

Potential Waste Sites in Gloucestershire –

Seeking your views



Waste Core Strategy Site Options Consultation

October 2009



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Gloucestershire
COUNTY COUNCIL

**For further information on this consultation
please contact:**

Minerals & Waste Planning Policy
Email: m-wplans@gloucestershire.gov.uk

Find more online at:

<http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wcs>

**For further information on the Council's residual
waste PFI project (which does not form part of
this consultation) please contact:**

The Waste Management Unit
Email: realrubbish@gloucestershire.gov.uk

Find more online at:

http://www.recycleforgloucestershire.com/real_rubbish/



For telephone enquiries relating to the Waste Core
Strategy please call 01452 425667

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

We have tried to make this document as easy to read as possible. However it is very difficult to avoid the use of jargon, abbreviations and acronyms altogether. Some of the terms we have used in this document are explained below. For further information, please see Joint Technical Evidence Paper WCS-MCS-8 – Glossary, available via the following link:

 Web-link: <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wcs/evidence>

AMR Annual Monitoring Report	SA Sustainability Appraisal
AONB Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	SAC Special Area of Conservation
B1, B2, B8 Use Classes for Business, General Industrial and Storage or Distribution	SCS Sustainable Community Strategy
BMW Biodegradable Municipal Waste	SCI Statement of Community Involvement
C&D Construction & Demolition waste	SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment
C&I Commercial & Industrial waste	SFRA Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
CHP Combined Heat and Power	SIPD Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan
DPD Development Plan Document	SPD Supplementary Planning Document
EIA Environmental Impact Assessment	SRN Strategic Road Network
GCC Gloucestershire County Council	SSCTs Strategically Significant Cities and Towns
GHURC Gloucester Heritage Urban Regeneration Company	SSSI Site of Special Scientific Interest
GOSW Government Office for the South West	TA Transport Assessment
HRA Habitat Regulations Assessment	TPA Tonnes per Annum
JCS Joint Core Strategy	WDA Waste Disposal Authority
JMWMS Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	WPA Waste Planning Authority
LAA Local Area Agreement	
LATS Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme	
LDS Local Development Scheme	
MBT Mechanical Biological Treatment	
MCS Minerals Core Strategy	
MSW Municipal Solid Waste	
MWDF Minerals & Waste Development Framework	
PFI Private Finance Initiative	
PPS10 Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	
PPS12 Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning	
RPB Regional Planning Body	
RWP Residual Waste Project	

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Executive Summary

Introduction

Gloucestershire has a major waste management challenge that needs to be solved. Whilst all waste presents a challenge for us, a particularly pressing issue is household waste. Our target is to recycle and compost at least 60% of our household waste. However, even if we manage to achieve this there will still be at least 150,000 tonnes of leftover 'residual' household waste to deal with each year.

Gloucestershire County Council is in the process of preparing a Waste Core Strategy (WCS). This will provide an overall framework for the future planning of waste management in Gloucestershire between 2011 and 2026. The WCS will address a broad range of issues including how to minimise waste and increase recycling and composting.

This paper forms part of the consultation on the Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy and presents a range of potential sites for your consideration and response.

Background

Work on the WCS began in 2006 with the publication of an 'Issues and Options' consultation. This was followed by consultation on 'Preferred Options' in 2008 which looked in broad terms at where new waste sites could be located.

As an outcome of the Preferred Options consultation and in particular following strong advice from GOSW, it has been decided that the WCS will now include strategic sites suitable for the treatment of residual municipal waste.

The purpose of this consultation is therefore to inform the WCS by considering where sites to manage waste could be located. It is an opportunity for all stakeholders to express their views about which sites should come forward.

Site Options

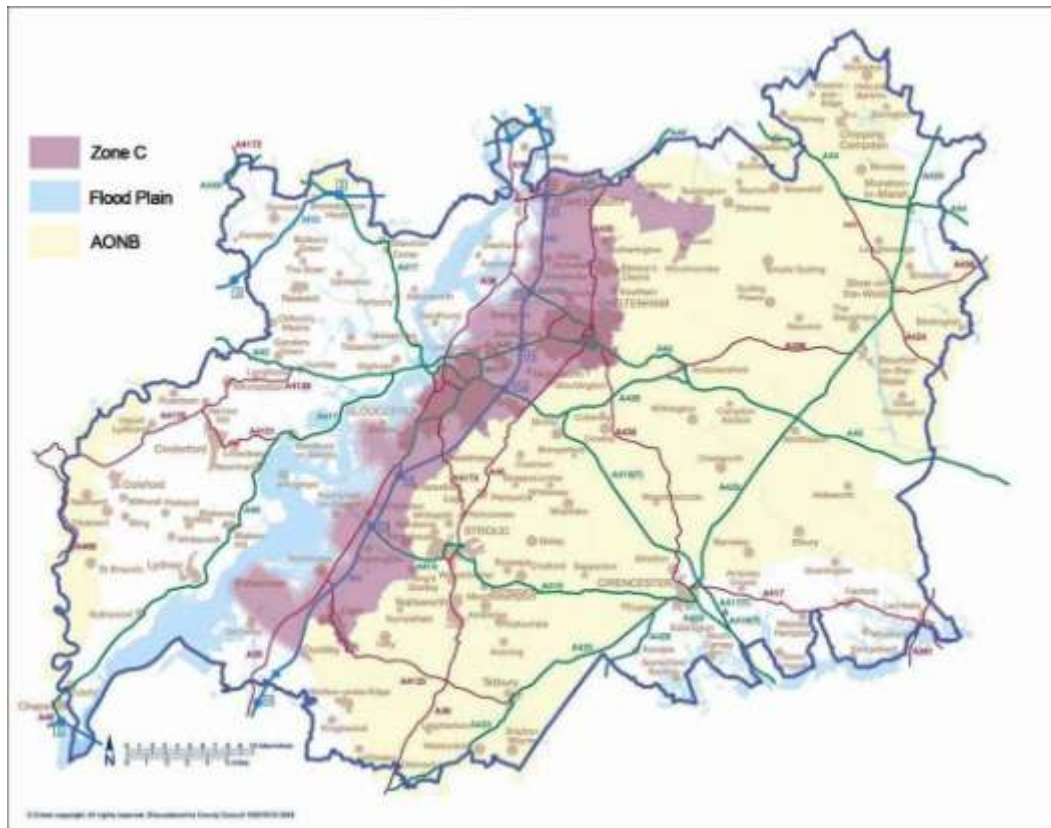
During our 'Preferred Options' consultation in 2008 we discussed in general terms where new waste sites might be located. This was referred to as our 'locational strategy'.

Several options were put forward based on locating sites fairly close (within 16km) to the County's main urban areas. One of the options defined a more specific zone running through the Central Severn Vale close to Gloucester and Cheltenham. We defined this area as 'Zone C'.

Of the responses we received, some support was expressed for each option. We now need to firm up this locational strategy and identify the sites with the potential to deliver it.

Locational Strategy

Our preferred strategy is to focus the search for strategic sites primarily on the area we have defined as 'Zone C'. This is shown shaded in purple on the plan below.



There are a number of clear reasons why we consider focusing on this 'Zone C' to be the most appropriate approach:

- It is consistent with government policy (PPS10) which states that local authorities should prepare planning strategies that 'enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations';
- It is consistent with the Regional Waste Strategy, 'From Rubbish to Resource', which states that waste should be disposed of as close to possible where it is produced;
- It is consistent with the Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Waste Policy W2 which covers the locations and distribution of waste facilities;
- Major growth is planned at Gloucester and Cheltenham through the draft RSS (2008) which, if it goes ahead will significantly increase the amount of waste produced there over the next 20 years; and
- Zone C avoids the floodplain and AONB and is thus relatively unconstrained in land use planning terms.

Sites in Zone C

We have identified 10 specific sites within Zone C and we would welcome your views on these. The sites are (in alphabetical order):

1. Areas A, B & C at Wingmoor Farm East, Tewkesbury Borough
2. Areas A, B & C at Wingmoor Farm West, Tewkesbury Borough
3. Easter Park, Ashchurch/Tewkesbury Industrial Estate, Tewkesbury Borough
4. Javelin Park, Haresfield, Stroud District
5. Land adjacent to Quadrant Business Centre, Quedgeley, Stroud District
6. Land at Moreton Valence, Stroud District
7. Land north of Railway Triangle, Gloucester
8. Nastend Farm, Stroudwater Business Park, Stonehouse, Stroud District
9. Netheridge Sewage Treatment Works, Gloucester
10. The Park, Wingmoor Farm West, Tewkesbury Borough

These sites are considered to be suitable for residual municipal waste treatment but could if necessary be used for the treatment of other waste (e.g. commercial and industrial waste) provided the primary use of the site is the treatment of municipal waste. They might also be suitable for the provision of supporting infrastructure such as waste transfer facilities, for example if waste needed to be transferred out of the County.

In addition to the ten specific sites identified above we would welcome your views on whether there are any other areas within Zone C that we should be looking at. The adoption of the Regional Spatial Strategy by the Government is currently stalled. The current draft put forward by the Government contains proposals for urban extensions to Cheltenham and Gloucester, something the County Council has opposed.

If the Government adopts the Regional Spatial Strategy then development proposals may be brought forward by developers. Therefore in addition to receiving your views on the ten specific sites identified above we would welcome your views on whether we should be looking to incorporate residual municipal waste treatment into the potential urban extensions if and when they are brought forward.

Sites outside Zone C

To ensure an appropriate degree of flexibility, to reflect the fact that sites don't always come forward as expected and to ensure adequate provision is made for any additional facilities that may be needed to support the Zone C sites, a number of sites have been identified outside Zone C.

The sites are (in alphabetical order):

- (1a) Foss Cross Industrial Estate, north of Cirencester
- (2a) Hurst Farm, Lydney
- (3a) Land at Lydney Industrial Estate, Lydney

These sites are focused on land that is outside Zone C but still within 16km of Gloucester and Cheltenham and also land within 500m of the RSS named settlements (Cinderford, Cirencester, Coleford, Lydney, Stroud and Tewkesbury). This approach is consistent with the RSS.

These sites could potentially be used for waste treatment if needed (probably relatively small in scale) or to provide supporting waste infrastructure such as waste transfer facilities.

We would welcome your view on these sites.

A Combination Approach?

It is important to note that the sites identified above are not mutually exclusive. It could be that a combination of sites from within and outside Zone C represents the most appropriate solution for Gloucestershire.

Your views

We would welcome your views on the following:

- The principle of focusing our search for sites primarily on Zone C;
- The merits of the 10 specific sites we have identified in Zone C;
- Any other areas within Zone C that we should be looking at for incorporating waste treatment facilities into future development sites. For example the potential urban extensions which may come forward at Gloucester and Cheltenham;
- The principle of identifying sites outside Zone C to bring forward if needed;
- The merits of the sites we have identified outside Zone C; and
- Whether you are aware of any other suitable sites within or outside Zone C that we have missed.

The comments we receive will be taken into account in formally publishing the WCS in 2010.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Individually and collectively, as producers and consumers, we all generate waste - this is a fact of life. Each year in the UK, we create around 100 million tonnes of waste from households, commerce and industry combined and this is steadily increasing as we move ever closer to becoming a 'disposable' society.
- 1.2 Like the rest of the UK, Gloucestershire faces a major waste management challenge. Residents already generate around 290,000 tonnes of household waste each year and with up to 56,000 new homes potentially coming forward through the draft Regional Spatial Strategy (2008) this could further increase.
- 1.3 The national target for recycling and composting household waste is 50% by 2020. Our own more ambitious local target is at least 60%¹. However, even if we manage to achieve 60% we estimate that there will still be at least 150,000 tonnes of household waste to deal with each year.
- 1.4 Historically, most municipal waste in the UK (largely made up of household waste) has been disposed of through landfill. In Gloucestershire there are currently two landfill sites taking municipal waste however they are filling up fast and to avoid financial and environmental consequences we need to find a more sustainable alternative.
- 1.5 This means identifying land that is suitable for waste 'treatment' as opposed to waste 'disposal'.

◆ What is the Waste Core Strategy?

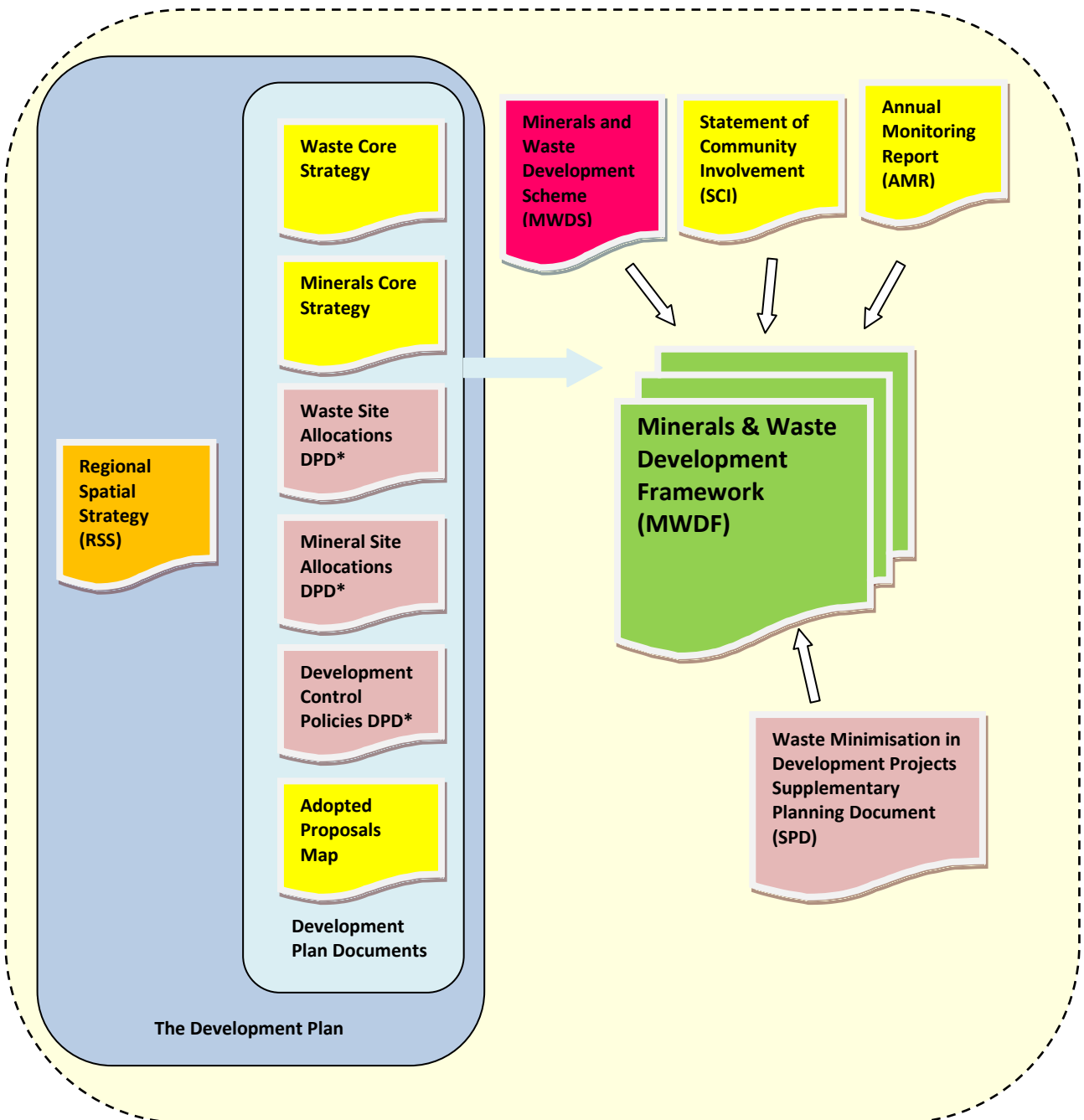
- 1.6 The Waste Core Strategy (WCS) will set out an overall strategy for waste management in Gloucestershire in the period 2011 – 2026. When adopted, it will replace the existing Waste Local Plan (2004).
- 1.7 The WCS is one of several documents being produced by Gloucestershire County Council under its Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). The MWDF is a 'portfolio' of documents that together, provide the overall framework for minerals and waste planning in Gloucestershire.
- 1.8 Other documents within the MWDF include:
 - Minerals Core Strategy (provides the overall strategy for mineral-related development)
 - Statement of Community Involvement (SCI – sets out how the Council will consult)
 - Annual Monitoring Report (AMR – measures progress and policy implementation)
 - Development Scheme (provides the overall timetable for document preparation)

¹ Gloucestershire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2007)

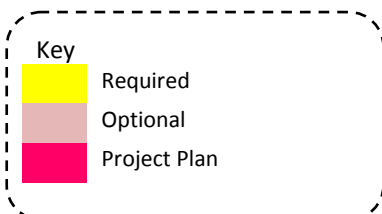
1.9 The Gloucestershire MWDF is illustrated in Figure 1 below. For more information visit:

Web-link: <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste>

Figure 1 – The Gloucestershire MWDF



*Note: preparation of these other optional DPDs will depend on the progress and content of the Core Strategies



◆ What this consultation is about

- 1.10 The WCS has been subjected to previous consultations in 2006 and 2008. Although these considered in broad terms where waste facilities might be located, they did not identify specific sites.
- 1.11 Comments received from Government Office in response to the 2008 consultation suggested that the WCS should include specific sites where these would be central to the delivery of the overall strategy. This view was reflected in updated national policy published in June 2008². For these reasons we have decided to include specific sites in the WCS.
- 1.12 The purpose of this consultation is therefore to consider which sites should come forward for the treatment of residual municipal waste. A number of sites have been identified and these are presented in Section 3.0. We would welcome your views on the sites. We would also like to know about any other suitable sites that we might have missed.
- 1.13 It is an opportunity for all stakeholders to have their say including residents, businesses and the waste industry. The comments we receive will be taken into account in producing the formal 'publication' version of the WCS in 2010.

