes and throughputs. This spatial strategy for new waste management provision will maintain an integrated and adequate network of waste management facilities for the County and provide enhancement where opportunities arise. An indicative list of facility types and their possible locations is included below, however a sufficiently flexible approach will need to be used to take account of technological or operational innovation over the plan period.

Facility type	Possible location
Materials Recovery Facilities	Land in existing waste management use
Waste Transfer Stations	Land allocated for B2 and B8 purposes in adopted District Local Plans/ Development Plan Documents
Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)	Land in General Industrial use (B2 Use Class) or in existing Storage or Distribution use (B8 Use Class)
Recycling Facilities	
Mechanical-Biological Treatment (MBT) facilities	Within redundant agricultural or forestry buildings
In-vessel composting (IVC) facilities	Previously developed land
Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facilities	Contaminated or derelict land
Enclosed composting facilities	
Energy from Waste (EFW) facilities	
Outdoor composting facilities	Land in existing waste management use

xv based on flexibility in terms of choice for rural and urban locations (see table 8.5) and the modelled waste arisings within these locations - see figure 4.8

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	Agricultural and forestry land
Hazardous waste treatment	Land in existing waste management use Land in General Industrial use (B2 Use Class)
Inert waste/aggregate recycling facilities	Land in existing waste management use or current and former mineral workings

Table 8.5 Waste facility types and possible locations

Core Strategy Policy 3

Policy CS3 - Strategy for locating large scale waste sites (facilities managing 50,000 tonnes^(xvi) of waste per annum or more)

New facilities will be located within the following broad locations:

(i) sites within or in close proximity^(xvii) to the 'primary'^(xviii) settlements of Nuneaton, Rugby, Leamington Spa, Bedworth, Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon and Kenilworth; or within 5km of the Coventry Major Urban Area (MUA); or

(ii) within or in close proximity^(xix) to the 'secondary'^(xx) settlements of Atherstone, Coleshill and Southam only where it is demonstrated that the development provides significant transport, operational and environmental benefits.

Proposals for large scale waste developments outside areas (i) and (ii) will not be approved unless it is demonstrated that the facility could not be located within those areas and that the proposal would provide significant operational, transport, environmental and community benefits.

Justification

8.21 Large scale waste developments are defined as those which treat or manage 50,000 tonnes of waste per annum. This is based on the indicative thresholds for Environmental Impact Assessment as set out in Circular 02/99.

8.22 Large scale waste developments should be located in and around the listed 'primary' settlements which produce the majority of waste arisings in the county. The 'secondary' locations of Atherstone, Coleshill and Southam would also be considered for large scale waste

xvi based on the indicative thresholds for Environmental Impact Assessment set out in Circular 02/99

xvii within approximately 5km

xviii Primary settlements are defined as the main settlements of over 20,000 population - Source: Warwickshire Observatory; National Statistics mid-year population estimates (www.statistics.gov.uk)

xix within approximately 5km

xx Secondary settlements are defined as the main settlements of over 6,000 population (source as above) that currently deliver a comparatively high proportion of existing waste management capacity.

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management developments, subject to meeting all of the requirements outlined in the policy. New waste proposals located within the broad locations would still have to comply with all other Core Strategy and Development Management policies where applicable.

8.23 Outside the Primary and Secondary locations, large scale waste facilities will not normally be approved. Any potential developer would have to demonstrate that a proposed waste development would not be better located in a Primary or Secondary location and that it would provide significant operational, transport, environmental and community benefits. For instance if it could be demonstrated that by using water or rail or that the main arisings were sourced locally, then a larger scale development might be justified in exceptional circumstances.

Core Strategy Policy 4

Policy CS4 - Strategy for locating small scale waste sites (facilities managing less than 50,000 tonnes of waste per annum)

New facilities will be located within the following broad locations:

- (i) priority to sites within or in close proximity^(xxi) to the primary or secondary settlements; or 5km of the Coventry MUA
- (ii) outside these areas only where it is demonstrated that the proposal is better suited to such locations through providing greater operational, transport, environmental and community benefits.

Justification

8.24 Smaller scale waste sites that handle less than 50,000 tonnes of waste per annum would be acceptable in principle in the Primary and Secondary settlements and could also be located outside these areas in the areas outlined in Policy CS2(ii) subject to any proposal being in accordance with all other relevant policies. For example, the composting of locally sourced organic material in a rural site outside the broad locations may provide operational, transport, environmental and community benefits over and above location within, or in close proximity to, the primary or secondary settlements, or in proximity to the Coventry MUA.

Core Strategy Policy 5

Policy CS5 - Proposals for reuse, recycling, waste transfer/storage and composting

Proposals for re-use, recycling, waste transfer/storage and composting will be encouraged provided that the proposal accords with all other relevant policies.

The Council will seek to meet identified capacity gaps for each waste stream (and where applicable treatment gaps to meet landfill diversion targets) where a shortfall is indicated through the Authority's Annual Monitoring Report process.

Justification

8.25 In line with the Waste Hierarchy and in seeking to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill, it is important that as much waste as possible is treated at the highest level of the hierarchy as possible. Therefore re-use, followed by recycling and composting are the most sustainable ways of managing waste and are encouraged in principle, subject to compliance with all other relevant policies. Proposals which manage, or facilitate the management of waste at the higher levels of the waste hierarchy will be encouraged in the locations identified in the figure 7.1 and in accordance with all relevant policies.

Re-use

8.26 'Re-use' is defined as any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived^(xxii). This would involve putting used products or materials to the same use again or for a different purpose without alteration or processing. This can result in additional value and utility. Re-use may be most applicable for C&D waste, e.g. re-use of road planings, or excavated materials directly reused as site engineering material.

Recycling

8.27 After re-use, the next stage in the Waste Hierarchy is recycling and composting. Recycling involves the separation of waste materials to put them through a process so that they can be used again either for the same or an alternative purpose. Materials commonly recycled include paper, cardboard, glass, cans, some plastics, textiles, wood, metal, brick, stone, concrete, soils and food and garden waste (by composting).

Waste Transfer Stations and Household Waste Recycling Centres

8.28 Waste transfer stations bulk up waste in order to reduce overall transportation of materials for onward re-use, recycling, recovery or disposal. However, they increasingly involve an element of sorting for separating materials for further recycling, recovery or treatment.

8.29 Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) are facilities operated by or on behalf of a waste collection authority where the public or small traders can take bulky certain types of wastes which would not normally be collected, such as large household items. HWRCs can also be referred to as 'civic amenity' or 'bring' sites. HWRCs may also provide a waste transfer function. A large proportion of the items received are sent on for recycling, treatment or recovery. HWRCs can therefore improve recycling rates and encourage the management of waste at higher levels of the waste hierarchy.

8.30 A widespread distribution of waste transfer stations and HWRCs throughout the county is likely to facilitate the management of waste close to source. The sorting and separation of materials at some sites for onward recycling, recovery or treatment is also likely to encourage waste to be managed at higher levels of the waste hierarchy. These facilities will be encouraged where they help to minimise transportation of waste and encourage further recycling, providing they comply with all other relevant policies.

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Materials Recovery Facilities

8.31 A materials recovery facility (MRF) is an enclosed facility which separates and recovers raw materials from recyclable wastes. The facility sorts, separates and packs or bails recyclable materials into individual materials prior to reprocessors that wash or prepare the materials for manufacturing into new recycled products. MRFs use a variety of machinery for sorting and separating alongside hand sorting.

8.32 These facilities will be encouraged where they help to minimise transportation of waste and facilitate the management of the waste at a higher level of the waste hierarchy, providing they comply with all other relevant policies.

Composting

8.33 Composting is a natural process that involves the breakdown of organic material in the presence of air (aerobically). The end products can be mulch, topsoil constituent, turf dressing, growing medium or soil improver.

8.34 In the case of open windrow composting, the green waste feedstock is shredded, mixed and placed into elongated heaps along a non permeable surface. The windrows are turned on a regular basis to improve oxygen content, distribute heat to regulate temperature and to distribute moisture. The windrows are turned multiple times during the composting process, which takes on average sixteen weeks, depending on maturity requirements. The produce is then screened to remove contaminants such as plastics and metals, and to grade the compost for various end uses. Open windrow composting can require large sites and may be more suitable in more rural areas to reduce effects on health from bio-aerosols, odour, dust and vermin.

8.35 In-vessel composting (IVC) can be used to treat garden and food waste mixtures, including meat and other products of animal origin. The IVC composting process involves placing the waste into sealed containers where the material is broken down using oxygen, leaving compost, water and carbon dioxide. Air is allowed into the vessel using fans and the waste is turned mechanically to aid decomposition. IVC systems ensure that composting takes place in an enclosed environment, with accurate temperature control and monitoring. Once the sanitisation process is complete the compost is left to mature in an open windrow for approximately 10-14 weeks to ensure stabilisation. Although most of the composting is enclosed, the outdoor maturation process will mean that impacts upon neighbouring or local uses/ occupiers from bio-aerosols, odour, dust and vermin from outside maturation would still need to be considered.

Core Strategy Policy 6

Policy CS6 - Proposals for other types of recovery

Proposals for anaerobic digestion, mechanical-biological treatment and other energy or value recovery technologies will be encouraged provided that the development accords with all other policies and

- energy or value recovery products are maximised; and
- it is demonstrated that any resulting residues are satisfactorily managed and disposed of.

The Council will seek to meet identified capacity gaps for each waste stream (and where applicable, treatment gaps to meet landfill diversion targets), where a shortfall is indicated through the Authority's Annual Monitoring Report process.

Justification

8.36 The Government's Waste Review (published June 2011) identifies that although effective prevention, re-use and recycling will result in residual waste becoming a finite and diminishing resource, the waste will need to be managed effectively for the foreseeable future. The Government also supports energy from waste through a range of technologies as a waste recovery method and outlines that there is potential for the sector to grow further.

8.37 Energy recovery includes any activity which enables energy to be produced from the waste management activity but primarily includes anaerobic digestion (see paragraph 8.41), mechanical-biological treatment and other energy/value recovery technologies including mechanical heat treatment (autoclave), advanced thermal treatment (gasification/pyrolysis) and 'energy from waste' thermal treatment facilities. The different types of energy recovery processes are set out in more detail in the Waste Technical Background document.

8.38 The benefits of recovery include preventing some of the negative greenhouse gas impacts of waste in landfill. Preventing these emissions offers a considerable climate change benefit, with the energy generated from the biodegradable fraction of this waste also offsetting fossil fuel power generation, and contributing towards our renewable energy targets. Energy from the non-biodegradable component, whilst suffering from the negative climate impacts of other fossil fuels, has additional advantages in terms of providing comparative fuel security, provided it can be recovered efficiently. For example, heat generated through combustion can be used for large scale district heating schemes i.e. Combined heat and power (CHP).

8.39 The latest evidence indicates that there is no shortage of residual treatment capacity available to meet the County's minimum landfill diversion targets. However, such facilities may enable the County to surpass these targets and maximise the potential value of the resource through the recovery of energy and other by-products.

8.40 In seeking to achieve the Government's aim of getting the most energy out of the residual waste, rather than to get the most waste into energy recovery, proposals will be supported where they demonstrate that the facility is located close to the sources of waste and that there

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is a regular and reliable supply of feedstock. New proposals for such activities will need to adequately demonstrate that the energy recovery is maximised and all residues are satisfactorily managed and disposed of.

