Non Technical Summary

Non Technical Summary

Introduction

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Mineral Planning Authorities to prepare a Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). The MWDF is made up of a portfolio of Development Plan Documents (DPDs), which will include policies to deal with minerals and waste.

The first document to be produced was the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy Development Plan Document. The Minerals Strategy sets out the vision, objectives and spatial strategy for minerals development in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. Following on from this is the preparation of the Bournemouth,Dorset and Poole Mineral Sites Plan. A separate Sustainability Appraisal report is being prepared to support this Plan.

This Sustainability Appraisal report has been prepared to support the preparation of a new Waste Plan. The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan will replace the current adopted Waste Plan (2006) and will identify sites for new waste management facilities to meet the county's needs. Once adopted, it will provide the policy framework for determining planning applications for waste management facilities up to 2033.

This document provides an updated SA Report to reflect the modifications proposed to the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan. The modifications have arisen to address concerns raised during the consultation on the Pre-Submission Waste Plan (December 2017) and during the Waste Plan hearing sessions (June 2018).

What is a Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment

This report provides an overview of the assessment work carried out and explains how the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) ties into the Waste Plan as a whole. The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of planning policy documents.

It is a legal requirement to carry out a SA of plans and programmes. In addition, Under European Directive, local authorities are also required to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and an 'Environmental Report'. This report covers both of these requirements as an Integrated Strategic Environmental Assessment/Sustainability Appraisal, known herein as 'SA'.

SA is carried out at the various key stages in the development of DPD's. The preparation of the Waste Plan has involved seven key stages:

- An updated SA Scoping Report in 2015 and refereed to in Chapter 3 of this report which set out the scope of the SA work to be carried out in relation to the Waste Plan
- The Waste Plan Issues Consultation December 2013
- The Draft Waste Plan July 2015

- The Draft Waste Plan Update – Additional and Emerging Preferred Waste Site Allocations May 2016
- Additional consultation on waste site options in Blandford and Purbeck February 2017
- The Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan December 2017
- Proposed modifications to the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan July 2018

The Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

In order to carry out the SA an understanding of the current environmental, economic and social characteristics was required. Detailed information was collected and a full analysis of other plans, programmes, polices and baseline data was carried out and contained within the Scoping Report. A summary of the SA scoping stage including consideration of the County's characteristics and the legislative and policy context is included in Chapter 3 of this report.

From the research and analysis a series of issues and potential challenges facing the plan area associated with waste management were identified. It would be these issues that would be taken into account and responded to in developing the Waste Plan and SA. The issues are listed in Chapter 3 of this report presented as a series of twelve topic areas as follows:

Topic Paper 1 - Waste

Topic Paper 2 - Minerals

Topic Paper 3 - Climate Change and Energy

Topic Paper 4 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Topic Paper 5 - Water

Topic Paper 6 - Historic Environment

Topic Paper 7 - Landscape

Topic Paper 8 - Air Quality and Noise

Topic Paper 9 - Transport

Topic Paper 10 - Economic Development and Employment

Topic Paper 11 - Soil and Land

Topic Paper 12 - Population and Human Health

Based on the identified issues 18 sustainability objectives (see below) were developed to assess the issues and impacts, measure how well the emerging Waste Plan is addressing these and what the overall residual impacts are likely to be. This was used to identify recommendations as to how adverse impacts could be overcome or mitigated. Additional criteria, or indicators, were identified for each objective to assist in the application of the objectives. It should be noted that two sustainability objectives were screened out because they were considered not relevant to the strategy, polices and site options being appraised through the preparation of the Waste Plan. These are highlighted in the list below.

Any new guidance published since the preparation of the scoping report in 2015 was reviewed during the preparation of this SA report in order to ensure that the evidence base and sustainability objectives properly reflect current policy and issues relevant to waste planning in Dorset. It was concluded that no new guidance raised any new issues that were considered significant enough to warrant a review of the sustainability objectives.

Sustainability Objectives – Environmental

1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.

Sustainability Objectives – Economic

10. To conserve and safeguard mineral resources – This objective has been screened out.
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.
12. To provide an adequate and affordable supply of minerals to meet society's needs. This objective has been screened out.
13. To promote and encourage sustainable economic growth

Sustainability Objectives – Social

14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.

17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.

Heath Impact Assessment

The SA has included a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) in order to specifically predict the health consequences of the implementation of the Waste Plan. It has also helped the WPA understand how planning can contribute positively to better health.

Certain waste treatment and the transportation of waste have potential implications for the health and wellbeing of people and HIA is necessary to anticipate and mitigate health consequences.

The sustainability appraisal of the Waste Plan policies highlighted inevitable tensions between the polices that would lead to the provision of new waste facilities and quality of life objectives. However, conversely new/improved sites will facilitate the sustainable management of waste, through modern facilities, which has benefits on quality of life and health. Indirectly, health benefits would be attributed to moving waste up the hierarchy by diverting waste from landfill and increasing recycling. More direct benefits are experienced by users of well laid out public waste facilities that see reduced queueing and safety improvements from the reduced need to carry waste up steps. However, potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life were also identified particularly if facilities are located close to communities and/or where access to facilities passes through residential areas or past other sensitive receptors.

Policy 13 - 'Amenity and quality of life' focuses specifically on the avoidance or mitigation of impacts from the development of a waste facility. Implementation of this policy will have a positive impact in terms of protecting the quality of life of sensitive receptors. Policy 23 - 'Restoration, aftercare & afteruse' requires restoration at the earliest practical opportunity. The sustainability appraisal highlighted that this may provide benefits to the quality of life of the population and access to the countryside for the population.

The appraisal of specific site options has tended to favour developments in industrial locations/allocated employment land as there tends to be less sensitive receptors nearby. Generally, expanding existing facilities would have less impact on communities, green spaces and the countryside than new sites. However, the potential for cumulative impacts was identified such as increased local traffic and landscape impacts.

Many of the development considerations contained within the Waste Plan Site Allocations are there to address and reduce impacts on the health and well being of people as highlighted through the HIA.

Other assessment work

An Equalities Impact Assessment has been undertaken for the production of the Waste Plan raising a number of issues such as the need to produce clear documents, using plain English where possible, compliance with corporate standards and the use of venues for exhibitions/examinations that do not exclude certain groups.

A Conservation Regulations Assessment has been carried out to access the likely significant effects of the Waste Plan on Natura 2000 designated nature conservation sites. As necessary this assessment has fed into the SA in relation to biodiversity issues.

Heritage Assessment work and a strategic flood risk assessment has also been undertaken to support the preparation of the Waste Plan. As necessary the results of this work has been built into the SA and the development considerations of the Waste Plan.

How has the SA been carried out?

This SA has involved the prediction, evaluation of the likely significant effects of the implementation of the Waste Plan and has identified possible ways of overcoming or mitigating adverse impacts. The assessment has been based on professional judgement taking into account the baseline information, issues facing the County and other available background evidence and technical expertise relevant to the issues raised.

The SA of the Waste Plan considered each option/policy against the sustainability objectives using a series of matrices.

The options/policies were systematically assessed against each of the sustainability objectives considering:

a. The potential impacts/outcomes of the implementation of the proposed policy, as measured against each sustainability objective. This included a reasoned justification of the expected impacts of the policy, in terms of each of the sustainability objectives. In some cases, these include an estimation of the short, medium and long-term impacts.

b. An overall assessment, based on the reasoned justification, of the expected impact of the policy or site option. This stated whether the proposed policy/site option would have a negative impact, positive impact, neutral (the policy will have no specific effect) or would not be applicable (where the objective was not relevant and no assessment was made) as measured by the sustainability objective. Again, this is in some cases presented in terms of short / medium / long-term timescales, as the impacts can vary with time.

c. The potential for cumulative and in-combination effects having regard to other plans affecting Dorset.

A summary or conclusion of the assessment was presented at the end, drawing on the most significant outcomes of each appraisal and highlighting the contribution to overall sustainability that each policy may make.

The SA has therefore apprised the following:

- The Waste Plan Objectives and Spatial Strategy against the SA objectives;
- The emerging options against the SA objectives, at each stage as relevant. A summary of the options considered is contained within Chapter 4 of this report.
- The policies against the SA objectives, at each stage as relevant;
- The Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan Policies against the SA objectives.
- Proposed modifications to the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan policies and site allocations against the SA objectives

The full sustainability appraisal undertaken at each main stage of the documents preparation is available on our website. A final set out SA matrices for all options and policies considered throughout preparation of the Waste Plan can be found in Appendix C.

What are the findings of the SA?

Chapter 6 summarises the findings of the sustainability appraisal of the Pre-Submission Waste Plan. This has been updated, as appropriate to reflect the proposed modifications to the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan. It sets out the results of the appraisal and identifies positive and negative impacts of the Plan's objectives, spatial strategy and policies indicating where uncertainties exist. This section highlights where polices have the potential to have significant effects (either alone or in combination) and which of the environmental factors that may be affected.

In many cases the effects are uncertain and are dependent upon applications coming foward and the effectiveness of the policies in managing negative effects of these proposals.

The SA has identified the potential effects of developments but the eventual impacts will depend on the scale of development, nature and type of operations and the precise location and design of development in relation to sensitive receptors. The Waste Plan also, as appropriate, includes development considerations for each site allocation. The development considerations indicate where potential impacts would need to be carefully considered and possible mitigation. In addition, at the planning application stage an Environmental Impact Assessment will further address any remaining uncertainties related to detailed site specific matters.

The following key points can be drawn from the sustainability appraisal of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan (Updated to reflect the proposed modifications July 2018):

- The Waste Plan objectives that promote the development of waste facilities (objective 1, 2 and 3) and the spatial strategy for the management of waste have the potential to give rise to negative impacts on the environment. Implementation of the detailed development management policies should ensure mitigation of significant effects of future development to an acceptable level. In several cases, the proposed modifications

strengthen the protection offered by the development management polices. There would however be positive impacts for the economy and to a limited extent employment opportunities from the development of a sustainable network of waste facilities.

- Key strategic policies promoting the development of waste facilities (Policy's 3 to 9 and 11) have greatest potential to give rise to significant negative impacts on the environment however the policy's contain criteria which together with the development management policies will ensure mitigation of significant effects. Again, modifications to the polices will strengthen protection provided. The policies will result in positive impacts for the economy and will ensure a sustainable waste management infrastructure for society, which has important benefits in terms of meeting the needs of society.
- A number of other policies also highlighted potential negative impacts. It was felt that the plan has taken all reasonable steps to mitigate potential impacts through safeguards built into policy wording and the detailed development management policies.
- Careful monitoring and implementation of all polices, particularly the key delivery policies, will be essential to ensure significant effects are avoided.
- Cumulative and in-combination impacts were identified which could arise through the implementation of a number of the strategies and policies. This is dealt with in detail in Chapter 7.
- Generally the development management policies within the Plan will be used to prevent, reduce and where necessary offset any significant adverse effects on the environment and communities through the implementation of the plan. Modifications to the polices will strengthen protection provided.

What differences has the Sustainability Process Made?

The SA process has been carried out alongside the development of the Waste Plan polices and site allocations. It has informed the formulation of the policy and development cnosiderations for site allocations throughout. Consultation on the plan and accompanying SA at each key stage has meant that environmental, social and economic considerations have been integrated into the process of Plan preparations.

A series of recommendations for mitigation were made during the process to improve the policies and site allocations of the Waste Plan, and its implementation. Chapter 10 of this report provides a summary of the potential sustainability issues arising from the SA/SEA at each stage that led to mitigation in the form of changes to policy wording, site boundaries and development considerations.

Where these effects are identified an explanation of where mitigation measures are included within policies in the Waste Plan is set out in order to demonstrate that the plan has taken all reasonable steps to mitigate effects.

Mitigation measures, drawn from the Environmental Impact Assessment of proposals, can also be included as conditions attached to planning permissions for waste development to reduce potential impacts on Dorset's environment and communities.

Monitoring

The SEA Directive requires monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan, in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to enable remedial actions to be taken. Chapter 11 of this report sets out the proposals for monitoring the implementation of the Waste Plan.

The key significant effects that have been identified, throughout this report, are likely to be linked to impacts on amenity, landscape, biodiversity and minerals related transportation. Careful monitoring will be essential to ensure that all policies and site allocations, especially those with the potential for specific effects, are implemented correctly and significant impacts are avoided. This will help to ensure consistent implementation of policies and any necessary mitigation.

The Waste Plan Pre-Submission Draft contains a monitoring framework. The framework contains a set of indicators and targets that have been developed to allow direct and indirect effects of the plan to be monitored. In particular, the framework incorporates indicators for the policies that have potential significant effects or uncertainties/risks as identified in Chapter 6 of this report. Several modifications are proposed to the monitoring framework, these have been included within Chapter 6.

What happens next?

A period of formal consultation on the proposed modifications to the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan will take place during September 2018. Alongside the Waste Plan, the SA report is also being made available for consultation to facilitate informed consultation responses.

Representations received during this consultation will be passed to the Inspector appointed to examine the Plan. The representations will be considered as the Inspector writes the final Inspectors Report.

1 Introduction

1 Introduction

The Dorset Waste Plan

1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Waste Planning Authorities to prepare a Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). The MWDF will be made up of a portfolio of Development Plan Documents (DPD), which include policies to deal with minerals and waste.

1.2 The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan identifies sites for new waste management facilities to meet the county's needs. Once adopted, it will provide the policy framework for determining planning applications for waste management facilities.

Strategic Environmental Assessment/Sustainability Appraisal

1.3 Integrated Strategic Environmental Assessment/Sustainability Appraisal (SEA/SA) (known herein as 'SA') of the Waste Plan has been undertaken by officers of the Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team.

1.4 SEA involves the systematic identification and evaluation of the environmental impacts of strategic action (e.g. the Plan). In 2001, the EU legislation for SEA with the adoption of *Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment'* (the SEA Directive). The Directive entered into force in the UK on 21 July 2004 and applies to a range of English plans and programmes, including Waste DPDs.

1.5 SA broadens the concept of SEA to also address economic and social impacts. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities must undertake an SA for each of their Minerals and Waste DPDs.

1.6 The Waste Plan has been through a number of key stages of consultation at each stage SA has been undertaken. In some cases this led to amendments and refinement of the options and policies. Further details on these stages can be found in Chapter 2. This document forms the SA Report for the Pre-Submission Draft of the Waste Plan and has been updated to reflect proposed modifications arising from Pre-Submission consultation and the examination process.

1.7 The Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) has provided guidance for undertaking sustainability appraisal of DPDs within the 'Plan Making Manual' [(1)] which incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive. This guidance can be found on the Planning Advisory Service website and makes it clear that the sustainability process should be fully integrated with the plan making process.

1.8 The sustainability appraisal process has informed the preparation of the Waste Plan from the outset. Evidence gathering was the first stage in preparing the Waste Plan and the following were considered when developing the evidence base and establishing the sustainability appraisal objectives:

1 http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pageId=109798

- Identifying relevant policies, plans and programmes (see chapter 3);
- Collecting baseline data (see Chapter 3);
- Identifying the sustainability issues and appraisal objectives (see Chapter 3) and
- Considering the options and alternatives (see Chapter 4).

1.9 Once the scope of the SA was established and consulted upon the following activities were undertaken:

- Testing the Waste Plan objectives against the SA objectives (see Chapter 3)
- Development and refinement of the options. This involved the main body of appraisal work and various stages of consultation (see Chapter 4)
- Prediction and appraisal of the significant effects (see Chapter 6)
- Consideration of mitigation of significant effects and maximisation of beneficial impacts (see Chapter 10)
- Proposal of measures to monitor the significant effects of the implementation of the Waste Plan (see Chapter 11)

This Sustainability Report

1.10 This SA Report on the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan is a key part of the appraisal process and has been updated to reflect the proposed modifications. It provides the public with the information on the effects of the Plan (and the alternatives considered). The public is therefore fully informed when consulted and is able to comment both on the Plan, the alternatives and their appraisal.

1.11 This report documents the full appraisal of the Waste Plan and summarises the potential economic, social and environmental implications. It demonstrates that sustainability considerations have been fully incorporated into the development of the Waste Plan throughout, and provides information for stakeholders as well as an audit trail of the appraisal process.

1.12 The SA Report will support the proposed modifications on the Pre-submission draft Waste Plan, which will be subject to consultation during September 2018. This is a formal opportunity for stakeholders to make representations on the proposed modifications or the relevant sections of the SA Report that accompanies it. Any representations received to the proposed modifications or SA will be passed to the Inspector appointed to examine the Waste Plan.

Health Impact Assessment

1.13 The SA has been conducted in an integral manner through the inclusion of Health Impact Assessment (HIA). Health related objectives have been incorporated into the sustainability appraisal at all stages. Further information on HIA and the consideration of the impacts of the Waste Plan on the overall health of the population can be found in Chapter 9 of this report. As appropriate, this has been updated to reflect the proposed modifications.

Equalities Impacts Assessment

1.14 An Equalities Impact Assessment has been undertaken for the work of the Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team which specifically includes the production of the Waste Plan. The assessment reviewed the main issues, positive and/or negative relating to the different equality strands of; access, disability, race/ethnicity, economic equality, gender (including transgender), age, sexual orientation, faith/belief and other factors of disadvantage.

1.15 The issues raised in relation to the production of the Waste Plan include:

a. The need for published documents to be clearly written using Plain English as far as possible
b. The need to comply with corporate standards regarding access to documents by non-English speaking residents.
c. The use of venues for exhibitions/examination that do not lead to the exclusion of anyone

1.16 With the exception of the issues highlighted above the assessment concluded that there should be no exclusion on grounds of race/ethnicity, gender, age, sexual orientation from the work of the Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team. The proposed modifications will not change the overall conclusions of the EIA.

1.17 The full Equalities Impact Assessment can be found as appendix A to this report.

Appropriate Assessment

1.18 A Conservation Regulations Assessment has been undertaken on the Waste Plan, in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010). The purpose of this assessment was to assess the likely significant effects of the plan on Natura 2000 designated nature conservation sites.

1.19 The Conservation Regulations Assessment is another way in which potential environmental effects have been considered in the development of the Waste Plan. This assessment has fed into the Sustainability Appraisal in relation to biodiversity where necessary and is referred to where appropriate in this report and the appraisal matrices can be found as appendix C. The Conservation Regulations Assessment has also been updated to reflect the proposed modifications.

Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

1.20 In accordance with the SEA Directive requirements, this section outlines the methodology followed in appraising the options and policies of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan. This assessment comprises the prediction, evaluation and mitigation of the potential effects of the Plan.

1.21 The SA of the Waste Plan considered each option/policy against the sustainability objectives set out in the SA Framework. The appraisal involved assessing the performance of each option or proposed policy against each of the sustainability objectives, using a series

of matrices. The appraisal was based on professional judgement, officer discussions, technical expertise and the evidence base, taking account of consultation recommendations at each stage.

1.22 Often it was found necessary to make a series of assumptions in order to confine the scope of the appraisal process and provide some degree of consistency in the process.

1.23 The options/policies were systematically assessed against each of the sustainability objectives considering;

a. The potential impacts/outcomes of the implementation of the proposed policy, as measured against each sustainability objective. This included a reasoned justification of the expected impacts of the policy, in terms of each of the sustainability objectives. In some cases, these include an estimation of the short, medium and long-term impacts.
b. An overall assessment, based on the reasoned justification, of the expected impact of the policy. This stated whether the proposed policy would have a negative impact, positive impact, neutral (the policy will have no specific effect) or would not be applicable (where the objective was not relevant and no assessment was made) as measured by the sustainability objective. Again, this is in some cases presented in terms of short / medium / long-term timescales, as the impacts can vary with time.
c. Potential for cumulative and in-combination effects.

1.24 A summary or conclusion of the assessment was presented at the end, drawing on the most significant outcomes of each appraisal and highlighting the contribution to overall sustainability that each policy may make. Where the appraisal has indicated a need to amend the policy wording mitigation was set out. Finally each matrix sets out the proposed indicators to be used to monitor the effectiveness of the policy (when the Waste Plan is adopted). The indicators have been included in the 'Implementation and Monitoring' chapter of the Waste Plan, see also Chapter 11 of this report.

Testing the options/policies of the Waste Plan

1.25 A full sustainability appraisal, following the methodology set out above has been undertaken at each main stages of the documents preparation (see table 3 in Chapter 2). The full appraisal, updated to reflect the proposed modifications to the Pre-Submission Waste Plan can be found at appendix C to this report. Copies of the sustainability appraisal matrices that accompanied each consultation stage can also be made available on request.

1.26 Chapter 6 of this report provides a summary of the potential sustainability issues arising from the SA/SEA at each stage that led to mitigation in the form of changes to the policy wording. The focus of these appraisal summaries concerns only the potential sustainability issues that were considered to require appropriate mitigation measures and the measures recommended.

Compliance with the SEA Directive

1.27 The sustainability appraisal is compliant with the SEA Directive. Table 1 below sets out where information required by the SEA directive can be found. An annotated version of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan incorporating proposed modifications has been

published. The modifications don't affect the references in Table 1.However, some modifications are proposed to sections of the Plan referred to in Table 1 such as references to the Identified Needs within Chapter 7.

Table 1 Compliance with the SEA Directive

SEA Directive requirement	Where in the plan and SA documentation can this be found?
The plan's objectives and the content of the plan	Chapter 4 of the Pre-Submission Draft contains the Vision and Objectives
The SA methodology, including in relation to consultation	Chapter 2 and 3 of the SA Report
The policy context in which the plan is being prepared	Chapter 2 of the Pre-Submission Draft, and SA scoping report
The sustainability objectives relevant to the Plan	The SA scoping report and chapter 3 of the SA report
The baseline situation	Chapter 2 of the Pre-Submission Draft and the SA Scoping Report contains an outline of the spatial characteristics of the Plan area. Chapter 7 of the Pre-Submission Waste Plan contains details of waste arisings and capacity, setting the context for the projections and forecasting.
The likely situation without the plan (the business as usual scenario?	Chapter 3 of the SA Report
Key issues for the plan	The key strategic spatial issues that the Waste Plan needs to tackle were set out in the Waste Plan Issues consultation document. These were considered in further detail within the 2015 Draft Waste Plan and through Identified needs in Chapter 7 of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan. These issues are then developed within the chapters of the Waste Plan that follow.
Key issues relating to European Sites	The Conservation Regulations Assessment of the Waste Plan
The alternatives considered and the rationale behind them	Chapter 4 of the SA Report
The likely significant effects of the plan including the alternatives considered	Chapter 6 of the SA Report

SEA Directive requirement	Where in the plan and SA documentation can this be found?
Mitigation and enhancement measures	Chapter 10 of the SA Report and within the development considerations of the allocated sites.
Monitoring arrangements	Chapter 14 of the Pre-Submission Draft and Chapter 11 of the SA Report
How the SA findings were taken into account	Chapter 6 of the SA Report and appendix C appraisal matrices
Non-technical summary	Attached to the SA Report

2 Consultation

2 Consultation

Consultation Requirements for the Sustainability Appraisal

2.1 The SEA Directive requires that…

" authorities with relevant environmental responsibilities and the public…shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan…and accompanying environmental report…"

2.2 The SEA Directive creates the following requirements for consultation:

- Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. These authorities are designated in the SEA Regulations as the Consultation Bodies.

- The public and the Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report, and must be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions.

2.3 In England, the 'consultation bodies' are Natural England, Historic England and Environment Agency, and they have been included in the consultation at every stage in the development of the Waste Plan. However, Dorset County Council has consulted more widely with stakeholders, throughout each stage than is statutorily required including parish councils, district/boroughs, neighbouring authorities, community groups, the waste industry and other key stakeholders. This has ensured that a wide range of stakeholders had the opportunity to contribut to the development of the Waste Plan and have been able to consider the relative impact or benefits of different options.

Consultation on the scope of the sustainability appraisal

2.4 The most recent Waste & Minerals Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, was published in March 2015. It set out the scope of the appraisal and the information to be gathered or relied upon. It will apply to all the minerals and waste development plan documents that will be prepared. The Scoping Report identifies the sustainability objectives that will be used in the sustainability appraisal of the policies and proposals in the Waste Plan. It also sets out baseline information for both waste management and minerals and for each of the topics addressed through the sustainability appraisal process. The report replaces the previous Scoping Report, published in 2014, and provides updated baseline information and a revised set of objectives and indicators to reflect the latest guidance and policy. The sustainability appraisal scoping report and the series of accompanying topic papers can be downloaded from the website.

2.5 The 2015 version of the sustainability appraisal scoping report and the series of accompanying topic papers can be found on our website. The sustainability objectives set out in this report were used in assessing the sustainability of options and policies of the 2015

Draft Waste Plan, the 2016 Draft Waste Plan, the addition focused consultation on sites in 2017, the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan and the proposed modifications to the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan.

Further Sustainability Appraisal Consultation

2.6 Sustainability appraisal of the options and policies was undertaken at each stage in the preparation of the Waste Plan (see table 2). At each stage the SA was available for consultation alongside the Waste Plan. Any responses received were considered and where applicable taken into account resulting in changes to policy wording and the development of site specific development considerations for allocated waste sites. Representations made to proposed modifications to the Pre Submission Draft Waste Plan will be passed to the Inspector appointed to examine the Waste Plan for consideration.

2.7 A full sustainability appraisal of the Waste Plan Issues consultation (2013/14) was not undertaken as there were no policies to assess. Key sustainability issues were highlighted for each of the key identified needs and possible options. Sustainability appraisal of the vision and objectives was undertaken and a summary included in the consultation document.

2.8 Table 3 contains a breakdown of the responses made specifically to the SA and summary of how they were taken forward at each stage. A full list of all comments made and officers responses at each stage is available on request.

Table 2 Stages in the Preparation of the Waste Plan

Document	Date
Waste Plan Issues consultation	December 2013 - January 2014
Draft Waste Plan	July - September 2015
Draft Waste Plan Update - Additional and Emerging Preferred Waste Site Allocations	May - July 2016
Waste Site Options in Blandford and Purbeck	March April 2017
Pre-Submission Draft	December 2017 - January 2018
Proposed modifications to the Pre-Submission Draft	September 2018

Table 3 Summary of consultation responses to the SA

Summary of Response made to the SA	Section of the Waste Plan	DCC Response
Waste Plan Issues consultation		

Summary of Response made to the SA	Section of the Waste Plan	DCC Response
Note the intended sustainability benefit of constructing a MRF in Dorset in terms of reducing the movement of waste (presumably in terms of total miles travelled) and the consequent overall positive impact on highway congestion and air quality.	Identified Need 1 - MRF Question 8	Comment noted and agreed with
Support the intention to consider innovative ways of addressing the need for transfer capacity to support the management of waste in the Plan area and deliver sustainability benefits.	Identified need 3 - Bulking up/Transfer/HRC/WMC Question 10	Support welcomed
Support the intention to consider innovative ways of addressing the need for transfer capacity to support the management of waste in the Plan area and deliver sustainability benefits.	Identified need 4 - Bulky Waste Question 11	Support welcomed
Sustainability means that we should be reducing our waste so that we can handle it all within our community	Identified need 7 - Residual waste Question 13	
It is a nonsense to extract minerals from one site to fill a void in another simply because there is inadequate waste resource. It flies in the face of sustainability.	Identified need Question 14	There is a need for inert landfill capacity to accommodate construction, demolition and excavation waste that cannot be recycled due to its cohesive nature.
From a sustainability point of view, commercial and industrial waste is just as important as municipal waste and we would suggest measures to	General Comments on the Waste Plan Issues Paper	The Waste Plan will seek to facilitate the movement of commercial and industrial waste up

Summary of Response made to the SA	Section of the Waste Plan	DCC Response
reduce, reuse and recycle commercial and industrial waste should be brought in to the plan.		the hierarchy in the same way of municipal solid waste.
Draft Waste Plan 2015		
We support the principles of the Waste Hierarchy and Proximity but advise that, to ensure sustainability, Proximity should over-ride Self-Sufficiency and use of facilities on neighbouring Local Authority boundaries should continue where this reduces transport distance and emissions.	Proposed Policy 1 - Sustainable waste management	Neither proximity nor self-sufficiency are intended to be over riding, applications should be considered on their merits taking into consideration both principles.
Do not support the approach to the acknowledged conflict (tensions) between sustainability and economic benefits. Must have a sustainable programme for disposing of waste in all its forms without further adverse impact on climate, the local environment and the needs of an increasing local population. Growth in population, tourism and commercial waste during and beyond the plan period should be taken into consideration. While economic benefits should be achieved where possible, sustainability is crucial.	Vision, Objectives and Spatial Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Summary	It is maintained that there is an inevitable tension between objectives that will lead to the provision of new waste facilities and those that aim to protect the environment. The final Waste Plan will include a detailed range of policies containing specific criteria that ensure that impacts are mitigated to acceptable levels balancing the need for waste facilities with environmental issues.
Objective 4 notes enhance the natural environment, but Vision and Strategy only mention mitigation. Enhancement should be included and designed in to all proposals, and as such, perhaps should be more strongly supported in the Vision and Strategy.	Question 5	Comments are noted and a number of amendments have been made to the vision.

Summary of Response made to the SA	Section of the Waste Plan	DCC Response
This site scores highly in the Sustainability Appraisal. Option ND01 is not contrary to planning policy and could accommodate the facilities to meet the identified needs in the short term. Options ND02 and ND04 are also not contrary to policy, however both site have restricted capacity and would not be able to accommodate the full WMC required. Options ND03 and ND05 are both outside of settlement boundaries and within the AONB and are both contrary to national and local planning policy.	ND01 Holland Way Question 6	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
We note the points included in the Sustainability Appraisal. However, we would have concerns over land south of Pimperne, due to wetland landscape/river corridor implications to an already heavily modified winterbourne stream, and if that were the preferred option, would expect to see a robust riparian buffer and habitat enhancement to maintain function and connectivity and improve remaining habitat quality.	Various Sites Question 6, 7,10, 11, 12	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
We note the points included in the Sustainability Appraisal. However, we would have concerns over PK02 and PK03 due to wetland landscape/river corridor implications, and if that were the preferred option, would expect to see a robust riparian buffer and habitat enhancement to maintain function and connectivity and improve remaining habitat quality.	Question 8 Relocation of the existing Wareham vehicle depot and development of a new transfer station, Purbeck	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.

Summary of Response made to the SA	Section of the Waste Plan	DCC Response
We note the points included in the Sustainability Appraisal. However, would have concerns over WD05 (Stinsford) and WD07 (Louds Mill) due to wetland landscape/river corridor implications, and if that were the preferred option, would expect to see a robust riparian buffer and habitat enhancement to maintain function and connectivity and improve remaining habitat quality.	Question 9 Replacement/Improvement of Dorchester Household Recycling Centre, West Dorset	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
WD08 is the smallest of the proposed sites and thus possibly offers the least long term capacity sustainability. The access limitations also restrict its long term sustainability there is well documented history of consistent underestimation of demand and usage of such public amenities and it is likely that traffic flows, both using the HRC and normal regular use, will continue to rise.	Question 9 Replacement/Improvement of Dorchester Household Recycling Centre, West Dorset	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
Various comments related to the East Dorset Site Options including; • Site longevity • Build costs • Traffic impacts • Proximity to residential areas	Figure 11 Site options for a replacement for Wimborne Household Recycling Centre and/or a depot	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
Brickfields Business Park scores highly in the Sustainability Appraisal, not contrary to planning policy, generally well located to serve both towns. Other options are both outside of settlement boundaries and contrary to planning policy	Question 11 Site Options - Replacement/Improvement of Shaftesbury Household Recycling Centre, North Dorset	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.

Summary of Response made to the SA	Section of the Waste Plan	DCC Response
Note the Sustainability Appraisal summary states that this site is not ideally located and that there is potential for adverse impacts on biodiversity and landscape	PK03 - Binnegar Environmental Park, East Stoke	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
Acknowledge the conclusion of the Plans sustainability appraisal that there is likely to be an adverse impact on the landscape, as well as the historic environment	WD01 - Land North West of Monkey's Jump	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
Acknowledges the conclusion Sustainability Appraisal that there is potential for significant adverse impacts on the landscape and the AONB, as well as the historic environment .	WD06 - Rainbarrow Farm	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
Draft Waste Plan Update - Additional and Emerging Preferred Waste Site Allocations		
Concern that the impacts of intensification of waste facilities has not been considered with the SA in particular with regards to noise, small and impact on Canford Heath.	WP04 Site Control Centre	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
Draft Waste Plan Update - Additional and Emerging Preferred Waste Site Allocations (2016) and Waste Site Options in Blandford and Purbeck (2017)		
No Specific comment on the Sustainability appraisal, however many responses focused on issues covered in the appraisal		
Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan		
No Specific comment on the Sustainability appraisal, however many responses focused on issues covered in the appraisal		

3 Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context

3 Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context

3.1 This chapter presents an overview of the scoping stage and the development of the sustainability appraisal framework.

3.2 The scoping report established the scope of the sustainability appraisal of the Development Plan Documents being prepared by Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole Councils. This includes the range of information to be collected to form the evidence baseline, the range of other policy documents relevant to and impacting on waste planning in Dorset and the coverage of sustainability objectives required to properly assess the sustainability and potential impacts of the emerging Waste Plan.

3.3 Three scoping reports have been produced. The original report was compiled and consulted on during 2006/2007. It was reviewed and updated during 2009/2010 and again in 2015 in order to ensure that the evidence base and sustainability objectives properly reflected current policy and issues relevant to waste planning in Dorset. This section concentrates on the preparation and content of the revised scoping report, which can be found in full on our website.

3.4 The scoping report includes a series of topic papers which collectively establish the developing evidence base to be used in the production of the Waste Plan and also used in developing and carrying out the required sustainability appraisal. The key outcome from the scoping report was the sustainability objectives which have been used in the sustainability appraisal of the Waste Plan.