◆ What this consultation is *not* about

- 1.14 This consultation is not about waste issues in general, it is site focused and does not revisit the general issues discussed in our consultations in 2006 and 2008. The results of all three consultations will be drawn together next year.
- 1.15 The consultation is not about the Council's residual waste PFI project. The purpose of this consultation is to inform the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy only.

² Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) – Local Spatial Planning

◆ How you can respond

- 1.16 The consultation period runs for 8 weeks from **5th October - 30th November 2009**. There are a number of ways in which you can respond:

1. Complete an electronic questionnaire at <http://www.engagespace.co.uk/engage/gcc/>

2. Complete a hard copy questionnaire (available separately) and send it to us at the following freepost address:

Minerals and Waste Planning Policy
Environment Department
Gloucestershire County Council, Shire Hall
FREEPOST NAT8320
GLOUCESTER
GL1 2BR
(No stamp required)

3. Email your response to: m-wplans@gloucestershire.gov.uk

- 1.17 Please visit www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wcs for further details of our consultation, including road show dates, news releases and supporting documents available during the consultation period.
- 1.18 It is important to note that if you wish to be involved in the WCS you should do it now. If you fail to raise your concerns now you may be unable to do so later. At the next stage of the process, which is formal 'publication', you will only be able to comment on whether you think the final draft WCS is 'sound' (i.e. justified, effective and consistent with national policy). Any major issues should therefore be flagged up now and not at that stage.

◆ What happens next?

Figure 2 – Illustration of WCS – next steps



2. Influences on the Waste Core Strategy

- 2.1 Because it is a 'spatial' plan, the WCS must take into account and in some instances help deliver a number of other plans, strategies and programmes. It is for example intended to be one of the delivery mechanisms for the Gloucestershire Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS), Local Area Agreement (LAA) and Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS). Some of the key links to the WCS are outlined below.

◆ European Directives

- 2.2 The EC Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) is of particular importance, seeking to 'prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills'. A key target is to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) sent to landfill to 35% of 1995 levels by 2020.
- 2.3 Gloucestershire County Council has been allocated a fixed number of allowances (tonnages) each year up to 2020. These reduce in number year on year, and they can be traded and banked. If the Council does not hold sufficient allowances to cover the municipal waste that is landfilled, the Government can fine the Council £150 for every tonne of waste it landfills above its allocation.
- 2.4 Whilst more recycling and composting will help to divert some waste from landfill we still need to invest in treatment facilities in order to meet the targets in later years. In identifying sites for waste treatment the WCS has a key role to play in delivering the EC Directive. For more information visit the web link below.

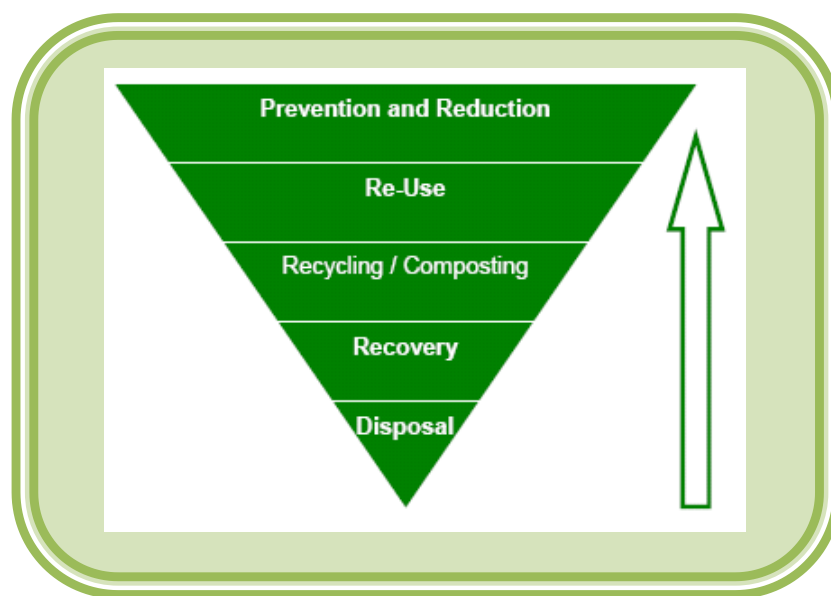
🖥 Web-link: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/landfill_index.htm



◆ National Policy

- 2.5 One of the key themes of national policy on waste is the need to move up the '**waste hierarchy**' (see diagram below). In other words to move away from landfill (disposal) as the least favourable option and towards more sustainable alternatives including waste prevention and reduction, re-use, recycling and composting and recovery. The policies and proposals within the WCS have a key role to play in achieving this upward shift.

Figure 3 – The Waste Hierarchy





Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10)

- 2.6 The Government, through PPS10 aims to achieve sustainable waste management, protecting human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.
- 2.7 Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) are required to take into account the waste management needs of their area and identify sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities. In doing this they need to:
- Support the pattern of waste management facilities as set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS);
 - Support the apportionments and / or annual capacities set out in the RSS (see below);
 - Avoid stifling innovation;
 - Avoid unrealistic assumptions on the prospects of land being available for waste management.

2.8 In searching for suitable sites or enhanced facilities WPAs should consider:



- Opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises;
- A broad range of locations including industrial sites, looking for opportunities to co-locate facilities together and with complementary activities;
- A wide range of physical and environmental constraints on development (see below)
- The capacity of existing and potential transport infrastructure to support the sustainable movement of waste and products arising from resource recovery
- Prioritising the reuse of previously developed land; and
- The cumulative effect of previous waste disposal on the well-being of the local community

2.9 PPS10 identifies a number of 'locational criteria' that should be used to determine sites that are appropriate for waste use. These are set out below and have been used to identify the sites set out in Section 3.0.



PPS10 Locational Criteria

- Protection of water resources
- Land instability
- Visual intrusion
- Nature conservation
- Historic environment and built heritage
- Traffic and access
- Air emissions, including dust
- Odours
- Vermin and birds
- Noise and vibration
- Litter
- Potential land use conflict



2.10 For more information on PPS10 visit the CLG website:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement10>

National Waste Strategy for England 2007

- 2.11 The National Waste Strategy contains a number of waste reduction and recycling / recovery targets which the WCS can help to achieve. The national targets are set out below and demonstrate the need to produce less waste, achieve more recycling and recovery and reduce landfill.

Waste	Target / Indicator
Household waste recycling	2010: 40% 2015: 45% 2020: 50%
Household residual waste	2010: 29% reduction 2015: 35% reduction 2020: 45% reduction from 2000 levels
Municipal waste recovery	2010: 53% 2015: 67% 2020: 75%
Commercial and Industrial waste landfilled	2010: expected 20% reduction from 2004 levels

- 2.12 For more information on the work we are doing to achieve these targets visit:

 Web-link: <http://www.recycleforgloucestershire.com/index.html>

◆ Regional Policy

The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

- 2.13 The RSS is of particular importance as it forms part of the 'development plan' for Gloucestershire (i.e. is a factor in determining planning applications). Notably the WCS must be consistent with the RSS to be considered 'sound'.
- 2.14 Gloucestershire is covered by the South West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). It sets out the broad development strategy for South West England in the period 2006 – 2026. The draft RSS was published in 2006, an Examination in Public (EiP) took place in the spring / summer 2007 and the Panel's report and recommendations were published in January 2008.

- 2.15 The Secretary of State's 'Proposed Changes' were published in July 2008. At the time of writing there is no firm date set for adoption of the RSS. Key policies are summarised below although have not yet been adopted and are therefore subject to potential change.
- 2.16 Draft Policy W1 - requires WPAs to make sufficient provision for a network of strategic and local waste collection, transfer, treatment (including recycling) and disposal sites. Sufficient capacity should be made available to meet the targets for each County set out in the policy (see Appendix 1).
- 2.17 Draft Policy W2 - deals with the spatial distribution of waste facilities. It adopts a '*sequential approach*'. The focus of new waste management facilities should be the region's 'Strategically Significant Cities and Towns' (SSCTs) which includes Gloucester and Cheltenham. Facilities should be located within these SSCTs, or if that is not practicable, on the edge, or if not practicable, in 'close proximity' to the urban area primarily served by the facility (defined as within 16km).
- 2.18 Draft Policy W2 has, along with PPS10, been a key consideration for us in identifying the sites in this document. Further information is set out in Section 3.0.
- 2.19 Draft Policy HMA3 – requires the provision of about 41,700 jobs and at least 56,400 new homes in Gloucestershire. Most of these are focused at Gloucester and Cheltenham including a number of potential 'urban extensions'.

◆ Local Policy

The Waste Core Strategy – Previous Consultation

- 2.20 A key influence on the WCS has been the extensive consultation carried out to date. This is briefly summarized below.

Issues and Options Consultation (2006)

- 2.21 In March 2006 a joint stakeholder forum was held to inform the preparation of the WCS and the Gloucestershire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy. The main discussions related to the development of an appropriate vision and key objectives for waste management, methods and locational issues. A report of the forum can be viewed via the following link:


 Web-link: <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wcs/issuesandoptions>

- 2.22 Further to the forum, an 'Issues and Options' consultation was launched in July 2006. Two main consultation papers were produced; Part A (a jargon-free summary version) and Part B (more technical version).

- 2.23 A range of issues were considered including a potential vision and objectives for the WCS, what time period it should cover, how to implement the waste hierarchy, making provision for waste and how to assess 'cumulative' impact.
- 2.24 Some consideration was given to the location of waste facilities but only in very broad terms. The consultation documents were supported by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).
- 2.25 For many of the options presented there was no clear consensus. One area of agreement was on the need to allocate larger 'strategic' sites but to have a 'criteria-based' approach for smaller, local sites (i.e. a general policy that could be used to assess speculative planning applications rather than actually allocating a site in the WCS). There was also a common view that waste minimisation was a particularly important issue for the WCS, as was flexibility to accommodate changing waste technologies.
- 2.26 A brief summary of responses to the consultation is attached at Appendix 2. The full response reports can be viewed via the following link:

 Web-link: <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wcs/issuesandoptions>

Preferred Options Consultation (2008)

- 2.27 A further stakeholder forum was held in October 2007 focusing on a number of key provision and locational options. A brief summary of the discussions is attached at Appendix 2 and a more detailed report can be viewed via the following link:
-  Web-link: <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wcs/preferredoptions>
- 2.28 The 'Preferred Options' consultation paper was then published in January 2008 addressing a range of issues including the vision and objectives, waste reduction, re-use, recycling, composting and recovery, locational strategy and monitoring/implementation.
- 2.29 The consultation was supported by a comprehensive evidence base, SA and HRA.
- 2.30 Importantly, in responding to the consultation, the Government Office for the South West (GOSW) provided strong advice that the WCS should seek to identify strategic waste sites with a particular focus on sites to manage the residual element of municipal waste. This view was shared by the South West Regional Planning Body.

Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan (2004)

- 2.31 The importance of the adopted Waste Local Plan 2002 – 2012 (WLP) should continue to be recognised. A number of the policies have been formally 'saved' until the WCS is put into place.

2.32 Some policies have been deleted because they were based on old national policy. However, having been tested through a rigorous and lengthy process including a formal public inquiry, they remain a significant 'material consideration' in planning terms (i.e. a determining factor).

2.33 For more information on the WLP see the link below:

 Web-link: <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wastelocalplan>

2.34 For more information on 'saved' policies see the link below:

 Web-link: <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wastelocalplan/savedpolicies>

The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2007-2020)

2.35 In April 2008 the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership published the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS). The strategy explains how the County and the six District/Borough Councils will seek to manage municipal waste in Gloucestershire up to 2020.

2.36 The main strategy objectives are focused on waste reduction, recycling and composting and treating the remaining waste in a sustainable way.

2.37 Gloucestershire has steadily increased the amount of municipal waste that is recycled and composted to almost 40%. The JMWMS sets an ambitious target of at least 60% by 2020. It also aims to reduce household waste growth to zero by 2020.

2.38 The WCS has an important role to play in helping to deliver the aims and objectives of the JMWMS, for example by ensuring that new development minimises the amount of waste that is produced. For more information on the JMWMS use the link below:

 Web-link: <http://www.recycleforgloucestershire.com/consultation/index.html>

The Residual Waste Project

2.39 A key delivery element of the JMWMS is the Council's residual waste project. The main objective of the project is to find a more sustainable alternative to landfill in Gloucestershire. It involves the County Council working closely with the waste industry and other stakeholders to identify the best solution.

2.40 Ten companies were shortlisted in July 2009 and invited to submit their initial outline solutions. More detailed solutions will be invited in December 2009 with the contract likely to be awarded in 2011.

2.41 The WCS has a role to play in delivering the residual waste project by helping to identify suitable sites. As such, the waste industry is a key stakeholder for this consultation.

2.42 For more information on the residual waste project visit the following:

 Web-link: http://www.recycleforgloucestershire.com/real_rubbish/

Gloucestershire Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) and Local Area Agreement (LAA)


2.43 The SCS outlines the key issues that partners and organisations in Gloucestershire need to address, setting out various ambitions to 2017. The LAA is the 'delivery plan' of the SCS. Both address the issue of waste.

2.44 One of the key aims of the SCS for example includes the management of waste in a more sustainable way. Waste management is also highlighted as one of the challenges presented by economic growth. The LAA includes a number of targets relating to waste management including a reduction in the amount of residual waste per household and an increase in the amount of householder waste sent for re-use, recycling and composting.

2.45 The WCS has a key role to play in helping to deliver the aims and targets of the SCS and LAA.

2.46 The SCS and LAA can be viewed via the following links:

 Web-link: www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/scs


 Web-link: www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/laa

3. Site Options

- 3.1 As explained earlier, the focus of this consultation paper is on identifying sites that are suitable for new waste treatment facilities. The allocation of sites will help to provide certainty for the waste industry and other stakeholders, facilitate the planning process and support the Council's residual waste project.
- 3.2 In this section of the document we present a number of sites for your consideration and response.

What sort of sites are we looking for?

- 3.3 Our focus at this stage is on identifying strategic waste sites. We define these as sites that are at least 2 hectares (ha) in size and able to handle at least 50,000 tonnes of waste per year. We have based these thresholds on other planned and existing municipal waste facilities in the UK. They also reflect the definition of 'strategic' in the adopted WLP and a number of studies³ on potential facilities requirements for different types of waste technologies.
- 3.4 For more detailed information see Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N *Site Selection Methodology* available at the following web address:

 Web-link: www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wcs/evidence
- 3.5 In order to fulfil the Council's forecast capacity requirements, the site, or combination of sites will have to be able to handle **at least 150,000 tonnes** of municipal waste per year.
- 3.6 Importantly sites have to be suitable in planning terms and must be deliverable e.g. willing landowner.

Why are these sites needed?

- 3.7 Gloucestershire currently has recycling and composting facilities but it has no facilities to treat the 'residual' waste that is left over after recycling and composting. The information provided in Figures 4 and 5 overleaf demonstrate the need to provide a waste treatment facility (or combination of facilities) that can handle a minimum of 150,000 tonnes of municipal waste per annum in order to prevent significant financial penalties being incurred by the Council.

³ ODPM Planning for Waste Management Facilities (2004); The EA Technologies database and DEFRA Studies on the Treatment for MSW (2007).

Figure 4 – Gloucestershire Waste Data (April 2007 – April 2008)

Category	Figures	Notes
Municipal waste produced / arising in the County	322,796 tonnes	This includes: - Residual (black bin) waste - Some trade waste from Districts - Recyclables (including Green and Kitchen waste) - Waste delivered to Household Recycling Centres - Small amounts of third party reuse and recycling - Small amounts of fly tipped waste
County MSW combined recycling & composting rates	36 %	
MSW landfilled	64%	
Total amount of waste to landfill per head	332 Kg	

Figure 5 – Estimated Municipal Waste Capacity Requirements for Gloucestershire by 2020 (April 2007 – April 2008)

Estimated MSW capacity requirements for Gloucestershire by 2020 (i.e. what needs to be planned for) – Source: Technical Evidence paper WCS-A Data (January 2008)	
Windrow composting	18,000 tonnes per year
In-vessel composting	71,000 tonnes per year
Recycling (source separated and through District schemes)	149,000 tonnes per year
Residual treatment	A range of 150,000 to 270,000 tonnes per year
Transfer	71,000 tonnes per year
Landfill	3.1 million m ³ landfill capacity (over the period 2006/07 – 2020/21)

- 3.8 Please note that our estimate of 150,000 is based on how much waste is being produced now, how much is likely to be produced in the future and assumes we achieve our recycling target of 60%. The amount of residual waste having to be treated could however be as much as 270,000 tonnes per year. The South West RSS assumes a maximum secondary treatment facility of 200,000 tonnes per annum, which lies in the middle of this range.
- 3.9 In addition to municipal waste, we need to divert around 145,000 tonnes of Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste each year from landfill (see Technical Evidence Paper WCS-A Waste Data).

