

Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy

Post-examination changes

Main Modifications



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April 2012



Gloucestershire
COUNTY COUNCIL

Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy Schedule of Main Modifications

The Waste Core Strategy (WCS) was submitted to the Secretary of State on 5th September 2011. The Strategy is subject of an Independent Examination which commenced on Tuesday 31st January 2012 until Thursday 9th February 2012 and again reconvened on Monday 12th March 2012.

The adjournment to Session 7, Issue 7, took place as scheduled on 12th March 2012. During this session a discussion took place as to the potential main modifications that would be needed to make the WCS sound. The Council have now made a request to the Inspector under section 20 (7c) as amended (by section 112 of the Localism Act 2012) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

This document contains the schedule of **Main Modifications** for consultation. These are the changes which must be considered and recommended by the Inspector and must be subject to public consultation. Once the consultation has ended the Inspector will consider the responses that have been received and assess whether they raise any 'soundness' issues. There may be a need for an additional hearing session, a date for which has been provisionally set for Friday 28th September 2012.

The Council has also produced a schedule of **Additional Changes**. These are modifications that (taken together) do not materially affect the policies set out in it. These changes do not need to be recommended by the Inspector and do not need to be subject to public consultation, however they have been included as part of the consultation process for completeness and clarity. The Council will take into account any comments you make on these additional changes.

Further additional changes may be made to correct minor errors of punctuation, referencing and to consolidate numbering, etc

How to participate

This is the opportunity for you to comment on the soundness and legal compliance of these changes, the Sustainability Appraisal of the changes and the updated Habitats Regulations Assessment report. The Council intends to submit the Main Modifications, Sustainability Appraisal of the changes, updated Habitats Regulations Assessment report and copies of all the representations it receives to this consultation to the Inspector for him consider as part of the Examination of the Waste Core Strategy. The Inspector will take these documents into account when considering whether the Core Strategy complies with the legal requirements and is "sound".

The consultation will run from **Friday 27th April until 5pm on Monday 11th June 2012**. It is important that you reply before the consultation ends. Late representations will not be forwarded to the Inspector.

Please complete the questionnaire online at **www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wcs/examination**, email your comments to **m-wplans@gloucestershire.gov.uk**, or send written comments to Waste Core Strategy, Strategic Planning, Block 5, 1st Floor East, Shire Hall, Gloucester, GL1 2TH, by 5pm on Monday 11th June 2012.

All of the documents are available to view on the Council's website, **www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wcs/examination**, and during normal opening hours from Friday 27th April 2012 at the following places:

- Shire Hall Reception, Gloucester
- All District Councils
- Public Libraries in Gloucestershire

Copies of the documents can also be provided in formats suitable for the blind or visually impaired, or in a language other than English.

Schedule of Main Modifications

The main modifications below will need to also be reflected in the Executive Summary, Sections 5 and 6 and Appendices 1 and 3.

There might also be some additional changes that result from the main modifications.

<p>MMO</p> <p><u>Changes resulting from introduction of NPPF</u></p> <p>Insert new wording after Paragraph 1.8 as follows:</p> <p>How does the WCS relate to other plans and strategies?</p> <p>1.8 It is important to remember that the WCS is not a standalone strategy. It has a key role to play in helping to deliver the aims and objectives of other strategies such as the National Waste Strategy, the Regional Waste Strategy, the Gloucestershire Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) and the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS). Appendix 2 summarises these key links. Further commentary is also provided in Section 3.0.</p> <p>1.8a <u>Whilst the WCS was prepared against the context of the previous set of Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance Notes, the WCS has been assessed against the new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (published in March 2012) and the Councils considers that the WCS is consistent with the primary objectives and policy contained in the NPPF.</u></p> <p>1.8b <u>Since the introduction of the NPPF there is now a national requirement for a presumption in favour of sustainable development which should be incorporated into Local Plans as a Policy. Our proposed approach is set out in Core Policy WCS0 below:</u></p> <p><u>Core Policy WCS0 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</u></p> <p><u>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</u></p>	<p>Reason for change: To clarify that the WCS is in conformity with the new NPPF.</p> <p>CLG Ministers want all local plans to contain a policy to give effect to the overarching presumption in favour of sustainable development contained within the NPPF. This is the justification for Core Policy WCS0.</p> <p>In relation to the addendum to the HRA relates mainly to policies relating to site proposals. However this policy should not conflict with any policies related to HRA issues as they need to be read as a whole. Any applications for development which would have an adverse impact upon sites of international importance falling within the scope of the HRA would not be considered to be sustainable development.</p> <p>In relation to the Sustainability Appraisal the very nature of this policy is designed to bring positive impacts in relation to social, environmental and economic conditions and therefore is considered to score very positively in relation to all objectives of the SA. It effectively provides the starting point for Sustainable Development. For completeness an addendum to the SA is provided for this policy in CD 14.3.1 for which this policy scores positively.</p>
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environmental conditions in the area.

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

Where there are no policies 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:

- Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or
- Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.

How has the WCS been prepared?

- 1.9 The WCS has been subject to extensive and continuous engagement with stakeholders. This has helped to ensure that the policies and proposals are fully justified, effective and consistent with national policy. The strategy has also been subject to an ongoing process of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) including a final SA report on this document (available separately).

Paragraph 4.228 Amend Text as follows:

~~Although the issue of planning and development within AONB is covered to a large extent by national planning policy, given the extensive coverage of AONB in Gloucestershire it is considered appropriate to include a specific local policy within the WCS reflecting the higher level policy set out in Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004) and other relevant national policy.~~

<p>Paragraph 4.256 Amend as follows as follows:</p> <p>4.256—National planning policy relating to design includes <u>PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)</u> the <u>National Planning Policy Framework</u> which emphasises that planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in terms of function and impact not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development. It states that design which is inappropriate in its context or which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions should not be accepted.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.275 Amend Text and Footnote as follows:</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework49 states that <u>all developments that generate significant amounts of movement should be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment, where a new development is likely to have significant transport implications, a Transport Assessment (TA) should be prepared and submitted with a planning application for the development. It will then be used to determine whether the impact of the development on transport is acceptable.</u></p> <p>⁴⁹PPG13: Transport</p> <p>Appendix 1</p> <p>Update the schedule in light of the NPPF and any new policies within the WCS as outlined in CD14.7 Position Statement on the Consistency of the WLP with the NPPF.</p> <p>Appendix 2:</p> <p>Replace references to individual planning policy statements with reference to NPPF</p>	<p>Reason for change: Since the deletion of PPS12 by the new NPPF, this paragraph is no longer considered necessary.</p> <p>Reason for change: To update in accordance with the NPPF.</p> <p>Reason for change: To update in accordance with the NPPF.</p>
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MM1

Textual changes related to waste data forecasting

Paragraph 2.21 Inset additional text as follows:

It can be seen that the largest waste stream in Gloucestershire is C&I, followed by MSW, C&D and hazardous. In December 2010, DEFRA published a Survey of Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings (2010). For Gloucestershire the survey estimated the total amount of C&I waste arising in 2009 to be 526,188 tonnes, higher than the managed figure of 375,000 tonnes set out in Table 1 and Figure 2 above. However, because the DEFRA survey has a number of limitations, does not take account of exported waste and includes a proportion of metals (which the managed figure of 375,000 tonnes does not) the managed figure is considered to represent a robust basis on which to make future provision for C&I waste. Although MSW is not the largest waste stream it is perhaps the most important because of the financial penalties faced by local authorities that continue to landfill it. This is discussed later on.

After paragraph 3.32 New sub heading as follows:

Monitoring waste forecasts and capacity requirements

New paragraph 3.32a as follows:

3.32a Clearly all the waste data and the implications for forecasting and capacity requirements needs to be monitored. Where any new data set or forecast significantly alters the pattern of waste requirements identified and outlined within this plan, this will require a reassessment and partial review of the policies and proposals contained in the WCS. In particular the more recent data published on the arisings of commercial and industrial waste (as highlighted in paragraph 2.21) will need to be monitored carefully in terms of how this data set might be taken forward by the relevant agencies and organisations. For example this might lead to a review of the data which emerged through the preparation of the South West Regional Spatial Strategy.

Add new text to the end of paragraph 6.12 as follows:

The monitoring of waste data will need to be considered through the AMR as appropriate. In particular any processes as outlined in paragraph 3.32a need to be considered very carefully to ensure that the development plan remains up to date.

This was previously consulted upon as FC3.

Reason for change: To reflect the findings of the DEFRA study of C&I waste arisings for 2009 published in December 2010 after the WCS had been formally published under Regulation 27.

Reason for change:

The changes to paragraph 3.32a and 6.12 reflect discussion at the Examination hearings and in particular to reflect that the latest data available is considered in the plan preparation process. Clearly good planning requires any adopted plans to be monitored and processes to be in place to ensure that they can be reviewed. In particular the mechanism is in place if any new waste data could mean a partial review of the plan is required.

MM2

New waste hierarchy diagram to be included throughout the plan

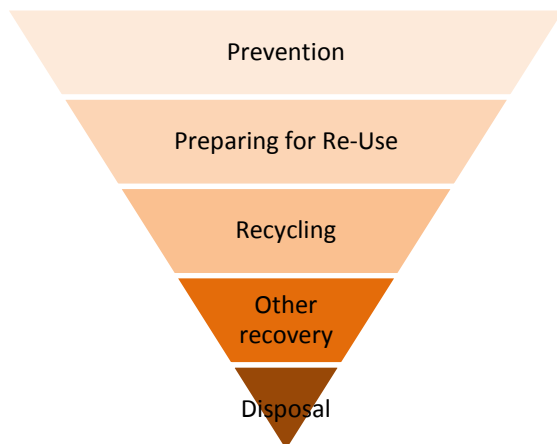


Figure 4 pg 30, Pg39, 42, 43, 51, 63

Reason for change: This change ensures that the waste core strategy reflects the changed waste hierarchy in the Waste Framework Directive and revision to PPS10. This was a matter discussed through the examination hearings.

MM3

Changes to Section 3 text relating to reassessment of numbers

Paragraph 3.14 Inset text as follows:

3.14 At the local level, the **Gloucestershire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy** (JMWMS) provides a 'route-map' for managing waste in the County between 2007 and 2020. It was prepared by the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership (GWP) which consists of the County Council and the six District Councils. Importantly it identifies the need to provide between 150,000 - 270,000 tonnes of residual waste recovery capacity for MSW by 2014/2015²⁴ However, the most recent projections by the WDA suggest that the requirement is between 112,000-170,000tpa depending on future rates of waste growth and the amount of waste which is recycled.

²⁴Residual waste is that which is leftover after re-use, recycling and composting

Paragraph 3.16 – Amend as follows

Reasons for change:

Paragraph 3.14. This change reflects the projections provided by the WDA at the request of the Inspector during the examination process. This is contained in CD 13.58.

It is anticipated that the contract will be awarded in ~~2011-2012~~ and the facility will be operational in 2015. It should be noted that a facility may need to run to 2040 beyond the end of the WCS period. The WCS has a key role to play in ensuring that appropriate sites are made available.

Paragraph 3.23 – Insert

Notwithstanding our aspiration for achieving zero growth by 2020, forecasts ~~Forecasts~~ suggest that the amount of MSW will increase to 359,612 tonnes in 2027/8. On this basis and having regard to existing capacity, for municipal waste there is a need to provide the following:

- For the early part of the plan period to 2020 there is unlikely to be a requirement for any additional capacity for recycling/composting unless any existing capacity is lost. However after 2020 a A small/limited number of additional, or increased capacity, of recycling/composting/AD facilities may be required to ensure that Gloucestershire's target of at least 60% recycling/composting ~~by 2020~~ is met (~~between around~~ 9,000 ~~-17,000~~ tonnes/year for composting and 10,000 ~~- 21,000~~ tonnes/year for recycling).
- Currently there is no residual waste recovery capacity in place for municipal waste. Although the WCS will run for 15 years from adoption (to 2027). The WDA is looking to procure capacity from 2015 for a period of 25 years. Therefore the WCS should be sufficiently flexible to ensure provision can be made up to 2040. The WDA currently estimate that provision needs to be made for between 112,000 – 170,000 tpa by 2040 ~~A residual waste recovery facility (or facilities) able to process around 150,000²⁶ tonnes per year~~ of residual municipal waste (waste that cannot reasonably be recycled or composted). This tonnage is likely to require either one large strategic site of about 5 hectares or 2-3 smaller sites of about 2 hectares each. The WCS will only make provision for a maximum of 170,000 for the recovery of MSW.

²⁶ ~~This is an approximate requirement based on the latest available waste flow forecast produced by the Waste Disposal Authority and is based on achieving a 60% recycling rate by 2020.~~

Paragraph 3.24 - Insert additional text as follows:

Paragraph 3.16: This makes a factual change in relation to the letting of the MSW contract and clarifies the fact that it will run beyond the life of the WCS period. This is contained in CD13.58.

Paragraph 3.23 - The change to this paragraph was previously advertised as FC8 which was to clarify that whilst it is the Council's aspiration to achieve zero-growth in municipal waste arisings by 2020, this is at a household level and waste forecasts suggest modest overall growth in MSW arisings beyond 2020.

The changes to the bullet points arose through the examination process and in particular new assessments were made by the WDA (CD13.58 – complete residual tonnage paper for WCS). The amendment to paragraph 3.23 now reflects the latest position with regards to the MSW requirements within the WCS. In particular these assessments for MSW look towards 2040 rather than the adoption to 2027. The assessment scenarios provided in CD13.58 alter the range of recycling and composting requirements as outlined in the evidence base CD10.4. It would appear prudent to indicate what these requirements might be in the future albeit it a forecast potentially beyond the 2027 end date.

With regards the recovery capacity the WDA indicate a range of 112,000 – 170,000 tpa capacity dependent on a number of variables. In order for the WCS to provide flexibility but at the same time providing some mechanism for limitation the upper end of this range is set as a maximum limit and built into policy in the WCS (CD13.58 paragraph 10). This reflects concerns outlined in the hearings.

Unlike MSW it is difficult to determine how much C&I waste will need to be managed in the future because there are no obvious past trends. For the purposes of the WCS it has been assumed that there will be a 0% growth rate for C&I waste. We can calculate how much additional C&I capacity is required using the targets set out in the South West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). The RSS recycling/re-use target for Gloucestershire is 300,000 – 320,000 tonnes/year by 2020 which leaves a capacity gap of between 91,000 – 111,000 tonnes/year when set against the current capacity of 209,000 tonnes/year. The recovery target for 2020 (including transfer) is between 260,000 – 290,000 tonnes/year which set against the current capacity of 217,000 tonnes/year leaves a capacity gap of between 43,000 – 73,000 tonnes/year.

Paragraph 3.25 - Replace bullet 1 text as follows:

3.25 On this basis and having regard to existing capacity it is considered that there is a need to provide the following:

- ~~▪ Waste recovery facilities with sufficient capacity to divert between 143,000 – 193,000 tonnes/year of C&I waste from landfill. This relates to waste recovery in the broadest sense and could include various forms of residual recovery, composting and recycling. This level of provision could be met on 1 large Strategic site (8 ha of land in total), 2 Strategic sites or possibly 3 to 4 smaller Strategic sites (of minimum 2 ha each).~~
- Waste recovery facilities with sufficient capacity for the composting and recycling of between 91,000 to 111,000 tonne/year and recovery of between 43,000 – 73,000 tonnes/year of C&I waste diverted from landfill by 2020. This level of provision in total could be met on 1 large Strategic site (8 ha of land in total), 2 Strategic sites or possibly 3 to 4 smaller Strategic sites (of minimum 2 ha each).
- Some level of appropriate supporting infrastructure for the above, but not necessarily new facilities. As with municipal waste facilities, it may be that existing facilities could be expanded or that sufficient capacity would be available if their full capacity was utilised.

Table 3 – Amend as follows

Paragraph 3.24 - This change incorporates some of the wording previously consulted upon as FC9 which was to clarify how the C&I capacity requirements set out in the WCS have been established (i.e. using the targets for C&I recycling/re-use and recovery set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West (RSS)).

However, some of the figures previously consulted upon have been adjusted to reflect issues discussed during the examination process and some updates to existing capacity. The recycling/reuse total is increased by 5,000 tonnes to 209,000 tpa to reflect an amendment elsewhere in FC 5 which was not reflected in this paragraph. CD1.11 page 30 indicates the detail of the change to the Park. The recovery/transfer total is increased by 4,000 to 217,000tpa to reflect the new permission at Moreton Valence.

Paragraph 3.25 - The examination process highlighted the need to differentiate between capacity required for composting/recycling and that required for recovery. As outlined above this makes a clear differentiation of the recovery requirements from the recycling/reuse/composting requirements.

Table 3: This table needs updating to reflect the changed figures elsewhere in the document and correct a small typographical error. However there is no overall alteration to

Waste Facilities for:	Tonnage per annum range	Hectares (ha) needed***	Single Site	Multi Site	the potential land take requirements to meet this capacity gap. The amendment to the footnote again incorporates matters considered in CD 13.58 regarding potential recycling scenarios.
MSW Residual Waste	136,000 to 148,000 (around 150,000** according to information from the WDA) <u>112,000 – 170,000**</u>	5 - 6 ha (based on the potential accommodation of 50,000 t on minimum 2 ha)	1 large strategic site of about 5 ha	2 - 3 smaller strategic sites of minimum 2 ha each	
MSW Contingency/ Supporting Infrastructure	As above	5 – 6 ha (based on the potential accommodation of 50,000 t on minimum 2 ha)	1 large strategic site of about 5 ha as a specific MSW Residual Waste contingency site/ Supporting Infrastructure	2 – 3 smaller strategic sites of minimum 2 ha each as specific MSW Residual Waste contingency sites/ Supporting Infrastructure	
C&I <u>Recovery* Waste Management Facilities Recycling/composting Recovery</u>	143,000 to 193,000 <u>91,000 – 111,000</u> <u>43,000-73,000</u>	6 - 8 ha (based on the potential accommodation of 50,000 t on minimum 2 ha)	1 large strategic site of a minimum of about 5 ha and up to 8 ha	2 large strategic sites of 4 to 5 ha each Or 3 - 4 smaller strategic sites of minimum 2 ha each	
<p>*A range of strategic facilities reducing <u>the amount of C&I waste sent</u> to landfill such as strategic recycling facilities, MRFs, IVC, AD, MBT, Autoclave, Thermal Treatment.</p> <p>** This is an approximate requirement based on the latest available waste flow forecast produced by the Waste Disposal Authority and is based on achieving a 60% recycling rate by 2020<u>dependent upon a number of variables e.g. recycling rates and overall waste growth.</u></p> <p><u>***</u>Based on Key Planning Criteria Matrix – Regional Waste Management Strategy Appendix D.</p>					

<p>MM4</p> <p><u>Spatial Vision (to be reflected in Executive Summary as well as within Chapter 3)</u></p> <p>Amend text as follows:</p> <p>'By 2027 Gloucestershire is a clean, green, healthy and safe place in which to live, work and visit. Residents and businesses are fully aware of the economic and environmental importance of waste management, including its impact on climate change and proactively minimise their waste production to achieve 'zero-growth' <u>across all waste streams</u> by 2020.</p> <p>Opportunities for re-using, recycling and composting waste are maximised across all waste streams. Effective joint working through the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership (GWP) has led to a more consistent and co-ordinated approach towards municipal waste collection across the county with everyone able to recycle and compost a broad range of materials easily and conveniently. At least 60% of household waste is recycled and composted by 2020.</p> <p>The 'residual' <u>municipal and commercial</u> waste that cannot <u>reasonably</u> be re-used, recycled or composted is seen as a valuable resource and that is <u>likely to be</u> managed through a number of 'strategic' waste recovery sites. <u>Any strategic sites</u> (>50,000 tonnes/year) <u>should be</u> located in the central area of the county, proximate to the main urban areas along the M5 corridor including Gloucester and Cheltenham.</p> <p>Strategic sites will be located so as to maximise the potential use of heat and power and give priority to the re-use of previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p>'Local' facilities (<50,000 tonnes/year) including supporting infrastructure such as waste transfer and bulking are dispersed more widely around the county including those more distant rural areas such as the Forest of Dean and the Cotswolds.</p> <p>These strategic, local and existing waste facilities will form an integrated <u>and adequate sustainable</u> waste management system. <u>In particular this will ensure enough sufficient capacity is made available to meet for Gloucestershire's waste needs. Waste arising from outside of Gloucestershire should only be managed within the county where it can be demonstrated to be the most sustainable option.</u></p> <p>Gloucestershire's communities, key landscape/environmental assets and land liable to current and future potential flood risk, are safeguarded from the adverse impacts of waste management activities. The continuing role of landfill is recognised but increasingly seen as a last resort'.</p>	<p>Reason for Change:</p> <p>This change incorporates changes previously consulted upon as FC10 which was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to clarify that the Council's aspiration for zero-growth applies to all waste streams, • to better reflect the National Waste Strategy (2007) and to emphasise that the strategic sites are geared towards the recovery of both municipal and commercial waste. • to more fully emphasise the importance of providing sufficient waste management capacity to fully meet the needs of Gloucestershire. <p>It also clarifies issues raised through the examination process, particularly in relation to the focus of the WCS on providing for sufficient capacity for Gloucestershire's needs and the circumstances for dealing with the management of waste from outside of the county. There is also slight change to reflect article 16 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).</p>
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MM5

Strategic Objectives and associated text Amend as follows:

Strategic Objective 2 – Re-use, Recycling and Composting (to be reflected in Executive Summary as well as within Chapter 3)

To make the best use of Gloucestershire's waste by ensuring that residents and businesses re-use as much of their waste as possible and that if waste cannot be re-used, it can easily be recycled or composted to achieve the following:

- At least 60% household waste recycled/composted by 2020 with an aspiration for 70% by 2030.
- Diversion of an additional 91,000 – 111,000 tonnes/year of C&I waste from landfill through recycling/composting facilities.
- Diversion of an additional 85,000 tonnes/year of C&D waste from licensed landfill through inert recycling and recovery.