3.5 This chapter provides a summary of the main aspects of the scoping report, as follows;

- Review of relevant plans and programmes
- Collection of baseline information
- Identify sustainability issues
- Develop the sustainability appraisal framework - objectives, indicators and targets

Review of relevant plans and programmes

3.6 In accordance with the SEA Directive requirements, a review of relevant plans and programmes that may influence the Waste Plan and vice versa was undertaken. This detailed review is contained in the SA Scoping Report as a series of twelve separate topic papers. These include the topics identified in the SEA Directive, along with social and economic topics to fulfil the requirements of the sustainability appraisal guidance and the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004.

3.7 Each topic was researched and analysed and the relevant plans, policies and programmes identified and reviewed in terms of their implications on the Waste Plan. The tables below highlight the range of potential impacts, issues and key messages associated with waste management that were identified in relation to each topic.

3.8 The tables below shows the policy documents reviewed at the scoping stage and the key messages that emerged, and highlights government guidance that has now been replaced.

Topic Paper 1 - Waste

Policy Documents	Key messages relevant to Waste DPDs
Key International Policy • Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	• Legislation, policy and strategies at all levels seek the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy. This is a key principal which should underpin the Waste Plan. • There is a clear aspiration for a zero waste economy in which material resources are reused , recycled or recovered wherever possible, and only disposed of as the option of very last resort. Taxes on landfill disposal of waste support this. • Provision of waste management facilities with sufficient capacity to enable waste to be recycled, treated or in the last instance disposed of, as close to where the waste is produced as possible, should be facilitated to meet the needs of the county. The provision of facilities to meet the county's own needs and enable self-sufficiency as far as possible will be a role for the Plan. • The plan will need to ensure that the provision of such facilities does not harm the environment or human health, in line with national and international policy and legislation. • Positive planning should provide a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste, thereby assisting with the implementation of the waste hierarchy.
Key National Policy • National Planning Policy for Waste • Waste Planning Practice Guidance Waste Management Plan for England (2013)	
Key Local Policy • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Local Plan (2006) • Joint Municipal Waste Strategy for Dorset 2008-2033 - Updated March 2017 • Bournemouth Borough Council Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2011 - 2026) • Borough of Poole Waste Strategy Review (2008 - 2018) • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy (2014)	

Topic Paper 2 - Minerals

Table 4

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key International Policy • Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the management of waste from extractive industries (March 2009)	
Key National/Regional Policy • National Planning Policy Framework 2012	
Key Local Policy • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy 2014 • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1999 (five policies still current).	

Topic Paper 3 - Climate Change and Energy

Table 5

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
• Key International Policy • Kyoto protocol	• The Waste Plan will have a role, albeit limited in securing sustainable development. • Waste policy will have a role in guiding development into areas that will have a lesser effect on, or where there is a minimal likelihood of being affected by, climate change (particularly flooding).
• Key National/lLocal policy • Climate Change Act 2008 • National Planning Framework & technical guidance • Climate Change Risk assessment and National Adaptation plan – July 2012	

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
• Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole renewable energy strategy to 2020 – March 2012 • Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole energy efficiency strategy & action plan – Nov 2009	

Topic Paper 4 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Table 6

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key International Policy • Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (The Birds Directive) • Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance • Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (The Habitats Directive)	• The various policy documents establish the importance of protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity through the development of planning policy documents. • Establishes the hierarchy of sites designated for nature conservation or geological interest and the relative levels of protection afforded to the various sites. • Importance of maintaining a appropriate network of habitats and links/wildlife corridors between these habitats. • There is a requirement to ensure that the integrity of European sites is not affected by waste development.
Key National/Regional Policy • Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) • Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 • Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 • Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 • National Planning Policy Framework • UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994 • The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework 2012	

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
• Securing the Future - UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • UK Geodiversity Action Plan • Biodiversity 2020 - A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services	• Raises the issue of cumulative impacts and the need to take these into account. • Establishes the need for waste development to take into account the various environmental or geomorphological designations (particularly the reasons for their designation) and ensure that appropriate measures are built into the emerging policy document to protect the sites and where appropriate their surroundings, and to mitigate any possible effects of essential development.
Key Local Policy • Dorset Biodiversity Strategy • Dorset and East Devon Coast World Heritage Site Management Plan 2009-2014 • Dorset Local Geodiversity Action Plan • The State of Dorset's Environment (October 2014) • Biodiversity Indicators Report March 2014 • Biodiversity Indicators Report Marine 2014	

Topic Paper 5 - Water

Table 7

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key International Policy • EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) • EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (1991/271/EC) • EC Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC) • EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive	• The policy guidance establishes the importance given to the water environment (ground, surface and coastal) at both national and international levels. • The emerging Waste Plan will be required to take careful account of any possible impacts that waste facilities may cause to the water environment and minimise these
Key National/Regional Policy • Future Water - The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)	

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
• Water for Life and Livelihoods - River Basin Management Plan South West River Basin District (EA) • Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice GP3 (EA) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Planning Practice Guidance (March 2014) • National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England - Environment Agency 2011.	impacts through provision of mitigation or if necessary avoiding the proposed development altogether. • For water, and particularly groundwater, the effects of possible cumulative impacts must be carefully considered and planning policy should seek to protect and improve water policy, and to minimise flood risk by locating new developments and associated plant in the most suitable (lowest risk) areas.
Key Local Policy • EA Catchment Flood Management Plans • Water Companies - Resource Management Plans • Dorset Coast Strategy • Dorset County Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	

Topic Paper 6 - Historic Environment

Table 8

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key International Policy • Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Council of Europe, 1992)	• The various policy documents establish the importance of the historic environment, in all its various forms - including designated assets, the time-depth of the historic landscape and undesignated/undiscovered archaeology. • The significance of heritage assets must be taken into consideration.
Key National/Regional Policy • Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 • Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
• National Planning Policy Statement • A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West	• The provision of appropriate protection/mitigation from the impacts of waste development must be included within the emerging Waste Plan. • The setting of historical assets, including scheduled monuments and listed buildings, is important and will need to be considered when potential waste management sites are identified. • Sufficient information on the historic environment needs to be provided by applicants for waste management facilities.
Key Local Policy • Dorset Historic Landscape Characterisation *(currently unpublished)* • Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB Historic Landscape Characterisation (2007)	

Topic Paper 7 - Landscape

Table 9

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key International Policy • European Landscape Convention	• The various policy documents establish the need to take account of the landscape in waste planning, together with the weight to be accorded to the various designations and that protection is commensurate with the designations status giving appropriate weight to their importance. • The enhancement of the natural and local environment through the protection and enhancement of valued landscapes. • The importance of high quality outcomes in new development through good design and layout.
Key National/Regional Policy • The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012 • National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014)	
Key Local Policy • Countryside Character Volume 8: South West *along with* the 8 Joint Character Areas which cover Dorset	

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
• The Dorset Landscape - Character Types and Character Assessment (Dorset For You website) • Cranborne Chase AONB Management Plan (2014-2019) • Dorset AONB Management Plan, A Framework for the Future (2014-2019) • Dorset and East Devon Coast World Heritage Site Management Plan 2009-2014 • Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan (April 2014) • South East Dorset Green Infrastructure Strategy, Investing in Green Spaces (July 2011)	• Possible impacts of waste development on the landscape must be assessed and taken into consideration, and appropriate protection and mitigation implemented. • The Waste Plan must include appropriate policy coverage to achieve the above. • Sustainability objectives should aim to protect the landscape and where possible enhance it through high quality restoration schemes (as appropriate). • When considering new sites for waste facilities the Waste Plan should aim to find suitable sites outside of the the Green Belt.

Topic Paper 8 - Air Quality and Noise

Table 10

Policy Documents	Relevance to Waste Plan
Key International Policy • European Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)	• Policy guidance identifies that both air quality and noise can impact on local communities. • The Waste Plan will need to include policy coverage of this topic, minimising and mitigating impacts to local communities and others particularly from noise resulting from waste operations. It should not be necessary to control the pollution aspects of a waste management facility where the facility requires a permit from the pollution control authority.
Key National Policy • National Planning Policy Framework	
Key Local Policy • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Local Plan 2006	

Topic Paper 9 - Transport

Table 11

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key International Policy • Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area: Towards a Competitive and Resource-Efficient Transport System. (EU, 2011)	• Efficient transport networks are vital to the health of the local economy and road congestion/delay can severely impact this. Waste land use planning will need to minimise potential congestion related to developments.
Key National Policy • National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG, 2012) • Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: making sustainable local transport happen. (DfT, 2011)	• There is a need to reduce the greenhouse gas emission from transport with an aim to decarbonise the transport network by 2050. These policy documents stipulate that all development should help to achieve this goal. • An identified key method to reduce congestion and emissions from transport is to simply reduce the need to travel. Waste land use planning should seek to reduce waste mileage, however it should be noted that choice over sites will be limited.
Key Local Policy • Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3). (BBC/BoP/DCC, 2011)	• Transportation policy seeks to facilitate the shift of road freight to other modes. Waste land use planning should consider the potential to use other of methods of transporting waste freight. • There is an on-going imperative to increase the safety of the transportation network. Waste developments must not negatively impact safety, particularly for vulnerable road users. • The transport network can impact local communities both positively and negatively. Waste land use planning must

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
	seek to minimise any negative impacts and aim to reduce existing negative impacts • The transport network can impact heavily on the natural environment. It is important that all development relating to transport seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment.

Topic Paper 10 - Economic Development and Employment

Table 12

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key National/Regional Policy • National Planning Policy Framework	• Guidance sets out the need for planning to drive and support sustainable economic development. • The green knowledge economy is seen as the appropriate model for sustainable economic development in the sub region. • In terms of contribution to the economy, the waste industries makes a contribution through the provision of employment. There is potential for the creation of highly skilled jobs as part of the green knowledge economy. • The Waste Plan will need to balance the provision of waste infrastructure required to support the economy, with the potential impacts that waste facilities can have on other businesses/residents.
Key Local Policy • Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership Prospectus (2011) • Local Economic Assessment for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole (2011)	

Topic Paper 11 - Soil and Land

Table 13

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key National/Regional Policy • National Planning Policy Guidance • Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England • Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites • The State of Soils in England and Wales (EA)	• The various policy documents establish the importance of protecting and enhancing, and minimising disturbance to, soils. • The economic value of best and most versatile agricultural land should be taken into consideration.
Key Local Policy • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Local Plan 2006	

Topic Paper 12 - Population and Human Health

Table 14

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key National/Regional Policy • National Planning Policy Framework • National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014) • Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006-2026 (SWRA, 2006) • Draft Guidance on Health in SEA: Consultation Document	• Moving waste up the waste hierarchy to protect both human health and the environment is a key message that the Waste Plan must reflect. • Impacts of waste management on local communities and their health and well-being are key issues to be taken into consideration. • National policy indicates that the Waste Plan should help to secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health.
Key Local Policy • Shaping our Future: Dorset Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 to 2020	

Collection of Baseline Information

3.9 The collection of baseline information is a key component of the SA process and a legal requirement under the SEA Directive. This is information relevant to the production of the Waste Plan, and on which the strategies, proposals and policies of the Plan will be based. Baseline information helps to provide a basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability issues and problems.

3.10 The evidence base is constantly evolving and remains a 'living draft', which will be regularly updated as new legislation, policy and research is produced. The baseline information is presented in the various topic papers of the scoping report, including maps as appropriate. A summary of the key baseline evidence that can be found in the topic papers is set out in Table 4.

Table 15 Key Baseline Information

Topic Paper	Key Baseline Information
Topic Paper 1 - Waste	Maps of existing facilities, capacity and data on waste arisings
Topic Paper 2 - Minerals	Maps of minerals sites and data on aggregates production/landbanks
Topic Paper 3 - Climate Change and Energy	Targets for greenhouse gas emission reduction and estimated figures for carbon dioxide emissions emitted in Dorset
Topic Paper 4 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity	A series of maps inc. The Dorset Nature Map, International, National and Local nature conservation designations and geology.
Topic Paper 5 - Water	Maps of Dorset rivers and catchment areas, water quality information, water resources and consumption and flood zone maps
Topic Paper 6 - Historic Environment	Maps of conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled monuments and registered parks and gardens
Topic Paper 7 - Landscape	Maps of landscape designations and landscape character areas and Green Belt
Topic Paper 8 - Air Quality and Noise	Maps of tranquillity areas and intrusion maps
Topic Paper 9 - Transport	Maps of bus, rail and road networks
Topic Paper 10 - Economic Development and Employment	Key economic indicators and employment by sector (inc the waste industry)

Topic Paper	Key Baseline Information
Topic Paper 11 - Soil and Land	Map showing agricultural land classification in Dorset
Topic Paper 12 - Population and Human Health	Population density maps and key statistics, Dorset age structure, population change, life expectancy and housing growth

Identify sustainability issues and developing the sustainability appraisal framework

3.11 From the review of plans and programmes, key messages and collation of baseline information a series of issues and problems facing the plan area relating to each topic were identified. These issues developed into 18 sustainable development objectives. The objectives are sub-divided into environmental (1-9), economic (A10 - A13) and social (A14 - A18) groups, although most have a degree of overlap.

3.12 The sustainability appraisal framework provides a way in which the options/strategies/policies/proposals of the Waste Plan can be appraised to assess their potential impacts and to consider to what extent they promote sustainability.

3.13 The SA objectives form the foundation of the SA framework and together with the criteria or indicators which assist in testing and measuring objectives are set out in tables 5, 6 and 7. The criteria/indicators were used throughout as an aide-memoir to break down the meaning of each objective but were not all necessarily documented in detail for each assessment.

3.14 Two sustainability objectives have been screened out because it is considered that they are not relevant to any of the polices and site options being appraised. These are highlighted in the tables below.

Table 16 Environmental Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Indicators

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy or policy...
1 To move waste management up the waste hierarchy	• Assist in driving waste up the waste hierarchy? • Make provision for waste management facilities commensurate with the waste hierarchy? • Enable waste to be diverted from landfill? • Enable increased recycling or treatment of organic waste?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy or policy...
2 To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity.	• Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them? • Directly or indirectly affect internationally or nationally designated or recognised sites or UK BAP habitats? • Conserve or enhance species diversity and avoid harm to internationally and nationally protected, scarce and rare species (including UK BAP species)? • Provide for positive management of existing habitats? • Assist species to adapt to the anticipated effects of climate change? (i.e. through connecting habitats and/or providing greenspace)? • Reflect the South West Nature Map? • Expand the spatial extent of BAP priority habitat within Dorset? • Contribute to an adverse cumulative impact of development on biodiversity?
3 To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	• Conserve or enhance the World Heritage Site and its setting? • Conserve or enhance geological SSSIs? • Create, extend or enhance Local Geological Sites? • Allow access to geodiversity resources for study?
4 To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	• Protect or enhance the quantity and quality of ground, surface and sea waters? • Avoid adverse effects on existing patterns of groundwater flow and/or surface water flow? • Maintain water consumption within local carrying limits?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy or policy...
5 To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	• Minimise the risks and impacts of flooding having taken into account climate change? • Minimise the numbers of people and property at risk from flooding?
6 To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	• Cause a loss of, or harm to, the character and/or setting of historic assets? • Cause harm to the historic landscape? • Provide for the maintenance of the historic environment? • Provide new information on the historic environment, or improve education about and/or interpretation of the historic environment?
7 To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	• Conserve and enhance landscape character, quality and distinctiveness, paying particular regard to AONB and other designated areas of high landscape and/or historic sensitivity or value? • Minimise the landscape and visual intrusion of waste facilities on sensitive and/or distinctive landscapes? • Contribute to an adverse cumulative impact of development on protected landscapes? • Encourage development of land which is not sympathetic to the identified landscape character of that location? • Provide for the restoration of land to an appropriate after-use and landscape character through Landscape Restoration Strategies.
8 To protect and improve air quality.	• Adversely affect air quality, including through transportation, particularly in Air Quality Management Areas?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy or policy...
	• Increase the likelihood of higher levels of dust in the air? • Increase the likelihood of higher levels of noise and impact on sensitive receptors
9 To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	• Reduce the quantity or quality of the best and most versatile agricultural land? • Encourage the de-contamination and/or re-use of soils? • Conserve or enhance soil quality? • Reduce the capacity of the soil to hold carbon?

Table 17 Economic Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Related Criteria

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy, or policy...
10 To conserve and safeguard mineral resources.	This objective has been screened out
11 To promote the use of alternative materials.	• Encourage/promote the production and/or use of recycled or secondary aggregates?
12 To provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet society's needs.	This objective has been screened out
13 To encourage sustainable economic growth.	• Provide for waste management facilities in the county? • Maintain or increase employment? • Maintain and enhance skills levels, particularly through the provision of highly skilled jobs? • Ensure that waste facilities and mineral sites, including the transportation of materials, do not prejudice the development of the local economy in Dorset?

Table 18 Social Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Related Criteria

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy, or policy...
14 To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	• Ensure new development minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to climate change? • Minimise emissions of greenhouse gases from operations, ensuring the efficient use of energy, and maximising opportunities for the generation of renewable energy?
15 To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	• Reduce the negative impacts associated with minerals and waste transportation on the transport network as a whole? • Reduce the impact of road traffic, in particular HGV trips, on local communities? • Reduce the vehicle kilometres travelled for the transportation of minerals and waste? • Support and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport? • Support and encourage the use of low emission vehicles for the transportation of waste and minerals? • Support the carbon reduction targets set at the international, national and local level? • Support the road casualty reduction indicators set at the international, national and local level?
16 To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	• Facilitate the use of rail or waterborne freight for the purpose of transporting waste and minerals? • Accommodate the efficient movement of people, goods and services thus supporting sustainable economic growth in the Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset area?
17 To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	• Contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities to move waste up the hierarchy?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy, or policy...
	• Impact on the quality of life of local communities (including through factors such as noise)? • Cause a cumulative impact on certain communities (i.e. through permitting further development in an area, or extending the life of an existing permission)?
18 To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	• Promote linkages between open spaces, and enable/improve access to the countryside ? • Provide an opportunity for Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace?

Testing the Waste Plan objectives against the sustainability objectives

3.15 This section of the report tests the compatibility of the Waste Plan objectives against the SA Framework.

3.16 The Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan has an overall vision for waste management in Dorset which will be delivered through a series of six strategic objectives. Both the vision and objectives have evolved through the various consultation stages to the final vision/objectives that are contained within the Publication Plan. Table 19 provides an assessment of the objectives of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan compared with the SA Framework to ensure that the Waste Plan objectives provide an appropriate basis for developing the plan and reflect the principles of sustainability. Text has been used rather than symbols for the purposes of clarity.

3.17 No modifications are proposed to the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan vision and objectives. Table 19 has therefore not been updated.

Table 19 SA of the Waste Plan Objectives

Sustainability Objectives	Publication Waste Plan Objectives					
	Waste Plan Objective 1	**Waste Plan Objective 2**	**Waste Plan Objective 3**	**Waste Plan Objective 4**	**Waste Plan Objective 5**	**Waste Plan Objective 6**
1 To move waste management up the waste hierarchy	Compatible - would ensure that waste is moved up the waste hierarchy	Compatible	Compatible - this policy encourages emerging technologies	Although these objectives are not in-compatible protection of the environment etc. may make finding sites for new development more challenging particularly given the widespread designations in the county	Compatible	Compatible - objective should protect waste sites
2 To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity.	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	Compatible	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Publication Waste Plan Objectives					
3 To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	N/A	N/A
4 To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	N/A	N/A
5 To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	N/A	N/A
6 To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Publication Waste Plan Objectives					
sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).						
7 To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	N/A	N/A
8 To protect and improve air quality.	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	Compatible - encouragement of emerging technologies may result in air quality improvements.	Compatible	Compatible	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Publication Waste Plan Objectives					
9 To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	N/A	N/A
11 To promote the use of alternative materials.	Compatible - this policy encourages reuse and recycling	Compatible - the policy allows for new facilities to meet local needs which includes facilities for recycling	Compatible - emerging technologies may make better use of resources	N/A	Compatible	Compatible - objection will protect waste facilities that may support recycling/composting
13 To encourage sustainable economic growth.	Compatible - the policy encourages the use of waste as a resource to maximise economic benefits	Compatible - policy encourages new facilities locally which should support growth	Compatible - contribute to growth through the provision of a network of facilities to manage waste inc energy recovery	Compatible	N/A	Compatible - Safeguarding a sustainable network of waste management facilities would contribute to the achievement of sustainable economic growth.
14 To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	Compatible - this policy discourages landfill of waste	Compatible - policy allows for local facilities which may reduce distance travelled by waste	Compatible - provision of energy recovery opportunities	N/A	Compatible - this objective specifically seeks to reduce greenhouse gases and assist in	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Publication Waste Plan Objectives					
					climate change adaptation through the promotion of appropriate waste management facilities.	
15 To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Incompatible/Compatible - this policy may increase traffic locally through new facilities but could reduce overall waste miles.	Compatible - policy allows for local facilities which may reduce distance travelled by waste	N/A	N/A	Compatible - this objective specifically seeks promote the use of sustainable transport modes.	N/A
16 To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no	N/A	Compatible - policy allows for local facilities which may reduce distance travelled by waste	N/A	N/A	Compatible - this objective specifically seeks promote the use of	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Publication Waste Plan Objectives					
unmitigated negative impacts on them.					sustainable transport modes.	
17 To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	Compatible - this policy discourages landfill of waste	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	Compatible - encouragement of modern waste management technologies	Compatible	Compatible	N/A
18 To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Incompatible - through the provision of new sites	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	N/A	N/A

3.18 In summary, table 19 shows that the Waste Plan objectives provide an appropriate basis for assessing the Waste Plan. They reflect and address the key sustainability issues relevant to Dorset associated with the management of waste, as identified at the scoping stage. Many objectives are generally compatible but there are a number of inevitable tensions or incompatibilities which will be tested through the appraisal of impacts. The key points can be summarised as:

1. Inevitably the development of new waste sites (strategic objectives 1 and 2) does have environmental consequences. However there are significant benefits through the provision of local waste facilities for communities and businesses and through reducing the distance waste travels. Necessary safeguards are built in through the objectives (and through the detailed policies) which seek to minimise impacts to acceptable levels.

2. Objective 3 generally performs well as it encourages the development of modern waste management facilities allow for emerging technologies which could see environmental, social and economic benefits.

3. Objective 4 contributes to a number of the sustainability objectives and it will help to ensure that environmental and social enhancements are achieved where possible in developments. However, it may have negative impacts on the economy and the overall delivery of waste facilities given the sensitivity of the Dorset environment and difficulty in finding suitable sites for development.

4. Objective 6 does not have a direct effect on environmental objectives. However, the principle of safeguarding helps to ensure a sustainable network of waste facilities which will have economic and social benefits.

The situation without the Waste Plan

3.19 Under the SEA Directive, the implications of the 'business-as-usual' scenario for the plan area must be established. This has involved considering how current policies, practises and trends might change in the future in the absence of any active intervention through the Waste Plan. Developing an understanding of how the area might change without the plan has assisted in 'future proofing' options and policies and in justifying the interventions ultimately set out in the plan.

3.20 The NPPF includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development. Guidance suggests that where a plan is absent, out of date or silent on a particular issue then applications should be approved. It is therefore vital that work on the Waste Plan progresses to adoption in order for up to date policy guidance to exist to guide decision making within the plan area up to 2033. The preparation of the Waste Plan has involved the collection of essential data on waste arisings, capacity and growth in order to assess shortfalls in capacity for the management of all streams of waste and provide an up to date assessment of likely future needs.

3.21 The strategy for the provision of waste facilities is based on an understanding of the current waste management industry, national planning policy priorities, evidence of future growth, the spatial characteristics of the Plan area and the issues that need to be addressed. The strategy has been developed in order to address the waste management needs of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.

3.22 The Waste Planning Authority is confident that the appropriate needs have been identified. Sufficient sites are proposed for allocation in the final Plan to reduce the likely hood of unsuitable sites being permitted on appeal. In some cases it has been considered appropriate to rely on criteria based policies rather than site specific allocations to aid flexibility. There are no proposed modifications that alter the effectiveness of the allocated sites.

3.23 The strategy for the provision of strategic recycling facilities to manage the increased levels of collected co-mingled recyclates in the Plan area is through the provision of a strategic Materials Recovery Facility situated in one of two permitted sites within South East Dorset.

3.24 A number of Dorset's existing household recycling centres, transfer stations and waste management centres are unsuitable and in need of improvement/relocation to bring them up to modern standards and to serve growing local communities. The Waste Plan seeks to address these needs through the allocation of new sites. It has not been possible to allocate a specific site for the reloaction of the Wimborne HRC. The Waste Plan includes a criteria based policy for assessing applications for HRC's. The WPA is confident that this policy will ensure that an unsuitable site should not be granted planning permission.

3.25 Increased levels of collected green waste in the Plan area means that we do not have sufficient facilities within the County. The shortfall will be addressed through the provision of localised composting facilities to facilitate a good spatial distribution. The Waste Plan seeks to address this though a site allocation to meet the needs of the west Dorset area. In addition, a criteria based policy will enable additional facilities should the need arise.

3.26 The need to divert bulky waste from landfill during the plan period will be addressed through the provision of a strategic facility for treating bulky waste through site allocations. A modification is proposed to Inset 1 to widen the scope of the allocation. This will increase the flexibility of the site allocation.

3.27 Landfill capacity is diminishing and existing waste treatment capacity is insufficient to meet our projected needs. The shortfall will be addressed through the allocation of several residual waste treatment facilities including intensification of an existing facility. Existing landfill sites with remaining capacity will be safeguarded to ensure that capacity is not sterilised by non-waste uses. This will enable these facilities to re-open should the need arises and if it is economically viable to manage waste through landfill in the future. A modification is proposed to increase the safeguarding provisions for non-hazardous landfill sites throughout the life of the Waste Plan. This reflects the importance of husbanding remaining capacity for the disposal of non-hazardous waste to assist Dorset to achieve self-sufficiency.

3.28 Increased levels of inert waste arisings in the Plan area, along with the expiration of temporary permissions for recycling and landfilling has resulted in a shortfall in capacity for management. The shortfall in capacity for inert recovery and/or disposal is addressed through

the allocation of sites in the Mineral Sites Plan requiring inert material for their restoration as well as through the provision of localised inert landfill sites. A criteria based policy in included in the Waste Plan.

3.29 Hazardous and other special types of waste require specialist management. The Plan does not make provision for self sufficiency as these types of waste are considered at a wider than local scale. However, policies within the Waste Plan will enable sites to be brought forward should the need arise in the Plan area.

4 Consideration of Alternative Options

4 Consideration of Alternative Options

Consideration of Options/Alternatives

4.1 The preparation of the Waste Plan has involved a number of stages whereby a number of alternative approaches to achieving the vision and objectives of the strategy have been considered and appraised. These alternatives include high level spatial options together with options covering more specific issues such as the level of waste growth. Site specific options for addressing the waste management needs are also considered and have developed throughout the preparation of the Waste Plan.

4.2 In December 2013 the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan issues consultation document was published for consultation. This document provided consultees with an outline of the issues that the Plan needed to deal with, supported by explanatory text, and an explanation of the options for addressing the issues. The options were developed from a review of the baseline date and discussions with a range of stakeholders both internal and external. Key sustainability issues were highlighted within the consultation document.

4.3 In July 2015 the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Draft Waste Plan was published for consultation. This consultation gave stakeholders an additional opportunity to consider some of the higher level strategic options and the implications for the options that were being proposed to be taken forward. In addition the 2015 Draft Waste Plan, contained a range of site specific options to address the identified waste management needs. The Draft Waste Plan was accompanied by a full sustainability appraisal of the polices and sites options. Where appropriate, the options were appraised against each other using the SA objectives as a means of highlighting the differences between them, and to aid decision making to ensure the most sustainable, deliverable option was taken forward. A summary of the sustainability appraisal was included within the consultation document to assist the consultation.

4.4 Although most of the site specific options were included within the 2015 consultation document and accompanying sustainability appraisal, a number of additional sites and/or waste management facilities emerged and these were subject to consultation in 2016 and 2017. The Draft Waste Plan Update - Additional and Emerging Preferred Waste Site Allocations was published in May 2016 contained six additional sites or amendments to sites/facilities and a series of sixteen sites that were emerging as preferred sites for allocation in the final Plan to address the identified waste management needs. An updated sustainability appraisal was also available. In March 2017 an additional document was published for focused consultation. It contained three additional sites in Blandford and Purbeck. There sites had emerged since the 2016 consultation and were reasonable alternatives to sites already subject to consultation.

4.5 Table 20 summarises the key options/alternatives that were considered during the preparation of the Waste Plan. The table highlights which options were taken forward and why including the results of the SA, stakeholder consultation and influences given the baseline situation. A summary of the reasons for discounting options is also included below, further detail can be found in the detailed SA matrices included as appendices to this report. The main basis for the options put forward is also set out in the final column.

Table 20 Key options and alternatives considered during the preparation of the Waste Plan

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
Waste Plan Issues Consultation, December 2013				
Growth in commercial and industrial (C&I) waste arisings	• 0% Growth • 2% Growth • An alternative option	As a result of stakeholders comments, further work was undertaken and a further range of growth scenarios were developed. See below Draft Waste Plan options.	Consultation responses	• 0% Growth was broadly in line with municipal waste growth at the time. Similar factors are likely to influence C&I waste arisings and MSW arisings. • 2% in line with economic growth • An opportunity for stakeholders to propose an alternative rate of growth.
Growth in construction, demolition & excavation (CDE)waste arisings	• 0% Growth • 1.4 - 1.6% Growth (over the Plan period) • 1.4% • An alternative option	As a result of stakeholders comments, further work was undertaken and a further range of growth scenarios were developed.	Consultation responses	• 0% Growth reflects the impact of the landfill tax and aggregates levy which will encourage re-use and the production of recycled aggregates.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
		See below Draft Waste Plan options.		• 1.4 - 1.6% in line with growth in the construction sector over the plan period. • 1.4% in line with population growth. • An opportunity for stakeholders to propose an alternative rate of growth.
Identified Need 1 - Materials Recycling Facility	• Mannings Heath, Poole. There are a number of possible locations within this industrial area. Planning permission currently exists on a brownfield site. Elsewhere the existing MRF (SITA) could be developed further. Mannings Heath is strategically in a good location with good access from	No options have been taken forward for allocation.	No option was taken forward in the Waste Plan. The Waste Planning Authority was confident that a facility would be developed on one of the permitted sites to deal with increased quantities of recycled materials in the Plan area. This will ensure sufficient capacity.	N/A

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. • Canford Magna, Poole. This is a site with a number of existing waste uses and planning permission currently exists for a MRF. This site could provide benefits in terms of co-location of waste facilities. However the site is situated within the Green Belt and facilities currently have temporary permissions (albeit to 2035). • A MRF was recently built at Binnegar Quarry, near Wareham. This has advantages being an existing facility. However its rural		The situation regarding capacity for recyclates will be monitored, but it was considered that a criteria based policy to enable the development of additional sites would be appropriate.	