- 3.10 C&I waste can include a biodegradable element which means it is similar in composition to municipal waste. As such although the primary focus of the sites in the WCS will be municipal waste, the sites identified could also be suitable for C&I waste management facilities, at least in part.

How have the sites been identified?

- 3.11 The following paragraphs briefly set out the background as to how the sites in this document have been identified.


'Call for Sites' Exercise

- 3.12 Through the Minerals & Waste Newsletter (Issue 9) published in the summer of 2008, a 'call for sites' exercise was undertaken. Given the importance and urgency of meeting LATs requirements (i.e. diversion of municipal waste from landfill) the focus of the exercise was municipal waste. Sites for other types of waste or landfill were not specifically requested although as explained earlier, given the similarities between municipal waste and C&I waste, there could be the potential for sites to treat both provided the primary focus is municipal.
- 3.13 The full details of the 'Call for Sites' process are contained in Technical Evidence Paper WCS-O *Call for Sites*.

 Web-link: www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wcs/evidence

WPA Site Assessment

- 3.14 In addition to the 'call for sites' exercise, we embarked on our own comprehensive search for strategic sites by looking in detail at the specific requirements of PPS10 and the South West RSS.
- 3.15 An initial 'long list' of 329 parcels of land was identified based on:
- Existing licensed waste management facilities (including Sewage Treatment Works)
 - Existing allocations for waste management facilities within the adopted Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan (2004)
 - Existing policy allocations for B1, B2 and B8 Employment / Industrial areas and sites within District/Borough Local Plans
 - District/Borough Employment Land Reviews (also checked against the National Land Use Database)
- 3.16 We then undertook a 'clustering' exercise and grouped together any sites in close proximity. Sites of less than 2 hectares were discounted (although this does not necessarily rule out the potential of these being made available for small-scale or local waste management facilities e.g. waste transfer or community composting).

- 3.17 Sites were also discounted following the sequential approach set out in the RSS. This involved defining a 16km radius around Gloucester and Cheltenham and only including sites within it. We also considered a limited number of sites in or very close (within 500m) to the RSS named settlements of Cirencester, Coleford, Tewkesbury, Stroud, and Lydney.
- 3.18 This process reduced the initial long list of 329 sites to a shorter list of 110 sites. For each of these sites technical / research schedules were prepared. Officers carried out a detailed site visit / assessment and considered a number of relevant criteria such as landscape, Green Belt, transport, biodiversity and flood risk. We also requested specialist input from:
- GCC's Highways Development Co-ordination team
 - GCC's Public Rights of Way team
 - Gloucestershire Airport and the Ministry of Defence
 - GCC's Ecologist and the Gloucestershire Centre for Environmental Records
 - The Gloucestershire Geology Trust at the Geological Records Centre
 - GCC's Archaeology team
 - Gloucestershire's 6 District/Borough Councils
 - Halcrow Consultants for Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) levels 1 and 2
- 3.19 A technical schedule of each of the 110 sites can be viewed in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N *Site Selection Methodology*. An independent Sustainability Appraisal (SA) was undertaken by Land Use Consultants on the sites⁴ as well as the site options in this document. Their final reports are available on our website:
-  Web-link: www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wcs/sustainabilityappraisal
- 3.20 We also conducted investigations into site deliverability through Land Registry searches and formal communications with site owners. This part of the process was particularly important as PPS10 emphasises that waste planning authorities should avoid unrealistic assumptions on the prospects of sites coming forward. On this basis, where site owners expressly stated that they were not interested in a waste use on their land, these sites were excluded as being undeliverable.
- 3.21 On the basis of the technical input, the SA process and deliverability investigations, the 110 sites were further reduced. More detailed highways and landscape work was then undertaken and landowners who had put large areas forward were asked to clarify exactly which parcels of land they considered to be physically suitable for a municipal waste treatment facility.

⁴ But not on a small number of sites which (a) came in late in the process and (b) which proved to be undeliverable.

3.22 The above is a brief summary of the site selection methodology; full details of the process are contained in the following Technical Evidence Papers:

- Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N *Site Selection Methodology*
- Technical Evidence Paper WCS-O *Call for Sites*
- Technical Evidence Paper WCS-P *Urban Growth Areas and Waste Management*

3.23 These are available to view and download on the County Council's website.

 Web-link: www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wcs/evidence

Where are the Sites?

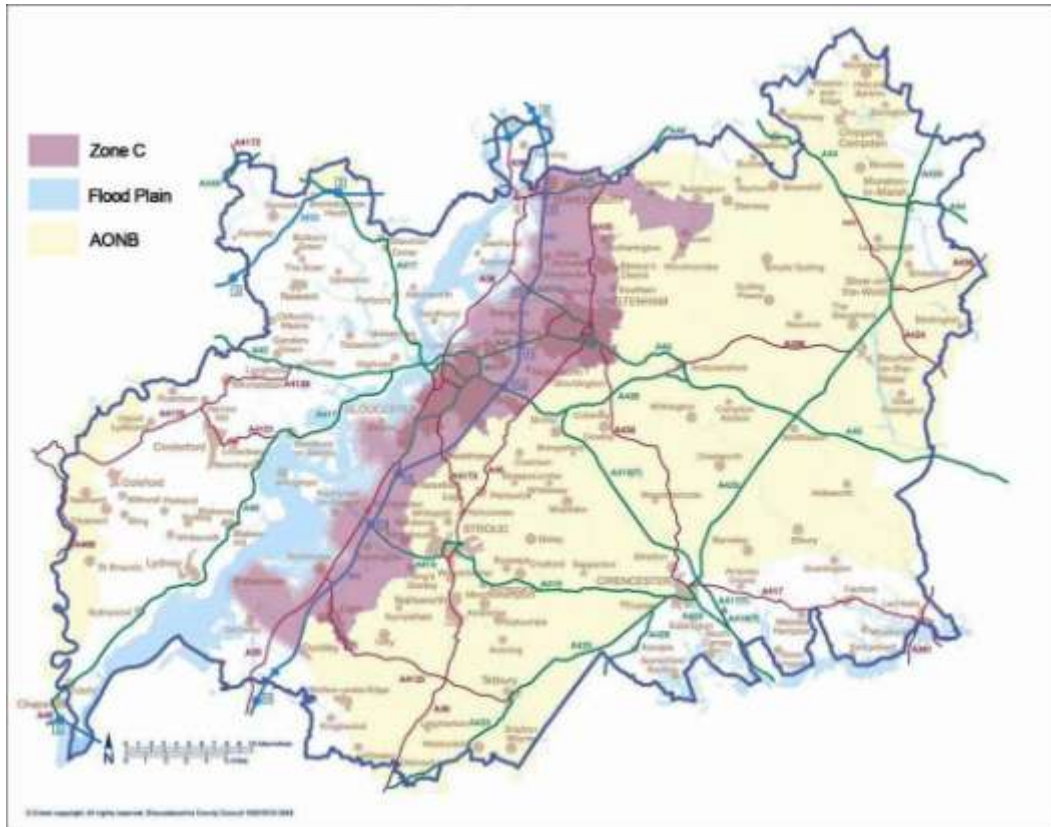
3.24 During our preferred options consultation in 2008 we discussed in broad terms where we should be focusing the search for waste treatment sites. This was referred to as our 'locational strategy'.

3.25 Several options were put forward based on locating sites fairly close (within 16km) to the County's main urban areas. One of the options defined a more specific zone running through the Central Severn Vale close to Gloucester and Cheltenham. We defined this area as 'Zone C'.

3.26 Of the responses we received, some support was expressed for each option. We now need to firm up this locational strategy and identify the sites with the potential to deliver it.

Locational Strategy

3.27 Our preferred strategy is to focus the search for strategic municipal waste sites primarily on the area we have defined as 'Zone C'. This area is shown shaded in purple on the plan overleaf.



3.28 There are a number of clear reasons why we consider focusing on this 'Zone C' to be the most appropriate approach:

- It is consistent with government policy (PPS10) which states that local authorities should prepare planning strategies that 'enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations';
- It is consistent with the Regional Waste Strategy, 'From Rubbish to Resource', which states that waste should be disposed of as close to possible where it is produced;
- It is consistent with the Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Waste Policy W2 which covers the locations and distribution of waste facilities;
- Major growth is planned at Gloucester and Cheltenham through the RSS which, if it goes ahead will significantly increase the amount of waste produced there over the next 20 years; and
- Zone C avoids the floodplain and AONB and is thus relatively unconstrained in land use planning terms.

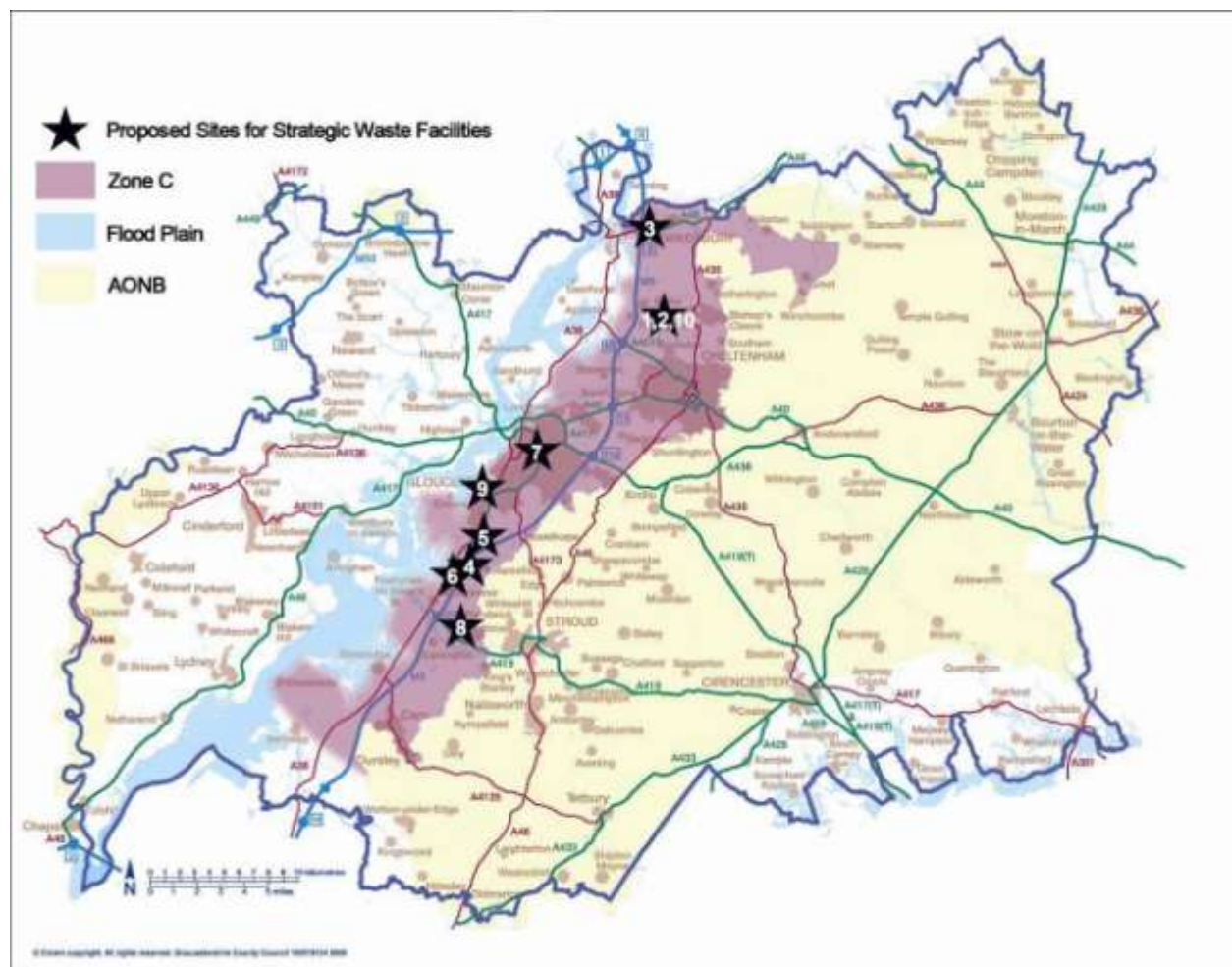
Sites in Zone C

Specific Sites in Zone C

3.29 We have identified 10 specific sites within Zone C and we would welcome your views on these. The sites are (in alphabetical order):

1. Areas A, B & C at Wingmoor Farm East, Tewkesbury Borough
2. Areas A, B & C at Wingmoor Farm West, Tewkesbury Borough
3. Easter Park, Ashchurch/Tewkesbury Industrial Estate, Tewkesbury Borough
4. Javelin Park, Haresfield, Stroud District
5. Land adjacent to Quadrant Business Centre, Quedgeley, Stroud District
6. Land at Moreton Valence, Stroud District
7. Land north of Railway Triangle, Gloucester
8. Nastend Farm, Stroudwater Business Park, Stonehouse, Stroud District
9. Netheridge Sewage Treatment Works, Gloucester
10. The Park, Wingmoor Farm West, Tewkesbury Borough

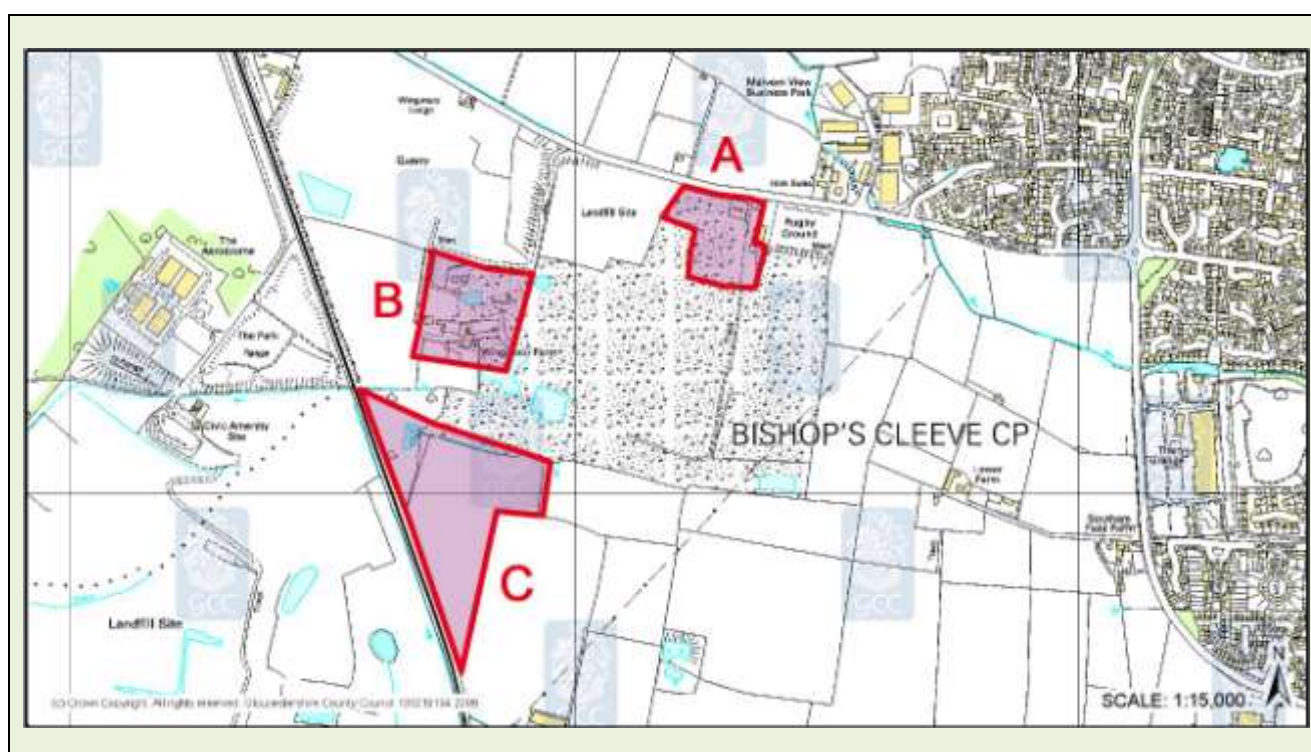
3.30 The broad location of these sites is shown on the plan below.



3.31 The sites identified are considered to be suitable for municipal waste but could if necessary be used for other waste (e.g. commercial and industrial) provided the main use of the site is municipal. They might also be suitable for the provision of supporting infrastructure such as waste transfer facilities, for example if waste needed to be transferred out of the County. The sites have been put forward by their landowners and are therefore available.