Strategic Objective 3 – Other Recovery (including energy recovery) (to be reflected in Executive Summary as well as within Chapter 3)

To recover the maximum amount of value including energy from any waste that cannot be re-used, recycled or composted through the provision of the following:

- ~~Around 150,000⁺~~ Provision for between 112,000 - 170,000 tonnes/year residual waste recovery capacity for municipal waste by 2027.
- Recovery facilities with the capacity to divert ~~between a proportion of the 143,000 – 197~~ 3,000 tonnes/year of C&I waste ~~that needs to be diverted~~ from landfill by 2020.

~~This is an approximate requirement based on the latest available waste flow forecast produced by the Waste Disposal Authority and is based on achieving a 60% recycling rate by 2020.~~

Paragraph 4.32 Amend as follows:

The Council's target is to recycle/compost at least 60% of its household waste by 2020 with an aspirational target of 70% by 2030. This exceeds the National Waste Strategy (2007) target of 50% over the same period. The rate achieved in Gloucestershire in 2009/10 was 42% so there is still some way to go. If we are to achieve or exceed our target we need

Reason for Change:

The change incorporates the change previously consulted as FC11 upon which was to clarify that the target year for achieving the County Council's aspiration for 70% recycling/composting is 2030. This has arisen through the Council's review of its residual waste project.

Additional changes have arisen through the examination process which identified a need to separate the requirement for recycling/composting to that of recovery. The modifications to the figures in strategic objectives 2 and 3 reflect MM3. The same applies to the changes to body text.

<p>to ensure that recycling and composting is made as simple as possible and that sufficient facilities are made available both at the domestic and commercial level.</p> <p><u>Paragraph 4.37 Amend as follows:</u></p> <p>The waste forecasts outlined in Section 3.0 identify the need for a relatively small amount of additional composting/recycling capacity for MSW (around between 19,000 – 38,000 tonnes) by 2027. Additional recycling and composting capacity will also assist with our requirement to divert between 143,000 and 193,000 91,000 and 111,000 tonnes per year of C&I waste from landfill.</p> <p><u>Paragraphs 4.79 – 4.80 Amend as follows:</u></p> <p>4.79 Our waste data forecasts suggest that we need to provide residual waste recovery capacity of around a <u>maximum of 170,000</u> tonnes per year for MSW. It also suggests that there is a need for recovery facilities, including 'other' recovery facilities, with the capacity to divert between 143,000 – 193,000 <u>a maximum of 73,000</u> tonnes/year of C&I waste from landfill.</p> <p>4.80 As outlined previously in Table 3, the capacity requirement for MSW could be met either on one large strategic site of about 5 hectares or on 2-3 smaller sites of about 2 hectares each. For C&I, the capacity requirement (including the additional recycling requirements of 91,000 – 111,000 tpa) could be met on 1 large Strategic site (8 ha of land in total), 2 Strategic sites or possibly 3 to 4 smaller Strategic sites (of minimum 2 ha each).</p>	
<p>MM6</p> <p><u>Core Policy WCS1 – Waste Reduction Amend as follows:</u></p> <p>The County Council will continue to work in partnership with <u>local communities</u>, the District Councils and other public and private sector organisations including local schools and colleges to raise awareness and positively influence attitudes and behaviour so as to reduce the amount of waste produced and ensure a greater proportion of waste is re used.</p>	<p>This was previously consulted upon as FC12</p> <p>Reason for change: To more fully emphasise the importance of working with local communities.</p>

MM7

Core Policy WCS2 Recycling/Composting (to include FC13 + other associated changes)

Various amendments to Section 4 as follows:

Paragraphs 4.24 – 4.39 Amend text as follows:

4.24 Where waste cannot be eliminated or re-used, our priority should be to recycle or compost ~~or process~~ it ~~by means of AD facilities~~. This helps to recover resources from the waste rather than simply disposing of it.

4.26 Windrow composting is generally suitable for green or garden waste, whereas in-vessel composting is more suitable for food wastes (plate scrapings etc). Food waste can also be processed through an anaerobic digester which has the added benefit of generating renewable energy (see below).

~~4.27 Anaerobic digestion is the natural process by which bacteria break down organic material in the absence of oxygen. An AD facility is a controlled version of this process taking place in a vessel or series of vessels.~~

~~4.28 Almost any organic material can be processed using AD including paper, cardboard, grass cuttings, food, industrial effluents, energy crops (grown specifically such as maize silage), sewage and animal waste. This makes AD suitable for dealing with organic MSW and C&I waste (which includes a lot of organic material) waste water and agricultural waste. It is not suitable for some waste such as inert C&D waste.~~

~~4.29 The AD process produces biogas and digestate. Biogas can be used to generate heat and electricity through combined heat and power (CHP) and can also be turned into 'biomethane' which can be used as a vehicle fuel or injected in the mains gas grid. Digestate is a solid and liquid residue made up of leftover, indigestible material and dead micro organisms. It is used as a fertiliser and soil conditioner, but this has to meet certain quality standards.~~

~~4.30 There are limitations to AD including the fact that it requires a consistent, segregated supply of waste such as kitchen waste which is not always available, depending on the waste collection arrangements that may be in place. AD facilities in England have, to date tended to be geared towards agricultural and sewage waste. However, the Government is very keen to roll the technology out further to deal with MSW and C&I waste, but there will be a need for industry to come forward with arrangements that satisfy the pollution control agencies.~~

~~4.31 There are currently no operational AD facilities in Gloucestershire treating MSW or C&I waste. For MSW in Gloucestershire it is likely that AD would generally be used for segregated waste (i.e. not residual waste) that currently goes to composting facilities but nevertheless could form a useful part of an integrated system.~~

4.34 First, we need to consider the provision of larger scale recycling and composting facilities such as bring sites (bottle

This modification was previously consulted upon as part of FC13 and also relates to MM5

Reason for change: To simplify Core Policy WCS2, to more fully highlight the potential energy recovery benefits of Anaerobic Digestion (AD) and to more clearly explain the Council's approach towards bulking and transfer.

banks etc.) household recycling centres, materials recycling facilities and composting facilities. ~~We also include within this bracket the provision of waste bulking and transfer facilities because materials passing through such facilities are generally destined for further processing operations.~~

~~4.38 Although our forecasts suggest that sufficient capacity exists for bulking and transfer facilities, there may be different spatial arrangements in the future for example those arising from the shadow Joint Waste Board (JWB). It is important therefore for the WCS to be sufficiently flexible.~~

4.39 Having regard to the relatively modest requirement for additional recycling and composting capacity for MSW, ~~the need for flexibility in relation to bulking and transfer~~ and having regard to previous consultation responses, the most appropriate way forward is considered to be a 'criteria-based' approach. ~~The same applies to some extent to C&I waste, however because of the additional capacity required the strategic sites identified under Core Policy WCS4 maybe suitable for waste management facilities which might come forward to meet this capacity gap.~~

Core Policy WCS2

Amend policy as follows:

Core Policy WCS2 – Recycling & Composting ~~/Anaerobic Digestion (including Bulking and Transfer)~~

In order to achieve the Gloucestershire local authorities' household recycling and composting target of at least 60% by 2020, the Council will support in principle, proposals relating to the development of new and expanded recycling and composting ~~anaerobic digestion, bulking and transfer~~ facilities including businesses that process recyclates and re-use waste.

Planning permission will be granted subject to the following criteria being met:

1. It can be demonstrated that the impact on the environment and neighbouring land uses is acceptable. Proposals for composting ~~/AD~~ generally must be at least 250m from sensitive land uses such as housing unless it can be demonstrated that it can operate in closer proximity without adverse impact.
2. The highway access is suitable for the proposed vehicle movements.
3. The proposal contributes towards providing a sustainable waste management system for Gloucestershire.
4. If the proposal is of a 'strategic' scale (>50,000 tonnes/year) it is located in the area defined as 'Zone C' (see Key Diagram).

Particular support will be given to proposals that:

- Are located within¹ or close to an urban area; and/or

This amendment to body text follows on from modifications made under MM3 and MM5.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve the re-use of previously developed land, <u>vacant or underutilised employment land</u> and <u>/or</u> redundant rural buildings including farm diversification opportunities; and/or - Involve co-location with an existing operation of a similar or complimentary nature; and/or - Incorporate alternatives to the transport of waste by road (rail, water etc.), and/or - Are well located to allow employees to reach the site by foot, cycle or public transport. <p>Proposals for the development of markets for recycled materials, in particular initiatives to assist small to medium-sized businesses to re-use/recycle their discarded waste materials will be supported and encouraged through partnership working including the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership.</p> <p>¹ <i>It is acknowledged that in the case of composting or anaerobic digestion it may prove difficult to locate within an urban area due to a 250m buffer generally being required for issues relating to bio-aerosols. This should not however apply to recycling and bulking/transfer facilities.</i></p> <p>How will we know if the policy is working?</p> <p>4.43 There are a number of measures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of household waste sent for re-use, recycling and composting. ▪ Percentage of municipal waste landfilled. ▪ Total available recycling/composting capacity. ▪ Number of planning applications refused on the basis of Policy WCS2. ▪ Number of new/expanded recycling and composting /AD facilities permitted per year. ▪ Number of 'strategic' composting, AD and recycling facilities permitted inside and outside 'Zone C' per year ▪ Number of recyclates 're-processing' facilities in Gloucestershire. 	
<p>MM8</p> <p><u>Policy WCS3 - Amend to include reference to Transport Assessment under Criteria 2 as follows:</u></p> <p>2. Where viable, the proposal incorporates the use of alternatives to road transport such as rail and water and that where road transport is used the highway access is suitable for the proposed vehicle movements and is supported by a <u>transport assessment and</u> travel plan setting out measures to encourage employees to reach the site by foot, cycle or public transport.</p>	<p>This was previously consulted upon as FC14.</p> <p>Reason for change: To ensure that proposals for inert waste recycling and recovery facilities are supported by a transport assessment as well as a travel plan.</p>

<p>MM9</p> <p>Core Policy WCS3a AD (FC13 +other associated text changes)</p> <p>Move location in document slightly to fit under recovery section</p> <p><u>Section 4</u></p> <p>Insert new text as follows:</p> <p><u>Anaerobic Digestion</u></p> <p><u>4.53a Anaerobic Digestion is the natural process by which bacteria break down organic material in the absence of oxygen. An AD waste facility is a controlled version of this process taking place in a vessel or series of vessels. It is very similar to IVC in that it is generally suited to treating source segregated organic waste such as food waste, waste water and agricultural waste. It is not suitable for inert C&D waste.</u></p> <p><u>4.53b Although classed as ‘other recovery’ under the revised waste hierarchy, AD can under certain circumstances be considered to deliver a better overall outcome than recycling and composting such as when managing food waste. In addition because of similarities with IVC, AD is not generally used to manage mixed residual waste therefore AD has scope to contribute to both MSW composting requirements (an additional 19,000 – 38,000 tpa) and the C&I recycling/composting additional requirements of 91,000 – 111,000 tpa. In addition it might be possible that AD could contribute under certain circumstances towards the additional recovery requirement for C&I waste of 43,000 – 73,000 tpa.</u></p> <p><u>4.53c Almost any organic material can be processed using AD including paper, cardboard, grass cuttings, food, industrial effluents, energy crops (grown specifically such as maize silage), sewage and animal waste. AD can be carried out on a small-scale (e.g. a farm based system managing livestock manure) or on a larger, commercial-scale such as the management of food waste collected by local authorities. It can also be used to manage the sewage sludge created by the treatment of waste water (see Core Policy WCS5).</u></p> <p><u>4.53d The AD process produces biogas and digestate. Biogas can be used to generate renewable energy in the form of heat and electricity through combined heat and power (CHP) and can also be turned into 'biomethane' which can be used as a vehicle fuel or injected in the mains gas grid. Digestate is a solid and liquid residue made up of leftover, indigestible material and dead micro-organisms. It is used as a fertiliser and soil conditioner, but this has to meet certain quality standards.</u></p> <p><u>4.53e There are limitations to AD including the fact that it requires a consistent, segregated supply of waste such as food waste which is not always available, depending on the waste collection arrangements that may be in place. AD facilities in England have, to date tended to be geared towards agricultural and sewage waste. However, the Government is very keen to see this technology adopted to deal with MSW and C&I waste and in</u></p>	<p>This modification was previously consulted upon as part of FC13 and also relates to MM5</p> <p>Reason for change: To simplify Core Policy WCS2, to more fully highlight the potential energy recovery benefits of Anaerobic Digestion (AD).</p> <p>Amendments are made to paragraph 4.53b to reflect the modifications made under MM3, MM5 and MM7 (consistency with paragraph 4.39 amendments).</p>
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March 2010 published 'Accelerating the Uptake of Anaerobic Digestion in England: an Implementation Plan'.

4.53f The implementation plan highlights the potential use of AD in dealing with food waste, agricultural material such as manure and slurry and sewage sludge. There will however be a need for industry to come forward with arrangements that satisfy the pollution control agencies.

4.53g There are currently no operational AD facilities in Gloucestershire treating MSW or C&I waste³³. In accordance with Government Policy, the Council will therefore support in principle, proposals for new AD facilities in appropriate locations and our policy on this matter is set out overleaf. For MSW in Gloucestershire it is likely that AD would generally be used for segregated waste (i.e. not residual waste) that currently goes to in-vessel composting facilities but nevertheless could form a useful part of an integrated system contributing towards the envisaged capacity gap requirements of the WCS.

4.53h Our approach towards the management of residual waste is set out in Core Policy WCS4.

³³ There is permission for an MSW AD facility at Rose Hill Farm in Dymock, but this is not yet operational. There is also permission for a small AD at Stanley's Quarry in the Cotswolds, but this is for agricultural waste. Additionally some AD processes are undertaken at Hayden and Netheridge Sewage Treatment Works and the Unilever factory in Gloucester.

New Policy – Core Policy WCS3a

Core Policy WCS3a – Anaerobic Digestion

In the interest of maximising the recovery of value (energy) from organic waste the Council will support in principle, proposals relating to the development of new or expanded anaerobic digestion facilities in Gloucestershire.

Planning permission will be granted subject to the following criteria being met:

1. It can be demonstrated that the impact on the environment and neighbouring land uses is acceptable.
2. The highway access is suitable for the proposed vehicle movements.
3. The proposal contributes towards providing a sustainable waste management system for Gloucestershire.
4. If the proposal is of a 'strategic' scale (>50,000 tonnes/year) it is located in the area defined as 'Zone C' (see Key Diagram).

Particular support will be given to proposals that:

- Incorporate Combined Heat and Power (CHP) where practicable; and/or
- Are located within or close to an urban area; and/or

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Involve the re-use of previously developed land, vacant or underutilised employment land and/ or redundant rural buildings including farm diversification opportunities; and/or</u> - <u>Involve co-location with an existing operation of a similar or complimentary nature; and/or</u> - <u>Incorporate alternatives to the transport of waste by road (rail, water etc.), and/or</u> - <u>Are well located to allow employees to reach the site by foot, cycle or public transport.</u> <p><u>How will we know if the policy is working?</u></p> <p>4.53i <u>There are a number of measures including:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Total available AD capacity for food waste.</u> ▪ <u>Total available AD capacity for agricultural waste.</u> ▪ <u>Total available AD capacity for sewage sludge.</u> ▪ <u>Number of planning applications refused on the basis of Policy WCS3a.</u> ▪ <u>Number of new/expanded AD facilities permitted per year.</u> ▪ <u>Number of 'strategic' AD facilities permitted inside and outside 'Zone C' per year.</u> ▪ <u>Renewable energy generation from AD.</u> <p>4.53j <u>Further information is set out in Section 6.0 –Measuring Progress.</u></p>	
<p>MM10</p> <p>Core Policy WCS4 Recovery and associated text changes</p> <p>Amend Core Policy as follows:</p> <p><u>Core Policy WCS4 – Other Recovery (including energy recovery)</u></p> <p>In order to divert waste from landfill, in particular biodegradable waste, in the period to 2027, the WPA will make provision for the following residual waste recovery capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSW <u>Up to 170,000 tonnes/year</u> - C&I <u>Up to 73,000 tonnes/year</u> <p>All 'strategic' residual waste recovery facilities (>50,000 tonnes/year) will be located in the central area of Gloucestershire, close to the main urban areas along the M5 corridor including Gloucester and Cheltenham. This area is designated 'Zone C' and is shown on the Key Diagram.</p> <p>Within 'Zone C' the following sites are allocated for residual waste recovery:</p>	<p>Reason for change: This policy has undergone extensive changes following discussion at the examination. This now takes account of rewording to the provision required. These are set as maximum limits, which then provides sufficient flexibility to provide the recovery infrastructure which needs come forward. This relates to modification MM3 and MM5. There are now separate profiles for the Park and Wingmoor Farm West. There is a more clear alignment with Development Criteria in Appendix 5. There are also additional safeguards to Green Belt and European ecological designations falling within the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. In particular the amendments provide a mechanism to avoid adverse effects to SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites arising from any subsequent planning applications.</p> <p>There is also an additional sub-clause that reflects the modification MM4 relating to waste originating outside of</p>

Planning permission will be granted for strategic residual recovery facilities (>50,000 tonnes/year) within the outline boundaries of the site allocations shown in Appendix 5 at:

1. Wingmoor Farm East ~~(primarily C&I, but with MSW potential)~~
- 2a. ~~Wingmoor Farm West – The Park Sites A & B (primarily MSW, but with C&I potential)~~
- 2b. Wingmoor Farm West
3. ~~Javelin Park (primarily MSW, but with C&I potential)~~
4. Land at Moreton Valence ~~(primarily C&I, but with MSW potential)~~

~~These strategic sites are illustrated on the Key Diagram. Detailed site boundaries and key development criteria are set out in the Strategic Site Schedules at Appendix 5. Planning permission for ‘strategic’ residual waste facilities will only be granted outside the allocated sites where it can be demonstrated that the strategic sites are unavailable and that there is a clear justification that proposals will meet the identified recovery capacity and not compromise any other policies contained in this strategy.~~

Subject to the following:

- (a) That the requirements of the General and Key Development Criteria for the respective site in Appendix 5 are met;
- (b) That any proposals within sites 1, 2a and 2b will need to be in accordance with the provisions set out in Core Policy WCS 10 – Green Belt;
- (c) Proposals are supported by sufficient information for the purposes of an appropriate assessment of the implications of the proposal, alone or in-combination with other plans and projects, for any Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site. The conclusions of the assessment, in accordance with Council Directive 92/42 EEC and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, must show that a proposal can be delivered without adverse effect on the integrity of any SAC or Ramsar site.
- (d) That any proposals for waste recovery are principally for Gloucestershire’s waste needs unless it can be demonstrated, through a supporting statement, to be the most sustainable option to manage waste arisings from outside of the county at that facility

Where a proposal for a strategic residual waste recovery facility is on land not within the boundary of a site allocation in Appendix 5, planning permission will not be granted unless:

- (a) The application site is within Zone C;
- (b) It can be demonstrated that the proposed recovery capacity cannot be provided on the sites allocated in Appendix 5;
- (c) That the requirements of the General Development Criteria in Appendix 5 being met; and
- (d) That the proposal is in accordance with all other policies of the Development Plan including those which ensure protection of international sites for nature conservation.

Gloucestershire.

The changes also incorporate those previously consulted upon as FC21.

Reason for FC21 change: To reflect the fact that waste recovery facilities may come forward on other types of employment land, not just B2 general industrial uses.