Anaerobic Digestion

8.41 The Government's Waste Policy Review (published June 2011) outlines that anaerobic digestion can play an important role in treating food waste and avoiding, by more efficient capture and treatment, the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are associated with its disposal to landfill. The technology also offers other benefits, such as recovering energy, producing valuable bio-fertilisers, and maintenance and use of nutrients. The principal purpose of consigning waste to anaerobic digestion is to recover energy from it. This means that in most cases the anaerobic digestion of waste will be classified as "other recovery" for the purposes of the waste hierarchy in Article 3(17) of the revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD). However, Article 4(2) makes provision for specified waste streams to differ from the Waste Hierarchy where the overall impacts of the generation and management of the waste over the life cycle of the development. The Strategy identifies that for certain waste, such as food waste, the use of anaerobic digestion can be considered to deliver a better overall environmental outcome than "recycling" the waste, depending on the local economic and environmental considerations. Under certain circumstances, waste processed from households can count towards recycling targets set in the rWFD.

Core Strategy Policy 7

Policy CS7 - Proposals for disposal facilities

Disposal facilities (meaning facilities primarily consisting of disposal by landfill or incineration) will only be approved where the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed facility is needed and will not prejudice the management of waste further up the Waste Hierarchy.

Proposals for the landfilling of waste, or landraising, will not be acceptable unless it is demonstrated that:

- (i) the waste cannot be managed by alternative methods that are higher up the Waste Hierarchy; and
- (ii) there is an overriding need for waste to be disposed of through landfilling or landraising; and
- (iii) significant environmental benefits would result from the proposal; and
- (iv) it does not divert significant quantities of material away from the restoration of mineral workings or permitted landfill sites.

Extensions to landfill operations will only be granted where criteria (i)-(iv) have been met.

Where any landfill or landraise proposals do not clearly meet all four criteria, the proposal will only be permitted if it is demonstrated that landfilling or landraising at that location will deliver overriding community or environmental benefits to justify granting planning permission.

Proposals for incineration only (i.e. with no energy recovery) will not be approved unless it is demonstrated that the waste cannot be managed satisfactorily by a waste management method that is located at a higher level of the Waste Hierarchy.

Justification

8.42 The Waste Hierarchy identifies landfill as the least desirable method of waste management. National policy states that waste disposed to landfill must be reduced wherever possible in order to enable the sustainable use of waste as a resource and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Landfill Directive has set targets for reducing the amount of waste going to landfill. However, landfill may remain an important option for certain domestic, commercial and industrial wastes where there is no other option for managing them. Landfill is also an important component of many quarry restorations as it can help to fill void spaces and restore previously extracted areas to a beneficial use.

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8.43 Landfill sites are classified into non-hazardous, inert and hazardous. Non inert landfill sites dispose of waste that can potentially biodegrade or undergo significant physical, chemical or biological change. These sites have to be appropriately engineered to control landfill gas and leachate, which are by-products of this process. Where proposals meet all policy requirements, proposals should seek to maximise landfill gas recovery where the waste is suitable.

8.44 The latest evidence^(xxiii) suggests that Warwickshire has sufficient landfill capacity for all waste streams. Furthermore, further re-use, recycling and recovery of waste over and above the landfill diversion targets will result in a lower proportion of waste being landfilled over the plan period. New landfill developments will be discouraged unless it is adequately demonstrated that the development would provide significant environmental benefits. This may include restoration of mineral workings, or infilling for agricultural improvement purposes.

8.45 In certain circumstances, materials can be used to landfill or landraise as part of an agricultural improvement scheme. These situations will need to be strictly controlled and monitored as such schemes can be used to avoid waste disposal costs. These instances can not only have a damaging impact on the local environment, but also prevent the adequate restoration of mineral extraction sites. Proposals seeking to landfill or landraise for agricultural improvement purposes will need to provide a detailed justification for the proposal, with adequate evidence that the site is in agricultural use, together with a full statement of the characteristics and conditions of the site, evidence of how the proposed method will improve the land, evidence that the materials used are soil improvers and a comprehensive restoration/improvement scheme is submitted.

8.46 The RSS Phase 2 Revision required non MUA authorities such as Warwickshire to encourage final disposal of hazardous waste, particularly for the disposal of Stabilised Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste, where the geological conditions are suitable. Therefore, any proposals for the disposal of hazardous waste (including low level radioactive waste) will be assessed on their merits when assessed against all relevant development plan policies and national policy and guidance and taking into account all other relevant material planning considerations. Where it is demonstrated that there is no identified capacity gap, or where the capacity gap has been exceeded, then any application will be assessed against the CS and DM policies and the principles of proximity and driving waste up the Waste Hierarchy.

Core Strategy Policy 8

Policy CS8 - Safeguarding of waste management sites

The County Council will seek to safeguard existing waste facilities and sites in suitable locations with a permitted permanent waste management use. The County Council will object to proposals for non-waste development within or adjacent to these sites where they may prevent or unreasonably restrict the use of that site for waste management purposes.

xxiii as set out in the West Midlands Regional Assembly - West Midlands Landfill Capacity Study 2009 Update ©Scott Wilson - further information is available in the Background Technical document, available at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wastecorestrategy

Justification

8.47 It is important that existing waste management sites which are delivering waste management capacity are protected from inappropriate siting of non-waste developments. These might be for instance, residential development or sensitive community uses. If such uses are allowed to be developed too close to waste management sites it could subsequently result in complaints over the loss of amenity. Consequently, if such proposals adversely affect waste developments functioning appropriately, the County Council may object. The County Council may also object to any proposals for non-waste development on the development site that may prevent or reasonably restrict an approved waste management development.

9 Development Management Policies

9 Development Management Policies

Development Management and the Planning Application Process

9.1 Warwickshire County Council as the Waste Planning Authority is responsible for dealing with all planning applications for waste management purposes within the County. In order to fully consider such proposals, an applicant will need to submit sufficient information for the Council to base its development control decisions. An indicative list of information that may need to be submitted as part of a planning application is provided in Section 11.

9.2 Pre-application consultation should be undertaken with the Council to establish what supporting information will be required as part of the planning application, particularly where there may be a need for an Environmental Impact Assessment^(xxiv). This will ensure that the environmental impacts of proposed developments are assessed in a systematic way and that planning applications are prepared and processed in an effective and efficient manner.

9.3 A screening opinion should be sought from the Council if there is any uncertainty as to whether an EIA is required. Where an EIA is required, developers should seek a scoping opinion from the Council to establish the content and level of detail required for the planning application as part of the pre-application consultation process. Planning applications that fall within the scope of the EIA Regulations will not be determined until a satisfactory Environment Statement (ES) has been submitted and all necessary information has been considered. The Council may need to consult other bodies, such as the Environment Agency and Natural England before an opinion is given.

9.4 Warwickshire County Council strongly encourages developers to consult with the local community at the earliest stage of any proposal, but particularly where a planning application may be controversial in nature. This will foster a positive attitude and a high level of co-operation between the waste management industry and the communities they serve. Well run facilities that are of a high quality design and are sensitive to their surroundings can make a positive contribution to local communities by providing environmental and economic benefits. In turn, this contribution can then be understood and valued by the local community.

9.5 Planning permissions may be subject to a number of planning conditions designed to avoid adverse amenity impacts of the development. These are imposed, as appropriate, to control its implementation, operation and restoration. The use of planning conditions is a common approach where a development can be made to be acceptable and the planning application approved. Such conditions must be^(xxv):

- necessary
- relevant to planning
- directly related to the proposed development
- enforceable
- precise
- reasonable in all other respects

xxiv In accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011

xxv In accordance with Circular 11/95

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9.6 PPS10 states that it should not be necessary to use planning conditions to control pollution impacts of a development where it requires a permit from the pollution control authority. The Council will not impose conditions relating to pollution if appropriate controls exist under other legislation.

9.7 Where the use of planning conditions is not possible, developments may be made to be acceptable in planning terms through the use of planning obligations. These are usually legal agreements between the planning authority and those with an interest in a piece of land (i.e. developers) that help to ensure that wider environmental impacts, including those beyond the development boundary, can be resolved. These are usually 'Section 106' agreements with the developer. Government advice^(xxvi) states that planning obligations should be used so that the proposed development accords with relevant published policies. The planning obligations should:

- prescribe the nature of the proposed development
- compensate for loss or damage created by the development
- mitigate a development's impact

9.8 The aim of these agreements is to secure some community benefits from the development – this may consist of infrastructure, landscaping or community facilities, which the developer will agree to provide as part of the proposal. These agreements are often only finalised once an application has been approved in principle. The Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010 states that these legal agreements must be:

- a) necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
- b) directly related to the proposed development; and
- c) fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development.

9.9 Where permission is to be granted for a proposal to develop a waste management facility, conditions will be imposed, or in appropriate circumstances, agreements entered into to secure any of the following where required^(xxvii).

- measures to mitigate amenity impacts to acceptable levels - including access/ road improvements, limits on vehicle numbers/movements, visual intrusion, noise, illumination, odour, dust, and emissions (to air, water or soil), establishment of liaison meetings, etc.
- measures to protect and enhance ecological, geological, archaeological and other historic assets
- site design - including location, design and size of buildings or structures, landscaping, screening, protection of existing trees, hedgerows and shrubbery, flood prevention, protection of the water environment, use of sustainable drainage systems, protection of public rights of way, waste management considerations, maximisation of energy and/or value recovery etc.
- site operations - including commencement and duration of the permission, materials to be processed, throughput limits, hours of working, vehicle movements, soil management/movements, environmental monitoring/ control regimes, storage/containment of waste, site security etc.
- measures for reinstatement, decommissioning, restoration, or after-use/aftercare of the site.

xxvi provided in Circular 05/2005

xxvii measures listed are not exhaustive

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The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) allows local authorities to charge funds from developers to ensure that costs incurred in providing necessary infrastructure to support the development can be funded (wholly or partly) by owners or developers. Such infrastructure would include, but may not be confined to, roads and other transport facilities, flood defences, schools and other educational facilities, medical facilities, sport and recreational facilities, open spaces and affordable housing. The charging authorities (i.e. The District and Borough Councils) wishing to charge a levy will need to produce a charging schedule setting out the levy rates for their area. Where no charging schedule is in place, existing s106 contributions will continue to be applied.

Temporary permissions

9.10 In some circumstances, the Council may consider it appropriate to grant temporary planning permission for certain development proposals. This may be for operational reasons, or to monitor the impacts of the proposed development before permanent permission is considered. Where the granting of temporary permission is deemed appropriate, the nature and scale of the operation, together with the location of the site, will be taken into account to determine the duration of the planning permission.

Pollution control matters

9.11 The Environment Agency (EA), as Waste Regulatory Authority, is concerned with controlling the pollution aspects of waste facilities through Environmental Permitting. The EA is required to consult Waste Planning Authorities when new permit applications are being considered for approval. Where a permit is required for land identified for a waste management use and planning permission is required, the planning permission would need to be secured before the EA can grant the permit. The EA also controls the aftercare of waste sites to prevent pollution. The roles of Waste Planning Authorities and the EA in the regulation and enforcement of waste management sites are therefore separate but complementary. The Council will therefore need to liaise with the EA and other relevant bodies to ensure that their information and expertise is used for all its decision making.