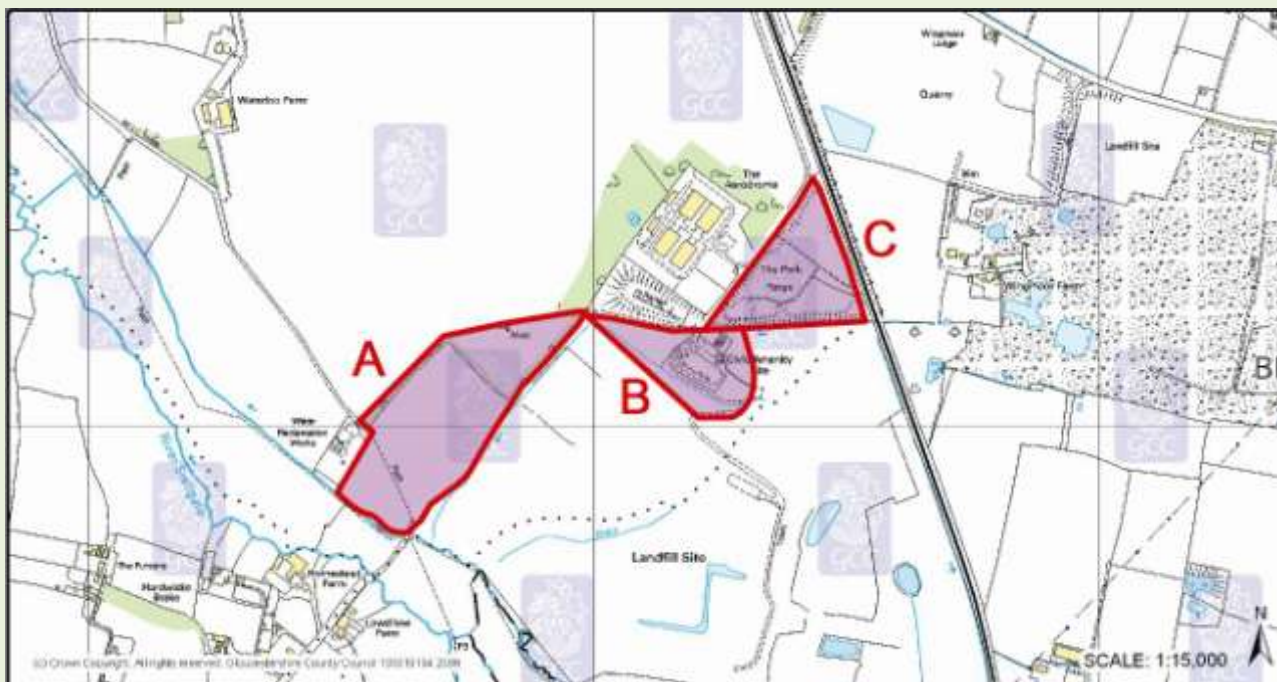
3.32 Set out below are summary schedules for each site. For more detailed information please look at the following documents:

- The comprehensive schedules in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N *Site Selection Methodology*.
- The independent Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Part 1 (on long list of sites) & Part 2 (on options and narrowed down list of sites).
- The Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) report.



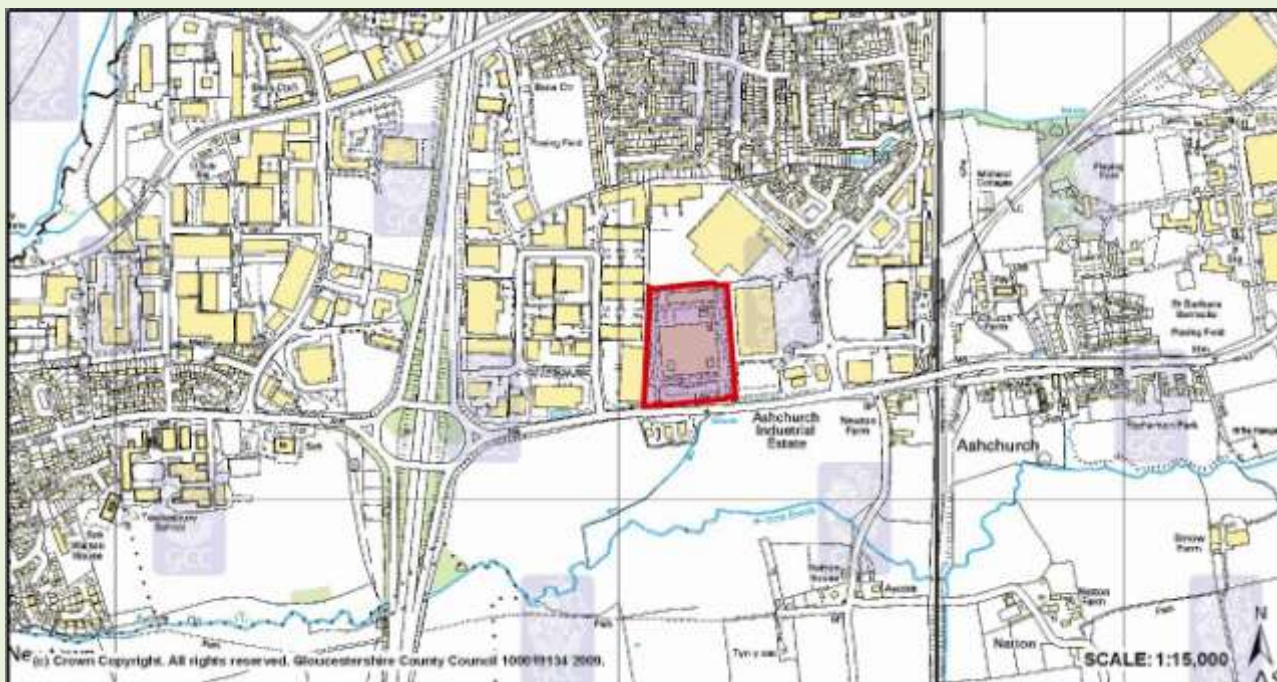
Site number and name:	1. Areas A, B and C at Wingmoor Farm East, Tewkesbury Borough (Note these areas are part of the larger site referred to as Site No. 561 Wingmoor Farm East in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N <i>Site Selection Methodology</i> and the SA Report).
Location:	Wingmoor Farm East landfill site, Bishops Cleeve, Tewkesbury. Grid Reference (centre of landfill): Easting: 394139 Northing: 227305.
Site description:	All areas are adjacent to extensive areas of landfill and landraise / despoiled land. Area A. Area adjacent to rugby ground with open land and buildings including Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). Area B. Central non-landfilled area containing hard-standing, silos, buildings and

	<p>plant.</p> <p>Area C. Southern area with long boundary adjacent to railway line.</p>
Site area:	<p>Area A = c. 2.5 hectares.</p> <p>Area B = c. 3.3 hectares.</p> <p>Area C = c. 9 hectares.</p>
Suitable uses and capacity:	<p>Primarily MSW, but potentially C&I waste. Areas A & B may require some reconfiguring of the current uses on the site.</p>
Environmental & other constraints:	<p><u>Biodiversity / Ecology:</u> The areas A, B & C themselves are despoiled and not ecologically rich, but a Key Wildlife Site (Wingmoor Farm Meadow GWT Reserve) which is also a BAP priority habitat (Lowland Meadows) borders Area C and is within 500m of Areas A & B.</p> <p><u>Flood Risk:</u> The SFRA Level 2 indicates that there are no significant flooding issues on this site and the areas A to C within it.</p> <p><u>Highways:</u> Net increase in traffic. A435 would be used to access the Strategic Road Network (SRN), with most likely to travel south towards Cheltenham and then A4019/A40 to the M5. For north direction traffic would travel on A435 until the A46 near Ashchurch. Existing weight limit should discourage HGV trips through Stoke Orchard village. Vehicles would need to travel to/from east of site to avoid Stoke Orchard village. South of Bishops Cleeve this could involve significant traffic on local roads in north and west Cheltenham. Some nearby A435 junctions are forecast to have operational problems according to recently submitted Grundon Transport Assessment (TA), including A435/Voxwell Lane and A435/Southam Lane lights. May therefore need to be some investment in junction improvements.</p> <p><u>Landscape:</u> Area A = Low-Medium Landscape Suitability. Area B = High Landscape Suitability. Area C = Medium Landscape Suitability.</p> <p><u>Sensitive receptors:</u> There are a number of sensitive receptors within 250m of Area A, including some housing development and a business park to the north east of the site. There is a farm within 250m to the south of Area C.</p> <p><u>Green Belt:</u> The site is in the Gloucester / Cheltenham Green Belt.</p>
Deliverability:	<p>Grundon Waste Management Ltd have indicated that they would be prepared to make Areas A, B & C available for waste management facilities for residual management of MSW.</p>
Summary of SA results:	<p><u>The Stage 1 SA results</u> for the broad area of Wingmoor Farm East indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for SA Objectives 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, & 9 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, employee opportunities, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity and landscape. The only major negative score was for Objective 12: Geodiversity.</p> <p><u>The Stage 2 SA Results</u> for Areas A, B & C show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for SA Objectives 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 12 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity, landscape, screening and geodiversity. There are no major negative scores.</p>
HRA summary:	<p>The nearest European site is Dixon Wood SAC and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, HRA Baseline Reports and the WCS Site Options HRA Report which forms part of this consultation.</p>



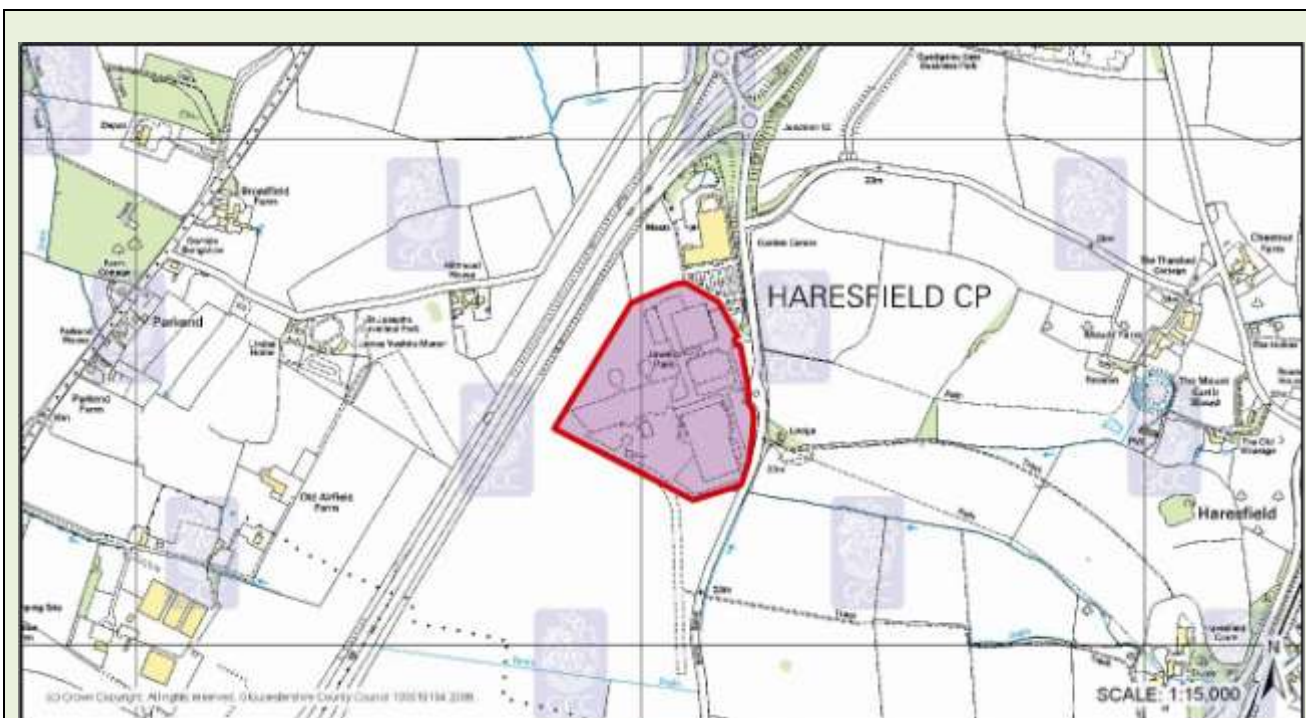
Site number and name:	2. Areas A, B & C at Wingmoor Farm West, Tewkesbury Borough (Note these sites are part of the larger site referred to as Site No. 272 Wingmoor Farm West, Sites A & B and for the area south west of 'The Park' Site No. 584 in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the SA Report).
Location:	Areas north of Wingmoor Farm West landfill site, Bishops Cleeve, Tewkesbury. Grid Reference (centred on Household Recycling Centre area): Easting: 393225 Northing: 227124.
Site description:	Area A = Area south west of 'The Park'. Flat agricultural land and scrubby areas. Sewage Treatment Works to south west and footpath crossing southern section. Area B = HRC Area. Area of hard standing, temporary buildings and Household Recycling Centre skips, containers etc. Area C = Gun Range. Open green or rough areas interspersed with trees, thick shrubs/hedges and a few low buildings.
Site area:	Area A = c. 9 hectares. Area B = c. 3.2 hectares. Area C = c. 5.5 hectares.
Suitable uses and capacity:	Primarily MSW – potentially C&I waste. Area B may be too small to deliver a one site solution, but could be part of a multi-site solution.
Environmental & other constraints:	<u>Biodiversity / Ecology:</u> The ecological assessment for the broad area of Wingmoor Farm West has given a score of 0 which indicates that the overall impact on biodiversity could potentially be negative, uncertain or positive. There is an identified Key Wildlife Site within 400 metres of the site. <u>Flood Risk:</u> The SFRA Level 2 indicates that the only area at risk of flooding (from the River Swilgate) is land to the south of Area A. Note: Area A is not actually within a flood risk zone.

	<p><u>Highways</u>: Net increase in traffic. A435 would be used to access SRN, with most vehicles likely to travel south towards Cheltenham and then A4019/A40 to the M5. Vehicles would need to travel to/from east of site to avoid Stoke Orchard village, although this would still result in them having an impact on Stoke Road. South of Bishops Cleeve this could involve significant traffic on local roads in north and west Cheltenham. Some nearby A435 junctions are forecast to have operational problems according to recently submitted Grundon TA, including A435/Voxwell Lane and A435/Southam Lane lights. May therefore need to be some investment in junction improvements.</p> <p><u>Landscape</u>: Area A = Low-Medium Landscape Suitability. Area B = High Landscape Suitability. Area C = Low-Medium Landscape Suitability.</p> <p><u>Sensitive receptors</u>: Relatively few sensitive receptors within 250m of the site boundary, mostly to the south of Area A.</p> <p><u>Green Belt</u>: The sites are in the Gloucester / Cheltenham Green Belt.</p>
Deliverability:	Cory Environmental Ltd / Tewkesbury Borough Council have indicated that these sites are available and deliverable, but Area B may need some relocation of current waste management uses.
Summary of SA results:	<p><u>The Stage 1 SA results</u> for the broad area of Wingmoor Farm West indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for SA Objectives 1, 3, 6 & 7 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, employee opportunities and aerodrome safeguarding. The only major negative score was for Objective 12: Geodiversity.</p> <p>For Area A - south west of 'The Park' the Stage 1 SA results show that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for SA Objectives 1, 3, 6 & 7 on issues of health and well-being, amenity employee opportunities and aerodrome safeguarding. The only major negative score was for Objective 11: Material, cultural and recreational assets.</p> <p><u>The Stage 2 SA results</u> for Areas A, B & C show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for SA Objectives 1, 3, 7, 8, 9 & 12 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity, landscape and geodiversity. There are no major negative scores.</p>
HRA summary:	The nearest European site is Dixton Wood SAC and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, HRA Baseline Reports and the WCS Site Options HRA Report which forms part of this consultation.



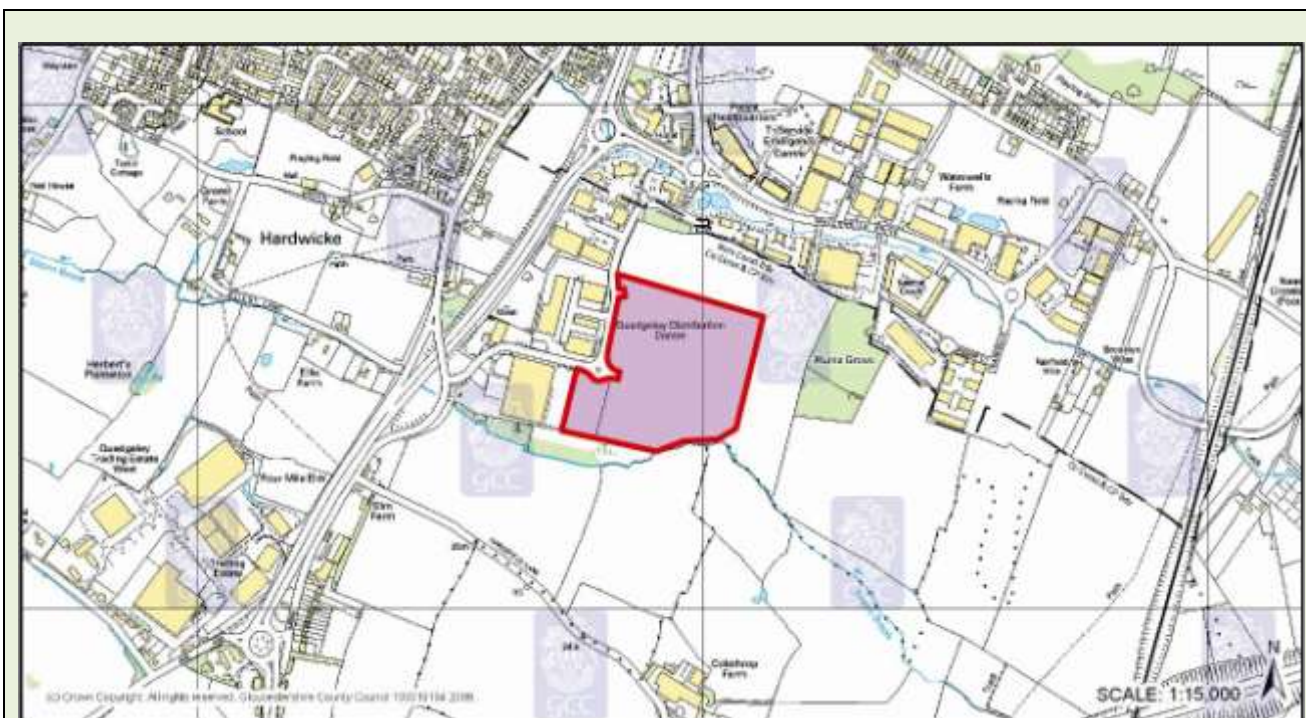
Site number and name:	3. Easter Park, Ashchurch/Tewkesbury Industrial Estate, Tewkesbury Borough (Note this site is part of a larger site referred to as Site No. 252 Business / Industrial Park, Tewkesbury/Ashchurch in Appendix A of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N <i>Site Selection Methodology</i> and the SA Report).
Location:	Ashchurch Business / Industrial Estate to north of A46. Grid Reference: Easting: 392137 Northing: 233300.
Site description:	Substantially cleared site in centre of business / industrial park. Good access from M5 Junction 9 and the A46.
Site area:	c. 3.5 hectares.
Suitable uses and capacity:	Primarily MSW, potentially C&I waste.
Environmental & other constraints:	<p><u>Biodiversity / Ecology:</u> The ecological assessment indicates that there are no significant areas of biodiversity / ecological interest on the site, but areas of nearby interest include the Severn Ham SSSI and a Key Wildlife Site (Tewkesbury disused railway line).</p> <p><u>Flood Risk:</u> The SFRA Level 2 indicates that this part of the larger site 252 is entirely in Flood Zone 1 and therefore there is a low risk of flooding.</p> <p><u>Highways:</u> Probably a net decrease in traffic due to existing commercial consents. The site is in very close proximity to the SRN via Junction 9 of the M5 motorway. There are limited amounts of residential properties nearby, and the site is likely to have minimal impact, as in close proximity to SRN. As most traffic will head towards the motorway the main potential junction impact should focus on the M5 Junction 9 roundabout, for which the Highways Agency are responsible for, and they have some concerns over capacity and are entering into the J9 Travel Plan project. There is also queuing on the A46 at peak times.</p> <p><u>Landscape:</u> High Landscape Suitability.</p>