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	location, some distance from the conurbation, would provide disadvantages and it is outside the broad area shown on Figure 6.			
Identified Need 2 - Household Recycling Centres (HRC)	A full sieve exercise and assessment of site options for each of the identified needs will be undertaken.	See Draft Waste Plan for options that emerge from sieve exercise (below).	N/A	N/A
Identified Need 3 - Bulking up/Transfer facilities for recyclables and residual waste. HRC combined with transfer/bulking up facilities known as Waste Management Centres	• Extensions to existing HRCs • New sites on industrial estates, brown field land, other waste management facilities could provide opportunities for co-locating waste facilities	A range of site specific options have been taken forward. Some are extensions to existing facilities and others are new sites. See below.	See results of a full site selection sieve exercise	• Extensions to existing HRCs could provide more sophisticated waste management facilities • New sites could provide more viable, moder fit for purpose facilities.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
Identified Need 4 - Bulky Waste Bulking up/Transfer facilities	• Opportunities should be considered to co-locate bulky waste transfer facilities with other waste facilities such as; Existing HRCs and WMCs particularly where expansion/relocation is being considered through this plan Materials Recycling Facilities Existing or planned transfer facilities for other types of waste • New sites on industrial estates or brownfield land	A range of site specific options have been taken forward. Some are within existing facilities and others are new sites. See below.	See results of a full site selection sieve exercise	• Co-location can provide advantages including reduced waste millage, costs etc • New sites could provide better strategically located sites and more viable facilities.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
Identified Need 5 - Bulky Waste Treatment facilities	• Opportunities should be considered to co-locate bulky waste treatment facilities with other waste facilities • New sites on industrial estates or brownfield land could provide opportunities. • Consider if suitable facilities exist outside Dorset that have surplus capacity and could meet this need.	A range of site specific options have been taken forward. Some are within existing facilities and others are new sites. See below.	See results of a full site selection sieve exercise	• Co-location can provide advantages including reduced waste millage, costs etc • New sites could provide better strategically located sites and more viable facilities.
Identified Need 7 - Facilities for the Management of Residual Waste	• Rely on landfill sites outside of Dorset • Rely on existing treatment facilities in Dorset, Hampshire and further afield • Identify additional non-hazardous landfill void space within Dorset	The Draft Waste Plan seeks to make provision for new energy from waste facilities through the identifications of suitable sites in Dorset.	There is no guarantee that facilities (landfill sites or treatment sites) outside Dorset will have capacity to manage Dorset's waste.	All options were put forward to draw responses from stakeholders and gather information.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	• New facilities for the treatment of residual waste including the opportunities to generate heat and power in Dorset • A combination of the above options	A range of site specific options emerged from a site selection sieve exercise. See below.	Discussions with the waste industry have concluded that there is very unlikely to be additional landfill void space available in Dorset.	
Draft Waste Plan, July 2015				
Issue/need	**Options**	**Option taken forward**	**Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options**	**Basis for options put forward**
Growth in local authority collected waste	• Low Waste Growth - 0.81% • Medium Waste Growth - 1.66% • High Waste Growth - 2.70%	Medium Waste Growth - 1.66%	This option allows for housing growth and an increase in tonnage of waste per household which may occur as the economy improves	• 0.81% - Zero growth in waste arisings per household but builds in housing growth as proposed by District/Boroughs • 1.66% - allows for housing growth and an

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
				• increase in tonnage of waste per household • 2.70% - allows for increased housing and a high level of waste increase per household.
Growth in commercial and industrial waste arisings	• Low Waste Growth - 1.12% • Medium Waste Growth - 1.68% • High Waste Growth - 2.24%	Low Waste Growth - 1.12%	Provides for growth (50% rate of economic growth) over national projections building in sufficient flexibility for the management of this waste stream. Government objective to decouple waste growth from economic growth.	• 1.12% - Provides for growth over national projections building in sufficient flexibility • 1.68% - Assumes waste arisings will grow at 75% the rate of economic growth • 2.24% - assumes waste arisings grow in accordance with the projected value added for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.
Growth in inert waste arisings	• Low Waste Growth - 0%	Medium Waste Growth - 1.9%	Stakeholders views and further work	• 0% - assumes waste arisings will remain constant

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	• Medium Waste Growth - 1.9% • High Waste Growth - 3.5%		locally on GVA projections	• 1.9% assumes waste arisings will increase at 50% rate of growth in the construction sector • 3.5% - assumes waste arisings will increase in line with projected GVA for the construction sector
Replacement of the Blandford Waste Management Centre and waste vehicle depot	• ND01 Holland Way • ND02 Land off Shaftesbury Lane • ND03 • ND04 Brewery Site • ND05 Land south of Pimperne	Land south of Sunrise Business Park NB: Alternative options emerged and were considered in subsequent consultations (See below)	Other options were either unavailable or poorly located. The site is situated in a good location to serve Blandford and surrounding villages,adjacent to an existing industrial estate and there is considered potential to provide a new access. This site is situated within the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise. Further sites emerged after this consultation - see below for details.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			therefore appropriate landscape mitigation and enhancements measures will need to be incorporated into any proposal.	
The development of a transfer station and waste vehicle depot for the Dorchester area	• WD01 Land northwest of Monkeys Jump • WD02 Old Radio Station • WD03 Land to the South of Stadium Roundabout • WD05 Land at Stinsford Hill • WD04 Charminster Depot and Farm	Old Radio Station & Stinsford Hill - Transfer station and depot Charminster depot - depot only	Discounted options were either found to be unavailable or would have greater impacts on the AONB. The Old Radio station site is currently used by Dorset Passenger Transport who would like to relocate during the early part of the plan period, leaving a site with good access to the strategic network available for a waste transfer facility.	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			Although the site is in the AONB it is already developed unlike other options. This site could also be suitable for a waste vehicle depot as an alternative to Charminster Depot. Charminster depot is considered to be the best option to deliver a waste vehicle depot. This site is brownfield land next to an existing depot and already has many of the requirements of a waste vehicle depot. However, given its size co-location of waste facilities would not	

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			be possible. This issue will be considered further. There are still some concerns over the development of Stinsford Hill as it is a green field site, particularly in terms of landscape andvisual impact. The wider site being considered for allocation should enable development to avoid Flood zones 2/3 and build landscape mitigation into any proposal.	
Relocation of the existing Wareham vehicle depot and development of a new transfer station	• PK01 • PK02 Dorset Green Technology Park • PK03 Binnegar Environmental Park	Land at Blackhill Road	Other options were considered to be contrary to national policy and/or poorly located to serve	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			Purbeck, with poor access to public transport, potential landscape and ecology impacts	
Replacement/improvement of Dorchester Household Recycling Centre	• WD01 Land northwest of Monkeys Jump • WD02 Old Radio Station • WD03 Land to the South of Stadium Roundabout • WD05 Land at Stinsford Hill • WD06 Rainbarrow Farm • WD07 Loudsmill • WD08 Parkway Farm Business Park	Land at Stinsford Hill (a wider site) Loudsmill - Expansion of existing site	There are still some concerns over the development of the green field site at Stinsford, particularly in terms of landscape and visual impact. The wider site being taken forward for further consultation should enable development to avoid Flood zones 2/3 and build landscape mitigation a proposal. Other options were either found to be unavailable or would	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			have greater highways impacts and/or impacts on the AONB. The site at Lousdsmill is in an established location, on employment land and there is a landowner willing to provide sufficient land for appropriate expansion.	
Replacement/Improvement of Wimborne Household Recycling Centre	• ED01 Brook Road • ED02 Blunts Farm • ED03 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate • ED04 West Moors Petroleum Depot • ED05 Little Canford Depot • ED06 East Dorset Police Headquarters • ED07 Bailie Gate Ind Estate	Blunts Farm (Wider area of search for consultation)	Although an objection has recently been received from the landowner to the development of Blunts Farm, this site will be retained for now until further consultation has been undertaken on a wider Ferndown	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	• ED08 Land at Candy's Lane • PO03 Nuffield Waste Management Centre		'area of search'. Blunts Farm and the wider Ferndown Industrial Estate is a good location for a HRC to serve Ferndown, Wimborne and surrounding areas. Blunts Farm and the wider industrial estate is allocated employment land and surrounded by industrial units. There are also unlikely to be significant landscape and visual impacts as a result of development in this area. The WPA is aware that Blunts Farm is a key employment	

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			site for East Dorset and that the promotion of a number of waste facilities would take up a significant proportion of the available land. This issue will need to be addressed further.	
Replacement/Improvement of Shaftesbury Household Recycling Centre	• ND06 Wincombe Business Park • ND07 Brickfields Business Park • ND08 Enmore Green	Brickfields Business Park	The Brickfields site is considered to be the best option to deliver a new modern HRC/depot for allocation in the Waste Plan. Brickfields Business Park is allocated employment land, situated on the southern side of Gillingham and therefore is a good location for a facility	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			to serve the two towns of Gillingham snd Shaftesbury. Wncombe Business Park is considered to small to create a split level modern HRC. Land at Enmore Green is unallocated greenfield land with poor access.	
Management of Bulky Waste	• ED02 Blunts Farm • ED03 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate • ED04 West Moors Petroleum Depot • ED05 Little Canford Depot • ED06 East Dorset Police Headquarters	ED02 Blunts Farm (wider area of search) ED03 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate PO01 Area 2 and 3 Ling Road (new area of search)	At this stage a number of sites have been shortlisted to deliver this need. Discounted options within East Dorset were either unavailable for waste development	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	• PO01 Area 2 and 3 Ling Road • PO02 Site Control Centre • PO03 Nuffield Waste Management Centre • PO04 SITA MRF • BO01 Kinson STW • CB01 Hurn MRF	Eco- Composting, Parley - New Site for consultation (see below)	or not situated on allocated employment land, unlike short listed sites.	
Facilities for the management of residual waste	• ED02 Blunts Farm • ED03 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate • ED04 West Moors Petroleum Depot • ED06 East Dorset Police Headquarters • PO01 Area 2 and 3 Ling Road • PO02 Site Control Centre • PO03 Nuffield Waste Management Centre • PO04 SITA MRF • CB02 Eco Composting Parley	ED02 Blunts Farm (wider area of search) ED03 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate PO01 Area 2 and 3 Ling Road (new area of search) PO02 Site Control Centre CB02 Eco-Composting, Parley	At this stage a number of sites have been shortlisted to deliver this need. Discounted options within East Dorset were either unavailable for waste development or not situated on allocated employment land, unlike short listed sites.	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
Inert Filling	• WD10 Broadcroft Quarry • WD11 Coombefield Quarry	N/A	Neither of these sites have been taken forward. An application is currently being considered for an extension of Broadcroft. If this application is approved there will be no need for additional capacity at Coombefield.	There sites were nominated for inclusion in the Waste Plan for infilling to facilitate the restoration of quarries.
Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works	• Expansion of exiting facility to the northwest	Expansion of exiting facility to the northwest An amended Option A is being taken forward for further consultation	Only one option existed as the site is constrained on all other sides	The need for additional capacity has given rise to the need for expansion Growth of catchment has given rise to the need for expansion The proposed change to Option A would allow for landscape mitigation
Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works	• Option A - North of existing facility • Option B - Northeast of existing facility			
Safeguarding - Waste Consultation Zones	• Consultation Zone < 250m circa 100m	Consultation Zone 250m	250m strikes an appropriate balance	Options provide a range of scenarios

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
NB: No specific options were presented in the Draft Waste Plan however stakeholders were asked for their comments on waste consultation zones. An appraisal of a range of zones has been undertaken.	• Consultation Zone 250m • Consultation Zone >250m circa 500m		between protection and placing too heavy a burden on the local planning authorities.	
Draft Waste Plan Update - Additional and Emerging Preferred Waste Site Allocations, May 2016				
Issue/need	**Options**	**Option taken forward and Pre-submission Plan reference**	**Reasons for taking the chosen option**	**Reasoning behind discounting other options**
Residual Waste Treatment	• WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search' • WP02 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate • WP03 Mannings Heath 'Area of Search'	See below - further consultation on site options for residual waste treatment		

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	• WP04 Site Control Centre, Canford Magna • WP05 Eco-Composing, Parley			
Bulky Waste Management	• WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search' • WP02 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate • WP03 Mannings Heath 'Area of Search' • WP05 Eco-Sustainable Solutions, Parley	WP02 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate	Available allocated employment land, willing landowner. Although site is more remote than other options there will be opportunities to bulk up waste throughout Dorset resulting in limited movements to site.	The Ferndown 'Area of Search' is unavailable for waste uses Mannings Heath and Eco Sustainable Solutions are being considered for other uses.
Blanford Waste Management Centre and Waste Vehicle Depot	• WP06 Land South of Sunrise Business Park	Land South of Sunrise Business Park	The site is situated in a good location to serve Blandford and surrounding villages,adjacent to an existing industrial	NB: Alternative options emerged and were considered in subsequent consultations (See below)

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			estate and there is considered potential to provide a new access. This site is situated within the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB therefore appropriate landscape mitigation and enhancements measures will need to be incorporated into any proposal.	
Dorchester Transfer Station and Waste Vehicle Depot	• WP10 Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill (WMC) • WP12 Old Radio Station (Depot and transfer) • WP13 Charminster Depot (Depot only)	WP12 Old Radio Station (Depot and transfer)	Site is large enough to accommodate transfer and depot facilities together rather than on separate sites around the town. There	There is considerable uncertainty over the deliverability of land at Stinsford Hill and it is considered that there would be a risk in identifying a site that relies upon the

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			are both financial and operational advantages to this. Site also has better access than the other options.	possibility of future larger scale development on this side of Dorchester. There are also concerns related to traffic/access and likely to be landscape impacts that could be difficult to overcome through mitigation.
Dorchester Household Recycling Centre	• WP10 Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill (WMC) • WD11 Loudsmill (HRC only)	WD11 Loudsmill	This site is likely to provide a financially viable and therefore deliverable option to provide an improved facility to serve Dorchester and surrounding areas. The site area has been reduced to a more specific allocation in the final Waste Plan.	There is considerable uncertainty over the deliverability of land at Stinsford Hill and it is considered that there would be a risk in identifying a site that relies upon the possibility of future larger scale development on this side of Dorchester. There are also concerns related to traffic/access and likely to

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
				be landscape impacts that could be difficult to overcome through mitigation.
Wareham Transfer Station and Waste Vehicle Depot	• WP15 Land at Blackhill Rd	Land at Blackhill Rd	There are no significant issues raised to the development of this site subject to protection of the verges which will be ensured through guidance in the Plan.	No alternative options have been shortlisted to address this need.
Wimborne Household Recycling Centre, depot and transfer station	• WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search'	Further consideration to be given to West Moors Petroleum Depot	Further investigation has revealed that West Moors Petroleum Depot is unavailable for waste uses. It has not been possible to identify a specific site to	Blunts Farm is a key employment area for East Dorset and allocation for a waste facility would impact on the district councils ability to meet the demand for employment land.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			address this need. The preferred approach is to rely on a criteria based policy and the suit of development management policies in order to determine an application for a HRC/Transfer station.	The landowner has confirmed that there is no available land at Blunts Farm Development in the Green Belt is not appropriate particularly given the high level of recreational use on the land included for consultation. The WPA is not currently aware of any available land of sufficer size for a HRC/Transfer within the wider Ferndown and Uddens Industrial Estate.
Household Recycling Centre to serve Shaftesbury and Gillingham	• WP07 Brickfields Park, Gillingham	Brickfields Park, Gillingham	This is large site providing an opportunity for a modern, split level facility to serve the growing needs of Shafesbury and	No alternative options have been shortlisted to address this need.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			Gillinham. Its location on the southern side if Gillingham provides good access for both towns. There may be scope to reduce the site boundary to a more specific site for allocation in the final Waste Plan. However, the Waste Planning Authority understands that master planning for this site is still some way off.	
Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works	• WP08 Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works	Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works	Evidence supports continued consideration of this site for allocation in the final Waste Plan.	No alternative options have been shortlisted to address this need.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			No significant issues have been raised and there are no alternative options.	
Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works	• WP09 Amended option for expansion of STW	Expansion of Sewage Treatment Works to the north of the existing facility.	The site proposed for allocating, abuts the north west edge of the site and allows for landscape mitigation to be built into future development.	No alternative options have been shortlisted to address this need.
Green Waste Composting	• WP14 Bourne Park, Piddlehinton	Expansion of existing waste site incorporating open windrow composting of green waste	There is a need for capacity for green waste composting in this part of Dorset.	No alternative options have been shortlisted to address this need.
Waste Site Options in Blandford and Purbeck, February 2017				
Issue/need	**Options**	**Option taken forward and Pre-submission Plan reference**	**Reasons for taking the chosen option**	**Reasoning behind discounting other options**

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
Waste Management Centre for Blandford and waste vehicle depot	• WP17 Land East of Sunrise Business Park • WP18 Langton Lodge Farm • WP06 Land South of Sunrise Business Park (not subject to consultation at this stage)	Inset 2 - Land South of Sunrise Business Park	Site in a good strategic location to serve the needs of Blandford and supporting areas.	Land East of Sunrise would have significant adverse landscape, visual and recreational impact not likely to be addressed through mitigation. Development at Langton Lodge farm would give rise to unacceptable impacts on the amenity/safety of users of Black Lane inc a school. There are also significant issues of deliverability and viability of the site due to the presence of water mains on the site.
Residual Waste Treatment	• WP19 Binnegar Environmental Park The options below have been previously considered to address this need. Not subject to consultation at this stage.	The decision has been made to take forward a range of sites to address the shortfall	The chosen strategy provides a flexible approach to meeting the shortfall in waste arisings.	Land within the Ferndown 'area of search' is unavailable for waste uses.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	• WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search' • WP02 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate • WP03 Mannings Heath 'Area of Search' • WP04 Site Control Centre, Canford Magna • WP05 Eco-Composing, Parley	Inset 7 - Eco-Composing, Parley Inset 8 - Canford Magna Inset 9 - Land at Mannings Heath Ind. Estate Inset 10 - Binnegar Environmental Park		Woolsbridge Industrial Estate is more remote than other options resulting in waste travelling greater distances. Neither site are being actively promoted by waste management companies, significantly reducing the likelihood of delivery compared to other options.

5 Sustainability Appraisal and Site Selection

5 Sustainability Appraisal and Site Selection

5.1 The matrices found in Appendix C contain a detailed appraisal of the site options considered at each stage in the emerging Waste Plan. The SA process has been used as a means of testing the suitability of individual waste site options. The matrices ensure a standardised approach which has been used to assess each site being considered for inclusion in the Waste Plan. This approach provides consistency and a clear audit trail to demonstrate how assessments have been undertaken.

5.2 Alongside the sustainability appraisal, the individual site assessments contain greater detail relating to each site option and waste proposals. The sustainability appraisal and site assessment process, together, draw out the potential positive and negative impacts and opportunities of sites and where necessary identified the need for further work and/or suitable mitigation.

5.3 The sustainability appraisal should be read in conjunction with the relevant site assessments. The site assessment proforma includes;

- A map of the area and site boundary
- A description of the proposal including the type of waste proposed to be managed and existing land use
- Scale of development - tonnage of waste to be managed
- Details of access and traffic generated by proposals
- Details of sensitive receptors
- Deliverability/viability - issue of landownership, proximity to waste arisings

5.4 Input from specialist consultees, both internal and external, has been sought to compete the detailed sections of the site assessment. Wherever possible this will include a view regarding the suitability of the site, highlighting issues where further studies are recommended.

5.5 The assessment of sites is, by its nature, a complex task that deserves in-depth consideration. A series of colours/scores have been used consistently in the SA matrices and the site assessment proformas to aid the assessment of sites. The colour scoring is explained in Table 21. Examples of constraints and opportunities that lead to certain scoring is shown. It should be noted that these are a selection of the issues and possible indicators and should provide a clear guide as to the appropriate scoring not an exhaustive list. The colour scoring system has also been used in the viability assessment, see Chapter 8 for further details.

Table 21 Colour Scoring Table

Score	Examples of constraints	Examples of opportunities
Red	Red highlights significant/absolute constraints. • Mitigation to acceptable levels of impact is not possible - irreversible or permanent loss of valued environmental assets or functions	No opportunities present or opportunities cannot be realised. This could include;

Score	Examples of constraints	Examples of opportunities
	• Site in the AONB with no opportunities for mitigation and the presence of suitable alternatives with less impacts • Site contains sensitive receptors* for which there may be significant harm and mitigation highly problematic. • Conflict with Aerodrome Safeguarding Areas which cannot be mitigated • Site contains RIGS or SSSI no acceptable mitigation resulting in irreversible or permanent loss • Site within AQMA and/or associated traffic would travel through AQMA, impacts would be significant • Permanent loss of public rights of way with no opportunity for diversion • Whole site within Flood Zone 3 and is proposed for facilities classified as 'highly' or 'more vulnerable' (Haz waste facilities) • Unacceptable Impact on historic asset and/or their setting • Utilities/Infrastructure presents a significant constrain to development	• EfW in a rural setting with no opportunity to utilise heat/grid connection • Poor location/transport links away from the population the facility is designed to serve • No opportunities for safe/appropriate access • Multiple land ownership/landowner not interested in developing site • No interest from the waste industry to develop the site • Site is within an existing waste facility and proposals would result in significant loss of important waste capacity • No opportunities to restore land through proposal
Amber	Amber highlights potentially significant harm/constraints. Although this may not indicate absolute constraints, that will automatically rule out the site from further consideration, further information will be needed at the Plan making stage to address the issue and identify whether mitigation is possible prior to allocation in the Waste Plan. • Site in the AONB, further information will be needed to ensure mitigation is possible. • Site is in the Green Belt • There are sensitive receptors in the vicinity and mitigation may not be fully effective or problematic • Site within an aerodrome safeguarding area, some potential for mitigation but could be problematic • Site contains is in the vicinity of RIGS or SSSI. Potential for mitigation but could be problematic	Opportunities limited or potential to realise opportunities problematic • EfW in a rural setting limited opportunities to utilise heat/grid connection • Poor location from the population the facility is designed to serve however good transport links • Problematic access • Land in multiple ownership with some interest in developing part of the site • Interest from the waste industry to develop the site unknown

Score	Examples of constraints	Examples of opportunities
	• Site is fully within best and most versatile agricultural land (graded 1-3a) resulting in permanent/significant loss • Site is in the vicinity of AQMA and/or associated traffic likely to travel through AQMA, negative impacts on AQMA • Permanent loss of public right of way, opportunities for diversion likely to be possible but problematic. Temporary loss with no opportunity for diversion. • Whole/Part site within Flood Zone 3 and is proposed for facilities classified as 'highly' or 'more vulnerable' (Haz waste facilities) opportunities for avoidance possible but problematic • Whole/Part of site within SPZ1 • Impact on Historic asset and/or their setting, mitigation possible but could be problematic • Utilities/Infrastructure presents a constrain to development, mitigation possible but problematic • Greenfield land away from development/planned developed or incompatible with adjoining uses	• Site is within an existing waste facility and proposals would result in loss of important waste capacity • Very limited opportunities to restore land through proposal
Yellow	Yellow highlights issues of concern/risk of harm, however these are likely to be mitigated and may be able to be addressed through changes to the site boundary and/or 'development considerations' within the Waste Plan. Risk of harm may be acceptable when weighed against benefits. • Site is adjacent to the AONB, mitigation is likely to be possible. • Site is in the Green Belt however, it is already developed land and proposals will have limited additional impacts • There are sensitive receptors in the vicinity but an acceptable level of mitigation is likely to be possible.	Good opportunities, however potential to realise opportunities problematic. For example, • EfW situated next to an established employment site where retrofitting CHP likely to be problematic • Good location to population facility designed to serve • Some accessibility issues • Some interest from the waste industry to develop but no known commitment • Site is within/adjoining an existing waste facilities but

Score	Examples of constraints	Examples of opportunities
	• Site within an areodrome safeguarding area, risk of harm is low and can be mitigated to an acceptable level • Site contains RIGS or SSSI but mitigation likely to reduce impact to acceptable levels. • Site contains some best and most versatile agricultural land (graded 1-3a)mitigation/avoidance is possible but problematic (or site allocated for development in a Local Plan) • Site is in the vicinity of AQMA but associated traffic unlikely to travel through AQMA, risk of impact. • Permanent/temporary loss of public right of but good opportunities for acceptable diversion. RoW adjoining site resulting indirect impacts for users. • Site within Flood Zones 1 to 3a but good opportunities to avoid development within these areas or compatible development (non-haz waste treatment). • Whole/Part of site within SPZ2/SPZ3 • Historic assets within the vicinity but mitigation likely to mitigate impacts to an acceptable level • Utilities/Infrastructure an issue but unlikely to present a major constraint • Greenfield land, but adjoins brownfield, allocated or developed land (compatible development).	there may be some loss of existing waste capacity • Some limited opportunities to restore land through proposal
Green	Issues thought unlikely to be a constraint to development of the site. Development considerations may still be included in the Waste Plan but may be addressed at the Planning Application stage. Positive impacts may also be identified under this category. • Site is not located within a sensitive landscape designation, any minor landscape impact could be avoided or mitigated • No sensitive receptors in the vicinity • The site is not located within an aerodrome safeguarding area	Good/significant opportunities and there are no constraints to realising opportunities. This could include; • Sites in good (local/strategic) locations for managing waste with good accessibility • Opportunities for co-location of waste facilities • Allocated employment land

Score	Examples of constraints	Examples of opportunities
	• Site does not contain a RIGS or SSSI and there are no such feature in the vicinity that would be effected • Development would avoid loss of agricultural land graded 1-3a • Site and associated traffic unlikely to impact on AQMA • No loss of public footpath or opportunities for enhancement through diversion • Entire site situated within Flood Zone 1 or is compatible development • No historic assets within in the vicinity, no impacts identified	• EfW situated next to employment site with opportunities to establish CHP at master planning/grid connection • Site owned by parties with a commitment to development • Site owned by a waste company promoting the site • Site is adjoining/entirely within an existing waste facility with no loss of existing capacity/or existing capacity not needed • Opportunities to restore land through proposal is significant and beneficial
No colour	Issue is not relevant/applicable to the proposal Insufficient information to make an assessment	

* Sensitive receptors includes residential properties,business, community facilities, recreation and tourism facilities.

5.6 Within the sustainability appraisal matrices, every site has been fully assessed by considering the proposal against each sustainability objective. Where no colour is given, the issue is not relevant to the proposal or insufficient information is available to award a score. The summary and conclusions set out in the sustainability appraisal and proforma draws on all known issues in order to determine an overall score for each site. Overall conclusions with regards to the suitability of site options are shown at the bottom of each SA table highlighting which sites are looking most favourable and where conflicts and issues exist.

5.7 In many cases the assessment of options has highlighted issues that need further action. Where relevant, additional specialist studies and assessments have been undertaken to address the issues. Mitigation of issues will be crucial to address the issues that arise to an acceptable level. Where mitigation measures are likely to be required these are set out in the Waste Plan to ensure that they are followed through to the application stage. These are known as 'Development Considerations'.

5.8 For proposals where mitigation of identified adverse issues will not be possible, it is likely that those sites would not normally be progressed further. Other sites are not progressed because they are unavailable or undeliverable for a range of reasons. Sites thought suitable are recommended for identification in the Waste Plan subject to approval by Members of the Councils.

Conservation Regulations Assessment

5.9 In addition to the SA, a separate Conservation Regulations Assessment (CRA) has been undertaken at the various consultation stages (2015, 2016 and 2017), the Pre-Submission stage and on the proposed modifications to the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan. The CRA considers whether there would be 'likely significant effects' (LSE) on European/International nature conservation designations from the implementation of the plan. There were no policies contained in the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan where adverse effects on European sites are predicted as likely or inevitable to arise if the Policies were adopted.

5.10 In undertaking the CRA for the policies within the 2015 Draft Waste Plan, the following policies, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, were considered to have uncertain effects on European sites. This was because the policies or accompanying text was not specifically defined in precautionary terms to protect European sites and, at the time of undertaking the assessment, it is was known which sites will be allocated to deliver the policies. Therefore there was a level of uncertainty about what may result from the policies and it was thought best to adopt a precautionary approach and include a European site safeguard criterion within the policy or accompanying text to mitigate against likely significant effects.

- Policy 1 Sustainable Waste Management
- Policy 2 Integrated Waste Management Facilities
- Policy 3 – Applications for Waste Facilities Not Allocated in the Waste Plan.
- Policy 4 – Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
- Policy 5 – Energy Recovery
- Policy 6 – Final Disposal of Non- Hazardous Waste
- Policy 7 – Inert waste recovery and disposal
- Policy 8 – Special Types of Waste
- Policy 10 – Sewage Treatment Works

5.11 One additional policy contained in the 2016 Draft Waste Plan was also considered to have uncertain effects on European sites. This policy was 'Proposed Waste Site Allocations' again it was thought best to adopt a precautionary approach and include a European site safeguard criterion within the policy.

5.12 The following sites options contained within the 2015 Draft Waste Plan, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, were considered to have uncertain effects on European sites

- ED02 – Blunts Farm, Ferndown
- ED03 – Woolsbridge Industrial Estate – south site
- WD10 - Broadcroft Quarry, Portland
- WD11 - Coombefield Quarry, Portland
- PO02 – Site Control Centre, Canford Magna

5.13 There were two sites,either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, where it was concluded that there would be a Likely Significant Effect on European sites, These sites were.

- ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot
- CB02 - Eco-Composting, Parley

5.14 These sites would require an appropriate assessment to determine whether the development proposal would result in a significant adverse effect on the integrity of the European sites. However it was noted that CB02 had already been brought forward and is the subject of a planning application. As part of the application, DCC has carried out an Appropriate Assessment and concluded that proposed on-site mitigation was sufficient to mitigate against Adverse Effect.

5.15 The CRA was updated as part of the preparation of the 2016 Draft Waste Plan in relation to the additional and/or amended sites and facilities. The following sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, were considered to have uncertain effects on European sites.

- WP01 – Ferndown Area of Search
- WP02 – Woolsbridge Industrial Estate – south site
- WP04 – Site Control Centre, Canford Magna
- WP05 - Eco- Composting, Parley

5.16 After consultation with Natural England, it was determined that the uncertainty over likely Significant Effects could be eliminated for WP01 and WP02 by the inclusion of a site specific clauses within relevant policies. For WP03 and WP05 further information/additional studies on emission would be required to provide certainty that changes to policy wording would be sufficient to enable a conclusion of no Likely Significant Effect to be reached.

5.17 The CRA was updated again in 2017 to consider the additional sites in Blandford and Purbeck subject to consultation in February 2017. WP19 Binnegar Environmental Park was assessed as having uncertain effects on European Sites. After consultation with Natural England it was determined that further information would be required to ensure that there would be no Likely Significant Effects in relation to emissions from proposed development.

5.18 A further CRA was also undertaken on the revised policies and site allocations contained within the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan. Safeguards within policy wording to prevent the possibility of significant effects were recommended for those policies where there is a realistic pathway and where history suggests that, without safeguard, such effects could happen.

5.19 CRA on the proposed modifications to policies and sites allocations contained within the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan. In most cases, the modifications provid an additional level of protection to ensure no 'Likely Significant Effects'. Further safeguards within policy wording to prevent the possibility of significant effects were recommended for those polices where there was a risk.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

5.20 The evidence base that supports the preparation of the Waste Plan includes a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SRFA). The SFRA provides an assessment of the impact of all potential sources of flooding in accordance with latest guidance and evidence. The SFRA seeks to make recommendations to steer waste development away from those areas where flood risk is considered greatest taking into consideration climate change and other local circumstance where possible. This ensures that areas allocated for waste facilities can be developed in a safe, cost effective and sustainable manner. In addition, the SFRA assists in the development of planning policies to minimise and manage flood risks.

5.21 Issues, recommendations and outcomes of the SFRA have been integrated into the SA under the appropriate SA objective.

Heritage Assessment

5.22 Stage 1 Heritage assessments have been carried out for selected proposed waste site allocations to assess the level of impact, if any, on existing heritage assets and their settings. The level of work carried out has been proportionate to the stage of site development - namely allocation in a Plan.

5.23 As a result of this work further safeguards have been built into the Waste Plan through the 'development considerations'. In one instance a Stage II Heritage Assessment was undertaken this reflects the nature of heritage assists in the vicinity of the site.

Environmental Impact Assessment

5.24 In addition, at the planning application stage an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will further address any remaining uncertainties related to detailed site specific matters. Mitigation measures, drawn from the EIA, can be included as a requirement of planning permissions granted for waste development to reduce potential impacts on Dorset's

environment and communities. For example, conditions can require the enclosure of storage areas and lorries to mitigate against the effects of dust and site screening / landscaping of sensitive habitats and receptors using trees, bunds etc can be required to prevent landscape impacts.

6 Appraisal Findings and Identified Significant Effects

6 Appraisal Findings and Identified Significant Effects

6.1 This section summarises the findings of the sustainability appraisal of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan.

6.2 Table 22 sets out the results of the appraisal and identifies positive and negative impacts of the Plan's objectives, spatial strategy and detailed policies (contained within the Pre Submission Draft Waste Plan). Where uncertainties exist these are highlighted. As required by the SEA Directive, the table specifically highlights likely significant effects on the environment, including biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape.

6.3 The table sets out where the principle of the policy has the potential to have significant effects (either alone or in combination) and which of the environmental factors may be affected. Where these effects are identified an explanation of mitigation measures included within policies in the Waste Plan is set out to prove that the plan has taken all reasonable steps to mitigate effects. Careful monitoring will be essential to ensure that all policies, especially those with the potential for specific effects, are implemented correctly and significant impacts are avoided.

6.4 In many cases, the effects are uncertain and are dependent upon planning applications for sites coming forward and the effectiveness of the policies in managing negative effects of these proposals.

6.5 The SA has identified the potential effects of developments but the eventual impacts to a large extent will depend on the scale of development, nature and type of operations and the precise location of development in relation to sensitive receptors. This uncertainly is addressed to some extent through an SA of the site allocations, however some issues will need to be addressed at the planning application stage. The Waste Plan also, as appropriate, contains 'Development Considerations' for site allocations therefore indicating where potential impacts would need to be carefully considered and possible mitigation. Modifications have been proposed to many of the Development Considerations to address stakeholders concerns, this has been explained further in the table below.

6.6 The Waste Plan has also been subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment. This assessment has also examined the possible effects of the Plan on European nature conservation sites.

Proposed Modifications - Update

6.7 As explained in Chapter 1, the sustainability appraisal has been reviewed in the light of proposed modifications that have arisen from the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan consultation through to the hearing sessions. Table 22 has also been reviewed. No significant changes to the assessment of significant effects have been identified. In many cases the proposed modifications will strengthen the policy protection and further reduce potential impacts from the Waste Plan.