Site Waste Management Plans (SWMP)

9.12 The Site Waste Management Regulations (April 2008) introduced a requirement that all developments with an estimated cost of over £300,000 need to produce a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP). Following on from the Government's 'red-tape challenge', DEFRA have announced that the Government intends to remove the Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) regulations. However, until such time as the relevant legislation is passed to revoke the regulations, SWMPs remain a statutory requirement. The SWMP will identify who will be responsible for resource management, what types of waste will be generated, which contractors will be used to ensure the waste is correctly recycled or disposed of responsibly and legally and how the quantity of waste generated by the project will be measured. SWMPs must be updated throughout the project. Where a SWMP is not produced, or where requirements of the regulations are not complied with, the County Council and the Environment Agency can use its powers to enforce the relevant regulations through fixed penalty notices or prosecution.

Minerals safeguarding and mining legacy issues

9.13 Warwickshire contains many minerals resources including sand and gravel, hard rock, brick clay, coal, cement raw materials and building stone. The NPPF states that Mineral Planning Authorities should define Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) in their Local Development Frameworks to ensure that mineral resources are adequately and effectively considered in land use planning decisions so that they are not needlessly sterilised.

9.14 Developers are required to check whether proposals lie within the County Council's delineated Minerals Safeguard Areas, available at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/msa. Although the Minerals Development Framework is not currently adopted, the British Geological Survey has completed a piece of work to delineate MSAs for Warwickshire^(xxviii). For waste developments in MSAs that may potentially sterilise minerals resources of sufficient economic or conservation value, the County Council will seek to secure the extraction of minerals prior to development taking place provided that it is practicable, environmentally acceptable and that the benefits of the extraction would outweigh any adverse impacts. Prior extraction may also help to remove potential land instability and public safety problems in the process. There may also be opportunities to use the extracted mineral on site during construction, thereby reducing the transportation of materials long distances.

9.15 The Coal Authority has defined Coal Mining Development Referral Areas in Warwickshire to help planning authorities identify higher risk areas that may be affected by coal mining legacy issues. This may include abandoned coal mines; shallow coal workings (recorded and probable); mine entries; coal seam outcrops; mine gas sites and areas; recorded coal mining related hazards; fissures and previous surface mining sites. The Standing Advice Area is the remainder of the defined coalfield. In this area no known risks have been recorded, and as such presents a lower potential risk to new development proposals, although there may still be unrecorded issues in this area. Further information on these areas, and how mining legacy issues should be addressed, is available at http://coal.decc.gov.uk/assets/coal/whatwedo/developers_resource_pack.pdf.

Monitoring and enforcement

9.16 It is a statutory requirement of the planning process that the monitoring and enforcement of planning permissions and conditions takes place. If problems become apparent through site visits or where problems are drawn to the Council's attention between visits, then the Council will seek to resolve any issues as quickly as possible. Where breaches of planning permissions and agreements take place and there is a potential risk to the environment or communities, the Council will exercise its powers to serve enforcement and stop notices where conditions attached to a planning permission are not complied with. It may use its powers to implement formal enforcement action to halt unauthorised development and where necessary, enforce appropriate remedial work.

xxviii accessible at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/msa

9 Development Management Policies

Community liaison

9.17 Although waste development can make a valuable contribution to sustainable waste management, providing both economic and environmental benefits for an area, the nature of the facility or its operations can result in concern or anxiety within the local community. Operators of a waste management facility will form part of that community, and as such are required to consult and inform members of that community.

9.18 Waste operators and/or developers are strongly encouraged to participate in community liaison meetings, particularly where planning permission for waste development is sought. Where planning permission has been granted, operators are strongly encouraged to take part in ongoing liaison meetings. Community liaison meetings will provide a valuable forum where the local community is informed of current progress of the site and how operations have complied with conditions attached to the planning permission. They can also provide an opportunity for constructive discussion about any concerns or problems so that they can be resolved to the satisfaction of both the local community and the waste operator.

9.19 The following section provides the Development Management policies for assessing new waste management proposals. The policies should not be read in isolation and proposals will need to demonstrate that they comply with all the other relevant Core Strategy and Development Management policies.

Development Management Policy 1

Policy DM1 - Protection and enhancement of the natural and built environment

New waste development should conserve, and where possible enhance, the natural and built environment by ensuring that there are no unacceptable adverse impacts upon:

- natural resources (including water, air and soil);
- biodiversity;
- geodiversity;
- archaeology;
- heritage and cultural assets and their settings;
- the quality and character of the landscape;
- adjacent land uses or occupiers; and
- the distinctive character and setting of the County's settlements;

and the development satisfies Green Belt policies.

Waste management proposals should demonstrate that valued landscapes and sites, species, habitats and heritage assets^(xxxix) (and, where relevant, their settings) of international and national importance will be preserved or conserved and, where possible, enhanced. The level of protection to be afforded to the asset will be commensurate with its designation and significance.

Proposals should also maintain or, where possible, enhance biodiversity and recognised sites^(xxxix), species, habitats and heritage assets^(xxxix) of sub-regional or local importance, as well as designated Local Green Spaces or open space, sports and recreational facilities and land identified in Local Development Documents as of specific importance.

If it is considered that the development is justified against the above criteria, proposals will only be permitted where the adverse impacts will be

- i) avoided; or
- ii) satisfactorily mitigated (where it is demonstrated that adverse impacts have been avoided as far as possible); or
- iii) adequately compensated or offset as a last resort where any adverse impacts cannot be avoided or satisfactorily mitigated.

xxxix an indicative list of sites, species, habitats and heritage assets is contained in Table 9.1

xxx the level of protection to be afforded to such assets will be commensurate with their level of importance and contribution to wider ecological or geological geomorphological networks

xxxix an indicative list of sites, species, habitats and heritage assets is contained in Table 9.1

9 Development Management Policies

Justification

Ecology and geology

9.20 The Waste Core Strategy needs to safeguard Warwickshire's rich biodiversity and geodiversity. The Government's White Paper on the Natural Environment (published June 2011) highlights the importance of ecological networks and the ecosystem services provided by the natural environment. Areas and features of designated international, national and local importance need to be identified and protected. Proposals will also need to seek to maximise opportunities for enhancement or improvement where possible.

9.21 Warwickshire is host to one site of international ecological importance; Ensor's Pool Special Area of Conservation, although there are 4 other designated sites within 15km of the Warwickshire boundary. These sites are afforded specific statutory protection, as set out in Circular 06/2005. In accordance with Articles 6.3 and 6.4 of the European Habitats Directive, where proposals may impact upon internationally designated sites, developers must undertake an appropriate assessment to demonstrate that the proposal, either alone, or in combination with other plans, policies or programmes would not have a significant adverse impact upon the integrity of such sites. Where a proposal may have adverse effects on the integrity of a site or sites designated as of international importance for nature conservation, planning permission will only be permitted where it is demonstrated there are no suitable alternatives and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

9.22 Nationally designated sites such as SSSIs are afforded high protection. There are currently 62 SSSIs within the County, with 20 of these designated for reasons of geological interest. Where a proposed development is likely to have an adverse effect on a SSSI (either individually or in combination with other developments), planning permission will not normally be permitted. Where an adverse effect on the site's notified special interest features is likely, planning permission will only be granted where the benefits of the development at that site clearly outweigh the likely impacts on the site and its qualifying features, and any broader impacts on the national network of SSSIs. Where necessary, conditions and/or planning obligations will be used to mitigate the harmful effects of the development and, where possible, to ensure the conservation and enhancement of biological and geological/geomorphological assets.

Sites of designated sub-regional or local importance do not carry the weight of statutory protection. However, they can still play a valuable role in contributing to the biodiversity and geodiversity of an area, as well as improving environmental quality and contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Where a waste proposal may have an adverse impact upon any locally designated assets, measures should be implemented to reduce any adverse impact to an acceptable level^(xxxii). In certain circumstances, there may be other material considerations or factors that may bring wider benefits that may override the preservation of the asset. Where significant adverse impacts on ecological assets cannot be avoided or appropriately mitigated, a developer would need to provide at least replacement habitats on, or in close proximity to the site, that as a minimum provide an equal benefit to those lost or affected. Such measures may include provision of new areas for biodiversity, or enhancing existing areas.

xxxii Further guidance is set out in Circular 06/2005

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9.23 DEFRA announced in the Natural Environment White Paper that work would be undertaken with local planning authorities and their partners to test biodiversity offsetting in a number of pilot areas over 2 years, starting in April 2012. The Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire local authorities have been chosen as a pilot and are working jointly to develop an offsetting mechanism to compensate for losses or adverse impacts to ecological assets that would result from new development. It is intended that the mechanism will be used to create, protect, enhance and manage a network of biodiversity assets identified in the sub-regional Green Infrastructure Strategy.

9.24 Planning permission will not be granted where new waste developments would result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (i.e. Ancient semi-natural woodland or the loss of aged or veteran trees) unless it is demonstrated that development in the location would give rise to significant benefits that would outweigh the subsequent loss or damage.

9.25 New waste development proposals should support the overarching aim and objectives of the County's Biodiversity Strategy and protect or enhance the priority species and habitats identified in the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Biodiversity Action Plan. The ecological data held by the Warwickshire Biological Records Centre and the data collected as part of the Habitat Biodiversity Audit will provide a valuable evidence base for informing development control decision making. Further information on this is provided in paragraph 3.22. New waste development should be designed:

- to improve the quality of priority habitats both within and outside sites
- to increase the size of priority habitat areas where possible
- to create new areas of priority habitat
- to enhance ecological connections between, or to join up, areas of priority habitat through the use of corridors, 'stepping stones' or other features

9.26 New waste development proposals should also support the overarching aim and objectives of any Local Geodiversity Action Plans covering the County. Where waste proposals may provide opportunities for geological recording or potential for geo-conservation (e.g. landfill proposals or sites with temporary exposures during engineering works), appropriate consultation should be undertaken with the County's Keeper of Geology^(xxxiii).

Heritage and cultural assets

9.27 The NPPF outlines that the historic environment and heritage assets should be conserved for the benefit of present and future generations. It sets out that applicants should identify all heritage assets that may be affected by a proposed development. The County's Historic Environment Record^(xxxiv) should be consulted as a minimum and where heritage assets and their settings may be affected, applicants should undertake an appropriate assessment of the significance of the impact. In assessing the impacts, the level of detail will need to be proportionate to the significance of the asset with appropriate expertise sought where necessary.

9.28 Where the development is likely to have a significant adverse effect on heritage or cultural assets of designated national importance (or their settings) planning permission will not be granted unless it is demonstrated through an appropriate assessment that the asset is adequately

xxxii details available at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/museum

xxxiii available at <http://theportal.warwickshire.gov.uk/>

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preserved, conserved or protected, or that any adverse impacts are adequately mitigated, or there is an overriding reason of national importance for the development to take place in that location that outweighs the adverse impacts on the asset.

9.29 Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, applicants should submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation. This information together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal should be set out in the application (within the design and access statement where necessary) as part of the explanation of the development's design. It should detail the sources that have been considered and the expertise that has been consulted.

9.30 Some archaeological assets may require preservation in situ, or where impractical, the investigation and recording of the finds. Where preservation in situ is required for nationally important remains, developers will be required to agree to a scheme of further archaeological mitigation before the development can take place. Where archaeological features are potentially affected by the proposals, the Council may require contributions from the developer through a planning agreement to record, preserve and manage such features.

9.31 Where the development is likely to have an adverse impact on important archaeological remains, planning permission will not be granted unless the nature and significance of the remains have been ascertained through an appropriate assessment and where adverse impacts are anticipated, adequate provision for preservation in situ, excavation or recording of the interest has been made in accordance with the significance of the asset.

Landscape, countryside and Green Belt

9.32 Warwickshire's landscape is varied and complex, although there are seven distinct landscape character areas; Arden, Dunsmore, Avon Valley, Feldon, Cotswolds, High Cross Plateau and Mease Lowlands. Part of the Cotswolds character area is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), a national designation to conserve the natural beauty of a landscape of recognised importance.