<p>Planning permission will not be granted for strategic scale residual waste recovery facilities (>50,000 tonnes/year) outside Zone C.</p> <p>'Non-strategic' residual waste recovery facilities (<50,000 tonnes/year) will be permitted both within and outside Zone C where the facility forms part of a sustainable <u>an integrated and adequate</u> waste management system and would be subject to the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proposal is located on an industrial estate or <u>permitted/allocated</u> employment land permitted or allocated for B2 general industrial use; and/or - The proposal is located on previously developed land; and/or - The proposal involves the development of an existing waste management facility or mineral site; and - The facility would meet the relevant policies and criteria of the development plan. <p><u>New paragraph 4.99</u></p> <p><u>For any proposals on any of the allocated sites, they will need to meet the General and Key Development criteria in appendix 5. The General Development Criteria is also generally applicable to any proposals which might come forward on unallocated sites. For any proposals coming forward on site allocations 1 – 2b will in particular need to accord with the requirements of Core Policy WCS10 relating to the Green Belt. Although a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) was carried out in support of the WCS allocations, to demonstrate that no adverse effect on the ecological interest and integrity of SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites occurs, a detailed assessment of potential affects will need to be undertaken in accordance with the policy. For each site allocation identified in Appendix 5 the particular European sites are indicated which will need to be taken into account.</u></p>	<p>Paragraph 4.99</p> <p>Reason for change: In light of the changes to the policy there needs to be some augmentation of text.</p>
<p><u>MM11</u></p> <p><u>Policy WCS5 - Amend as follows:</u></p> <p>The development or expansion of waste water treatment facilities will be permitted, either where needed to serve existing or proposed development in accordance with the provisions of the development plan, or in the interests of Gloucestershire's waste water management, provided that the need for such facilities outweighs any adverse land use or environmental impact, and that any such adverse impacts can be satisfactorily mitigated <u>and that the proposal would be consistent with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive (WFD).</u></p>	<p>Reason for change: This was previously consulted on as FC24</p> <p>To ensure compliance with national policy.</p>

<p>MM12</p> <p><u>Paragraph 4.125 - Amend as follows:</u></p> <p>For non-hazardous landfill, having regard to the current voidspace available and rates of tipping, it is estimated that there is at least 10-13¹ years remaining capacity. However this is a conservative estimate and the likelihood is that, due to future reductions to landfill as a result of mechanisms such as the Landfill Tax, landfill void could last for significantly longer <u>potentially to the end of the plan period (2027) or beyond depending on future diversion rates from landfill across all waste streams.</u></p> <p>¹<u>This includes capacity at Wingmoor Farm East which was granted planning permission in September 2011 for landfill operations to run until 2029. However this application is subject to a judicial review and therefore the situation may need to be reassessed in the near future</u></p>	<p>This has previously been consulted upon as FC25</p> <p>Reason for change: To reflect more clearly the fact that landfill in Gloucestershire could potentially last beyond the 10-13 years identified in the publication WCS.</p>
<p>MM13</p> <p><u>New Policy WCS6a Landfill and associated text changes</u></p> <p><u>Paragraph 4.129 - Amend text as follows</u></p> <p><u>'The current landfill capacity identified in paragraph 4.124 is considered sufficient to meet the needs for the County. This includes capacity at Wingmoor Farm East which was granted planning permission in September 2011 for landfill operations to run until 2029. However this application is subject to a judicial review and therefore the situation may need to be reassessed in the near future. Therefore the position of future landfill capacity will require monitoring and is likely to require further consideration through a review of the WCS or preparation of a separate development plan document potentially starting in 2017/2018. The DPD would include specific details as to suitable locations for landfill sites; this would either be in the form of areas of search and/or specific sites. To get to that stage detailed assessment of suitable geology, aquifers and source protection zones would have to be considered. This follows Environment Agency Landfill Directive Regulatory Guidance Note 3 (Version 4.0, December 2002) Groundwater Protection: Locational aspects of landfills in planning consultation responses and permitting decisions) on landfill design and construction which excludes non-hazardous landfills on or in a major aquifer. Other planning issues such as transport, ecology, flood risk, amenity and proximity to sensitive receptors would also need to be taken into consideration. If in the interim a planning application for waste disposal by landfill were to be submitted the policy below outlines those matters which would need to be considered in the determination of such a proposal.</u></p> <p><u>New Core Policy WCS6a</u></p> <p><u>Core Policy WCS6a – Landfill</u></p> <p><u>Proposals for new landfill developments or extensions to existing landfill sites will only be permitted where it can be</u></p>	<p>Reason for change: The amendment to paragraph 4.129 deletes the change previously consulted upon as FC26.</p> <p>This wording provides the context for the introduction of the new landfill policy and also provides the mechanism within which a separate review of landfill policy might take place.</p> <p>The remainder of the modification is the new policy which has followed discussion through the examination process. This includes where landfill fits in within the waste hierarchy and includes the matters which would need to be considered should a proposal come forward. It indicates the areas of land which may or may not be suitable for landfill. There is also an additional sub-clause that reflects the modification MM4 relating to waste originating outside of Gloucestershire. The amendments also acknowledge the potential implications of judicial review on a recent landfill planning permission.</p>

demonstrated that:

1. The waste cannot be managed further up the waste hierarchy through reuse, recycling and recovery; and
2. The proposed landfill would involve the minimum amount of waste necessary to deliver the County's needs and to enable;
 - i. restoration of current or former minerals sites (subject to technical suitability of the site); or
 - ii. a demonstrable improvement in the quality of the land; or
 - iii. facilitating an appropriate after use; or
 - iv. engineering or other operations.
3. The proposed development would not compromise the permitted restoration of mineral sites or existing landfill sites by the diversion of significant amounts of material;
4. The site does not adversely effect the following designations – major aquifers, source protection zones and European Sites; and
5. Any proposal for new or extended landfill will need to indicate that it is principally for Gloucestershire's waste disposal needs. Waste from outside of the county will not be disposed of within Gloucestershire, unless it can be demonstrated through supporting information to be the most sustainable option.

How will we know if the policy is working?

- Percentage of waste landfilled.
- Amount of landfill capacity.
- Number of landfill applications permitted.
- The number of applications where the 'county's needs' was used a refusal reason.

<p><u>MM14</u></p> <p><u>Policy WCS6 - Insert additional text as follows:</u></p> <p>Factors to be included in any assessment of environmental acceptability will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The quality of life, amenity and health of local residents and other land users; 2.Impacts on neighbouring land-uses (including the local road network) and the potential for the achievement of appropriate 'stand-off distances' between the facility and residential properties; 3.The need for the facility, where applicable, its relationship with existing activities and the potential wider environmental implications of not managing the waste stream;and 4. Where applicable, the potential for successful land restoration;and <u>5. That the hazardous waste is managed as high up the waste hierarchy and/or as close to source as possible.</u> 	<p>This was previously consulted on as FC27</p> <p>Reason for change: to provide a clearer spatial dimension to Core Policy WCS6.</p>
<p><u>MM15</u></p> <p><u>Policy WCS7 & associated text changes</u></p> <p><u>Policy WCS7 – Amend text as follows:</u></p> <p>In determining proposals for waste related development for new or enhanced waste management facilities the Council will have regard to the cumulative effects of previous and existing waste management facilities on local communities alongside the potential benefits of co-locating complimentary facilities together. <u>Planning permission will be granted where the proposal would not have an unacceptable cumulative impact.</u></p> <p>In considering the issue of cumulative impact, particular regard will be given to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental quality; 2. Social cohesion and inclusion; and 3. Economic potential. <p>Within these broad categories this will, <u>subject to the scale and nature of the proposal</u>, include an assessment of the following issues: noise, odour, traffic <u>(including accessibility and sustainable transport considerations)</u>, dust, health, <u>ecology</u> and visual impacts.</p>	<p>Most of the changes were previously consulted upon as FC28.</p> <p>Reason for change: To strengthen the policy and to clarify the circumstances in which planning permission will be granted.</p> <p>To clarify that the nature and scale of proposed development will be taken into account in assessing potential cumulative impacts.</p> <p>To clarify that consideration of traffic issues will include an assessment of accessibility and sustainable transport.</p> <p>Additional changes include insertion of the word ecology within the body of the policy and the addition of some related wording at the end of paragraph 4.183. This is to ensure that the cumulative impact of development is taken into account in the context of European sites of ecological importance falling within the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. In particular in relation to ‘in-</p>

<p>Traffic impacts will be given particular attention as they are diffuse by their nature and thus not contained on sites.</p> <p><u>Paragraph 4.183 Insert text as follows:</u></p> <p>Should development proposals come forward on any of these sites, a further assessment will be needed at the planning application stage to determine the potential impact once the details of any proposal are known. Planning conditions can then be used to control certain aspects of the development as appropriate e.g. hours of operation and the impacts of noise, dust and odour. The same principles apply to speculative waste related development proposals on unallocated sites. <u>In relation to the Council Directive 92/42 EEC and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 the WCS will only make provision for a level and location of residual waste management development where there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site, even if this is below the indicative residual waste recovery capacity set out in this WCS.</u></p>	<p>combination effects’ the amendments provide a mechanism to avoid adverse effects to SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites arising from any subsequent planning applications</p>
<p>MM16</p> <p><u>Policy WCS8 & associated text changes</u></p> <p><u>Paragraph 4.193 Inset text as follows</u></p> <p><u>The waste management sites within the county can regularly change due to new permissions being granted and facilities closing. Therefore the Council will produce a list of the current waste management sites within the county in its monitoring report which will be produced on an at least yearly basis. This is likely to include around 150 sites on average. The sites will be grouped into the respective districts and the Local Planning Authority will be notified accordingly and it will be these sites to which Policy WCS8 applies.</u> Our proposed approach is set out in Core Policy WCS8 below.</p> <p><u>Policy WCS8 Insert additional text as follows:</u></p> <p>Existing and allocated sites for waste management use¹ will <u>normally</u> be safeguarded by local planning authorities who must consult the Waste Planning Authority where there is likely to be incompatibility between land uses. Proposals that would adversely affect, or be adversely affected by, waste management uses will not be permitted unless it can be satisfactorily demonstrated by the applicant that there would be no conflict.</p> <p>The Waste Planning Authority (WPA) will oppose proposals for development that would prejudice the use of the site for waste management.</p> <p>¹includes sewage treatment works</p>	<p>Changes to text define how Policy WCS8 will be implemented. Minor changes to WCS8 to take account of discussion through the examination process.</p> <p>Representations were made that in certain instances it would be inappropriate to have a blanket safeguarding approach to all waste sites and there may be instances whereby the WPA no longer wishes a site to be safeguarded for waste management purposes. Therefore it was suggested that a list of sites should be produced and updated annually through the monitoring report. The insertion of text to paragraph 4.193 explains how this would work in practice and the word normally has been inserted into the Policy to allow scope for the instances where sites should not be safeguarded.</p> <p>It should be noted FC29 is no longer considered appropriate.</p>

MM17

Policy WCS9 Amend as follows:

In order to reduce the likelihood and impact of flooding both on and off-site there will be a general presumption that all waste-related development will be located in areas of low flood risk, (Flood Zone 1) unless it can be demonstrated that there are no suitable, alternative sites available.

Only if no suitable sites are available in Flood Zone 1 will consideration be given to sites within Flood Zone 2 and only if no suitable sites are available in Zone 2 will consideration be given to sites within Flood Zone 3a. Proposals ~~relating to sewage treatment works~~ which are classified as 'less vulnerable' may come forward in Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a although the sequential approach will still apply.

Proposals for 'more vulnerable' waste development including landfill/landraise and hazardous waste treatment and disposal will only be permitted in Flood Zone 3a where it can be demonstrated through application of the 'exception test' that:

- The development provides wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risk having regard to the Gloucestershire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA); and
- The site is previously developed or if not, that there are no reasonable and available alternative sites on previously developed land; and
- The development will be safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.

Proposals for waste-related development within Flood Zone 3b (the functional floodplain) will not be permitted other than 'water compatible' proposals such as sewage transmission infrastructure and pumping stations and, subject to the exception test, development which is classified as 'essential infrastructure'.

A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will be required for all development of 1 hectare or more and for any proposal located within Flood Zone 2 and 3a. The FRA should consider all sources of potential flood risk.

The design of all new development will be required to take account of current and potential future flood risk from all sources both on and off-site including in particular the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS).

This was previously consulted upon as FC30.

Reason for change: To bring the policy in line with national policy and to ensure that adequate consideration is given to all sources of flood risk.

MM18

Policy WCS10 & associated text changes

Paragraph 4.218 Amend as follows:

4.218 The WPA will work in partnership with the local authorities of Gloucester, Cheltenham and Tewkesbury in relation to potential Green Belt revisions arising through the Joint Core Strategy or other relevant Development Plan Documents (DPD) to ensure that any such revision takes full account of proposed waste management facilities including where appropriate the designation of 'inset' sites within the Green Belt.

New paragraph 4.220 Insert as follows:

The matters which might indicate that very special circumstances might exist in relation to waste related proposals might include the lack of suitable and available non - Green Belt sites. In particular a proposal would need to indicate a particular identified need for the facility to be located where it is proposed such as proximity to the main waste arisings, or a relationship to an existing waste management facility. However the proposal would need to demonstrate that it did not conflict with the purposes of Green Belt designation and the positive contribution that can be made by the development to the use of land in the Green Belt.

Core Policy WCS10 – Green Belt - Replace existing policy with text below:

There will be a presumption against proposals for waste management that amounts to inappropriate development within the Gloucester – Cheltenham Green Belt except where it can be demonstrated that there are 'very special circumstances'.

Very special circumstances' to justify inappropriate waste development proposals will not exist unless the totality of the harm to the Green Belt and other matters can be clearly outweighed by other considerations.

Where the proposal involves the re-use of an existing building in the Green Belt:

- It must not have a materially greater impact than the existing building on the openness of the Green Belt and the purpose of including land within it; and
- The building must be of permanent and substantial construction and be capable of conversion without major or complete reconstruction; and
- The form, bulk and design of the buildings is in keeping with its surroundings; and
- The proposal would be consistent with other relevant development plan policies.

The majority of the changes have arisen through the examination process and also incorporate FC31 which has previously been consulted upon. The previous Green Belt policy has been rewritten to strengthen it in line with national policy.

MM19

Core Policy WCS11 and associated text changes

Replace Paragraph 4.223 with the following:

- 4.223 Gloucestershire has a diverse landscape as a result of a number of factors including its unique geology, culture, and socio-economic influences. In 2006 a Landscape Character Assessment was produced on behalf of Gloucestershire County Council which identified 38 landscape types within the county. It accompanied two earlier district landscape assessments for the Forest of Dean (2002) and the Cotswolds (2004).
- 4.224 Over 50% of the county is falls within the Cotswold AONB, Wye Valley AONB and the Malvern Hills AONB and as a national designation AONBs have been confirmed by the Government as having the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. The conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape and countryside should therefore be given great weight in planning policies and planning decisions in these areas. Planning policies should also support suitably located and designed development that may be necessary to facilitate the economic and social well-being of the AONB and its communities⁴⁴.

Replace paragraph 4.229 with the following:

- 4.229 The proposed locational strategy set out in Core Policy WCS4 ensures that all of the strategic site allocations identified in the WCS are located outside of the AONB. There is however of course the possibility of speculative unplanned development proposals coming forward and as such we need to ensure an appropriate policy framework is in place to determine these against the national designation of AONB and the potential impact of development on all landscapes of the county.

4.230 Our proposed approach is set out in Core Policy WCS11

⁴⁴See PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004).

Core Policy WCS11 - Replace with following:

Core Policy WCS11 – Landscape

General Landscape

Proposals for waste development will be permitted where they do not have a significant adverse effect on the local landscape as identified in the Landscape Character Assessment¹ or unless the impact can be mitigated. Where significant adverse impacts can not be fully mitigated, the social, environmental and economic benefits of the proposal

Please note that FC32 which was previously consulted upon has been superseded by this amendment.

Reason for change: To reflect discussion at the examination and to ensure that an adequate policy framework is in place to cover all landscape.

<p><u>must outweigh any harm arising from the impacts.</u></p> <p>Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)</p> <p>Proposals for waste development within or affecting the setting of the Cotswolds, Wye Valley and Malvern Hills Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a lack of alternative sites not affecting the AONB to serve the market need; and - The impact on the special qualities of the AONB as defined by the relevant management plan (including the landscape setting and recreational opportunities) can be satisfactorily mitigated; and - The proposal complies with other relevant development plan policies. <p>In the case of major development within the AONB, a proven public interest must be demonstrated. Planning permission will only be granted in exceptional circumstances following the most rigorous examination and subject to the criteria above.</p> <p>The County Council will continue to work in partnership with the respective AONB Conservation Boards and/or Joint Advisory Committees to help deliver the vision and objectives of the AONB Management Plans and Waste Core Strategy (WCS).</p> <p>¹http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=13187</p>	
<p>MM20</p> <p><u>Core Policy WCS12 Amend policy as follows:</u></p> <p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves (NNR) will be safeguarded from inappropriate waste management development.</p> <p>Planning permission for waste management development within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or National Nature Reserve (NNR) will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The development would not conflict with the conservation, management and enhancement of the site unless the harmful aspects can be satisfactorily mitigated; or and - The benefit of the development clearly outweighs the impacts that the proposal would have on the key features of the site; and - The proposal complies with other relevant policies of the development plan; and 	<p>The majority of this change has previously been consulted upon as FC34.</p> <p>Reason for change: To strengthen the policy in line with representations received from Natural England.</p> <p>A further minor typographical change has been made to the wording of the penultimate paragraph to read net gain for biodiversity rather than gain for net biodiversity.</p>

<p>- In the case of a SSSI, there would be no broader impact on the national network of SSSIs.</p> <p>Local nature conservation designations will also be safeguarded from inappropriate development and planning permission will only be granted for development affecting such designations where it can be demonstrated that the impact of the development can be satisfactorily mitigated or <u>and</u> that the benefit of the development clearly outweighs any impact.</p> <p><u>Development proposals will be required to assess their impact on the natural environment and make a contribution to local nature conservation targets to ensure net gain for biodiversity.</u></p> <p>Proposals that incorporate beneficial biodiversity or geological features into their design and layout will be favourably considered particularly where the proposal would result in a positive contribution to a Strategic Nature Area (SNA) as identified on the Nature Map for Gloucestershire.</p> <p>Where proposals for major developments are within or close to Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) they will be required to assess and make an appropriate contribution to nature conservation targets in those areas.</p>	
<p>MM21</p> <p>New Historic Environment Policy WCS12a and associated text changes</p> <p>Amend Historic Environment section as follows:</p> <p>Historic Environment</p> <p>4.248 Gloucestershire is fortunate to have <u>has</u> a rich historic environment that includes <u>designated heritage assets such</u> as listed buildings, scheduled monuments, <u>conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, and registered battlefields, as well as many undesignated</u> other archaeological sites and <u>other historic structures</u>. Detailed <u>Information</u> on these ‘heritage assets’ is set out in the archaeology evidence paper⁴⁶ available separately, <u>and detailed information is held in the county Historic Environment Record</u>.</p> <p>4.249 Like any form of built development, due consideration must be given to the potential impact of new and expanded waste management facilities on the historic environment.</p> <p>4.250 National policy on planning and the historic environment is <u>currently</u> set out in <u>Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (March 2010) the National Planning Policy Framework</u>⁴⁷.</p> <p>4.251 Like all planning policy statements the provisions set out in PPS5 are a material consideration which must be taken into account in determining applications for planning permission. PPS5 emphasises that core strategies and other development plan documents should not repeat the policies set out in PPS5 or reformulate them</p>	<p>Reason for change: This has resulted from discussion through the examination process. A new policy has been proposed to ensure that an adequate policy framework is in place to cover the historic environment. As a consequence of the insertion of the new policy, additional changes are required within the supporting text to introduce the policy and provide the relevant background information to the policy. The new policy also make some of the previous wording inaccurate or superseded.</p>

~~unless there are specific factors which would justify a variation to the policies.~~

~~4.252 Taking this into account it is not considered necessary or appropriate to include a specific policy on the historic environment within the WCS. Any planning decision made by the Council as Waste Planning Authority (WPA) where the proposal has the potential to impact on Gloucestershire's historic environment and assets, will be determined having due regard to the policies and objectives laid out in PP55 – Planning for the Historic Environment. In addition there are detailed policies related to archaeology and the historic environment that remain in force in the WLP. It is our intention that these policies will continue to be used along side PP55 as appropriate until they are updated through the preparation of a separate development management waste DPD to be prepared following adoption of the WCS.~~

4.253 There will be a general presumption against development which would cause damage or involve significant alteration to Gloucestershire's heritage assets and their settings. Scheduled monuments and other designated heritage assets will be afforded the highest level of safeguarding. Proposals which are likely to affect the historic environment will need to be supported by an appropriate evaluation proportionate to the assets importance to understand the potential impact on the significance of the asset. This should include measures to adequately mitigate adverse impacts or as a last resort compensate or offset any loss or damage to the asset.

4.253 Our proposed approach is set out in policy WCS11a below.

⁴⁶ www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wcs/evidence

⁴⁷ www.communities.gov.uk

New Policy WCS12a – insert as follows:

Policy WCS12a Historic Environment

Planning permission for waste management that would have a significant adverse impact upon heritage assets including their integrity, character and setting will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that:

- The benefits of the development clearly outweighs the impacts that the proposal would have in the key features of the site; or*
- The proposal includes adequate measures to mitigate adverse impacts; and*
- The proposal complies with other relevant policies of the development plan.*

There will be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets, and of those heritage assets with archaeological interest that are of demonstrably of equivalent significance.

How will we know if the policy is working?

- Number and % of proposals where impact on the Historic Environment is cited as a reason for refusal.
- Number of planning applications within 100m of a historic asset.

MM22

WCS13a Bulking and associated text changes

Section 4

Paragraph 4.264 Amend text as follows:

4.264 Most of Gloucestershire's waste is transported by road. Whilst Gloucestershire has an extensive road network including good links to the M4 and M5 motorways and other strategic routes, clearly in the interests of sustainability and reducing the impact of road transport on the environment, we need to consider first how to minimise the impact of transporting waste by road e.g. through bulking and transfer and second, whether more of our waste can be transported by alternative sustainable modes of transport in particular water (river and canal) and rail. This could potentially help to reduce the overall impact of waste management operations within the county.

Bulking and Transfer

4.264a One of the main ways in which we can reduce the impact of waste being transported by road is through the effective use of 'bulking and transfer' facilities. These are temporary waste storage facilities where waste is taken to be sorted and stored before being transported onwards for further management or disposal. Some facilities deal with mixed-waste, others with single waste types such as asbestos. Some include an element of waste recycling and recovery.

4.264b Importantly, the bulking of waste for onward transport to other waste facilities allows for greater efficiency, helps reduce journey length and in turn can help reduce traffic impacts.