	<u>Sensitive receptors</u> : There are residential properties and businesses within 250m. The residential properties are mainly to the north of the industrial estate.
Deliverability:	The Easter Group own the land and have indicated that it is available for strategic waste management use.
Summary of SA results:	<p><u>The Stage 1 SA results</u> for the broad area of (Site 252) Ashchurch Business / Industrial Park indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for SA Objectives 1, 3 and 7 on issues of health and well-being, amenity and aerodrome safeguarding. The only major negative score was for Objective 8: Biodiversity.</p> <p><u>The Stage 2 SA results</u> for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for SA Objectives 1, 3, 7, 8, & 11 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity and material, cultural and recreational assets. There are no major negative scores.</p>
HRA Screening summary:	The nearest European site is Dixton Wood SAC and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, HRA Baseline Reports and the WCS Site Options HRA Screening Report which forms part of this consultation.



Site number and name:	4. Javelin Park, Haresfield, Stroud District (Note this site is referred to as Site No. 145 Industrial Estate, Former Moreton Valence Airfield in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N <i>Site Selection Methodology</i> and the SA Report).
Location:	Former Moreton Valence Airfield, off J12 of M5 Motorway, Stroud. Grid Reference: Easting: 380141 Northing: 210426.
Site description:	Large area of previously developed airfield land. The site is vacant apart from large piles of crushed recycled aggregate.
Site area:	c. 11 hectares.
Suitable uses and capacity:	Primarily MSW, but potentially C&I waste. The County Council owns just under 5 hectares which is large enough to deliver a one site solution. However, the owners of the rest of the site have indicated that their land is potentially available, and thus there is the potential for the entire site to be utilised.
Environmental & other constraints:	<p><u>Biodiversity / Ecology:</u> The ecological assessment indicates that there are no significant area of biodiversity / ecological interest on the site or within 500m.</p> <p><u>Flood Risk:</u> The SFRA Level 2 indicates that there are no significant flooding issues on this site.</p> <p><u>Highways:</u> Net decrease in traffic. The site is in very close proximity to Junction 12 of the M5 and thus enjoys very good trunk road accessibility; there should be limited demand for movements on the B road south to Standish. The site is not in close proximity to residential properties, and the vast majority of road traffic should travel directly north to M5. However there is some potential impact on Stonehouse, depending on the exact weight restriction boundaries arising from Lorry Management Zone, although we would wish for this to be immediately south of site to prevent HGVs from heading south towards Stonehouse. There are known congestion problems at peak times at Junction 12, although there are schemes to improve the junction, which are only partly-committed, although</p>

	<p>there are some funding issues and thus it may well be that the facility would need to contribute to improvements. The Highways Agency's views would be key for Junction 12.</p> <p><u>Landscape</u>: Medium-High Landscape Suitability.</p> <p><u>Sensitive receptors</u>: There is one residential property close to the entrance of the site and also some businesses / retail outlets within 250m of the northern part of the site.</p>
Deliverability:	<p>The County Council have indicated that the area of land in their ownership is available and deliverable for strategic waste management use. Consi have also indicated that the area of land at Javelin Park in their ownership is also potentially available.</p>
Summary of SA results:	<p><u>The Stage 1 SA results</u> for Javelin Park indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for SA Objectives 1, 3, 9 & 11 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, landscape and material, cultural and recreational assets. There were no major negative scores.</p> <p><u>The Stage 2 SA results</u> for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for SA Objectives 1, 3, 8 & 10 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, biodiversity and screening. There are no major negative scores.</p>
HRA summary:	<p>The nearest European site is Cotswold Beechwoods SAC and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, HRA Baseline Reports and the WCS Site Options HRA Report which forms part of this consultation.</p>



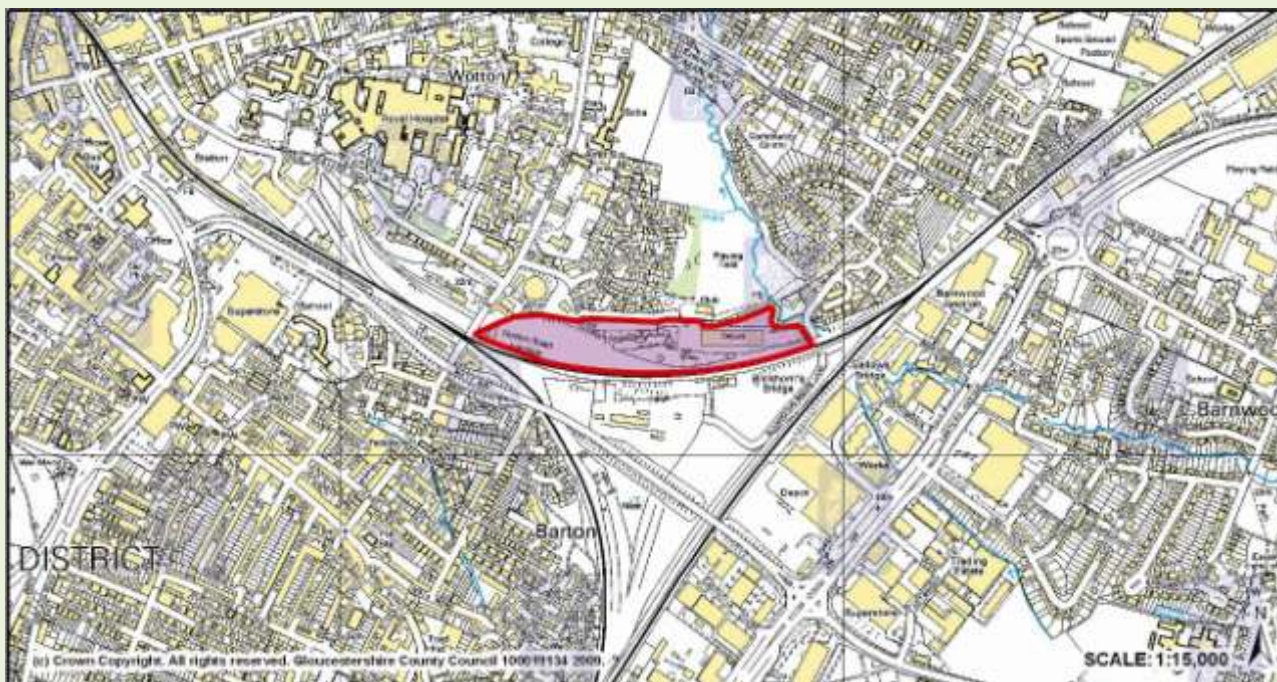
Site number and name:	5. Land adjacent to Quadrant Business Centre, Quedgeley, Stroud District (Note this site is part of a larger site referred to as Site No.555 Hunt's Grove/Hardwicke in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the SA Report).
Location:	Land east of the Quadrant Business Centre, west of Hunt's Grove, Quedgeley. Grid Reference: Easting: 380936 Northing: 212471
Site description:	Flat area of overgrown previously developed land, with ready access.
Site area:	c. 9 hectares.
Suitable uses and capacity:	Primarily MSW, but potentially C&I waste.
Environmental & other constraints:	<p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The ecological assessment for the broad area of Site 555 has given a score of 0 which indicates that the overall impact on biodiversity could potentially be negative, uncertain or positive. There is an aquifer fed/surface water/ flood water dependent site(s) over 1 km distant which could be affected if development design poses a risk to the water environment.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The SFRA Level 2 indicates that there are no significant flooding issues on this site.</p> <p>Highways: Net increase in traffic. The preferred traffic route would involve using Davey Close and the Waterwells roundabout to access the A38 and then Junction 12 of M5 to the south. In the longer term there may be some potential for use of the proposed B4008/A38 signalled junction (as part of the Hunts Grove residential development), although consideration of nearby residential properties would be required. Currently no residential properties in close proximity, although there is outline consent for housing to south of Shorn Brook. However HGV routing should not be particularly close to these properties. The facility will need to contribute towards improvements proposed for the A38/Waterwells roundabout and Cross Keys roundabout, and also potentially to Junction 12.</p>

	<p><u>Landscape</u>: Medium Landscape Suitability.</p> <p><u>Sensitive receptors</u>: Apart from nearby business uses, there are currently relatively few sensitive receptors within 250m of the site boundary.</p>
Deliverability:	Ashtenne have indicated that the area of land in their ownership is available and deliverable for strategic waste management use.
Summary of SA results:	<p>The <u>Stage 1 SA results</u> for the broad area of Site 555 indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for SA Objectives 1, 3, 7, 8 & 13 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, landscape, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity and heritage. There were major negative scores for Objective 11: Material, cultural & recreational assets and 16: Soil/land quality.</p> <p>The <u>Stage 2 SA results</u> for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for SA Objectives 1, 3, 8, 10 & 13 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, biodiversity and impact on townscapes / architectural & archaeological heritage. There are no major negative scores.</p>
HRA summary:	The nearest European site is Walmore Common SPA / Ramsar. The implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, HRA Baseline Reports and the WCS Site Options HRA Report which forms part of this consultation.



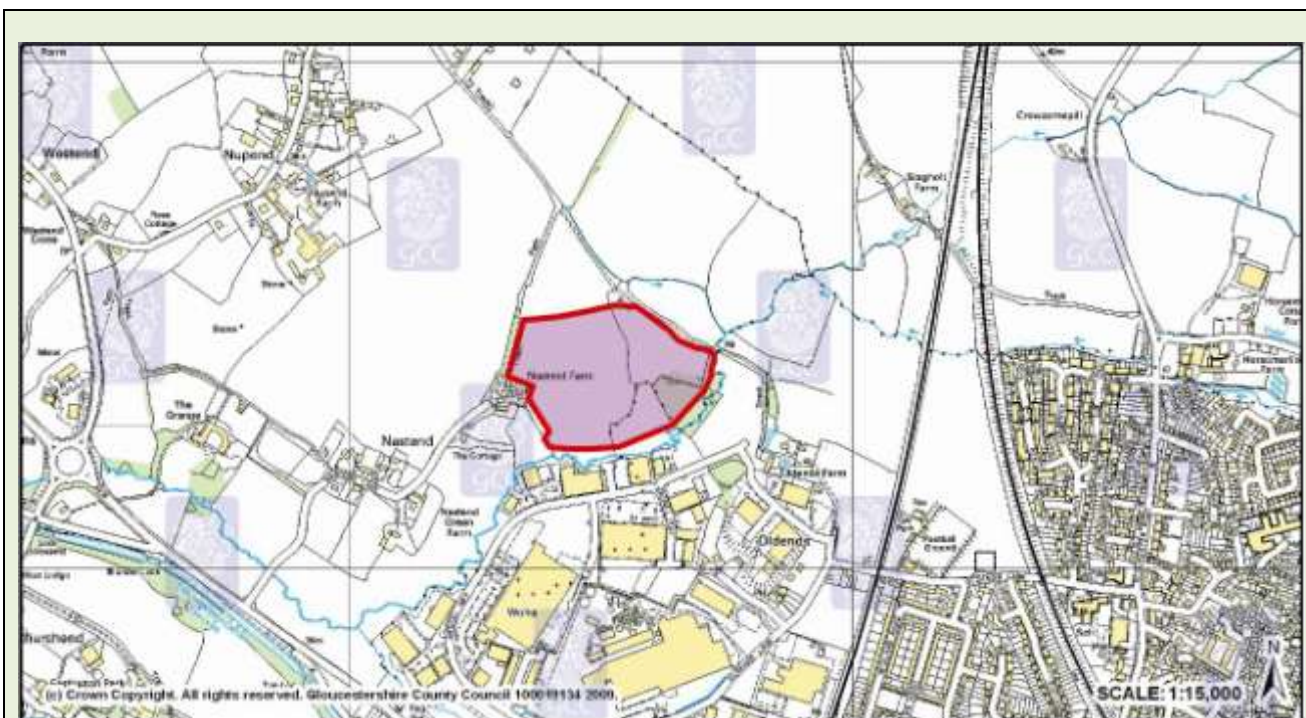
Site number and name:	6. Land at Moreton Valence, Stroud District (Note this site is referred to as Site No. 546 Moreton Valence Airfield in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N <i>Site Selection Methodology</i> and the SA Report).
Location:	Site off A38, between Parkend and Moreton Valence, Stroud. Grid Reference: Easting: 379043 Northing: 209952.
Site description:	Former airfield land, now busy C&D and C&I waste facility plus extension area. Close to M5 Motorway and in close proximity to other similar businesses. Farmland to the south.
Site area:	c. 5.5 hectares.
Suitable uses and capacity:	Primarily MSW, but potentially C&I waste. If the site were to be part of a one site solution, some reconfiguring of current uses on the site would be necessary.
Environmental & other constraints:	<u>Biodiversity / Ecology</u> : Assessed as having an uncertain or potentially positive impact on biodiversity. <u>Flood Risk</u> : The SFRA Level 2 indicates that there are no flooding issues on this site. <u>Highways</u> : Probably a net increase in traffic, but could be closer to neutral depending on details of what could currently be operated. The site is in close proximity to the SRN (M5 Junction 12) via A38/Cross Keys roundabout. The site is not in close proximity to significant numbers of residences. <u>Landscape</u> : Medium Landscape Suitability. <u>Sensitive receptors</u> : There are a small number of residential properties within 250m of the site boundary.
Deliverability:	Smiths (Gloucester) Ltd have indicated that the site is available for strategic waste management use.