9.33 Proposals for waste management development should protect and where possible enhance the quality and character of the countryside and valued landscapes. Developers will need to include an assessment of the adverse impacts upon local landscape character and that of adjacent areas that is appropriate to the scale and nature of the proposed development. Proposals should be designed having taken account of any relevant local landscape character assessments, guidelines^(xxxv) or design codes.

9.34 For proposals that lie within or in close proximity to the Cotswolds AONB, the development must preserve the quality and character of the area and comply with the necessary policies of the Cotswolds AONB Management Plan. Proposals in proximity to settlements must safeguard their character, setting and rural amenity through mitigation measures including acceptable separation distances, and appropriate landscaping and planting.

xxxv the latest Warwickshire Landscape Guidelines are available at <http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/landscapeguidelines>

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9.35 The County Council values the important contribution that trees, hedgerows and woodland make to the environment. Developers are required to identify trees, woodland or hedgerows that may potentially be affected as part of a waste proposal. Removal of trees, woodland or hedgerows should be avoided where possible. Areas identified for woodland conservation or enhancement and trees covered by Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) will be afforded particular protection. A tree survey will often be required for proposals affecting trees or proposals to fell trees. Where trees, hedgerows or woodland are intended to be lost as part of a proposal, appropriate compensatory planting should be provided as part of the development.

9.36 Warwickshire's historic landscape makes a considerable contribution to the County's character and local distinctiveness and the Warwickshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) project (in conjunction with English Heritage) will further contribute to the understanding of how the County's landscape has developed over time and its capacity for change. In order for there to be an integrated approach to its sustainable management, new waste proposals should be informed by the HLC, as well as any other relevant landscape assessments or guidelines for the County.

9.37 A large proportion of the County is covered by a swathe of designated Green Belt. The fundamental aim of designating Green Belt is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. National planning policy guidance^(xxxvi) states that there is a presumption against 'inappropriate development' and such development should not be approved, except in 'very special circumstances' where other considerations clearly outweigh the harm to the Green Belt. Waste management proposals located within the Green Belt that conflict with the purposes of the Green Belt, or do not achieve the objectives for the use of land in the Green Belt, would be regarded as 'inappropriate development'. In these instances, it is for the applicant to demonstrate why permission should be granted.

9.38 New buildings within the Green Belt are largely considered as inappropriate development', although there are some exceptions that may be applicable to waste management proposals:

- the extension or alteration of a building provided that it would not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building
- the replacement of a building, provided the new building is not materially larger than the one to be replaced
- partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed land (excluding temporary buildings), whether redundant or in continuing use, which would not harm the openness of the Green Belt and conflict with the objectives for the use of land in the Green Belt compared to the existing development

9.39 PPS10 also states that Green Belt should be protected, but that the locational needs of certain types of waste management facility, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether waste management proposals should be given planning permission in Green Belt areas.

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	Sites designated for their nature conservation or geological/geomorphological importance	Habitats	Species	Heritage assets
International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ramsar - Natura 2000 (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any internationally designated habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any internationally protected species - European protected species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World Heritage Sites - Any heritage assets of international significance
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Nature Reserves - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland - National BAP Habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National BAP species - Notable and protected species identified under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registered Historic Battlefields - Registered Historic Parks and Gardens - Scheduled Ancient Monuments - Listed Buildings - Conservation Areas
Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Nature Reserves - Local Wildlife Sites - Local Geological Sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local BAP Habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local BAP Species - Species identified on local rare, endangered and vulnerable lists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historic environment and heritage assets recorded on the County's Historic Environment Record and local lists - Historic Farmsteads

**There may be instances where undesignated species, habitats or heritage assets are identified as part of the planning application process (e.g. through pre-determination.) Where such assets are of demonstrably of equivalent significance to designated assets, then the level of protection to be afforded to the asset will be commensurate with its significance.*

Table 9.1 Indicative list of environmental assets*

Development Management Policy 2

Policy DM2 - Managing Health, Economic and Amenity Impacts of Waste Development

Planning permission will not be granted for waste management proposals which have unacceptable adverse impacts on the local environment, economy or communities through any of the following:

- noise
- lighting/illumination
- visual intrusion
- vibration
- odour
- dust
- emissions
- contamination
- water quality
- water quantity
- road traffic
- loss of best and most versatile agricultural land
- land instability

either individually or cumulatively with other existing or proposed developments.

Proposals will only be permitted where the adverse impacts will be

i) avoided; or

ii) satisfactorily mitigated where an adverse impact cannot be avoided or the *adverse impacts have been avoided as far as possible*.

Justification

9.40 Waste facilities can generate concerns from local communities relating to adverse impacts on health, local amenity and the economic viability of local businesses. The health and quality of life of local communities, and the activities of local businesses, will need to be safeguarded where they may be impacted by new waste development. There are measures that can be implemented that can seek to control certain impacts of waste facilities and their operations. However, planning permission will not be granted where there is likely to be an unacceptable impact upon health, amenity and the local economy.

9.41 Several waste management operations on a site, or several in close proximity to one another, can result in an unacceptable total adverse impact. There may be cases where developments in isolation may be acceptable, however the combined impacts of all of the developments may have an unacceptable impact on the environment or affected communities.

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9.42 The types of impacts that may affect health and amenity are addressed below. Planning permission will not be granted where specific, objectively proven impacts are demonstrated to have an unacceptable adverse impact on the viability of a nearby business, local amenity or the health of local communities. Where new waste development is proposed on, or in proximity to another development, the cumulative impacts of all developments in the locality must be taken into account.

Noise

9.43 Waste facilities are likely to produce noise from vehicles and heavy machinery, including reversing alarms, as well as from recycling plants and machinery, particularly those managing construction and demolition waste. Noise impacts should be appropriately mitigated to an acceptable level, and where necessary, informed by a noise assessment by an independent acoustician. Proposals should be designed to minimise noise at the source, taking account of layout, landscape/landform, materials and implement appropriate measures to control noise generated.

Lighting/Illumination

9.44 Waste facilities can produce light pollution, particularly where operations take place at night. Unacceptable levels of light pollution can have an adverse effect on the environment and the quality of life of local communities. Lighting or illumination impacts will need to be controlled to an acceptable level, with a lighting assessment undertaken where necessary that takes account of issues such as positioning, height, alignment, light intensity and period of use. Where necessary, the Council will use controls at the planning application stage to minimise any potential adverse impacts.

Vibration

9.45 Vibration is often linked with noise generation. Vibrations can originate from vehicles and heavy machinery, as well as from recycling plants, particularly those concerned with construction and demolition waste. Consequently, proposals should aim to mitigate the impact of vibration at the point of source by influencing the layout of the site. Where necessary suitable controls may need to be imposed.

Visual intrusion

9.46 New waste proposals will need to ensure that any visual impacts of the development are not of an unacceptable level. Visual impact is normally assessed from publicly accessible viewpoints of the development site. In assessing visual impact, all component parts of the development should be considered e.g. the layout and location of the site, access routes, design of built structures and landforms and ancillary infrastructure such as fences. Where necessary, proposals will need to demonstrate through a suitable assessment that any adverse visual impacts of the development upon the amenity of local land uses and the general landscape are, or have been made to be, acceptable.

Odour, dust and emissions

9.47 Waste management facilities can impact upon local air quality through emissions (both from on-site operations and vehicle movements on and off-site), dust and odour. Air quality in Warwickshire is generally good, although there are localised air quality problems caused by road transport where levels of nitrogen dioxide and particles have exceeded pollutant levels. Subsequently, nine Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have been declared in the County, although an AQMA in Henley-in-Arden in Stratford District is likely to be declared in the future.

9.48 Where necessary, proposals will need to demonstrate through a suitable assessment that any such impacts are of an acceptable impact. The Council will work closely with regulatory partners in the assessment of planning applications (and submitted assessments where necessary) and the imposition of conditions on planning permissions where required.

9.49 Waste management can have an impact upon climate change through the production of greenhouse gas emissions, although the impact of certain types of facility can be greater than others and this is reflected in the Waste Hierarchy. Landfill sites produce large quantities of methane gas that can contribute significantly to climate change. New waste management development should make provisions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and impacts upon climate change.

Contamination

9.50 It is possible for waste management activities to contaminate land and this is an important issue that must be addressed. Proposals for waste management activities that would lead to unacceptable levels of contamination on and off site as part of the operation, restoration or aftercare of that development will not be permitted.

9.51 Waste facilities will need to be designed to effectively contain waste to control emissions to water or land. Where this is impractical, development should be located in the least susceptible areas, and with suitably sized buffer zones around the site where necessary should be provided to protect receptors. Waste facilities that store and treat waste can present risks to groundwater, where leachate and other polluting substances may leak from storage areas. However, these facility types pose fewer hazards to groundwater than landfill operations, which can handle mixed wastes of an unknown type and composition. The Environment Agency advises that in Groundwater Source Protection Zones 1 (SPZ1), they will object to proposals for development of:

- incinerators
- transfer stations
- vehicle dismantlers and metal recyclers (scrap yards)
- composting facilities
- all other non-landfill waste management activities that require an Environmental Permit

unless the activities are covered and enclosed, no liquid waste is handled and there are no potential emissions to ground. In all other areas outside SPZ1, a risk-based approach to management of non-landfill waste operations will be applied, with each proposal assessed on its merits and where potential impacts can be individually assessed.

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Applications may also need to be accompanied by a land contamination assessment which should include an extended assessment of contamination in line with the NPPF. Sufficient information should be required to determine the existence or otherwise of contamination, its nature and the risks it may pose and whether these can be satisfactorily reduced to an acceptable level. Where contamination is known or suspected or the proposed use would be particularly vulnerable, the applicant should provide such information with the application as is necessary to determine whether the proposed development can proceed.

Best and most versatile agricultural land

9.52 The NPPF defines 'best and most versatile' agricultural land as land of grades 1 (Excellent), 2 (Very good) and 3a (good) of the MAFF Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system. The guidance states that the presence of best and most versatile agricultural land should be balanced against other sustainability considerations such as biodiversity, landscape quality and character; amenity; heritage interest; accessibility to infrastructure, workforce and markets; maintaining viable communities; and protection of natural resources including soil quality. It adds that where the development of agricultural land is unavoidable, proposals should be located on land of lower quality agricultural land quality (i.e grades 3b-5).

9.53 The latest ALC information indicates that 0.1% of land in the County is grade 1, 11.9% is grade 2, 74.5% is grade 3, 7.9% is grade 4 and 0.1% is grade 5. However, these statistics were created before the sub-division of grade 3 into 3a and 3b. Subsequently, the appropriate consultation should be undertaken with DEFRA where necessary to establish the exact grade of the agricultural land to be affected.

9.54 Development on 'best and most versatile' agricultural land will only be permitted where it is demonstrated as part of the planning application that there are wider sustainability benefits that outweigh the agricultural impacts of developing such land. In these cases, a detailed agricultural land assessment may need to be produced.

Land instability

9.55 The NPPF seeks to ensure that unstable land is sufficiently taken into account in the planning process and outlines the ways in which land instability, either natural or man-made, should be treated when planning applications are to be considered.

9.56 Developers are strongly encouraged to engage in pre-application consultation with the planning authority so that land stability issues can be discussed at the outset and resolved where necessary prior to the registration of the application.