4.264c If for example we provide bulking and transfer facilities in the right locations across Gloucestershire, some bin lorries will be able to drop their load close to where it was collected from allowing for the waste to be 'bulked up' and put onto larger vehicles for onward transfer to an appropriate facility as currently happens at Lydney and Cirencester. This is particularly applicable to more remote areas which are some way distant from the main waste management facilities.

4.264d As we described earlier, there are a number of existing waste bulking and transfer facilities in Gloucestershire dealing with different waste types including MSW, C&I, C&D and clinical waste. An element of waste transfer also takes place at other facilities including Household Recycling Centres (HRC).

4.264e Whilst our Waste Data Paper suggests that we already have adequate transfer capacity, there are a number of reasons why new or expanded facilities or a different spatial arrangement might be required in the future. These include changes in local authority contracts, different collection arrangements (for example arising from the implementation of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS)) and commercial changes.

Reason for change: This change has previously been consulted upon as part of FC13.

4.264f This may result in the need for new or expanded bulking and transfer facilities either to replace existing ones or to serve other parts of the County not currently covered.

4.264g Policy WCS13a overleaf therefore provides a criteria-based approach for bringing forward new bulking and transfer facilities in appropriate locations across the County. It should be noted that any waste transfer proposal which includes an element of recycling will also be considered having regard to Core Policy WCS2 as well as any other relevant core policies.

Paragraph 4.265 Amend text as follows:

Sustainable Transport

4.265 As we have outlined above, most waste in Gloucestershire is transported by road. Whilst the impact of this can be mitigated to a certain extent through effective bulking and transfer, in the interest of sustainable development we need to consider whether more of our waste can be transported by alternative modes of transport e.g. rail and water. The main issue militating against this is generally ‘economies of scale’ where the movement of waste or any bulk goods by rail or water only generally works with large tonnages over long distances. For example, significant quantities of waste are moved by rail from Bristol to Buckinghamshire.

New Policy WCS13a – insert as follows:

Core Policy WCS13a – Bulking and Transfer

In order to promote greater efficiency and to reduce the potential impact of transporting waste by road, particularly on the Strategic Road Network (SRN) the Council will support in principle, proposals relating to the development of new and expanded bulking and transfer facilities.

Planning permission will be granted subject to the following criteria being met:

1. It can be demonstrated that the impact on the environment and neighbouring land uses is acceptable.
2. The highway access is suitable for the proposed vehicle movements.
3. The proposal contributes towards providing a sustainable waste management system for Gloucestershire.

Particular support will be given to proposals that:

- Are located within or close to an urban area; and/or
- Involve the re-use of previously developed land, vacant or underutilised employment land and/or redundant

<p><u>rural buildings including farm diversification opportunities; and/or</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Involve co-location with an existing operation of a similar or complimentary nature; and/or</u> - <u>Incorporate alternatives to the transport of waste by road (rail, water etc.), and/or</u> - <u>Are well located to allow employees to reach the site by foot, cycle or public transport.</u> <p><u>How will we know if the policy is working?</u></p> <p>4.264h <u>There are a number of measures including:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Total available bulking and transfer capacity.</u> ▪ <u>Number of planning applications refused on the basis of Policy WCS13a.</u> ▪ <u>Number of new/expanded bulking and transfer facilities permitted per year.</u> 	
<p>MM23</p> <p><u>Policy WCS14 -Amend as follows:</u></p> <p>Any development exceeding the thresholds set out in the Department for Transport publication 'Guidance on Transport Assessment' must be supported by a Transport Assessment (TA) and Travel Plan. <u>Consideration will also be had to the location of the proposed development in determining whether a TA is required.</u></p>	<p>The was previously consulted upon as FC37</p> <p>Reason for change: To ensure that in determining whether a Transport Assessment (TA) is needed, regard is had not only to Department of Transport thresholds but also to the location of the proposed development.</p>
<p>MM24</p> <p><u>Section 5 Implementing the Strategy</u></p> <p>The changes to section 5 of the WCS can be found under Appendix 1 of this schedule due to difficulties to show the changes due to the layout and formatting. It provides the implementation framework for WCS6a Landfill and WCS12a Historic Environment.</p>	<p>Reason for change: Two new policies have been produced and therefore these require an implementation framework. In addition changes consulted on as FC 13 for polices 3a and 13a are also indicated.</p>
<p>MM25</p> <p><u>Section 6 Measuring Progress</u></p> <p>The changes to section 6 of the WCS can be found under Appendix 2 of this schedule. This is because there are a number of changes to the monitoring section and these are difficult to show due to it's layout</p> <p>The changes relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of National Indicators and Core Output Indicators. 	<p>Reason for change: The national indicators and core output indicators have been removed by national government.</p> <p>The examination sessions led to some alterations to the policies which need to be included within the monitoring section of the WCS.</p> <p>Two new policies have been produced and therefore require a monitoring section.</p> <p>Through the examination sessions there was discussion over</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor alterations to existing sections due to changes in policies which arose through the examination sessions. • New monitoring sections for new policies WCS6a Landfill and WCS12a Historic Environment. 	<p>the inclusion of targets for the policies similar to those included within the South London Waste Plan. However the Council consider the targets that are included within section 6 for a number of the policies is suitable. In particular the monitoring framework is appropriate when looked at alongside the 'How will we know if the policy is working?' sections underneath each policy in the plan, which include a number of measures for monitoring.</p>
<p>MM26</p> <p>Appendix 5 General Development Criteria Miscellaneous Changes</p> <p>Add wording to first box as follows:</p> <p>General Development Criteria <i>for All Sites</i> <u>These criteria are applicable to the sites identified within Policy WCS4. However, these criteria are generally applicable to all strategic waste management development proposals and will also be relevant to the consideration of any waste development proposals proportionate to the scale of the development proposed.</u></p> <p>Delete third box as follows:</p> <p>Key Development Criteria</p>	<p>Reason for change: To clarify the link between the General Development Criteria, Policy WCS4 and also speculative strategic waste management proposals. The general development criteria should be a guide to applicants when bringing forward such proposals.</p> <p>The sub-heading Key Development Criteria was deleted as being potentially confusing.</p>
<p>MM27</p> <p>Appendix 5 General Development Criteria Amenity Impact</p> <p>Delete text from <i>Amenity Impact</i> as follows:</p> <p>An evaluation should be carried out of the potential environmental impact of development, including noise, dust, fumes, smell and traffic, on the surrounding area and highway network. Appropriate measures would be required to ensure that there would be no unacceptable impact on the local community. The evaluation should be carried out in accordance with the requirements of Core Policy WCS4 of this document.</p>	<p>Reason for change: It was felt that the sentence could be potentially confusing and also unnecessary in light of other changes to the document, particularly the rewrite of Policy WCS4.</p>
<p>MM28</p> <p>Appendix 5 Changes relating to archaeology sections</p>	<p>Reason for change: To clarify and link to new policy WCS11a Historic Environment.</p>

<p>Amend text in General Development Criteria - Archaeology as follows:</p> <p>In accordance with PPS 5 Planning for the Historic Environment:<u>Policy WCS11a Historic Environment:</u></p> <p>Pre-validation/determination: a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance, together with an assessment of the impact of the proposals, should be provided.</p> <p>A<u>D</u>esk-based assessment, followed by field evaluation if necessary, should be undertaken in order to assess the significance of the heritage assets affected.</p> <p>Post-permission: mitigation of the loss of significance of any identified heritage assets through appropriate recording will be secured by planning conditions or agreements.</p> <p>Insert additional information on local heritage assets as follows:</p> <p><u>Wingmoor Farm East</u></p> <p>Possible evidence of prehistoric or Roman settlement in the area; archaeological potential of the site is uncertain. <u>There are four Grade II Listed buildings within 1km of the site boundary.</u></p> <p><u>Javelin Park</u></p> <p>Within Moreton Valance WWII airfield, later used for aircraft assembly/testing. The archaeological potential of the site is uncertain; some disturbance of the site has taken place recently. <u>There are eight Grade II Listed buildings within 1km of the site boundary and one Scheduled Monument.</u></p> <p><u>Moreton Valance</u></p> <p><u>There are six Grade II Listed buildings within 1km of the site boundary and one Scheduled Monument.</u></p> <p>Additional Changes related to archaeology</p> <p>Amend The Park as follows:</p> <p>Within WWII airfield. Part of the site has been landfilled; The archaeological potential of the remainder <u>site</u> is unknown.</p>	<p>Local heritage assets - these have previously been consulted upon as FC41</p> <p>Reason for change: To more clearly identify heritage assets relevant to the strategic site allocations.</p> <p>Additional changes:</p> <p>These have resulted from the separation of Schedule 2 into two separate schedules.</p>
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<p>Amend Wingmoor Farm West as follows:</p> <p>Within WWII airfield. Part of the site has may have been landfilled; the archaeological potential of the remainder site is unknown.</p>	
<p>MM29</p> <p>Appendix 5 Changes relating to Contaminated Land sections</p> <p>General Development Criteria - amend Contaminated Land sub-heading as follows:</p> <p>Contaminated and Unstable Land</p> <p>Amend criteria to include reference to unstable land as follows:</p> <p>Where contaminated and/or unstable land has been identified or could be present, development should provide the opportunity for investigation and remediation.</p> <p>Amend Contaminated Land section within The Park Site Schedule as follows:</p> <p>Area A on the Wingmoor West site The site would have potential for localised contamination from fuel spillages. There are some above ground storage tanks shown on the historic mapping 1954 to 1975. Tewkesbury Borough Council has no details of the industrial units on the site and any potential for contamination of the ground.</p> <p><u>It is likely that contamination, if any, would be small and localised. This site has not been inspected under Part IIA. It is considered as low priority and unlikely to be determined as Contaminated Land under Part IIA.</u></p> <p>Amend Contaminated Land section within the Wingmoor Farm West Site Schedule as follows:</p> <p>Area A on the Wingmoor West site would have potential for localised contamination from fuel spillages. There are some above ground storage tanks shown on the historic mapping 1954 to 1975. Tewkesbury Borough Council has no details of the industrial units on the site and any potential for contamination of the ground.</p> <p>It is likely that contamination, if any, would be small and localised. This site has not been inspected under Part IIA. It is</p>	<p>This has previously been consulted upon as FC39</p> <p>Reason for change: To take account of any potential land instability issues resulting from former coal mining activities.</p> <p>Reason for change: This change has arisen as a result of splitting the Site Schedule for Wingmoor Farm West A&B into two separate site schedules.</p> <p>Reason for change: This change has arisen as a result of splitting the Site Schedule for Wingmoor Farm West A&B into two separate site schedules.</p>

<p>considered as low priority and unlikely to be determined as Contaminated Land under Part IIA.</p>	
<p>MM30</p> <p>Appendix 5 Changes relating to Ecology/HRA sections</p> <p>Amend Ecology/HRA section of General Development Criteria as follows:</p> <p>Survey(s) are required to determine whether notable species, habitats or possibly designated sites may be adversely affected by development. All surveys carried out should be assessed to determine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The biodiversity importance of the land and its surrounds. 2. All impacts of the proposed development on biodiversity. 3. The choice of any necessary avoidance, mitigation and/or compensation measures for biodiversity. 4. Provision of landscaping/restoration and where possible enhancements for biodiversity on the land and/or surrounds. 5. Arrangements for appropriate after-care and long-term management of the land and/or surrounds. <p>Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA):</p> <p>The strategic sites identified within Policy WCS 4 have been subject to a study to consider any potentially significant effects on Natura 2000 sites i.e. European Sites of Nature Conservation Importance protected under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) as transposed into UK law by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the 2010 Regulations). European Sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). It is government policy to also consider Ramsar sites (wetlands of international importance) as if they were European Sites. Further information regarding European Sites and the results of the HRA are contained in the detailed report which supports the WCS. The overall aim of the HRA is to ensure that the strategy will not affect the integrity of these protected sites.</p> <p>Any development proposals for waste management facilities which come forward at any of the strategic sites contained in Policy WCS 4 will need to <u>be supported by sufficient information to assess the implications of a proposal, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, for any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site. The consideration of the assessment must show that a proposal can be determined without adverse impact on the integrity of any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site. refer to the detailed findings of the HRA report. In most cases the strategic waste sites are some way distant from European Sites and therefore many forms of waste management development would potentially not have a significant impact on European Sites. The HRA has not precluded the development of thermal treatment facilities at any waste site, but for these proposals it must be demonstrated that there will be no significant effect on European Sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.</u> Each individual waste strategic site schedule indicates the particular European Sites which will need to be considered at the planning application stage. The following applies: Section 61 of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.</p>	<p>Reason for change: To bring the development criteria into line with changes to policy and in particular WCS4. This results in part from matters considered in the examination process. Therefore there are additional safeguards European ecological designations falling within the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. In particular the amendments provide a mechanism to avoid adverse effects to SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites arising from any subsequent planning applications.</p> <p>The changes on individual site schedules are designed to provide consistency with how the General Development Criteria are now constructed.</p>

Amend Ecology/HRA Key Development Criteria for Wingmoor Farm East as follows:

In respect of the General Development Criteria, the presence of Key Wildlife Site (Wingmoor Farm Meadow) is confirmed as adjacent to the land and protected species (e.g. badger and great crested newt) may occur nearby or on the land. Trees, ponds and rough grassland are habitat features which could be affected by development on this land.

~~Any proposal for waste management at Wingmoor Farm East will need to demonstrate that there will be no significant effect on European Sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Dixon Wood SAC will require specific consideration.~~

In respect of the General Development Criteria for HRA any AA will need to ensure that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. In particular, Dixon Wood SAC will require specific consideration in such an assessment.

Amend Ecology/HRA Key Development Criteria for The Park as follows:

In respect of the General Development Criteria, the presence of protected species has been confirmed by surveys connected with previous developments in the vicinity (e.g. great crested newt and badgers) with reptiles and nesting birds also likely to be present on or near this land. Trees, ponds, watercourses and rough grassland are habitat features which could be affected by further development on this land.

~~Any proposal for waste management at Wingmoor Farm West & The Park will need to demonstrate that there will be no significant effect on European Sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Dixon Wood SAC will require specific consideration.~~

In respect of the General Development Criteria for HRA any AA will need to ensure that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. In particular, Dixon Wood SAC will require specific consideration in such an assessment.

Amend Ecology/HRA Key Development Criteria for Wingmoor Farm West as follows:

In respect of the General Development Criteria, the presence of protected species has been confirmed by surveys connected with previous developments in the vicinity (e.g. great crested newt and badgers) with reptiles and nesting birds also likely to be present on or near this land. Trees, ponds, watercourses and rough grassland are habitat features which could be affected by further development on this land.

~~Any proposal for waste management at Wingmoor Farm West & The Park will need to demonstrate that there will be no significant effect on European Sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Dixon Wood SAC will require specific consideration.~~

In respect of the General Development Criteria for HRA any AA will need to ensure that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. In particular, Dixon Wood SAC will require specific consideration in such an assessment.

Amend Ecology/HRA Key Development Criteria for Javelin Park as follows:

In respect of the General Development Criteria, the presence of protected species has been confirmed in the surrounding area (e.g. badger and barn owl) but reptiles, nesting birds and bats may also occur on the land itself. There is some probability but not high that water voles and great crested newts may use land around the margins of the land. On site habitat features include scrub and regenerating 'brownfield' land and there are boundary features including hedgerows and a watercourse which could be affected by new development.

Any proposal for waste management at Javelin Park will need to demonstrate that there will be no significant effect on European Sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. In respect of the General Development Criteria for HRA any AA will need to ensure that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. In particular, the Severn Estuary SAC, SPA, Ramsar, Walmore Common SPA, Ramsar, Cotswold Beechwoods SAC and Rodborough Common SAC will require specific consideration.

Amend Ecology/HRA Key Development Criteria for Moreton Valence as follows:

In respect of the General Development Criteria, badgers have been confirmed in the general area and so this protected species may be the main constraint along with boundary features of hedgerows, trees and ditches which may possibly support other protected species (e.g. nesting birds and bats).

~~Any proposal for waste management at Morton Valence will need to demonstrate that there will be no significant effect on European Sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. In respect of the General Development Criteria for HRA any AA will need to ensure that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. In particular, the~~ Severn Estuary SAC, SPA, Ramsar, Walmore Common SPA, Ramsar, Rodborough Common SAC and Cotswold Beechwoods SAC will require specific consideration.

Amend Ecology/HRA Environmental Considerations for The Park as follows:

The nearest European site is Dixon Wood SAC, at a distance of ~~5.8~~ c.6 km.

Wingmoor Farm Meadow GWT Reserve & Key Wildlife Site; Lowland meadows Priority Habitat and Wingmoor Farm Meadow GC/SO92/W01 Grassland Inventory sites are located within 1km of the two sites.

Site A (The Park)

Reason for change: Rounding to the nearest 0.5km ensures that no discrepancies occur as a result of boundary changes. Other changes are as a result of splitting one site schedule into two.

<p>Amend Ecology/HRA Environmental Considerations for Moreton Valence as follows:</p> <p>The nearest European site is the Severn Estuary SAC, SPA, Ramsar at a distance of <u>c.5.35</u> km. Other nearby European sites include Walmore Common SPA, Ramsar (<u>c.6.35</u>km), Rodborough Common SAC (<u>c.7.9</u> 8km) and Cotswold Beechwoods SAC (<u>c.8.0</u>km).</p>	
<p>MM31</p> <p><u>Appendix 5 Changes relating to Landscape/Visual Impact sections</u></p> <p>Amend Landscape/Visual Impact General Development Criteria as follows:</p> <p><u>All proposals for waste management development must be supported by a landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA). In particular the requirements of Core Policies WCS11 and WCS13 should be considered carefully within this assessment.</u></p> <p><u>A broad based LVIA was carried out for all the allocated sites and the main findings are contained in the profiles to each site schedule.</u></p> <p><u>The landscape consideration for each site schedule should be considered carefully in the detailed assessment which should accompany any proposals.</u></p> <p><u>It should be noted that in the broad based assessment that the following possible building heights and scale of development were considered:</u></p> <p><u>The landscape appraisal for all sites considered the possible building height and land take for three different facility sizes:</u></p> <p>Small - 2000-6000m², with buildings up to 20m in height and potential emissions stack up to 40m in height.</p> <p>Medium - 3000-7000m², with buildings up to 30m in height and potential emissions stack up to 60m in height.</p> <p>Large - 4000-9000m², with buildings up to 40m in height and potential emissions stack up to 80m in height.</p> <p><u>These size ranges are a guide to be considered when proposals come forward on any of the allocated sites.</u></p> <p><u>For proposals falling within small developments (under 20m)</u></p> <p><u>Developers should use materials and infrastructure that should reflect the local style of the surrounding area, designed to sit as low in the landscape as possible using neutral, matt colours and avoiding the introduction of reflective materials.</u></p> <p><u>Sensitive site planning is required to reduce the requirement for additional infrastructure and expansive areas of hardstanding.</u></p>	<p>Reason for change. This results from the discussions at the examination. There were potential inconsistencies by having individual development criteria for landscape and the section within the General Development Criteria gave more of an indication as to how a LVIA assessment had been carried out rather than provide instruction for potential development.</p> <p>Thereby creating a generic section for LVIA within the general development criteria and deleting the individual sections within the site schedules it provides consistency of approach for landscape consideration across all of the site allocations.</p>

The preservation and enhancement of existing woodland and hedgerow planting should be utilised. Boundary enhancements should be made where possible including the advanced planting of a native woodland mix of primarily deciduous trees and shrub understory planting to screen the site.

For proposals falling within medium to large developments (over 20m)

Boundary enhancements should be made where possible to include the advanced planting of a native woodland mix of primarily deciduous trees and shrub understory planting to screen the lower levels of the site.

However, where development is proposed that breaches the potential screening levels, proposals should be designed with particular attention to the requirements of Core Policy WCS13 to ensure that the building is of the highest architectural standard. Appropriate external architectural treatment/building materials, for example neutral, matt colours should be used and the introduction of reflective, shiny materials must be avoided.

Where possible, large roof and hardstanding expanses should be avoided or broken up to reduce the perceived scale of the facility. For all allocated sites particular consideration should be given to the potential impact on the setting of the Cotswolds AONB and how proposals have addressed potential mitigation measures through design.

In the cases of 'large' scale development proposals (40m+ buildings and stacks) there will be a need to demonstrate that the highest possible architectural design has been employed.

Amend Landscape/Visual Impact Environmental Considerations for Wingmoor Farm East as follows:

The site is considered to currently be of poor landscape quality and condition ~~with a medium capacity to accept change and medium landscape suitability for development of a waste facility, but is considered to have a low capacity to accommodate larger structures.~~

The site could be potentially viewed at oblique angles from the north of Swindon village and Brockhampton Lane.

~~If proposals included the erection of an emissions stack (e.g. 40-80m in height), this would probably create a significant vertical landmark out of keeping with the surrounding landscape character.~~

There could be impact on the natural quality of the landscape setting for the Cotswold AONB.

Amend Landscape/Visual Impact Environmental Considerations for The Park as follows:

The Park is a flat site containing four (4 No.) 2-3 storey height, low long hanger style light industrial / storage buildings and a number of smaller container sized structures to the south.

Surrounding The Park to the north and west is a heavily vegetated bund which screens views from properties in Stoke

Orchard and surrounding areas.

To the south is the Wingmoor Farm recycling centre, which is enclosed by remediated landfill of grassed mounds.

