

1 Introduction	5
2 Context for waste planning	7
3 Guiding principles	17
4 Vision and Objectives	23
5 Spatial strategy	25
6 Allocated Sites	29
7 Forecasts and the need for new facilities	37
8 Recycling	63
9 Recovery	71
10 Disposal	77
11 Other wastes and facilities	83
12 Development management	101
13 Safeguarding	133
14 Implementation and monitoring	139
Appendix 1 - Key Diagram	149
Appendix 2 - Policies Map	151
Appendix 3 - Allocated Waste Sites - Inset Maps	153
Allocated Waste Sites - Inset Maps	154
Inset 1 - Area of Search at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, Three Legged Cross	155
Inset 2 - Land south of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford	158
Inset 3 - Area of Search at Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham	161

Inset 4 - Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath Industrial Estate	164
Inset 5 - Loudsmill, Dorchester	166
Inset 6 - Old Radio Station, Dorchester	169
Inset 7 - Eco Sustainable Solutions, Parley	172
Inset 8 - Land at Canford Magna, Poole	175
Inset 9 - Land at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate, Poole	178
Inset 10 - Binnegar Environmental Park, East Stoke	181
Inset 11 - Bourne Park, Piddlehinton	184
Inset 12 - Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works	186

Appendix 4 - Safeguarding Map	189
--------------------------------------	------------

Appendix 5 - Development Excluded from Safeguarding Provisions	191
---	------------

Appendix 6 - Programme of replacement of saved policies	193
--	------------

Glossary	199
-----------------	------------

Policy Index

Policy 1 - Sustainable waste management	20
Policy 2 - Integrated waste management facilities	21
Policy 3 - Sites allocated for waste management development	31
Policy 4 - Applications for waste management facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan	35
Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste	70
Policy 6 - Recovery facilities	76
Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste	81
Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal	82
Policy 9 - Special types of waste	88
Policy 10 - Decommissioning and restoration of Winfrith Nuclear Licensed Site	94
Policy 11 - Waste water and sewage treatment works	97
Policy 12 - Transport and access	107
Policy 13 - Amenity and quality of life	109
Policy 14 - Landscape and design quality	112
Policy 15 - Sustainable construction and operation of facilities	114
Policy 16 - Natural resources	116

Policy 17 - Flood risk	118
Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest	123
Policy 19 - Historic environment	125
Policy 20 - Airfield Safeguarding Areas	126
Policy 21 - South East Dorset Green Belt	128
Policy 22 - Waste from new developments	130
Policy 23 - Restoration, aftercare and afteruse	132
Policy 24 - Safeguarding waste facilities	138

1 Introduction

1.1 Waste is a big issue for us all. The amount of waste we as a society produce costs businesses and households money and causes serious environmental concerns about how it should be managed. Waste is also increasingly recognised as a resource that can be recycled, thereby reducing demand for natural resources.

1.2 If we are going to manage our waste more sustainably, encourage more recycling and reduce what we dispose of to landfill, we need to plan for the right types of facilities to help us do this.

1.3 Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole have worked together to produce the Waste Plan, which is our blueprint for how and where we manage the waste we produce over the next 15 years.

1.4 The views of local communities, businesses, the waste industry, environmental groups and other interested organisations have been considered throughout the development of the Waste Plan during a series of formal and informal periods of consultation.

1.5 This Waste Plan promotes the sustainable management of waste through a clear vision, set of objectives and spatial strategy for the development of waste management facilities up to 2033. There needs to be enough sites and waste management facilities to recycle, reuse, recover and dispose of waste from households, businesses, industry and construction. The Waste Plan establishes a set of policies and site allocations to guide development proposals during the Plan period.

1.6 Applications for waste management development are considered against the development plan, ⁽¹⁾ of which the adopted Waste Plan forms a part.

Background papers

1.7 This Waste Plan is supported by a detailed evidence base, comprising background data, surveys and information. The following documents can be downloaded from our website:

- Sustainability Appraisal Report
- Habitats Regulations Assessment
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Other evidence documents that supported preparation of the Plan included:

1 The statutory development plan is the plan for the future development of an area. It comprises adopted Local Plans, including minerals and waste plans, adopted neighbourhood plans, and any policies of 'old-style' local plans that remain 'saved'. To the extent that development plan policies are material to an application for planning permission the decision must be taken in accordance with the development plan unless there are material considerations that indicate otherwise.

- Background Paper 1 - Waste Arisings and Projections (Key information will be kept up to date within the monitoring report which will supersede this paper)
- Background Paper 2 - Waste Plan Site Selection
- Background Paper 3 - Cross Boundary Movements

What time period will the Waste Plan cover?

1.8 This Plan will cover a period from adoption to the end of 2033. The end date influences the projected waste arising that drives the need for new waste management facilities.

1.9 Although the Waste Plan covers a 15 year period, it is likely that a review will take place well before this time. The National Planning Policy Framework allows for the Plan to be reviewed in whole or in part, allowing it to remain up to date and respond quickly to changing circumstances. The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme will contain details of any review of the Waste Plan.

2 Context for waste planning

2.1 In order to be able to plan robustly for future waste management in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset, it is important to understand the local context in which this will take place. While the characteristics will change to a degree over the Plan period, considering the current characteristics provides a sound starting point.

Spatial characteristics of Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset

2.2 During the preparation of the Waste Plan, the three authorities responsible for waste planning were Dorset County Council and the unitary authorities of Bournemouth and Poole. On the 1st April 2019 local government reorganisation saw the district/borough/county and unitary authorities replaced with two councils, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council and Dorset Council. The Waste Plan will continue to cover the geographical extent of the two new authorities and will remain as the waste development plan for the entire plan area during its statutory life. References to Dorset or the Waste Planning Authority are generally taken to apply to the specific waste planning role of both of the two new unitary authorities, unless individual authorities are specifically referred to in their own right. References to the 'local planning authority' will generally be used to identify the other statutory plan-making and development management roles of the new local authorities that are distinct from waste (and mineral) planning responsibilities.

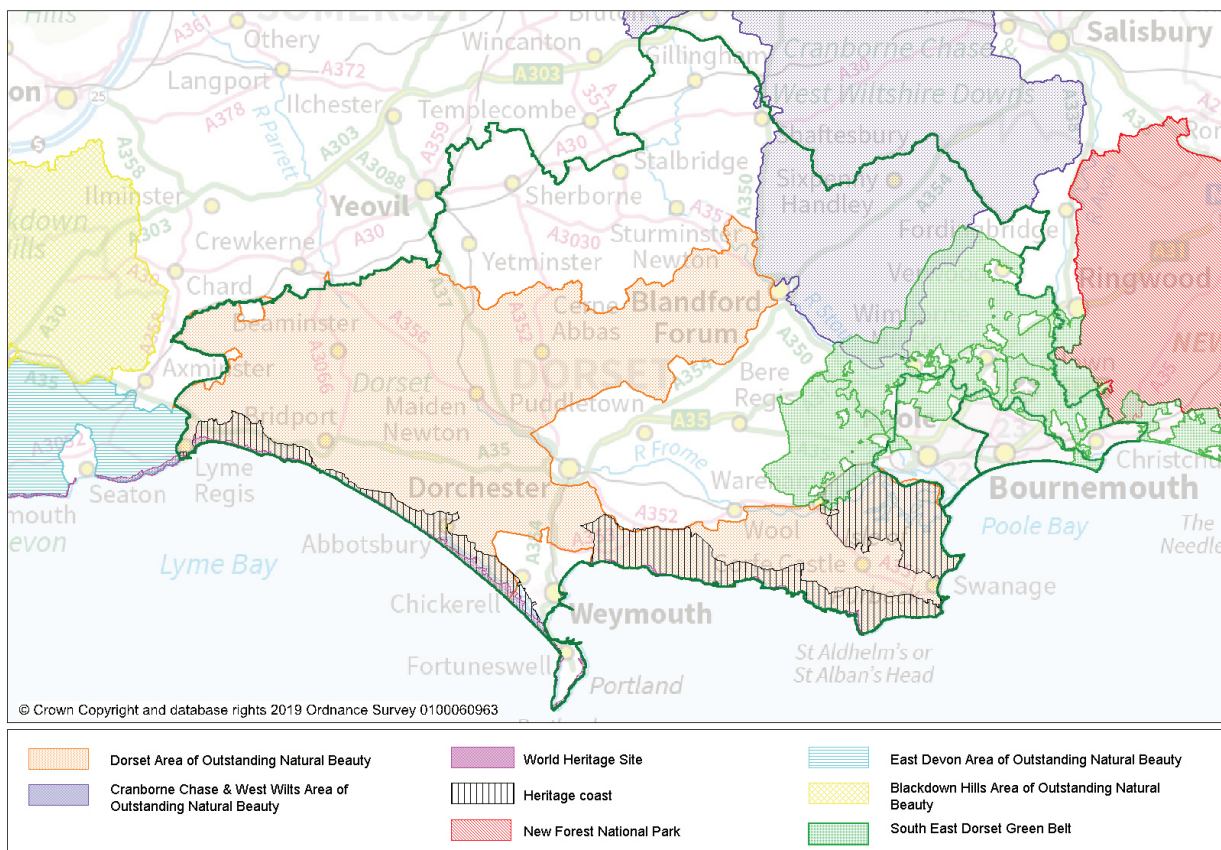
2.3 Dorset is located on the south coast of England and has a total area of 265,273 hectares. It is a largely rural county with large expanses of highly valued countryside. The population of the Dorset Council area is approximately 375,000. More urban in nature, the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole council area has a population of almost 400,000.

2.4 As illustrated in Figure 1, Dorset's environment is distinctive and highly valued. It combines internationally designated heathland and wetland habitats, two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and much of its coastline is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. There are significant historic and cultural assets that contribute to the character and distinctiveness of the area. Consequently, many people in Dorset enjoy a good quality of life, with relatively low crime and the opportunity to enjoy a healthy lifestyle in attractive towns and villages.

2.5 The area is diverse, from the functional, vibrant hub of the South East conurbation with award winning beaches at both Bournemouth and Poole, to the charming market towns and their attractive rural hinterlands with dispersed villages, the complementary towns of Weymouth and Dorchester (the largest settlements outside South East Dorset), and the natural beauty of the Jurassic and Heritage Coast between Lyme Regis and Swanage. These broad geographical areas define the spatial context of the Waste Plan.

2.6 Dorset is bordered by Devon to the west, Somerset to the north-west, Wiltshire to the north-east, and Hampshire to the east. The New Forest National Park is situated to the eastern boundary of the Plan area. The Waste Planning Authority has a statutory responsibility to provide the highest level of protection in relation to the landscape and scenic beauty of its Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the National Park.

Figure 1 Spatial Context



2.7 The South East Dorset Green Belt extends over some 168 square kilometres of open land in and around Upton, Wimborne, Ferndown, Poole, Bournemouth and Christchurch and stretching south-west as far as Wareham.

2.8 The area also has a diverse economic base including advanced engineering, marine industries, world-renowned companies, and strong-performing manufacturing and service industries. In addition the rural and coastal areas support food and tourism-related businesses.

2.9 When identifying the need for new and improved waste management facilities consideration has been given to the broad distribution of future development. It is likely that the main focus of development will be in and around Poole and Bournemouth. The Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership’s (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan proposes major development at Aviation Park at Bournemouth Airport and regeneration of the Port of Poole. A major urban extension of almost 1,000 dwellings is also proposed at north Christchurch. These proposals together with development around the two universities in Bournemouth and Poole will help to stimulate the urban economy.

2.10 Elsewhere a major urban extension (1800 dwellings) is proposed in Gillingham in the north of the Plan area and over 1200 dwellings in and around Wimborne in the east. In the west, Dorchester will be the main focus of development with around 1900 dwellings currently

allocated and extensions on the edge of Weymouth will also boost that town’s growth by around 1300 dwellings. Growth in the commercial and industrial sector and planned housing growth has been built into the forecasting of waste arisings.

What is waste?

2.11 The EC Waste Framework Directive⁽²⁾ defines waste as:

"any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard."

2.12 Wastes are classified under EU legislation into three groups based on their characteristics, as described below.

Table 1 Types of Waste

Waste Group by Characteristic	Definition	Waste Stream
Inert	Waste which, when deposited into a waste disposal site, does not undergo any significant physical, chemical, or biological transformations and which complies with the criteria set out in Annex III of the EC Directive on the Landfill of waste.	Inert waste is mainly derived from the construction, demolition and excavation stream.
Non-Hazardous	All those wastes that do not fall under the definition of hazardous waste and do not meet the waste acceptance criteria for inert waste. Non-hazardous waste does not have any significant hazardous properties and may be biodegradable.	Non hazardous waste is derived from both local authority collected waste and commercial and industrial streams.
Hazardous	Waste which has hazardous properties and poses a greater risk to the environment and human health than non-hazardous waste. The Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EC) sets out the legal framework for the definition of hazardous wastes in Europe. Wastes are defined as hazardous if, for example, they are highly	Waste predominantly derived from the hazardous waste stream, however hazardous wastes can also come from the construction, demolition and excavation stream and in small quantities from the local authority collected waste and commercial and industrial streams.