9.57 Where instability is expected, the developer may be required to undertake a land stability assessment to ensure that the land is stable or that any actual or potential instability can be overcome by appropriate remedial, preventive or precautionary measures. The assessment of the proposed development should examine instability within, and in reasonable proximity, of the site so that the development site's context is adequately assessed. The local planning authority may require the developer to seek expert advice in order to demonstrate an adequate appreciation of ground and groundwater conditions and any other relevant factors influencing stability, based on desk studies, site reconnaissance and subsurface investigation, laboratory testing and monitoring as appropriate where necessary as part of the determination of the

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application and the formulation of any conditions. The responsibility for assessment, as well as investigation, of ground conditions and the design and execution of any necessary remedial or precautionary measures, rests with the developer and not the local planning authority.

9.58 The Coal Authority has defined Coal Mining Development Referral Areas in Warwickshire to help identify higher risk areas that may be affected by coal mining legacy issues. The Standing Advice Area is the remainder of the defined coalfield. In this area no known risks have been recorded, and as such presents a lower potential risk to new development proposals, although there may still be unrecorded issues in this area. Further information on these areas, and how mining legacy issues should be addressed, is available at http://coal.decc.gov.uk/assets/coal/whatwedo/developers_resource_pack.pdf.

9.59 Where the criteria in paragraph 9.14 are met, prior extraction of minerals may provide opportunities for addressing potential land instability.

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Development Management Policy 3

Policy DM3 - Sustainable Transportation

Waste management proposals should use alternatives to road transport where feasible.

Developers must demonstrate that the proposal facilitates sustainable transportation by:

- minimising transportation distances;
- minimising the production of carbon emissions; and
- where road is the only viable method of transportation, demonstrating that there is no unacceptable adverse impact on the safety, capacity and use of the highway network.

Where appropriate, applications for waste management development will need to be accompanied by a Transport Assessment^(xxxvii). The Transport Assessment will need to demonstrate that:

- the proposed development has direct access or suitable links to the routes set out on the Warwickshire Advisory Lorry Route map and the strategic highway network;
- the proposal seeks to keep the transportation of waste to a minimum;
- the highway network is able and suitable to accommodate the additional number of movements;
- the proposal (either alone, or in combination with other developments) will not result in an unacceptable detrimental impact to road safety;
- the proposal has adequate arrangements for parking, loading/unloading and vehicle movements within the site;
- the proposed access arrangements are safe and convenient for users;
- the transportation of waste (either alone, or in combination with other developments) will not result in an unacceptable impact on the environment or local communities; and
- sufficient mitigation or compensatory works directly related to the development are identified that may need to be funded by the developer in conjunction with the proposal.

Justification

9.60 PPS10 states that existing and potential transport infrastructure should be considered to support the sustainable movement of waste, with alternatives to road transportation (e.g. rail and water) used where practical and beneficial.

9.61 The majority of waste movements are currently by road which can have an adverse impact on local communities and the environment through noise, vibration, air pollution, carbon emissions, visual intrusion, highway/public safety and impacts upon local amenity. Where proposed developments are likely to have impacts on the transport network, applicants are strongly encouraged to engage with the appropriate transport authorities at the earliest possible stages of development. This will ensure that developments can be designed to avoid impacts at the outset, or to consider mitigation measures at the earliest possible stages. Such transport

xxxvii see Guidance on Transport Assessment - Department for Transport (March 2007)

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authorities may include the following (as appropriate): the Highways Agency, the county Highways Authority, the Warwickshire Police Road Safety Unit. Further information is available at <http://www.warwickshire.police>.^(xxxviii), Network Rail; or British Waterways.

9.62 The Warwickshire Advisory Lorry Route Map^(xxxix) sets out the best available routes for heavy goods vehicles to use. Sites will not be encouraged where access is required through residential areas, sensitive land uses or via roads which are not considered suitable by the Highway Authority for HGV use.

9.63 A comprehensive Transport Assessment (TA) will need to be submitted with a planning application where a development is likely to have significant transport and related environmental impacts. The TA should identify the measures that will be taken to adequately mitigate or overcome the anticipated transport impacts of the proposal, and improve accessibility and safety for all travel modes. Where a development will have relatively limited transport implications, a Transport Statement may be appropriate. This will be the case where a proposed development is expected to generate relatively low numbers of trips or traffic flows, with minor transport impacts. Applicants are strongly encouraged to undertake pre-application discussions with the relevant Highway Authority^(xl) to establish whether a TA is required, and if so, the scope of the assessment required to consider the transport and related environmental impacts of the proposed development. The TA should include routing, off-site parking, hours of movement, driving conduct and complaints procedures. TAs should be incorporated into pre-application discussions and/or planning agreements and as part of the mitigation measures where necessary. Many impacts of transporting waste can be controlled through the use of appropriate conditions attached to a planning permission. However, developers will be encouraged to consider routing restrictions controllable by agreement to ensure the potential transport impacts of new waste management development are minimised.

9.64 Where the road network is not adequate for the amount or type of movements, legal agreements will be sought to achieve appropriate improvements to mitigate the adverse impacts. Routing agreements will also be used where necessary to ensure that adequate routes are used to prevent unacceptable adverse impacts upon local communities. Restrictions on the number/type of movements may also be applied where necessary where road network improvements may have an unacceptable adverse impact on areas of designated landscape importance e.g. the Cotswold AONB.

9.65 Where wastes or recycled/recovered materials are to be transported to or from the site, lorries should be sheeted or netted to prevent the deposit of materials on the public highway. Operators should also encourage drivers not to arrive at the sites before the start of operations, as this can often cause significant disturbance to local residents at an early time of the day.

9.66 The NPPF advises that applicants are encouraged to submit travel plans for developments where there are likely to be significant transport implications from certain types of development. Travel plans help to raise awareness of the impacts of travel decisions, and they can help to deliver sustainable transport objectives through facilitating reductions in car usage, increasing use of public transport, reducing traffic speeds, improving road safety providing environmentally

xxxviii <http://www.warwickshire.police> or by emailing planningconsultations@warwickshire.police.uk

xxxix available at www.warwickshire.gov.uk

xl The Highways Agency is the responsible highway authority for trunk roads and trunk motorways. The County Council is the highway authority for all other roads in Warwickshire.

9 Development Management Policies

friendly transportation of materials. Where travel plans are to be submitted alongside a planning application, they should be produced in consultation with the relevant highway authority and local transport providers.

9.67 The Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3) provides information on how the County Council and its partners intend to improve transport and accessibility in Warwickshire for the period up to 2026. The LTP3 provides an important transport context for the Waste Core Strategy and applicants may find that the study and the supporting evidence may help when producing transport information for a planning application.

Development Management Policy 4

Policy DM4 - Design of New Waste Management Facilities

The design of waste management facilities will be required to:

- (i) minimise the proposal's potential contribution to climate change through minimising carbon emissions, incorporating energy and water efficient design;
- (ii) ensure that the development is resilient or adaptable to future climate changes;
- (iii) demonstrate appropriate scale, density, massing, height, landform and materials;
- (iv) retain and enhance existing landscape features where possible;
- (v) provide a minimum of 10% of the energy needs of new buildings through on-site renewable energy technology; and
- (vi) ensure safe vehicle movements

Justification

9.68 The Companion Guide to PPS10 and the NPPF advocates developments to be of good design to minimise its impact on the environment and to meet wider sustainability objectives. New facilities will need to be designed^(xii) to embody the core principles of sustainable development, that is that greenhouse gas emissions, energy and water consumption and pollution are reduced as far as possible and materials are re-used or recycled as far as possible. These principles should be taken into account during the lifetime of the development e.g. construction, operation and restoration/aftercare.

9.69 Waste facilities should be carefully designed to use environmentally friendly materials, with re-used or recycled materials used and maximised where possible. New proposals will need to demonstrate how a minimum of 10% of the development's energy needs will be provided through renewable technologies. When submitting a planning application, applicants will need to provide an energy statement to demonstrate that 10% of the development's building energy needs can be provided on site.

9.70 The design of the development will need to take into account the unique characteristics of the site and its setting and the distinctiveness of the general area. The structure, orientation and layout of the building should seek to maximise solar and other natural benefits. New waste

xii Further guidance is set out in 'Designing Waste Facilities: a guide to modern design in waste' available at <http://warwickshire.defra.gov.uk/eisulio/men/waste/localauth/documents/designing-waste-facilities-guide.pdf>

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developments will also need to be designed and operated to be sympathetic to the local area. Any built structures and ancillary buildings associated with the waste management development should be designed to keep their visual impact to a minimum through appropriate consideration of scale, density, massing, height, landform and materials. Development should be designed to minimise potential impacts of the waste development on local communities (e.g. traffic, noise, dust, odour, vibration etc.) Where necessary, a landscape character assessment will need to demonstrate how existing landscape features have been taken into consideration (and where possible enhanced) through the design of the development.

9.71 Applicants are strongly encouraged to discuss the design of the facility with relevant stakeholders at the outset. For example, consultation with the Warwickshire Police Design Security Advisors will help to ensure early identification of potential security issues and incorporation of mitigation measures where required. New waste facilities should also be built to Secured By Design standards, particularly where scrap metal is present.

Development Management Policy 5

Policy DM5 - Recreational Assets and Public Rights of Way

Waste management proposals will not normally be granted where there will be an unacceptable adverse impact on open space, sports, tourism and other recreational facilities and land. Where possible, proposals should seek to enhance such assets. Where adverse impacts are unavoidable and there is an overriding justification for the development the impacts must be mitigated or offset to the fullest extent possible.

Waste management proposals will only be granted where it is demonstrated that there will be no adverse impact upon public rights of way, unless suitable permanent diversions or alternative routes are provided. Temporary diversions or alternatives may be required during construction or restoration works.

Justification

Recreational assets

9.72 Warwickshire is host to many important open spaces, sports, tourism and other recreational assets. Their amenity and use will need to be safeguarded when planning new waste development.

9.73 Proposals will need to demonstrate that there will be no significant adverse impact on open spaces, sports, tourism and recreational assets, particularly those identified in District Local Plans/Development Frameworks as of specific importance. Proposals should be appropriately designed to reduce adverse impacts as far as possible. Where a waste development would result in an unacceptable adverse impact on any open spaces, sports, tourism and recreational assets, appropriate mitigation or compensatory measures will need to be implemented to offset the adverse impacts. In assessing impacts upon such assets, the findings

9 Development Management Policies

of relevant green infrastructure or open space, recreation and sports/playing field studies should be considered, with a particular focus on existing provision and identified future needs in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility.

Public Rights of Way

9.74 Public Rights of Way (PRoW) are public highways that are protected by law and include footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways and byways open to all traffic (BOAT). The 'Definitive Map and Statement of Public Rights of Way' (DMS) is a legal document and sets out conclusive evidence of these routes. However, checks should be undertaken with the Warwickshire County Council Countryside Access Team to confirm the location and true widths of PRoWs as some additional routes may not be shown on the published version of the PRoW.

9.75 A PRoW will be affected by waste development where it:

- crosses or is adjacent to an application site
- is to be used for site access (whether temporary or permanent)
- will be crossed by an access road (whether temporary or permanent).

9.76 Applicants are required to identify all relevant PRoW that may be affected by the development following the appropriate consultation with the Warwickshire County Council Rights of Way Officers. Where waste development is likely to affect a PRoW, the Warwickshire County Council Countryside Access team should be consulted at the earliest opportunity as part of any pre-application discussions. Where PRoW may be adversely impacted during the development, suitable diversions or alternative routes should be provided. New waste development should protect and, where possible, improve Public Rights of Way. Proposals should seek to comply with the policies set out in the Council's latest Rights of Way Improvement Plan^(xlii) (ROWIP).