~~Due to the disturbed nature of the surrounding landscape (south) and enclosed character of the study area, The Park and Wingmoor Farm West could accommodate a small or medium scale facility with minimal impact on the surrounding area. Though the Waste Management Facility with the remediated landfill screens properties to the south, due to the proximity of Stoke Orchard, The Park site would be considered inappropriate for a large scale development.~~

~~It should be noted that properties to the south of the existing landfill, in particular those on Lowdilow Land and a lesser extent properties to the north fringe of Swindon village, are currently experiencing substantial adverse impacts in relation to the landfill activities and increasing height of the landform. Any development to this study area should be carefully planned so as to not vertically encroach above the existing landfill height.~~

~~Inclusion of a medium or large emission stack (60m +) would create a vertical landmark in the surrounding area, however would be of slight to moderate adverse impact due to the frequency of similar structures in the wider area.~~

~~Other potential landscape impacts: There could be~~

- ~~• Wintertime views of the facility from the residential properties located in Stoke Orchard to the north.~~
- ~~• Permanent alteration of the site in terms of scale and intensity of development resulting from a facility both taller and larger than the existing units.~~
- ~~• Deterioration of the existing landscape character due to the construction of a facility significantly larger than any existing on site, associated external works and activity on site.~~

Amend Landscape/Visual Impact Environmental Considerations for Wingmoor Farm West as follows:

~~The Park is a flat site containing four (4 No.) 2-3 storey height, low long hanger style light industrial / storage buildings and a number of smaller container sized structures to the south.~~

~~Surrounding The Park to the north and west is a heavily vegetated bund which screens views from properties in Stoke Orchard and surrounding areas.~~

~~To the south is the Wingmoor Farm recycling centre, which is enclosed by remediated landfill of grassed mounds.~~

~~Due to the disturbed nature of the surrounding landscape (south) and enclosed character of the study area, The Park and Wingmoor Farm West could accommodate a small or medium scale facility with minimal impact on the surrounding area. Though the Waste Management Facility with the remediated landfill screens properties to the south, due to the proximity of Stoke Orchard, The Park site would be considered inappropriate for a large scale development.~~

~~It should be noted that properties to the south of the existing landfill, in particular those on Lowdilow Land and a lesser extent properties to the north fringe of Swindon village, are currently experiencing substantial adverse impacts in~~

relation to the landfill activities and increasing height of the landform. Any development to this study area should be carefully planned so as to not vertically encroach above the existing landfill height.

Inclusion of a medium or large emission stack (60m +) would create a vertical landmark in the surrounding area, however would be of slight to moderate adverse impact due to the frequency of similar structures in the wider area.

Other potential landscape impacts:

- — Wintertime views of the facility from the residential properties located in Stoke Orchard to the north.
- — ☐ Permanent alteration of the site in terms of scale and intensity of development resulting from a facility both taller and larger than the existing units.
- — ☐ Deterioration of the existing landscape character due to the construction of a facility significantly larger than any existing on site, associated external works and activity on site.

The landscape is generally of poor quality in the vicinity of the site. The site is screened to the north by The Park and to the south by the adjacent remediated landfill.

Amend Landscape/Visual Impact Environmental Considerations Javelin Park as follows:

A waste facility could cause permanent alteration of the site in terms of scale, height and intensity of development resulting from a facility both taller and larger than the existing surrounding units. This would lead to further encroachment of urban fringe light industrial / distribution style development into the surrounding agricultural landscape. However, the extant outline permission for the currently undeveloped area permits a maximum ridge line height of 15.7m for the two units.

The erection of an emissions stack (40 — 80m in height) would create a significant vertical landmark out of keeping with the surrounding landscape character.

The site is located in an area that is relatively low and flat, therefore any facility would be clearly visible from the Cotswolds AONB, the M5 and the surrounding low-lying areas. Some screening has already been undertaken to the western boundary.

Amend Landscape/Visual Impact Environmental Considerations for Moreton Valence as follows:

The existing industrial nature of the site is a detracting feature in the surrounding landscape, however it is well screened to the north, west and south by existing mature vegetation. The existing bund to the east provides some mitigation; however is itself out of keeping with the flat landscape character of the wider area.

The study area would be able to accommodate development of a similar scale and height as existing on site with negligible impact, however taller structures (approximately 15m in height or above) would be visible over the existing screening vegetation, in particular the erection of an emissions stack of any height would have a detrimental impact on the wider area as it would create a significant vertical landmark out of keeping with the surround landscape character.

Permanent alteration of the site in terms of scale and intensity of development resulting from a facility both taller and larger than the existing surrounding industrial units. Any notable increase in building height (20m +) within a relatively

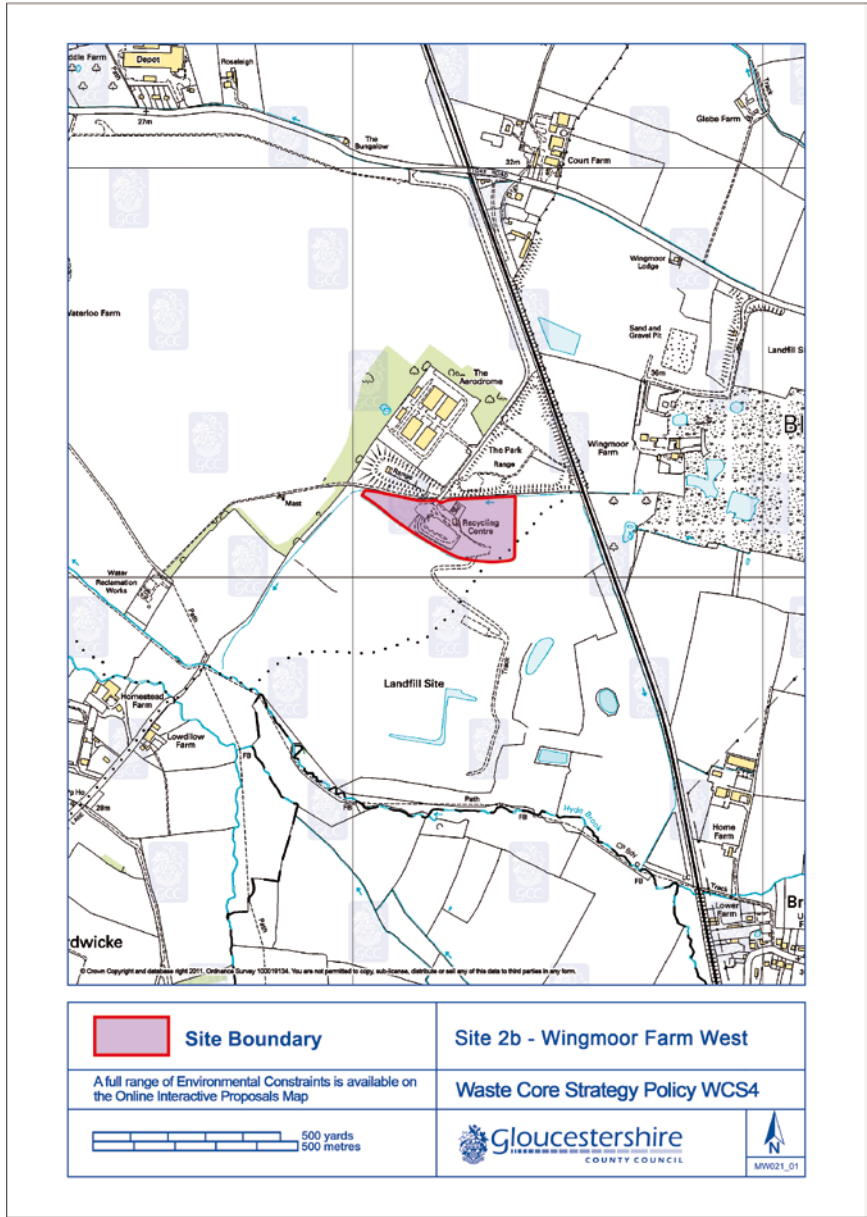
<p>low and flat landscape would be prominent above existing vegetation.</p> <p>The site is located in an area that is relatively low and flat, therefore any facility would be clearly visible from the Cotswolds AONB, the M5 and the surrounding low-lying areas.</p> <p>Wingmoor Farm East – Key Development Criteria Landscape/Visual Impact – delete whole sub-section:</p> <p>The Park – Key Development Criteria Landscape/Visual Impact – delete whole sub-section:</p> <p>Wingmoor Farm West – Key Development Criteria Landscape/Visual Impact – delete whole sub-section:</p> <p>Javelin Park – Key Development Criteria Landscape/Visual Impact – delete whole sub-section:</p> <p>Moreton Valence – Key Development Criteria Landscape/Visual Impact – delete whole sub-section:</p>	
<p>MM32</p> <p><u>Appendix 5 - General Development Criteria – New Category</u></p> <p>Amend to include reference to proximity to the rail network as follows:</p> <p>New sub-heading:</p> <p><u>Proximity to Railway Network</u></p> <p>New text:</p> <p><u>Network Rail should be consulted on all planning applications for waste management proposals within 250m of the railway property.</u></p>	<p>This has previously been consulted upon as FC40</p> <p>Reason for change: To ensure that Network Rail is consulted in relation to any waste management proposal within 250m of railway property.</p>
<p>MM33</p> <p><u>Appendix 5 Strategic Site Schedules – Suitable Uses Sections</u></p> <p>Remove Suitable Uses from each site profile.</p>	<p>Reason for change: The suitable uses section had been based on either current uses, or potential uses that may have been indicated to the WPA. As a result of discussions through the examination sessions, it was considered unnecessary and potentially confusing because it suggested that sites may only be suitable for a particular type of waste management or stream when in fact they could be suitable for a variety of waste management purposes.</p>

<p>MM34</p> <p><u>Appendix 5 - Site Schedules – Flood Risk/Water Protection Sections</u></p> <p>Update/rename aquifers as follows:</p> <p><u>Wingmoor Farm East</u></p> <p>The site is adjacent to, but not within, a minor aquifer although the EA identified the site as a non-aquifer with unproductive strata and low risk to groundwater. <u>The EA identified the site as overlying unproductive strata with the groundwater risks associated with the location as low for the geological setting.</u></p> <p><u>"Wingmoor Farm West" and "The Park"</u></p> <p>The EA identified the site as overlying unproductive strata with the groundwater risks associated with the location as low for the geological setting. The two areas are partially overlying a minor aquifer, although the EA identified the sites as a non-aquifer with unproductive strata and low risk to groundwater.</p> <p><u>Javelin Park</u></p> <p>The EA identified the site as overlying a secondary (undifferentiated) aquifer with the groundwater risks associated with the location as low for the geological setting. The site is within 250m of a Minor Aquifer Intermediate 1 and Minor Aquifer High (H3) although the EA identified the site as a non-aquifer with unproductive strata and low risk to groundwater.</p> <p><u>Moreton Valence</u></p> <p>The EA identified the site as overlying a secondary (undifferentiated)-- aquifer with the groundwater risks associated with the location as low for the geological setting. Site 546 is mostly lying over a Minor Aquifer Intermediate 1. The site is also within 250m of a Minor Aquifer High (H3) although the EA identified the site as a non-aquifer with unproductive strata and low risk to groundwater.</p>	<p>This has previously been consulted upon as FC42</p> <p>Reason for change: To reflect updated information provided by the Environment Agency (EA)</p>
<p>MM35</p> <p><u>Appendix 5 Changes relating to Green Belt sections</u></p> <p>Wingmoor Farm East – Key Development Criteria</p> <p>Amend Green Belt as follows:</p> <p>The Green Belt status of the site may require demountable buildings to be provided on Wingmoor Farm East and their</p>	<p>Reason for change: To reflect discussions regarding Green Belt during the examination.</p> <p>The reference to demountable buildings had arisen from the Inspector's report to the former Waste Local Plan and is not considered relevant and furthermore could be potentially confusing or unimplementable.</p> <p>The remainder of the changes reflect the change to the</p>

<p>use limited to the duration of the landfill operations and site restoration.</p> <p><u>The development proposals must be in accordance with national Green Belt policy and Policy WCS10 of this DPD.</u></p> <p><u>Subject to satisfying the requirements of Policy WCS10, any waste development at this site should be tied to the life of the existing landfill and site restoration.</u></p> <p>The Park – Key Development Criteria</p> <p>Amend Green Belt as follows:</p> <p>The Green Belt status of the site may require demountable buildings to be provided on Wingmoor Farm West and their use limited to the duration of the landfill operations and site restoration.</p> <p><u>The development proposals must be in accordance with national Green Belt policy and Policy WCS10 of this DPD.</u></p> <p>Wingmoor Farm West – Key Development Criteria</p> <p>Amend Green Belt as follows:</p> <p>The Green Belt status of the site may require demountable buildings to be provided on Wingmoor Farm West and their use limited to the duration of the landfill operations and site restoration.</p> <p><u>The development proposals must be in accordance with national Green Belt policy and Policy WCS10 of this DPD.</u></p> <p><u>Subject to satisfying the requirements of Policy WCS10, any waste development at this site should be tied to the life of the existing landfill and site restoration.</u></p>	<p>Green Belt Policy WCS10 and also ensure that any development coming forward would be in accordance with national policy.</p>
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<p>MM36</p> <p><u>Appendix 5 Strategic Site Schedules Wingmoor Farm East</u></p> <p><u>Amend Site Description as follows:</u></p> <p>The site is located with<u>in</u> the former Waste Local Plan strategic site allocation and forms falls within part of the larger landfill scheme planning permission for the site. However, to this date part of the site remains unworked.</p> <p><u>Amend Planning Status as follows:</u></p> <p>All permissions relating to waste activities and the landfill technically expired in 2009. The operator has applied to extend the date of landfill operations until around 2029/30, which includes the site proposed here. Due to the large amount of voidspace for landfill remaining and the submitted proposals for waste management to continue until 2029, for the purposes of Waste Core Strategy preparation there is sufficient evidence to suggest that there is prospect for delivery of proposals at this site. Clearly this is subject to the determination of the application to extend operations.</p> <p>The larger Wingmoor Farm East landfill complex, within which this site is located, has permission to continue operations until 2029¹.</p> <p>¹Subject to the outcome of a judicial review on the planning permission which was granted in September 2011 for landfill operations to run until 2029.</p>	<p>Reason for change: To reflect the change in the site's planning status.</p>
<p>MM37</p> <p><u>Split The Park and Wingmoor Farm West into two separate schedules:</u></p> <p>The Park – Site 2<u>a</u></p> <p>Wingmoor Farm West – Site 2<u>b</u></p>	<p>Reason for change: To reflect discussion during the examination. The amendment to Site 2b has been made to reflect suggestions made by the waste operator who suggested that a slight change to the boundary may allow for a better configuration of the site for a potential future waste facility.</p>

Amend boundary of Wingmoor Farm West (Site 2b) as follows



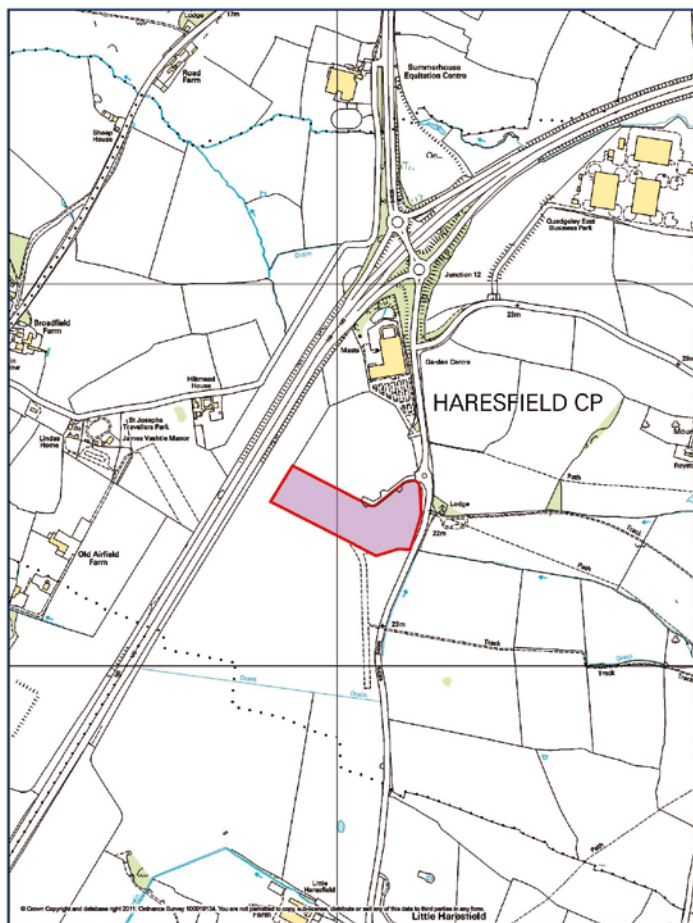
This has previously been consulted upon as FC43

<p>Amend the planning status in relation to The Park and Wingmoor Farm West as follows:</p> <p>The Park currently has district permissions for warehousing type operations and recycling operations by Printwaste. Cory Environmental Ltd. have permission for an IVC and a dirty MRF, but both are subject to a Section 106 agreement, but the MRF is unlikely to be implementable due to the time limit for implementation having expired.</p> <p>A resource recovery park proposal for 160,000 tpa was submitted in 2005, but withdrawn in 2010 due to the operator wishing to make material amendments which would require re-submission of the application.</p> <p>Wingmoor West – this site is currently permitted for use as a HRC.</p> <p><u>The Park - currently has district permissions for warehousing type operations. Planning permission has also been granted for an In-Vessel Composting (IVC) facility.</u></p> <p><u>Wingmoor West – this site is currently permitted for use as a Household Recycling Centre and the location for a sealed asbestos disposal facility.</u></p> <p><u>Appendix 5 Strategic Site Schedules The Park</u></p> <p>Delete all references to Wingmoor Farm West within Easting, Northing and Site area</p> <p>Amend Site Location as follows:</p> <p>The site comprises two areas. The site comprises two areas of land. It is located two miles west of Bishops Cleeve and five 5 miles north of Cheltenham, off Stoke Road, south of Stoke Orchard. It is some distance from the Stoke Road, west of the railway line, and accessed via a well-maintained road which also serves other users in area including landfill operations and shooting clubs.</p> <p>Amend Site Description as follows:</p> <p>Former second world war aerodrome now used for a mixture of waste-related and other industrial type activities. The area known as the Park The area known as the Park It consists of former airplane hangers converted to industrial units. and the Wingmoor Farm West area is concreted hardstanding currently used as a Household Recycling Centre</p>	<p>Reason for change: To clarify the existing planning permissions relating to Areas A and B Wingmoor Farm (West).</p> <p>Reason for change: To reflect changes which have naturally arisen as a result of splitting one site schedule into two.</p> <p>Reason for change: To reflect changes which have naturally arisen as a result of splitting one site schedule into two.</p> <p>Reason for change: To reflect changes which have naturally arisen as a result of splitting one site schedule into two.</p>
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<p><u>Appendix 5 Strategic Site Schedules Wingmoor Farm West</u></p> <p>Site No – Change to <u>2b</u></p> <p>Delete all references to The Park within Easting, Northing and Site area</p> <p>Amend Site Location as follows:</p> <p>The site comprises two areas of land. It is located two miles west of Bishops Cleeve and five 5 miles north of Cheltenham, off Stoke Road, south of Stoke Orchard. It is some distance from the Stoke Road, west of the railway line, and accessed via a well-maintained road which also serves other users in area including landfill operations and shooting clubs.</p> <p>Amend Site Description as follows:</p> <p>Former second world war aerodrome now used for a mixture of waste related and other industrial type activities. The area known as the Park consists of former airplane hangers converted to industrial units and the Wingmoor Farm West area The site is <u>part</u> concreted hardstanding currently used as a Household Recycling Centre <u>and is situated within a larger area permitted for landfilling operations.</u></p>	<p>Reason for change: To reflect changes which have naturally arisen as a result of splitting one site schedule into two.</p> <p>Reason for change: To reflect changes which have naturally arisen as a result of splitting one site schedule into two.</p> <p>Reason for change: To reflect changes which have naturally arisen as a result of splitting one site schedule into two.</p>
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MM38

Inset Map 3 – Revised boundary as follows:



Reason for change:

The County Council had already agreed this potential change following representations made by the landowner of the northern half of Javelin Park at Focused Changes stage.

The landowner no longer wishes the northern part of the site to be allocated within the WCS, therefore that section of the site would be undeliverable. Allocation of an undeliverable site would be contrary to national policy as currently highlighted within paragraph 18 of PPS10.