Table 22 Significant Effects of the Implementation of the Waste Plan

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
A Vision for Sustainable Waste Management in Dorset	There are a number of inevitable tensions between the vision (which may lead to the provision of new facilities) and the SA objectives (which aim to protect the natural and built environment and amenity). There would be economic benefits from of the provision of a sustainable network of waste management facilities and through maximising waste as a resource. Overall, the appraisal highlights the need for the Waste Plan to include all necessary safeguards through guidance and specific policies to ensure that any impacts from waste facilities are mitigated to acceptable levels.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Self sufficiency Economic growth Climate change **Negative:** Biodiversity/geodiversity Water/Flood risk Historic Environment Landscape Soil Quality of life Countryside	The vision will be implemented through the suite of policies contained withing the Waste Plan. New or expanded waste facilities promoted through the vision have the potential to give rise to negative impacts on the environment. There may also be the potential for cumulative impacts with other waste and non waste developments. The detailed development management policies mitigate all the issues raised. In addition, core policies for the specific waste facilities have criteria specific to that waste facility to ensure any development will be acceptable.
Waste Plan Objectives	There are a number of inevitable tensions between the objectives (which may lead to the provision of new facilities) and the SA objectives	**A range of potential positive and negative impacts have been identified.**	The Waste Plan objectives will be implemented through the suite of policies contained withing the Waste Plan.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	(which aim to protect the natural and built environment and amenity). There would be economic benefits from of the provision of a sustainable network of waste management facilities and through maximising waste as a resource. Overall, the appraisal highlights the need for the Waste Plan to include all necessary safeguards through guidance and specific policies to ensure that any impacts from waste facilities are mitigated to acceptable levels.		New or expanded waste facilities promoted through objective 2 have the potential to give rise to negative impacts on the environment. There may also be the potential for cumulative impacts with other waste and non waste developments. The detailed development management policies mitigate all the issues raised. In addition, core policies for the specific waste facilities have criteria specific to that waste facility to ensure any development will be acceptable. The implementation of Objective 4 through the suite of policies contained in the Waste Plan should help to ensure no significant effects on the environment.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Policy 1 – Sustainable waste management	This is an overarching policy which establishes the principles of sustainable waste management and is therefore generally positive. There is some conflict through the principle of self sufficiency, which inevitably could bring more facilities into the Plan area. Whilst this is positive overall in sustainability terms there could be some local impacts.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Biodiversity Water Landscape Noise Use of alternatives Countryside Economic growth Transport **Negative:** Quality of life Economy	The implementation of this positive policy, encouraging the sustainable management of waste, will be guided/mitigated through the suit of policies contained in the Waste Plan and site allocations and will provide certainly for the future of sustainable waste management throughout the county.
Policy 2 - Integrated waste management facilities	This is an overarching policy which supports integrated waste management facilities and is generally positive. There is some conflict as it may bring more facilities/waste capacity into one area. However, other polices within the plan should provide the necessary protection.	**Positive:** Climate change Waste hierarchy Economic growth Transport **Negative:** Quality of life Economy	There may be the potential for cumulative impacts from the co-location or intensification of waste management facilities. Development will be guided by the suit of development management policies that should ensure no unacceptable cumulative impacts.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Policy 3 - Sites allocated for waste management development	This policy encourages development within allocated sites for waste facilities as specified. These sites are allocated to address specific needs and shortfall in existing capacity.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Economic growth **Negative:** Economic growth Quality of Life Biodiversity Landscape	The allocated sites referred to in this policy have been subject to a rigorous site selection exercise. Several site allocations are situated within allocated employment land which may be a potential adverse impact through preventing use by other businesses that may add more to the economy. Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities. Future development, promoted through this policy, has the potential to give rise to negative impacts on the environment and the quality of life of people living nearby. In some parts of the county there is also the potential for cumulative impacts

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
			with other waste and non waste developments. The detailed criteria contained within this policy along with the detailed development management policies and development considerations (referred to in the Policy) should mitigate all the issues raised and provide a network of sustainable waste management facilities.
Policy 4 - Applications for waste facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan	This policy allows for sites to be considered for waste facilities that are not allocated in the Plan. This provides flexibility to ensure that provision is made for waste management facilities and is therefore generally positive.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Economic growth **Negative:** Economic growth Quality of Life Biodiversity Landscape	This policy prioritises employment land which may have a potential adverse impact through preventing use by other businesses that may add more to the economy. Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
			Wherever possible site allocations will drive waste development to the most appropriate locations. Future development, promoted through this policy, has the potential to give rise to negative impacts on the environment and the quality of life of people living nearby. In some parts of the county there is also the potential for cumulative impacts with other waste and non waste developments. The detailed criteria contained within this policy along with the detailed development management policies should mitigate all the issues raised and provide a network of sustainable waste management facilities.
Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste	This policy specifically requires proposals to manage waste in accordance with the	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Quality of Life	Future development, promoted through this policy, has the potential to give rise

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	waste hierarchy. It is generally a positive policy which should allow for a network of appropriate facilities to be developed in the Plan area. Protection of the environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan.	Noise Economic growth **Negative:** Quality of Life Economic growth	to negative impacts on the environment. In some parts of the county there is also the potential for cumulative impacts with other waste and non waste developments. The detailed criteria contained within this policy along with the detailed development management policies and development considerations associated with allocations should mitigate all the issues raised and provide a network of sustainable waste management facilities.
Policy 6 – Recovery facilities	This policy specifically requires proposals to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. It is generally a positive policy which should contribute to the provision of a network of appropriate facilities to be developed in the Plan area. This may help to reduce the impacts of waste transportation and	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Quality of Life Economic growth Transport **Negative:** Quality of Life Economic growth	Future development, promoted through this policy, has the potential to give rise to negative impacts on the environment. In some parts of the county there is also the potential for cumulative impacts with other waste and non waste developments.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	provide advantages to the economy through employment opportunities and the generation of heat and power. There may be a potential adverse impact if new waste facilities result in the use of employment land that could have been developed by other businesses which would provide greater employment opportunities locally. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Protection of the environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan.	Biodiversity Landscape	The detailed criteria contained within this policy along with the detailed development management policies and development considerations associated with allocations should mitigate all the issues raised and provide a network of sustainable waste management facilities. A range of site allocations have been included to ensure that the shortfall in residual waste management capacity can be met through appropriate facilities with no unacceptable impacts.
Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste	This policy allows for disposal of non-hazardous waste as a last resort in accordance with the waste hierarchy which allows flexibility and supports net self sufficiency and may reduce the distance travelled by waste. Protection of the	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Economic growth Transport **Negative:** Quality of Life	Future development, promoted through this policy is limited, but has the potential to give rise to negative impacts on quality of life. In some parts of the county there is also the potential for cumulative impacts

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan.		with other waste and non waste developments.
Policy 8 – Inert waste recovery and disposal	This policy allows for inert waste filling where it results in benefits and where materials capable of producing high quality aggregate have been removed for recycling. This may result in benefits to the economy, landscape and biodiversity. Conversely there may be negative impacts in terms of the transportation of inert materials and on the quality of life of residents in the vicinity.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Economic growth Biodiversity Landscape Use of alternatives **Negative:** Quality of Life Transport	This implication of this policy is generally positive in that it allows for the use of inert material in restoration which may provide biodiversity and landscape enhancements. Any negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it should be adequately mitigated in accordance the criteria within in this policy and the suite of development management policies.
Policy 9 - Special types of waste	This policy allows for the management of specialist wastes locally which will contribute to self sufficiency. New facilities may have a negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it. Protection of the environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Economic growth Transport **Negative:** Quality of Life Transport	The implication of this policy is generally positive as it allows for the management of specialist wastes locally. There is however an inevitable tension between policies that allow development and the potential

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
			development has to give rise to impacts, particularly locally. Any negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it should be adequately mitigated in accordance with the detailed criteria contained within this policy along with the suite of development management policies.
Policy 10 – Decommissioning and restoration of Winfrith	This policy seeks to ensure the Waste Planning Authority supports positive restoration of the Winfrith site which will deliver biodiversity and amenity benefits. It also enables the management of certain waste on site, thereby contributing to self-sufficiency. The use of the railway would help to support reductions in carbon emissions as well as serving local air quality and amenity benefits. This, combined with the support for making use of Dorset Green for vehicular access, should also help to reduce transportation impacts	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Economic growth Transport Biodiversity Climate Change Countryside **Negative:** Quality of Life	The implications of this policy are generally positive. Any negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it should be adequately mitigated in accordance with the detailed criteria contained within this policy along with the suite of development management policies.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	and deliver highway safety and amenity advantages.		
Policy 11 – Waste water and sewage treatment works	This policy will assist in the provision of a network of local sewage treatment facilities; this will support future development in the Plan area. Inevitably new facilities or extensions to existing facilities may have a negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it. However this policy supported by other policies Waste Plan should provide adequate protection.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Economic growth Biodiversity Water Quality of life **Negative:** Quality of Life Transport	Improved sewage treatment facilities promoted through this policy will have the potential to give rise to negative impacts on the environment. The detailed criteria contained within this policy along with the detailed development management policies and development considerations associated with the allocation should mitigate all the issues raised and provide for a network of sustainable waste management facilities.
Policy 12 - Transport and access	This policy specifically addresses the impacts of traffic generated by waste management proposals and seeks to minimise and mitigate impacts. This is important since waste management facilities can generate significant traffic movements.	**Positive:** Transport Use of sustainable transport	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
			and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 12 – Amenity and quality of life	This policy focuses on the avoidance or mitigation of impacts from the development of a waste facility. It has a positive impact in terms of protecting the quality of life of local populations. The policy complements the other development management polices.	**Positive:** Landscape Noise Transport	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 13 – Landscape & design quality	This policy is focused on mitigating impacts on the landscape. It therefore has a positive impact in terms of enhancing landscape character and protecting designated landscapes. It complements the other development management polices.	**Positive:** Landscape	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Policy 14 – Sustainable construction and operation of facilities	This policy should contribute to the reduction of the harmful effects of climate change. It has a positive impact ensuring that waste management facilities are constructed sustainably.	**Positive:** Water Use of alternative materials Climate Change	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 15 – Natural resources	This policy is focused on managing impacts on water and soil resources. It has a positive impact in protecting and enhancing the water environment and best and most versatile land. This policy complements the other development management polices.	**Positive:** Water Biodiversity Soil	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 17 – Flood risk	This policy is focused on flood risk. It has a positive impact and should ensure that there is no increased	**Positive:** Flood Risk	This policy, along with the other development management

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	flood risk resulting from the development of waste facilities.		policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 18 – Biodiversity and geological interest	This policy is focused on protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity and overall should have a positive impact. The policy complements the other development management policies.	**Positive:** Biodiversity Geodiversity	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 19 – Historic environment	This policy is focused on the conservation and avoidance of adverse impacts on heritage assets and their setting and directly addresses this sustainability objective. The policy	**Positive:** Historic Environment	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	complements the other development management policies.		types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 20 - Airfield safeguarding areas	There are no specific effects in relation to the sustainability objectives from this policy. This policy is included for health and safety purposes, to protect aircraft, particularly from bird strike.	N/A	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. No significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 21 – South East Dorset Green Belt	This policy seeks to protect the South East Dorset Green Belt from inappropriate development which is covered by the sustainability objective relating to landscape conservation. The policy complements the other development management policies.	**Positive:** Landscape	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Policy 22 – Waste from new developments	This policy focuses on the management of waste from major non-waste developments and supports the principles of the waste hierarchy.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy	This policy is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 23 – Restoration, aftercare & afteruse	This policy seeks to achieve acceptable restoration and aftercare measures at the earliest opportunity which will provide positive environmental and social benefits.	**Positive:** Biodiversity Landscape Countryside Quality of life	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with temporary waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 23 – Safeguarding waste facilities	This policy specifically aims to protect existing waste management facilities from non-waste development which will ensure a network of facilities within the Plan area and assist in the achievement of self sufficiency. This policy enables the WPA to resist development which may have an impact on an existing waste facility. This may have a negative	**Positive**: Waste Hierarchy Economic growth **Negative:** Economic growth	This policy is generally positive as it ensures the protection of a network of waste management facilities which is important for use by local business and communities. Conversely, this policy enables the WPA to resist development which may have an impact

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	impact on the economy if it results in the loss of new non waste development.		on the waste facility. This may have a negative impact on economic growth.

Positive impacts and enhancements of the Implementation of the Waste Plan

6.8 The focus of much of this report is on the negative impacts of waste development and issues that may require mitigation to ensure no significant negative impacts to the baseline environmental conditions. However, it is also worth highlighting the range of positive environmental impacts and enhancements that may occur as a result of the implementation of the Waste Plan. Consideration of positive impacts has been restricted to a selection of polices contained within the Waste Plan Pre-Submission Draft and the list in Table 23 should not be seen as exhaustive.

Proposed Modifications - Update

6.9 Table 23 has also been reviewed in the light of the proposed modifications to the Waste Plan polices. In many cases the proposed modifications will strengthen the policy protection and further reduce potential impacts from the Waste Plan and positive impacts through the development of susitable waste management facilities.

Table 23 Positive impacts and enhancements of the implementation of the Waste Plan

Policy Reference	Nature of positive impact
Policy 1 – Sustainable waste management	Policy provides a level of certainty that future waste proposals will deliver the key underlying principles of the plan.
Policy 2 - Integrated waste management facilities	Environmental benefits through the reduction in waste miles and the transportation of waste - supporting efficient waste collection. Co-location of waste management facilities with end users maximising the use of heat and power.
Policy 3 – Sites allocated for waste management development	Policy provides a level of certainty that provision is being made for a sustainable network of waste facilities to address identified needs.
Policy 4 - Applications for waste facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan	Policy provides a level of certainty to allow for the development of a sustainable network of waste facilities to meet the identified needs even when it has not been possible or appropriate to allocate specific sites in the Waste Plan.
Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste	A positive policy that will allow for new and/or improved recycling facilities encouraging the application of the waste hierarchy.
Policy 6 - Recovery facilities	A positive policy that will allow for the recovery of non-hazardous waste encouraging the application of the waste hierarchy.

Policy Reference	Nature of positive impact
Policy 7 - Final Disposal of Non-Hazardous Waste	Policy ensures that disposal of non-hazardous waste to landfill or waste treatment without recovery is only considered as a last resort given the environmental impacts of disposal compared to the benefits of other methods of waste management further up the waste hierarchy.
Policy 8 – Inert Waste recovery and disposal	Policy ensures landscape or recreational amenity benefits from inert waste recovery or disposal.
Policy 10 – Decommissioning and restoration of Winfrith	The intention of this policy is to ensure beneficial restoration of the Winfrith site. Specifically, it recommends the use of rail sidings to reduce transport impacts of decommissioning.
Policy 12 - Transport and access	The transportation of waste can be one of the biggest negative impacts of new waste facilities both locally and over a wider area. The implementation of this policy will ensure safe access is provided and that developers will provide funding for necessary highway improvements. Policy also requires the consideration of sustainable transport options. However, the supporting text acknowledges that opportunities may be limited given the rural nature of Dorset and the dispersed nature and scale of waste arisings.
Policy 13 – Quality of Life	Policy is focused on reducing the immediate impacts of a site's development on amenity.
Policy 14 – Landscape & design quality	Policy is focused on conserving the character and quality of the landscape. The policy explains that this will be achieved through sympathetic design and location and mitigation.
Policy 15 – Sustainable construction and operation of facilities	Policy addresses a number of the sustainability objections, through the promotion of sustainable construction, water efficiency, offset carbon emissions and energy efficiency.
Policy 18 – Biodiversity and geological interest	Policy is focused on protecting and enhancing biodiversity.
Policy 19 – Historic environment	Policy is focused on protecting the historic environment.

Policy Reference	Nature of positive impact
Policy 22 - Waste from new developments	Policy requires non-waste developments to consider waste management. This will have a positive impact on new developments and encourage the separation of waste which in term should facilitate recycling.
Policy 23 – Restoration, aftercare & afteruse	Policy seeks to secure timely restoration and aftercare.
Policy 24 - Safeguarding waste facilities	Policy should ensure the retention of waste facilities

7 Assessment of Cumulative and In-combination Effects

7 Assessment of Cumulative and In-combination Effects

7.1 As well as considering the individual strategies and policies in isolation, consideration has been given to the cumulative effects that could result from the implementation of the Waste Plan, as a whole, during the Plan period. This wider assessment process considered the potential for effects from other plans and programmes both within the Plan area and, where relevant, the potential for cross-boundary effects that may be felt in neighbouring counties or in Dorset as a result of development plans in adjoining counties.

What are secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects

7.2 The SEA Directive requires the assessment of effects including secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. Secondary or indirect effects are those that are not as a direct result of the Waste Plan, but occur at a distance from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway. Cumulative effects are those effects which, though they may be small in relation to one policy, may combine across the plan (or in association with other plans) to produce an overall effect which is more significant. Synergistic effects are those where the combined effect of a number of policies is greater than the sum of individual effects.

7.3 Where relevant this section also considers temporal aspects i.e. impacts in the short, medium and long term and whether impacts are permanent or temporary. In addition, where particular geographical areas are most likely to be affected by the implementation of the Waste Plan and other non waste developments these have been explained.

Summary of the cumulative and in-combination effects - Site Specific Allocations

7.4 In general terms, the Waste Plan allows for a network of appropriate waste management facilities to address the identified needs for new and/or improved facilities.

7.5 Impacts on biodiversity, landscape, air quality, noise and human health resulting from future waste developments and the transportation of waste are inevitable and acknowledged throughout the sustainability assessment. Given the growth in waste arisings projected over the Plan period impacts from waste related activities are likely to be felt in areas currently affected by waste facilities and more widely, particularly in areas where new waste site allocations are included in the Waste Plan. Although in some cases the development of improved facilities may result in reduced impacts locally.

7.6 There is currently a network of existing waste management facilities across Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. These include localised, specialist and strategic facilities. Historically, waste was managed in landfill sites where choice over locations was driven by former quarrying. Dorset's two remaining landfill sites have recently been mothballed meaning that they cannot be relied upon in the future. It is understood that waste management companies are looking at rationalising landfill sites to provide regional facilities for use by a number of authorities. Waste requiring disposal to landfill is therefore likely to travel greater distances in the future.

7.7 Nowadays waste management has shifted to more industrial type locations for recycling and treatment where, in theory, there is greater choice over location and facilities can be better placed to serve the population they are designed to serve with better access and transport links.

7.8 There are facilities outside Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole that currently manage waste derived from Dorset. Many of the facilities located within Dorset also manage waste arising from adjoining authorities, and, for specialist facilities, further afield. Cross boundary movements are inevitable and reflect normal working of the economy. Cumulative impacts relating to facilities outside of Dorset have been considered when preparing this assessment and will be referred to as appropriate. There are no new planned waste facilities on any of Dorset's boarders which would impact directly on communities in adjoining authorities.

7.9 New local recycling and transfer facilities are required throughout Dorset specifically within Ferndown/Wimborne, Blandford, Gillingham/Shaftesbury and Dorchester. These needs are required to upgrade existing facilities and reflect the growth of these towns and quantities of waste arisings.

7.10 The need for residual waste treatment facilities is driven by Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole and any new facility(s) should be strategically well located in the County. Given that Dorset is a rural authority and the largest quantities of waste will be derived from in and around the conurbation this would be the most sustainable location for such facilities and formed the bases of the area of search for new sites (see Waste Plan Issues Consultation, December 2013). However, locating strategic facilities within south east Dorset would rely on a network of transfer stations throughout the County to bulk up waste for onward transportation. The difficulty in finding available sites within the conurbation has also resulted in sites further west being considered for new treatment facilities. In reality, some waste treatment capacity in the west coupled with the majority of capacity in the south east may result in a reduction in miles travelled by waste. This may have advantages. There is some concern regarding the viability of sites with relatively small throughput.

7.11 This assessment has highlighted the areas where the likelihood of cumulative impacts is greatest both in terms of the development itself and transportation of waste.

7.12 Considering the broad distribution of future non-waste development, it is likely that the main focus will be in and around Poole and Bournemouth. The Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership's 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. Elsewhere a major urban extension (1800 dwellings) is proposed in Gillingham in the north of the County 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.

7.13 Housing growth leads to the need for new or improved infrastructure which includes waste facilities and it is no coincidence that many of the areas for planned future development are also areas that require new or expanded waste facilities. For example, the Shaftesbury household recycling centre is in need of expansion and modernisation to serve a growing

population. Waste development, in combination with non-waste developments nearby, lead to increased indirect and direct effects on sensitive receptors on the landscape, biodiversity and the highways network.

7.14 Appendix B includes a series of maps that illustrate future housing and employment development proposed through district/borough local plans and how this compares to the location of waste site options. Where relevant, mineral sites being proposed through the Mineral Sites Plan have also been included on the maps. This exercise has enabled a full assessment of the cumulative effects of site allocations. The key findings are explained in Table 24.

7.15 Generally, it is considered that protection and mitigation for the environmental and other interests will be provided through;

- the criteria within the specific waste facility policies (Policy 5 to Policy 9 and Policy 11)
- the suite of development management policies (Policy 12 to Policy 24) and
- the development considerations set out for each site allocation.

7.16 Table 24 does not refer to temporal aspects. This is because all the site allocations within the Pre-Submisson Waste Plan are for permanent facilities therefore impacts will be related to construction of new facilities and operation throughout the life of the Plan and beyond. Historically, where non-hazradous landfill sites were proposed for the management of residual waste impacts would change following the end of tipping. Opportunities were often realised through restoration to nature conservation or recreation facilities. There will be a need for additional capacity for the disposal of inert waste during the Plan period. A criteria based policy is included in the Waste Plan to allow for appropriate sites to come forward. Positive opportunities are likely to arise at these sites through restoration.

Proposed Modifications - Update

7.17 The cumulative and in combination effects of the site specific allocations have been reviewed in the light of the proposed modifications. Modifications in the form of revised and additional Development Considerations are proposed for all site allocations. These will all assist in mitigating the potential impacts and examples have been included within the final column of Table 24.

Table 24 Cumulative Impacts of Site Allocations

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility Strategic/local	Identified cumulative impacts	Improvement identified	Does the Plan overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Inset 1	Woolsbridge Industrial Estate	Local waste transfer Strategic waste transfer/treatment of bulky waste	Impacts on SNCI from waste development in combination with further development of the wider allocated employment area and land to the north east (Map 5).	Development of a transfer station would allow for the bulking up of waste derived from the east Dorset area for onward transport to disposal/treatment/ recycling facilities either within Dorset or elsewhere. This should reduce vehicle movements and the waste miles overall. There are currently no facilities within the Plan area for the sustainable management of bulky waste. This material is currently bulked up and transported out of the county for management/landfill. The potential to develop a facility within Dorset for the management of this waste	Avoidance of contamination of the SNCI built into development considerations through the requirement for an appropriate buffer or other mitigation. An additional Development Consideration is proposed to reduce effects on European Sites to acceptable levels, specific examples of mitigation are included.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility Strategic/local	Identified cumulative impacts	Improvement identified	Does the Plan overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
				would reduce waste miles and move this waste stream up the waste hierarchy.	
Inset 2	Land South of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford	WMC local facility	Impact on the AONB from WMC and access in combination with existing traffic accessing Sunrise Business Park and allocated employment nearby (Map 1).	Improvements on current facility which is not fit for purpose. A modern, purpose built facility will reduce the need for site closure while skips are emptied and therefore see a reduction in queueing traffic.	Specific requirements for mitigating impacts on the AONB are built into the development considerations. An additional Development Consideration is proposed to ensure a Transport Assessment includes consideration of impacts of HGV movements in the AONB and how impacts can be managed.
Inset 3	Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham	HRC/Depot - local facility	Traffic impacts of waste facility in combination with major Gillingham urban extension.	A new HRC would replace the existing Shafesbury HRC. The existing facility is too small to serve a growing population and the need to close the site whilst skips are emptied results in regular traffic queueing within the industrial estate. A new modern facility	The development of Brickfields Business Park brings with it a package of infrastructure requirements including a new road into the site. This should resolve traffic issues to acceptable levels.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility Strategic/local	Identified cumulative impacts	Improvement identified	Does the Plan overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
				would provide safety improvements for users and would have better circulation significantly reducing queueing.	A range of issues are included within the development considerations for this site and should assist in mitigating the cumulative impacts of development.
Inset 4	Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath Ind Estate	Local - waste transfer/Depot	Impact of additional vehicles in combination with existing vehicles on the estate, in particular relating to damage of the verges.	A transfer station in this location would enable the sustainable movement of waste around Purbeck (and surrounding areas) - reducing movements/miles associated with waste	Development considerations include requirements for the protection of verge areas close to the proposed development
Inset 5	Loudsmill, Dorchester	Local - HRC	Impact of additional vehicles arising as a result of an improved facility, town growth and new housing development nearby. The precise location of the site allocation is made in the	A new HRC would replace the existing Dorchester HRC. The existing facility is too small to serve a growing population, resulting in traffic queueing along St Georges Road. A new modern facility would provide safety improvements for users and would provide a longer access/better	Access improvements are set out within the development considerations for the site allocation. Development considerations also require preparation of a comprehensive master plan for the site. This should address mitigation of development in the area.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility Strategic/local	Identified cumulative impacts	Improvement identified	Does the Plan overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
			context of the expansion of Wessex Waters operations. The developments in combination will give rise to cumulative impacts in terms of traffic and landscaping.	circulation to significantly reduce/eliminate queueing on St Georges Road.	It is proposed to amend Development Consideration 4 to ensure any application assesses the potential impacts of development on the historic environment.
Inset 6	Old Radio Station, Dorchester	Local - Transfer/Depot	Landscape impacts/AONB Limited additional impacts as development would take the place of existing bus depot.	A transfer station in this location would enable the sustainable movement of waste around west Dorset/Weymouth area - reducing movements/miles associated with waste	Development considerations recommend a landscape led master plan approach to re-development on this site. This Development consideration is proposed to be expanded to provide a steer towards the necessary design considerations to satisfactorily mitigate impacts on the AONB.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility Strategic/local	Identified cumulative impacts	Improvement identified	Does the Plan overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Inset 7	Eco-Sustainable Solutions	Strategic - increased capacity of residual waste	Additional traffic movements - major growth area. Landscape - intensification/ development in the green belt. Impact on European sites of nature conservation. Noise, dust and lighting associated with intensification.	This is an existing waste management facility providing opportunities presented through co-location of waste facilities which is encouraged through national policy and other Waste Plan policies.	Development considerations in relation to appropriate stack hight will reduce impacts on European sites to acceptable levels. LEP funding for highways improvements has built additional waste movements into transport modelling evidence base work to insure capacity exists for additional movements. An additional Development Consideration is proposed to ensure no horological impacts on European Sites.
Inset 8	Canford Magna, Poole	Strategic - increased capacity of residual waste	Impact on Ecology/SNCI Noise, dust and lighting associated with intensification and additional vehicle movements	Intensification of this existing waste facility would have limited additional impacts	Development considerations include the retention of woodland strip to provide a buffer between the site and the SNCI and further requirements for ecological mitigation.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility Strategic/local	Identified cumulative impacts	Improvement identified	Does the Plan overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
				whilst providing additional capacity for the management of residual waste, in a good strategic location, for which there is a significant shortfall. Intensification may reduce the need (or delay the need) for new waste facilities to be developed which will reduce, delay impacts elsewhere.	Given the sites location in the Green Belt, a Development Consideration is proposed to ensure high standards of design and landscaping.
Inset 9	Mannings Heath Industrial Estate	Management of non-hazardous residual waste	Impacts associated with addition vehicle movements in combination with exiting congestion in the area.	Site is in a good strategic location and would contribute to addressing the significant shortfall in capacity for residual waste management. The existing site could be visually improved by re-development.	Development considerations require proposals to incorporate access and egress improvements.
Inset 10	Binnegar Environmental Park	Management of non-hazardous residual waste	Impacts associated with the intensification of the site in combination with surrounding	Site would contribute to addressing the significant shortfall in capacity for residual waste management.	Development considerations include the need to consider appropriate HGV routes.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility Strategic/local	Identified cumulative impacts	Improvement identified	Does the Plan overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
			quarrying activities inc impacts from the transportation of waste	Although not well located, strategically, the site is in close proximity to the recently mothballed landfill site. Some of the movements of waste would be arising from similar locations.	
Inset 11	Land at Bourne Park, east of Piddlehinton	Strategic - green waste composting	Expansion of waste development - landscape impacts and impacts from the transportation of waste in combination with the existing waste facility and other uses at Piddlehinton Enterprise Park.	There is a need for facilities for the management of green waste to provide a good spatial spread throughout the county. This will reduce traffic movements/miles associated with green waste	Development considerations recommend appropriate landscaping and sensitive lighting design to minimise impacts. Access to the site should be via the Enterprise Park, again this is built into development considerations. Modifications proposed to widen this criteria to reflect the wider transport network to minimise impacts from waste vehicles on local roads and villages.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility Strategic/local	Identified cumulative impacts	Improvement identified	Does the Plan overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Inset 12	Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works	Local - extension to existing facility	None identified	Expansion would meet the need for additional capacity driven by the expansion of the town without the need for a new site elsewhere. There would be limited additional vehicle movements and it should be possible to retain, protect and enhance existing vegetation to mitigate impacts.	No cumulative impacts identified
Inset 13	Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works	Local - extension to existing facility	Landscape impacts of expansion - site is situated in the AONB	Expansion would meet the need driven by growth of the catchment without the need for a new site elsewhere.	Changes to the site boundary, prior to allocation, should ensure that appropriate landscape mitigation can be built into any development. The requirement for a comprehensive landscape master plan scheme has been included in the development considerations.

Cumulative and in-combination effects of the Waste Plan Spatial Strategy

7.18 The Waste Plan Pre-Submission Draft contains 9 key spatial strategies. These have been assessed against the 16 sustainability objectives in Tables 25 and 26.

7.19 Generally the environmental objectives highlight possible tensions with the spatial strategies that aim to deliver new waste facilities, thereby promoting future development. However, the suite of development management policies, the specific policies for waste facilities and the development considerations associated with site allocations are expected to provide adequate protection of these interests ensuring significant impacts are mitigated.

7.20 Although economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including modern waste facilities, possible tensions have been identified. The development of waste facilities on employment land is likely to offer less employment opportunities than other land uses relative to the site of site required. Policies for the development of waste facilities will act with other tiers of planning frameworks to promote sustainable economic development such as the NPPF and the work of the Dorset Local Economic Partnership.

7.21 The transport related sustainability objective is generally compatible however possible tensions exist, particularly locally. A network of well located waste management facilities in Dorset will reduce the overall distance travelled by waste which provides advantages and reduced cumulative impacts of waste transportation. However, inevitably, the development of new facilities will increase traffic movements locally which could result in cumulative impacts with other nearby developments. Cumulative impacts have also been identified where existing waste management facilities are proposed for intensification. On the other hand, expansion and improvement of existing waste facilities could improve traffic circulation/flows around the site thereby resulting in limited cumulative impacts or enhancements.

7.22 In terms of the social sustainability objectives, the assessment has generally highlighted possible tensions with the spatial strategies. Waste management, by its very nature, will inevitably impact on communities living in close proximity to waste sites (inc noise, odour and traffic). Often these are perceived impacts that don't materialise to the envisaged extent. The cumulative effect of the strategies being implemented together, particularly in certain parts of Dorset, could increase impacts without careful site management and mitigation.

7.23 There is the potential for cumulative impacts to be felt in certain areas where there is a need for new waste infrastructure in addition to the development of employment. For example, the proposal to develop a waste facility in Gillingham is within an urban extension area for the town where significant non-waste development is also planned. Christchurch is another area where, without careful management, cumulative impacts could be felt through the intensification of the Eco Sustainable Solutions Facility and major development of Aviation Park West. Increased traffic congestion is a key impact that may occur through the various developments and would need to be given specific consideration in consultation with the relevant authorities. Development considerations to deal with this are included within the Waste Plan in the form of contributions to the road infrastructure.

7.24 Although possible tensions are identified between a number of strategies and objectives, waste site specific policies, development considerations and the general development management policies should ensure that the potential effects highlighted will be adequately mitigated.

Proposed Modifications - Update

7.25 The cumulative and in combination effects of the spatial strategy have been reviewed in the light of the proposed modifications. No significant changes to the assessment have been identified. In many cases the proposed modifications will strengthen the policy protection and further reduce potential impacts from the Waste Plan.

Table 25 SA of the Waste Plan Spatial Strategy - Part 1

SA objectives	1 Strategic recycling facilities	2 Local recycling facilities	3 Green waste composting	4 Food waste treatment	5 Bulky waste
To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	**Compatible** The development of a strategic recycling facility will help move waste up the waste hierarchy and promote self sufficiency as much of Dorset's recyclates are currently exported	**Compatible** The improvement of local household recycling centres will contribute to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	**Compatible** The development of green waste composting facilities in Dorset will promote self sufficiency	**Compatible** Additional food waste treatment facilities would move waste up the hierarchy and promote self sufficiency	**Compatible** The development of new facilities to manage this bulky waste will divert the waste from landfill moving it up the waste hierarchy.
To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	**Possible tension** (All aspects of the spatial strategy encourage the development of new/improved waste facilities) Development of new waste facilities has the potential to cause negative impacts on biodiversity. However, impacts will depend on the facilities location and the more detailed policies that support the strategy (inc Policy 18 'Biodiversity and geological interest' will provided appropriate protection.				
To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the	**Possible tension** depending on site - Policy 16 'Natural resources' will provide appropriate protection.				

consumption of water in a sustainable way					
To reduce flood risk and improve flood management	**Possibler tension** depending on site - Policy 17 'Flood Risk' will provide appropriate protection.				
To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings)	**Possible tension** depending on site - Policy 19 'Historic environment'				
To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast	**Possible tension** depending on site - Policy 14 'Landscape & design quality'				
To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise	**Possible Tension** The development of a new waste facility may increase noise and dust. However	**Possible Tension** The development of a new recycling facilities may increase noise and dust in the immediate	**Possible Tension** The development of a new waste facility may	**Possible Tension** The development of a new waste facility may increase noise and dust or affect air quality in the immediate vicinity.	**Possible Tension** The development of a new waste facility may increase noise and dust in the immediate

	conversely, the provision of waste facilities in Dorset will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste. Recyclates are currently exported.	vicinity. However conversely, the provision of well located waste transfer stations will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste.	increase noise and dust or affect air quality in the immediate vicinity. However conversely, the provision of localised composting facilities will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste.	However conversely, the provision of a good spatial distribution of localised facilities will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste.	vicinity. However conversely, the provision of a bulky waste facility in Dorset will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste.
To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality	**Limited Possible Tension** Depending on development site, however sites are brownfield/allocated employment land and not best and most versatile agricultural land.	**Limited Possible Tension** Depending on development site, where sites are brownfield/allocated employment land there will be limited tensions.	**Possible Tension** Site allocation - Grade 3 agricultural land.	**Limited Possible Tension** Depending on development site. Appropriate sites are unlikely to be best and most versatile agricultural land.	**Limited Possible Tension** Depending on development site. Sites are brownfield/allocated employment land and not best and most versatile agricultural land.
To promote the use of alternative materials	**N/A**	**Compatible** A network of sustainable local household recycling centres would encourage/promote recycled aggregates as	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

		this type of material can be recycled at these facilities			
To encourage sustainable economic growth	**Possible Tension** Economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including modern waste facilities. However, the development of a strategic recycling facility on employment land is likely to offer less employment opportunities than other land uses.	**Possible Tension** Economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including modern waste facilities. However, the development of a a recycling facility on employment land is likely to offer less employment opportunities than other land uses.	**Compatible** Economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including facilities to manage green waste. This type of facility is less likely to be developed on employment land than other waste developments.	**Possible Tension** Economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including modern waste facilities. However, the development of a food waste treatment facility on employment land is likely to offer less employment opportunities than other land uses.	**Possible Tension** Economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including modern waste facilities. However, the development of a bulky waste facility on employment land is likely to offer less employment opportunities than other land uses.
To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change	**N/A**	**N/A**	**Possible Tension** Green waste composting could generate emissions, albeit limited.	**Compatible** The development of food waste treatment facilities in Dorset may provide opportunities for the generation of renewable energy	**NA**

To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts	**Compatible** The development of a strategic recycling facility in Dorset should reduce the distance travelled by recyclates	**Compatible\Possible Tension** The development of a a network of sustainable local recycling facilities in Dorset should reduce the distance travelled by recyclates. Impacts will however vary between sites. New or relocated facilities are likely to increase HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.	**Compatible\Possible Tension** The development of a network of localised green waste composting facilities in Dorset should reduce the overall distances travelled by this waste stream. However there may be an increase in HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.	**Compatible\Possible Tension** The development of a network of localised facilities for the management of food waste in Dorset should reduce the overall distances travelled by this waste stream. However there may be an increase in HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.	**Compatible\Possible Tension** The development of a bulky waste facility in Dorset should reduce the overall distances travelled by this waste stream. However there may be an increase in HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.
To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them	**Possible Tension** The sites proposed for a strategic recycling facility are unlikely to facilitate use of rail or water transportation. Depending on development site there may be opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport.	**Possible Tension** The sites proposed for a recycling facilities are generally unlikely to facilitate use of rail or water transportation. There may be opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport. Its unlikely to be appropriate for visitors of recycling centres to access the sites via public transport.	**Incompatible** The site allocated for a green waste composting is unlikely to facilitate use of rail or water transportation. Opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport are also very limited in this location.	**Possible Tension** Depending on sites coming forward for the management of food waste there may be opportunities to use rail or water transportation however this is thought to be unlikely. Depending on development site there may be opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport.	**Possible Tension** The sites proposed for bulky waste management are generally unlikely to facilitate use of rail or water transportation. There may be opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport .

To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	**Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in development and quality of life for those living in the immediate proximity. However this strategy would directly contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities to move waste up the hierarchy.	**Compatible/Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in development and quality of life for those living in the immediate proximity. However this strategy would directly contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of modern accessible facilities to move waste up the hierarchy.	**Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in development and quality of life for those living in the immediate proximity. Although there limited sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the site allocation. This strategy would directly contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities to move waste up the hierarchy.	**Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in development and quality of life for those living in the immediate proximity, depending on sites coming forward. However this strategy would directly contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities to move waste up the hierarchy.	**Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in development and quality of life for those living in the immediate proximity. However, this strategy would directly contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities to move waste up the hierarchy.
To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces	**Compatible**	**Possible Tension**	**Compatible** The site proposed for green waste composting will not reduce	**Possible Tension** Depending on development site, however if sites are brownfield/allocated	**Compatible** Depending on development site, Site allocation on

	The sites proposed for a strategic recycling facility are previously developed and unlikely to reduce access to recreational and open space.	Most site allocations are brownfield/allocated employment land and unlikely to reduce access to recreational and open space.	access to recreational and open space.	employment land they are unlikely to reduce access to recreational and open space.	brownfield/allocated employment land therefore will not reduce access to recreational and open space.

Table 26 SA of the Waste Plan Spatial Strategy - Part 2

SA objectives	6 Residual Waste Management	7 Landfill Disposal	8 Hazardous Waste	9 Inert Waste Management
To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	**Compatible** The provision of facilities for the treatment of residual waste would push waste up the waste hierarchy and promote self sufficiency	**Compatible** Safeguarding landfill capacity in the event of future demand promotes self sufficiently	**Compatible** Whilst not making specific provision this strategy enables facilities to be brought forward should the need arise	**Compatible** The provision of localised facilities promotes self sufficiency
To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	**Possible tension** (All aspects of the spatial strategy encourage the development of new/improved waste facilities) Development of new waste facilities has the potential to cause negative impacts on biodiversity. However, impacts will depend on the facilities location and the more detailed policies that support the strategy (inc Policy 18 'Biodiversity and geological interest') will provided appropriate protection. Disposal to landfill (either inert or non-hazardous) is a temporary operation and may provide for biodiversity enhancements through restoration including heathland linkages/wildlife corridors in the longer term. Development of new waste facilities has the potential to cause negative impacts on biodiversity. However, impacts will depend on the facilities location and the more detailed policies that support the strategy .			**Compatible** The use of inert waste for the restoration of quarries would aid the restoration of quarries. Depending on the restoration proposed, this could provide biodiversity enhancements.
To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way	**Possible tension** depending on site - Policy 16 'Natural resources' will provide appropriate protection.			

To reduce flood risk and improve flood management	**Possible tension** depending on site - Policy 17 'Flood Risk' will provide appropriate protection.			
To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings)	**Possible tension** depending on site - Policy 19 'Historic environment'			
To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast	**Possible tension** depending on site - Policy 14 'Landscape & design quality'			
To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise	**Possible Tension** The development of a new waste facility may increase noise and dust or affect air quality in the immediate vicinity. However conversely, the provision of a residual waste treatment facility in Dorset will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste.	**Possible Tension** Disposal of waste to landfill may increase noise and dust in the immediate vicinity. However, the strategy does not encourage landfill disposal but allows for it to encourage self sufficiency. This would reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste to landfill sites outside of Dorset.	**Possible Tension** The development of a new waste facility may increase noise and dust in the immediate vicinity. However conversely, the provision of local facilities will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste.	**Possible Tension** Inert land filling may increase noise and dust in the immediate vicinity. However conversely, the provision of a good spatial distribution of local facilities will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste.

To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality	**Limited Possible Tension** Depending on development site, however sites are brownfield or allocated employment land and not best and most versatile agricultural land.	**Compatible** New cells would be previously quarried areas of land and not best and most versatile agricultural land.	**Limited Possible Tension** Depending on development site, appropriate sites are unlikely to be best and most versatile agricultural land.	**Compatible** The use of inert was for the restoration of quarries would aid th restoration of quarrie Depending on the restoration proposed, this may assist in re-creating agricultural land.
To promote the use of alternative materials	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**Possible Tension\Compatible** The use of inert waste for the restoration of quarries would not encourage aggregate recycling. However, if recycling of high quality inert material was undertaken this would be compatible with this objective.
To encourage sustainable economic growth	**Possible Tension** Economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including modern waste facilities. However, the development of a waste facility on employment land is likely to offer less employment opportunities than other land uses.	**Compatible** Safeguarding landfill sites would allow for these facilities to be used for disposal of waste at an acceptable cost should the need arise.	**Possible Tension** Economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including modern waste facilities. However, the development of a waste facility on employment land is likely to offer less employment opportunities than other land uses.	**Compatible** The use of inert waste for the restoration of quarries would aid the restoration of quarries. Depending on the restoration proposed, this could provide limited benefits to the economy.
To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change	**Compatible** The development of residual waste treatment facilities in Dorset may provide opportunities for combined heat and power.	**Possible Tension** Disposal of non-hazardous waste to landfill may generate emissions	**N/A**	**N/A**

To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts	**Compatible\Possible Tension** The development of a residual waste treatment facility in Dorset should reduce the overall distances travelled by this waste stream. However, there may be an increase in HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.	**Compatible\Possible Tension** Landfill disposal in Dorset should reduce the overall distances travelled by waste. However, there may be an increase in HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.	**Compatible\Possible Tension** The development of waste facilities in Dorset should reduce the overall distances travelled by this waste stream. However, there may be an increase in HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.	**Compatible\Possible Tension** The use of inert waste for the restoration of quarries would enable a network of localised facilities for the management of this waste stream. This should reduce the overall distances travelled by this waste stream. However, there may be an increase in HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.
To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them	**Possible Tension** The site allocations for residual waste management are unlikely to facilitate use of rail or water transportation. There may be opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport .	**Incompatible** The available sites for landfill would not facilitate use of rail or water transportation. Opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport would also be very limited.	**Possible Tension** Although it will depend on sites coming forward they are generally unlikely to facilitate use of rail or water transportation. There may be opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport .	**Incompatible** It is unlikely that sites coming forward would facilitate the use of rail or water transportation. Opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport would also be very limited.
To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	**Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in development and quality of life for those living in the immediate proximity. However, this strategy would directly contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities to move waste up the hierarchy.	**Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between development and quality of life for those living in the immediate proximity. However, the strategy does not encourage landfill disposal.	**Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in development and quality of life for those living in the immediate proximity. However, this strategy would directly contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities to move waste up the hierarchy.	**Incompatible** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in development and quality of life for those living in the immediate proximity.

To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces	**Possible Tension** Sites are brownfield/allocated employment land and unlikely to reduce access to recreational and open space.	**Possible Tension** Safeguarding may delay the restoration of quarries which would delay access to land for recreational purposes.	**Possible Tension** Depending on development site, however if sites are brownfield/allocated employment land they are unlikely to reduce access to recreational and open space.	**Compatible** The use of inert was for the restoration of quarries would enab land to be made available for recreati purposes.

Cumulative and in-combination effects of the Waste Plan Policies

7.26 The Waste Plan Pre-Submission Draft contains 24 policies. The policies include;

- Policies that reflect the guiding principles of the plan
- Policies specific to waste management methods and types of facilities containing criteria to ensure sustainable development and
- A suit of development management polices covering all aspects of sustainable development

7.27 Table 27 contains a summary of the cumulative effects of each policy. Generally, the environmental objectives highlight possible tensions with the policies that aim to deliver new waste facilities, thereby promoting future development. However, criteria within these polices and the suite of development management policies, the specific policies for waste facilities and the development considerations associated with site allocations are expected to provide adequate protection of these interests helping to mitigate against significant impacts.

7.28 The transport related sustainability objective is generally compatible. However, possible tensions also exist, particularly locally. A network of well located waste management facilities in Dorset will reduce the overall distance travelled by waste which provides advantages and reduced cumulative impacts of waste transport and other non-waste transportation. However, inevitably, the development of new facilities will increase traffic movements locally which could result in impacts and cumulative impacts with other developments. Cumulative impacts have also been identified where existing waste management facilities are proposed for intensification. Expansion of existing waste facilities could improve traffic circulation/flows around the site thereby resulting in limited cumulative impacts.

7.29 In terms of the social sustainability objectives, the assessment has generally highlighted possible tensions with the spatial strategies. Waste management, by its very nature, will inevitably impact on communities living in close proximity to waste sites (inc noise, odour and traffic). The cumulative effect of the strategies being implemented together, particularly in certain parts of Dorset, would increase impacts without careful site management and mitigation.

7.30 As explained above, there is the potential for cumulative impacts to be felt in certain areas where there is a need for new waste infrastructure in addition to the development of employment allocations. Increased traffic congestion is a key impact that may occur through the various developments and would need to be given specific consideration in consultation with the relevant authorities.

7.31 Although possible tensions are identified between a number of strategies and objectives, waste site specific policies and the general development management policies should ensure that the potential effects highlighted will be adequately mitigated.

Proposed Modifications - Update

7.32 The cumulative and in combination effects of the Waste Plan Polices have been reviewed in the light of the proposed modifications. Modifications in the form of revised and additional policy wording are proposed for many policies which will strengthen the policy protection and should see no additional cumulative effects. The modifications do not affect the assessment in Table 27.

Table 27 Cumulative and in-combination effects of Waste Plan Polices

Policy of the Waste Plan	Cumulative/Synergistic Effects
Policy 1 – Sustainable waste management	This policy will act together with behavioural change programmes in the three authorities to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill, such as 'Recycle for Dorset'.
Policy 2 - Integrated waste management facilities	This policy is likely to result in local cumulative effects as it will lead to intensification of waste operations. Where co-location of waste facilities is proposed in areas of housing/employment growth in-combination effects will be felt. This is however an inevitable tension given that waste development is a key infrastructure requirement of other non-waste developments.
Policy 3 - Sites allocated for waste management development	This policy may result in cumulative impacts where waste facilities are allocated in areas of housing/employment growth in-combination effects will be felt. This is however an inevitable tension given that waste development is a key infrastructure requirement of other non-waste developments. Cumulative impacts of allocations will also have been fully assessed through the Plan to ensure they are acceptable. Development considerations are included in the Waste Plan, in some cases, these are specifically to address cumulative impacts.
Policy 4 - Applications for waste facilities not Allocated in the Waste Plan	This policy may result in cumulative impacts but the location of development is currently unknown. The other polices within the Plan including the development management policies should ensure acceptable development.
Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste	This policy will act together with behavioural change programmes within the three authorities to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill, such as 'Recycle for Dorset' this should result in reduced quantities of waste and traffic movements/miles. The policy requires proposals to support the delivery of the Spatial Strategy, contributing to meeting the needs identified in this Plan. The cumulative effects of the strategy have been assessed elsewhere within this report.

Policy of the Waste Plan	Cumulative/Synergistic Effects
Policy 6 – Recovery facilities	The policy requires proposals to support the delivery of the Spatial Strategy, contributing to meeting the needs identified in this Plan. The cumulative effects of the strategy have been assessed elsewhere within this report with regards to site allocations.
Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste	Application of this policy is unlikely to result in cumulative effects as new facilities are not encouraged and the policy includes a criterion to protect the environment and amenity.
Policy 8 – Inert waste recovery and disposal	It is difficult to assess the cumulative effects of the implementation of this policy as the location of sites is unknown. However, this policy will not be implemented alone, any proposal will have to comply with all relevant polices. This should ensure that adverse impacts are mitigated to an acceptable level.
Policy 9 - Special types of waste	Application of this policy is unlikely to result in cumulative effects. The policy includes a criterion to protect the environment and amenity.
Policy 10 – Decommissioning and restoration of Winfrith	This policy should not result in cumulative effects. The policy supports the restoration of Winfrith. It also encourages on-site reuse or disposal and the use of rail sidings which would reduce impacts associated with transportation of waste.
Policy 11 – Waste water and sewage treatment works	Application of this policy is unlikely to result in cumulative effects. The policy includes a criterion to protect the environment and amenity.
Policy 12 - Transport and access	This policy will act cumulatively with the Local Transport Plan and planning frameworks (the NPPF and the local plans) to promote a greater use of sustainable transport and reduce road millage required to transport freight.
Policy 13 – Amenity and quality of life	A wide range of other plans act to either directly or indirectly maintain or improve amenity and quality of life in the County. Examples include the local plans, AQMA management plans, the Local Transport Plan and AONB management plans. Furthermore, non-waste development subject to other land use plans that aim to minimise the impact of development on public health and amenity, such as the NPPF and the local plans, will help minimise the impact of further development.
Policy 14 – Landscape & design quality	This policy will act cumulatively with other land use plans that aim to minimise the impact of development on landscape character and quality, such as the NPPF, the local plans, the

Policy of the Waste Plan	Cumulative/Synergistic Effects
	AONB management plans and the South East Dorset Green Infrastructure Strategy. Together, they will help minimise the impact of future development in Dorset on the landscape.
Policy 15 – Sustainable construction and operation of facilities	This policy contains criteria to reduce impacts from built waste management facilities.
Policy 16 – Natural resources	This policy will act cumulatively with other plans such as the South West River Basin Management Plan, Wessex Water resource management plan and other land use plans that aim to improve water quality, such as the NPPF and the local plans.
Policy 17 – Flood risk	Non-waste development subject to other land use plans that aim to improve society's resilience to flooding, such as the NPPF and the local plans and the local flood risk management Plans, will help minimise the impact of further development.
Policy 18 – Biodiversity and geological interest	Non-waste development subject to other land use plans that aim to minimise the impact of development on biodiversity and geodiversity assets, such as the NPPF and the local plans, will help minimise the impact of further development on natural resources.
Policy 19 – Historic Environment	Non-waste development subject to other land use plans that aim to minimise the impact of development on the historic environment, such as the NPPF and the local plans, will help minimise the impact of further development on the historic environment.
Policy 20 - Airfield safeguarding areas	Application of this policy is unlikely to result in cumulative effects.
Policy 21 – South East Dorset Green Belt	This policy will work with the NPPF to ensure development in the Green Belt is minimised thereby reducing cumulative impacts of development.
Policy 22 – Waste from new developments	This policy will act cumulatively with local plans and the NPPF to ensure that non-waste developments make sufficient provision for waste management both in their development and long tern design. This will assist in reducing the cumulative impacts of waste management.
Policy 23 – Restoration, aftercare & afteruse	This policy could combine with other plans or initiatives to improve green infrastructure provision, such as South East Dorset Green Infrastructure Strategy and contribute to the

Policy of the Waste Plan	Cumulative/Synergistic Effects
	targets of the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy. However, given that most waste developments involve a permanent use of land opportunity's are limited.
Policy 24 – Safeguarding waste facilities	This policy will assist in reducing cumulative effects as it enables to WPA to object to non-waste facilities that encroach on safeguarded waste facilities where there would be an adverse cumultive impact from the developments.

Cumulative and in-combination effects of the implementation of the Waste Plan by topic

7.33 Each of the twelve SA topics were considered as part of the assessment of the overall cumulative effects of the implementation of the Waste Plan as a whole. Reference is made, in the assessment, to specific development management policies in the Waste Plan where these would mitigate against identified effects and/or reference is made to related documents where relevant mitigation measures have been considered. The relevant SA objective numbers are also included for ease of reference.

7.34 The cumulative and in combination effects of the Waste Plan Topic areas have been reviewed in the light of the proposed modifications. Modifications in the form of revised Policies are proposed to strengthen the policy protection and should see no additional cumulative effects. The modifications do not affect the assessment set out below.

Topic 1 - Waste (SA objective 9 and 10)

7.35 Waste is produced by household and business in the county. The amount of waste currently being produced is understood and has been projected throughout the Plan period building in growth due to house building proposals and a general upturn in the economy. The amount of waste arisings has been compared with existing waste management capacity in order to identify the need for new waste management facilities.

7.36 In addition, a review of the counties existing household recycling centres and transfer facilities has been undertaken in order to identify facilities in need of replacement/improvement.

7.37 The Waste Plan makes provision for new waste management capacity through the allocation of specific sites and criteria based policies.

7.38 In order to drive waste up the waste hierarchy, the waste implications of all new development including but not limited to residential, commercial, industrial and waste developments must be considered. On-site waste management can reduce the amount of waste arisings, especially at a local level and reduce the cumulative impacts of development particularly through a reduction in HGV movements.

Mitigation:

The Waste Plan aims to encourage a reduction in waste arising from new developments through Policy 22 'Waste from new developments'. The policy requires proposals for major developments to demonstrate that waste arisings will be minimised and managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy. It also requires facilities to be built into new developments to allow occupiers to separate and store waste and recycables and that that provision is made for the management of sewage and other waste arisings. These measures should help reduce the cumulative impacts from new developments.

Topic 2 - Minerals (SA objectives 9, 10 and 12)

7.39 Minerals sites inevitably generate waste material, much of which is re-used on site for restoration purposes and so its availability is of vital importance.

7.40 Historically, mineral voids were essential for the disposal of non-hazardous waste through landfill. However, as has already been mentioned there is a strong move away from landfill towards recycling and treatment of waste in more industrial locations. Dorset has two former quarries that until recently have been used for the disposal of non-hazardous waste. These have now been mothballed as it is not economically viable to fill them with waste. Dorset also has a number of former quarries throughout the county that are used for the disposal of inert waste. Policy 8 'Inert waste recovery and disposal' allows for new inert waste disposal where all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling.

7.41 The impact of filling former quarries with waste, post extraction, needs proper consideration as it may lengthen the period of time during which impacts on nearby sensitive receptors are felt, particularly with regards to traffic movements if extraction and infilling take place concurrently. Conversely, inert filling it may provide for better restoration opportunities.

7.42 The production of recycled aggregate from extraction wastes will, in combination with a range of other extraction and manufacturing industries contribute to the safeguarding of the built environment and the jobs of people working in the construction sector. However, the production and transportation of recycled aggregates inevitably has the potential to cause negative impacts on nearby sensitive receptors. Cumulative impacts may also arise with other developments, particularly when aggregates recycling takes place in industrial locations.

Mitigation:

The development management and other relevant policies of the Waste Plan should ensure impacts form the disposal of waste in former quarries are minimised.

The adopted Minerals Strategy (2014) and Mineral Sites Plan also includes a series of relevant policies to minimise negative impacts associated with aggregates recycling. Mineral Strategy Policy RE1 'Production of Recycled Aggregates' is relevant as an increased supply of recycled aggregate, supported through this policy, reduces reliance on primary won aggregate.

Topic 3 - Climate Change and Energy (SA Objective 14)

7.43 Some waste management methods and the transportation of waste inevitably leads to the production of greenhouse gas emissions and this is an issue that has been considered in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Plan.

7.44 The Waste Plan sees a positive shift from landfill to waste treatment which should reduce greenhouse gas emission's and provided opportunities for combined heat and power which will assist in safeguarding non-renewable natural resources at a national and international level.

7.45 A network of well located waste management facilities in Dorset, promoted through the Waste Plan, will reduce the overall distance travelled by waste which provides advantages. Inevitably, the development of new facilities will increase traffic movements locally which could result in impacts and cumulative impacts when associated with other developments nearby.

Mitigation:

Policy 1 'Sustainable waste management' promotes the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy which should ensure landfilling of waste is minimised. In addition, the policy promotes self sufficiency and the proximity principle both of which should reduce the distance waste travels minimising the production of green house gases from waste transportation.

Policy 3 'Sites allocated for waste management development' includes 4 sites that are allocated for their potential for intensification including the development of facilities for the management of non-hazardous waste. No new sites are allocated for disposal of non-hazardous waste.

Policy 6 - 'Recovery facilities' allows for new facilities for the recovery of energy from waste. Energy recovery includes the production of heat and power for use at the site and/or for supply to a distribution grid, which can help address the challenges of energy security and climate change.

Policy 15 'Sustainable construction and operation of facilities' ensures that new waste management facilities demonstrate that the site design, layout and operation take account of climate change mitigation and resilience in a range of ways.

Topic 4 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity (SA objective 1 and 2)

7.46 The development of waste facilities inevitably has the potential to cause negative impacts on biodiversity and this is an issue that has been considered in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Plan. Unless effectively managed, waste development could potentially result in direct or indirect adverse impacts on features of biodiversity interest within the Plan area.

7.47 With regards to cumulative impacts, South east Dorset is likely to be worst affected as there are a number of existing waste management sites and new site allocations identified in this area. This is also the area of Dorset likely to see a highest levels of non-waste development leading to increased indirect effects. There are extensive areas of international, European and national nature conservation importance and the protection of the remaining heathland and wetland is of international,European and national and local importance. A Conservation Regulations Assessment has been carried out along side the SA as required by legislation. Specific policy wording has been recommended for inclusion in various Waste Plan policies to ensure that waste development does not adversely affect the integrity of the designated heathlands.

Mitigation:

Policy 18 'Biodiversity and geological Interest' requires developers to fully asses the potential effects of proposals on biodiversity interests. In addition it states that waste development must not adversely affect the integrity of European or Ramsar or other internationally designated sites. Adverse impacts should be avoided or where they cannot be the impact will be mitigated where adverse impacts cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, compensation will result in the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity.

Where the Conservation Regulations Assessment has highlighted possible conflicts from waste development on any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site specific wording has been incorporated into policies and development considerations to ensure that proposed development would not adversely affect their integrity.

Given that most waste developments are permanent facilities there are limited opportunities for post-restoration ecological enhancement of local landscapes. However, where waste management development does not constitute a permanent use of land Policy 23 'Restoration, aftercare & afteruse' requires the WPA to be satisfied that acceptable restoration and aftercare measures will be implemented contributing to the targets of the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy.

Inert waste disposal a temporary use of land and there are significant opportunities available post filling through site restoration which can provide biodiversity enhancements such as wildlife corridors and improved heathland linkages.

Topic 5 - Water (SA objectives 5 and 6)

7.48 Waste development has the potential to affect surface and ground water levels and quality. The effect of development on all water bodies must be addressed to ensure there are no unacceptable impacts on the volumes, quality, and direction and rate of flow of surface, coastal and groundwater resources, including aquifers.

Mitigation:

Policy 16 - 'Natural resources' requires proposals for waste management facilities to demonstrate that the quality and quantity of water resources would not be adversely impacted.

Policy 17 'Flood Risk' ensures that proposals should include appropriate measures to minimise any increase in flood risk. Specific reference is made in the policy to require regard to be had to cumulative effects with other existing or proposed developments.

Topic 6 - Historic Environment (SA objective 4)

7.49 Dorset has a rich heritage of prehistoric sites, conservation areas, listed building, historic parks and gardens and scheduled monuments; some have existing waste sites and/or allocations in close proximity to their boundaries. Therefore impacts of development on historic assets and its setting needs appropriate consideration.

7.50 Where a number of waste sites and/or other forms of development such as housing have an effect on the same resource there is the potential for cumulative impacts. For example, waste sites may sit within close proximity to barrows and other archaeological sites protected as Scheduled Monuments.

7.51 Waste transportation and other forms of development can also have a cumulative impact on historic features, or their settings. Heavy lorries have the potential to cause vibration on historic buildings.

Mitigation:

Policy 19 'Historic Environment' aims to ensure that the historic environment is afforded the appropriate level of conservation and enhancement.

The importance of the Historic Environment was recognised through the preparation of the Waste Plan evidence base. A heritage assessment was undertaken for all sites within the vicinity of a historic asset in order to consider any impacts on the asset or its setting. This work has enabled specific development considerations to be included within the Plan to provide protection as appropriate.

Topic 7 - Landscape (SA objective A3)

7.52 The Dorset landscape is of extremely high value and is integral to the overall character and identity of the county. New and expanded waste facilities inevitably have the potential to cause negative impacts on the landscape and this is an issue that has been considered in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Plan.

7.53 Any alteration to areas of significant landscape value, through the introduction of discordant features as a result of waste development, will have the potential for both short and long distance visual impacts. This will contribute to a wider process of landscape change that arises from growing development pressures in Dorset and the wider area (i.e. demand for land for housing and commercial and industrial development).

7.54 Local waste management facilities such as household recycling centres need to be in close proximity to users, to serve particular towns or wider catchments. Sometimes this inevitably leads to site options being within sensitive areas, such as the AONB. There are however examples of existing waste facilities that have been designed to sit within the AONB. A Waste Management Centre has recently been built in Bridport. This is a town which is entirely covered with AONB designation therefore there was no choice but to locate the waste facility within the AONB. Careful design and mitigation was necessary to minimise landscape impacts to an acceptable level.

7.55 Blandford is an example of where options for a WMC have had to focus on areas of least sensitivity within the AONB as no suitable sites have been identified outside the AONB. Consideration should be given to the need for other built development in combination with waste development that may lead to increased cumulative impacts.

7.56 As previously mentioned there is also the potential for cumulative impacts from waste development and other planned developments in North Dorset, East Dorset and Christchurch due to the planned development and major urban Extensions.

Mitigation:

Most waste developments are of a permanent nature therefore landscape impacts are likely to be for the long term. This means that the provision of mitigation through the Waste Plan is important to protect Dorset's sensitive landscape.

Development Management Policy 14 'Landscape & design quality' ensures that waste developments are compatible with their setting and that provisions are in place to conserve the character and quality of the landscape. Adverse impacts should be avoided. Where this

is not possible adverse impacts are required to be mitigated. For site options within particularly highly sensitive areas bespoke landscape and visual impact work has been undertaken, during the preparation of the Waste Plan, with the outcomes feeding into the site selection process and development considerations in the form of appropriate mitigation.

Given that most waste developments are permanent facilities there are limited opportunities for post-restoration enhancement of local landscapes. However, where waste management development does not constitute a permanent use of land Policy 23 'Restoration, aftercare & afteruse' requires the WPA to be satisfied that acceptable restoration and aftercare measures will be implemented. Regard should be given to the Landscape Management Guidelines.

Topic 8 - Air Quality and Noise (SA objective 8)

7.57 The development of new waste facilities and ongoing operation inevitably has the potential to cause some level of negative impacts through the production of dust and noise. These are issues that have been considered through the Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Plan. Increased levels of atmospheric pollution have the potential to reduce air quality, with indirect negative effects on the wider environment including human health, biodiversity and the water environment.

7.58 Dorset generally has good air quality and with environmental improvements in technology this is expected to improve. There are three Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in the Plan area. It is unlikely that the development of waste sites will have any direct impacts on these. Impacts are more likely to come from HGV traffic through or near to the AQMAs. New waste facilities are required in the Dorchester area and consideration has been given to the sting of these new facilities in relation to the Dorchester AQMA. No significant issues have been identified with regards to the allocated sites in the Waste Plan.

7.59 The quality of many of Dorset's communities, habitats and landscapes are dependent on relatively high levels of tranquillity, which inevitably may be threatened by waste facilities and waste transportation. However, with the move away from landfill to recycling and treatment the types of locations appropriate for these facilities are less rural, focusing, where possible, on industrial/employments sites and allocated land.

7.60 Noise and dust arises from a wide range of sources, including industrial and commercial operations, residential properties and traffic. The activities of the waste industry will contribute to noise levels and air quality in combination with every other part of the economy, which in areas with higher concentrations of population may result in higher levels of ambient noise and/or deterioration of the air quality.

Mitigation:

Impacts on AQMAs are most likely to be addressed through relevant AQMA action plans and other traffic management strategies. However, possible impacts have been taken into consideration during the preparation of the Waste Plan and will continue to be a consideration through the determination of planning applications.

Policy 13 'Amenity and quality of life' seeks to ensure that the potential adverse impacts associated with waste sites are managed in order to protect the amenity of sensitive receptors. Development Management Policy 12 'Transport and access' ensures that adverse impacts as a consequence of traffic are fully considered through a Transport Assessment.

Topic 9 - Transport (SA objective 14 and 16)

7.61 Waste is usually transported by road which contributes to congestion and leads to adverse environmental impacts such as noise, air pollution, vibration and dust. The number of daily HGV movements associated with waste extraction forms just a small proportion of the overall number of daily HGV movements across Dorset.

7.62 Cumulative impacts will result from existing waste sites, planned waste sites and other non-waste developments operating concurrently. Where a number of sites are operational at the same time the volumes of HGV traffic could result in significant adverse effects and highway safety issues. This is particularly likely to be an issue as the greatest volumes of waste requiring treatment/management originates in the south east of the county, with the effect that the A31, A350 and A35 are the most heavily used routes in terms of HGV use.

7.63 The capacity of the main truck road (A31) in the south east is stated by the Highways Agency to be incapable of supporting additional traffic. This has obvious implications for the siting of new waste sites and has been a consideration through the SA and selection of sites.

7.64 Areas likely to have the potential for cumulative issues related to waste traffic, transportation and other non-waste developments are Christchurch with the expansion of Eco- Sustainable Solutions and Aviation Park West (non-waste). This area already suffer congestion which could be increased by any additional waste movements. However, the Local Enterprise Partnership of working on a package of infrastructure improvements in the area which should alleviate some of the congestion issues.

7.65 Additionally, household recycling centres, waste management centres and transfer facilities allocated in Dorset may give rise to cumulative effects. However, these effects are likely to be felt locally. Some reductions in cumulative impacts may result from proposals to improve access to existing waste sites and the circulation of traffic within sites, reducing queueing on public roads.

7.66 Planned waste development in Hampshire close to the Dorset border may add to cross boundary cumulative impacts of waste transportation. There are unlikely to be any further significant cumulative effects resulting from the implementation of other adjoining authorities development plan documents.

Mitigation:

A number of policies contained within the Waste Plan promote sustainable transportation, highlighting the importance of this issue. Policy 12 'Transport and Access' is the key policy dealing with this issue. It requires waste management facilities to demonstrate that a safe

access is to be provided and that there is sufficient capacity on the strategic road network. It also ensures that developers provide funding for necessary highways improvements. Consideration of sustainable transport is also required, however opportunities may be limited.

Topic 10 - Economic Development and Employment (SA objective 10)

7.67 A sustainable network of modern waste facilities to serve the county is an important component of the vital infrastructure required by communities to spur economic development. The waste and recycling sector is considered to be worth £11 billion (Local Government Association). With the right support and investment the waste industry is considered to be a key growth area for the UK economy.

7.68 Although the number of people employed in waste management in Dorset and its direct contribution to the economy is relatively small, the private waste companies do have an important role to play in supporting economic growth. They provide direct services to businesses, shops and other commercial enterprises as well as providing facilities to support the reuse of waste as a resource.

7.69 The level to which waste facilities provide economic benefits varies between facilities. On-going reliance on landfill would have a financial impact upon the waste collection and disposal authority and local businesses, as the landfill tax increases the cost of disposal to landfill. Therefore seeking to provide new facilities for the treatment of waste should reduce costs of disposal and waste transportation in the long term.

7.70 New treatment facilities also have the benefit of providing high-quality jobs and the production of renewable energy that were not available through disposal to landfill.

7.71 Waste management and the transportation of waste may lead to negative impacts or perceived impacts on other businesses, particularly the tourism industry. With regards to cumulative impacts, the south east Dorset conurbation is most likely to suffer greatest. This is where the largest proportions of waste are produced and where significant growth is planned.

Mitigation:

Various policies throughout the plan encourage waste facilities subject to environmental constraints and safeguards. These policies, and the site allocations, will ensure a sustainable network of waste facilities needed for the economy, within acceptable environmental limits.

Topic 11 - Soil and Land (SA objective 7)

7.72 Soil is a valuable and finite resource and inevitably will be affected by waste developments on greenfield sites. This has been considered in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Plan.

7.73 Waste developments and other non-waste developments are likely to increase negative impacts on soils in Dorset with the loss or damage of soils and sealing with impermeable construction materials. This will prevent water entering into the soil, can cause increased run off and may increase the chance of soil erosion and the likelihood of flooding.