2 Directive 2008/98/EC

Waste Group by Characteristic	Definition	Waste Stream
	flammable, harmful, toxic, carcinogenic or corrosive. This includes waste from industrial chemical processes, oil refining, metal processes, solvents, waste oils, some chemical waste and asbestos.	

2.13 The four main waste streams that arise in the Plan area and have to be planned for are set out below. Of the major waste streams some fall into one of the three waste groups, whilst others contain elements of more than one type of waste as explained in the final column of Table 1.

- Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW):** This is the waste generated by and collected from households and some businesses, as well as waste from Household Recycling Centres. It is usually made up of recyclable materials (e.g. paper and glass), food and green waste, residual waste, bulky waste, street sweepings and litter collections, as well as some household hazardous materials. This waste is also known as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).
- Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste:** This is waste which is produced during commercial and industrial activities. This type of waste varies according to the make-up of the local economy but can be similar in composition to LACW, including recyclates, organic and residual wastes.
- Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CDE) waste:** This is waste arising from the construction of buildings and civil infrastructure, total or partial demolition of buildings, road planings and maintenance. It is typically made up of non-contaminated soil, rubble, bricks and tiles. It can also contain non-inert waste such as wood and soil that contains vegetation or has become mixed together and may also include some hazardous materials such as solvents and asbestos.
- Hazardous waste:** This is waste that is classified as being harmful to human health or the environment, either immediately or over an extended period of time. Hazardous waste is subject to strict controls to ensure its safe management and disposal.

2.14 These waste streams are not uniform in character and include various types of waste within them. Local authority collected waste, commercial and industrial and construction, demolition and excavation waste are all categorised by their origin or source, whilst hazardous waste is defined by its composition and can occur within the other three waste streams.

2.15 Government guidance on deciding whether or not a material is waste is available in the 'Guidance on the legal definition of waste and its application' (Defra 2012). The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 provide sub definitions of different waste streams that fall within the Waste Framework Directive criteria.

2.16 The Waste Plan also covers waste water, agricultural waste and radioactive waste.

Who is responsible for waste in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset?

2.17 Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council and Dorset Council are Waste Planning Authorities. The Waste Planning Authorities are responsible for determining planning applications for waste development in their respective areas. This plan has been jointly prepared and is the statutory Waste Plan for the entire area, sharing the same geographical extent as Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership and Dorset Local Nature Partnership.⁽³⁾ Planning applications are judged against the statutory development plan, which includes the adopted Waste Plan, along with national policy and any relevant local planning policy documents.

2.18 The two authorities are also responsible for waste management, including the collection and disposal of local authority waste, in their respective areas.

2.19 The Dorset Waste Partnership (DWP) provides waste and cleansing services for the Dorset Council area. Bournemouth and Poole provide their own waste collection services, however following local government reorganisation these services may be merged.

2.20 Each of the waste disposal/collection authorities have responsibilities that include:

- Collection of waste from households and some commercial premises
- Street cleaning and litter control
- Arrangements via contracts for recycling/recovery/disposal of waste
- The provision and operation of sites where members of the public can take their own waste

2.21 The two authorities are each responsible for the production of a waste management strategy that provides the long term direction for local authority collected waste. The Waste Plan has taken account of these strategies.

2.22 Businesses across the Plan area are free to make whatever arrangements they choose for managing their waste, a range of waste service providers are known to be active in business waste collection, treatment and disposal.

3 References in this plan to the 'Waste Planning Authority' should be taken to include Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council and Dorset Council as well as the Secretary of State / Planning Inspectorate in the event of appeals or call-in of applications.

2.23 The results of the recent local government reorganisation could have an impact on the future management of waste particularly in terms of how waste is collected. Any significant changes that may impact on waste planning will be picked up through annual monitoring of the adopted Waste Plan.

2.24 At the time of adoption, the arrangements for the collection of waste from households is summarised below.

Recycle for Dorset

Dorset Waste Partnership (DWP) has a standard waste and recycling collection service across the six former Dorset district and borough councils, called 'Recycle for Dorset'. The service has helped to increase Dorset's recycling rate, drive down costs and reduce waste to landfill. Since the service was launched in October 2012, Dorset's recycling rate has increased to over 60% and landfill waste has reduced to about 20%.

The service includes a weekly food waste collection and a fortnightly rubbish and co-mingled recyclates collection. There is also an opt-in garden waste collection all year round.

Big Bin, Little Bin - Bournemouth

In Bournemouth, a 'Big Bin, Little Bin' collection scheme has been in operation since 2006. This comprises a fortnightly co-mingled recyclates collection. Since 2017, rubbish collection has also been fortnightly. There is also a weekly collection of food waste and a seasonal opt-in garden waste collection.

Blue Bin Scheme - Poole

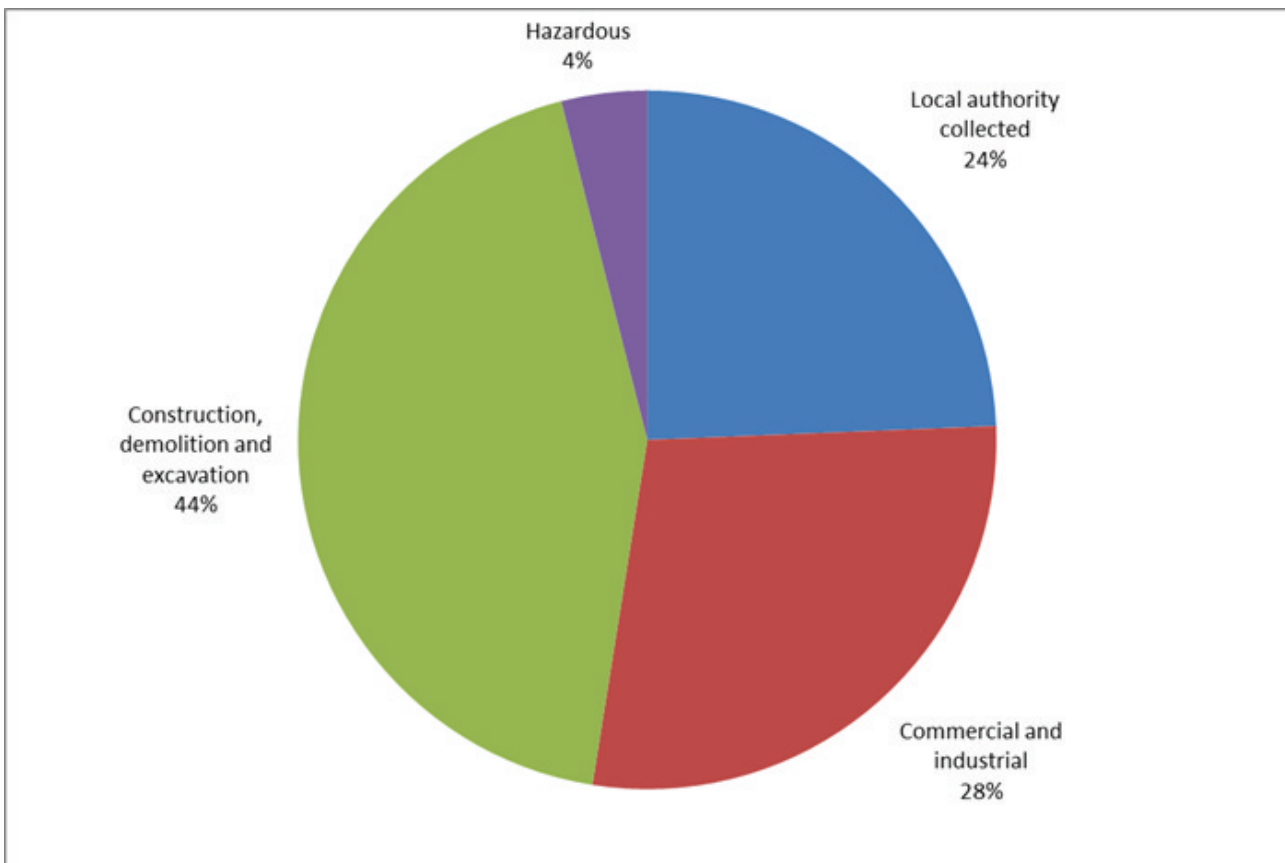
Poole residents have had a fortnightly mixed recycling collection since 2004, and continue to have a weekly residual waste collection. All residents now have large recycling bins with slightly smaller residual waste bins. New strategies and methods may be explored and implemented during the life of the Waste Plan. There is also a seasonal opt-in chargeable garden waste collection.

How much waste do we produce?

2.25 Around 1.6 million tonnes of waste was produced in total in the Plan area in 2015. Figure 2 shows that construction, demolition and excavation waste forms the largest proportion of waste generated with just under half the waste arisings comprising this waste stream in

2015. Local authority collected waste and commercial and industrial waste comprise similar proportions at around a quarter each; whilst hazardous waste forms only 4% of total waste arisings.

Figure 2 Proportions of waste arisings in the Plan Area (2015)



2.26 The Waste Plan considers how waste arisings might change over the Plan period and what this means in terms of the need for new facilities.

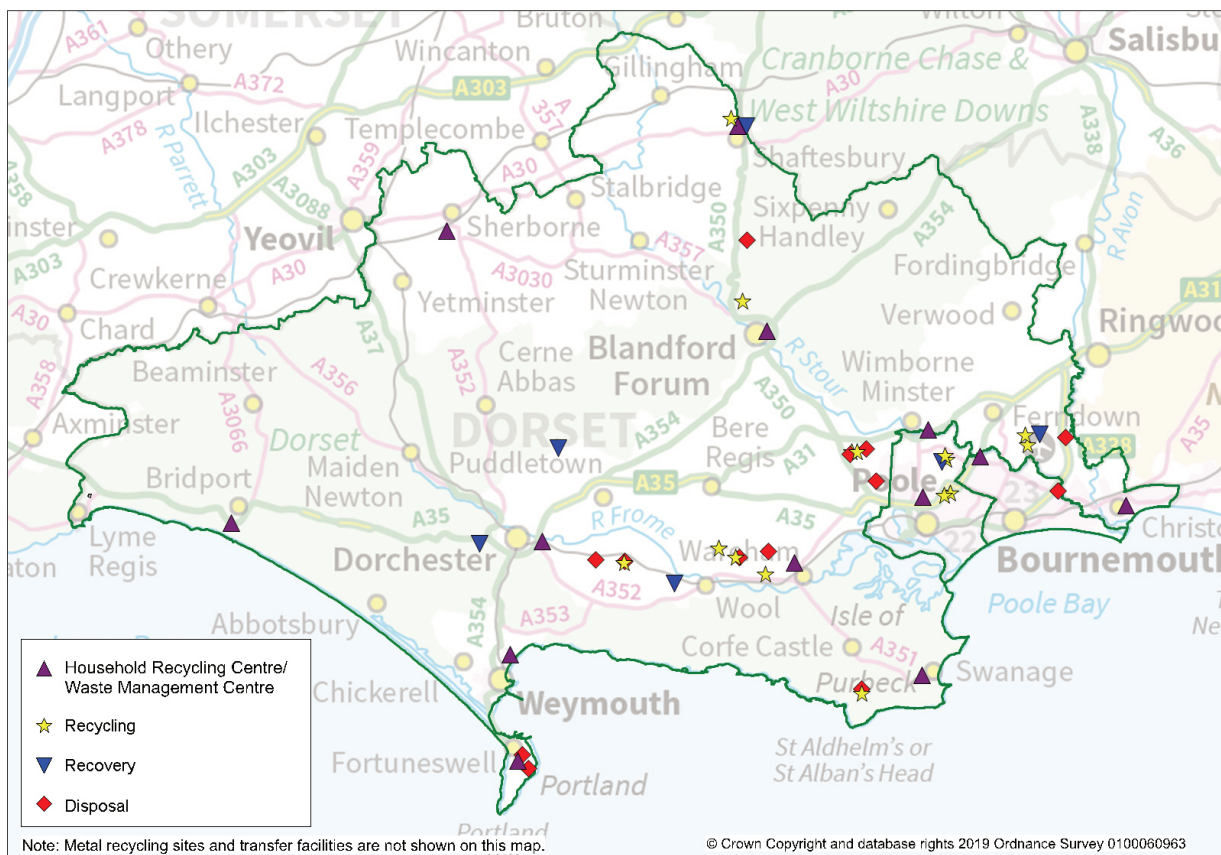
Existing waste management facilities

2.27 There is currently a network of existing waste management facilities across Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset as shown on Figure 3,⁽⁴⁾ which includes both localised and more specialised facilities. Most of the facilities deal with waste arisings from more than one waste stream. Due to the similarities in the composition of the waste, local authority collected waste and commercial and industrial waste are almost always dealt with together in the same facilities. For example, existing waste treatment facilities tend to deal with a mixture of waste arising from local authority contracts as well as commercial and industrial sources.