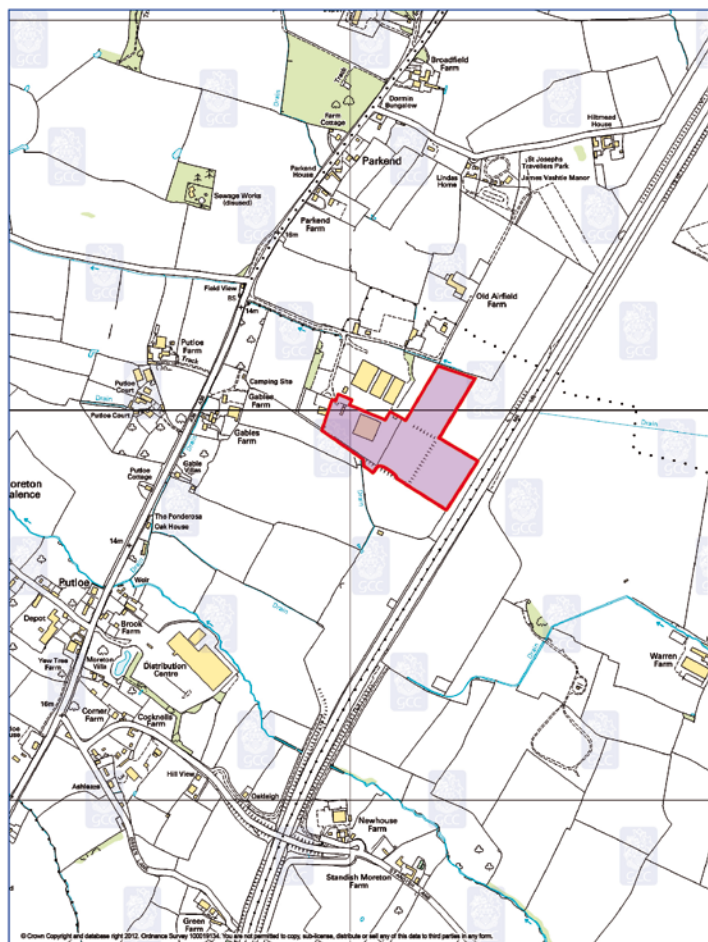
This main modification was discussed during the examination process.

Amend Site Area as follows:

<p>c.11.25hectares</p> <p>Amend Site Description as follows:</p> <p>Large area of previously developed airfield land, which once contained buildings associated with a military airfield. <u>The site is vacant apart from large piles of crushed recycled aggregate. The land is currently owned by the County Council.</u></p> <p>Amend Neighbouring Uses as follows:</p> <p><u>There are 6 hectares of land committed for B8 employment use adjacent to the north of the site.</u> There are <u>also</u> 2 residential properties within 250 metres and the site is adjacent to Blooms Garden Centre and some smaller retail units to the north. A large area <u>c.2km</u> to the north (known as Hunts Grove) has been permitted for residential development and work on this is currently underway.</p> <p>Amend Planning status as follows:</p> <p>A number of planning permissions and applications relating to storage and distribution exist covering the <u>whole site and adjacent land.</u></p> <p>Amend Access/Highways as follows</p> <p><u>The sSite has 52,000m² B8 (storage/distribution) permission although this is not currently operational.</u></p> <p>Amend CHP Potential as follows:</p> <p>There over 30 businesses, 40 residential properties and 1 church within 1km. Potential development within 2km includes 2 local plan allocations and 8 SHLAA sites (c.4400 properties). There is also existing permission at Hunts Grove for c.1775 properties, a school and 5.75ha of land for employment uses. <u>The neighbouring 6 hectares of Javelin Park has permission for B8 (storage/distribution), which has not yet been implemented.</u></p> <p>The initial assessment work indicates that there would be a limited demand for a retrofitted heat network within the existing development. There is potential for a heat network to be incorporated within any future development <u>at the site or adjacent Javelin Park site.</u></p>	<p>This change has arisen naturally following the change to the boundary.</p> <p>This change has arisen naturally following the change to the boundary.</p> <p>This change has arisen naturally following the change to the boundary.</p> <p>This change has arisen naturally following the change to the boundary.</p> <p>This change has arisen naturally following the change to the boundary.</p> <p>This change has arisen naturally following the change to the boundary.</p>
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MM39

Inset Map 3 – Revised boundary as follows:



Reason for change. Amended boundary resulting from discussions through the examination process. During this discussion the operator highlighted that the site was relatively constrained by existing operations and some additional land would required to be allocated to ensure that a contribution could be made to diverting MSW/C&I waste from landfill without compromising current C&D or recycling capacity. The parcel of land was allocated from within a larger area suggested by the operator because it reflects land that has been under discussion with the WPA as part of a forthcoming planning application, it represents a logical extension to the site and will not encroach further towards the closest neighbouring properties.

Appendix 5 Strategic Site Schedules Moreton Valance

Amend Site Area as follows:

c. ~~5.6~~ 7 hectares

Amend Site Description as follows:

The site is an irregular ~~L~~-shape with a grassed earth bund to the east notable from the M5 motorway. The site comprises a variety of buildings and stockpiles of materials associated with the on-site recycling/reuse activities including skip sorting and container delivered C&D & C&I waste in large square central shed and MRF/conveyor system.

Amend Access/Highways as follows:

The site has fairly good access with some waste activity already occurring. The site is in close proximity to Strategic Road Network (M5 Junction 12) via A38/Cross Keys Roundabout. There are currently some congestion issues at A38/Cross Keys Roundabout.

~~The Part of the site has~~ current permitted usage is up to 200,000 tonnes/year, ~~but with~~ the EA licence limit ~~is~~ up to 300,000 tonnes/year and some parts of site have no restriction The section closest to the motorway is currently unpermitted. ~~though there is physical limit to how much could be operated on the site.~~

A new facility on the site could ~~probably~~ potentially result in a net increase in traffic, but could be closer to neutral depending on details of what could currently be operated (and assuming strategic waste facility ~~would need to~~ might replace current consents).

The site is considered to be too far from existing rail/water infrastructure for these modes to be suitable. The site is outside reasonable walking distances, and cycle/bus access is also likely to be fairly limited.

This change has arisen naturally following the change to the boundary.

This change has arisen naturally following the change to the boundary.

This change has arisen naturally following the change to the boundary.

Appendix 1 MM24

Policy	Delivery mechanism/s (i.e. how will the policy be delivered?)	Delivery Agencies		Delivery Funding	Delivery Timescale	Potential constraints to delivery	Mitigation to overcome potential constraints
		Lead	Other				
<u>WCS3a – Anaerobic Digestion (AD)</u>	<u>- Through the granting of planning permission. The delivery of sites for AD will be largely down to the waste industry to come forward with where there is market demand. The criteria set out in the policy provide a framework against which to consider the merits of any proposal that comes forward.</u>	<u>Waste Industry</u>	<u>GCC acting as WPA</u> <u>Environment Agency</u>	<u>- The funding of new AD facilities will be the responsibility of the private waste industry.</u> <u>- Officer time spent processing any planning application.</u> <u>- The WDA and WCA may be involved in proposing schemes due to policy and renewal of contracts.</u>	<u>- Core Policy WCS3a to be implemented with immediate effect upon adoption of Waste Core Strategy and to be applied thereafter until updated or replaced.</u> <u>- The timing of new facilities coming forward will be largely down to the private waste industry. The policy provides the criteria to determine any proposal when it comes forward.</u>	<u>- Local opposition to development proposals.</u> <u>- Failure to achieve planning permission.</u> <u>- Lack of suitable source, segregated waste feedstock</u>	<u>- Developer to undertake pre-application consultation.</u> <u>- Planning appeal or re-submission of revised planning application.</u> <u>- Introduction of more source-segregated collections e.g. kitchen waste</u>
<u>WCS6a – Landfill</u>	<u>- Through the granting of planning permission. The delivery of sites for landfill will be largely down to the waste</u>	<u>GCC</u>	<u>Waste Industry</u> <u>Environment Agency</u>	<u>- The funding of new landfill capacity will be the responsibility of the private waste industry</u>	<u>Core Policy WCS6a to be implemented with immediate effect upon adoption of the Waste Core Strategy and to be applied</u>	<u>- Local opposition to development proposals.</u> <u>- Failure to achieve planning permission.</u>	<u>- Developer to undertake pre-application consultation.</u> <u>- Planning appeal or re-submission of</u>

	<u>industry to come forward with. The criteria set out in the policy provide a framework against which to consider the merits of any proposal that comes forward.</u>				<u>thereafter until updated or replaced.</u>		<u>revised planning application.</u> <u>- Market demand is outside of the scope of the WCS.</u>
<u>WCS12a – Historic Environment</u>	<u>Through the granting/refusal of planning permissions in relation to any development within or affecting a site of historic importance.</u>	<u>GCC</u>		<u>- Funding of any market-led waste related development within or affecting a site of historic importance would be the responsibility of the private sector.</u> <u>- The cost of any mitigation to make the proposed development acceptable or to incorporate the historic environment into the design of the proposal would also be the responsibility of the public sector.</u>	<u>Core Policy WCS12a to be implemented with immediate effect upon adoption of the Waste Core Strategy and to be applied thereafter until updated or replaced.</u> <u>- Speculative development proposals affecting the historic environment could come forward at any time.</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>N/A</u>
<u>WCS 13a – Bulking and Transfer</u>	<u>- Through the granting of planning permission. The need for the delivery of</u>	<u>GWP (including WDA and</u>	<u>GCC acting as WPA</u>	<u>- The funding of new or expanded bulking and transfer facilities will potentially be</u>	<u>- Core Policy WCS13a to be implemented with immediate effect upon adoption</u>	<u>- Local opposition to development proposals.</u> <u>- Failure to achieve</u>	<u>- Developer to undertake pre-application</u>

	<p><u>new or expanded bulking and transfer sites will be a matter for the WDA, the WCA and the private waste industry. The criteria set out in the policy provide a framework against which to consider the merits of any proposal that comes forward.</u></p> <p><u>- Partnership working e.g. Gloucestershire Waste Partnership (GWP) and any future procurement.</u></p>	<p><u>WCA)</u></p> <p><u>Waste Industry</u></p>		<p><u>met by the public sector, the private sector or a combination of the two depending on contractual arrangements that may be put into place.</u></p> <p><u>- Officer time spent processing any planning application</u></p>	<p><u>of the Waste Core Strategy and to be applied thereafter until updated or replaced.</u></p> <p><u>- The timing of new facilities coming forward will be largely down to a combination of the WDA and WCA through the GWP and the private waste industry. The policy provides the criteria to determine any proposal when it comes forward.</u></p>	<p><u>planning permission.</u></p>	<p><u>consultation.</u></p> <p><u>- Planning appeal or re-submission of revised planning application.</u></p>
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Appendix 2 MM25

6. Measuring Progress

- 6.1 Having set out our strategy and the means by which it will be implemented we need to set out how we will measure the progress that is being made.
- 6.2 Monitoring is an essential part of any good strategy. In particular, it allows us to establish whether policies are achieving their objectives i.e. delivering what they are intended to deliver.
- 6.3 It also allows us to establish if policies are having any unintended, wider consequences (positive or negative) for example on the environment, society or the economy.
- 6.4 Where monitoring demonstrates that policies are not achieving their objectives or are having unintended consequences, particularly negative ones, appropriate measures can be put into place to rectify the situation.
- 6.5 This could be for example, a revision to a policy or even its replacement with an alternative. In some instances, more wholesale changes to the whole strategy may even be needed.
- 6.6 Effective monitoring also allows for:
- Plans to be adapted if circumstances change;
 - Progress against national and regional targets to be measured;
 - Progress against any local targets to be measured including the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS);
 - Progress against sustainability objectives to be measured; and
 - Any meaningful trends to be established over time e.g. waste reduction.
- 6.7 Our proposed monitoring framework is set out below. It is based on the established 'objectives, policies, targets and indicators' approach to monitoring, which involves defining strategic objectives and developing these into policies before setting policy targets and indicators to determine if the policies are achieving their objectives or having unintended consequences.
- 6.8 We have already defined our strategic objectives (Section 3.0) and developed these into core policies (Section 4.0) including targets where applicable. In the monitoring framework below we set out the indicators that will be used to measure progress.

Monitor
Progress
Indicators
Report

- 6.9 The framework considers each core policy in turn, highlights its aims and objectives and where applicable any specific targets. It then considers how the policy relates to the SA objectives set out in our Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report¹ as well as any other relevant national, regional and local objectives e.g. from the Regional Waste Strategy (2004).
- 6.10 It then sets out the indicators that will be used to measure the impact that policies are having. Four different types of indicator are included:
- Contextual Indicators (provide general background information on all key changes taking place in the area).
 - Core Output Indicators (a nationally agreed set of indicators intended to measure the direct effect of each policy). Currently taken from Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008 (CLG).
 - Local Output Indicators (a locally agreed set of indicators intended to measure the direct effect of each policy).
 - Significant Effect Indicators (show the effects that policies are having on the goals/objectives set out in the Sustainability Appraisal).
- 6.11 The framework also identifies the various sources of data and the organisation/s responsible for monitoring.
- 6.12 The framework will form the basis of future monitoring arrangements and the results will be published no later than December each year through the Council’s Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)². The monitoring of waste data will need to be considered through the AMR as appropriate. In particular any processes as outlined in paragraph 3.32a need to be considered very carefully ensuring that the development plan remains up to date.
- 6.13 This will provide a transparent assessment of the degree to which the WCS and its core policies are achieving their objectives or having unintended consequences.
- 6.14 Where monitoring suggests that policies need to be revised or replaced this will be carried out through future stakeholder consultation and subsequent revisions to the WCS.

¹ See www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/sustainabilityappraisal

² See www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/amr

Reduction		
Policy		WCS1 – Waste Reduction
Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets		The policy seeks to ensure that the waste associated with the construction and ongoing occupation of new development is minimised as far as possible. All 'major' development must be supported by a Waste Minimisation Statement (WMS). The target is therefore to ensure that 100% of major developments are supported by a WMS. The policy also aims to ensure that awareness of waste reduction is raised to achieve a positive change in attitude and behaviour with regard to waste reduction. The WCS vision includes as an aim zero-growth in waste production by 2020.
Relevant SA objectives		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> 4. To promote education and economic development in Gloucestershire giving opportunities to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds. Derived from this objective is a site focused objective which seeks: To educate the public about waste issues and to maximise community participation and access to waste services and facilities in Gloucestershire. 14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy to achieve the sustainable management of waste. 15. To reduce contributions to and to adapt to climate change. Derived from this objective is a site focused objective which seeks: To reduce the global use of primary materials and minimise net energy balance requirements.
Other Relevant Aims, Objectives and Targets	International & National	National Waste Strategy - To reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted from over 22.2 million tonnes in 2000 by 29% to 15.8 million tonnes in 2010 with an aspiration to reduce it to 12.2 million tonnes in 2020 – a reduction of 45%. This is equivalent to a fall of 50% per person (from 450 kg per person in 2000 to 225 kg in 2020).
	Regional ³	Regional Waste Strategy - by 2020 all business will have a waste minimisation and recycling action plan. The South West Region will become a minimum waste producer by 2030, with business and households maximising opportunities for reuse and recycling.
	Local ⁴	Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill, incineration, energy recovery and maximising the waste reused, recycled and composted – (currently within Local Area Agreement (LAA)). Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) - to manage waste in a sustainable way. Gloucestershire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) - to reduce Gloucestershire's municipal waste by addressing waste generation at the household level and further up the supply chain. From 2007 to visit a minimum of 50 schools per year. To reduce the growth of Gloucestershire's municipal waste arisings to zero by 2020.
Baseline Position ⁵		The total amount of waste managed in Gloucestershire for the base years 2008 and 2009/10 was 1,183,000 tonnes.
Indicators	National ⁶	Core Output Indicator W2: Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority. Residual household waste per household. (currently National Indicator (NI) 191) Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (currently NI 192).
	Local	Number of 'major development' applications that include a Waste Minimisation Statement.

³ The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) is proposed to be abolished but the Regional Waste Strategy (RWS) remains a valid material consideration.

⁴ Includes Local Area Agreement (currently running 2008-2011 and any replacement that may be reported locally to the Gloucestershire Strategic Partnership), Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) and Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

⁵ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators.

⁶ ~~Includes Core Output Indicators and National Indicators (198).~~

		Number of educational/promotional visits/exhibitions carried out per annum. Total amount of waste arising in Gloucestershire.
	Significant Effect	Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the LA area (largely reported through District Councils AMRs) (currently NI 186).
Data Sources		GCC District Councils Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)
Monitoring Body		GCC District Councils
Recycling and Composting		
Policy		WCS2 – Recycling & Composting/Anaerobic Digestion (including Bulking and Transfer)
Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets		The aim of the policy is to provide a framework that will allow proposals relating to the development of new and expanded recycling, <u>and</u> composting, anaerobic digestion, bulking and transfer facilities including businesses that process recyclates and re-use waste, to be determined. The provision of additional facilities will help the Council to achieve its target of at least 60% household recycling and composting by 2020 and help to facilitate the delivery of other objectives including the diversion of MSW and C&I waste from landfill. The policy also supports proposals relating to the development of markets for recycled materials. The policy will also help to deliver the Council's Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) requirements to 2020.
Relevant SA objectives		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> 5. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development. 12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities through means such as: a) reducing the need to travel b) promoting more sustainable means of transport e.g. by rail or water c) sensitive lorry routing d) the use of sustainable alternative fuels e) promoting the management of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations. 14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy to achieve the sustainable management of waste. 15. To reduce contributions to and to adapt to climate change. Derived from this objective is a site focused objective which seeks: To reduce the global use of primary materials and minimise net energy balance requirements.
Other Relevant Aims, Objectives and Targets	International & National	EU Landfill Directive: By 2010 the biodegradable waste landfilled must be reduced to 75% of that produced in 1995. By 2013 the biodegradable waste landfilled must be reduced to 50% of that produced in 1995. By 2020 the biodegradable waste landfilled must be reduced to 35% of that produced in 1995. National Waste Strategy (2007): Household waste recycling and composting: at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020.
	Regional	Regional Waste Strategy - by the year 2020 over 45% of waste is recycled and re-used and less than 20% of waste produced in the region will be landfilled.
	Local	Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill, incineration, energy recovery and maximising the waste reused, recycled and composted – (currently within Local Area Agreement (LAA)).

		SCS - to manage waste in a sustainable way. JMWMS – minimum household recycling & composting rate of 40% by 2009/10, 50% by 2014/15 and 60% by 2019/20. Achieve an average participation rate of 80% in recycling & composting collection schemes.
Baseline Position ⁷		In 2009/10, the county average household recycling and composting rate was 42%. There are currently four <u>five</u> commercial-scale composting facilities in Gloucestershire with a total capacity of 113,000 <u>149,000</u> tonnes per year. There are six household recycling centres (HRCs) with a total capacity of 66,299 tonnes per year. There is also additional recycling capacity at other bulking, transfer and C&I facilities within the county.
Indicators	National	Core Output Indicator W1: capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority. Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (currently NI 192). Percentage of municipal waste landfilled (currently NI 193).
	Local	Total available recycling/composting capacity. Number of new/expanded recycling and composting/ AD facilities permitted per year. Number of planning applications refused on the basis of Policy WCS2. Number of 'strategic' composting and recycling facilities permitted inside and outside 'Zone C' per year. Number of recycles 're-processing' facilities in Gloucestershire.
	Significant Effect	Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the LA area (largely reported through District Councils AMRs) (currently NI 186). Overall/general satisfaction with local area (currently NI 005). Number of people employed in waste-related activities.
Data Sources		GCC Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)
Monitoring Body		GCC
Policy		WCS3 – Inert Waste Recycling and Recovery
Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets		The policy provides a framework against which to consider proposals relating to the development of inert waste recycling and recovery facilities. The aim is to divert around 85,000 tonnes per year of inert waste (largely construction and demolition waste) from landfill.
Relevant SA objectives		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> 5. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development. 12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities through means such as: a) reducing the need to travel. b) promoting more sustainable means of transport e.g. by rail or water. c) sensitive lorry routing. d) the use of sustainable alternative fuels. e) promoting the management of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations. 13. To restore mineral sites to a high standard in order to achieve the maximum after use benefits including the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity. 14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy to achieve the sustainable management of waste.
Other Relevant	International &	National Waste Strategy - to halve the amount of construction, demolition and excavation wastes going to landfill by

⁷ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators

Aims, Objectives and Targets	National	2012. National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision (2005-2020) published June 2009 includes a target of 65 million tonnes per annum of secondary/recycled materials in the south west by 2015.
	Regional	Regional Waste Strategy – to make better use of inert waste materials, particularly construction and demolition waste, to substitute for primary aggregates. Waste development plans will make provision for facilities to maximise the reuse recycling and composting of C&D waste. The reuse, and recycling of C&D waste will be encouraged to reduce the need for primary aggregates.
	Local	SCS - to manage waste in a sustainable way. Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill, incineration, energy recovery and maximising the waste reused, recycled and composted – (currently within Local Area Agreement (LAA)).
Baseline Position ⁸		In 2008 a total of 293,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste was managed in Gloucestershire. Of this, about 211,000 tonnes was either went to landfill, or was used for landraise or was treated (e.g. concrete being crushed and screened and then used in construction for low grade aggregate). There are 28 permanent inert waste facilities for recycling and recovery. This includes transfer, treatment, crushing, screening and storage with a total capacity of 504,000 tonnes per year.
Indicators	National	Core Output Indicator M2: production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority. W1: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority.
	Local	Percentage of C&D waste transferred for recycling, reprocessing, for use in land reclamation and landscaping or sent for disposal to landfill. Number of proposals for permanent inert recycling and recovery facilities permitted per year. Number of proposals for temporary inert recycling and recovery facilities permitted per year. Number of 'strategic' scale permanent inert recycling and recovery facilities permitted outside 'Zone C' per year.
	Significant Effect	Overall/general satisfaction with local area. (currently NI 005). Number of people employed in waste-related activities.
Data Sources		GCC Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)
Monitoring Body		GCC
<u>Policy</u>		<u>WCS3a –Anaerobic Digestion</u>
<u>Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets</u>		<u>The aim of the policy is to provide a framework against which proposals for new and expanded anaerobic digestion facilities can be determined. The provision of additional AD facilities will compliment the provision of new and expanded recycling and composting facilities in the county and will help to divert organic waste such as kitchen waste from landfill. This in turn will help the Council to achieve its Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) requirements to 2020. The provision of new or expanded AD facilities also offers the potential to generate renewable energy in the form of biogas which can be used to generate heat and electricity through combined heat and power (CHP) or turned into 'biomethane' and used as a vehicle fuel or injected into the mains gas grid.</u>
<u>Relevant SA objectives</u>		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> <u>5. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development.</u>