7.74 Impacts on soil are unlikely to be of overriding importance. Many of the site allocations are situated on brownfield land where loss of quality soil is likely to be limited. Other sites on allocated employment land have already been assessed through the local plan process and development considered to be appropriate.

7.75 Most waste facilities are permanent so soils are likely to be lost. However, inert landfill sites are of a temporary nature (short to medium term). In many cases, it is possible to store soils and to reinstate sites to their pre-mineral extraction/waste use.

Mitigation:

Policy 16 'Natural Resources' ensures that proposals for waste development adequately protect and/or improve site soils.

For restoration of minerals sites through filling, policies in the Minerals Strategy (2014) will also provide protection. Policy DM1 'Key Criteria for Sustainable Minerals Development' seeks the protection of soil resources throughout the life of the development and preference is given to to the development of poorer quality land over higher quality or best and most versatile land. Policy RS1 'Restoration, Aftercare and Afteruse of Minerals Development' includes a requirement for proposals to demonstrate that measures will be taken to ensure that soil quality will be adequately protected and maintained throughout the life of the development and, in particular, during stripping, storage and management of soils, subsoils and overburden arisings as a result of site operations.

Topic 12 - Population and Human Health (SA objectives 13, 14 and 15)

7.76 The development and operation of waste sites has the potential to generate impacts that can cause negative or perceived impacts on the health and/or well-being of people living and working in close proximity to the sites. Increased traffic, treatment and storage of waste and the operation of machinery can create airborne emissions and can also road safety issues as well as resulting in noise, light pollution and vibration.

7.77 Occasionally, in combination, the development of sites formally used for recreational purposes and possible footpath diversions could have direct implications for local residents who regularly use this area for recreation. However, most site allocations are on brownfield or allocated employment land with very limited recreational uses.

7.78 The cumulative effects of waste management and other development sites together could have increased negative impacts on quality of life for communities particularly those living in areas of growth. Albeit relatively limited, there may be positive effects from waste development related to employment opportunities. This may have a positive impact on quality of life.

Mitigation:

There are a number of polices that address the potential impacts of waste facilities on human health. Policy 13 'Amenity and quality of life' is the key policy and ensures that proposals avoid or mitigate impacts on sensitive receptors. Potential mitigation measures that could be considered include; the incorporation of buffers between residents and waste sites,

screening bunds, natural tree screening, reduced hours of working and routing agreements. Where specific issues have been identified on allocated sites these have been highlighted as development considerations in the Waste Plan.

Cumulative impacts are likely to occur when waste sites are developed in busy industrial areas or where access to waste sites pases through residential areas.

8 Viability

8 Viability

8.1 The National Planning Policy Framework requires Plans to be deliverable and that the sites and scale of development identified in the Plan should not be subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that their ability to be developed viably is threatened.

8.2 An assessment of the viability of the Waste Plan proposals is presented within this chapter of the Sustainablity Appraisal. An understanding of the viability of the Plan and its vision is crucial to the overall assessment of deliverability. The assessment demonstrates that the Waste Plan, policies, spatial strategy and allocations are realistic and provide high level assurances that deliverability is viable.

8.3 The preparation of the Waste Plan and the site allocation process has been iterative. Draft polices and site options have been subject to consultation. The likely ability of the waste industry to deliver the plan's policies has been tested and revised as part of a dynamic process.

8.4 National Policy does not require the testing of every individual site however for completeness Table 28 lists all the sites allocated in the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan. The table highlights where viability issues have been raised as an issue during the process of plan preparation. In some cases more detailed consideration has been necessary. Table 29 provides a list of other site options that have been considered for allocation but discounted for reasons of viability or deliverability through at earlier stages.

8.5 A summary of the viability issues highlights any abnormal costs that might put into doubt the viability of sites taking into consideration the treatment of contaminated land, listed building and other complex sites. Other issues that have been considered include;

- existing land types/value
- Demolition costs
- build costs
- infrastructure costs including the need for new access, drainage and utilities
- Mitigation and landscaping costs
- Grid connection/opportunities for combined heat and power (where relevant)

8.6 Many of the sites that have been considered are owned and/or are being promoted by the waste industry. In these cases, issues of viability are likely to be limited. Other sites have been identified through the site selection process (see background paper 2) and are being promoted to meet needs identified by Dorset Waste Partnerships (DWP) for a household recycling centre, transfer station or waste management centre. Close working with DWP during the process of site selection has been essential to ensure that issues of viability were identified at an early stage and are able to be resolved.

8.7 The information contained in tables 28 and 29 should be read alongside the site assessments for each site. A summary of viability is also included in the sustainability appraisal matrices that can be found in Appendix C. Colour scoring has been used to aid the assessment of sites. This is consistent with the method of assessment used in the sustainability appraisal and is explained further in Chapter 5 of this report. Examples of constraints and opportunities that lead to certain scoring is shown, however this should not be seen as an exclusive list. The final column of tables 28 and 29 show the colour awarded to each site. Unsurprisingly, no significant issues of viability or deliverability have been raised for sites allocated in the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan.

8.8 One issue of Plan viability to note relates to the significant shortfall in residual waste management capacity. Dorset currently has one waste treatment facility allocated for intensification through the Waste Plan. It is noted that the Plan should allow for other private sector companies to develop additional facilities to encourage a competitive environment. The Plan addresses this issue through the allocation of a range of sites to manage residual waste. Similarly, Bourne Park, Piddlehinton is allocated for green waste composting. The waste company promoting this site already operated a green waste composting facility in Christchurch. The Plan should allow for other private sector companies to develop additional facilities to encourage a competitive environment. The Plan addresses this issue through a criteria based policy which will allow for additional sites to come forward.

Consideration of Land Values

8.9 An understanding of land values within the Plan are has been sought in order to highlight any potential viability constraints to delivery of sites. The following paragraphs provide an indicative summary of land values only, as every site will be different. Prices for land will vary depending upon specific location, merits and drawbacks, cost of providing services and any extraordinary costs incurred in developing the site.

8.10 Information on land values has been provided by Dorset Property from their knowledge of past sales. A report published in February 2017 to support the implementation of the Dorset Innovation Park has also been drawn upon. The report provides an up-to-date review of sales for serviced employment land within the County.

8.11 Allocated employment land values vary significantly across the County. Rural parts of the county are likely to achieve in the region of £150,000/acre. Plots at Rolls Mill, Sturminster Newton, are good evidence of that, although they are serviced plots and the spine road into the estate has been built, unserviced plots would have a lower value.

8.12 For West Dorset and Purbeck values are likely to be in the region of £250,000/acre. Land in the East of the county commands a higher land value in the region of £350,000 to £500,000/acre depending on location and whether or not services/infrastructure is in place. Land values within employment sites on the Dorset/Hampshire boarder, Christchurch and Bournemouth are likely to be at the higher end of this range. Similarly, business parks within Poole have seen values in the region of £600,000/acre. Land at Poole Trade Park sold in 2015 for £625,000/acre.

8.13 Brownfield land is more difficult to quantify. Sites that required demolition and rebuilding would see similar land values to those set out above, less site clearance costs. However, if the land is contaminated the cost cleaning up the site could be much greater.

8.14 Greenfield, agricultural land values are significantly lower but these also vary across the county. For example, a piece of agricultural land in the middle of the countryside may have a value of approximately £10,000/acre whereas a paddock on the edge of a town would be higher at circa £25,000/acre where there is no hope value for development. This figure would rise if the prospect of a more valuable future use or development opportunity came about.

Proposed Modifications - Update

8.15 The modifications proposed to the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan have little impact on the viability of site allocations. The Waste Planning Authority is confident that any additional requirements set out in the Policies or Development considerations would not impact the delivery of sites.

8.16 It is worth noting that the overall assessment for Inset 1 'Woolsbridge Industrial Estates' flagged up that the sites waste not being actively progressed by a waste company which may impact deliverability. However, since publication of the Waste Plan it is understood the landowner is actively promoting the site for waste uses to such an extend that the allocated site has been widened to incorporate a wider 'Area of Search'. This modification is likely to improve the likelihood of delivery during the Plan period.

Table 28 Viability of Site Allocations

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 1	Woolsbridge Industrial Estate	Strategic - waste transfer - inc bulky waste management	Dorset Waste Partnership Waste Industry Site land owner	Allocated Employment Land therefore relatively high land cost but unlikely to be a deterrent to waste development. Value likely to be lower than other site options considered such as Ferndown Industrial Estate due to location and accessibility. Some brownfield land - could increase development costs but not considered to be a major constraint. Likely to have necessary services nearby	The site has a willing landowner and is allocated employment land. But is not being actively promoted for waste uses.	No significant issues of viability identified, however the site is not being actively progressed by a waste company so certainty of deliverability is less than other options.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 2	Land South of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford	WMC - local facility	Dorset Waste Partnerships Site land owner	Site is situated within the AONB therefore appropriate mitigation will increase the cost of development. A new access would be required into the site. There are understood to be a number of options with varying development costs. The site would be developed by DWP who have not raised any concerns with the viability of the site.	There is understood to be a willing landowner. Dorset Waste Partnership support the allocation of this land for the development of the proposed facilities.	No issues identified
Inset 3	Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham	HRC/Depot - local facility	Dorset Waste Partnerships Site land owner	Allocated Employment Land therefore relatively high land cost but unlikely to be a deterrent to waste development.	There is understood to be a willing landowner.	No issues identified.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
				Land is part of the Gillingham Southern Extension which includes a new access to the site. The need for a new HRC for Gillingham is driven by the expansion of the town and specifically the southern Urban Extension. Therefore, it will be possible to seek a contribution to the cost of developing a HRC, appropriate to the additional demand. Likely to have necessary services, if not these will be brought to the site through the wider employment site development.	Dorset Waste Partnership support the allocation of this land for the development of the proposed facilities. Northern part of the site is located within the inner part of the consultation zone for a major hazard site, may need to be excluded from site or from public areas of the site. However, given the site of the land available this should not effect deliverability.	

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
				The site contains a small amount of FZ2 however given the site of the site this could easily be avoided.		
Inset 4	Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath Ind Estate	Local - Transfer/Depot	Dorset Waste Partnerships Site land owner	This is allocated employment, brownfield land and the current use as skip storage is likely to be compatible with the proposed use and should not result in issues of viability. Protection of verges from damage by waste vehicles would be required but this is unlikely to effect viability.	There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability. Dorset Waste Partnership support the allocation of this land for the development of the proposed facilities.	No issues identified

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 5	Loudsmill, Dorchester	Local - HRC	Dorset Waste Partnerships Site Land owner	This is a brownfield site and therefore may be more costly to develop than a greenfield site. The development of a new site rather than an extension of the existing site will increase the cost of development. However, extension to the existing site is not an option due to landowner aspirations for expansion of the sewage treatment works. Access to the site would require development of a dedicated access track which will add to development costs.	There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability. Dorset Waste Partnership support the allocation of this land for the development of the proposed facilities.	No issues identified, however a long term lease would be required to justify investment in a new site and access road.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
				The site would be developed by DWP who have not raised any concerns with the viability of the site.		
Inset 6	Old Radio Station, Dorchester	Local - Transfer/Depot	Dorset Waste Partnerships Landowner Operator of existing Bus depot	This site is in an exposed position within the Dorset AONB requiring careful landscape mitigation. The adjoining landowner is thought to be willing to release further land for landscaping if required. This would add to the cost of development although additional land should have a low agricultural value. The building frontage is understood to be listed and would therefore need to be retained when the site is	There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability. Development would rely on the relocation of the existing bus depot. Indications are that should not affect deliverability during the Plan period.	No issues with deliverability identified.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
				re-developed. This would add additional costs to development. The site is brownfield and development would require existing structures to be demolished. This would be more costly than development of a greenfield site. The site would be developed by DWP who have not raised any concerns with the viability of the site.		
Inset 7	Eco-Sustainable Solutions	Strategic - increased capacity of residual waste	Waste Industry	This site is situated next to Bournemouth airport and in close proximity to European nature conservation sites. There is the potential for abnormal costs associated	The site is being actively promoted by waste companies. No additional issues with deliverability identified.	No significant issues of deliverability have been identified, subject to

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
				with ensuring aerodrome safeguarding issues are adequately addressed whilst ensuring no Likely Significant Effects on European sites. This is being investigated by the site promoter and is not currently considered to be a significant constraint to viability. Grid connection is good in this location and the site is located next to major heat users providing opportunities for renewable energy production to off set some of the operational costs.		development addressing aerodrome safeguarding and ensuring protection of European nature conservation uses.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 8	Canford Magna, Poole	Strategic - increased capacity of residual waste	Waste Industry Site Land owner	The site is being promoted by the private sector with a proven record in developing waste facilities in Dorset and elsewhere. No issues of viability identified	No issues with deliverability identified for this site. This is an existing facility and Dorset's only waste treatment facility. Reliance on one private sector company may drive up the cost of waste management in the County. The Plan should allow for other private sector companies to develop additional facilities to encourage a competitive environment.	No issues of deliverability have been identified

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 9	Mannings Heath Industrial Estate	Management of non-hazardous residual waste	Waste Industry Site Land owner	This site is situated in the vicinity of European nature conservation sites. Addressing this issue may be costly and may impact on the range of uses suitable on site. Although the site is allocated land, with a relatively high value it is an existing waste site being promoted by the landowner/operator. Re-development likely to require existing buildings to be demolished, however this is not thought to give rise to viability issues.	There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability.	No significant issues of deliverability have been identified, subject to mitigation measures to protect European sites being addressed and deliverable.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 10	Binnegar Environmental Park	Management of non-hazardous residual waste	Waste Industry Site Land owner	Not allocated employment land, likely to be of a lower value than other site allocations. This site is situated in the vicinity of European nature conservation sites. Addressing this issue may be costly and may impact on the range of uses suitable on site. Grid connection further than other options which could result in increased operational costs. This is not thought to affect viability. Site is being developed by a private waste management company.	There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability.	No significant issues of deliverability have been identified, subject to mitigation measures to protect European sites being addressed and deliverable.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 11	Land at Bourne Park, east of Piddlehinton	Strategic - green waste composting	Waste Industry	This is not allocated land, land values would therefore be relatively low. The site is being developed by a private waste management company - there are no issues of viability identified	There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability. Reliance on one private sector company to manage the majority of green waste in the County may drive up the cost of waste management. The Plan should allow for other private sector companies to develop additional facilities to encourage a competitive environment.	Site would provide for an improved spatial spread of facilities for the management of green waste in Dorset. No issues have been identified.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 12	Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works	Local - extension to existing facility	Operator Wessex Water Site land owner	This site is being promoted by Wessex Water for future expansion - no issues of viability have been identified.	This site is being promoted by Wessex Water for future expansion. There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability.	No issues have been identified.
Inset 13	Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works	Local - extension to existing facility	Operator Wessex Water Site land owner	This site is situated in the Dorset AONB therefore appropriate landscaping would be required. This would have some impact on development costs but no issue of viability has been raised by the site promoter.	This site is being promoted by Wessex Water for future expansion. There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability.	No issues have been identified.

8.17 The following site options were considered for allocation but were found to have deliverability/viability issues that in all or part lead to the site being discounted. Colour scoring has been taken from the sustainability appraisal and site assessments to highlight the significant issues of deliverability/viability.

8.18 In several cases, site options were simply unavailable for waste uses due to being redeveloped or due to an unwilling landowner. These sites are undeliverable but not due to issues of viability and therefore have not been included in Table 29.

8.19 A modification is proposed to include text within the Waste Plan to highlight the potential for an alternative site for a HRC in Dorchester. Land was discounted at Stinsford Hill (see below). Although there is still a concern regarding deliverability of this site it could provide a good option if the allocated site does not come forward and should timescales allow during the Plan period. However, this will depend of the allocation of a land for employment uses in the West Dorset, Weymouth and Portland Local Plan.

Table 29 Site Options discounted for reasons of Viability/Deliverability

Site Option and consultation document	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Viability Summary Colour Scoring
ND01 Holland Way Included in Draft Waste Plan July 2015 *This site houses the existing waste management centre serving Blandford.*	Waste Management Centre (consideration has also been given to this site for HRC or transfer facility only)	Waste Industry Dorset Waste Partnership	Issues of viability have been raised with regards to this site, related to land value and ransom strips over access. There are also issues relating to the size of this site. It would be too small for modern separate facilities (i.e. A HRC or a transfer facility), incorporating the necessary fire suppression systems and vehicle circulation, for example. It would also be too small for a combined HRC and transfer station. The viability of developing two separate sites is of significant concern. A separate report detailing the viability of this site has been prepared and can be made available on request.	Continued use of the site is supported by the land owner, however the cost of purchase is considered to exceed market value. Expansion of the site would be necessary to accommodate a modern facility, however the two adjoining areas of land are not available.	Significant deliverability issues. Development unlikely to be viable.

Site Option and consultation document	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Viability Summary Colour Scoring
ND02 - Land off Shaftesbury Lane Included in Draft Waste Plan July 2015	Waste Management Centre	Dorset Waste Partnership Site land owner	Due to the size of available land site could only accommodate HRC or depot. A combined WMC would reduce operational costs making the site more viable compared to other options.	Site being developed for a non-waste use	The site is now being developed for non-waste uses and is unavailable. Site could only accommodate HRC or depot, preferred site would accommodate WMC and depot together to reduce operational costs and env impacts.
WP18 Langton Lodge Farm Included in the focused consultation Feb 2017	Waste Management Centre	Dorset Waste Partnership Site land owner	The viability of the site will be impacted due to the cost of diverting the strategic water main.	Deliverability likely to be affected by the need to restrict operating times/HGV movements	Although the site is being promoted by the landowner, utilities infrastructure on the site presents a major constraint and recommended restricted operating times would cause operational difficulties.

Site Option and consultation document	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Viability Summary Colour Scoring
WD05/WP10 Stinsford Hill Included in the Draft Waste Plan July 2015 and wider area of land included in the Draft Waste Plan Update - My 2016	Local - HRC/Transfer Depot	Dorset Waste Partnerships	Potential to have a significant impact on the water environment which would be costly to overcome and affect viability	Unallocated site	Although the site is being promoted by the landowner, Site has significant deliverability issues.

9 Health Impact Assessment

9 Health Impact Assessment

9.1 Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is intended to help inform decisions by predicting the health consequences of a proposal or policy being implemented. It has also helped the WPA understand how planning can contribute positively to better health.

9.2 Waste management and the transportation of waste have the potential to have implications on the health and well being of people and HIA is therefore necessary in order to anticipate and mitigate any health consequences. HIA is also necessary to ensure that any potential benefits that may arise (for instance through better management of waste) are highlighted.

9.3 In making decisions, the WPA has to balance numerous areas including financial, political and environmental, as well as health, and frequently have to trade off gain in one area against gain in another. HIA has enabled the health gains and losses of different options and policies of the Waste Plan to be fully appreciated.

9.4 HIA can also contribute to health equity by identifying different groups within the population who will experience health gains and losses resulting from policies so that decision makers can see how the proposals affect health inequality and aim to choose the most equitable option.

9.5 HIA has been integrated into the SA/SEA process. The 2015 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping report contained eighteen sustainability objectives, two of which are directly relevant to the assessment of health impacts; SA Objective 17 'To sustain the health and quality of life of the population' and SA Objective 8 'To protect and improve air quality'. Other objectives are also relevant to the assessment of health impacts including; SA objective 13 'To encourage sustainable economic growth' and SA objective 18 'To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces'.

9.6 The health impacts and their significance associated with the options and subsequent policies and proposals in the Waste Plan have been considered at each assessment stage. Where appropriate, recommendations/mitigation have been set out to ensure health impacts are reduced and where possible to provide enhancement of good health consequences.

9.7 Public consultation throughout the preparation of the Waste Plan has raised local concerns about the potential for new or expanded waste facilities and associated traffic to impact on health and more general quality of life and well being in areas likely to be effected by future waste management. This confirmed the importance of integrating HIA within the SA/SEA.

Health Impacts of the Waste Plan

9.8 The development of the Waste Plan began with consideration of waste planning issues and options for addressing the issues. The Waste Plan Issues consultation was published in December 2013. Key sustainability issues arising from the high level options were identified, as appropriate, within this document. This together with stakeholder consultation, led the decision making process and development of policies and site allocations. The Draft Waste

Plan was published in July 2015. This document included strategy and policies for the management of waste and site specific options to address the need for new facilities. Each aspect of the Draft Waste Plan was subject to sustainability appraisal.

9.9 Following on from this the Draft Waste Plan Update - Additional and Emerging Preferred Waste Site Allocations was published in 2016 and included a schedule of sites that were emerging as preferred sites as well as six additional sites or amendments to sites/facilities. An additional three sites were subject to focused consultation in 2017. Sustainability appraisal was undertaken on all new sites or where significant changes were being considered to sites and facilities (see appendix C).

9.10 In general terms, the higher waste growth scenarios put forward in the Waste Plan Issues Paper resulted in the need for more waste facilities. Inevitable, this highlighted a greater impact on quality of life and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower growth scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on air quality etc. This is discussed in further detail below with regards to the allocated sites.

9.11 The sustainability appraisal of the policies highlighted inevitable tensions between the polices that would lead to the provision of new waste facilities and quality of life objectives. However, conversely new/improved sites will facilitate the sustainable management of waste, through modern facilities, which has benefits on quality of life and health. Indirectly, health benefits would be attributed to moving waste up the hierarchy by diverting waste from landfill and increasing recycling. More direct benefits are experienced by users of well laid out public waste facilities that see reduced queueing and safety improvements from the reduced need to carry waste up steps. However, potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life were also identified particularly if facilities are located close to communities and/or where access to facilities passes through residential areas or past other sensitive receptors.

9.12 Policy 13 - 'Amenity and quality of life' focuses specifically on the avoidance or mitigation of impacts from the development of a waste facility. Implementation of this policy will have a positive impact in terms of protecting the quality of life of sensitive receptors. The policy complements the other development management polices that deal more specifically with other issues. The appraisal process highlighted the need to widen the scope of the policy to allow for consideration of loss of light and loss of privacy. These issues have been added into the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan.

9.13 Policy 23 - 'Restoration, aftercare & afteruse' requires restoration at the earliest practical opportunity. The sustainability appraisal highlighted that this may provide benefits to the quality of life of the population and access to the countryside for the population.

9.14 The appraisal of specific site options has tended to favour developments in industrial locations/allocated employment land as there tends to be less sensitive receptors nearby. Generally, expanding existing facilities would have less impact on communities, green spaces and the countryside than new sites. However, the potential for cumulative impacts was identified such as increased local traffic and landscape impacts.

9.15 Table 30 highlights the health impacts that have been identified from the Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocations. Some issues associated either directly or in-directly with health have been highlighted through development considerations in the Waste Plan. The table below sets out the development considerations relevant to heath as this will provide a means of mitigating impacts.

Proposed Modifications - Update

9.16 The modifications proposed to the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan are likely to provide additional protection to the heath of local people through the inclusion of additional development considerations. See final column of Table 30 for details.

Table 30 Health Impacts of Site Allocations

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Potential Heath Impacts	Mitigation/Development Considerations
Inset 1	Woolsbridge Industrial Estate	Strategic - waste transfer - inc bulky waste management	• Impact on sensitive receptors - noise, dust etc	• Only the southern extension area is allocated in the Waste Plan for several reasons including that this area has less sensitive receptors nearby than the eastern area. **Implications of Proposed Modifications** A wider area of search is proposed which includes eastern and southern parcel of land at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate. Given that both these parcels of land are allocated employment land, development here is inevitable. The allocated waste uses are not thought to have an increased impact on sensitive receptors than employment uses. The 'area of search' will provide a more flexible approach to the delivery of waste uses throughout the Plan period. An additional 'Development Consideration' is proposed to ensure a landscape master plan for the site is prepared to mitigation landscape and visual impacts.
Inset 2	Land South of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford	WMC - local facility	None identified - limited sensitive receptors in the vicinity	None specifically relevant to health

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Potential Heath Impacts	Mitigation/Development Considerations
				Implications of Proposed Modifications An additional 'Development Consideration' is proposed to ensure a contaminated land risk assessment is prepared.
Inset 3	Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham	HRC/Depot - local facility	Part of the site is within a consultation zone for a major hazard site	• The boundary of the allocated site has been revised to exclude the majority of land that falls within the 'inner' consultation zone. Part of the allocated site still falls within 'inner', 'middle' and 'outer' parts of the consultation zone. Outdoor public uses may not be appropriate in the inner zone and this needs to be taken into account. Design solutions would need to be considered with input from the HSE. • The HSE should be consulted on any proposal, at the design stage and prior to application. **Implications of Proposed Modifications** • An additional 'Development Consideration' is proposed to ensure risk assessment and remedial options for any contaminated land.
Inset 4	Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath Ind Estate	Local - Transfer/Depot	None identified - limited sensitive receptors in the vicinity	None specifically relevant to health **Implications of Proposed Modifications**

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Potential Heath Impacts	Mitigation/Development Considerations
				• An additional 'Development Consideration' is proposed to ensure risk assessment and remedial options for any contaminated land.
Inset 5	Loudsmill, Dorchester	Local - HRC	• Access/highway issues • Land and groundwater contamination	• Site would be enhanced by upgrading of the private access road & provision of a suitable access to the site • Protection of land and groundwater from contamination and oil storage required **Implications of Proposed Modifications** An additional 'Development Consideration' is proposed to ensure risk assessment and remedial options for any contaminated land.
Inset 6	Old Radio Station, Dorchester	Local - Transfer/Depot	• Access/highway issues	• Transport Assessment to accompany and inform application **Implications of Proposed Modifications** An additional 'Development Consideration' is proposed to ensure risk assessment and remedial options for any contaminated land.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Potential Heath Impacts	Mitigation/Development Considerations
Inset 7	Eco-Sustainable Solutions	Strategic - increased capacity of residual waste	• Aerodrome safeguarding • Odour	• The issues of appropriate stack height, colour and lighting will be important considerations with regards to aerodrome safeguarding • Suitable controls to minimise odour from the site to an acceptable level will be required. **Implications of Proposed Modifications** An additional 'Development Consideration' is proposed to ensure no unacceptable bird strike hazards arising form the proposals.
Inset 8	Canford Magna, Poole	Strategic - increased capacity of residual waste	None identified - limited sensitive receptors in the vicinity	None specifically relevant to health
Inset 9	Mannings Heath Industrial Estate	Management of non-hazardous residual waste	• Access/highways • Impact on sensitive receptors - noise, dust etc	• Proposals should incorporate improvements to ensure safe access and egress to and from the site. Site layout and design should provide capacity to ensure there is no potential queueing on the highway. • Careful consideration should be paid to the amenity of local residents and nearby businesses and mitigation built into proposals to reduce effects from odour, dust etc.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Potential Heath Impacts	Mitigation/Development Considerations
Inset 10	Binnegar Environmental Park	Management of non-hazardous residual waste	• Impact of RofW	• Proposals should incorporate appropriate screening to ensure protection of adjacent public right of way
Inset 11	Land at Bourne Park, east of Piddlehinton	Strategic - green waste composting	None identified - limited sensitive receptors in the vicinity	None specifically relevant to health **Implications of Proposed Modifications** An additional 'Development Consideration' is proposed to encourage vehicles accessing the site to use the road network in the south.
Inset 12	Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works	Local - extension to existing facility	• Impact on sensitive receptors - noise, dust etc • Impact of RofW	• Development would require diversion and part extinguishment of public right of way
Inset 13	Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works	Local - extension to existing facility	None identified - limited sensitive receptors in the vicinity	None specifically relevant to health

What happens next?

9.17 This report has highlighted in general terms the likely impacts in relation to health from the implementation of the Waste Plan and site allocations. Planning applications will be expected to fully consider the policies of the Waste Plan and where relevant address the development considerations. Often this will lead to further focused assessment and engagement on the detail of specific issues highlighted in this HIA. The development considerations referred to above can be found in the Waste Plan for each site allocation.

10 Mitigation

10 Mitigation

10.1 Consideration has been given to mitigating the impacts of the Waste Plan policies and site allocations throughout its preparation. Changes have been recommended to the wording of specific policies following the sustainability appraisal to improve policies, provide greater protection for Dorset's assets and mitigate against negative effects of implementation.

10.2 Table 31 summarises where the sustainability appraisal and input for specialist consultees has highlighted a need for mitigation. Changes to the policy wording were recommended in order to make the policy more effective. These recommendations were incorporated into the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan as detailed below.

10.3 Informal and formal consultation with stakeholders on the emerging Waste Plan has given rise to a number of issues being raised related to allocated sites. In many cases, mitigation will be required to reduce impacts to acceptable levels. Where necessary, this mitigation be has been incorporated into the specific site allocations through 'development considerations' covering issues such as landscape, buffers from ecological designations and access arrangements. Table 32 includes a list of the issues that are likely to need to be mitigated required through development considerations to ensure the proposed site allocations do not give rise to unacceptable impacts on the environment and sensitive receptors. The WPA will expect applications for waste proposals to address all the development considerations. The list set out below and within the Waste Plan should not be seen as an exhaustive list as it is likely that additional issues will arise when more the details of proposals are known.

Proposed Modifications - Update

10.4 Following representations made to the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan and through the Waste Plan examination hearings, modifications are proposed to the Waste Plan, Table 31 and 32 have been reviewed in light of the modifications proposed to the Waste Plan.

Table 31 Mitigation

Stage of the document's preparation/ Policy Reference	Suggested Mitigation	Has the mitigation led to a change to the policy	Any other comments/observations	Implication Proposed Modificati
Draft Waste Plan (2016) Proposed Policy – Proposed Waste Site Allocations	The policy has been substantially reworded since the draft Policy was published for consultation. The Policy has been re-titled 'Policy 3 - Sites Allocated for waste management development'.	Yes - changes made an included in Final Plan	Following the HRA, specific wording was recommended for inclusion in a number of Waste Plan policies/supporting text to provide certainty and ensure no likely significant	Modificatio proposed to should not r additional r

Stage of the document's preparation/ Policy Reference	Suggested Mitigation	Has the mitigation led to a change to the policy	Any other comments/observations	Impl Prop Mod
	There is the addition of a series of criteria that will ensure that impacts arising from waste development are adequately addressed and mitigated this includes a criteria related to European Sites. There is also the addition of a list of allocated sites within the policy.		effects on European Sites from implementation of the Plan.	
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Policy 3* - Applications for Waste Facilities Not Allocated in the Waste Plan	Pre Submission Waste Plan - Policy 4 'Applications for waste facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan' Additional criteria to be added to ensure no likely significant effects on European designated sites. Other changes recommended to improve the clarity of the policy and ensure that the locational criteria adequately address the range of proposals that may come forward during the Plan period.	Yes - various changes made an included in Final Plan	Following the HRA, specific wording was recommended for inclusion in a number of Waste Plan policies/supporting text to provide certainty and ensure no likely significant effects on European Sites from implementation of the Plan.	Modificatio proposed to should not r additional r
Draft Waste Plan (2015)	Pre Submission Waste Plan - Policy 5 'Facilities to enable the Recycling of Waste'	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	Following the HRA, specific wording was recommended for inclusion	No modific proposed to policy.

Stage of the document's preparation/ Policy Reference	Suggested Mitigation	Has the mitigation led to a change to the policy	Any other comments/observations	Implication Proposed Modificati
Proposed Policy 4* - Facilities to enable the Recycling of Waste	Various minor changes to improve the clarity of the policy making it clear what proposals are relevant. Additional criteria to be added to ensure no likely significant effects on European designated sites		in a number of Waste Plan policies/supporting text to provide certainty and ensure no likely significant effects on European Sites from implementation of the Plan.	
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Proposed Policy 5*– Energy Recovery	Pre Submission Waste Plan - Policy 6 'Recovery Facilities' Various amendments to the policy to improve clarity and provide improvements/mitigation of development. Additional criteria to be added to the policy to encourage residues from the treatment process and bottom to be managed sustainably. Additional criteria to be added to ensure no likely significant effects on European designated sites	Yes - changes made an included in Final Plan	Following the HRA, specific wording was recommended for inclusion in a number of Waste Plan policies/supporting text to provide certainty and ensure no likely significant effects on European Sites from implementation of the Plan.	No modific proposed t policy.
Draft Waste Plan (2015)	Pre Submission Waste Plan - Policy 7 'Final Disposal of Non-Hazardous Waste'	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	Following the HRA, specific wording was recommended for inclusion in a number of Waste Plan	Modificatio proposed t should not additional

Stage of the document's preparation/ Policy Reference	Suggested Mitigation	Has the mitigation led to a change to the policy	Any other comments/observations	Impl Prop Mod
Proposed Policy 6* - Final Disposal of Non-Hazardous Waste	Reference made to the proximity principle. Additional protection against impacts on amenity and environment		policies/supporting text to provide certainty and ensure no likely significant effects on European Sites from implementation of the Plan. For this policy it was considered adequate to include text in the supporting text.	
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Proposed Policy 7* – Inert Waste Recovery and Disposal	Pre Submission Waste Plan - Policy 8 'Inert Waste Recovery and Disposal' Policy to should be widened to cover landfill and land recovery. Reference to waste hierarchy	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	Change to policy to clarify its intention.	Modificatio proposed to should not r additional r
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Proposed Policy 8* – Special Types of Waste	Pre Submission Waste Plan - Policy 9 'Special Types of Waste' Additional criteria to be added to ensure no likely significant effects on European designated sites Reference to waste hierarchy and specifically encouragement of energy recovery	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	Following the HRA, specific wording was recommended for inclusion in a number of Waste Plan policies/supporting text to provide certainty and ensure no likely significant effects on European Sites from implementation of the Plan.	No modifica proposed to policy.