2.28 Further details on existing waste management sites and capacity is contained within Chapter 7 'Forecasts and the need for new facilities'.

4 A full review of permitted facilities is available in Background Paper 2

Figure 3 Map showing existing waste management facilities



Growth - The need for waste management facilities

2.29 The Waste Plan addresses the need for both strategic and local facilities. Strategic facilities are those that will contribute significant capacity to meet an identified capacity gap, may manage waste arising from the whole Plan area and are fundamental to the delivery of the Waste Plan, such as residual waste treatment facilities. The need for these facilities has been identified following a comprehensive review of existing waste arisings, permitted capacity and anticipated growth during the Plan period. This takes account of future planned housing and wider population and economic growth projections. Local facilities serve a local need, identified as a result of a need for improvement of existing facilities to bring up to modern standard, serve an increasing population and/or facilitate the sustainable movement of waste.

2.30 The level to which waste facilities provide economic benefits varies between facilities. It is said that the waste sector nationally has a turnover of £11 billion with 106,000 direct employees.⁽⁵⁾

2.31 On-going reliance on landfill will have a financial impact upon the waste collection and disposal authorities and local businesses, as the Landfill Tax increases the cost of disposal to landfill.

5 'Planning for a Circular Economy', Environmental Services Association (April 2017)

2.32 Recycling facilities can create new businesses through processing and selling recovered materials, manufacturing products made with recycled materials and the transport industry. Unlike waste disposal to landfill, jobs in the recycling industry contribute to a growing labour force of skilled workers, such as material sorters, dispatchers, truck drivers, sales representatives, process engineers, contract and environmental managers, laboratory and maintenance technicians and chemists. There are a number of facilities that bulk up and transfer on recycled materials in the Plan area. There are currently no major re-processing facilities. It is hoped that during that Plan period facilities might be developed to enable jobs to be created and value to be added to waste locally.

2.33 Significant benefits come from the development of energy from waste facilities and can include long-term savings in waste disposal tipping fees; the retention of waste management expenditures in the local community; creation of high-quality jobs; and the production of renewable energy.

Cross boundary movements of waste

2.34 In addition to waste management facilities within the Plan area, there are facilities outside of Dorset, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole that currently manage our waste. Many of Dorset, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole's facilities also manage waste arising from adjoining authorities and further afield.

2.35 Some cross boundary movements of waste are inevitable and reflect the normal working of the economy. Some types of waste also require specialised management methods and for such facilities to be viable they often operate at a regional or national level. This accounts for some of the imports and exports that occur.

2.36 Environment Agency data tells us how much waste is managed at our facilities and from which area waste originates.⁽⁶⁾ The total amount of waste received by waste management facilities in the Plan area was around 2.17 million tonnes in 2015. Of this amount, the majority (over 85%) originated from within the Plan area, demonstrating that Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset is largely self-sufficient in waste management terms.

2.37 The remaining 15% of waste that was managed in the Plan area was imported from other waste planning authorities. Around 40% of that imported originated from neighbouring waste planning authorities, namely Hampshire County Council (including Southampton and Portsmouth), Devon County Council, Somerset County Council and Wiltshire Council (including Swindon). The majority was from Hampshire.

2.38 In total 322,000 tonnes of Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset's waste was exported to other counties. This suggests that Dorset is a net importer of waste – importing more waste than is exported.

2.39 Around 59% of the amount exported was managed in neighbouring authority areas, with just under half of all Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset exports being sent to Hampshire. This is partly a result of existing waste management contracts for local authority waste to be managed at landfill sites and treatment facilities in Hampshire, as well as other

6 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2015; Natural Resources Wales

movements of commercial and specialist waste streams. There is some movement of waste to Somerset, Devon and Wiltshire, and remaining exports are to facilities further afield including materials recovery facilities in Kent and North Wales.

2.40 Chapters 8 to 11 provide further detail on the levels of waste exported from the Plan area, their geographical distribution and how these movements will contribute to future waste planning.

2.41 In developing the Waste Plan, the Waste Planning Authority has discussed strategic waste planning matters and cross boundary issues with its neighbouring waste planning authorities and wider authorities as appropriate. Background Paper 3 provides a detailed review of cross boundary waste movements.

2.42 The Waste Planning Authority is actively involved in the South West Waste Technical Advisory Body. The group has prepared a report reviewing information on capacity for non-hazardous waste disposal and recovery in the region.⁽⁷⁾ The report considers how the management of residual waste across the South West is likely to evolve over forthcoming years and the implications this will have for policy makers. This work has been valuable in the development of the Waste Plan.

2.43 During the Plan period, the Waste Planning Authority will continue to work with other waste planning authorities, to promote sustainable waste management and to ensure that long-term capacity for the management of waste is met in accordance with national planning policy.

7 Residual Waste Management in the South West (2017)

3 Guiding principles

3.1 The Waste Plan's role is to identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset for waste management. This includes the identification of sites for waste management facilities in appropriate locations, subject to consideration of issues such as environmental and cumulative impacts and sustainable transport. This role is set out within the Government's national planning policy for waste,⁽⁸⁾ with which the Waste Plan conforms, along with national planning policy on other matters such as the environment, amenity and the economy.⁽⁹⁾

3.2 The key principles that have steered the Waste Plan are explained below. A detailed review of the relevant legislation and policy context, drawing out the key messages for the Waste Plan, can be found in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.

Sustainable development

3.3 Sustainable development is about meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It spans environmental, economic and social needs. This is emphasised through the National Planning Policy Framework, which highlights the need for planning to perform three roles in relation to these three dimensions:

- an economic role - where we are contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy
- a social role - where we support strong, vibrant and healthy communities
- an environmental role - where we are contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment

3.4 The National Planning Policy Framework sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development for plan-making and decision-taking. For plan-making this means that planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the needs of their area, having regard to objectively assessed needs. The policies set out in the Waste Plan reflect this principle.

The Waste Hierarchy

3.5 The waste management industry has been in a period of rapid change over the last decade. Increasing knowledge and understanding of environmental impacts has resulted in a more stringent regulatory framework being established at a national and international level. This has been supported by the introduction of fiscal measures, notably a rapidly escalating landfill tax, to encourage operators to find alternative more sustainable ways of managing the materials they collect. As the cost of landfill has become increasingly expensive, alternative methods have become more competitive. Recycling rates have also increased significantly in recognition of the value of materials within the waste stream.

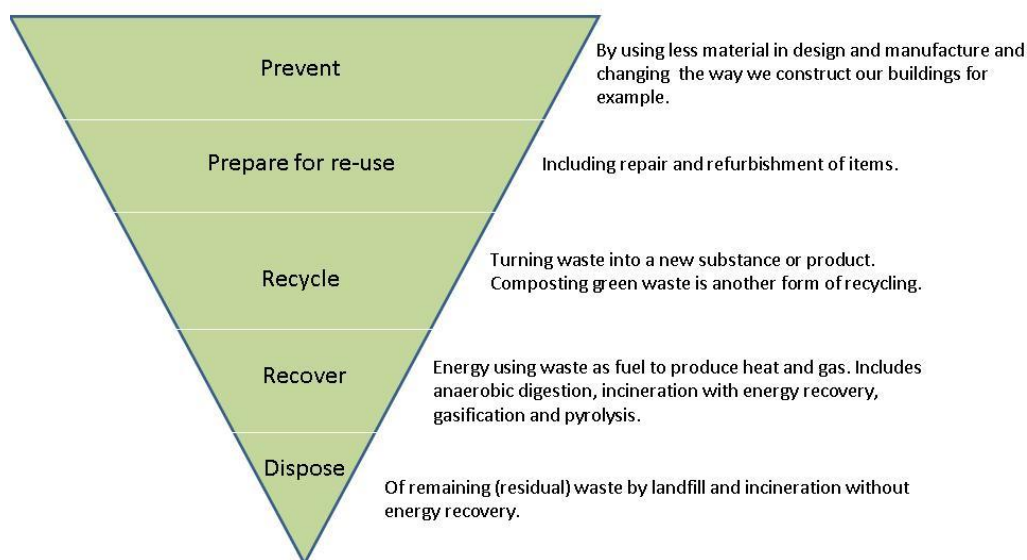
8 National Planning Policy for Waste (CLG 2014) and Planning Practice Guidance

9 set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019)

3.6 The waste hierarchy has been a primary driver for these changes. The Waste Framework Directive introduced this hierarchy of options for managing waste,⁽¹⁰⁾ giving top priority to preventing waste in the first place. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use. Both prevention and re-use involve changes in consumer and manufacturing behaviour, which are largely outside the control of local waste planning.

3.7 The hierarchy is now embedded at all levels of waste planning policy, from local, to national, to international. The hierarchy, illustrated in Figure 4, sets out a sequential approach which should be followed when considering options for waste management, and seeks to ensure that unavoidable waste is treated in the most sustainable manner possible, considering disposal only as a last resort.

Figure 4 Diagram of the waste hierarchy



3.8 The planning system has a role to play in preventing waste and helping communities to take greater responsibility for their own waste by making sure that we can manage our waste safely and as close as possible to where it is produced. Overall, these measures are designed to make sure that we reduce waste and the wider impact of waste on the environment, including limiting any contribution to climate change.

3.9 There are a number of local initiatives that assist residents and businesses in reducing their waste. Most household recycling centres have an area for unwanted but reusable items. Similarly charity shops provide a means of reusing items that otherwise might become waste. In addition there are various campaigns and websites that can provide useful tips and information about preventing or re-using waste.

¹⁰ The waste hierarchy is set out at Article 4 of the revised Waste Framework (Directive 2008/98/EC). The definitions of each of the stages can be found in Article 3 of the Directive.

3.10 Officers from the Waste Planning Authority will work with colleagues to ensure that new developments take account of waste management, such as by encouraging new housing schemes to provide enough space for bins and recycling bins.

3.11 For the remaining waste, the hierarchy emphasises the recycling or composting of as much waste as possible. Following this, there are various ways of recovering materials and energy from residual waste and providing opportunities for generating heat and/or power. Efficient waste to energy plants can be classified as energy recovery operations rather than waste disposal, according to the Waste Framework Directive (WFD). The principal objective of 'recovery' is to ensure that waste serves a purpose by replacing other substances which would have had to be used for that purpose (thereby conserving natural resources).

3.12 Waste disposal operations, for example landfill, are primarily aimed at getting rid of waste. Disposal is seen as the last resort for wastes that cannot be managed higher up the waste hierarchy.

3.13 The Waste Plan has established a suite of planning policies and site specific allocations for facilities to recycle or recover our waste in a sustainable manner, contributing towards the aim of a zero waste economy. It plays a key role in establishing a reasonable balance between the waste management options in order to move waste up the hierarchy throughout the Plan period.

Self sufficiency and the proximity principle

3.14 The Waste Framework Directive requires the UK to establish a network of facilities for the recovery and disposal of mixed municipal waste collected from private households (and other producers). The network of facilities should enable net self sufficiency in waste recovery and disposal.

3.15 This means that Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset should as far as practicable aim to ensure that there is sufficient capacity available within the Plan area to deal with its waste arisings. Account must be taken of geographical circumstances or the need for specialised facilities for certain types of waste. For example, the specialised nature of hazardous and radioactive waste facilities means that they tend to serve a wider than local market. Nevertheless, this principle must be applied when decisions are taken on the location of appropriate waste facilities⁽¹¹⁾ and so has been an important consideration for the Waste Plan.

3.16 The principle of proximity means that waste should be recovered or disposed of, as close as possible to where it is produced and has been another important driver for the Waste Plan. The waste infrastructure network must enable waste to be managed in one of the nearest appropriate facilities, through the most appropriate methods and technologies, in order to ensure a high level of protection of the environment and public health.

11 Waste Management Plan for England (Defra 2013)

Circular economy

3.17 A circular economy is an alternative to a traditional linear economy (whereby we make, use and dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life. A circular economy is important as it reduces waste, drives greater resource productivity, helps reduce the environmental impacts of production and consumption and contributes to a more competitive economy. The co-location of complementary waste treatment facilities with other waste and non-waste developments, which could utilise waste as a resource, aligns the Plan with the notion of a 'circular economy'.