⁸ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators

		<p><u>e) promoting the management of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations.</u></p> <p><u>14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy to achieve the sustainable management of waste.</u></p> <p><u>15. To reduce contributions to and to adapt to climate change. Derived from this objective is a site focused objective which seeks: To reduce the global use of primary materials and minimise net energy balance requirements.</u></p>
<u>Other Relevant Aims, Objectives and Targets</u>	<u>International & National</u>	<p><u>EU Landfill Directive:</u></p> <p><u>By 2010 the biodegradable waste landfilled must be reduced to 75% of that produced in 1995.</u></p> <p><u>By 2013 the biodegradable waste landfilled must be reduced to 50% of that produced in 1995.</u></p> <p><u>By 2020 the biodegradable waste landfilled must be reduced to 35% of that produced in 1995.</u></p> <p><u>Climate Change Act:</u></p> <p><u>To reduce UK CO₂ emissions by at least 26% by 2020 and all UK greenhouse gas emission by at least 80% by 2050.</u></p> <p><u>EU Renewable Energy Directive:</u></p> <p><u>Requires the UK to source 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020.</u></p> <p><u>Anaerobic Digestion – Shared Goals (DEFRA 2009):</u></p> <p><u>By 2020 anaerobic digestion will be an established technology in this country, making a significant and measurable contribution to our climate change and wider environmental objectives.</u></p> <p><u>Climate Change Task Force Greenhouse Gas Action Plan:</u></p> <p><u>Significant increase in the take-up of on-farm anaerobic digestion, with the aim of 20% of manures being used in such plants.</u></p>
	<u>Regional</u>	<p><u>Regional Waste Strategy - by the year 2020 over 45% of waste is recycled and re-used and less than 20% of waste produced in the region will be landfilled.</u></p> <p><u>Regional Spatial Strategy although proposed to be abolished, requires that by 2020, at least 310,000 tonnes of waste per year is 'source separated' (including separated organic materials sent direct to composting and anaerobic digestion systems).</u></p>
	<u>Local</u>	<p><u>Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill, incineration, energy recovery and maximising the waste reused, recycled and composted – (currently within Local Area Agreement (LAA)).</u></p> <p><u>SCS - to manage waste in a sustainable way.</u></p> <p><u>JMWMS – minimum household recycling & composting rate of 40% by 2009/10, 50% by 2014/15 and 60% by 2019/20.</u></p> <p><u>Achieve an average participation rate of 80% in recycling & composting collection schemes.</u></p>

<u>Baseline Position</u> ⁹		<u>There are currently no operational AD facilities in Gloucestershire treating MSW or C&I waste. There is permission for an MSW AD facility at Rose Hill Farm in Dymock, but this is not yet operational. There is also permission for a small AD facility at Stanley's Quarry in the Cotswolds, but this is for agricultural waste. Additionally some AD processes are undertaken at Hayden and Netheridge Sewage Treatment Works and the Unilever factory in Gloucester.</u>
<u>Indicators</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>Core Output Indicator W1: capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority.</u> <u>Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (currently NI 192).</u> <u>Percentage of municipal waste landfilled (currently NI 193).</u>
	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total available AD capacity.</u> <u>Total available AD capacity for agricultural waste.</u> <u>Total available AD capacity for sewage sludge.</u> <u>Number of new/expanded AD facilities permitted per year.</u> <u>Number of planning applications refused on the basis of Policy WCS3a.</u> <u>Number of 'strategic' AD facilities permitted inside and outside 'Zone C' per year.</u> <u>Renewable energy generation.</u>
	<u>Significant Effect</u>	<u>Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the LA area (largely reported through District Councils AMRs) (currently NI 186).</u> <u>Overall/general satisfaction with local area (currently NI 005).</u> <u>Number of people employed in waste-related activities.</u>
<u>Data Sources</u>		<u>GCC</u> <u>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</u>
<u>Monitoring Body</u>		<u>GCC</u>

⁹ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators

Other Recovery (including Energy Recovery)		
Policy		WCS4 – Other Recovery (including Energy Recovery)
Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets		The policy aims to ensure the provision of sufficient residual waste recovery capacity to deal with around 150,000 up to 170,000 tonnes per year of residual waste. Provision of other waste recovery capacity will also contribute towards the diversion of between 143,000 and 193,000 up to 73,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste from landfill per year. The policy includes four 'strategic' site allocations to help ensure sufficient other recovery capacity is made available. The policy allows for non-strategic proposals to come forward where relevant criteria can be met.
Relevant SA objectives		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> 3. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the County. 5. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development. 8. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's wildlife and natural environment – its landscape and biodiversity. Derived from this objective is an objective which seeks: To protect, conserve and enhance the landscape in Gloucestershire. 11. To prevent the pollution of land, air and water in Gloucestershire and to apply the precautionary principle. Derived from this objective are 4 site focused objectives as follows: To prevent pollution and to apply the precautionary principle in consultation with waste regulation authorities. To protect and enhance soil / land quality in Gloucestershire. To protect and enhance air quality in Gloucestershire. To protect and enhance water quality in Gloucestershire. 12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities through means such as: a) reducing the need to travel. b) promoting more sustainable means of transport e.g. by rail or water. c) sensitive lorry routing. d) the use of sustainable alternative fuels. e) promoting the management of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations. 14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy to achieve the sustainable management of waste. 15. To reduce contributions to and to adapt to climate change. Derived from this objective is a site focused objective which seeks: To reduce the global use of primary materials and minimise net energy balance requirements.
Other Relevant Aims, Objectives and Targets	International & National	National Waste Strategy (2007) - recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020. Energy from waste is expected to account for 25% of municipal waste by 2020. Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) requirements for Gloucestershire to 2020 i.e. permitted landfill of 50,069 tonnes per annum.
	Regional	Regional Waste Strategy – to reuse, recycle and recover value from the maximum practicable amount of waste that is produced. By 2020, value should be recovered from the residual municipal waste by mechanical, biological or thermal treatment or a combination of these processes, having regard to the waste hierarchy. Waste development plans should make provision for sufficient facilities for treatment of this proportion of waste arisings. Waste development plans should make provision for facilities to recover value from an additional 39% of anticipated commercial and industrial waste by means of mechanical, biological or thermal treatment or a combination of these processes by 2020. Development plans should encourage the provision of waste management facilities which are capable of dealing with more than one waste stream

		where the waste is of similar nature.
	Local	SCS - to manage waste in a sustainable way. Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill, incineration, energy recovery and maximising the waste reused, recycled and composted – (currently within Local Area Agreement (LAA)).
Baseline Position ¹⁰		There are currently very few ‘other recovery’ waste management facilities in Gloucestershire. There are few recovery facilities for MSW and limited capacity for C&I waste. Due in part to this lack of facilities, in 2008, 57.5% of MSW and 83.7% of C&I waste was sent to landfill.
Indicators	National	Core Output E3: Renewable energy generation. Percentage of municipal waste landfilled (currently NI 193).
	Local	Amount of residual waste recovery capacity for MSW and C&I waste. Total amount and percentage of C&I waste and MSW ‘treated’ through ‘other recovery’ waste management processes per year. Installed capacity of new renewable energy systems. (currently LAA: LI 21) Percentage of renewable energy sourced from the by-products of waste management. Number of facilities developed on strategic sites allocated in the WCS. Number of ‘strategic’ scale residual waste recovery facilities permitted within and outside ‘Zone C’ per year. Number of ‘non-strategic’ residual waste recovery facilities permitted within and outside ‘Zone C’ per year.
	Significant Effect	Air quality. Household recycling and composting rate. Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the LA area. (currently NI 186) Levels of NO ₂ and other pollutants from road traffic. Landfill void capacity.
Data Sources		Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) GCC
Monitoring Body		GCC

¹⁰ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators

Policy		WCS5 – Waste Water
Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets		The policy provides a framework against which proposals for new or expanded waste water treatment facilities will be considered. The aim is to ensure that proposals are only permitted where needed to serve existing or proposed development or in the interests of Gloucestershire's waste water management provided the need outweighs any impact and that any impact can be mitigated. Particular support will be given to proposals that utilise Anaerobic Digestion (AD). No specific sites are allocated or targets identified because at this stage Gloucestershire's waste water treatment capacity requirements are unknown due to lack of certainty over the future location and quantum of growth.
Relevant SA objectives		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> 5. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development. 8. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's wildlife and natural environment – its landscape and biodiversity. Derived from this objective is an objective which seeks: To ensure that waste sites have the potential for adequate screening and/or innovative design to be incorporated. 11. To prevent the pollution of land, air and water in Gloucestershire and to apply the precaution principle. Derived from this objective is an objective which seeks: To protect and enhance water quality in Gloucestershire. 12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities through means such as: a) reducing the need to travel. b) promoting more sustainable means of transport e.g. by rail or water. c) sensitive lorry routing. d) the use of sustainable alternative fuels. e) promoting the management of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations. 15. To reduce contributions to and to adapt to climate change. Derived from this objective is a site focused objective which seeks: To reduce the global use of primary materials and minimise net energy balance requirements.
Other Relevant Aims, Objectives and Targets	International & National	Future Water – The Government's Water Strategy for England - water companies will seek to ensure that at least 20% of all energy used by the UK water industry comes from renewable sources by 2020.
	Regional	N/a although the RSS Proposed Changes (2008) included Policy RE6 which stated that local authorities must ensure that rates of planned development do not exceed the capacity of existing water supply and wastewater treatment systems and do not proceed ahead of essential planned improvements to these systems.
	Local	More resilient communities (currently LAA Outcome 13). SCS - To manage waste in a sustainable way. A key consideration will be the quantum and location of housing and employment growth yet to be determined through District Council Core Strategies and the associated infrastructure requirements identified through that
Baseline Position ¹¹		There are currently 84 operational waste water treatment facilities in Gloucestershire. The two major facilities are Netheridge west of Gloucester City Centre and Hayden, south west of Cheltenham. Both of these major facilities have Anaerobic Digestion (AD) on-site allowing for energy generation used on site and exported to the national grid.
Indicators	National	E3: Renewable energy generation. W1: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority.
	Local	Total number of waste water treatment facilities in Gloucestershire.

¹¹ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators

		<p>Number of new or expanded waste water treatment facilities permitted per year.</p> <p>Installed capacity of new renewable energy systems associated with waste water proposals (LI 21).</p> <p>Percentage of renewable energy sourced from the by-products of waste management.</p> <p>Energy capacity in mega watts from renewable energy facilities associated with waste water treatment in Gloucestershire and the % this represents of total renewable energy capacity in Gloucestershire.</p>
	Significant Effect	<p>Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the LA area (currently NI 1860).</p> <p>Water quality.</p> <p>Overall/general satisfaction with local area (currently NI 005).</p>
Data Sources		<p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>GCC</p> <p>Water Utility Companies</p>
Monitoring Body		GCC
Disposal		
Policy		WCS6 – Hazardous Waste
Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets		The policy aims to provide a policy framework to determine hazardous waste proposals that would help move the management of hazardous waste up the waste hierarchy. The policy does not make any specific site allocations or include any specific targets.
Relevant SA objectives		<p><u>Broad SA Objectives</u></p> <p>3. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county.</p> <p>5. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development.</p> <p>10. To ensure that waste sites have the potential for adequate screening and / or innovative design to be incorporated.</p> <p>11. To prevent the pollution of land, air and water in Gloucestershire and to apply the precautionary principle.</p> <p>14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy (i.e. Prevent, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Dispose) to achieve the sustainable management of waste.</p>
Other Relevant Aims, Objectives and Targets	International & National	<p>National Waste Strategy (2007) key objective – to secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste. The Government will continue to pursue policies which lead to reductions in hazardous waste arisings.</p> <p>DEFRA Hazardous Waste Policy Statement (2010) - Hazardous waste should be managed by waste producers and waste managers in accordance with the EU waste hierarchy.</p>
	Regional	Regional Waste Strategy - Waste streams that are hazardous or costly to recycle will be phased out and replaced by new clean materials that can be reused/ recycled effectively.
	Local	<p>SCS - to manage waste in a sustainable way.</p> <p>Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill, incineration, energy recovery and maximising the waste reused, recycled and composted – (currently within Local Area Agreement (LAA)).</p>

Baseline Position ¹²		The amount of hazardous waste produced in Gloucestershire in 2008 was 38,000 tonnes. The total managed in the County in 2008 was 90,000 tonnes due to some waste being imported. Most of the managed total (94.5%) was disposed of at the specialist landfill at Wingmoor Farm (East) near Bishop's Cleeve. Additionally a number of the County's waste transfer stations, household recycling centres and End of Life Vehicle (ELV) dismantlers handle small tonnages of hazardous wastes such as oils, lubricants and asbestos.
Indicators	National	Core Output Indicator W1: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority.
	Local	Total amount of hazardous waste arising in Gloucestershire. Total amount of hazardous waste managed in Gloucestershire. Percentage of hazardous waste managed in Gloucestershire sent to landfill versus that which is recovered including recycling.
	Significant Effect	Air quality. Landfill void capacity. Overall/general satisfaction with local area (currently NI 005).
Data Sources		Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) GCC Environment Agency
Monitoring Body		GCC
Policy		<u>WCS6a – Landfill</u>
<u>Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets</u>		<u>The policy aims to ensure that the required capacity for landfill in the County can be met. This policy does not encourage landfill but provides a mechanism for landfills sites to come forward if there is a need for them.</u>
<u>Relevant SA objectives</u>		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> <u>5. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development.</u> <u>11. To prevent pollution of land, air and water in Gloucestershire and to apply the precautionary principle.</u> <u>12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities through means such as:</u> <u>a) reducing the need to travel</u> <u>b) promoting more sustainable means of transport</u> <u>c) sensitive lorry routing</u> <u>d) the use of sustainable alternative fuels</u> <u>e) promoting the management of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations.</u> <u>14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy (i.e. Prevent, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Dispose) to achieve the sustainable management of waste.</u>
<u>Other Relevant Aims, Objectives and Targets</u>	<u>International & National</u>	<u>Landfill Directive Targets for Biodegradable Waste – 75% of that produced in 1995 by 2010, 50% of that produced in 1995 by 2013 and 35% of that produced in 1995 by 2020.</u> <u>Landfill tax rates 2011-2012 - Standard rate for active waste: £56 per tonne (2011/2012) - will rise to £64 per tonne in April 2012.</u>
	<u>Regional</u>	<u>RSS Proposed Changes – Policy W1 - Municipal Waste Minimum Landfill Capacity 160 000 tpa, C&I capacity 285-315 000tpa</u>
	<u>Local</u>	<u>Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill, incineration, energy recovery and maximising the waste reused, recycled and composted (currently within the LAA)</u>

¹² Includes relevant Contextual Indicators

<u>Baseline Position</u> ¹³		There are currently three operational non hazardous landfill facilities and one hazardous landfill within the County. The Waste Data Paper 2010 identified 6,029,500m ² of non hazardous landfill and 1,206,200m ² of hazardous landfill capacity.
<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Local</u>	Amount of landfill capacity. Number of landfill applications permitted. The number of applications where the 'county's needs' was used a refusal reason.
	<u>Significant Effect</u>	Landfill void capacity. Total waste management capacity.
<u>Data Sources</u>		Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) GCC
<u>Monitoring Body</u>		GCC
Minimising Impact		
Policy		WCS7 – Cumulative Impact
Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets		The policy aims to provide a policy framework to determine whether proposals for waste related development on or in close proximity to an existing waste management site will have an unacceptable 'cumulative' impact on the local community and environment with regard to issues such as noise, smell, traffic, dust etc. The policy does not include any specific targets.
Relevant SA objectives		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> 3. To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county. 5. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development. 11.To prevent the pollution of land, air and water in Gloucestershire and to apply the precautionary principle. Derived from this objective are 4 site focused objectives as follows: To prevent pollution and to apply the precautionary principle in consultation with waste regulation authorities. To protect and enhance soil / land quality in Gloucestershire. To protect and enhance air quality in Gloucestershire. To protect and enhance water quality in Gloucestershire. 12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities through means such as: a) reducing the need to travel. b) promoting more sustainable means of transport e.g. by rail or water. c) sensitive lorry routing. d) the use of sustainable alternative fuels. e) promoting the management of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations.
Other Relevant Aims, Objectives and Targets	International & National	PPS10 - In deciding which sites and areas to identify for waste management facilities, waste planning authorities should assess their suitability for development against a number of criteria including 'the cumulative effect of previous waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community, including any significant adverse impacts on environmental quality, social cohesion and inclusion or economic potential'.
	Regional	-

¹³ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators

	Local	SCS - we do not compromise the quality of life for future generations. Our environment is central to our quality of life and we take action year-on-year to enhance, protect and cherish it.
Baseline Position ¹⁴		The total amount of managed waste in the base years 2008 and 2009/10 was 1,183,000 tonnes. This waste is managed at a number of facilities including 3 non-hazardous landfills, 1 hazardous landfill, 6 household recycling centres, 22 waste transfer stations, 34 ELV/metal facilities, 7 composting facilities, 2 treatment facilities, 19 inert disposal sites, 29 C&D waste management sites, 2 aggregate recycling sites, 2 clinical waste transfer, 1 clinical waste treatment, 1 radioactive waste storage facility, 2 major sewage treatment works, 1 storage facility for road planings etc. and 2 'other' facilities (metal drum recycling etc).
Indicators	National	Core Output Indicator W1: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority.
	Local	Number and % of waste related proposals permitted on existing waste management sites per annum. Number and % of proposals where cumulative impact was cited as a reason for refusal.
	Significant Effect	Air quality. Overall/general satisfaction with local area (currently NI 005).
Data Sources		Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) GCC
Monitoring Body		GCC
Policy		WCS8 – Safeguarding Sites for Waste Management
Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets		The aim of the policy is to safeguard existing waste management facilities/capacity and proposed (allocated) sites for waste management, from other uses that would affect or be affected by, those sites. Proposals that would prejudice the use of these sites for waste management will be resisted. A list of current waste sites will be produced alongside the Council's monitoring report.
Relevant SA objectives		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> 1. To promote sustainable development and sustainable communities in Gloucestershire giving people the opportunity to live in an affordable and sustainably designed and constructed home. 2. To safeguard sites suitable for the location of waste management facilities or future mineral development from other proposed development. 10. To prevent flooding, in particular preventing inappropriate development in the floodplain and to ensure that development does not compromise sustainable sources of water supply. 15. To reduce contributions to and to adapt to climate change. Derived from this objective is a site focused objective which seeks: To reduce the global use of primary materials and minimise net energy balance requirements. Additionally another site focused objective seeks: To reduce contributions to and to adapt to climate change.
Other Relevant Aims, Objectives	International & National	PPS10 states that 'In determining planning applications, all planning authorities should, where relevant, consider the likely impact of proposed, non-waste related, development on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas

¹⁴ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators.

and Targets		allocated for waste management. Where proposals would prejudice the implementation of the waste strategy in the development plan, consideration should be given to how they could be amended to make them acceptable or, where this is not practicable, to refusing planning permission.
	Regional	-
	Local	SCS - to manage waste in a sustainable way. To make concerted local efforts to address climate change and deal with the consequences. Protecting the natural and built environment in the face of climate change and the challenges posed by economic growth (including housing, traffic, and waste management). Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill, incineration, energy recovery and maximising the waste reused, recycled and composted & more resilient communities – (currently within Local Area Agreement (LAA)).
Baseline Position ¹⁵		The total amount of managed waste in the base years 2008 and 2009/10 was 1,183,000 tonnes. This waste is managed at a number of facilities including 3 non-hazardous landfills, 1 hazardous landfill, 6 household recycling centres, 22 waste transfer stations, 34 ELV/metal facilities, 7 composting facilities, 2 treatment facilities, 19 inert disposal sites, 29 C&D waste management sites, 2 aggregate recycling sites, 2 clinical waste transfer, 1 clinical waste treatment, 1 radioactive waste storage facility, 2 major sewage treatment works, 1 storage facility for road planings etc. and 2 'other' facilities (metal drum recycling etc).
Indicators	National	Core Output Indicator W1: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority.
	Local	Number and % of non-waste developments permitted on existing waste management sites. Number and % of non-waste developments permitted on proposed (allocated) waste sites. Number and % of proposals where impact on an existing or proposed waste management facility was cited as a reason for refusal .
	Significant Effect	Overall/general satisfaction with local area (currently NI-005). Achievement of housing and employment provision targets established through LDF process.
Data Sources		Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) District Councils GCC
Monitoring Body		GCC