Development Management Policy 6

Policy DM6 - Flood Risk and Water Quality

Planning permission will not be granted where waste management proposals would be at risk of flooding or would be likely to increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.

Planning permission will not be granted where waste management proposals would have a detrimental effect on water quality or achieving the targets of the Water Framework Directive.

Justification

Water and Flood Risk

9.77 Climate change is likely to lead to increased and new risks of flooding within the lifetime of planned developments. Waste development needs to be appropriately planned and designed to avoid, reduce and where necessary manage flood risk.

xlii available at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/rowip

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9.78 New development should be located in the lowest flood risk areas^(xliii) (i.e. Flood Zone 1 or locally agreed areas identified as of low groundwater or surface water flood risk vulnerability established by the Lead Local Flood Authorities or Internal Drainage Boards) where possible, through the application of the 'Sequential Test'. The County's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides the basis of the Sequential Test through providing information on the probability of flooding, taking into account other sources of flooding and the impacts of climate change.

9.79 New development will only be permitted in flood zones 2 or 3, or any other locally agreed areas of flood vulnerability, where there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and the benefits of the development outweigh the potential risks from flooding. An appropriate Site Specific Flood Risk Assessment is required for all planning application proposals that lie within flood zones 2 and 3, and proposals of over 1 hectare in Flood Zone 1, in accordance with national guidance^(xliiv). Where new development may be vulnerable to flooding, the development should be designed to be appropriately flood resistant and resilient, with safe access and egress during flood events.

9.80 Proposals for new waste development should seek to use water efficiently during the lifetime of the operation to avoid water shortages and environmental degradation.

9.81 New development should maximise opportunities to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding, both on and off site, through incorporating measures such as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). The use of SuDS such as ponds, reedbeds and other landscape features that help to reduce flood risk, improve water quality and increase biodiversity will be supported.

Water Quality

9.82 The County Council is a co-deliverer of the Water Framework Directive. The Water Framework Directive sets a target of aiming to achieve at least 'Good Status' in all water bodies by 2015. Waste management activities can potentially have an adverse impact on ground and surface water quality unless they are appropriately planned, designed and monitored throughout the life of the development. Under the Pollution Control regime, the Environment Agency is responsible for regulating waste activities to ensure that water quality meets set standards to prevent harm to the environment or human health.

9.83 New proposals should take into account existing ground conditions, pollution arising from previous uses and any proposals for land remediation and the potential impact of the development. Proposals for waste management development will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that provision has been made to protect and where appropriate, enhance ground and surface water. Where new waste development may have an unacceptable adverse impact on surface or groundwater quality, planning permission will not be granted.

xliii see Environment Agency Flood Map for further details, accessible at <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/floods/default.aspx>

xliiv CfM the NPPF and the Technical Guidance to the NPPF

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Development Management Policy 7

Policy DM7 - Aviation Safeguarding

Planning permission will not be granted for waste management proposals where it would cause an unacceptable hazard to aviation.

Justification

9.84 Civil and military aerodromes and technical sites must be safeguarded in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Safeguarding Aerodromes, Technical Sites and military Explosives Storage Areas) Direction 2002. This seeks to ensure that their operation and development are not inhibited by:

- buildings, structures, erections or works which infringe protected surfaces, obscure runway approach lights or have the potential to impair the performance of aerodrome navigation aids, radio aids or telecommunication systems;
- lighting which has the potential to distract pilots; or
- developments which have the potential to increase the number of birds or the bird hazard risk. Such waste development could include sewage disposal and treatment plant and outfalls and other sites handling, compacting, treating or disposing of household or commercial wastes.

9.85 Where new waste proposals are located within 13km of officially safeguarded civil aerodromes, 8 miles of military aerodromes or delineated safeguard areas for NATS Technical Sites, the appropriate consultation must be undertaken in accordance with Town and Country Planning (Safeguarding Aerodromes, Technical Sites and military Explosives Storage Areas) Direction 2002. In the event that the appropriate authorities consider that the waste development may result in an unacceptable risk to such aerodromes or sites, planning permission should not be granted.

Development Management Policy 8

Policy DM8 - Reinstatement, restoration and aftercare

Planning permission for waste management uses in the open, and development associated with such uses, will not be granted unless satisfactory provision has been made for high quality reinstatement or restoration of the site and the long term management of its after use.

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Justification

9.86 The Waste Core Strategy seeks to ensure high standards of restoration that contributes to achieving local and national objectives. Developments of a temporary use, such as landfill, or planning permissions linked to a landfill, will need to be restored to the highest possible standards and to the most beneficial after use(s). These developments should be restored at the earliest available opportunity, with an agreed programme of restoration and/or aftercare.

9.87 Planning permission will not be granted unless satisfactory information is submitted to demonstrate that provision will be made for high quality restoration and/or aftercare of a site where required. Restoration schemes should be produced to take account of the unique characteristics of the site to ensure that the most beneficial methods of restoration are provided. This will include (as appropriate):

- ◆ the method of managing soils, including the types, quantities and source of soils to be used and phasing
- ◆ removal of buildings, plants and machinery, structures, haul roads and equipment
- ◆ tree planting and vegetation
- ◆ appropriate landscaping
- ◆ site decommissioning

9.88 For long term projects (e.g. landfill operations or linked permissions operating over a 10 year period), it may prove beneficial for the principles of the restoration or after-use to be established at the planning application stage, rather than detailed schemes drawn up at the outset. This is because there may be technological/operational innovation or policy changes over the period of operation. In these cases, a more flexible approach may lead to a restoration proposal that is both beneficial and deliverable.

10 Implementation and Monitoring

10 Implementation and Monitoring

Implementation

10.1 As the Waste Planning Authority, Warwickshire County Council will play a leading role in implementing the policies of this development plan document in a variety of ways. This will include:

- Determining planning applications in accordance with the Development Plan, government policy and guidance and other material considerations;
- Attaching conditions to planning permissions where appropriate;
- Seeking planning obligations or legal agreements with developers where necessary;
- Enforcing breaches of planning permission where necessary;
- Encouraging co-operation and dialogue between the waste management industry and the communities they serve by facilitating consultation and participating in liaison meetings;
- Consulting and engaging a wide range of stakeholders including other Council departments, District and Borough Councils, Parish Councils, adjoining Waste Planning Authorities, the Environment Agency, Natural England, English Heritage, the Health and Safety Executive, DEFRA, the Highways Agency and other interest groups
- Working collaboratively with the waste management industry
- Issuing advice, guidance or supplementary policy documents where required.

Monitoring

10.2 Warwickshire County Council has a legal duty to monitor policy implementation as part of its Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). The table below provides a proposed monitoring framework to assess the implementation of the policies by establishing performance indicators, targets and possible sources of information. On reviewing policy implementation on an annual basis (as a minimum), it will allow the Council to gather information to shape future policy formulation and decision making, to examine the effectiveness of its policies and, where necessary, to identify policy changes or interventions. In particular, new applications and existing capacity will be monitored to ensure that if capacity is added through new permissions, or lost through expiration of temporary permissions, that the correct amount of treatment required is properly planned overtime and any potential shortfall is met. In doing so, the Council will ensure the timely provision of capacity to meet any treatment gap.

Implementation and Monitoring 10

Policy	Objectives achieved	Performance Indicator	Target	Information Source
CS1	1, 2 & 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipal waste arisings 2. Municipal waste management type (recycled/ composted/ energy recovery/ landfill) 3. C&I waste arisings 4. C&I waste management type 5. Municipal and C&I permitted/operational waste management capacity 6. Municipal and C&I permitted/operational waste treatment capacity (inc. new/lost capacity) 7. Amount of Municipal and C&I waste disposed to landfill 8. C&D waste arisings 9. C&D waste management type 10. C&D permitted waste treatment capacity 10. C&D operational waste treatment capacity (inc. new/lost capacity) 	<p>1. and 2. - Landfill diversion targets in table 8.1 (& aspirational targets set out in MWMS targets where set)</p> <p>3. and 4. - Landfill diversion targets in table 8.2</p> <p>5. 6. and 7. - Landfill diversion targets in table 8.3</p> <p>8, 9, 10 and 11. - a) WRAP voluntary agreement to half the amount of C&D waste sent to landfill by 2012 (based on 2008 data) b) Revised EU Waste Framework Directive target of 70% of non hazardous C&D waste to be recovered by 2020</p>	<p>DEFRA Waste Data Flow (used by WCC Waste Management Team)</p> <p>Permitted planning applications</p> <p>Latest EA Waste Data Interrogator release</p>
CS2, CS3 and CS4	3, 5 & 6	<p>Number/% of 'large' scale proposals granted that lie</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) within/in proximity to the 'primary' settlements ii) within/in proximity to the 'secondary' settlements iii) outside the broad locations <p>Number/% of 'small' scale proposals granted that lie</p>	<p>All proposals to be located within the broad locations identified in policies CS2, CS3 and CS4.</p>	<p>Permitted planning applications</p>

10 Implementation and Monitoring

Policy	Objectives achieved	Performance Indicator	Target	Information Source
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) within/in proximity to the 'primary' settlements ii) within/in proximity to the 'secondary' settlements iii) outside the broad locations 		
CS5	1, 2 & 4	Number of planning applications received for reuse, recycling, waste transfer/storage and composting proposals, percentage of those approved and additional capacity permitted	No specific target, although landfill diversion targets in tables 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 will need to be achieved as a minimum.	Permitted planning applications
CS6	1, 2 & 4	Number of planning applications received for anaerobic digestion, MBT and other energy or value recovery technologies, percentage of those approved and additional capacity permitted	No specific target, although landfill diversion targets in tables 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 will need to be achieved as a minimum.	Permitted planning applications
CS7	1, 2 & 4	Number of planning applications received for disposal, percentage of those approved and additional capacity permitted	No specific target, however the maximum landfill tonnages for all waste streams should not be exceeded.	Permitted planning applications
CS8	7	<p>'Lost' permitted waste management capacity through sterilisation by incompatible land uses.</p> <p>Number of objections made by WCC to proposals deemed to potentially prevent or unreasonably restrict sites operating under a waste management use.</p>	No loss in permitted capacity through sterilisation by adjacent land uses.	WCC Planning Policy team

Implementation and Monitoring 10

Policy	Objectives achieved	Performance Indicator	Target	Information Source
DM1	3, 6 & 8	Number of planning applications received to which policy DM1 is relevant Number of planning applications approved that do not comply with policy DM1	No planning applications approved contrary to the policy	Permitted planning applications
DM2	5	Number of planning applications received to which policy DM2 is relevant Number of planning applications approved that do not comply with policy DM2	No planning applications approved contrary to the policy	Permitted planning applications
DM3	3	Number of planning applications received to which policy DM3 is relevant Number of planning applications approved that do not comply with Policy DM3 Number of planning applications approved that use alternative means of transportation than road.	No planning applications approved contrary to the policy	Permitted planning applications
DM4	3, 5, 6 & 8	Number of planning applications received to which policy DM4 is relevant	No planning applications approved contrary to the policy	Permitted planning applications

10 Implementation and Monitoring

Policy	Objectives achieved	Performance Indicator	Target	Information Source
		Number of planning applications approved that do not comply with Policy DM 4		
DM 5	2 & 6	Number of planning applications received to which policy DM 5 is relevant Number of planning applications approved that do not comply with Policy DM 5	No planning applications approved contrary to the policy	Permitted planning applications
DM 6	8	Number of planning applications received to which policy DM 6 is relevant Number of planning applications approved contrary to the policy and/or Environment Agency advice	No planning applications approved contrary to the policy/Environment Agency advice	Permitted planning applications
DM 7	6 & 7	Number of planning applications received to which policy DM 7 is relevant Number of planning applications approved that do not comply with Policy DM 7	No planning applications approved contrary to the policy/advice of consultees identified under the Town and Country Planning (Safeguarding Aerodromes, Technical Sites and Military Explosives Storage Areas) Direction, 2002.	Permitted planning applications

Policy	Objectives achieved	Performance Indicator	Target	Information Source
DM8	1 & 6	Number of planning applications received to which policy DM8 is relevant Number of planning applications approved that do not comply with Policy DM8	No planning applications approved contrary to the policy	Permitted planning applications

Table 10.1 Proposed monitoring framework - policy implementation

10 Implementation and Monitoring

Information to be submitted as part of a planning application 12

12 Information to be submitted as part of a planning application

12.1 The Government have also identified a 'Mandatory List' of information which must be provided as a minimum with each planning application, according to its type. This is as follows:

- Standard application form
- Location plan
- Site and other plans
- Block plan of the site
- Existing and proposed elevations
- Existing and proposed floor plans
- Existing and proposed site sections and finished floor and site levels
- Roof plans
- Ownership certificates
- Notice(s)
- Agricultural holdings certificate
- Correct fee (where necessary)
- Design and access statements.