3.18 Policy 1 seeks to encourage applications that achieve the aims of sustainable waste management.

Policy 1 - Sustainable waste management

When considering development proposals, the Waste Planning Authority will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will work proactively with applicants to promote the circular economy and find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved where appropriate to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Proposals for the development of waste management facilities must conform with, and demonstrate how they support the delivery of, the following key underlying principles of the Waste Plan:

The Waste Hierarchy - facilities that contribute to moving waste up the waste hierarchy and demonstrate that waste is being managed at the highest appropriate level

Self Sufficiency - facilities that enable the Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset area to move towards net self-sufficiency

Proximity - facilities that adhere to the proximity principle through being appropriately located relative to the source of the waste.

3.19 To ensure that European wildlife sites are safeguarded from any effects of development proposals should also comply with Policy 18 and all other relevant policies within the Waste Plan.

Co-location and cumulative impacts

3.20 Co-location of waste management facilities is encouraged, in accordance with the National Planning Policy for Waste. A broad range of waste management and transfer facilities can be combined within the same site enabling complementary management of different types of waste through different processes. This can have advantages, such as reducing the

transportation of waste to different processing facilities and supporting effective and efficient co-collection rounds, thereby minimising potential environmental impacts and disturbance to local residents.

3.21 The cumulative impacts of waste management operations on the same site or in close proximity to each other needs to be assessed when determining a planning application. Impacts might affect the well-being of the local community, environmental quality or economic potential. Whilst measures can be taken to avoid or mitigate cumulative impacts, there may be cases where the consequences of the development either singly or in combination add up to such a severe impact that development is considered inappropriate.

3.22 Co-location of waste management facilities with complementary activities is also encouraged. This may include opportunities for co-location with potential users of low carbon energy and heat; fuels; recyclates and soils.

3.23 Energy recovery facilities provide particular opportunities to provide low carbon energy and heat to customers and suppliers. In particular, combined heat and power schemes provide opportunities for providing efficient, low carbon energy to sites such as hospitals, leisure centres, commercial buildings, factories, and industrial estates, although small businesses and residential developments can also benefit. Applications for energy recovery should demonstrate that opportunities for co-location with potential heat customers and heat suppliers have been sought. This is to ensure the maximum use of energy from waste and enable the utilisation of the heat produced as an energy source. See Chapter 9 for further information.

3.24 Opportunities for the co-location and intensification of waste management facilities have been considered in preparing this Plan and the allocation of sites. Several existing waste management facilities are allocated in the Plan for intensification, see Policy 3 and the proposed uses set out in Insets 1- 12. Policy 2 encourages co-location of waste management facilities and complementary activities, whilst striking an appropriate balance between the positive benefits of co-location and the impacts of an intensified usage. To ensure that European wildlife sites are safeguarded from any effects of development proposals should also comply with Policy 18 and all other relevant policies within the Waste Plan.

Policy 2 - Integrated waste management facilities

Proposals for waste management facilities which incorporate different types of waste management activities at the same location, or are co-located with complementary activities, will be supported unless there would be an unacceptable cumulative impact on the local area.

4 Vision and Objectives

4.1 The vision expresses what the Waste Plan intends to achieve by 2033.

A vision for sustainable waste management in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset

By 2033, we will have worked with the community and delivery partners to achieve a sustainable waste management infrastructure that deals with existing and planned growth in the Plan area. This will maximise the economic benefits of sustainable resource management for the residents of Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset.

Our innovative and effective network of waste management facilities will have optimised waste prevention at source, pushed waste management up the waste hierarchy, maximised the re-use of waste as a resource and contributed to the achievement of a 'circular economy'. Waste management facilities will be flexible, appropriately sized, located, designed and operated to minimise adverse impacts on the local road network and climate change and seek to enhance local amenity, natural and built environment whilst meeting the needs of communities and businesses.

4.2 The Waste Plan objectives have been developed from a clear understanding of the current waste management industry, national planning policy principles and priorities, evidence of future growth, the spatial characteristics of the Plan area, and the issues that need to be addressed through the Waste Plan.

4.3 The objectives will help to implement and deliver the spatial vision and are translated into the spatial strategy, site specific allocations and detailed policies.

Objective 1

To manage waste at the highest feasible level of the waste hierarchy. This will be achieved through waste prevention, increasing re-use, recycling, composting and recovery. Facilities for the use of waste as a resource will also be promoted to maximise economic benefits. Disposal to landfill will be seen as the last resort in the management of waste.

Objective 2

To optimise self sufficiency, through the provision of an appropriate number and range of well designed, appropriately sized facilities for the management of waste, recognising that some waste requires specialist management facilities of a strategic nature.

Waste management facilities should be located in appropriate locations, as close as practicable to the origin of waste in order to reduce the total mileage waste is transported. Consideration will be given to existing waste production and operational capacity, the implications of growth and new developments likely to generate waste.

Objective 3

To provide a flexible approach for the delivery of waste management facilities and to allow for emerging technologies to come forward throughout the Plan period and beyond to create a network of waste management facilities that are fit for purpose.

Objective 4

To safeguard and enhance local amenity, landscape and natural resources, environmental, cultural and economic assets, tourism and the health and wellbeing of the people.

Objective 5

To assist in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and assist in adaption/mitigation and resilience to climate change through the development of appropriate methods of waste management and promotion of sustainable transport modes.

Objective 6

To safeguard existing waste management facilities from incompatible non-waste development.

5 Spatial strategy

The overall strategy for waste planning in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset

5.1 One of the key features of the planning system is to ensure that the spatial aspects of development are properly considered. The main purpose of the Waste Plan is to plan for an appropriate network of facilities to manage waste arisings in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset to support economic development and meet the needs of society, whilst minimising the impact on environmental assets and amenity.

5.2 The Waste Plan was prepared using the best available evidence to assess current capacity, future waste arisings and the need for new facilities, whilst building in sufficient flexibility to respond to changing circumstances without the need for policy review. The spatial strategy builds on from the vision and objectives seeking to move waste up the waste hierarchy, support the proximity principle and promote self-sufficiency through making provision for a range of sustainable waste management facilities in appropriate locations.

5.3 To achieve this, the Waste Plan has identified in general terms what facilities are likely to be required for the management of different waste streams, and where they will be needed, during the Plan period. The spatial strategy underpins the approach taken to ensure the provision of adequate capacity to manage our expected waste arisings. The detail and justification for the spatial strategy is provided in the chapters that follow.

5.4 The Key Diagram (Appendix 1) illustrates the spatial strategy.

Spatial Strategy

The Waste Plan seeks to move waste up the waste hierarchy through making provision for sustainable waste management facilities that optimise waste reduction and reuse, in appropriate locations. This will be achieved by addressing the following identified needs:

Strategic recycling facilities - Increased levels of collected co-mingled recyclates in the Plan area means that we do not have sufficient operational fit for purpose facilities in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset. The strategy is based on the assumption that one of two permitted material recovery facilities becomes operational in the early part of the Plan period. The development of additional sites for the management of recyclable material will be supported if permitted capacity does not come forward or if another site comes forward that provides advantages over permitted sites. Insets 7 to 10 also make provision for the management of non-hazardous waste, which could include the management of recyclates.

Local recycling facilities - Several existing household recycling centres, transfer stations and waste management centres dealing with local authority collected waste are unsuitable and in need of improvement or relocation to bring them up to modern standards and/or to serve growing local communities. The Plan addresses the following requirements through:

Site specific allocations (Insets 2-6):

- Replacement of Blandford waste management centre to manage increased quantities of waste and bring it up to modern standards
- Development of a transfer station for the Dorchester area to facilitate the sustainable movement of waste
- Relocation of the Dorchester household recycling centre to bring it up to modern standards and manage increased quantities of waste
- Development of a transfer station and replacement of the Wareham waste vehicle depot to facilitate the sustainable movement of waste.
- Relocation of the Shaftesbury household recycling centre to a larger site in Gillingham to enable the facility to manage increased quantities of waste, particularly driven by the expansion of Gillingham.

Locational criteria

- Development of a transfer station to facilitate the sustainable movement of waste in the east of Dorset
- Relocation of Wimborne household recycling centre to serve the east Dorset area bringing it up to modern standards and managing increased quantities of waste.

Green waste composting - Increased levels of collected green waste in the Plan area means that we do not have sufficient facilities within Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset. By the end of the Plan period the estimated shortfall in capacity is 37,000tpa. This shortfall will be addressed through the provision of localised green waste composting facilities to facilitate a good spatial distribution within the Plan area, particularly in the west of Dorset. Land allocated at Piddlehinton, north of Dorchester (Inset 11) will contribute to meeting this need.

Food waste treatment - It is estimated that there may be a shortfall in energy recovery capacity for food waste of up to 59,000tpa by the end of the Plan period. Additional facilities that come forward should provide a good spatial distribution of localised facilities within the Plan area. Insets 7 to 10 also make provision for the management of non-hazardous waste, which could include the management of food waste.

Bulky waste - Between 19,000 and 23,000tpa of bulky waste will need to be diverted from landfill during the Plan period. This will be addressed through the provision of a strategic facility for treating bulky waste, located in the east of the Plan area. A bulky waste treatment facility will be supported by a network of transfer stations, particularly in the west of Dorset, with the capacity for sorting and/or bulking up this waste for onward transport. Land at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate (Inset 1) has been allocated to address this need.

Residual waste management - Landfill capacity in the Plan area is diminishing and existing treatment capacity for residual waste is insufficient to meet our projected needs. At the end of the Plan period it is estimated that there will be a shortfall of approximately 232,000tpa of capacity for managing non-hazardous waste.

Appropriate facilities are needed to manage this waste, whilst ensuring that value is obtained through the recovery of energy wherever practicable. Provision will be made for residual waste treatment facility(s) to manage waste derived throughout the Plan area. The need for strategic residual waste treatment facilities will primarily be addressed through new capacity in south east Dorset. However, additional capacity may also be appropriate elsewhere to ensure the capacity gap is adequately addressed and when it will result in a good spatial distribution of facilities providing benefits such as a reduction in waste miles.

Four existing waste management sites are allocated to address this need through the intensification or re-development of existing operations (Inset 7, 8, 9 and 10).

Landfill disposal - The Waste Plan acknowledges that there may be a need for landfill capacity of between 75,000 and 88,000tpa during the Plan period. This is residual waste that cannot be recycled or treated, including residue from treatment processes. To encourage self sufficiency, the Waste Plan safeguards capacity at Trigon landfill site. This approach ensures that landfill capacity is available locally, should the need arise in the short to medium term during the Plan period.

Management of special types of waste - Hazardous and other special types of waste require specialist management and the provision of management and disposal facilities is therefore considered at a wider than local scale. Whilst the Plan does not make provision for Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset to become self-sufficient in respect of hazardous waste management, it enables facilities to be brought forward should a need arise to manage hazardous waste arising in the Plan area.

The Waste Plan also provides specific support for the restoration of the Winfrith nuclear research and development facility to its end state of open heathland with public access. This is achieved through a set of specific objectives.

Inert waste management - Increased levels of inert waste arising in the Plan area, along with the expiration of temporary planning permissions for recycling and landfill, means that by the end of the Plan period there could be a shortfall in capacity for managing this type of waste. The estimated shortfall is around 235,000tpa of non-recycling capacity. The shortfall in capacity for the recovery and/or disposal of inert waste is addressed through the allocation of sites in the Mineral Sites Plan requiring inert materials for their restoration, as well as through the provision of localised inert landfill sites in accordance with locational criteria.

6 Allocated Sites

Identification of sites in the Waste Plan

6.1 Through a thorough process of site selection the Waste Plan has, wherever possible, identified specific sites for the development of new and improved waste management facilities and additional capacity to address the identified needs and deliver the spatial strategy.

6.2 Allocation of a site gives certainty to the waste industry and local communities about the acceptability 'in principle' of the use of the site for future waste uses as set out within Insets 1 - 12 (see Appendix 3). All planning applications must be judged on their merits and the allocation of a site in the Plan does not mean that an application for the proposed use will automatically be granted planning permission. The proposal must be acceptable in its own right, taking into account all material considerations. The application will need to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Waste Planning Authority that any adverse impacts will be mitigated and that the proposal complies with all relevant policies of the statutory development plan (including this Waste Plan and the Local Plan).

6.3 The 'Development Considerations' for each Allocated Site, comprise specific requirements, issues and opportunities that should be addressed through a planning application. Proposals must show how the development considerations for the site have been addressed. It should be noted that the development considerations do not comprise an exhaustive list of matters to be considered as other issues may arise as the details of the proposals are known.

6.4 The relevant policies of this Plan and the information set out in the Insets, including the allocated uses and development considerations, together will enable a judgement to be made on whether a proposed development is an acceptable use of land. They ensure that development is sustainable and that the impacts of construction and operation of waste facilities does not give rise to an unacceptable impact on any interest of acknowledged importance. This includes effects on the amenity of residents and the local and wider environment.