<p>Summary of SA results:</p>	<p><u>The Stage 1 SA results</u> for this site indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for SA Objectives 1, 3 & 6 on issues of health and well-being, amenity and employment opportunities. There are no major negative scores.</p> <p><u>The Stage 2 SA results</u> for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for SA Objectives 1, 3, 8, 9 & 10 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, biodiversity, landscape and screening. There are no major negative scores. There are no major negative scores.</p>
<p>HRA summary:</p>	<p>The nearest European site is Cotswold Beechwoods SAC and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, HRA Baseline Reports and the WCS Site Options HRA Report which forms part of this consultation.</p>



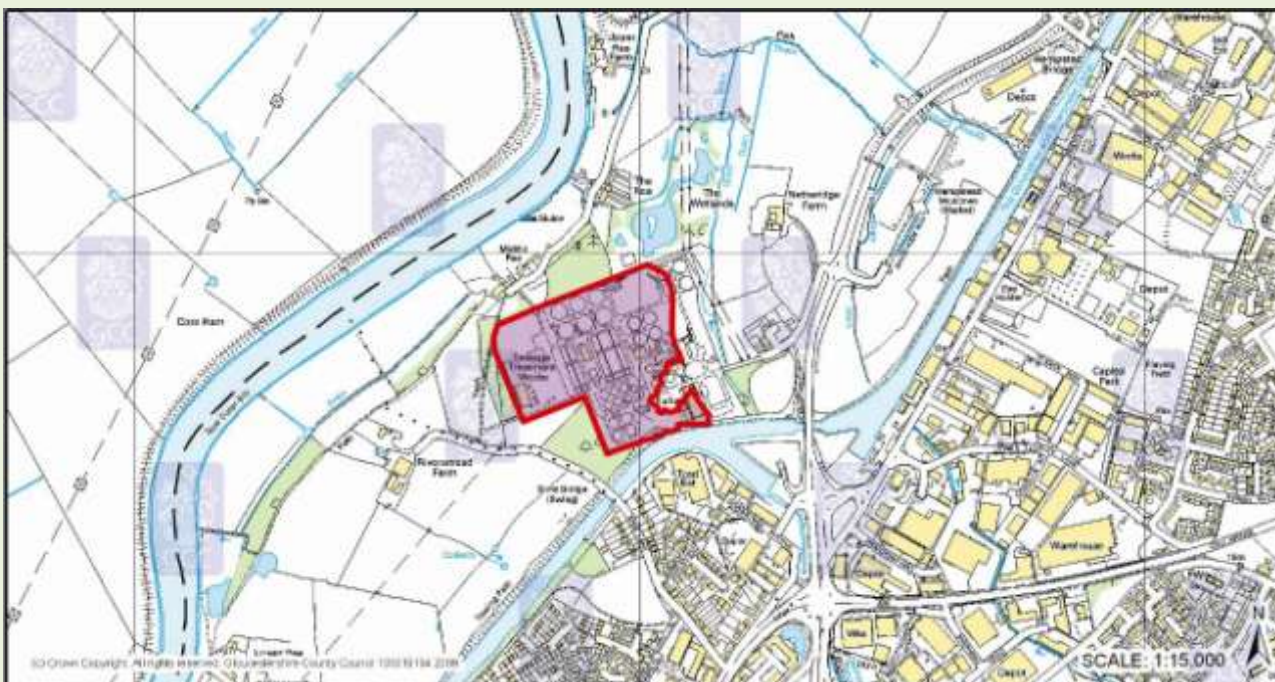
Site number and name:	7. Land north of Railway Triangle, Gloucester (Note this site is part of the larger 'cluster site' referred to as Site No. 542 Railway Corridor in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the SA Report).
Location:	Land off Myers Road, north of Railway Triangle, Gloucester. Grid Reference: Easting: 384734 Northing: 218232.
Site description:	Existing waste transfer site / aggregates business. The site also includes an area containing other small businesses as well as redundant railway land and sidings.
Area:	c. 5.5 hectares.
Suitable uses and capacity:	Primarily MSW, but potentially C&I waste. Potentially this site may not be suitable to deliver a one site solution (see Highways comment below), but it could potentially be part of a multi site solution or use for transfer.
Environmental & other constraints:	<p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The ecological assessment for the SA indicates that there are no significant areas of biodiversity / ecological interest on the site, but there are various Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species within 500m of the larger cluster site.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The SFRA Level 2 indicates that the risk of flooding is low for this site as it is in Flood Zone 1.</p> <p>Highways: Net increase in traffic, as due to physical constraints it is assumed that existing uses would not be able to continue. Access from the site to the strategic road network is difficult. Using current links traffic would need to use Myers Road and then probably Horton Road north (to avoid the level crossing) and then Barnwood Rd to the A38/A417 roundabout (Walls). It would be more appropriate to construct a direct access off Metz Way, although HGVs would still then need to use the A38. The site is likely to have a significant impact on the numerous residential properties that are in close proximity, in particular Horton Rd, and the existing railway level crossing (whereby the road can be closed for significant periods). This could exacerbate air quality issues relating to the additional HGVs.</p>

	<p>A number of the nearby junctions suffer with existing congestion, including Great Western Rd, Horton Rd and the Walls roundabout. Given existing constraints improvements may not be easy. A direct access from Metz Way would be beneficial but costly due to the likely requirement for a bridge or tunnel.</p> <p><u>Landscape:</u> High Landscape Suitability.</p> <p><u>Sensitive receptors:</u> There are residential areas close to the site and additional proposed housing close by (on the Railway Triangle and Great Western Road sidings). Routes to the site also pass by Gloucester Royal Hospital and other sensitive receptors such as schools and NHS buildings.</p>
Deliverability:	Allstone Sand and Gravel Ltd, who own the site have indicated that the site is available for strategic waste management use.
Summary of SA results:	<p><u>The Stage 1 SA results</u> for the wider Railway Corridor area (which included this site) indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for SA Objectives 1, 3, 7, 8 and 10 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity & screening. There was only 1 major negative score on the issue of impacts on heritage.</p> <p><u>The Stage 2 SA results</u> for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for SA Objectives 1, 3, 7, 8, 11 & 17 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity, material, cultural and recreational assets and air quality. There are no major negative scores.</p>
HRA summary:	The nearest European site is Cotswold Beechwoods SAC and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, HRA Baseline Reports and the WCS Site Options HRA Report which forms part of this consultation.



Site number and name:	8. Nastend Farm, Stroudwater Business Park, Stonehouse, Stroud District (Note this site is part of a larger site referred to as Site No. 544 Stroudwater Area in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N <i>Site Selection Methodology</i> and the SA Report).
Location:	Farm land directly north of Stroudwater Business Park, Stonehouse, Stroud. Grid Reference: Easting: 379496 Northing: 206271.
Site description:	Grazing farm land adjacent to business park. Sloping land with stream to southern section. This is a Greenfield site but is allocated for future employment use in the Stroud Local Plan.
Site area:	c. 8.5 hectares.
Suitable uses and capacity:	Primarily MSW, potentially C&I waste. There is potential for a one site solution.
Environmental & other constraints:	<p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The larger cluster site is within 500m of several BAP species and BAP habitats. There could be the potential for a significant negative effect on biodiversity.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The SFRA Level 2 indicates that the site is within Flood Zone 1.</p> <p>Highways: Net increase in traffic. Reasonably good strategic access; vehicles would need to travel south to the A419 (through the existing commercial area) and then a short distance west to M5 Junction 13, or east on the A419 towards Stroud. The site is within an existing commercial/residential area and thus residential impacts should be relatively minor, although there would be some on the A419. The A419 within the vicinity is a congested road and improvement proposals (resulting from a feasibility study) have been identified between the Horsetroughs roundabout and Junction 13 of M5, thus also including the Bonds Mill roundabout, Chipmans Platt roundabout and Upper Mills signals, for which a contribution is likely to be required.</p> <p>Landscape: High Landscape Suitability.</p>

	<u>Sensitive receptors</u> : There are residential properties and businesses within 250m.
Deliverability:	Gloucestershire County Council own the land and have indicated that it is available for strategic waste management use.
Summary of SA results:	<p>The <u>Stage 1 SA results</u> indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for SA Objectives 1, 3, 9 & 10 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, landscape and screening. There are three major negative scores for SA Objective 8 – Biodiversity, 11 – Material, cultural & recreational assets and 13 – Heritage.</p> <p>The <u>Stage 2 SA results</u> for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for SA Objectives 1, 3, 8, 10 & 13 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, biodiversity, screening & townscapes / architectural & archaeological heritage. There are 2 major negative score for SA Objective 11 – Material, cultural and recreational assets and SA Objective 16 – Soil and land quality.</p>
HRA summary:	The nearest European site is Rodborough Common SAC and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, HRA Baseline Reports and the Site Options HRA Report which forms part of this consultation.



Site number and name:	9. Netheridge Sewage Treatment Works, Gloucester (Note this site is referred to as Site No. 461 Netheridge STW in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N <i>Site Selection Methodology</i> and the SA Report).
Location:	Between Riversmead Farm and Netheridge Farm, off A430, Gloucester. Grid Reference: Easting: 380956 Northing: 215785.
Site description:	Large sewage treatment works utilising existing Combined Heat and Power (CHP) on site. Fronting onto the Gloucester - Sharpness canal.
Site area:	Entire site = c. 11.9 hectares. Available area (outside of part of site vulnerable to flooding) = c. 8.5 hectares.
Suitable uses and capacity:	Uncertain at this stage, but could manage some part of the biodegradable residual waste fraction. Unlikely to be a one site solution without significant reconfiguration of the existing works. This site could be part of a multi-site option.
Environmental & other constraints:	<p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The SA Report indicates that there are BAP species within 500m of the site.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The SFRA Level 2 indicates that there is some risk of flooding, but on a large part of the site the risk is low. The areas subject to flooding have been excluded from this process and all of the remaining site lies within Flood Zone 1.</p> <p>Highways: Net increase in traffic. Reasonable access to/from the south using the A430 Hempsted bypass and then the A38 to Junction 12 of M5. Traffic from north can use the A430 to Over r/bout. The site is not particularly close to residences and the routing for HGVs would not generally result in passing significant numbers of residential properties. The site is close to the A38/A430 new signalled junction (Cole Ave), and further south to Cross Keys roundabout and Junction 12 of M5, which may require some improvement. Also some capacity constraints to north of site, including Over roundabout.</p> <p>Landscape: High Landscape Suitability.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors: The site is within 250m of residential properties and</p>

	businesses, but it is likely that any impacts on these will not be greater than the existing situation.
Deliverability:	Severn Trent Water have indicated that the site is available for strategic waste management, but have indicated that this is likely to relate to the utilisation of Anaerobic Digestion (AD).
Summary of SA results:	<p><u>The Stage 1 SA results</u> for this site indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for SA Objectives 1, 3, 6 & 7 on issues of health and well-being, amenity and employment opportunities and aerodrome safeguarding. There are no major negative scores.</p> <p><u>The Stage 2 SA results</u> for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for SA Objectives 1, 3, 7 & 8 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, aerodrome safeguarding and biodiversity. There are no major negative scores.</p>
HRA summary:	The nearest European site is Walmore Common SPA / Ramsar and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, HRA Baseline Reports and the WCS Site Options HRA Report which forms part of this consultation.



Site number and name:	10. The Park, Wingmoor Farm West, Tewkesbury Borough (Note this site is part of the larger site referred to as Site No. 272 Wingmoor Farm West, Sites A & B in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N <i>Site Selection Methodology</i> and the SA Report).
Location:	North of Wingmoor Farm West landfill site, Bishops Cleeve, Tewkesbury. Grid Reference: Easting: 393206 Northing: 227366.
Site description:	An industrial estate with existing waste management uses, close to a HRC and active landfill. In the centre of the site are 4 former RAF buildings / hangers.
Site area:	c. 4.3 hectares.
Suitable uses and capacity:	Primarily MSW, but potentially C&I waste.
Environmental & other constraints:	<p><u>Biodiversity / Ecology:</u> The ecological assessment indicates that there should be no significant effects on biodiversity from a potential waste management facility.</p> <p><u>Flood Risk:</u> The SFRA Level 2 indicates that the site is fully in Flood Zone 1 – therefore very low risk.</p> <p><u>Highways:</u> Net increase in traffic. A435 would be used to access SRN, with most vehicles likely to travel south towards Cheltenham and then A4019/A40 to the M5. Vehicles would need to travel to/from east of site to avoid Stoke Orchard village, although this would still result in them having an impact on Stoke Road. South of Bishops Cleeve this could involve significant traffic on local roads in north and west Cheltenham. Some nearby A435 junctions are forecast to have operational problems according to recently submitted Grundon TA, including A435/Voxwell Lane and A435/Southam Lane lights. May therefore need to be some investment in junction improvements.</p> <p><u>Landscape:</u> High Landscape Suitability.</p> <p><u>Sensitive receptors:</u> Relatively few sensitive receptors within 250m of the site boundary.</p>

	<u>Green Belt</u> : The site is in the Gloucester / Cheltenham Green Belt.
Deliverability:	Cory Environmental Ltd submitted this site through the 'Call for Sites' process. They have indicated that it is available and deliverable as they have an option on the land. There may be a need to relocate current waste management uses.
Summary of SA results:	<p><u>The Stage 1 SA results</u> for this site indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for SA Objectives 1, 3, 6 & 7 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, employee opportunities and aerodrome safeguarding. The only major negative score was for Objective 12: Geodiversity. It should be noted that the assessment at Stage 1 was of 'The Park' as well as Wingmoor Farm West.</p> <p><u>The Stage 2 SA results</u> for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for SA Objectives 1, 3, 7, 8 & 12 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, aerodrome safeguarding, biodiversity and geodiversity. There are no major negative scores.</p>
HRA summary:	The nearest European site is Dixon Wood SAC and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, HRA Baseline Reports and the WCS Site Options HRA Report which forms part of this consultation.

Other Potential Locations within Zone C

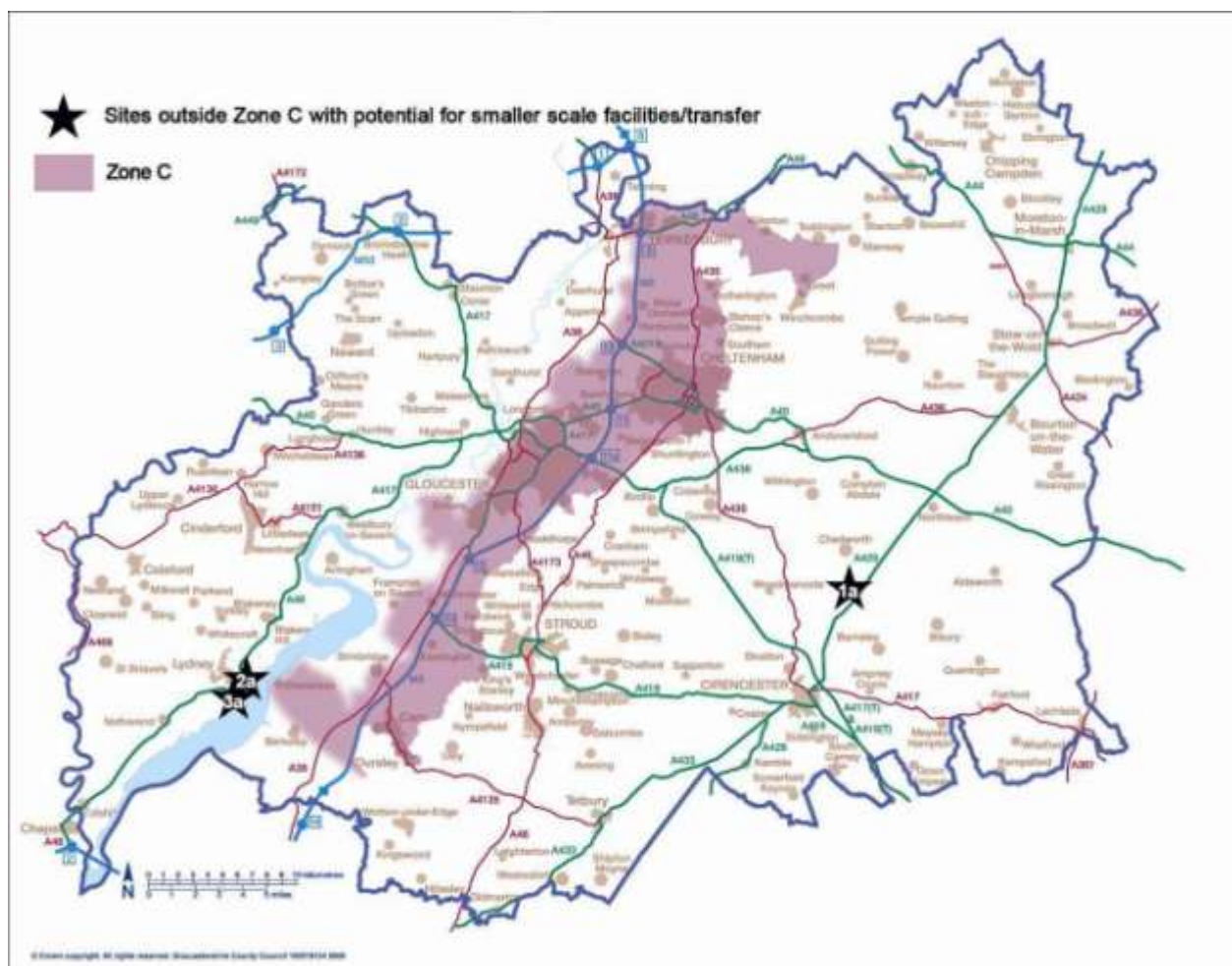
- 3.33 In addition to the ten specific sites identified above we would welcome your views on whether there are any other areas within Zone C that we should be looking at. Although not yet agreed, the draft Regional Spatial Strategy (2008) proposes a large increase in the amount of housing and employment land in Gloucestershire in the period up to 2026.
- 3.34 The adoption of the Regional Spatial Strategy by the Government is currently stalled. The current draft put forward by the Government contains proposals for urban extensions to Cheltenham and Gloucester, something the County Council has opposed.
- 3.35 If the Government adopts the Regional Spatial Strategy then development proposals may be brought forward by developers. Therefore in addition to receiving your views on the ten specific sites identified above we would welcome your views on whether we should be looking to incorporate residual municipal waste treatment into the potential urban extensions if and when they are brought forward.
- 3.36 Further information on the location and size of these potential developments is available in Technical Evidence Paper WCS-P *Urban Growth Areas and Waste Management* available via the following web link:

 Web-link: www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/wcs/evidence

Sites outside Zone C

- 3.37 Although our primary focus is the area we have defined as Zone C, in order to ensure an appropriate degree of flexibility, to reflect the fact that sites don't always come forward as expected and to ensure adequate provision is made for any additional facilities that may be needed to support the Zone C sites, a number of sites have been identified outside Zone C.
- 3.38 These sites are (in alphabetical order):
- (1a) Foss Cross Industrial Estate, north of Cirencester
 - (2a) Hurst Farm, Lydney
 - (3a) Land at Lydney Industrial Estate, Lydney
- 3.39 These sites are focused on land that is outside Zone C but still within 16km of Gloucester and Cheltenham and also land within 500m of the RSS named settlements (Cinderford, Cirencester, Coleford, Lydney, Stroud and Tewkesbury). This approach is consistent with the sequential approach set out in the RSS.