12.2 In addition, the following list of information requirements may need to be provided. Whether a particular information requirement applies to an application depends on the detail of the application. The detail of the information submitted will need to be proportional to the issues relevant to the planning application.

- Air quality assessment
- Biodiversity survey and report
- Daylight/sunlight assessment
- Economic statement
- Environmental statement
- Flood risk assessment
- Foul sewage and utilities assessment
- Heritage statement (including historical, archaeological features and scheduled ancient monuments)
- Land contamination assessment
- Landfill applications (information to enable the waste planning authority to fulfil its requirements under the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002)
- Landscaping details
- Lighting assessment
- Noise assessment
- Parking provision
- Photographs and photomontages
- Planning obligations – (draft) heads of terms
- Planning statement
- Sport Development Plan
- Statement of community involvement
- Town centre uses – evidence to accompany applications

12 Information to be submitted as part of a planning application

- Transport assessment
- Travel plan
- Tree survey/arboricultural implications
- Ventilation/extraction statement
- Site waste management plan (if required)

Policy justification and Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded 13

13 Policy justification and Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded

Waste Core Strategy Policy	Key Issue(s) addressed	Key Objective(s) to be achieved	Policy drivers/ evidence base	Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded by the Waste Core Strategy policies
Policy CS1 – Waste Management Capacity	1. Sustainable waste management 2. Municipal waste management 3. C&I waste management 4. C&D waste management 5. Hazardous waste management 6. Waste management treatment and disposal options	Objectives 1 and 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) • Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management • Waste Strategy for England 2007 • Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option (December 2007) • AWM Landfill Diversion Strategy • Scott Wilson Landfill Capacity Update Study (2009) • WCC Waste Management group MSW arisings modelling • Consultation responses to 'Issues and Options', 'Preferred Options', 'Emerging Spatial Options', and 'Preferred Option and Policies' consultations 	Policies 3 (Landfilling), 5 (Incinerators), 6 (Materials Recycling Facilities) and 9 (Large Scale Composting)
Policy CS2 – The Spatial Planning Strategy for Warwickshire	1. Sustainable waste management 2. Municipal waste management 3. C&I waste management 4. C&D waste management	Objectives 3, 4 and 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) • Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management • Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 	Policies 1 (General Land Use), 3 (Landfilling), 5 (Incinerators), 6 (Materials Recycling Facilities), 9 (Large Scale Composting) and 13 (Proposed Facilities)

13 Policy justification and Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded

Waste Core Strategy Policy	Key Issue(s) addressed	Key Objective(s) to be achieved	Policy drivers/ evidence base	Superseded Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded by the Waste Core Strategy policies
	<p>5. Hazardous waste management</p> <p>6. Waste management treatment and disposal options</p> <p>7. Waste management location options</p> <p>8. Scale of waste management facilities</p> <p>9. Utilisation of existing sites for the provision of new facilities</p> <p>11. Transport infrastructure</p>		<p>Revision Preferred Option</p> <p>Consultation responses to 'Emerging Spatial Options', and 'Preferred Option and Policies' consultations</p>	
Policy CS3 – Strategy for locating large scale waste sites	<p>1. Sustainable waste management</p> <p>2. Municipal waste management</p> <p>3. C&I waste management</p> <p>4. C&D waste management</p> <p>5. Hazardous waste treatment</p> <p>6. Waste management treatment and disposal options</p>	Objectives 3, 4 and 5	<p>Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management</p> <p>Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2</p> <p>Revision Preferred Option</p> <p>AWM Landfill Diversion Strategy</p> <p>Consultation responses to 'Issues and Options', 'Preferred Options', 'Emerging Spatial Options', and 'Preferred Option and Policies' consultation</p>	Policies 1 (General Land Use), 3 (Landfilling), 5 (Incinerators), 6 (Materials Recycling Facilities), 9 (Large Scale Composting) and 13 (Proposed Facilities)

Policy justification and Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded 13

Waste Core Strategy Policy	Key Issue(s) addressed	Key Objective(s) to be achieved	Policy drivers/ evidence base	Superseded Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded by the Waste Core Strategy policies
	<p>7. Waste management location options</p> <p>8. Scale of waste management facilities</p> <p>9. Utilisation of existing sites for the provision of new facilities</p> <p>11. Transport infrastructure</p>			
Policy CS4 – Strategy for locating small scale waste sites	<p>1. Sustainable waste management</p> <p>2. Municipal waste management</p> <p>3. C&I waste management</p> <p>4. C&D waste management</p> <p>5. Hazardous waste treatment</p> <p>6. Waste management treatment and disposal options</p> <p>7. Waste management location options</p> <p>8. Scale of waste management facilities</p>	Objectives 3, 4 and 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) • Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management • Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option • AWM Landfill Diversion Strategy arising modelling 	Policies 1 (General Land Use), 3 (Landfilling), 5 (Incinerators), 6 (Materials Recycling Facilities), 9 (Large Scale Composting) and 13 (Proposed Facilities)

13 Policy justification and Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded

Waste Core Strategy Policy	Key Issue(s) addressed	Key Objective(s) to be achieved	Policy drivers/ evidence base	Saved Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded by the Waste Core Strategy policies
	9. Utilisation of existing sites for the provision of new facilities 11. Transport infrastructure			
Policy CS5 – Proposals for reuse, recycling, waste transfer/storage and composting	1. Sustainable waste management 2. Municipal waste management 3. C&I waste management 4. C&D waste management 5. Hazardous waste treatment 6. Waste management treatment and disposal options	Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) • Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management • Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option • Consultation responses to 'Issues and Options', 'Preferred Options', 'Emerging Spatial Options', and 'Preferred Option and Policies' consultation 	Policies 1 (General Land Use), 6 (Materials Recycling Facilities), 9 (Large Scale Composting) and 13 (Proposed Facilities)
Policy CS6 – Proposals for other types of recovery	1. Sustainable waste management 2. Municipal waste management 3. C&I waste management 4. C&D waste management 5. Hazardous waste treatment 6. Waste management	Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) • Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management • Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option • Consultation responses to 'Issues and Options', 'Preferred Options', 'Emerging Spatial Options', and 	Policies 5 (Incinerators) and 6 (Materials Recycling Facilities)

Policy justification and Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded 13

Waste Core Strategy Policy	Key Issue(s) addressed	Key Objective(s) to be achieved	Policy drivers/ evidence base	Superseded Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded by the Waste Core Strategy policies
	treatment and disposal options		'Preferred Option and Policies' consultations	
Policy CS7 – Proposals for disposal facilities	1. Sustainable waste management 2. Municipal waste management 3. C&I waste management 4. C&D waste management 5. Hazardous waste treatment 6. Waste management treatment and disposal options	Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option Consultation responses to 'Issues and Options', 'Preferred Options', 'Emerging Spatial Options', and 'Preferred Option and Policies' consultations 	Policy 3 (Land filling) and 5 (Incinerators)
Policy CS8 – Safeguarding of waste management sites	1. Sustainable waste management 7. Waste management location options 12. Site restoration	Objectives 5 and 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option Consultation responses to 'Issues and Options', 'Preferred Options', 'Emerging Spatial Options', and 'Preferred Option and Policies' consultations 	N/A
Policy DM1 – Protection of the natural and built environment	1. Sustainable waste management	Objectives 5 and 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework 	Policy 1 (General Land Use)

13 Policy justification and Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded

Waste Core Strategy Policy	Key Issue(s) addressed	Key Objective(s) to be achieved	Policy drivers/ evidence base	Saved Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded by the Waste Core Strategy policies
	10. Protection of the natural, built and historic environment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management Circular 06/2005 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system. Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Biodiversity Action Plan Warwickshire Historic Environment Record Warwickshire Historic Landscape Characterisation project Warwickshire Landscape Guidelines Cotswolds AONB Management Plan 	
Policy DM2 – Managing health, economic and amenity impacts of waste	1. Sustainable waste management 2. Municipal waste management 3. C&I waste management 4. C&D waste management 5. Hazardous waste treatment 7. Waste management location options	Objectives 3, 5 and 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management National Planning Policy Framework 	Policy 1 (General Land Use)

Policy justification and Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded 13

Waste Core Strategy Policy	Key Issue(s) addressed	Key Objective(s) to be achieved	Policy drivers/ evidence base	Superseded Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded by the Waste Core Strategy policies
	10. Protection of the natural, built and historic environment			
Policy DM3 – Sustainable waste management and transportation	1. Sustainable waste management 11. Transport infrastructure	Objectives 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management • National Planning Policy Framework • Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3) • Warwickshire Advisory Lorry Route Map 	Policy 1 (General Land Use)
Policy DM4 – Design of new waste management facilities	1. Sustainable waste management 6. Waste management treatment and disposal options 8. Scale of waste management facilities 10. Protection of the natural, built and historic environment 12. Site decommissioning and restoration	Objectives 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework • Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management • PPS10 Companion Guide 	Policy 1 (General Land Use)
Policy DM5- Recreation assets and rights of way	6. Waste management treatment and disposal options 7. Waste management location options	Objectives 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework • Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management • District/Borough Development Plan Documents 	Policy 1 (General Land Use)

13 Policy justification and Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded

Waste Core Strategy Policy	Key Issue(s) addressed	Key Objective(s) to be achieved	Policy drivers/ evidence base	Saved Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded by the Waste Core Strategy policies
	<p>8. Scale of waste management facilities</p> <p>9. Utilisation of existing sites for the provision of new facilities</p> <p>10. Protection of the natural, built and historic environment</p> <p>12. Site decommissioning and restoration</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant sub-regional green infrastructure, open space, recreation and sports/playing field studies The Definitive Map and Statement of Public Rights of Way for Warwickshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan 	
Policy DM6- Flood risk and water quality	<p>1. Sustainable waste management</p> <p>6. Waste management treatment and disposal options</p> <p>7. Waste management location options</p> <p>10. Protection of the natural, built and historic environment</p> <p>12. Site decommissioning and restoration</p>	Objectives 3, 5, 6 and 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework Warwickshire County Council Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Warwickshire County Council Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 	Policy 1 (General Land Use)
Policy DM7 – Aviation safeguarding	<p>6. Waste management treatment and disposal options</p> <p>7. Waste management location options</p>	Objectives 3, 5 and 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Planning Policy Framework The Town and Country Planning (Safeguarding Aerodromes, Technical Sites and Military Explosives 	Policy 1 (General Land Use)