6.5 It should also be noted that wider (non-land use planning) controls may apply to development proposals, for example the environmental permitting regime. This Plan has focused principally upon the land use planning process and should not be used to duplicate other permitting regimes.

6.6 Applications for proposals on Allocated Sites should respect the characteristics of the sites and their surroundings and comply with Policy 3 and all other relevant policies within the Waste Plan. Policy 3 sets out, in general terms, the types of waste management facilities that could be appropriate on the Allocated Sites. Insets 1 -12 include maps showing the site boundaries and other relevant information including the allocated uses and the relevant development considerations. Insets 1 – 6 are allocated for the development of local waste management facilities. The specific allocated uses for each site are stated in the insets and include household recycling centres, waste transfer facilities and waste vehicle depots. Insets 7-10 are allocated for intensification and redevelopment, including the management of

non-hazardous waste. This may include facilities to manage residual waste, recyclates and food waste. The locations and boundaries of the Allocated Sites are also shown on the Policies Map.

6.7 Where Allocated Sites are also existing waste management facilities, the cumulative impacts of intensification will need to be fully considered to ensure there are no unacceptable adverse impacts. Development of new facilities or capacity for the management of non-hazardous residual waste on existing sites should assist in pushing waste up the waste hierarchy and would need to comply with all other policies in the Plan. Chapter 12 provides guidance on considering possible effects on European sites (see paragraph 12.89) and proposals should accord with Policy 18.

Policy 3 - Sites allocated for waste management development

The Waste Plan identifies Allocated Sites, as identified on the Policies Map, for waste management development to address the shortfall in waste management capacity and identified needs for new and improved waste management facilities, as set out in the Spatial Strategy.

Proposals within the Allocated Sites, listed below, will be permitted where they are in accordance with the allocated uses set out in Insets 1 - 12, and where it is demonstrated that they meet all of the following criteria:

- a. the proposal complies with the relevant policies of this Plan;
- b. the relevant Development Considerations have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Waste Planning Authority;
- c. there would not be an unacceptable cumulative impact, from the development, in combination with existing waste management operations; and
- d. possible effects (including those related to proximity, species and displacement of recreation) that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of European and Ramsar sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

Allocated Sites

The following sites are allocated for the development of local waste management facilities for the transfer and recycling of waste:

Inset 1 - Area of search at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, Three Legged Cross

Inset 2 - Land south of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford

Inset 3 - Area of search at Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham

Inset 4 - Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath Industrial Estate, Wareham

Inset 5 - Land east of Loudsmill, Dorchester

Inset 6 - Old Radio Station, Dorchester

The following site is also allocated for the development of a facility for the management of bulky waste:

Inset 1 - An area of search at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, Three Legged Cross

The following existing permitted waste sites are allocated for their potential for intensification and re-development, including facilities for the management of non-hazardous waste:

Inset 7 - Eco Sustainable Solutions, Chapel Lane, Parley

Inset 8 – Land at Canford Magna, Magna Road, Poole

Inset 9 – Land at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate, Poole

Inset 10 – Binnegar Environmental Park, East Stoke

The following site is allocated for the development of a facility for the management of green waste:

Inset 11 – Land at Bourne Park, Piddlehinton

The following sewage treatment works is allocated for expansion of existing activities:

Inset 12 – Maiden Newton Sewage Works, south of Maiden Newton

Applications on Inset 1, Inset 8 and Inset 10 should include Phase 2 surveys for species typical of the European Sites (in particular nightjar, woodlark and Dartford warbler) that must assess the effects of development on the populations on site and in surrounding areas. If it is shown that the development proposals would have a significant effect on species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive (those for which SPAs may be designated) then avoidance/mitigation to ensure there is no adverse effect on the integrity of the European sites must be designed in to any development in order for it to take place.

Applications on Inset 7, Inset 8, Inset 9 and Inset 10 should include studies that demonstrate that emissions from development will not impact on the features (species and habitats including lichens and bryophytes) of the nearby European sites. If it is shown that the development proposals would have a significant effect on the critical pollutant load/level of the European sites then avoidance/mitigation to ensure there is no adverse effect on the integrity of the European sites must be designed in to any development in order for it to take place.

Sites not allocated in the Waste Plan

6.8 In some cases it has not been possible, or necessary, to allocate a specific site within the Waste Plan. Policy 4 addresses unallocated sites.

6.9 Although the Allocated Sites are currently available for waste uses, circumstances may change during the Plan period and sites may not come forward as expected. Private sector businesses and, therefore, commercial considerations will determine whether facilities will actually be built and what types of technology will be brought forward. In other cases, it has not been possible to find sufficient, deliverable sites for allocation in the Waste Plan. The

Plan allows for other acceptable sites to come forward for waste uses. Such provision will provide additional flexibility including circumstances where Allocated Sites do not come forward for waste development.

6.10 It is noted, for example, that the West Dorset, Weymouth and Portland Local Plan is currently under review and options are being considered for the growth of Dorchester, including provision for employment land. This plan was not at a sufficiently advanced stage at the time of preparing the Waste Plan for the Waste Planning Authority to explore the possibility of finding another alternative site option for a new household recycling centre (HRC) to serve Dorchester. The Waste Plan has instead allocated a site at Loudsmill (Inset 5) close to the existing facility which offers the only realistic opportunity of delivery (as at June 2018). However, the Waste Planning Authority recognises that in future it is possible that a suitable alternative option for an HRC could emerge once the West Dorset, Weymouth and Portland Local Plan or Dorset wide Local Plan reaches a sufficiently advanced stage. This could support the overall approach in the plan of providing a sufficiently flexible strategy to cope with changing needs or circumstances over the plan period such as in the event that the allocated site does not come forward.

6.11 Proposals on unallocated sites will be considered on their merits. They should be in accordance with national policy and the Waste Plan policies and should address the spatial strategy and guiding principles of the Plan, including the waste hierarchy and managing waste in line with the proximity principle. The Waste Planning Authority will need to be satisfied that there are no suitable Allocated Sites capable of meeting the waste management need that would be served by the proposal. Alternatively, applicants would need to demonstrate that the non-allocated site provides advantages over Allocated Sites. This might include co-location with complementary facilities or the provision of a site that can be demonstrated to be in a better strategic and sustainable location and/or that has less impacts than an Allocated Site. The provision of sustainable localised heat and energy sources could also be a positive consideration in appropriate locations.

6.12 In the event that there are suitably located Allocated Sites but these are not available for the proposal, it will be necessary to ensure that the proposal would not sterilise, or prejudice, their development for other or similar waste management needs, or create a situation where unacceptable cumulative impacts could occur in the future.

6.13 Proposals for waste management facilities on unallocated sites must be supported by a satisfactory level of evidence and will need to comply with all the relevant policies of the Waste Plan. The policies specific to the range of waste management facilities and the development management policies provide a sound basis for this assessment.

6.14 The following information will be required as part of the planning application:

- the nature and origin of the waste to be managed
- the levels of waste arising*

- the existing or permitted operating capacity*
- the potential shortfall in capacity or market need that the proposal seeks to address.

*latest figures should be drawn from published monitoring reports and other relevant information.

6.15 Generally, and subject to the policies of other adopted plans, modern waste management facilities for recycling, transfer, recovery and treatment of waste are appropriate on industrial sites, sites identified for employment uses and previously developed land. Agricultural settings may be appropriate for certain facilities such as composting and anaerobic digestion facilities because of the opportunity to utilise the outputs from the processes within the farm environment.

Policy 4 - Applications for waste management facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan

Proposals for waste management facilities on unallocated sites will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that they meet all of the following criteria:

- a. there is no available site allocated for serving the waste management need that the proposal is designed to address or the non-allocated site provides advantages over the allocated site;
- b. the proposal would not sterilise, or prejudice the delivery of, an allocated site that would otherwise be capable of meeting waste needs, by reason of cumulative or other adverse impacts;
- c. the proposal supports the delivery of the Spatial Strategy, in particular contributing to meeting the needs identified in this Plan, moving waste up the waste hierarchy and adhering to the proximity principle; and
- d. the proposal complies with the relevant policies of this Plan.

Proposals should be located:

- e. within allocated or permitted employment land which allows for Class B1, B2 and/or B8 uses; or
- f. within or adjacent to other waste management and/or complementary facilities where the proposed use is compatible with existing and planned development in the locality; or
- g. on previously developed land suitable for employment or industrial purposes.

Waste management facilities may be suitable within an agricultural setting where the proposed use and scale is compatible with the setting, provides opportunities to utilise outputs from the process in the locality and provides advantages over the locations specified in criteria e - g.

Other locations will only be permitted if the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that no suitable site meeting the above criteria is available.

Sites will only be permitted where it has been demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to proximity, species and displacement of recreation) that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of European and Ramsar sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

6.16 Chapter 12 provides guidance on considering possible effects on European sites (see paragraph 12.89) and proposals should accord with Policy 18.

7 Forecasts and the need for new facilities

7.1 The Waste Plan has projected the amount of waste estimated to arise to 2033, the end of the Plan period. The capacity at existing and permitted facilities has also been assessed so that the need for additional capacity can be established and addressed through the Waste Plan.

7.2 Forecasts have been made for non-hazardous and inert waste based on varying assumptions as summarised in this chapter.⁽¹²⁾ The capacity available for managing these types of waste is also set out and a number of capacity shortfalls are identified. The identified needs for new facilities set out in this chapter provide the basis for the Spatial Strategy and the allocation of sites.

7.3 The interchangeable nature of the waste arisings is also recognised within this chapter. This leads to the need for flexible site allocations that can manage a range of waste streams and react to the needs of the Plan area.

7.4 Hazardous waste is dealt with separately in Chapter 11.

Monitoring capacity and waste arisings

7.5 The figures on existing capacity and waste arisings contained in this chapter are up to date at the time of publication. The Waste Planning Authority is committed to monitoring waste management capacity and arisings in order to highlight any changes that may have an impact on the strategy. It is recommended that applicants refer to the most up to date information on capacity and arisings which will be published regularly on www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk

Demonstrating need

7.6 Applications for the disposal of waste that cannot be managed further up the waste hierarchy are required to demonstrate need for the facility/site. This is set out in Policy 7 for non-hazardous waste, Policy 8 for inert waste and Policy 9 for hazardous waste (Chapter 11).

7.7 Information set out in this chapter and, where relevant, updated details of waste arisings and capacity drawn from published monitoring reports should be used to demonstrate need, as part of any planning application for the disposal of waste. In addition, the following information should be used to demonstrate need:

- the nature and origin of the waste to be managed
- a review of existing or permitted operating capacity within the Plan area and reasonable proximity dealing with specific waste streams in question
- the potential shortfall in capacity or market need that the proposal seeks to address;

¹² Full details on the waste growth scenarios and forecasts are available in Background Paper 1: Waste Arisings & Forecasts

- consideration of alternatives
- justification for the disposal as opposed to management options further up the waste hierarchy and
- other available information on waste arisings where it is more up to date than published monitoring reports.

7.8 It should be noted that the above does not comprise an exhaustive list of matters to be considered. Applicants are encouraged to seek pre-application advice and discuss information required with the Waste Planning Authority.

Non-hazardous waste

7.9 Local authority collected waste and commercial and industrial waste are the primary waste streams of non-hazardous waste. Since the facilities needed to manage local authority and commercial and industrial waste are similar, the projected arisings of these waste streams over the Plan period have been combined in order to consider the need for new facilities.

Statement Non-hazardous waste

Local authority collected waste in the Plan area is projected to grow at an average annual rate of: **0.9%**

This makes provision for planned housing development and allows for an increased tonnage of waste per household, which may occur with economic growth. The average tonnage of waste per household over the five year period 2011-2015 and the average rate of housing development planned for by the former district and borough councils were used as the basis for the projections.

Commercial and industrial waste is projected to grow at an average annual rate of **1.4%**

This is based on the assumption that commercial and industrial waste arisings will grow with economic growth. However the Government objective to decouple waste growth from economic growth and recent research suggesting that commercial and industrial waste arisings are fairly stable nationally have also been taken into account. The local economic forecasting model (2016/2017) was used as a basis for the projections and it is projected that arisings will grow at 85% the rate of economic growth by 2033.