- 3.40 The sites could potentially be used for waste treatment if needed (probably relatively small in scale) or to provide supporting waste infrastructure such as waste transfer facilities. Again all sites have been put forward by their landowners and are therefore available.
- 3.41 We would welcome your view on these sites. Their broad location is shown on the plan below and site schedules are attached at Appendix 3.



A Combination Approach

- 3.42 It is important to note that the sites identified above are not mutually exclusive. It could be that a combination of sites from within and outside Zone C represents the most appropriate solution for Gloucestershire.
- 3.43 We would welcome your view on the merits of such a 'combination' approach.

Summary

- 3.44 Even if we achieve our ambitious recycling and composting targets, there is a defined need to provide new sites in Gloucestershire to deal with the treatment of residual municipal waste. Failing to deliver a more sustainable alternative to landfill will have negative financial and environmental implications. This is a key issue for the WCS to address.
- 3.45 We need to agree where these sites should be focused and which particular sites should come forward.
- 3.46 We would therefore welcome your views on the following:
- The principle of focusing our search for sites primarily on Zone C;
 - The merits of the 10 specific sites we have identified in Zone C;
 - Any other areas within Zone C that we should be looking at for incorporating waste treatment facilities into future development sites. For example the potential urban extensions which may come forward at Gloucester and Cheltenham;
 - The principle of identifying sites outside Zone C to bring forward if needed;
 - The merits of the sites we have identified outside Zone C; and
 - Whether you are aware of any other suitable sites within or outside Zone C that we have missed.
- 3.47 The comments we receive will be taken into account in formally publishing the WCS in 2010.

4. Delivery / Implementation

- 4.1 We need to show exactly how the WCS will be delivered, by whom and when, how it will be monitored and what action will be taken if policies and proposals do not come forward as expected or if they are having unintended impacts.
- 4.2 This will be critical to demonstrating the soundness and sustainability of the WCS when it is considered at examination.

Proposed Delivery Strategy

- 4.3 The previous WCS 'preferred options' consultation (2008) considered the issue of deliverability in relation to some of the more general issues to be addressed through the WCS such as waste minimization, recycling and composting.
- 4.4 Some of the suggested delivery mechanisms included partnership working, recycling and composting education schemes, the use of planning decisions and the Council's waste minimisation supplementary planning document (SPD) as well as liaison with other local authorities.
- 4.5 We now need to develop these initial ideas further and prepare a robust delivery strategy that deals not only with the general components of the WCS but also the site-specific proposals. The paragraphs below focus on the site-specific proposals and explain how the site options presented in this consultation paper will be delivered, by whom and when.
- 4.6 Also, attached at Appendix 4 is a draft 'delivery framework' that will be used to form the basis of the overall delivery strategy contained in the publication version of the WCS in 2010. Comments on the paragraphs below and Appendix 4 are welcome.

Delivery Mechanisms - How will the sites be delivered?

- 4.7 Any site will be delivered through a combination of measures. These are summarized below.

Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS)

- 4.8 All Gloucestershire local authorities have, through the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership (GWP) signed up to the JMWMS, a countywide strategy for delivering sustainable waste management. The main objectives of the strategy are based upon a hierarchy of preferred approaches, focusing on waste prevention and reduction, recycling and composting more, and treating the remaining waste in a more sustainable way.

- 4.9 A key component of treating this remaining 'residual' waste is Gloucestershire County Council's Residual Waste Project, which involves the County Council working with the waste industry to identify an appropriate technical solution for treating Gloucestershire's residual municipal waste.
- 4.10 The residual waste project is the main mechanism through which a site or sites for the treatment of residual municipal waste will come forward. A summary of the current indicative project timetable and process is set out below.
- April 2008 – Outline Business Case for PFI Funding submitted to DEFRA
 - November 2008 – DEFRA approval of Outline Business Case
 - January 2009 – Start of Procurement Process
 - July 2009 – Invitations from industry for outline solutions
 - September 2009 – Receipt of outline solutions from industry
 - December 2009 – Invitations from industry for detailed solutions
 - November 2010 – Final tenders invited
 - Spring 2011 – Residual waste contract awarded
- 4.11 Further information on the residual project can be found via the following web link

 Web-link: http://www.recycleforgloucestershire.com/real_rubbish/

The Waste Core Strategy and the Planning Process

- 4.12 The WCS provides the policy framework against which planning decisions and future investment in waste management facilities and infrastructure will be made in the period up to 2026.
- 4.13 The allocation of strategic sites within the WCS will provide certainty and encourage the waste industry to come forward with proposals.
- 4.14 Where a waste treatment facility is proposed, planning permission will be required and this process will be guided by the policies of the WCS. Should a proposal come forward on a site that has not been allocated within the WCS, the general 'criteria-based' policies within the WCS will help to guide the planning decision making process.
- 4.15 The planning stage also provides the opportunity for the Council to secure any necessary infrastructure enhancements such as improved access, through the use of a Section 106 legal agreement or equivalent.

Other Core Strategies

- 4.16 Delivery of the WCS will also be facilitated by the Core Strategies of the Gloucestershire District/Borough Councils. In particular, the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) currently being prepared for Gloucester, Cheltenham and Tewkesbury has a potentially important role to play.

- 4.17 It is within this Joint Core Strategy (JCS) that the master planning of the RSS urban extensions to Gloucester and Cheltenham will take place if those proposals go ahead. If they do go ahead and were to include any waste treatment facilities clearly this would need to be developed not only within the WCS but also as a component of the JCS.
- 4.18 Other District/Borough Core Strategy policies can also help to deliver the more general objectives of the WCS, e.g. those relating to climate change, waste minimization, recycling and composting etc.

Delivery Agencies - Who will deliver the sites?

Landowner/s

- 4.19 Clearly for a site to come forward there needs to be a landowner who is willing to sell or long-term lease their land to a waste company. Our engagement with landowners to date has enabled us to sift out and exclude those sites where there is no interest in a waste management use.

Waste Industry

- 4.20 For a site to be delivered there needs to be a waste management company or consortium of companies willing to invest in Gloucestershire.
- 4.21 As part of the Council's residual waste project, in July 2010, ten companies were invited to submit their initial 'outline' solutions for dealing with residual municipal waste in Gloucestershire. We will continue to actively engage with the waste industry in the preparation of the WCS.

Gloucestershire County Council

- 4.22 The County Council has two roles in terms of waste - Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) and Waste Planning Authority (WPA). The WDA is managing the residual waste project referred to above. The culmination of that project will be the awarding of a long-term contract to a waste operator.
- 4.23 The main role of the WPA is to prepare the Waste Core Strategy. This provides certainty to the waste industry and provides the planning framework against which proposals will be considered. The WPA acts as the determining authority for any waste-related planning application that comes forward.

Waste Collection Authorities (including the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership)

- 4.24 The six District/Borough Councils act as Waste Collection Authorities (WCA) letting contracts to waste companies to collect municipal waste from the kerbside. Waste that cannot be recycled or composted then goes on either direct to landfill or to be 'bulked-up' at a waste transfer station and then taken to landfill.
- 4.25 Although the WCAs have no direct influence over the delivery of new waste sites, clearly appropriate arrangements for the collection of waste and onward transport will be needed in order for the waste to be effectively moved around.

Timing - When will the sites come forward?

- 4.26 The current timetable for the Waste Core Strategy means it should be formally adopted by December 2011. The timetable for the residual waste project means the contract could be awarded by Spring 2011.
- 4.27 The earliest a planning application is likely to come forward is therefore Spring 2011 although in reality these take months to prepare and this is more likely to be summer or even autumn 2011. Once submitted it may still take some time for a determination, the statutory consultation period for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) application being 16 weeks.
- 4.28 Because this timescale could be in advance of the WCS being adopted, any application would be considered against both the adopted Waste Local Plan (2004) and the emerging WCS, which by that stage will be a significant material consideration.
- 4.29 The residual project envisages operational commencement of any facility in 2015, allowing for planning permission to be obtained etc.
- 4.30 It is of course possible that a site could come forward outside both the WCS and residual project processes at any time. It is however not possible to predict if and when a speculative proposal might come forward.

Contingency – What if the site or sites do not come forward as expected?

- 4.31 Ultimately, although we can allocate a site for waste use within the WCS, we cannot guarantee it will come forward. It is essentially a commercial decision for the waste industry to make.
- 4.32 There is also of course the fact that even if a site is allocated in the WCS and there is active interest from the waste industry, planning permission will still be required and there is no guarantee that this will be forthcoming.


4.33 The need for contingency and flexibility is reflected in the draft delivery framework attached at Appendix 4. This will be worked up in more detail prior to formal publication of the WCS in 2010.

4.34 Comments on our proposed approach to delivery are welcome at this stage.

Proposed Monitoring Framework

4.35 So that we know if our delivery strategy is succeeding, failing or having any unintended significant impacts, we need to put in place a robust monitoring framework. This is a requirement of PPS12, which states that, *'a core strategy must have clear arrangements for monitoring and reporting results to the public and civic leaders'*.

4.36 The main mechanism for monitoring delivery of the WCS and reporting the results is the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The current AMR for 2007/08 can be viewed via the following web link:

 Web-link: <http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/amr>

4.37 The AMR includes a number of monitoring objectives, indicators and targets. These are supported by indicators contained in the Council's Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report as well as the Government's national indicator set.

4.38 We need to further develop our approach to monitoring into a robust framework that helps us to demonstrate the following:

- Whether the WCS is delivering its key objectives
- Whether the WCS is delivering sustainability objectives
- What outputs/impacts the WCS policies and proposals are having including any unintended significant effects
- Whether WCS policy targets are being achieved and if not, why not
- If and how the WCS is helping to deliver the Gloucestershire Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) and Local Area Agreement (LAA)
- If and how the WCS is helping to deliver relevant national and regional targets
- Whether any contingency plan needs to be triggered e.g. policy review
- Whether any notable trends are emerging over time

4.39 Attached at Appendix 5 is a draft monitoring framework. The framework outlines the objectives of each policy and considers how it is performing against various local, regional and national targets using a series of local and national indicators. Where the policy is failing to deliver the anticipated results, the schedule allows for a suggested course of remedial action.

4.40 The monitoring framework will form the basis of future AMR reporting each year. Comments on our proposed approach are welcome.

Appendix 1: RSS Allocations to be met

Note: these figures are taken from the RSS Proposed Changes (2008).

Municipal Waste – Gloucestershire Annual Municipal Waste Management Capacities for Landfill Directive Target Years			
By year	Minimum Source Separated in tonnes per annum	Secondary Treatment in tonnes per annum	Maximum Landfill in tonnes per annum
2010	130,000	80,000	160,000
2013	150,000	120,000	130,000
2020	170,000	200,000	60,000

Commercial and Industrial Waste – Gloucestershire Annual Waste Management Capacities for Target Years			
By year	Recycling / Re-use in tonnes per annum	Recovery in tonnes per annum	Landfilled in tonnes per annum
2010	260,000 – 280,000	150,000 – 180,000	285,000 – 315,000
2013	270,000 – 300,000	170,000 – 190,000	240,000 – 260,000
2020	300,000 – 320,000	260,000 – 290,000	110,000 – 120,000

Appendix 2: Brief Summary of WCS Issues & Options & Preferred Options Consultation Responses

■ Issues & Options Forum

The event was particularly useful in terms of preparing the WCS Issues & Options papers and some of the key themes are detailed below:

- Waste minimisation and education should be included in the Vision, as should waste from businesses as well as householders;
- Many issues were raised about the objectives;
- Increased recycling and composting are strongly supported;
- Energy from waste is seen as preferable to landfilling;
- Depending on the facility type, decentralized, local facilities should be considered;
- Sustainable transport is important and facilities should be close to arisings;
- Choosing the best locations for waste management facilities is dependent on the size and type of facility.
- The environmental impacts of waste management are very important, including pollution control and the potential impacts of sites on human health.

■ Issues & Options Consultation

The Spatial Vision

Most people agreed that a spatial vision was needed and a number of key consultees were in favour of the interim vision presented. Waste reduction / minimisation and the drive for zero waste was a frequent theme from consultees.

The time period of the plan

It was generally agreed that the time period should tie in with other plans as much as possible e.g. the RSS and District Plans. Flexibility was seen to be an important issue in that the timeframe should reflect changing attitudes to waste and rapidly developing technologies.

Implementing the waste hierarchy

All respondents considered that waste minimisation was important and should be promoted through the WCS and a significant majority believed that large scale developments should be responsible for the waste that they generated.

Making provision for waste

About two thirds of respondents considered that the WCS should follow a similar strategy to the WLP. Most consultees considered that there should be some differentiation between Strategic and Local sites, but there was no real consensus about what tonnage throughput were appropriate for a 'Strategic' facility. A number of consultees considered that Strategic sites should be allocated but smaller scale development could be dealt with on a criteria basis.

Locational Issues

A variety of comments were offered on locational issues and there was no clear consensus apart from the fact that generally composting / bio-waste type facilities were more suitable in dispersed locations away from residential areas, whilst recovery /treatment facilities should be located reasonably close to the main sources of waste arisings.

Implementing the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

There was some degree of consensus that larger sites should be allocated but smaller less controversial sites would benefit from a criteria based approach. Flexibility was seen to be important and an acknowledgement of fast-changing land use and technology.

Assessing cumulative impact

The following issues were raised: Traffic movements and sustainable transport, impact on infrastructure, visual impact, health hazard, impacts on water, flora, fauna, agriculture, type of waste i.e. hazardous or not, impact on amenity (noise, dust, smell, light). It was suggested that the findings of the Wingmoor Farm Task Group would be important in relation to the waste management facilities in the Bishops Cleeve area and other areas of the County.

Dealing with hazardous waste

The clear majority of respondents considered that an objective to minimize hazardous waste should be included in the WCS. A clear majority also expressed the view that it was appropriate to safeguard existing hazardous waste facilities as long as they were environmentally acceptable.

Waste management and the Green Belt

Some respondents considered that the Green Belt between Cheltenham and Gloucester was not an appropriate location for waste management facilities, but others considered that Green Belt policy should make allowances for such facilities.

Waste management and natural areas

The Archaeology policy was considered by a reasonable proportion of respondents to be acceptable. There were various comments related to suggested changes to the draft AONB policy. Major waste development in AONB was not welcomed, but there was a recognition that there was a requirement for a network of provision. Related to nature conservation, there was a view that draft policies needed to be updated to reflect new PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation.

Other issues

Consultees raised a variety of other issues related to Sustainability Appraisal and Tests of Soundness.

■ Preferred Options Forum

Provision options – how can Gloucestershire meet the targets set by the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) in terms of the management of municipal solid waste (MSW), commercial & industrial waste (C&I) and construction and demolition waste (C&D). Of particular importance is how Gloucestershire will meet the 'capacity gap' for treatment facilities to handle the 'black bag' element of MSW.

A brief summary of the discussions on this issue is given below:

The majority of groups generally felt that for strategic enclosed and open air facilities, sites should be identified in combination with a 'criteria based' approach. Views differed for local facilities; with most groups stating that a 'criteria based' approach would be preferred. Stakeholders did not generally feel that the approach would differ for open air and enclosed facilities. The differences in the preferred approaches are due to the scale of facilities and their different potential impacts.

Broad strategic location options – where are the most suitable / sustainable broad locations (not sites) for key waste management facilities in the County?

A brief summary of the discussions on this issue is given below:

The views of stakeholders differed in relation to whether waste facilities would be appropriate in AONBs, floodplains and Green Belt. Stakeholders generally did not feel that strategic facilities would be appropriate in AONBs, although some felt that an exception could be made if the buildings were of agricultural scale and designed to the highest standards with use of good quality materials. Although some stakeholders felt that this also applied to local facilities, it was generally felt that local facilities would be more appropriate in AONBs provided impacts were mitigated.

In relation to the floodplain, there was common consensus that strategic facilities would not be acceptable although a small number of stakeholders felt that if there was no other option, this may be acceptable. In terms of local facilities, these were viewed as slightly more acceptable, although many of the stakeholders were still of the opinion that they would not be acceptable. Those who held a more positive view commented that appropriate risk assessment and mitigation should take place.

Stakeholders appeared to be more accepting of waste management development in the Green Belt. Again, strategic facilities were viewed as less appropriate, but were generally not ruled out by stakeholders. A key finding of the forum is that the Green Belt should not be seen as generating a fundamental objection to the development of waste facilities.

On positive and negative criteria: The three positive criteria that the highest number of stakeholders felt were top three priorities were proximity of waste facilities to the primary road network, the capacity to site waste management facilities close to the area of waste arisings and the capacity to site waste management facilities with complementary existing uses. The three negative criteria that the highest number of stakeholders felt were top three priorities were the proximity to sensitive land uses, pollution control and the floodplain. Few stakeholders considered nature conservation, cultural heritage and landscape as top priority criteria. Stakeholders suggested a significant number of additional criteria, with more positive criteria suggested than negative ones.

■ Preferred Options Consultation

The summary of main outcomes is as follows under the sections in the Preferred Options document.

1. Introduction

Only one comment was made on the introductory section. This was from Stroud District Council who questioned why the document was not site specific and also challenged the section on community engagement.

2. This is Gloucestershire: A Spatial Portrait

A number of diverse comments were received, some supportive and some not. The comments were focused on issues such as waste data, the delivery of additional capacity and the potential use of Sharpness Docks. GOSW was generally supportive, whilst e.g. the Friends of the Earth Gloucestershire Network and a number of C&D waste operators provided extensive comments focused on waste data. The WPA's response is detailed in full in the Response Report.