Stage of the document's preparation/ Policy Reference	Suggested Mitigation	Has the mitigation led to a change to the policy	Any other comments/observations	Implication Proposed Modificati
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Policy 9* – Decommissioning and Restoration of Winfrith	Pre Submission Waste Plan Policy 10 'Decommissioning and Restoration of Winfrith' Commitment to preparation of a SPD	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	Provision of sustainability benefits through decommissioning	This policy substantiall revised. Mo proposed to should not r additional r
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Proposed Policy 10* – Sewage treatment works	Pre Submission Waste Plan Policy 11 'Waste water and sewage treatment works' Additional protection against impacts on amenity and environment	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	Following the HRA, specific wording was recommended for inclusion in a number of Waste Plan policies/supporting text to provide certainty and ensure no likely significant effects on European Sites from implementation of the Plan. For this policy it was considered appropriate to include within supporting text.	No modifica proposed to policy.
Draft Waste Plan (2015)Proposed Policy 12* – Quality of Life	Pre Submission Waste Plan Policy 13 'Amenity and Quality of Life' A number of changes to policy to widen its scope to ensure coverage of a wider range of sustainability issues, as follows; Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where it is demonstrated that any potential adverse impacts on amenity arising from the operation of the facility and any	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	Widening the scope of this policy ensures that additional issues are considered through the determination of planning applications.	No modifica proposed to policy.

Stage of the document's preparation/ Policy Reference	Suggested Mitigation	Has the mitigation led to a change to the policy	Any other comments/observations	Impl Prop Mod
	associated transport can be satisfactorily avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level, having regard to sensitive receptors, specifically addressing all, but not limited to, the following considerations: a. noise and vibration b. airborne emissions, including dust c. odour d. litter and windblown materials e. vermin, birds and pests f. lighting, loss of light g. loss of privacy h. visual impact i. site related traffic impacts j. stability of the land at and around the site, both above and below ground level.			

Stage of the document's preparation/ Policy Reference	Suggested Mitigation	Has the mitigation led to a change to the policy	Any other comments/observations	Implication Proposed Modificati
Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan (2017)	Proposed modifications to show Airfield Safeguarding Areas on the Policies Map. Also the requirement for relevant proposals to prepare an aviation impact assessment.	Proposed modifications - as an outcome of Waste Plan examination.	Modifications will provide additional protection from harm within Airfield Safeguarding Areas.	N/A
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Proposed Policy 20* – South East Dorset Green Belt	New criteria to allow for improvements to established waste management facilities located in the green belt, as follows; b. it would serve to support an established waste facility and deliver operational and/or amenity improvements;	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	There are a number of established waste sites within the Dorset's Green Belt that make a very important contribution to the management of waste. Amendments to the policy would allow for improvements to these facilities which may provide advantages consistent with a number of the sustainable objectives.	Proposed modificatio ensure Poli compliant v NPPF. Mod proposed to should not r additional r
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Proposed Policy 23* – Safeguarding waste facilities	Pre Submission Waste Plan Policy 24 'Safeguarding waste facilities' Change to the policy to allow proposals for non-waste developments to be demonstrated to the wider authorities, as follows; ...Proposals for non-waste development that could prejudice a safeguarded waste site will only be permitted if is demonstrated ~~to the~~	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	The amendment to the policy would reflect the fact that applications for non-waste facilities are determined by district/borough councils and will encourage successful application of the policy.	Modificatio proposed to should not r additional r

Stage of the document's preparation/ Policy Reference	Suggested Mitigation	Has the mitigation led to a change to the policy	Any other comments/observations	Impl Prop Mod
	~~Waste Planning Authority~~ that one or more of the following circumstances apply:			

*Policy Numbers have changed in the final Pre-Submission Plan

Table 32 Site Allocations Mitigation/Development Considerations

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
Inset 1	Woolsbridge Industrial Estate	Waste transfer - inc bulky waste management	Site has been reduced in size to remove the eastern parcel of land and to exclude SNCI and Flood Zone 2 and 3. This should reduce impacts from development. <u>Development considerations</u> 1. Appropriate assessment in accordance with Conservation & Species Regulations (2010). 2. Consideration of an appropriate buffer from Flood Zones 2 and 3 3. Consideration of an appropriate buffer and mitigation to protect the SNCI **Implications of the Proposed modifications** A wider area of search is proposed which includes eastern and southern parcel of land at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate. Given that both these parcels of land are allocated employment land, development here is inevitable. The allocated waste uses are not thought to have an increased impact on sensitive receptors than employment uses. The

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			'area of search' will provide a more flexible approach to the delivery of waste uses throughout the Plan period. Development Considerations - Proposed Modifications 1. The applicant must provide sufficient information to enable the Waste Planning Authority to carry out screening and if necessary Appropriate assessment at the planning application stage in accordance with Conservation & Species Regulations (2017). This should include, as a minimum, Phase 2 Surveys for Annex 1 birds to inform an assessment of the effects of development on the populations on site and in surrounding areas. 2. ~~Application of the sequential test required as eastern borders flood zones 2 and 3. Consideration of an appropriate buffer from flood zones 2 and 3.~~ Preparation of a Flood Risk Assessment to assess fluvial flood risk, other sources of flood risk and management of surface water. No built development should take place within flood zones 2 and 3. 3. Consideration of an appropriate buffer and mitigation to protect the SSSI and SNCI. 4. Depending on the precise location of development within the area of search and nature of the development the following mitigation may be necessary to reduce effects on European Sites to levels acceptable under the Habitats Regulations 2017: • Habitat enhancement works on land adjacent to the allocated site (including Woolsbridge Farm Carr SNCI

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			• A managed habitat buffer between the development and the European sites 5. Preparation of a landscape master plan for the site to mitigate landscape and visual impacts.
Inset 2	Land South of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford	Transfer/HRC	Site boundary has been pulled back to reduce the scale of development removing the depot from the site. This should reduce impacts on the AONB. Development considerations 1. Preparation of a comprehensive landscape and ecology masterplan so that the design, layout, hard and soft landscape treatment, access, circulation, building design, other structures, fencing and highway infrastructure, ensures any adverse impacts upon the AONB are mitigated satisfactorily. This masterplan should include: • A dark skies strategy to demonstrate how light spill into the AONB will be minimised • Reduction of the formation levels of the building to minimise its visual impact. • Structural native tree and shrub planting at an appropriate scale and size to achieve screening and integration in keeping with landscape character. Consideration of wildflower/flowering meadow grass and verge areas. 2. Preparation of a comprehensive landscape and ecology management plan to cover the establishment phase for the landscape works and the longer term, on-going, management and maintenance. To include

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			management of roadside and boundary hedges. Low input, low maintenance approach required. 3. Retention, protection and enhancement of the tree/hedge belts on the north-east and south-east field boundaries. Details to be included in landscape management plan. 4. Layout of the development should seek to maintain current openness and avoid visual 'crowding' of the area around the roundabout. Buildings should be set back from roundabout and align with existing buildings at Sunrise Business Park. 5. Lighting and colours should comply with AONB guidance. Materials should have a matt finish, and avoid shiny metal surfaces or chimneys / vents. 6. Preparation of a plan for the management of soils and excavated waste to ensure ground levels and earth shaping minimises visual impact and topsoil for planted areas is used only if required in the landscape proposals. 7. Pre-determination archaeological evaluation, to include consideration of possible prehistoric enclosure, to accompany and inform application. 8. Flood risk assessment to accompany and inform application. **Implications of the Proposed modifications** <u>Development Considerations - Proposed Modifications</u> Preparation of a comprehensive landscape and ecology masterplan so that the design, layout, hard and soft landscape treatment, access,

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			circulation, building design, other structures, fencing and highway infrastructure, ensures any adverse impacts upon the AONB are mitigated satisfactorily. This masterplan should include: a. A dark skies strategy to demonstrate how obtrusive light spill into the AONB will be avoided ~~minimised~~ (2) b. ~~Reduction of~~ Means of reducing the formation levels of the building to minimise its visual impact. c. Structural native tree and shrub planting at an appropriate scale and size to achieve timely screening and integration in keeping with landscape character. Consideration of wildflower/flowering meadow grass and verge areas. 3. Retention, protection and enhancement of ~~the~~ all tree/hedge belts ~~on the north-east and south-east field boundaries~~ other than where removal is essential to provide access to the site. Any removal should be kept to a minimum and compensatory planting should be provided. Details to be included in landscape management plan. 8. Demonstration that the tests set out in paragraph 115 and 116 of the National Planning Policy Framework are met. 9. Hydrological/contaminated land risk assessment. Preparation of a drainage strategy. 10. A transport assessment should include consideration of impacts of HGV movements in the AONB and, if necessary, how such impacts would be managed.

2 having regard to the 'Guidance notes for the reduction of obtrusive light' (Institution of Lighting Professionals)

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
Inset 3	Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham	HRC/Depot	Site boundary has been pulled back to exclude flood zone 2 to reduce potential impacts. <u>Development Considerations</u> 1. Site is within the Gillingham Strategic Site Allocation. Development should accord with Policy 21 of the North Dorset Local Plan (2016). 2. Comprehensive approach to the design of the site within the Gillingham southern extension, reflecting the design principles for the Strategic Site Allocation. 3. Capacity issues at Station Road/New Road junction would need to be resolved satisfactorily through mitigation, to include commitment to provision of a new access to the site that would enable access and egress of vehicular access to be directed via proposed new link road between the B3081 to the B3092. 4. Site is partially within a consultation zone for a major hazard site. The HSE should be consulted on any proposal, at the design stage and prior to application. 5. Site is on a minor aquifer of secondary or unproductive designation. Protection of land and groundwater from contamination and oil storage is required 6. Avoidance or diversion of public right of way N64/48 7. Archaeological assessment to accompany and inform application

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			Implications of the Proposed modifications Development Considerations - Proposed Modifications 8. An adequate buffer should be provided to protect the River Stour and Lodden 9. Any existing contaminated land would require site investigation, risk assessment and remedial options appraisal.
Inset 4	Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath Ind Estate	Transfer/Depot	Development Considerations 1. Access should be from the A351 (Blackhill Road) only 2. Protection of verge areas close to the proposed development against damage, particularly from traffic 3. Opportunities for landscape enhancement, for example selected specimen tree planting, should be explored **Implications of the Proposed modifications** Development Considerations - Proposed Modifications 4. Any existing contaminated land would require site investigation, risk assessment and remedial options appraisal.
Inset 5	Loudsmill, Dorchester	HRC	Development Considerations 1. Site would be enhanced by upgrading of the private access road. This should be built into any proposals if practicable. 2. Provision of a suitable new access to the site

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			3. Comprehensive landscape masterplan for the site and the surrounding area, to include building and site layout considerations and boundary treatment to mitigate any landscape and visual impacts, taking into consideration the setting of Mount Pleasant Scheduled Monument 4. Site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. Detailed risk assessment to accompany and inform application. Protection of land and groundwater from contamination and oil storage is required. 5. Archaeological pre-determination evaluation, particularly for undisturbed areas of land, to accompany and inform application. 6. Consideration of the impact of development on the Mount Pleasant Scheduled Monument. 7. Development must include careful management of drainage and surface water runoff to avoid impacts on the water quality of the River Frome (SSSI). 8. Surveys to determine presence of species including common protected reptiles, breeding birds, bats, dormice and Great Crested Newt. Adequate mitigation/compensation, plus enhancements, should be put in place. **Implications of the Proposed modifications** Development Considerations - Proposed Modifications 3. Comprehensive landscape masterplan for the site and the surrounding area, to include consideration of building height

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			and mass and site layout ~~considerations~~ and boundary treatment to mitigate any landscape and visual impacts, taking into ~~consideration the setting of Mount Pleasant Scheduled Monument~~ account the assessment of heritage assets (see Development Consideration 4) . 4. ~~Consideration~~ Assessment as part of the planning application of the potential impacts of development on the significance and setting of the Mount Pleasant and Conquer Barrow Scheduled Monuments and Kingston Maurward House and Park. Appropriate mitigation to respond to this assessment should be put in place, including provision of a suitable landscaping scheme to provide screening, including tree and shrub planting, outside of the site.

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			6. Development must include careful management of drainage and surface water runoff to avoid impacts on the water quality of the River Frome (SSSI). This should include a buffer comprising wet woodland planting, of native species. 7. ~~Application of the sequential test required as northern edge is situated within flood zone 2.~~ 8. Any existing contaminated land would require site investigation, risk assessment and remedial options appraisal.
Inset 6	Old Radio Station, Dorchester	Transfer/Depot	Development Considerations 1. Landscape-led masterplan approach to the design of the site to mitigate any adverse landscape and visual impacts, taking into account the setting of Maiden Castle Scheduled Monument, and to provide enhancement opportunities. 2. Transport assessment to accompany and inform application 3. Phase 1 habitat survey and bat survey to accompany and inform application **Implications of the Proposed modifications** Development Considerations - Proposed Modifications 1. Landscape-led masterplan approach to the design of the site ~~to mitigate~~ so that any adverse impacts upon the AONB are mitigated satisfactorily. The masterplan should take into account the following design considerations:

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			a. Maintaining the baseline position as far as practicable. To include retention of the existing facade of the southern elevation; and retention of management of existing tree and shrub planting. b. Mitigation of any adverse landscape and visual impacts, taking into account the setting of Maiden Castle Scheduled Monument, To include minimising scale and mass of buildings; minimising light pollution and visual impacts of security fencing; use of suitable high-quality materials; and use of new soft landscape to help integrate the development. c. ~~and to provide enhancement opportunities.~~ Achieve enhancement. To include review of signage and colour of southern elevation facade and design of gateway to site to provide enhancement opportunities. 4. Any existing contaminated land would require site investigation, risk assessment and remedial options appraisal. 5. Site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. Detailed risk assessment to accompany and inform application. 6. Demonstration that the tests set out in paragraph 115 and 116 of the National Planning Policy Framework are met.
Insert 7	Eco-Sustainable Solutions	Strategic - increased capacity for residual waste	Development Considerations

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			1. Appropriate assessment in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations (2010). 2. Long-term restoration of surrounding heathland given the site's proximity to ecological designations. 3. Given the sites location, next to Aviation Park West, Bournemouth Airport and other large developments, opportunities for combined heat and power should be explored and provided if practicable. 4. The issues of appropriate stack height, colour and lighting must be addressed with regards to aerodrome safeguarding and minimising landscape impacts. 5. Any increased traffic would rely upon the improved Chapel Lane access and internal site infrastructure included within the 2015 Planning permission. Mitigation to address congestion in the area likely to be in the form of a contribution towards B3073 corridor improvements. 6. There should be no net loss of capacity for waste streams that would affect the Waste Plan's spatial strategy. Latest figures should be drawn from published monitoring reports, other relevant information and discussions with the Waste Planning Authority. 7. Suitable controls to minimise odour from the site to acceptable levels will be required. 8. Development of a comprehensive landscape and ecological scheme for the site, with particular attention to mitigation enhancement opportunities for the eastern fields, that are very susceptible to

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			development, and detailed design considerations to minimise visual impacts from any associated stack. 9. Development should demonstrate that there would be no further harm to the openness and purpose of the Green Belt. High standards of design and landscaping will be expected for development within the Green Belt. **Implications of the Proposed modifications** Development Considerations - Proposed Modifications 1. The applicant must provide sufficient information to enable the Waste Planning Authority to carry out screening and if necessary Appropriate assessment at the planning application stage in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017. Where relevant, this should include studies that demonstrate that any emissions from development will not impact on the features (species and habitats including lichens and bryophytes) of the nearby European Sites. 2. Long-term restoration of surrounding heathland given the site's proximity to ecological designations. 3. ~~Given the sites location, next to Aviation Park West, Bournemouth Airport and other large developments, opportunities for combined heat and power should be explored and provided if practicable.~~ 9. The issues of appropriate ~~stack~~ height, building orientation, colour and lighting must be addressed with regards to aerodrome

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			safeguarding (including radar reflections and shadows) and minimising landscape impacts. 10. ~~Development should demonstrate that there would be no further harm to the openness and purpose of the Green Belt~~ Given the sites location within the South-East Dorset Green Belt, applicarions will be considered against national policy and Waste Plan Policy 21. High standards of design and landscaping will be expected for development within the Green Belt. 11. ~~Application of the sequential test required as small parts of the site are situated within flood zones 2 and 3~~ Preparation of a Flood Risk Assessment to assess fluvial flood risk, other sources of flood risk and management of surface water. No built development should take place within flood zones 2 and 3. Proposals should also demonstrate that there will be no adverse effects on flood risk mitigation measures required to develop the adjacent employment site. 12. Development must include measures to protect land and groundwater from contamination and oil storage. 13. Given the proximity of the site to the airport, developments should demonstrate, through the preparation of a Bird Management Plan, that there are no unacceptable bird strike hazards arising from proposals. 14. Consideration should be given to the creation of a buffer zone in the south-east section of the site and a carefully designed surface water drainage system to help ensure no hydrological effects on the European Sites.

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
Inset 8	Site Control Centre, Canford Magna	Strategic - increased capacity for residual waste	Extension to the south east not taken forward for allocation to reduce landscape impacts and further encroachment into the Green Belt. Development Considerations 1. Preparation of a landscape design and management plan to include retention of existing vegetation including existing trees and woodland strip to provide a buffer between the site and the SNCI and to reduce visual impacts 2. Ecological mitigation likely to be required due to extension of the site and given proximity of the SSSI 3. Consideration given to how the continued use of the existing site may affect restoration of White's Landfill Site and potential biodiversity enhancements. **Implications of the Proposed modifications** Development Considerations - Proposed Modifications 1. The applicant must provide sufficient information to enable the Waste Planning Authority to carry out screening and if necessary Appropriate Assessment at the planning application stage in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.This should include as a minimum, Phase 2 surveys for Annex 1 birds to inform as assessment of the effects of development on the populations on site and in surrounding areas. Where relevant, this should also include studies that demonstrate that any emissions from development will not impact on the

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			features (species and habitats including lichens and bryophytes) of the nearby European Sites' 3. Ecological mitigation likely to be required due to extension of the site and given proximity of the SSSI. This should include the mitigation of any loss of wet habitat from future development and an appropriate buffer from the SSSI. 4. Given the site's location within the South-East Dorset Green Belt, applications will be considered against National Policy and Waste Plan Policy 21. High standards of design and landscaping will be expected for development within the Green Belt.
Inset 9	Land at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate	Capacity for the management of residual waste	Reduced range of appropriate treatment technologies to reduce impacts. Development Considerations 1. Proposals should incorporate improvements to ensure safe access and egress to and from the site. Site layout and design should provide capacity to ensure there is no potential queueing on the highway. 2. Careful consideration should be paid to the amenity of local residents and nearby businesses and mitigation built into proposals to reduce effects from odour, dust etc. 3. Preparation of a comprehensive landscape design and management plan.

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			Implications of the Proposed modifications The range of appropriate technologies has been widened. The development management policies, addition of 'Development Consideration 1' and the following text will ensure impacts are reduced to acceptable levels. 'Waste management facilities, including incineration, that would lead to adverse effects upon the integrity of European Sires will not be acceptable' Development Considerations - Proposed Modifications 1. The applicant must provide sufficient information to enable the Waste Planning Authority to carry out screening and if necessary Appropriate Assessment at the planning application stage in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Where relevant, this should include studies that demonstrate that any emissions from development will not impact on the features (species and habitats including lichens and bryophytes) of the nearby European Sites'
Inset 10	Binnagar Environmental Park	Capacity for the management of residual waste	Development Considerations 1. Appropriate assessment in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. 2. The site should be subject to a detailed landscape and visual impact assessment and preparation of a comprehensive Landscape and Ecological Masterplan for the site. This should demonstrate how impacts will be minimised, particularly from any stack by its design, formation level,

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			colour, texture and overall height. This should also give regard to how lighting on the site will be minimised. Proposals should also incorporate appropriate screening to ensure protection of adjacent public right of way. 3. Consideration of appropriate HGV routes should be built into any proposals. 4. Consideration will need to be given to the impact of development on the setting of the Scheduled Monument situated south-west of the site. Archaeological assessment and evaluation to accompany and inform application. **Implications of the Proposed modifications** Development Considerations - Proposed Modifications 1. The applicant must provide sufficient information to enable the Waste Planning Authority to carry out screening and if necessary ~~A~~appropriate assessment at the planning application stage in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. This should include as a minimum, Phase 2 surveys for Annex 1 birds to inform as assessment of the effects of development on the populations on site and in surrounding areas. Where relevant, this should also include studies that demonstrate that any emissions from development will not impact on the features (species and habitats including lichens and bryophytes) of the nearby European Sites. 2. Consideration must be given to adequate mitigation including the conservation management of adjacent areas or

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			provision of additional habitats adjacent to the proposed development to mitigate impacts on species characteristic of the European sites. 7. Consideration will need to be given to an appropriate buffer from the River Piddle.
Inset 11	Bourne Park, Piddlehinton	Green waste composting	Development Considerations 1. The scale, height, mass and overall design of all structures, boundary features and other infrastructure, including lighting, should respect the site's overall open character and help to minimise landscape and visual impacts. 2. Assessment of the potential impact on Scheduled Monument 1004550 ('Round Barrow SW of Bourne Farm'). 3. Access to the site should be via the existing Piddlehinton Enterprise Park, avoiding London Row 4. Phase 1 habitat survey to accompany and inform application. 5. Archaeological assessment and/or evaluation to accompany and inform application. **Implications of the Proposed modifications** Development Considerations - Proposed Modifications 1. The scale, height, mass and overall design of all structures, boundary features and other infrastructure, including lighting, should respect the site's overall open character and help to minimise landscape

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			and visual impacts including providing projection to the historic character of Piddlehinton Camp, as appropriate. 3. Vehicles accessing the facility should, wherever possible, come from the road network in the south unless it is impractical to do so. Access to the site should be via the existing Piddlehinton Enterprise Park, avoiding London Row.
Inset 12	Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works	Extension to existing facility	Development Considerations 1. Development would require diversion and part extinguishment of public right of way N64/51. 2. Preparation of a comprehensive landscape masterplan which aims to retain, protect and enhance existing vegetation, trees and hedgerows. 3. Preparation of an odour management plan. 4. Archaeological assessment to accompany and inform application.
Inset 13	Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works	Extension to existing facility	Development Considerations 1. Comprehensive landscape masterplan scheme of hedge and copse planting to mitigate impacts on the open countryside in this part of the AONB. 2. Phase 1 & 2 habitat survey, botanical survey and reptile survey to accompany and inform application. 3. Preparation of an odour management plan. 4. Archaeological assessment to accompany and inform application.

11 Monitoring

11 Monitoring

11.1 The SEA Directive requires monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan, in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to enable remedial actions to be taken. This chapter of the report therefore sets out the proposals for monitoring the implementation of the Waste Plan, essentially in terms of significant effects.

11.2 The key significant effects that have been identified, through this report, from the implementation of the Waste Plan are likely to be linked to the impacts on the economy, amenity, landscape, biodiversity and waste related transportation. Monitoring the consistency with related development management policies should provide the necessary check and should allow for essential mitigation to be build into future proposals.

11.3 Monitoring already plays an important role in the performance management of the waste planning process in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. Between April 2004 and March 2012 monitoring was presented in the form of Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs). The reports were required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. AMRs assessed progress on the preparation of development plan documents and numbers of applications considered by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority. They also contained data on waste arisings and management. These Annual Monitoring Reports can be found on the dorsetforyou.com website.

11.4 More recently, monitoring information is updated as and when information is available rather than within an annual report. Information on the amounts of local authority waste collected and management methods is presented in tables on our website up to 2016. A review of minerals and waste applications submitted and determined can also be found as well as details of minerals and waste enforcement notices issued. The monitoring information provides the means to assess, the implementation of the local development scheme and, through a series of indicators, the extent to which policies in adopted plans are being successfully implemented.

11.5 The Waste Plan contains a monitoring framework. The framework contains a set of indicators and targets that have been developed to allow direct and indirect effects of the plans to be monitored. The framework incorporates indicators for the policies that have potential significant effects or uncertainties/risks as identified in Chapter 6 of this report.

11.6 Monitoring the identified indicators will also enable gaps in the existing information to be filled providing a better impact prediction basis for future appraisals and revisions of the Waste Plan.

11.7 A series of modifications are proposed to the Waste Plan Monitoring Framework. These modifications reflect changes to policy wording and provide clarification.

Table 33

Policy/Proposal (and link to plan objectives)	Kpi indicator(s)	Target	Implementation P &T tests		Trigger Point for I ntervention and/or mitigation	Implementation Issues
Policy 1 - Sustainable waste management (Certificate towards Objectives 1,2 and 3	% of planning decisionsmaking reference to policy	This is a key overarching policy that does it is likely that allpermissionsmustbe consistent with the policy in directing the p ayment of sustainable development	●	Waste Management Authority/ Waste Industry Districtborough Council	Decisionsnot referencing this policy	This is also an overarching policy therefore it is likelythat all permissions should be consistent withthis policy if thispolicy is not being used there within the need to raise awarenessof the policy.
Policy 2 - Integrated wastemanagement facilities (Certificate towards Objectives 1,2,3, 4 and 5)	Percentage of waste management facilities permitted co-located with other waste activities. Percentage of relevant permissions co-located with headrooms or other end uses.	Allwastepermissionsmustbe consistent with the policy	●	Waste Management Authority/ Waste Industry Nonbusinessinterest bodies & thereat specialists	Anyapplicationnot consistent with the policy where the need for the development over does the local cumulative impacts. High number/ proportion of permissions not located in and users.	Thispolicy relies on derived applications being brought forward by the wasteindustrywaste management authority. Thispolicy also relies on an assessment if cumulative effects. Identification & mitigationto reducecumulative may be essential tothe implementation & thispolicy the avoid beachbeen through EIA scoping, at a application advice and planning promises.
Policy 3 - Site allocationsfor waste management development (Certificate towards Objectives 1,2 and 3	Number of waste management facilities permittedlocated on allocated sites. Capacity of permitted facilities for managing non-hazardous waste. Wasteflowsby wardsdistrict	All permissions granted in accordance with waste site allocations(where sites have been allocated & within the wasteFacility) Applicationsmust address development considerations asset out in theWaste Plan Fulfillment of/on affirmative tourism	●	Waste Management Authority/ Waste Industry localplanning authorities	Refusal for a wastemanagement facilityon an allocated site. A downward trendinannual shortfall inwaste management capacity. Wastes undertaken imported of disposalfacility	Thispolicy relies onapplications being brought forward by the wasteindustrywaste management authority. Shortcut coming forward dueto funding issues.
Policy 4 - Applications for waste facilitiesnot allocated in the Waste Plan (Certificate towards Objectives 1,2 and 3	Number of waste management facilities permittedinvolved on unallocated sites. Capacity of permitted facilities for managing waste.	Waste management facilities to beconsidered on sitesotherthanthose not allocated in thisor thewaste facility Applicationsmeeting the criteria set out in the policy	●	Waste Management Authority/ Waste Industry	Approvals for new waste management facilities inconsistentwiththis orthat where are outside ofor allocated in the Waste Plan. A downward trendinannual shortfall inwaste management capacity.	Thispolicy relies onapplications being brought forward by the wasteindustrywaste management authority. There may be aneed to review the Waste Plan fo highercerology of applications unsuccessful against thispolicy (as opposedto Policy 3). Shortcut coming forward dueto funding issues.
Policy 5 - Facilities formaterial recycling of waste (Certificate towards Objectives 1,2 and 3	Local authority/Commercial and Industrial waste arising Number of recycling facilities permittedinfrastructure. MRF capacity (recyclates) Wood, green waste - bulky waste capacity	Providing a network of modern, sustainable recycling facilities consistent with the spatial st ategy. Applicationsmeeting the relevant criteria set out in the policy	●	Waste Management Authority/ Waste Industry	Alosing of recyclates, wood, green and bulkywaste not in linewithmaterials resultingin a greaterdeficiencycapacity gap. Significant loss of recycling capacitymissing mix shortfall. No inclusion in capacity	Thispolicy relies onapplications being brought forward by the wasteindustrywaste management authority. Shortcut coming forward dueto funding issues.
Policy 6 - Recovery Facilities (Certificate towards Objectives 1,2 ,3 andd5)	Local authority/Commercial and Industrial waste arising Number of recovery facilitiespermittedinfrastructure. Capacity of recovery facilities in the Plancena Percentage of local authority arisingsd waste managedthrough EfW. Amount of renewable energy produced from waste facilities	To increasetheamountcapacity and investment & net sufficiency To increasethe proportion of wastemanagedthrough recovery and reduce waste sent to landfill. To increasesuccessful renewable energy formswaste facilities	●	Waste Management Authority/ Waste Industry	Arising's of residual waste not in line with forecasts resulting in agreaterinfrastructure capacitygap. No inclusion in recovery capacitylooding to a reliance on landfillor recovery facilities out & Dorset. Reduction inlocal authority collected waste managed through EfW or increase in landfill.	Thispolicy relies onapplications being brought forward by the wasteindustrywaste management authority. There may be aneed for reviewof policy and site allocations if significantwaste beingdiverted without energy recovery.
Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardouswaste (Certificate towards Objectives 1,2 ,3 andd5)	Local authority/Commercial and Industrial waste arising Capacity for disposalof non-hazardouswaste	Inusablitimeal capacity for landfill	●	Waste Management Authority/	Permissionis granted for new non-hazardous landfillcapacity	If recovery facilitiesfailtoinvestin not aresightened the right trigger inwrongplacefor disposal. Considerationshouldbe given to reviewing the site allocations yet recovery policy.

Policy/Proposal (and link to plan objectives)	Kip Indicator(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for r ommedion and/or mitigation	Implementation Issues
	Percentage of local authority collected waste through landfill		Waste Industry Minerals Industry		
Policy 2 - Inert waste recovery and disposal (Contributes towards Objectives 1 2, 3 and 4	Inert electrochrings Capacity for inert waste recycling Capacity for inert waste recovery/disposal/permitted	Encouragement of inert waste over disposal. All materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling	Waste Management Authority Waste Industry Minerals Industry	Alledge d inert waste let in line with forecasts/resulting ina predominant capacity gap. Downward trad in inert waste recycling capacity Significant inc ascein inorbenable disposal	A significant number of applications for disposal are granted highlighting a possible inaccuracyforecast for inert waste management.
Policy 3 - Spedal types of waste (Contributes towards Objectives 1and 2)	Hazardous-waste arisings (tpa) Capacity for managing hazardous-waste	New capacity should meet a specific need.	Waste Industry E nvironment Agency	Alledge d hazardous waste ist in line with forecasts.	Thispolicy relies onapplications being brought forward by the waterindustryor private managementauthority.
Policy 19 - Decommissioning and redevelopment ofnorth (Contributes towards Objectives 1 2 and 4	~~Production of MW~~ ~~Decommissioned nuclear plants needed significantly~~ Rationalise and decommissioning & know-fit policy	~~Achievement of decommissioned date by 2030~~ Radiosotionts and date of spen headstand with publicconcern	Nuclear Decommissioningauthority Partners District Council Waste Industry E nvironment Agency Nuclear site licenseholder	Changeto wastestrategy proposed ~~Nuclear newbuilds most almost without a nuclear site~~ ~~Changeto longer-term licence end date~~	Policy relies onsuccessful liaison withthe nuclear site licence holder. ~~Policy relies onprevalent consent for nuclear new~~ Capacity for prepd don ofil PD
Policy 5 - Waste water andsewage treatment works (Contributes towards Objectives 2and 4)	Alnings of dryssill sewage (tpa)	Providing a network of modern, sustainable treatment facilities	Water C ompanies - Wessex water and South West Water	Applications aiming toward smunicipalandcommercialgrowthgive possibleincrease in demand for capacity.	Predictions for the needfor sewage treatment facilities were not available for the entire plan period. There may be additional needs beyond the allocationscontained withinthe Plan. This relies on successful liaison with the water companies.
Policy 12 - Transport and access (Contributes towards Objective 5)	Number of applications accompanied by aTransportA assessment	All relevant pd ntevelos dmustbe consistent with thispolicy in addressing traffic impactsof waste developments through a Transport Assessment.	Highways England Highways Authority Waste Industry Waste Management Authority*	High-~~number~~ impact loss of decisions not reflecting the policy	Possible schemesfor facilitating sustainable transport such as rail and water likelyto be limited in thecounty. Identification ofmitigation may be essential to be implemented of the policyand the delivery of theP lan. For allocated site development considerations mayhighlight a ea where mitigationmay be required.
Policy 13 - Amenity and quality of life (Contributestowards Objectives 4and 5)	% of planning decisionmaking reference in policy	All relevant pd ntevelos dmustbe consistent with thispolicy in demonstrating anoiseandmitigation of adverse impactsincludingthrough conditions.	Waste Industry Various environmentalbodies& Internal specialists Localfocus of ad hering	High-~~number~~ impact loss of decisions not reflecting thispolicy	Envi ronmentalImpact Assessment RegulationsmayIssue assessmentof significantenvironmentalfeetof certain developments.Suchpolicies significantlyassessment highlight specific impactsthatneed to beassessed on a site by site basis. Identification ofmitigation may be essential to be implemented of the policyand the delivery of theP lan. For allocated site development considerations highlight areas where mitigation maybe required.
Policy 14 - Landscape andtownsgroupality (Contributestowards Objective 4)	% of planning decisionmaking reference in policy	All relevant pd ntevelos dmustbe consistent with thispolicy in conservingthe landscapefrom waste development	Waste Industry CCC landscape officer AONB Management Teams	High-~~number~~ impact loss of decisions not reflecting thispolicy High number of permissionsbeing granted withinthe AONB and/or World Heritage Sites	Documents such asthe AONB Management plans and the Strat egic Landscapeit ha ation Assessment should provide further guidance to help successful delivery of thispolicy. Given the high p portion of land ~~designated~~ withe county situatedwithin the AONB applications are likely to come forward. Identification ofmitigation may

Policy/Proposal (and link to plan objectives)	Key Indicator(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for remedial action and/or mitigation	Implementation Issues
Policy 22 - Parks from war developments (Contributes towards Objectives 1,2 and 3	Number of major non-waste applications including a waste audit statement Contributions for waste infrastructure received	All major non-waste applications include waste audit statement Contributions towards all local authority recycling facilities identified within the spatial strategy Identification of waste infrastructure needs in District/Borough/Infrastructure Development Plans	● District/Borough Councils ● Building/construction industry ● Waste industry ● Waste Management Authority*	Relevant non-waste applications not including a waste audit statement Failure to secure financial contributions	Applications of this policy requires threshold and borough authorities consult the WPA on relevant applications. It's baseless against thatthis is not for case action will lead to isolation.
Policy 23 - Restoration, aftercare andafteruse (Contributes towards Objective 4)	Applicationsfor temporary facilities who tolandscape management guidelinesand Dorset Biodiversity Strategy Achievement of outcomes in line with landscape managementguidelines and Dorset Biodiversity Strategy	The completion of a restoration/Landmonitory Planning Document in order to provide further detailed guidance on restoration.	● Waste industry ● Internationalpeoriods ecologist/Landscape architect	Inappropriate alternative proposals	Does the increase to/from landfillbase at permanent treatment facilities equal tothecountyfor linked inthe futureas most permissions will be for permanent facilities. Capacity for preparation of PD
Policy 24 - Safeguarding waste facilities (Contributes towards Objective 4)	Number of unsuitableinclusion relevant applications. Proportion of consultations where objections have been made on safeguarding grounds.	Increase potential loss of required wastemanagement capacity Implementation of safeguardingplan.	● District/Borough Councils ● Planning Authorities ● Waste industry ● Development Industry	Lack ofcapacity through redevelopment for other uses contrary to above. Noninclusionwithin emerging wastemanagement plan, determiningany permission or waste allocations, contrary toadvice.	Districtboroughcouncils sit consulting the CountyCouncilover relevant proposals. Delivery requiresclose workingwithdistrictborough councilsto protect site and facilities. Requiresup to date safeguarding map - regular review of safeguardedwaste facilities

11.8 *This includes Dorset Waste Partnership, Bournemouth Waste Management and Poole Waste Management

12 What Happens Next?

12 What Happens Next?

12.1 Sustainability appraisal has played an integral part in the preparation of the Waste Plan, contributing to its development by providing an assessment of the sustainability of:

- The Waste Plan Issues Paper (2013)
- The Draft Waste Plan (2015, updated in 2016 and 2017)
- The Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan (2017)
- Proposed Modifications to the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan (July 2018)

12.2 The process has therefore provided an ongoing check on the sustainability of the document as envisaged by government guidance. The SA has made a series of recommendations for mitigation that have sought to improve the policies of the Waste Plan, and its implementation. The recommendations have been incorporated into the developing Waste Plan, which in turn will be informed by consultation on the SA report which supports the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan and consultation on proposed modifications.