Forecasts for non-hazardous waste

7.10 Table 2 sets out the total arisings of non-hazardous waste expected to occur at intervals during the Plan period.

Table 2 Total Waste Arisings (tpa)

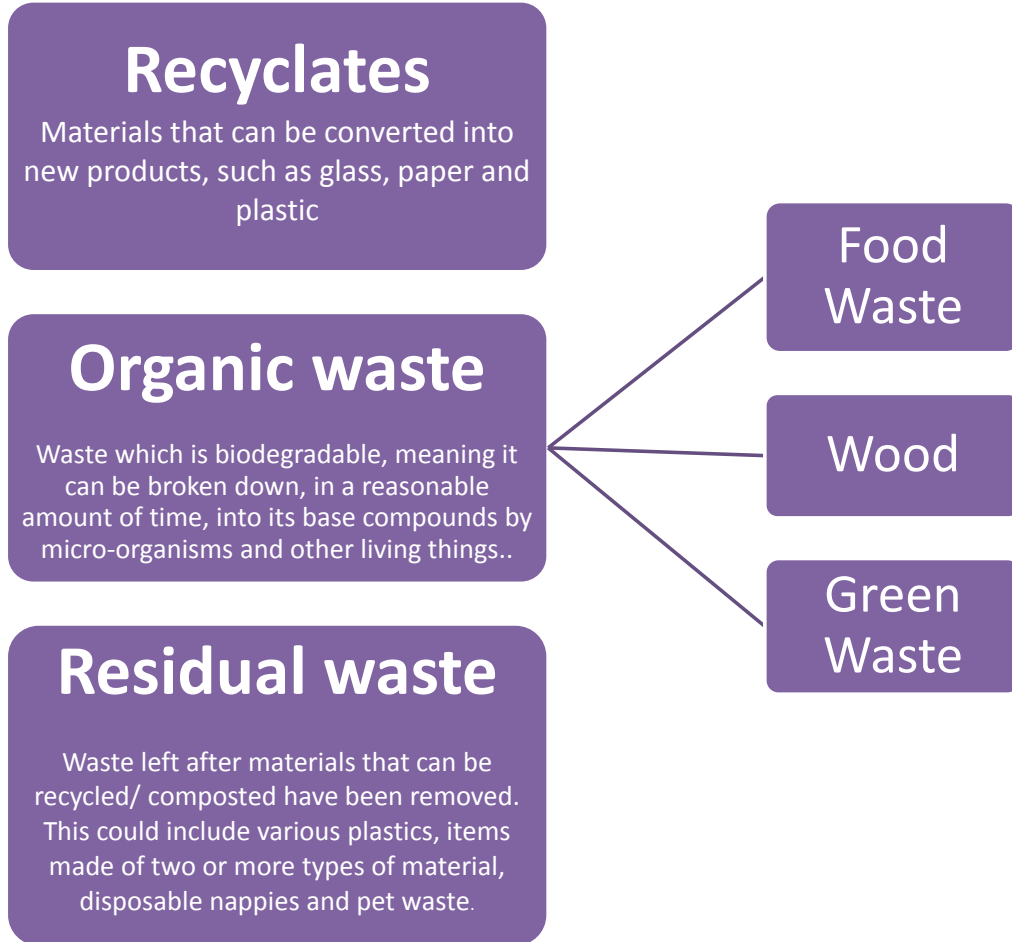
	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033
Local authority collected waste	387,000	394,000	414,000	433,000	453,000
Commercial and industrial waste	447,000	468,000	497,000	532,000	572,000
Total	834,000	862,000	911,000	965,000	1,025,000

7.11 The total waste arisings in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset are estimated to grow by approximately 191,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) by the end of the Plan period.

7.12 Total waste arisings have been split by waste category, as illustrated in Figure 5. This has enabled a comparison of existing waste management capacity and projected waste arisings to be made. This has resulted in the need for different types of facilities to be established and, where possible, planned for through site allocations.⁽¹³⁾

13 It has not always been possible to directly compare capacity and waste arisings as some existing facilities are capable of managing recyclates and/or residual waste.

Figure 5 Breakdown of non-hazardous waste arisings



Recyclates

7.13 Recycled materials include paper, cardboard, plastics, tins, cans, and glass collected from homes and businesses and taken to household recycling centres. Recyclables collected from households are collected by the waste management authorities in a 'co-mingled' form, which require sorting at a materials recovery facility (MRF). For commercial and industrial waste, collections of recycled materials are undertaken by independent collection companies in various forms.

Existing capacity

7.14 Recyclable materials are managed through the network of household recycling centres and waste management centres. Materials are transferred from the household recycling centres or waste management centres to materials recovery facilities (MRF) for sorting.

7.15 For Dorset Council local authority collected waste, materials are currently bulked up at one of two small scale waste transfer facilities (located in Crossways and Hurn). Both are small operations which facilitate the onward movement of recyclates out of the Plan area for further treatment and reprocessing. The introduction of the 'Recycle for Dorset' scheme means that waste collected from households is in a 'co-mingled' form and requires separation at a modern materials recovery facility (MRF) which is capable of producing high quality outputs for the recycling markets. Neither of the aforementioned facilities is suitable for this purpose, however they will continue to operate as transfer facilities.

7.16 As there are currently no suitable MRFs in the Plan area, this material is sent to a MRF in Shotton, North Wales for sorting. In terms of assessing existing capacity, it has been assumed that this movement of waste will continue to the end of the contractual period.

7.17 Recyclates collected from households in Poole and Bournemouth are currently bulked up at Nuffield Recycling Centre for onward travel to a MRF in Kent. Again, it is assumed that this movement of waste will continue to the end of the contractual period.

7.18 There are two dirty materials recovery facilities, Canford Recycling Centre and SUEZ at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate, that currently manage waste from the commercial and industrial sector. This can be recyclates or residual waste, or a combination of both. A degree of judgement is needed when making assumptions about the apportionment of capacity between recyclates and residual waste as these facilities tend to be flexible and the waste managed can change to reflect market conditions or contracts. Hence these sites may contribute towards managing recyclates. For the purposes of this Plan Mannings Heath is allocated for non-hazardous waste management, so its existing recycling capacity has not been accounted for.

7.19 A MRF at Binnegar Environmental Park, near Wareham, provides additional capacity; however this site is currently not in operation. There is also a cardboard recycling facility in Poole.

7.20 Permission has been granted for two further materials recovery facilities at Mannings Heath and Canford Magna, both in Poole. It is considered that only one of these facilities is likely to be developed within the life of the Plan and so the permitted capacity of only one facility has been included within our assessment from 2020 onwards, when a facility could realistically come on stream.

7.21 In addition, there are a number of sites within the Plan area that act as transfer facilities with limited sorting capabilities for recyclates and residual waste from the commercial sector. These facilities perform a helpful function facilitating the onward movement of recyclates for further treatment and reprocessing. This capacity has not been counted in our existing capacity assessment (Table 3) as accurately apportioning capacity between recycling or residual waste is not possible and because their use in pushing waste up the hierarchy is limited.

Potential shortfalls and required capacity

7.22 Table 3 shows the permitted capacity of existing facilities managing recyclates and the identified shortfalls in capacity when compared with projected arisings, at intervals over the Plan period.

7.23 The amount of materials capable of being recycled is projected to increase by almost 90,000 tonnes per annum by the end of the plan period. Table 3 highlights a significant potential shortfall in capacity for the management of recyclates of over 250,000 tpa assuming one of the two permitted MRFs is built. If both facilities are developed, the shortfall in capacity for managing recyclates would be significantly reduced.

Table 3 Capacity and Need - Recycling (tpa)

	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033
Projected arisings / Need	340,000	358,000	379,000	403,000	430,000
Permitted capacity	107,000	107,000	177,000	160,000	160,000
Identified capacity gap	-233,000	-251,000	-202,000	-243,000	-270,000
Potential MRF capacity ⁽¹⁴⁾	c.150,000	c.150,000	c.150,000	c.150,000	c.150,000

7.24 There is potential capacity at Canford Recycling Centre amounting to about 150,000 tpa that may also be available to manage recyclates, which could partly address the identified shortfall. As this site could also manage residual waste, this potential capacity is shown separately in Table 3. As explained in paragraph 7.21 additional capacity also exists in other facilities in the Plan area for the transfer and limited sorting of recyclables which may also address some of the capacity shortfall. Table 3 shows that there is a shortfall in capacity for managing recyclates throughout the Plan period. It is assumed that the existing MRFs and other transfer facilities described above are addressing this need, along with facilities outside the Plan area.

14 Note that total capacity is shown in both recyclates and residual waste for illustrative purposes only.

Identified needs

7.25 Given that there are two permissions for materials recycling facilities, the Waste Plan does not specifically allocate additional capacity. A criteria based policy will enable the development of additional sites for the management of recyclable material if permitted capacity does not come forward or if another site comes forward that provides advantages over permitted capacity (see Chapter 8).

7.26 In addition, Insets 7 to 10 are existing waste management facilities allocated for intensification including the management of non-hazardous waste. This could include the management of recyclates.

Identified Need 1

To allow for the provision of facilities to manage materials suitable for recycling where there is a proven need within the Plan area and to move waste up the hierarchy. It is proposed to achieve this through existing permissions and a criteria based policy (Policy 5). Insets 7 to 10 also make provision for the management of non-hazardous waste, which could include the management of recyclates.

7.27 There are additional needs for recycling facilities in the form of household recycling centres, waste management centres and transfer facilities, which are addressed in Chapter 8. These needs have been identified through discussions with Dorset Waste Partnership and are driven by the spatial distribution, quality and security of the existing network of household recycling centres and waste management centres, rather than a specific shortfall in capacity.

7.28 The localised needs for such facilities are:

- Blandford - household recycling centre, transfer facility
- Dorchester - household recycling centre, transfer facility, depot
- Wareham - transfer facility, depot
- Wimborne/Ferndown - household recycling centre, transfer facility, depot
- Shaftesbury/Gillingham - household recycling centre

Identified Need 2

To enable the development of household recycling centres, waste management centres and transfer facilities to manage local authority collected waste, to meet specific localised needs. It is proposed to achieve this through allocation of sites (Inset 1 to 6) and through a criteria based policy (Policy 5).

Organic - Green waste

7.29 Green waste includes garden waste taken to household recycling centres, as well as waste from the maintenance of public parks and gardens. A chargeable green waste collection is also offered to households throughout the Plan area.

Existing capacity

7.30 Green waste is currently composted, typically through open windrow composting. There are two primary composting facilities that manage green waste in the Plan area Eco Sustainable Solutions' Parley site and Downend Farm, near Stourpaine. There are also a number of small scale on farm open windrow composting facilities that manage materials arising on site only.

Potential shortfalls and required capacity

7.31 Table 4 shows the permitted capacity of existing composting facilities and the identified shortfall in capacity when compared with projected arisings, at intervals over the Plan period.

7.32 The amount of green waste arisings suitable for treatment is projected to increase by approximately 14,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period.

7.33 A comparison between need and capacity demonstrates that there is a shortfall in the composting capacity available for managing green waste throughout the Plan period. In reality, there is already a shortfall in capacity compared to estimated arisings, which indicates that some of our green waste, probably originating from the commercial waste stream, is being exported.

Table 4 Capacity and Need - Green waste (tpa)

	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033
Projected arisings / Need	89,000	91,000	94,000	99,000	103,000
Permitted capacity	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000
Identified shortfall	-24,000	-25,000	-29,000	-33,000	-37,000

Identified needs

7.34 In order to aim for net self-sufficiency in green waste management, there is a need for additional capacity for managing this waste. Whilst green waste is currently managed through open-windrow composting, it can also be accommodated by anaerobic digestion facilities. Future arisings could therefore be managed through a combination of composting and anaerobic digestion if necessary.

7.35 Given the current movement of waste and the location of existing facilities, there is a particular need for green waste composting capacity in the west of the Plan area. The Waste Plan includes one site specific allocation that could help to address this identified need,

providing capacity in the region of 6,500tpa. In addition the Waste Plan includes a criteria based policy for enabling additional small scale, localised composting facilities to ensure that waste can be moved up the waste hierarchy.

Identified Need 3

To encourage the provision of localised green waste management facilities in order to meet the identified shortfall, move waste up the hierarchy and facilitate a good spatial distribution. It is proposed to achieve this through allocation of land at Bourne Park, Piddlehinton (Inset 11) and through a criteria based policy (Policy 5).

Organic - Wood waste

7.36 Wood waste arises from household recycling centres and from the commercial and industrial waste stream. Wood waste is often treated, of mixed types and is managed separately to green and food waste.

7.37 It has not been possible to project wood waste arisings from the commercial and industrial waste stream. This is because wood was categorised with other non-metallic wastes (such as plastics and glass) in the study used to ascertain proportions of the different waste categories within the commercial and industrial waste stream. It is not known what proportion is made up of wood waste. Projected arisings of wood waste are therefore from local authority waste only.

Existing capacity

7.38 Wood waste is shredded or chipped so that it can then be dealt with as biomass through a process of energy recovery. There are two sites in the Plan area that have wood shredding facilities: Eco Sustainable Solutions at Parley and Downend Farm, near Stoupaine. A biomass plant is now in operation at Eco Sustainable Solutions to treat the wood once shredded. Shredded wood from Downend Farm is exported for management through energy recovery processes elsewhere.