3. The Vision and Strategic Objectives

Most respondents expressed either full or partial support for the Vision. Some people did not think it went far enough and some felt that it was too focused on household waste as opposed to all waste arisings. There was quite a range of views with regard to the Strategic Objectives, but most Objectives A to E were supported or partially supported. Objectives C and D received particularly support.

4. Waste Reduction

A variety of comments were received and there was general support for what the Council were trying to achieve through the draft policies that were presented. The majority of respondents seemed to favour Option WPO3B with the requirement for all development requiring planning permission to abide by the principles of waste minimisation.

5. Re-use, Recycling, Composting and Recovery

In total, ten options were presented in this section and thus a very wide range of views were expressed. For the Recycling and Composting Options WPO4C and WPO4D were broadly favoured by the majority of respondents although it is true to say that it was a mixed picture. On the Markets for Recyclates Options, generally WPO5B received more support. The Environment Agency's response was fairly typical with general broad support for both options but a preference for the more proactive approach. Industry expressed some concern about the delivery of these options through the planning system. In terms of the Recovery Options, some respondents e.g. Friends of the Earth (Gloucestershire Network) submitted lengthy representations on data and other issues. Many of these were detailed matters for the Council's Waste Management Team. Given the length of these representations it is not possible to summarise them in this document, but please refer to the full Preferred Options Consultation Response Report (Summer 2008). A number of stakeholders (particularly Industry) considered flexibility to utilise the most appropriate or best available technology at a point in time to be important. Some respondents stressed the importance of CHP and the associated climate change benefits.

6. Locational Strategy

There were a wide range of views expressed on the 4 Broad Locational Options and it was difficult to find a clear consensus of opinion. An important response came from Government Office for the South West (GOSW). They responded fairly positively to the documents but stated that strategic sites for waste management (particularly focusing on facilities to manage residual municipal waste) should now be included in the WCS. The Regional Planning Body (RPB) expressed a similar view. Previously, following guidance in PPS12 no sites had been identified. The new revised PPS12 'Local Spatial Planning' 2008 allows for the identification of strategic sites if they are 'central to the achievement of the strategy'. GCC agreed with GOSW and the RPB that due to changes in PPS12, strategic sites should be added, and thus the need for this current site options consultation.

Of the Environmental Acceptability Options, Option WPO8B was generally favoured as it better reflected the views of stakeholders.

For the Waste Infrastructure Options, the representations were not strongly in favour of either option presented. Thames Water submitted the most detailed comments on this matter. Severn Trent Water did not respond.

Of the Safeguarding Options presented there was a clear preference from respondents for Option WPO10B.

Of the Cumulative Impact options presented, Option WPO11B was clearly favoured with indications of support and partial support.

Of the Landuse Designation Options, there was more support for a specific Gloucestershire focused AONB policy rather than a reliance on national policy. There was no real consensus on the archaeology options although WPO13B was marginally favoured. Responses to the three Green Belt options were mixed, again with no real consensus emerging from the representations. Generally the waste industry favoured development on Green Belt land as a sustainable option whilst other stakeholders (e.g. CPRE) viewed this as a matter of concern and were not in favour of boundary alterations. Of the two SSSI options there was a fair degree of support for WPO15A – a specific Gloucestershire focused WCS policy on SSSI.

7. Monitoring / Implementation

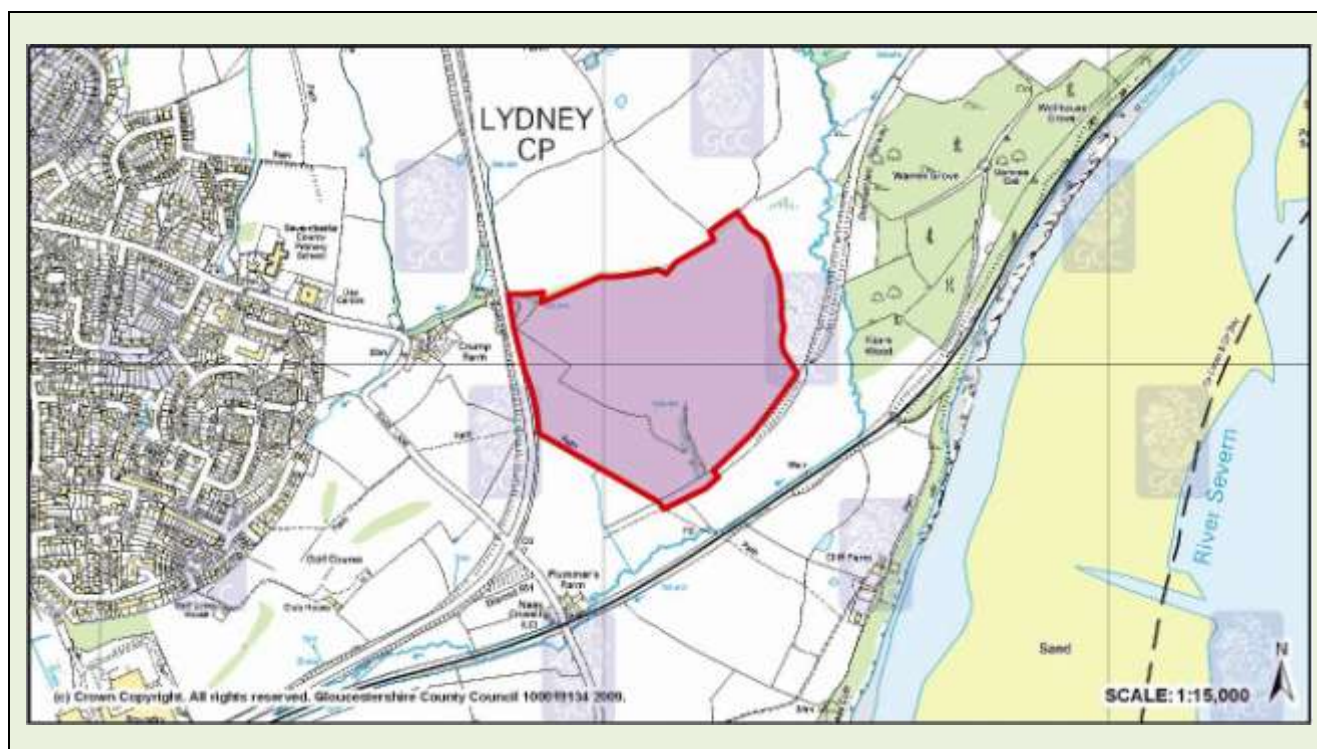
This section considered the delivery mechanisms for pursuing the WCS and the monitoring systems that would need to be in place to ensure effective implementation. Only two comments were received. GOSW made general comments and Safety in Waste and Rubbish Disposal (SWARD) called for the Council to use powers to restrict the sale of non-reusable / non-recyclable products and an increase in lobbying of the UK Government and the European Union on these matters.

Appendix 3: Site Schedules - Sites outside Zone C



Site number and name:	1a. Foss Cross Industrial Estate, Calmsden, Cotswold (Note this site is referred to as Site No. 26 Fosse Cross Industrial Estate in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N <i>Site Selection Methodology</i> and the SA Report).
Location:	Off A429, between Foss Cross and Calmsden, 9 km north of Cirencester, Cotswold. Grid Reference: Easting 405620 Northing 209049.
Site description:	Small irregular shaped industrial estate containing HRC, storage, equine and pet services and other uses.
Site area:	6.4 hectares. (Note the area is identical to that outlined on Inset map 18 (Page 87) of Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan 2002-2012).
Suitable uses and capacity:	The WPA is of the view that due to its location outside of Zone C, some way distant from the County's main waste arisings, this site is likely to be suitable for relatively small scale waste management/treatment or for transfer.
Environmental & other constraints:	<u>Biodiversity / Ecology</u> : The ecological assessment indicates that the overall impact on biodiversity could potentially be uncertain or positive. Foss Cross Quarry SSSI is within 250 metres. Also Calmsden Railway line Key Wildlife Site is within 250m. <u>Flood Risk</u> : The SFRA Level 2 indicates that the site is fully in Flood Zone 1 and therefore there is very low flood risk. However, the site is lying over a Major High Aquifer. <u>Highways</u> : Good in terms of proximity to the Strategic Highway network but scores low in terms of sustainable transport and employee accessibility. <u>Sensitive receptors</u> : None.

Deliverability:	Gloucestershire County Council (Property Services), Equine & Pet Services Ltd and Cirencester Self Storage Ltd have indicated that land is potentially available for smaller scale waste management use / or for transfer.
Summary of SA results:	<p>The <u>Stage 1 SA results</u> indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for SA Objectives 6 and 12 on issues of employment opportunities and geodiversity. The only major negative score was for Objective 9: Landscape – due to the fact that the site is in the Cotswold AONB.</p> <p>The <u>Stage 2 SA results</u> for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for SA Objectives 1, 3, 6, 12 & 17 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, geodiversity and transport. The only major negative/question mark score was for Landscape – due to the fact that the site is in the Cotswold AONB.</p>
HRA Screening summary:	The nearest European site is Cotswold Beechwoods SAC and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, HRA Baseline Reports and the WCS Site Options HRA Screening Report which forms part of this consultation.



Site number and name:	2a. Hurst Farm, Lydney (Note this site is part of a larger site referred to as Site No. 78 Lydney 7 Hurst Farm in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the SA Report).
Location:	Hurst farm, land north east of Lydney, south of A48. Grid Reference: Easting: 364972 Northing: 202995.
Site description:	Mixed use allocation site. The majority of the site is open fields with a small industrial estate at Hurst Farm.
Site area:	c.20 hectares.
Suitable uses and capacity:	The WPA is of the view that due to its location outside of Zone C, some way distant from the County's main waste arisings, this site is likely to be suitable for relatively small scale waste management/treatment or for transfer.
Environmental & other constraints:	<p>Biodiversity / Ecology: The ecological assessment for the larger site referred to as Site No. 78 Lydney 7 Hurst Farm indicates that the overall impact on biodiversity could potentially be negative or uncertain including potential impacts on the Severn Estuary SPA, SAC Ramsar site. The site is very close to Warren Grove Key Wildlife Site.</p> <p>Flood Risk: The SFRA Level 2 indicates that the site is fully within Flood Zone 1 and thus there is low flood risk.</p> <p>Highways: Medium score in terms of proximity to the Strategic Highway Network. High in terms of sustainable transport potential, and low in terms of employee accessibility.</p> <p>Sensitive receptors: Limited number, at present, but it is very close to a housing allocation. There is also a nearby day centre and golf course.</p>
Deliverability:	Robert Hitchins Ltd have indicated that the land is potentially available for waste use, but to date they have not identified a more specific area within the c.20 ha.

	Parcel. The WPA is of the view that due to its location this site is only likely to be suitable for relatively small scale waste management/treatment or for transfer.
Summary of SA results:	<p>The <u>Stage 1 SA results</u> indicate that minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for SA Objectives 1, 3, 6, 9, 10 and 12 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, employment opportunities, landscape, screening and geodiversity. Major negative scores were recorded for Objective 8: Biodiversity, 11: Material, cultural and recreational assets and 16: Soil/land quality.</p> <p>The <u>Stage 2 SA results</u> for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for SA Objectives 1, 3, 6, 11 & 17 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, employment, material, cultural and recreational assets and air quality. There are 2 major negative scores for SA Objective 8 – Biodiversity and SA Objective 16 – Soil and land quality.</p>
HRA Screening summary:	The nearest European site is the Severn Estuary SPA, SAC Ramsar site. The implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, HRA Baseline Reports and the WCS Site Options HRA Screening Report which forms part of this consultation.



Site number and name:	3a. Land at Lydney Industrial Estate, Lydney (Note this site is part of a larger cluster of sites referred to as Site No. 526 Lydney Industrial Sites in Appendix C of Technical Evidence Paper WCS-N Site Selection Methodology and the SA Report).
Location:	Industrial estate and other land to the north of Harbour Road, Lydney. Grid Reference: Easting: 364339 Northing: 201703.
Site description:	Industrial area to south of railway line. A mix of old industrial units and vacant land. Existing waste transfer station on this site.
Site area:	c. 28 hectares.
Suitable uses and capacity:	Clearly this is a very large site, and only a relatively small part of it would be needed for waste treatment or transfer. Further clarification with the landowners is needed on this matter. The WPA is of the view that due to its location this site is likely to be suitable for relatively small scale waste management/treatment or for transfer.
Environmental & other constraints:	<p><u>Biodiversity / Ecology:</u> The ecological assessment for the larger cluster of sites referred to as Site No. 526 Lydney Industrial Sites indicates that the overall impact on biodiversity could be potentially negative or uncertain including impact on the Severn Estuary SAC / SPA / Ramsar. The site is less than 250m from the Severn Estuary and Lydney Town Marsh & Sidings Key Wildlife Site.</p> <p><u>Flood Risk:</u> The SFRA Level 2 indicates that the majority of this site is not at major risk of flooding, but the access road (Harbour Road) and the far north west corner is in the functional floodplain i.e. Flood Zone 3b.</p> <p><u>Highways:</u> Medium score in terms of proximity to the Strategic Highway Network. High in terms of sustainable transport potential, and low in terms of employee accessibility.</p> <p><u>Sensitive receptors:</u> Very few residential properties in close proximity.</p>
Deliverability:	The owners - Beachley Property Ltd have indicated that the land is potentially

	available for waste management use.
Summary of SA results:	<p><u>The Stage 1 SA results</u> for the larger cluster of sites referred to as Site No. 526 Lydney Industrial Sites indicate that the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores were for SA Objectives 1, 3 and 6 on issues of health and well-being, amenity and employment opportunities. Major negative scores were recorded for Objective 8: Biodiversity, 11: Material, cultural and recreational assets, 13: Heritage and 14: Flooding.</p> <p><u>The Stage 2 SA results</u> for this site show that (for the scenario tested as likely to have the greatest impact) the only minor negative (or negative / question mark) scores are for SA Objectives 1, 3, 6, 11, 12 & 17 on issues of health and well-being, amenity, employment, material, cultural and recreational assets, geodiversity and air quality. There is 1 major negative/question-mark score for SA Objective 13 – Townscapes / architectural & archaeological heritage and 2 major negative scores for SA Objective 8 – Biodiversity and SA Objective 14 – Flooding.</p>
HRA Screening summary:	The nearest European site is the Severn Estuary SAC, SPA, Ramsar and the implication of this and the potential impacts on other European sites are detailed in: SA Reports under Objective 8: Biodiversity, HRA Baseline Reports and the Site Options HRA Screening Report which forms part of this consultation.

Appendix 4: Waste Core Strategy – Draft Deliverability and Implementation Framework

Note: Illustrative Example Only

Policy / Proposal	Delivery mechanism/s (i.e. how will it be delivered?)	Delivery Agencies		Delivery Funding	Delivery Timescale	Potential constraints to delivery	Mitigation/ contingency
		Lead	Other				
Policy WCS8 – Site XXXX	GCC Residual waste PFI project Waste Core Strategy Planning permission	GCC	Waste Industry DEFRA	PFI credits of £92m awarded by DEFRA. Remainder of cost of contract to be met by GCC	Residual project contract to be awarded 2012. Allowing for planning process, facility likely to be completed by 2015.	Planning permission unable to be secured Site fails to come forward	Planning appeal Planning application revised Reserve site/s considered
Policy WCS2 – Waste Minimisation	Implementation of the County Council's Waste Minimisation Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	GCC	District and Borough Councils Developer	N/a – no cost incurred other than Officer time processing planning applications. Developer to fund cost of implementation	Ongoing	Non-implementation by District / Borough Councils	Engagement with District/Borough Councils to ensure implementation

Appendix 5: Waste Core Strategy – Draft Monitoring Framework

Note: Illustrative Example Only

Policy		Policy WCS X – Waste Minimisation
What are the policy objectives?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reduce the amount of waste produced during construction of development - To reduce the amount of waste produced during occupation of development
What is the baseline position? ⁵		<p>During 2005 – 2006, licensed waste management facilities in Gloucestershire handled around 1.25 million tonnes (mt) of waste broken down between different waste streams as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0.32 mt of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) - 0.46 mt of Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) - 0.40 mt of Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D) - 72,000t of hazardous waste
What are the relevant policy targets?	International/National	National Waste Strategy (2007) - 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	South West Regional Waste Strategy - The South West Region will become a minimum waste producer by 2030, with business and households maximising opportunities for reuse and recycling.

⁵ Includes relevant contextual indicators

	Local	<p>WCS Target - To achieve 100% submission of waste minimisation statements in the County for all major developments by 2008</p> <p>Gloucestershire LAA Target – Reduction in residual household waste per household as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline 791kg (amount of waste per household per annum) - 2008/09 718kg - 2009/10 618kg - 2010/11 610kg
How will we monitor progress?	National Indicators⁶	<p>Core Output Indicator - Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type</p> <p>NI191 - Residual household waste per head</p>
	Local Output Indicators	Number of 'Major Development' applications that include a Waste Minimisation Statement as advised by the adopted WLP and the Adopted Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) for Waste Minimisation in Development Projects.
	Significant Effects Indicators	TBC
Is the policy achieving its objectives? Yes/no		Yes
If no, what is the proposed course of		N/a

⁶ Includes both Core Output Indicators and the Government's 198 National Indicator Set

action?	
Is the policy having any unintended significant effects? Yes/no	No
If yes, what is the proposed course of action?	N/a

 **recycle for Gloucestershire**



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