¹⁵ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators

Policy		WCS9 – Flood Risk
Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets		The aim of the policy is to ensure that waste related development is not at risk of flooding and does not exacerbate the risk of flooding elsewhere. The sequential test will be applied with preference given to proposals within low risk flood areas. The design of all new development will be required to take account of current and potential future flood risk both on and off-site. The policy does not include any specific targets.
Relevant SA objectives		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> 1. To promote sustainable development and sustainable communities and to protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county. 5. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development. 10. To prevent flooding, in particular preventing inappropriate development in the floodplain and to ensure that development does not compromise sustainable sources of water supply. 15. To reduce contributions to and to adapt to climate change.
Other Relevant Aims, Objectives and Targets	International & National	Making Space for Water – To manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities. Future Water (Government's Water Strategy for England) - sustainable delivery of secure water supplies and an improved and protected water environment. Vision for 2030 includes; more adaptable drainage systems delivering reduced flood risk and better management of surface water drainage and consistent and holistic management of urban flood risk, with strategic planning, partnerships of responsible bodies and clear understanding of various flood risk responsibilities.
	Regional	N/a although the RSS (Proposed Changes) which is proposed to be abolished requires the use of sustainable drainage systems to minimise flood risk, and, taking account of climate change and the increasing risk of flooding (coastal and river) the priority is to defend existing properties, and where possible locate new development into places with little or no risk of flooding, protect floodplains, follow a sequential approach to development in flood risk areas, use development to reduce the risk of flooding and identify opportunities for managed realignment to reduce the risk of flooding and create new wildlife areas.
	Local	SCS - to manage waste in a sustainable way. To make concerted local efforts to address climate change and deal with the consequences. Protecting the natural and built environment in the face of climate change and the challenges posed by economic growth (including housing, traffic, and waste management). More resilient communities (currently LAA - Outcome 13).
Baseline Position ¹⁶		The County is drained predominantly by the lower reaches of the River Severn, which flows through the centre of Gloucestershire from the north east to the south west. The Cotswold Hills to the east of the county and the upland areas of the Forest of Dean to the west form the Severn's catchment boundary; areas which are in sharp contrast to the lowland river valley. To the south east of the Cotswold Hills the prevalent catchment is the River Thames catchment, which drains the majority of the Cotswold District. Almost 11,000 properties in Gloucestershire are at risk of river flooding from a 1-in-100 year event. The most recent major flood event was in 2007 with the following numbers of properties affected in each District; 1,831 in Tewkesbury Borough, 965 in Gloucester City, 900 in Cotswold District, 623 in Cheltenham Borough, 200 in Stroud District and 93 in Forest of Dean District.
	National	Core Output Indicator E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and

¹⁶ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators

Indicators		water quality grounds.
	Local	The number and % of waste permissions located upon designated floodplain land per annum. The number and % of waste refusals where the floodplain and safeguarding water supplies acted as part of the reason for the refusal per annum. Number and % of waste management proposals incorporating sustainable drainage measures per annum.
	Significant Effect	Overall/general satisfaction with local area (currently NI-005). Total waste management capacity.
Data Sources		Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) GCC Development Management Environment Agency (EA)
Monitoring Body		GCC
Policy		WCS10 – Green Belt
Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets		The aim of the policy is to safeguard the Gloucester – Cheltenham Green Belt from inappropriate development that would compromise the objectives of the designation. Waste related development within the Green Belt will only be permitted where specified criteria can be met and 'very special circumstances' are demonstrated . The policy does not include any specific targets. The policy also acknowledges potential future revisions to the Green Belt and the possibility of defining inset sites for existing and proposed waste management sites within the Green Belt.
Relevant SA objectives		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> 8. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's wildlife and natural environment – its landscape and biodiversity. 9. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's material, cultural and recreational assets including its architectural and archaeological heritage.
Other Relevant Aims, Objectives and Targets	International & National	PPG2NPPF (Section 9: Green Belts) - maintains the presumption against inappropriate development within Green Belts. Green Belt policies in development plans should ensure that any planning applications for inappropriate development would not be in accord with the plan. With suitable safeguards, the re-use of buildings should not prejudice the openness of Green Belts. Local planning authorities should include in their development plans policies for the re-use of buildings in Green Belts. PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management – planning strategies should protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications.
	Regional	Regional Waste Strategy – recognises the potential constraints arising from Green Belt and other national designations such as AONB in finding waste management sites close to the sources of the waste arising. The draft RSS (Proposed Changes) which is proposed to be abolished, states that where the general extent of the Green Belt is changed, detailed boundaries will be set in the relevant Local Development Frameworks. In relation to Gloucestershire it states that the green belt will continue to maintain the separate identities of Cheltenham and Gloucester by keeping land open between them. However, necessary provision for new homes and to fulfil Gloucester and Cheltenham's economic potential cannot be met within the existing urban areas.

	Local	More resilient natural & built environment (currently within LAA). SCS – to manage waste in a sustainable way. Protecting the natural and built environment in the face of climate change and the challenges posed by economic growth (including housing, traffic, and waste management).
Baseline Position ¹⁷		The current Gloucester / Cheltenham Green Belt was incorporated into the County of Gloucestershire Development Plan First Quinquennial Review published in 1960. In the 1981 Structure Plan the Green Belt was extended to the north of Cheltenham to prevent coalescence with Bishops Cleeve. It covers an area of approx 8,100 hectares the vast majority of this being within Tewkesbury Borough. Existing waste facilities within the Green Belt include the Wingmoor Farm (East) and Wingmoor Farm (West) waste management operations near Bishop's Cleeve. Also, preferred sites and areas of search at Wingmoor Farm were identified in the Waste Local Plan (2004) originally saved under transitional arrangements but not saved from 2007 due to a direction from the Secretary of State. They remain a material consideration however until replaced.
Indicators	National	N/a
	Local	Total extent of the Gloucester/Cheltenham Green Belt (hectares). Number of waste related planning permissions granted in the Green Belt per annum. Number of waste related planning applications refused per annum where Green Belt issues were cited as part of the reasons for refusal.
	Significant Effect	Overall/general satisfaction with local area (currently NI 005). Total waste management capacity.
Data Sources		Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) GCC Development Management
Monitoring Body		GCC
Policy		WCS11 – Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Landscape
Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets		The policy aims to ensure that waste development does not have a harmful impact on any of the three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty located in Gloucestershire. Proposals for waste development will only be permitted where certain criteria can be met. In the case of major development within the AONB, permission will only be granted in exceptional circumstances where a proven public interest can be shown. The policy also aims to continue partnership working between the County Council and AONB management boards. The policy does not include any specific targets.
Relevant SA objectives		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> 5. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development. 8. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's wildlife and natural environment – its landscape and biodiversity. Derived from this objective is a site focused objective which seeks: To protect, conserve and enhance the landscape in Gloucestershire. Another site focused objective seeks: To ensure that waste sites have the potential for adequate screening and/or innovative design to be incorporated. 9. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's material, cultural and recreational assets including its architectural and archaeological heritage.

¹⁷ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators

Other Relevant Aims, Objectives and Targets	International & National	<p>PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas – NPPF: Nationally designated areas comprising National Parks, the Broads, the New Forest Heritage Area and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), have been confirmed by the Government as having the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. The conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape and countryside should therefore be given great weight in planning policies and development control decisions in these areas. Major developments should not take place in these designated areas, except in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>PPS10: In testing the suitability of sites and areas local authorities should take into account a number of factors including visual intrusion and the need to protect landscapes of national importance including AONB.</p>
	Regional	<p>Regional Waste Strategy – recognises the potential constraints arising from Green Belt and other national designations such as AONB in finding waste management sites close to the sources of the waste arising.</p> <p>Regional Spatial Strategy Proposed Changes 2008 – although proposed to be abolished, states that “<i>The quality, character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the natural and historic environment in the South West will be protected and enhanced, and developments which support their positive management will be encouraged. Where development and changes in land use are planned which would affect these assets, Local Authorities will first seek to avoid loss of or damage to the assets, then mitigate any unavoidable damage, and compensate for loss or damage through offsetting actions. Priority will be given to preserving and enhancing sites of international or national landscape, nature conservation, geological, archaeological or historic importance</i>”.</p>
	Local	<p>More resilient natural & built environment. (currently within the LAA).</p> <p>SCS – to manage waste in a sustainable way. Protecting the natural and built environment in the face of climate change and the challenges posed by economic growth (including housing, traffic, and waste management).</p>
Baseline Position ¹⁸		There are 47 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in the UK. There are three AONB in Gloucestershire, the largest being the Cotswolds AONB which covers around 51% of the County. Parts of the Wye Valley AONB and Malvern Hills AONB also fall within Gloucestershire.
Indicators	National	N/a
	Local	<p>Number of waste related planning applications refused per annum where AONB issues were cited as part of the reasons for refusal.</p> <p>Number of waste related planning permissions granted in an AONB per annum.</p>
	Significant Effect	<p>Overall/general satisfaction with local area (currently NI 005).</p> <p>Total waste management capacity.</p> <p>E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance.</p>
Data Sources		<p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>GCC</p> <p>AONB Advisory Committees/Conservation Boards</p>
Monitoring Body		GCC

¹⁸ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators.

Policy		WCS12 – Nature Conservation (Biodiversity and Geodiversity)
Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets		The policy aims to ensure that sites of national and local importance for biodiversity and nature conservation are safeguarded from inappropriate waste management development. Planning permission will only be granted where certain criteria can be met including mitigation or <u>and</u> where it can be shown that the benefit of the development outweighs the impacts the proposal would have. Favourable consideration will be given to proposals that incorporate beneficial biodiversity or geological features into their design and layout. Major developments proposed within or close to Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) will be required to assess and make an appropriate contribution to nature conservation targets in those areas. Development proposals will be required to assess their impact on the natural environment and make a contribution to local nature conservation targets to ensure gain for net biodiversity.
Relevant SA objectives		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> 5. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development. 8. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's wildlife and natural environment – its landscape and biodiversity. Derived from this objective is a site focused objective which seeks: To protect, conserve and enhance biodiversity in Gloucestershire. Another site focused objective seeks: To protect, conserve and enhance the landscape in Gloucestershire. 9. To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's material, cultural and recreational assets including its architectural and archaeological heritage. Derived from this objective is a site focused objective which seeks: To protect, conserve and enhance geodiversity in Gloucestershire. 11. To prevent the pollution of land, air and water in Gloucestershire and to apply the precautionary principle. Derived from this objective are 4 site focused objectives as follows: To prevent pollution and to apply the precautionary principle in consultation with waste regulation authorities. To protect and enhance soil / land quality in Gloucestershire. To protect and enhance air quality in Gloucestershire. To protect and enhance water quality in Gloucestershire.
Other Relevant Aims, Objectives and Targets	International & National	PPS9: Biodiversity Geological Conservation NPPF - Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. In taking decisions, local planning authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance; protected species; and to biodiversity and geological interests within the wider environment. Where a proposed development on land within or outside a SSSI is likely to have an adverse effect on an SSSI (either individually or in combination with other developments), planning permission should not normally be granted. Sites of regional and local biodiversity and geological interest, which include Regionally Important Geological Sites, Local Nature Reserves and Local Sites, have a fundamental role to play in meeting overall national biodiversity targets. Criteria-based policies should be established in local development documents against which proposals for any development on, or affecting, such sites will be judged.
	Regional	Regional Spatial Strategy Proposed Changes (2008) – although proposed to be abolished states that local authorities should use the SW Nature Map and work with interested local stakeholders including local biodiversity partnerships and local record centres to map local opportunities for biodiversity enhancement in Local Development Documents. Proposals which provide opportunities for the beneficial management of these areas and habitats and species generally should be supported.
	Local	More Resilient Natural & Built Environment (currently within the LAA). SCS - To manage waste in a sustainable way. SCS - Protecting the natural and built environment in the face of climate change and the challenges posed by economic growth (including housing, traffic, and waste management).

Baseline Position ¹⁹		The South West supports some 25 species that are globally important, 700 species that are of national conservation concern, 34 species that are endemic to the UK, 11 of which are only found in the South West. In Gloucestershire there are currently 122 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) 755 Key Wildlife Sites (KWS) 11 Local Nature Reserves and 4 National Nature Reserves (NNR). A Nature Map has been compiled for Gloucestershire and identifies landscape-scale blocks of land referred to as Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs). The SNAs identify where the greatest opportunities for habitat restoration and creation lie.
Indicators	National	Core Output Indicator E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance. Improved local biodiversity – proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented (currently NI 197).
	Local	Number of waste related planning applications refused per annum where nature conservation issues were cited as part of the reasons for refusal. Number of waste related planning permissions granted in an area with features of national or local nature conservation importance.
	Significant Effect	Overall/general satisfaction with local area (currently NI 005). Total waste management capacity. Extent of implementation of Gloucestershire Nature Map (related to waste management). Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the LA area (currently NI 186).
Data Sources		Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) GCC Gloucestershire Biodiversity Partnership/LAA
Monitoring Body		GCC Gloucestershire Biodiversity Partnership
Policy		<u>WCS12a – Historic Environment</u>
<u>Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets</u>		<u>The policy aims to ensure that waste development proposals do not have a harmful impact upon Gloucestershire's historic environment. Planning permission will only be granted where certain criteria can be met including mitigation or where it can be shown that the benefit of the development outweighs the impacts that the proposal would have.</u>
<u>Relevant SA objectives</u>		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> <u>5. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development.</u> <u>9. To protect conserve and enhance Gloucestershire's material, cultural and recreational assets including its architectural and archaeological heritage.</u> <u>12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities through means such as:</u> <u>a) reducing the need to travel</u> <u>b) promoting more sustainable means of transport</u> <u>c) sensitive lorry routing</u> <u>d) the use of sustainable alternative fuels</u> <u>e) promoting the management of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations.</u> <u>14. To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy (i.e. Prevent,</u>

¹⁹ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators.

		<u>Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Dispose) to achieve the sustainable management of waste.</u>
<u>Other Relevant Aims, Objectives and Targets</u>	<u>International & National</u>	<u>NPPF – Designated 'historic assets' such as those with historic, archaeological, architectural and artistic significance will likely have particular procedures that would need to be applied to any planning decision. Such as scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings.</u>
	<u>Regional</u>	<u>=</u>
	<u>Local</u>	<u>More resilient natural and built environment (currently within the LAA)</u>
<u>Baseline Position</u> ²⁰		<u>The county has 519 scheduled monuments, 14,974 listed buildings and over 31,000 other archaeological sites recorded in the Historic Environment Record.</u>
<u>Indicators Data Sources</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Number and % of proposals where impact on the Historic Environment is cited as a reason for refusal.</u> <u>Number of planning applications within xx m of a historic asset.</u>
	<u>Significant Effect</u>	
	<u>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) GCC</u>	<u>Overall/general satisfaction with local area (currently NI 005).</u>
<u>Data Sources</u>		<u>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) GCC</u>
<u>Monitoring Body</u>		<u>GCC</u>
<u>Policy</u>		<u>WCS13a –Bulking and Transfer</u>
<u>Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets</u>		<u>The aim of the policy is to provide a framework against which to consider proposals for new or expanded bulking and transfer facilities. A further aim is to promote greater efficiency and to reduce the potential impact of transporting waste by road, particularly the Strategic Road Network (SRN). Planning permission will be granted subject to a number of criteria being met.</u>
<u>Relevant SA objectives</u>		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> <u>5. To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development.</u> <u>12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities through means such as:</u> <u>a) reducing the need to travel</u> <u>b) promoting more sustainable means of transport e.g. by rail or water</u> <u>c) sensitive lorry routing</u> <u>d) the use of sustainable alternative fuels</u> <u>e) promoting the management of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations.</u> <u>15. To reduce contributions to and to adapt to climate change. Derived from this objective is a site focused objective which seeks: To reduce the global use of primary materials and minimise net energy balance requirements.</u>
<u>Other Relevant Aims, Objectives and Targets</u>	<u>International & National</u>	<u>NPPF Planning can help to reduce the need to travel, reduce the length of journeys and make it safer and easier for people to access jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking, and cycling. Consistent application of these planning policies will help to reduce some of the need for car journeys (by reducing the physical separation of key land uses)</u>

²⁰ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators

		<u>and enable people to make sustainable transport choices.</u>
	<u>Regional</u>	<u>Regional Spatial Strategy (incorporating the Regional Transport Strategy) although proposed to be abolished, states that waste planning authorities should make provision in their waste development frameworks for a network of strategic and local waste collection, transfer, treatment (including recycling) and disposal sites to provide the capacity to meet the indicative allocations for their area.</u>
	<u>Local</u>	<u>SCS - Protecting the natural and built environment in the face of climate change and the challenges posed by economic growth (including housing, traffic, and waste management). To manage waste in a sustainable way. To make concerted local efforts to address climate change and deal with the consequences.</u> <u>Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 2006 – 2011: to reduce the impact of road transport on communities and the environment. Integrate all forms of transport, land use and economic planning leading to a better more efficient transport system.</u> <u>Gloucestershire Draft Local Transport Plan 2011-2026: to reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcomes of tackling climate change.</u>
<u>Baseline Position</u> ²¹		<u>There are currently 22 waste transfer stations in Gloucestershire dealing with MSW, C&I and C&D waste and two dealing specifically with the transfer of clinical waste²². Six are used for MSW transfer and these have a total capacity of 157,000 tonnes/year including 122,000 tonnes/year for general/ residual waste to landfill disposal and 35,000 tonnes/year for the transfer of recyclables.</u>
<u>Indicators</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>Core Output Indicator W1: capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority.</u> <u>Average journey time per mile during the morning peak (currently NI 167 Congestion).</u> <u>Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the LA area (currently NI 186).</u>
	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total available bulking and transfer capacity.</u> <u>Number of new/expanded bulking and transfer facilities permitted per year.</u> <u>Number of planning applications refused on the basis of Policy WCS13a.</u>
	<u>Significant Effect</u>	<u>Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the LA area (largely reported through District Councils AMRs) (currently NI 186).</u> <u>Number of people employed in waste-related activities.</u>
<u>Data Sources</u>		<u>GCC</u> <u>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</u>
<u>Monitoring Body</u>		<u>GCC</u>

²¹ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators

²² Transfer also takes place at other facilities including metal and end of life vehicles facilities.

Policy		WCS14 – Sustainable Transport
Policy Aims, Objectives and Targets		The policy seeks to encourage waste related development that utilises alternative modes of transport to the road including rail and water. Where appropriate development must be supported by a Transport Assessment and Travel Plan. Any development that would have an adverse impact on the highway network will be refused unless it can be mitigated.
Relevant SA objectives		<u>Broad SA Objectives</u> 1. To promote sustainable development and sustainable communities in Gloucestershire giving people the opportunity to live in an affordable and sustainably designed and constructed home. 11. To prevent the pollution of land, air and water in Gloucestershire and to apply the precautionary principle. 12. To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities through means such as: a) reducing the need to travel. b) promoting more sustainable means of transport e.g. by rail or water. c) sensitive lorry routing. d) the use of sustainable alternative fuels. e) promoting the management of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations. 15. To reduce contributions to and to adapt to climate change.
Other Relevant Aims, Objectives and Targets	International & National	PPG13: Transport – NPPE: To promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight. Ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas. Where developments will have significant transport implications, Transport Assessments should be prepared and submitted alongside the relevant planning applications for development. In preparing their development plans local authorities should promote opportunities for freight generating development to be served by rail or waterways by influencing the location of development and by identifying and where appropriate protecting realistic opportunities for rail or waterway connections, support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.
	Regional	Regional Spatial Strategy (incorporating the Regional Transport Strategy) although proposed to be abolished, states that waste should be managed as close as practicable to where it arises in order to minimise the distance waste is transported, particularly by road.
	Local	SCS - Protecting the natural and built environment in the face of climate change and the challenges posed by economic growth (including housing, traffic, and waste management). To manage waste in a sustainable way. To make concerted local efforts to address climate change and deal with the consequences. Gloucestershire Local Transport Plan 2006 – 2011: to reduce the impact of road transport on communities and the environment. Integrate all forms of transport, land use and economic planning leading to a better more efficient transport system. Gloucestershire Draft Local Transport Plan 2011-2026: to reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcomes of tackling climate change.
Baseline Position ²³		Within Gloucestershire, there is over 3000 miles of road, of which 80 miles are motorway or Trunk Road (managed by the

²³ Includes relevant Contextual Indicators.

		<p>Highways Agency) and 3,300 miles are local roads managed by the County Council. The M5 is the busiest route carrying up to 90,000 vehicles a day. Across Gloucestershire, daily traffic flows increased by 6.1% between 2000 and 2006.</p> <p>Gloucestershire is served by three main railway lines:</p> <p>Birmingham to Bristol main line. Gloucester (Standish Junction) to Swindon. Newport (Severn Tunnel Junction) to Gloucester.</p> <p>There are nine stations on this network in Gloucestershire. There are currently no dedicated rail freight terminals in Gloucestershire and all rail freight is transiting through the County. Commercial shipping is limited to small scale operations at Sharpness Docks.</p> <p>Some existing waste management facilities and some of the strategic allocations listed under Core Policy WCS4 have potential to link to the rail and water network. No rail handling of waste currently occurs in the County but waste metal is transferred by ship at Sharpness Docks.</p>
Indicators	National	Average journey time per mile during the morning peak (currently NI 167 Congestion). Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the LA area (currently NI 186).
	Local	<p>Number and % of waste related developments utilising non-road means of transport (rail, water). Number and % of waste related planning applications supported by a Transport Assessment (TA). Number and % of waste related planning applications supported by a Travel Plan. Number of Section 106 agreements relating to transport entered into per annum. The number and % of all waste refusals per annum, where highways was cited as part of the reason for refusal.</p>
	Significant Effect	Overall/general satisfaction with local area (currently NI 005). <p>Air Quality. Levels of NO₂ and other pollutants from road traffic.</p>
Data Sources		<p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) GCC</p>
Monitoring Body		GCC



tackling climate change

committed to a 10% reduction
in our carbon emissions by 2012



Gloucestershire
COUNTY COUNCIL