Potential shortfalls and required capacity

7.39 Table 5 shows the capacity of existing recovery facilities dealing with wood wastes and the identified surplus in capacity when compared with projected arisings, at intervals during the Plan period. The amount of wood waste arisings suitable for recovery is projected to increase by approximately 2,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period.

7.40 A comparison between need and capacity demonstrates that there is currently a surplus in the capacity available for wood waste, which continues to the end of the plan period. Around half of the existing capacity is for wood shredding (recycling) and half is for treatment through energy recovery. The surplus capacity provides some flexibility to meet arisings of wood waste from the commercial and industrial waste stream, which has not been forecast.

7.41 Although no specific need has been identified, criteria based policies are included within the Waste Plan to enable proposals for the recycling and recovery of wood waste to come forward where it would move waste up the waste hierarchy and provide localised facilities to meet any additional needs, particularly arisings from the commercial and industrial sector (see Chapters 8 and 9).

Table 5 Capacity & Need - Wood waste (tpa)

	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033
Minimum projected arisings (tpa) / Need	18,000	18,000	19,000	20,000	20,000

	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033
Permitted/operational wood recycling & recovery capacity (tpa)	27,000	57,000	57,000	57,000	57,000
Identified surplus (tpa)	9,000	39,000	38,000	37,000	36,000

Identified Need 4

To facilitate the recycling and recovery of wood waste in order to move waste up the hierarchy and provide localised facilities. It is proposed to achieve this through a criteria based policy (Policy 5).

Organic - Food waste

7.42 For the purposes of this Plan, food waste is accounted for where it is separated from other waste. For local authority collected waste, this is primarily through kerbside collections of separated food waste, which both Dorset Waste Partnership and Bournemouth undertake. Poole residents do not currently have a food waste collection. For commercial and industrial waste, separate collections of food waste are undertaken by independent collection companies.

7.43 Food waste collections consist of cooked and uncooked food. The waste needs to go through a process to heat it to a high temperature ⁽¹⁵⁾. It is therefore collected separately to green waste and managed in a different way, primarily through anaerobic digestion facilities.

Existing capacity

7.44 As biodegradable materials, organic wastes should be diverted from landfill wherever possible and can be managed through energy recovery processes. There is one operational anaerobic digestion (AD) facility located at Piddlehinton, near Dorchester. This facility deals with all food waste collected by Dorset Waste Partnership and waste arising from Bournemouth residents, as well as some from the commercial sector.

7.45 There are also two on - farm AD plants in the county, one near Dorchester and one in Blackmore Vale.

7.46 Planning permission also exists for an additional AD plant at Parley. This capacity has not been included in our assessment of existing capacity, since indications from the operator are that this facility will not be built and the operator has proposed alternative waste management facilities on the site.

15 The processes that handle food waste need to be compliant with the Animal By-Product Regulations (ABPR).

Potential shortfalls and required capacity

7.47 Table 6 shows the capacity of existing recovery facilities dealing with organic (food) wastes and the identified shortfalls in capacity when compared with projected arisings, at intervals during the Plan period.

7.48 The amount of food waste arisings suitable for treatment is projected to increase by about 18,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period.

7.49 A comparison between need and capacity demonstrates that there is a shortfall in the recovery capacity available for food waste throughout the Plan period.

Table 6 Capacity and Need - Food waste (tpa)

	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033
Projected arisings / Need	67,000	71,000	75,000	80,000	85,000
Permitted/operational recovery capacity	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
Identified shortfall	-42,000	-45,000	-49,000	-54,000	-59,000

Identified needs

7.50 The recovery of organic waste is encouraged in order to move waste up the waste hierarchy. The Waste Plan allows for this through a criteria based policy (see Chapter 9). In addition, Insets 7 to 10 are existing waste management facilities allocated for intensification including the management of non-hazardous waste. This could include the recovery of organic waste.

7.51 In addition, there may be the need for food waste transfer stations around the county in order to bulk up food waste for onward transport to the treatment facility. Transfer stations help to reduce the distance waste travels and can be located within waste management centres or co-located at other suitable waste facilities.

7.52 To promote the recovery of food waste in order to move waste up the hierarchy and provide localised facilities. It is proposed to achieve this through a criteria based policy (Policy 6). Insets 7 to 10 also make provision for the management of non-hazardous waste, which could include the management of organic waste.

Identified Need 6

To promote the recovery of food waste in order to move waste up the hierarchy and provide localised facilities. It is proposed to achieve this through a criteria based policy (Policy 6). Insets 7 to 10 also make provision for the management of non-hazardous waste, which could include the management of organic waste.

Bulky waste

7.53 Bulky wastes include hard plastic and soft furnishings such as mattresses, sofas, garden furniture and bicycles. These tend to be items that are not collected by the local authority but deposited at household recycling centres.

7.54 Around 19,000 tonnes per annum of bulky waste currently arises from household recycling centres in Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset. This is projected to increase by approximately 4,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period. No figures are available for bulky waste arising from the commercial and industrial sector and it is considered appropriate to support the development of a facility that could accommodate a greater capacity of waste. This will allow the Plan area to move towards net self-sufficiency in the management of bulky waste.

7.55 The only method currently used for the management of this type of waste is disposal to landfill, out of the Plan area. There is an identified need to divert bulky waste from landfill and move it up the waste hierarchy through appropriate local facilities. This has advantages in reducing the mileage waste travels and provides benefits to the local economy through the development of local facilities to add value to our waste.

7.56 This gives rise to the need for two separate types of facility: storage, bulking up and transfer facilities; and treatment facilities. It may be possible to use the existing and proposed network of transfer stations to bulk up this type of waste along side other wastes. There is still likely to be a need for facilities for sorting bulky waste.

7.57 Treatment facilities would enable sorted bulky waste to be separated into different fractions and shredded to produce a valuable fuel known as Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) or Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF). Planning permission was granted in 2013 to allow a facility at Mannings Heath to accept bulky waste arising from local household recycling centres, to bulk up waste and transport it to an energy recovery facility out of the Plan area. To date, this facility has not been built and there are no other facilities that can treat bulky waste in the Plan area.

7.58 It is likely that one facility would be adequate for treating bulky waste in the Plan area, therefore a facility should be strategically well located. The south east of the Plan area is where the largest quantities of waste arise, therefore the search for a bulky waste facility focused in this area. There may be the need for additional capacity at transfer stations to manage bulky waste in the west of the Plan area in order to bulk up waste and transfer it to a bulky waste treatment facility.

7.59 The Waste Plan includes one site specific allocation that could help to address this identified need. In addition the Waste Plan includes a criteria based policy for enabling additional facilities to come forward should the need arise.

Identified Need 5

A bulky waste treatment facility is required to enable Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset to move towards the aim of net self sufficiency, divert this material from the residual stream and manage it further up the waste hierarchy. It is proposed to achieve this through allocation of land at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate (Inset 1) and through a criteria based policy (Policy 5).

Residual waste

7.60 Non-hazardous residual waste arises from kerbside collections, household recycling centres and the commercial and industrial waste stream. It comprises 'black-bag' waste containing all waste that is left after materials for recycling and composting have been removed by the householder or producer.

Existing capacity

7.61 Residual waste arising in the Plan area is currently managed through a combination of transfer stations, recovery facilities and landfill (disposal) sites.

Recovery

7.62 There is currently only one facility in the plan area that treats non-hazardous residual waste. This is a mechanical biological treatment (MBT) plant at Canford Magna. This facility is co-located with other facilities including a MRF and inert recycling facility. Dorset Waste Partnership and the former Bournemouth Borough Council have contracts for waste treatment at the MBT facility and the former Borough of Poole has recently started using this facility for its residual waste.

7.63 Residual waste arising in the Plan area is also exported for treatment in other counties. Dorset Waste Partnership has a contract to send a small proportion of waste to the Marchwood energy from waste facility near Southampton in Hampshire. In terms of assessing existing capacity, it has been assumed that this movement of waste will continue to the end of the contractual period.

7.64 A proportion of residual waste arisings from Poole is sent to energy from waste facilities outside the Plan area. It has been assumed that this movement of waste could continue to the end of the contractual period.

7.65 A Low-Carbon Energy facility (Low CEF) has also been permitted at Canford Magna. This could utilise feedstock derived from waste that cannot readily be recovered for recycling or composted. The precise capacity of the modular units is being determined through the operation of a commercial proving plant, but each unit can manage around 10,000tpa, thus 100,000tpa once all 10 units are rolled out. It is expected that this facility can be developed during the Plan period to manage RDF/SRF arising within the Plan area. This capacity has not been counted, as this facility will only manage pre-treated waste.

7.66 As referred to in paragraph 7.20 planning permission has been granted for two materials recovery facilities in Poole to manage recyclates. It is acknowledged that there is unlikely to be a need for both of these facilities to be developed. This may provide the potential for one of the sites to manage other non-hazardous wastes including residual waste, subject to satisfying the policies of this Plan.

7.67 As explained earlier, Canford Recycling Centre and SUEZ at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate, manage waste from the commercial and industrial sector. This can be recyclates or residual waste, or a combination of both. For the purposes of this Plan Mannings Heath is allocated for non-hazardous waste management, so its existing capacity has not been accounted for.

7.68 In addition, there are a number of sites within the Plan area that act as transfer facilities with limited sorting capabilities. These facilities manage recyclates and residual waste from the commercial sector. These facilities perform a helpful function facilitating the onward movement of residual waste for further treatment. Existing capacity in such facilities amounts to some 135,000 tpa. However, since such facilities have a limited function in pushing waste up the hierarchy, their capacity has not been included in the assessment.

Landfill

7.69 The remaining local authority collected residual waste is disposed of through landfill. There are two permitted non-hazardous landfill sites in the Plan area, however both are non-operational. Trigon, near Wareham, has extant permission to 2027 and Beacon Hill, Corfe Mullen, has extant permission to 2019. There is the potential for either to reopen within their permitted lifetime, but this may be unlikely due to the economic climate. Neither site is therefore included in our assessment of existing capacity. Both sites are however safeguarded (see Chapter 13).

7.70 A proportion of residual waste is exported to Blue Haze landfill site in Ringwood, Hampshire and Walpole landfill site in Bridgwater, Somerset under contracts which are due to end within the early part of the Plan period. In terms of assessing existing capacity, it is assumed that a small, consistent amount of waste will continue to be sent to Blue Haze and Walpole during this time.

Potential shortfalls and required capacity

7.71 Table 7 shows the permitted capacity of existing recovery facilities and landfill sites dealing with non-hazardous residual wastes and the identified shortfall in capacity when compared with projected arisings, at intervals during the plan period. The amount of residual waste arisings suitable for treatment is projected to increase by approximately 57,000 tonnes per annum at the end of the Plan period.

7.72 A comparison between need and capacity demonstrates that there will be a significant shortfall in capacity available for managing projected arisings of non-hazardous residual waste throughout the Plan period, with the closure of landfill sites and the end of export contracts. The waste management industry has become increasingly sophisticated and often involves multiple tiers of processing in order to extract additional value, provide the economies of scale necessary to employ bespoke plant and push waste up the hierarchy. As a result, matching capacity to arisings should be seen only as a guide to the amount of residual waste that will require management.

7.73 Future management of residual waste is expected to be mainly through recovery, in order to push waste up the hierarchy. However, it is accepted that there may be a need for landfill capacity for the final disposal of small quantities of waste that cannot be treated (see Chapter 10).

Table 7 Capacity & Need - Non-hazardous residual waste (tpa)

	2015	2018	2023	2028	2033
Projected arisings / Need	300,000	304,000	320,000	339,000	359,000
Capacity (recovery and landfill) all facilities	214,000	167,000	142,000	125,000	125,000
Identified shortfall	-86,000	-137,000	-178,000	-214,000	-234,000
Potential MRF capacity ⁽¹⁶⁾	c.150,000	c.150,000	c.150,000	c.150,000	c.150,000

Identified needs

7.74 Given the scale of the identified shortfall in capacity, it is appropriate to plan for the provision of additional recovery capacity for non-hazardous residual waste in the Plan area to ensure that Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset can aim for net self-sufficiency.

7.75 As explained in this chapter, there may be the potential for additional residual waste management capacity to come forward on sites previously designed for the management of recyclates. Potential capacity amounting to about 150,000 tpa (at Canford Recycling Centre) may also be available to deal with residual waste. This potential capacity is shown separately in Table 7. This is firstly because the site could also manage recyclates and secondly because waste managed would currently require onward transfer for further treatment.