Policy justification and Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded 13

Waste Core Strategy Policy	Key Issue(s) addressed	Key Objective(s) to be achieved	Policy drivers/ evidence base	Saved Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded by the Waste Core Strategy policies
	<p>10. Protection of the natural, built and historic environment</p> <p>11. Transport infrastructure</p> <p>12. Site decommissioning and restoration</p>		Storage Areas) Direction 2002	
Policy DM8 – Reinstatement, restoration and aftercare	<p>6. Waste management treatment and disposal options</p> <p>7. Waste management location options</p> <p>10. Protection of the natural, built and historic environment</p> <p>12. Site decommissioning and restoration</p>	Objective 4, 5, 6 and 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework Planning Policy Statement 10 – Sustainable Waste Management PPS10 Companion Guide 	Policies 1 (General Land Use), 3 (Landfilling), 5 (Incinerators), 6 (Materials Recycling Facilities), 9 (Large Scale Composting) and 13 (Proposed Facilities)

Table 13.1 Policy justification and Waste Local Plan (1995) policies to be superseded

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Term of reference	Abbreviation (where used)	Definition
Agricultural Waste		Substances or objects, such as scrap metal, batteries, plastics, veterinary waste, paper, cardboard, pesticide and oil containers which have come from agricultural premises and are discarded by the holder are now subject to the control of waste. Wastes which currently fall outside of the scope of the legal definition of controlled waste in England and Wales is that of on-farm animal and plant wastes.
Anaerobic Composting (Digestion)		A waste treatment process whereby biodegradable material is encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen. The waste is broken down in an enclosed vessel under controlled conditions that results in the production of digestate and biogas. The biogas is captured and converted to energy. The digestate can be used as a soil improver either directly as a liquid or dried and then applied as a dried solid.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	AONB	These are statutory designations under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. The primary objective is the conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape.
Arisings		See Waste Arisings
Biodiversity		There are three distinct levels to biodiversity: The variety of ecosystems and habitats (woodland, grasslands and wetlands), The number of different species and The genetic variation within individual species. Some examples of biodiversity include; meadows full of wild flowers, hedgerows full of blossom, and woods filled with birdsong.
Bring Sites		Bring sites include bottle and paper banks and are facilities provided at supermarkets and other locations that are visited regularly by householders in that recyclable waste may be deposited.
Brownfield Land/Site		Land which has previously been developed, which is or was occupied by a permanent structure. This includes the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. See also Previously Developed Land.
Capacity Gap		The difference between the waste management capacity and what is required over the plan period up to 2027/28.
Clinical waste		Waste which consists of human or animal tissues, blood or other bodily fluids, excretions, syringes, needles, drugs or other pharmaceutical products. It also includes other similar waste arising from medical, nursing, dental and veterinary all of which may prove to be hazardous to anybody coming into contact with it or that may pose a risk of infection.
Combined Heat and Power	CHP	A process whereby the heat from locally-centred electricity generation can be used to provide district heating, utilising waste materials as a fuel source.
Commercial waste		Waste from premises used mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment. (1990 EPA 5.75(7))
Composting		See In-vessel Composting or Windrow Composting
Constraints		Features or restrictions that restrict the use of land. Primary constraints are matters of
Contaminated land		This means that land has been so polluted that it cannot be put to a useful purpose without removing the contamination first.
Demolition waste		Masonry and rubble wastes arising from the demolition or reconstruction of buildings or other civil engineering structures.

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Development Control		Processing and decision-making in relation to planning applications together with enforcement of planning control under Town and Country Planning legislation.
Domestic waste		Waste or refuse that arises from private houses, synonymous with household waste.
Energy from Waste		Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values – this energy can be recovered through, for example, incineration with electricity generation.
Equivalent Self Sufficiency		The capacity to treat waste to that which arises in Warwickshire.
Green Belt		<p>A designation for land for around certain cities and large built-up areas, which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped. The purpose of the green belt is to :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas - prevent neighbouring towns from merging - safeguard the countryside from encroachment - preserve the setting and special character of historic towns - assist urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land <p>Green Belts are defined in a local planning authority's development plan.</p>
Green Infrastructure	GI	Green Infrastructure is a strategically planned and delivered network of high quality green space together with other environmental features. Examples include, parks, open space, woodlands, playing fields and allotments. It is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits to local communities.
Greenfield		Land which has never been affected by development.
Groundwater		Water held within soil or rocks below the ground surface but is usually taken to mean water in the saturated zone.
Hazardous waste		A waste that has an unacceptable impact on the environment or endangering health. The term only applies to wastes that contain sufficient quantities of hazardous materials to render the waste as a whole hazardous.
Household waste		See Domestic waste
Household Waste Recycling Centre	HWRC	A Household Waste Recycling Centre is a facility where the public can dispose of bulky household waste. They include the provision of recycling points for the opportunity to recycle a range of materials.
Industrial waste		Waste from any of the following: any factory; premises for the provision to the public of transport services (land, water and air); premises for the purpose of connection of the supply to the public of gas, water, electricity or provision of sewerage services; premises for provision to the public of postal or telecommunication services (1990 EPA 5.75 (6)).
Inert waste		Waste which will not easily decompose e.g. uncontaminated top soil; subsoil; clay; sand; brickwork; stone; silica and glass.

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In-vessel Composting		This process is usually used for food waste but can also be used for shredded green waste. It takes place in an enclosed container under controlled aerobic conditions for 7-21 days and allows for a high degree of process control. There is then a further maturation period of 4-10 weeks.
Landfill		Landfill is the controlled deposit of waste into or onto land. Minerals workings and extraction sites are used as landfills providing a means to restore the land. Where excavations for landfill are not available it may be possible to deposit waste onto the ground surface and create a waste disposal site – this is known as landraising.
Listed Buildings		These are buildings that have special architectural or historic interest. They are graded as I, II* or II with grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as exterior and any buildings or permanent structures.
Local Biodiversity Action Plan	LBAP	This provides a local response to National Action Plans produced by the UK Government for threatened species and habitats. It contributes to national targets where relevant to Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull as well as setting local targets. The LBAP contains action plans for all of the local habitats (woodlands, wetlands and grasslands) and many more threatened and declining species (barn owls and others). The LBAP contains 26 Species Action Plans and 24 Habitat Action Plans.
Local Development Framework	LDF	A folder of documents that set out a) the Council's policies relating to the development of land and b) the requirements in preparing and monitoring the policies.
Local Nature Reserves		Habitats of local significance where protection and public understanding of nature conservation is encouraged.
Lower Super Output Area	LSOA	This is the smallest scale at which data from the Census can be used.
Mechanical Biological Treatment	MBT	A mechanical biological treatment system is a form of waste processing facility that combines a sorting facility with a form of biological treatment such as composting or anaerobic digestion. MBT plants are designed to process mixed household waste as well as commercial and industrial wastes.
(Local Authority Collected) Municipal waste		This is household waste plus the trade waste collected by District Councils, plus the inert building waste we receive at Household Waste Recycling Centres.
Materials Recovery Facility	MRF	An enclosed facility which separates and recovers raw materials from recyclable wastes. The facility sorts, separates and packs or bails recyclable materials into individual materials prior to reprocessors who wash or prepare the materials for manufacturing into new recycled products. MRFs use a variety of machinery for sorting and separating alongside hand sorting. An MRF can be "clean" using only dry recyclables such as washed plastics, cans, glass, paper and card or "dirty" using mixed wastes.
Odour		The often unpleasant smell of a material.
Planning Condition		A condition attached to a planning permission, subject to which the permission has been granted.
Planning Policy Statements	PPS	Sets out the government's policies on different aspects of planning. They range from key objectives, operational principles to guidance and advice on more specific issues. It is expected that Local Planning Authorities must adhere to their guidance in preparing Local Development Frameworks.
Previously Developed Land	PDL	Land previously affected by development which has been abandoned and may be in a derelict condition. See also Brownfield Land/Site.

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Principle of proximity		Consideration of transport distances between where the waste is produced and where it is treated or disposed of in evaluating the suitability of a site. Acceptable distances will vary according to the waste treatment process involved.
Principle of self-sufficiency		Communities to take more responsibility for their own waste.
Pyrolysis		Pyrolysis is thermal degradation of a material in the complete absence of an oxidising agent (e.g. air or oxygen). In practice, complete elimination of air is very difficult and some oxidation is likely to occur. Typically the process occurs at temperatures in the range 400-800°C. When applied to waste materials, the action of heat breaks complex molecules into simpler ones. This results in the production of gas, liquid and chars. These products can have several uses depending on the nature of the feedstock, however for waste based feedstocks the most likely use is as a fuel for energy generation.
RAMSAR site		Listed under the Convention of Wetlands as areas of international importance especially for waterfowl habitats.
Recovery		The collection, reclamation and separation of materials from the waste stream.
Recovery facilities		A facility that recovers value, such as resources and energy, from waste prior to disposal, includes recycling and composting facilities.
Recycling		The collection and separation of materials from waste and subsequent processing to produce new marketable products.
Registered Battlefields		English Heritage holds a register of historic battlefields and identifies 43 which are of importance. These can be vulnerable to many different types of modern day pressures and were often the turning point in modern day history.
Registered Parks and Gardens		These are gardens, grounds and other planned open spaces, such as town squares. Emphasis on the term 'Register' is placed on 'designed' landscapes, rather than planning or botanical importance. Historic Parks and Gardens are a fragile and finite resource which can easily be damaged beyond repair or lost forever.
Restoration		Completion of a landfill site to allow planned after use.
Re-use		The re-use of materials in their original form, without any processing other than cleaning.
Scheduled Ancient Monuments		These are nationally important monuments usually archaeological remains, that enjoy greater protection against inappropriate development through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Area Act 1979.
Site of Special Scientific Interest	SSSI	A site statutorily protected for its nature conservation, geological or scientific value.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	SFRA	These provide information on the flood risk of areas and form the basis for preparing policies to enable flood risk management.
Municipal Solid Waste	MSW	See Municipal Waste
Special Areas of Conservation	SAC	Designated with the intention to protect habitats of threatened species of wildlife, under the European Community Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora.
Special Protection Areas	SPA	Designated under the European Community Council's Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds to protect threatened species.

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Sui-Generis		This is a term given to the use of land or buildings, not falling into any of the use classes identified in the the use class order, e.g. Theatres, laundrettes.
Trade waste		See Commercial Waste
Transfer Station		A depot where waste from collection vehicles is stored temporarily prior to carriage in bulk to a treatment or disposal site.
Transport Assessment	TA	An assessment of the availability of, and levels of access to, all forms of transportation.
Void space		The capacity within a landfill and landraising available for waste, together with cover, construction material, capping engineering and restoration layers.
Waste		Waste is defined in Circular 11/94 and in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations (1994) as 'any substance or object which the holder discards, or intends to discard or is required to discard'.
Waste Arisings		These are wastes generated within the area, derived from waste disposals minus imports plus exports.
Waste Hierarchy		A ladder of waste management principles comprising waste reduction at the top followed by re-use, then recovery and finally landfill as the least sustainable method of waste disposal.
Waste Stream		Waste arising from a particular waste source.

Table 14.1 Glossary