7.76 The Waste Plan allocates three specific sites for the provision of new facilities for the management of residual waste, plus additional capacity at the existing MBT facility at Canford Magna (Insets 7 to 10). Total potential capacity within the four Allocated Sites amounts to some 385,000 tpa, exceeding the identified needs of the Plan area. However, this approach ensures that the Plan remains flexible in the event that one or more of the allocations does not come forward for the treatment of residual waste. The site allocations are existing waste management facilities providing potential for redevelopment or intensification. This provides the flexibility to accommodate a range of management methods that can respond to changes that may occur during the Plan period. It will be essential to monitor capacity and contracts for managing residual waste to ensure that appropriate facilities are brought forward.

16 Note that total capacity is shown in both recyclates and residual waste for illustrative purposes only.

Identified Need 7

There could be a shortfall of approximately 232,000tpa in capacity for managing non-hazardous residual waste at the end of the Plan period. There is a need to make provision for facilities to manage residual waste. It is proposed to achieve this through allocation of sites for intensification or development (Insets 7 to 10).

7.77 There may also be a need for disposal capacity for the final disposal of small quantities of waste that cannot be treated. The Waste Plan addresses this through a criteria based policy (see Chapter 10).

Identified Need 8

There may be a need for landfill capacity for small quantities of residual waste that cannot be recycled or treated or residue from treatment processes. It is proposed to achieve this through safeguarding remaining capacity and a criteria based policy (Policy 7).

7.78 If new facilities are not brought forward in the Plan area, facilities outside the Plan area would need to be relied upon for managing large quantities of Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset's residual waste. There is no guarantee that such facilities have the capacity to manage our projected arisings (aside from the two recovery facilities we already have contracts with). This would also go against the guiding principles of proximity, whereby waste should be managed as closely as possible to where it is produced, and self-sufficiency. The capacity of facilities for the treatment of residual waste in England, particularly in the south, will be kept under review. If it appears that there are facilities with surplus capacity that could deal with Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset's residual waste, this option will be considered in the context of cost and impacts of transporting waste. Whilst this does not sit well with the aim of self sufficiency, it makes little sense to build additional facilities where existing facilities have surplus capacity.

Inert waste forecasts

7.79 Construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste is the primary source of inert waste. CDE waste is often managed where it is produced (such as on a construction site). The Waste Plan forecasts the amount of waste that requires managing through a waste facility. This is based on the amount of inert, construction and demolition waste currently managed through waste management facilities, excluding transfer facilities.⁽¹⁷⁾

17 See Background Paper 1 for further detail.

Statement Inert waste

Inert waste is projected to grow at an average annual rate of **3.1%**

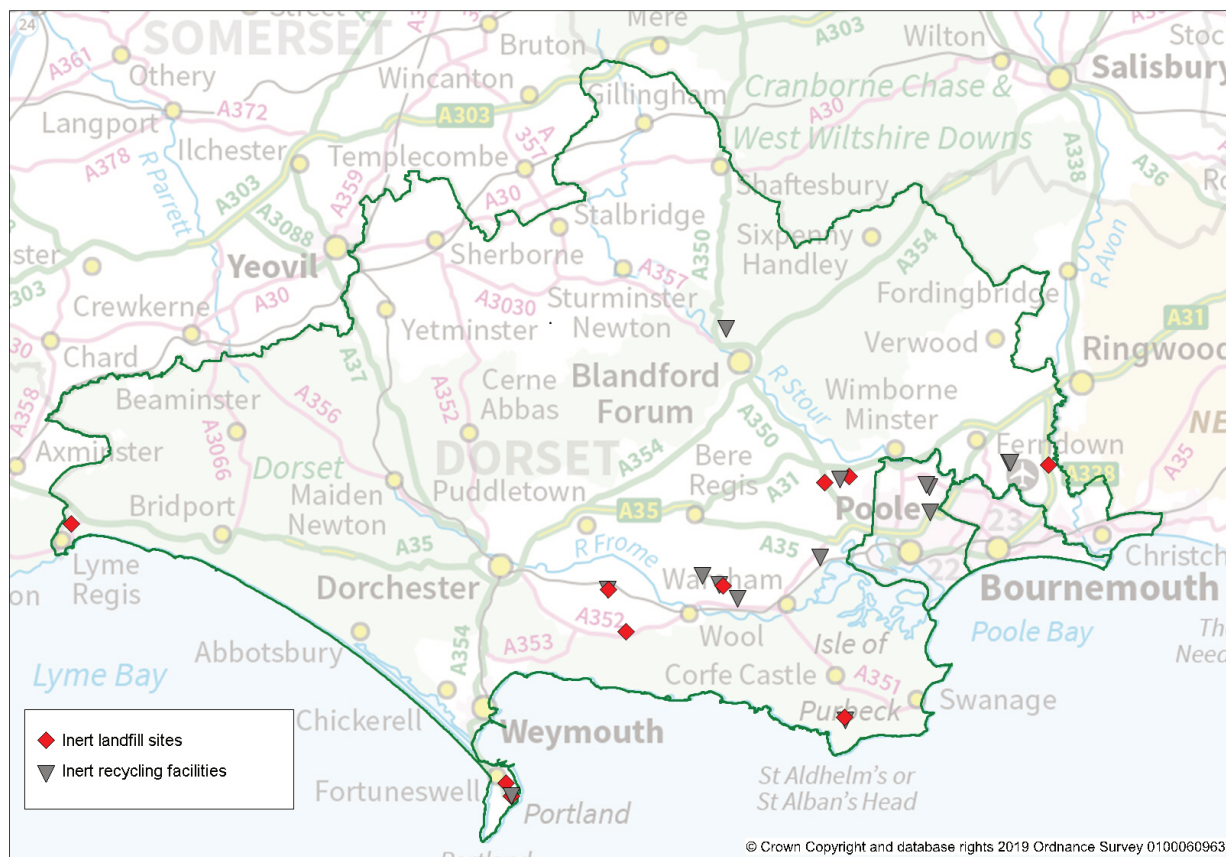
This is based on the assumption that inert waste arisings will grow in line with projected growth in Value Added for the construction sector. Growth in the construction sector is projected using the Local Economic Forecasting Model (2016/17), based on a 'planned growth scenario' (taking into account planned housing growth from adopted local plans).

Recycling rate: It is assumed that 80% of inert waste arisings will be recycled.

Existing capacity

7.80 There is a relatively good network of facilities in the Plan area for managing inert waste materials, comprising both recycling operations and landfill sites. There are 25 sites managing inert waste, ten of which are inert landfill sites and fifteen of which are recycling facilities. Together they provide 3 million tpa of capacity (around 60% of which is recycling capacity). There is also an additional permission for inert landfill that is not operational. The Waste Planning Authority is also aware of other active mineral sites where inert material may be required for restoration, providing additional recovery capacity (subject to planning permission).

Figure 6 Existing inert waste facilities



7.81 Inert landfill sites tend to be within quarries and provide an important function in their restoration. Estimated total void capacity at the end of 2016 was 2 million m³.

7.82 The landfill capacity will inevitably decrease over time as void space is filled and temporary planning permissions expire. Based on current permissions, the existing landfill capacity will run out by 2026 to 2028, depending on whether the sites are filled at their average input rates or at maximum permitted rates.⁽¹⁸⁾ There may therefore be a need for additional inert fill capacity towards the end of the Plan period. The existing void capacity may last longer if filling takes place at a slower rate and/or if the amount of inert material diverted from landfill to recycling facilities increases. This will be monitored during the Plan period.⁽¹⁹⁾

7.83 There are fifteen inert waste recycling facilities within the Plan area providing capacity of just over 910,000tpa. Just over half of the recycling facilities are permanent. Some of the permanent facilities are co-located with other treatment facilities. The temporary facilities are predominantly sited on mineral workings and inert landfill sites to enable recyclable inert materials to be diverted from landfill. These facilities have temporary planning permissions linked to the restoration of these sites and will not all be available throughout the whole of the Plan period.

18 Not including sites permitted but not expected to be operational within the plan period.

19 See the council's monitoring report.

7.84 Total existing recycling capacity is around 910,000 tpa, whilst annual throughput is around 500,000tpa, suggesting there is currently significant spare capacity at existing facilities.

7.85 It is assumed that the recycling capacity will reduce over time as the temporary permissions cease. At the end of the Plan period, the remaining recycling capacity will be around 400,000tpa if no new facilities are brought forward.

Potential shortfalls and required capacity

7.86 The amount of inert waste arisings that require management is forecast to increase at an average annual rate of 3.1%. Over 1.2 million tonnes per annum is forecast to arise annually by the end of the Plan period.

7.87 Table 8 shows the permitted capacity of existing facilities managing inert waste and the identified shortfalls in capacity when compared with projected arisings. It is assumed that 80% of arisings will be recycled.

Table 8 Capacity and Need - Inert waste (tpa)

	2016	2018	2023	2028	2033
Total projected arisings of inert waste	691,000	711,400	847,400	998,000	1,175,800
Projected arisings expected to be recycled	552,800	569,100	677,900	798,400	940,700
Permitted capacity (recycling)	914,100	914,100	429,100	399,100	399,100
Identified surplus/shortfall (recycling)	361,300	345,000	-248,800	-399,300	-541,500
Projected arisings for recovery/disposal	138,200	142,300	169,500	199,600	235,200
Remaining permitted landfill void	2,685,000	1,731,800	422,400	125,000	0
Identified surplus/shortfall (non-recycling)	2,547,800	1,589,600	252,900	-74,600	-235,200

7.88 A comparison between need and capacity demonstrates that there is surplus capacity for managing inert waste (for both recycling and recovery/disposal) in the short term. If we assume that 80% of inert waste will be recycled, there could however be a shortfall in the capacity available for recycling inert waste from the middle part of the Plan period and a

shortfall overall by the end of the Plan period. There will therefore be a need for additional recycling capacity. The remainder of the projected arisings of inert waste will need to be disposed of or recovered, for example through use in the restoration of quarries.

7.89 Projected arisings should be treated with caution, since the baseline figures for inert waste are not as robust as other waste streams and since the projections are based on a small geography and linked to an individual sector (the construction sector). Arisings are forecast to grow in line with projected growth in the construction sector, however there are a number of factors that could suppress waste growth, including improvements in the onsite management of CDE waste, the impacts of the Landfill Tax and increasing transportation costs, all of which could increase re-use of materials onsite and therefore reduce the amount of material that is dealt with as waste. The levels of inert waste arisings may therefore be lower than forecast through the Plan.

7.90 Regular monitoring will ensure that remaining capacity is kept under review. Forecasts will also be reviewed through regular monitoring to assess whether arisings are in line with projections. Please refer to the council's monitoring report for an up to date assessment of capacity and the need for facilities to manage inert waste.

Identified needs

7.91 In order to aim for net self-sufficiency in inert waste management, there is a need for additional capacity for managing this waste stream, particularly as inert landfill facilities close during the Plan period.

7.92 Inert materials arising from construction, demolition and excavation waste tend to be disposed of at the closest facility to where they arise, whether this is a recycling facility or a landfill site. The establishment of recycling facilities can help to ensure that facilities are available to maximise recycling and move waste up the waste hierarchy. Provision for inert waste recycling is already made through the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy (2014). Proposals for inert recycling facilities will be considered against Policy RE1 of the Minerals Strategy, which sets out a number of criteria. The policy particularly encourages facilities in the west and north of the county, areas less well served by such facilities. The Minerals Strategy enables further capacity for inert recycling facilities to be permitted which will address the capacity gap identified towards the end of the Waste Plan period. The need for recycling capacity later in the Plan period is also partly met through the allocation of the White's Pit recycling facility in the Mineral Sites Plan as a permanent facility.

7.93 However, not all inert material can be recycled and there will remain a need for landfill availability. There will also remain a need for inert materials that cannot be recycled to be used in the restoration of quarries. Restoration of mineral sites can provide an opportunity for recovery of inert waste as opposed to disposal, thereby moving waste up the hierarchy. The Mineral Sites Plan allocates a number of new sites and extensions to existing quarries that will require the use of inert fill for their restoration, thereby providing additional capacity for the projected arisings of inert waste.

7.94 An initial assessment has been made to determine how much potential capacity for managing inert waste could be available through the restoration of sites allocated in the Mineral Sites Plan. Responses were received in relation to most sites. The potential within these sites could be in excess of 4.5 million tonnes, with one additional operator suggesting that two sites alone could address a substantial proportion of the shortfall. These figures should be treated with extreme caution as it will very much depend on further consideration of appropriate restoration schemes and the impacts of importing material onto sites. However, subject to planning consent, the information suggests that there are plenty of opportunities for the recovery of inert waste within the Plan period.

7.95 The Waste Plan makes provision for proposals to be brought forward to address this need for additional recovery/disposal capacity through a criteria based policy (Policy 8).

Identified Need 9

There is a need to enable the provision of localised inert waste recovery and disposal facilities in order to meet the identified shortfall and facilitate a good spatial distribution. It is proposed to achieve this through a criteria-based policy (Policy 8) and through the Mineral Sites Plan.