12.3 The SEA Regulations set specific requirements for consultation with the Statutory Environmental Bodies, the public and other interested parties. This SA Report will be published for consultation alongside the modifications to the Waste Plan and will be made available to these bodies so that they can provide a response to the contents of the Waste Plan and SA Report.

12.4 The SA Report and Non-technical Summary will be available on the Dorset County Council website throughout the formal consultation period. Hard copies of any of the documents will be made available on request.

12.5 Following the consultation on the proposed modifications, the Inspector will produce a report with recommendations and will make a decision on whether the Waste Plan is sound and can be taken forward for adoption by Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole authorities.

SA/SEA Statement

12.6 The SA/SEA Statement will be published alongside the Adopted Plan. Along with the SA Report, it must be made available to the three statutory environmental bodies and also the public. The purpose of the statement is to update the environmental information available with the final plan in order to outline how the environmental assessment and consultation have influenced the plan.

12.7 The statement will document any additions, amendments or deletions within the plan which have resulted from the findings of, and consultation on, the SA Report. This will provide detail on how the plan was modified to take into account the issues raised, and if no changes

are made in response to an issue, reasons will be given. At this stage information will also be provided to explain why the alternatives carried forward into the plan have been accepted, and why other reasonable alternatives were rejected prior to submission of the Waste Plan.

12.8 The monitoring measures proposed will be finalised in the statement, which may involve the identification of new monitoring measures or amendments to those proposed. If the plan has been altered to avoid predicted significant effects, it may be that some proposed monitoring measures can be deleted.

14 Appendix A - Equalities Impact Assessment

14 Appendix A - Equalities Impact Assessment

Equality Impact Assessment – Screening Form - Updated July 2018
Service: Economy

Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Draft Waste Plan

Table 34

Type of Strategy (select as appropriate)	
Existing:	
New/proposed:	
Changing/Update/revision	**YES**
Other	

What is the aim of your strategy, policy, project or service?

Once adopted, the new Waste Plan will determine where new waste facilities are needed and will provide the policy framework for determining planning applications for waste management facilities. It will also safeguard existing sites which are already contributing to the management of waste within the plan area.

It will aim to support recycling and the conversion of waste into valuable resources wherever possible, with burying it in landfill being the last option.

The new plan will replace the current Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Local Plan (adopted in 2006).

Who will it impact upon?

Waste management affects most people's lives in some way because of the need to manage the waste that is produced by residents, communities and businesses.

Sites have been selected for allocation across the plan area on account of their suitability for waste management taking into consideration a number of issues, including specific areas of need.

Although the plan identifies potential locations for waste development, it is not certain that these sites will be developed as this will be subject to a planning application. Policies are also included in the Waste Plan to determine planning applications against. These will ensure the protection of amenity and the environment from future waste development.

Does or could the service, strategy, policy, project or change have an impact upon the following:

Protected characteristic	Positive impact	Negative	No Impact	Unclear
Age				
Disability				
Gender Reassignment				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Race and Ethnicity				
Religion and Belief				
Sex				
Sexual Orientation				
Other socially excluded groups (Carers, rural isolation, low income, military status)				

Does this have any impact on the workforce in relation to the following:

Protected characteristic	Positive impact	Negative	No Impact	Unclear
Age				
Disability				
Gender Reassignment				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Race and Ethnicity				
Religion and Belief				
Sex				
Sexual Orientation				
Other socially excluded groups (Carers, rural isolation, low income, military status)				

If your answers to Q3 and 4 are mostly 'negative 'or 'unclear', you need to consider a full EqIA. If you do not intend to carry out one, please explain why:

The Waste Plan identifies site allocations across the Plan area which may be suitable for future waste development for specific facilities or a range of facilities to address identified needs.

A rigorous site selection process and sustainability appraisal has ensured that there is no preference to, or neglect of, any particular geographically-specific groups. Effective implementation of the policies and proposals should not lead to unacceptable adverse effects on different communities. In testing the suitability of sites and areas, the waste planning authority has considered a variety of issues including landscape, nature conservation, historic environment, traffic/access, emissions/odours noise etc (contained in National Planning Policy for Waste, October 2014).

The final Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan contained 13 site allocations for consultation. Modifications are proposed to delete the allocation of land at Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works as planinng permsision has already been granted for development. Several different types of waste management facilities are required within the remaining 12 site allocations. In general terms, household recycling centres/waste management centres should be located close to waste arisings to meet the needs of a specific community.

The need for strategic waste facilities, for the management of bulky or residual waste is driven by Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole and any new facility should be strategically well located in the County. The largest quantities of waste will be derived from in and around the conurbation and this would be the most appropriate location for the majority of waste capacity. This capacity in the south east should be supported by smaller facilities in the west and/or a suitable network of transfer facilities for moving waste most sustainably. Good transport links and access to the strategic road network have also been important considerations.

During the process of preparing the Waste Plan it is inevitably that proposed site options were clustered around a number of towns and the south east Dorset conurbation. A wide selection of community groups live within the urban areas, the waste management sites options and final allocations do not discriminate against any particular age group, gender, ethnicity etc.

A detailed site assessment has been prepared for each site option considered during the process including those identified for allocation in the final Waste Plan. These assessments have highlighted relevant issues such as proximity to sensitive receptors including residential properties and settlements. To some degree, there is the potential for amenity and health impacts (caused by noise, dust or odour) arisings from most site options. However, no waste site options (or allocations) have been assessed as having an impact on any equality group differentially.

In any case, before any development can take place planning permission needs to be granted. At this stage any adverse impacts that have been identified will be fully assessed and suitable mitigation identified. The final Waste Plan contains a series of 'Development Considerations' for each site. These highlight specific issues that will need to be addressed, as a minimum, through any planning application.

In addition to planning permission, waste management proposals would require an Environmental Permit, issued by the Environment Agency. The Environmental Permit application process deals with pollution control measures (to prohibit or limit the release of substances to the environment from different sources to the lowest practicable level) and ensuring that ambient air and water quality meet standards that guard against impacts to the environment and human health.

Accessibility

Accessibility to services is an important part of ensuring social cohesion. The availability and quality of public transport is a key component to improving accessibility. Another important factor is the location of services in relation to public transport corridors; it is this factor which is most important when examining the impact that the waste sites will have upon accessibility.

Waste management facilities are more likely to be located close to urban areas, especially Household Waste Recycling Centres. These facilities are often located on the outskirts of towns within industrial estate type development. The general public is likely to need to visit such facilities; however, due to the nature of the items that need to be taken to such facilities, there are limited opportunities for shift from the private car to public transport.

The general public do not normally have a need to access other types of waste management facilities therefore the impact on individuals caused by not being able to easily access these sites, is not significant. Waste management facilities do not provide large scale employment opportunities and therefore the impacts of limited accessibility are unlikely to be significant. However, this issue has been considered through the sustainability appraisal of site options.

Consultation

The preparation of the Waste Plan has included a number of stages of consultation. During each consultation the Waste Planning Authority has gathered the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. A key outcome therefore is a plan which reflects the views of the local community and aims to minimise adverse impacts on them.

Specific consultation bodies, general consultation bodies and other consultation bodies are detailed in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning (England) Regulations 2012) and in Dorset County Council's adopted Statement of Community Involvement (2013). The general consultation bodies specifically include:

- Bodies which represent the interests of different racial, ethnic or national groups
- Bodies which represent the interests of different religious groups
- Bodies which represent the interests of disabled persons

A wide range of groups and individuals across the gender, age, belief/faith, Disability and race strands have been consulted throughout the preparation of the Waste Plan.

A variety of methods of consultation have been used during each consultation period and documents have been made as widely available as possible, within budget restrictions. Where possible, the contribution of different geographical groups has been monitored.

The following statement has been included on the reverse cover of the Waste Plan ‘All documents can be made available in audio tape, large print and Braille or alter naive languages on request.’

Responses to the consultation have been considered fully with additional information sought where appropriate to address issues raised through representations.

Opportunities

Equality groups could have improved employment opportunities by virtue of accessibility to waste management sites. However, these developments are geographically spread and the accessibility of employment opportunities will depend upon the location of the development. Waste management facilities and associated development create only limited employment opportunities.

Conclusion

The Waste Plan is a strategic level document that is concerned with strategic waste planning policies and the identification of sites based on a rigorous site selection exercise and planning merit; as such it is unlikely to impact people within the equality groups any differently than from the impact on the general population of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. The plan does not deal with detailed issues where there could be potential to discriminate against people within the equality groups.

None of the responses received during consultations have highlighted evidence which indicates that there is a apparent impact on any of the protected characteristics.

15 Appendix B - Cumulative Impacts, Non Waste Development Maps

15 Appendix B - Cumulative Impacts, Non Waste Development Maps

Maps showing district/borough council employment and housing allocations, current waste proposals (Nov 2017) and mineral sites being promoted through the Mineral Sites Plan.

NB: Maps have been removed from this web version due to file size. Please contact the Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team for copies mwdf@dorsetcc.gov.uk or call 01305 228585

16 Appendix C - Sustainability Appraisal Matrices - Updated August 2018

16 Appendix C - Sustainability Appraisal Matrices - Updated August 2018

BOURNEMOUTH, DORSET AND POOLE WASTE PLAN

Sustainability Appraisal Matrices

Update August 2018 – Including modifications arising from Waste Plan Examination Hearings

Introduction

Sustainability appraisal is a systematic and iterative process undertaken during the preparation of a plan or strategy. Its role is to assess the extent to which the emerging policies and proposals will help to achieve relevant environmental, social and economic objectives. In doing so, it provides an opportunity to consider ways in which the plan or strategy can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and addressing any adverse effects that draft policies and proposals might have.

Legal Framework

Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004 requires Local Development Documents (including Minerals and Waste Development Documents) to be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. Sustainable development will ensure a better quality of life for present and future generations.

Section 19 (5) of the Act requires Local Planning Authorities to carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the proposals in each document and prepare a report of findings of the appraisal. Sustainability appraisal is integral to document preparation as a means of assessing their potential social, environmental and economic effects. It is a positive tool for developing policies to ensure that they reflect sustainable development principles. The appraisal should take place in parallel with the formulation of policies.

The European Strategic Environment Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC requires an environmental assessment of plans and programmes prepared by public authorities that are likely to have significant effect upon the environment. This process is referred to commonly as “Strategic Environmental Assessment” (SEA), and covers relevant plans and programmes whose preparation began after 21 July 2004. A key requirement of the SEA process is the production of an environmental report describing the likely significant effects of implementation of the plan and alternative options which were considered when producing the plan. This Sustainability Appraisal incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

The Waste & Minerals Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, published in March 2015 was the first stage of this process. It set out the scope of the appraisal and the information to be gathered or relied upon. It will apply to all the minerals and waste development plan documents that

will be prepared. The Scoping Report identifies the sustainability objectives that will be used in the sustainability appraisal of the policies and proposals in the Waste Plan. It also sets out baseline information for both waste management and minerals and for each of the topics addressed through the sustainability appraisal process. The report replaces the previous Scoping Report, published in 2014, and provides updated baseline information and a revised set of objectives and indicators to reflect the latest guidance and policy. The sustainability appraisal scoping report and the series of accompanying topic papers can be downloaded from the website
https://www.dorsetforyou.com/354652

The main part of the scoping report has been organised by topics identified in the SEA Directive, plus social and economic topics to fulfil the requirements of Government guidance on sustainability appraisal and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Each topic was explored and analysed using the tasks suggested in the guidance. Relevant plans, programmes and policies were identified and reviewed, and their implications for the minerals development plan documents (DPDs) considered. Initial baseline information, often in the form of maps, was collected and included in the report.

Sustainability issues were then identified and their implications assessed for waste planning and the baseline information to be collected. Objectives were developed to address these sustainability issues, as well as reflecting international, national, regional and local objectives. Indicators were then developed to measure how well the emerging policies and strategies would perform and help to achieve sustainability objectives.

This appraisal has involved assessing the performance of each policy, option, site etc against each objective using a series of matrices (found below). The appraisal was based on professional judgement, officer discussions, technical knowledge and the evidence base. The impacts of each option and its performance against each sustainability objective are shown as positive, negative, no significant impact/neutral and no direct relationship (N/A). Commentary has been provided to explain the outcome for each assessment. Following this, the impacts of the polices and options on each sustainability objective have been compared and a conclusion drawn. Finally, an overall assessment has been made of all the options (where appropriate) against the sustainability objectives (the text in the box at the foot of each matrix). The final summary was also shown in a box under each policy or site option in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan to aid consultation.

In addition, where there are a series of options being considered to address a single need, the options have been compared to get a sense of which option in sustainability terms looks most favourable. Other issues such as deliverability including the availability of land, landowner issues have also been considered in making decisions on the most appropriate sites to take forward, a summary of this is also included in this report where relevant.

The assumptions and the outcomes of the assessments are largely subjective. Stakeholders have been invited to comment on the SA throughout the key consultation periods so that responses could help to inform the selection of sites and policy wording.

Two sustainability objectives have been screened out because it is considered that they are not relevant to any of the polices and site options in the Waste Plan that are being appraised. These are highlighted in the list below.

The Sustainability Objectives are:

Sustainability Objectives – Environmental

1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.

Sustainability Objectives – Economic

10. To conserve and safeguard mineral resources – This objective has been screened out.
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.
12. To provide an adequate and affordable supply of minerals to meet society's needs. This objective has been screened out.
13. To promote and encourage sustainable economic growth

Sustainability Objectives – Social

14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.

Key Stages in the preparation of the Waste Plan

There have been several key stages in the preparation of the Waste Plan. Sustainability appraisal of options, policies and proposals has taken place at each stage.

This document sets out the detailed sustainability appraisal matrixes that have been undertaken at the following stages:

- The Waste Plan Issues Paper, December 2013
- 2015 Draft Waste Plan, Updated May 2016 (Additional and Emerging Preferred Waste Site Allocations) and February 2017 (Waste Site Options in Blandford and Purbeck)

Changes made to policy wording as a result on consultation and further work have been shown as track changes in this report. Unless stated the original wording included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan is shown and track changes show the final wording as in the Pre Submission Waste Plan (2017).

Sustainability Appraisal has also been undertaken on the final Waste Plan incorporating any modifications proposed through the Waste Plan examination. To avoid confusion the final version of the polices, with modifications, has been included within a box.

Copies of the sustainability appraisal matrices undertaken at previous stages are available on request. This report provides an update of the sustainability appraisal matrices at the time of consultation on the proposed modifications.

Monitoring

Following adoption of the Waste Plan, the Waste Planning Authority will measure the performance of the Plan by assessing how effective the policies and proposals are in delivering the plan's strategic objectives.

Monitoring is focused on significant effects. A set of key indicators and targets have been developed to allow the direct and indirect effects on objectives to be monitored. The key indicators for each policy are set out below and are taken directly into the Implementation and Monitoring Framework which is set out in the Waste Plan.

Any changes made through the hearing sessions are shown as track changes.

Sustainability Appraisal Informing Site Selection – Colour Scoring

The matrices found below contain a detailed appraisal of the site options considered at each stage in the emerging Waste Plan. The SA process has been used as a means of testing the suitability of individual waste site options. The matrices ensure a standardised approach which has been used to assess each site being considered for inclusion in the Waste Plan. This approach provides consistency and a clear audit trail to demonstrate how assessments have been undertaken.

Alongside the sustainability appraisal, the site assessments contain greater detail relating to each site option and waste proposals. The sustainability appraisal and site assessment process, together, draw out the potential positive and negative impacts and opportunities of sites and where necessary identified the need for further work and/or suitable mitigation.

The sustainability appraisal should be read in conjunction with the relevant site assessments. The site assessments include;

- A map of the area and site boundary
- A description of the proposal including the type of waste proposed to be managed and existing land use
- Scale of development - tonnage of waste to be managed
- Details of access and traffic generated by proposals
- Details of sensitive receptors
- Deliverability/viability - issue of landownership, proximity to waste arisings

Input from specialist consultees, both internal and external, has been sought to compete the detailed sections of the site assessment. Wherever possible this will include a view regarding the suitability of the site, highlighting issues where further studies are recommended.

The assessment of sites is, by its nature, a complex task that deserves in-depth consideration. A series of colours/scores have been used consistently in the SA matrices (below) and the site assessments to aid the assessment of sites. The colour scoring is explained in further detail in Chapter 5 of the SA Report. The colour scoring system has also been used consistently in the viability assessment of site options (Chapter 8 of the SA Report).

Mitigating the effects of waste management development is considered through policy wording and on a site by site basis. Mitigating the impacts of the Waste Plan often comes in the form of ‘Development Considerations’. The development considerations are listed in the SA Report (Chapter 10) and the Waste Plan for each site allocation.

The Waste Plan Issues Paper, December 2013

The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan Issues Paper was the first stage in the preparation of the new Waste Plan and was published for consultation in December 2013. The consultation document summarised the waste management facilities and current capacity and set out a number of issues the plan will need to address as it develops. Although no formal Sustainability Appraisal was undertaken at this stage the importance of sustainable development was acknowledged and for each of the identified needs, relevant sustainability issues were identified.

The Waste Plan Issues Paper considered several high level strategic issues and presented a number of options for addressing the issues. These have since been subjected to sustainability appraisal to ensure that the decisions made and developed through the Draft Waste Plan (July 2015), the 2016 consultation on additional sites/facilities and the additional focused consultation undertaken in 2017 are broadly in line with the principles of sustainable development. The broad principles have been taken forward into more specific options and policies, in many cases this takes for form of site specific options for a range of waste facilities.

Strategic Options – Considered through the Waste Plan Issues Paper

Key Issue Recyclables - Increased levels of recycling in the plan area and the way recyclables are being collected means that we do not have sufficient fit for purpose facilities in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. There is an urgent need for a strategic materials recycling facility, supported by a network of local household recycling centres and waste management centres, to move waste up the waste hierarchy and increase self-sufficiency.

How can we best address this need to ensure that recycling is maximised?

Identified Need 1 - Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)

Three known options were put forward for consideration

Sustainability Objectives	**Mannings Heath, Poole.** **(There are a number of possible locations within this industrial area. Planning permission currently exists on a brownfield site. Elsewhere the existing MRF (SITA) could be developed further)**	**Canford Magna, Poole.** **(An existing site with a number of waste uses. Permission currently exists for a MRF.**	**Binnegar Quarry** **A MRF was recently built at Binnegar Quarry.**	**Assessment**
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self	The provision of a MRF would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and help to achieve self-sufficiency.			

Sustainability Objectives	Mannings Heath, Poole. (There are a number of possible locations within this industrial area. Planning permission currently exists on a brownfield site. Elsewhere the existing MRF (SITA) could be developed further)	Canford Magna, Poole. (An existing site with a number of waste uses. Permission currently exists for a MRF.	Binnegar Quarry A MRF was recently built at Binnegar Quarry.	Assessment
sufficiency				
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Positive – limited ecological interest and development of brownfield land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive - Any development within the existing footprint is unlikely to have a negative impact and would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Negative – adjacent heathland with biodiversity present, however the MRF is already developed.	A MRF within brownfield land or within an existing development footprint is unlikely to have a negative impact and would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	No specific effect	Negative - Site boarders SSSI/SAC/SPA and is close to small watercourse leading to River Stour	No specific effect	No specific effect
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and	No specific effect	No specific effects on restored previously developed land.	No specific effect within existing MRF.	No specific effect

Sustainability Objectives	Mannings Heath, Poole. (There are a number of possible locations within this industrial area. Planning permission currently exists on a brownfield site. Elsewhere the existing MRF (SITA) could be developed further)	Canford Magna, Poole. (An existing site with a number of waste uses. Permission currently exists for a MRF.	Binnegar Quarry A MRF was recently built at Binnegar Quarry.	Assessment
gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).				
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Negative – there are likely to be negative impact on the landscape from any permanent development in this area. However, the MRF building is already developed.	There are unlikely to be landscape concerns where land is brownfield or previously developed.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a limited number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including Tower Park entertainment complex and Tesco in the immediate vicinity.	No specific effects – although the development would not reduce impacts of noise, there are no residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise, however the MRF is already developed so there should be no unacceptable additional impacts.	None of the options would reduce impacts of noise. Options that are remote from residential properties perform best.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	No specific effect, on previously developed land	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	No specific effect,
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth.	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and	Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to

Sustainability Objectives	Mannings Heath, Poole. (There are a number of possible locations within this industrial area. Planning permission currently exists on a brownfield site. Elsewhere the existing MRF (SITA) could be developed further)	Canford Magna, Poole. (An existing site with a number of waste uses. Permission currently exists for a MRF.	Binnegar Quarry A MRF was recently built at Binnegar Quarry.	Assessment
	Positive –new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.		communities.	economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. All the sites will enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which will benefit the economy.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	This site is strategically well located with good access from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.	This site is strategically well located with good access from Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.	Negative – this site is outside the search area for a MRF.	A MRF would serve a strategic need and therefore would be best located in south east Dorset with good road connections. The two options in Poole are best located.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site.	Opportunities for the use of sustainable transport may be limited given the working hours of waste management facilities.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of	The development of a MRF will facilitate the	The development of a MRF will facilitate the	The development of a MRF will facilitate the	The development of a MRF will facilitate the sustainable

Sustainability Objectives	Mannings Heath, Poole. (There are a number of possible locations within this industrial area. Planning permission currently exists on a brownfield site. Elsewhere the existing MRF (SITA) could be developed further)	Canford Magna, Poole. (An existing site with a number of waste uses. Permission currently exists for a MRF.	Binnegar Quarry A MRF was recently built at Binnegar Quarry.	Assessment
the population	sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including Tower Park entertainment complex and Tesco in the immediate vicinity.	sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are no residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity.	sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill	management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. Facilities further away from residential areas therefore perform most favourably.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effect – this land is previously developed land with no recreational value.	No specific effect – this land is previously developed land with no recreational value.	No specific effect – this is an existing minerals and waste site with no recreational value	All the site options are either existing waste management sites or previously developed sites with little or no value.
Conclusion:	The site is strategically well located; no significant sustainability issues have been identified.	The site is strategically well located and there are complementary waste activities already taking place on the site. There may be cumulative impacts from additional waste uses.	The site is not well located in terms however it is an existing facility with planning permission.	
Conclusion:	Sites two situated within Poole have good transport links and generally perform most favourable as they are strategically well located. The appraisal highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a			

Sustainability Objectives	Mannings Heath, Poole. (There are a number of possible locations within this industrial area. Planning permission currently exists on a brownfield site. Elsewhere the existing MRF (SITA) could be developed further)	Canford Magna, Poole. (An existing site with a number of waste uses. Permission currently exists for a MRF.	Binnegar Quarry A MRF was recently built at Binnegar Quarry.	Assessment
	greater contribution to economic growth. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses.			
Mitigation	N/A			
Monitoring:	N/A			

Identified Need 2 - Household Recycling Centres (HRC)

The Waste Plan Issues Paper considered the existing network of HRC's in Dorset and highlighted which of the facilities would need to be improved and/or relocated during the plan period. Work has now been undertaken to identify specific sites to accommodate these needs. These sites will be subject to a full sustainability appraisal later in this report.

Identified Need 3 - Bulking up/Transfer facilities, waste management centres for recyclables and residual waste

The Waste Plan Issues Paper considered more generally the types of locations that might be appropriate for this type of facility.

Sustainability Objectives	Extensions to existing Household Recycling Centres	New sites on Industrial Estates	New Sites on Brownfield land	Co-located with other Waste Management Facilities	Assessment
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	The provision of bulking up and transfer facilities would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and help to achieve self sufficiency.				
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Negative – There may be impacts on biodiversity if biodiversity is present	Positive - There is unlikely to be biodiversity interest on industrial estates	Positive - There is unlikely to be biodiversity interest on brownfield land	Positive - There is unlikely to be biodiversity interest if land is previously developed.	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land where biodiversity may be

Sustainability Objectives	Extensions to existing Household Recycling Centres	New sites on Industrial Estates	New Sites on Brownfield land	Co-located with other Waste Management Facilities	Assessment
				Negative – There may be impacts on biodiversity if co-location requires an extension onto undeveloped land.	present.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	There is unlikely to be an impact on geodiversity from the development of waste facilities, however this issue should be considered on a site by site basis				
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	No specific effect				
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Land that lies outside of Flood Zone 2 or 3 are likely to perform more favourably than sites within or partially within Flood Zone 2 or 3. However this issue should be considered on a site by site basis.				
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological	Negative – There may be impacts on the historic environment	Positive - There is unlikely to be features of historic interest on industrial estates	Positive - There is unlikely to be features of historic interest on brownfield land	Positive - There is unlikely to be features of historic interest if land is previously developed. Negative – There may be impacts on features	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land, however archaeological assessment/evaluation may show no constraints.

Sustainability Objectives	Extensions to existing Household Recycling Centres	New sites on Industrial Estates	New Sites on Brownfield land	Co-located with other Waste Management Facilities	Assessment
sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).				of historic interest if co-location requires an extension onto undeveloped land.	
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Negative – There may be landscape/ cumulative impacts as a result of extending sites.	Positive - There is unlikely to be landscape/cumulative impacts as a result of development on industrial estates	Negative – There may be some landscape/cumulative impacts as a result of development on brownfield land however any impacts are likely to be less than development on greenfield land.	Negative – There may be landscape/ cumulative impacts as a result of intensifying waste facilities or if co-location requires a physical extension.	Generally there may be landscape/ cumulative impacts as a result of waste management facilities. Development on industrial estates and/or previously developed land is likely to have least impact.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – unlikely to reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality	Negative – unlikely to reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality	Negative – unlikely to reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality	Negative – unlikely to reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality	None of the options are likely to reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality. Development on industrial estates is preferable to other areas as there tend to be less sensitive receptors in the vicinity.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative – There may be impacts if extensions bring development onto	Positive – there is unlikely to be a loss of soil by development on industrial estates	Positive – there is unlikely to be a loss of soil by development on brownfield sites.	Negative – There may be impacts if co-location requires the need to extend sites	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land.

Sustainability Objectives	Extensions to existing Household Recycling Centres	New sites on Industrial Estates	New Sites on Brownfield land	Co-located with other Waste Management Facilities	Assessment
	greenfield land.			onto greenfield land.	
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Negative – if an extension was onto allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Positive - Development would enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which will benefit the economy.	Negative – there may be a conflict because other developments on industrial estates may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Positive - Development would enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which will benefit the economy.	Negative – there may be a conflict because other developments on industrial estates may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Positive - Development would enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which will benefit the economy.	Negative – if co-location resulted in the need for an extension onto allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Positive - Development would enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which will benefit the economy.	Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. All the sites will enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which will benefit the economy.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the	Positive – extensions	Positive – industrial	Positive – if the site	Negative – depending	Industrial estates or other

Sustainability Objectives	Extensions to existing Household Recycling Centres	New sites on Industrial Estates	New Sites on Brownfield land	Co-located with other Waste Management Facilities	Assessment
negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	to existing sites may improve sites/ vehicle circulation reducing impacts	estates are likely to have good road connections	has good road connections	on the site there is the potential for cumulative impacts on the transport network Positive – co-locating facilities may have the benefit of reducing vehicle movements	sites that have good road connections perform best.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative - there may be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours	Negative - there may be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site.	Negative - there may be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site.	Opportunities for the use of sustainable transport may be limited given the working hours of waste management facilities. However, sites on industrial tend to perform more favourably due to access to bus or trains and the ability for employees to walk or cycle to work.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	Positive - Extensions to HRC's will facilitate the sustainable management of waste, through improved facilities which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill	Positive – new sites will facilitate the sustainable management of waste, through modern facilities, which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill There are potential adverse impacts or	Positive – new sites will facilitate the sustainable management of waste, through modern facilities, which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill There are potential adverse impacts or	Positive – new sites will facilitate the sustainable management of waste, through modern facilities, which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill	New/improved sites will facilitate the sustainable management of waste, through modern facilities, which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on

Sustainability Objectives	Extensions to existing Household Recycling Centres	New sites on Industrial Estates	New Sites on Brownfield land	Co-located with other Waste Management Facilities	Assessment
		perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. However industrial estates are likely to have less sensitive receptors than other areas.	perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities		quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. Facilities further away from residential areas therefore perform most favourably, i.e. those on industrial estates
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Negative – There may be impacts if extensions bring development into the countryside.	Positive – development on industrial estates will avoid the need to develop elsewhere	Positive – development on brownfield land will avoid the need to develop elsewhere	Positive – co-location will avoid the need to develop elsewhere unless co-location requires an extension into the countryside.	Previously developed land and industrial estates perform more favourably than greenfield land
Conclusion:	All options should enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which has social and economic benefits. Generally, previously developed land and industrial estates performs more favourably than greenfield land, in particularly where sites have good road connections. Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses.				
Mitigation	N/A				
Monitoring:	N/A				

Identified Need 4 – Bulky Waste Bulking up/Transfer facilities
Identified Need 5 – Bulky Waste Treatment facilities

The Waste Plan Issues Paper considered more generally the types of locations that might be appropriate for this type of facility.

Sustainability Objectives	Co-location with HRC's, WMC's, MRF or transfer stations	New sites on Industrial Estates	New Sites on Brownfield Land	Utilise facilities outside Dorset (if surplus capacity exists)	Assessment

Sustainability Objectives	**Co-location with HRC's, WMC's, MRF or transfer stations**	**New sites on Industrial Estates**	**New Sites on Brownfield Land**	**Utilise facilities outside Dorset (if surplus capacity exists)**	**Assessment**
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	The provision of bulking up and transfer facilities would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and help to achieve self sufficiency.			This option would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy but would move away from the aim of self sufficiency	The provision of bulking up, transfer and treatment facilities within the county would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy. Utilising treatment facilities outside of Dorset would move away from the aim of self sufficiency.
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Positive - There is unlikely to be biodiversity interest if land is previously developed. Negative – There may be impacts on biodiversity if co-location requires an extension onto undeveloped land.	Positive - There is unlikely to be biodiversity interest on industrial estates	Positive - There is unlikely to be biodiversity interest if land is previously developed.	Positive – the use of existing facilities would have little impact on biodiversity	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land where biodiversity may be present. Utilising an exiting facility would have little impact on biodiversity.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	There is unlikely to be an impact on geodiversity from the development of waste facilities, however this issue should be considered on a site by site basis				

Sustainability Objectives	**Co-location with HRC's, WMC's, MRF or transfer stations**	**New sites on Industrial Estates**	**New Sites on Brownfield Land**	**Utilise facilities outside Dorset (if surplus capacity exists)**	**Assessment**
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	land that lies outside of Flood Zone 2 or 3 are likely to perform more favourably than sites within or partially within Flood Zone 2 or 3. However this issue should be considered on a site by site basis.				
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	Positive - There is unlikely to be features of historic interest if land is previously developed. Negative – There may be impacts on features of historic interest if co-location requires an extension onto undeveloped land.	Positive - There is unlikely to be features of historic interest on industrial estates	Positive - There is unlikely to be features of historic interest on brownfield land	Positive – the use of existing facilities would have little impact on the historic environment	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land, however archaeological assessment/evaluation may show no constraints. The use of existing facilities would have little impact on the historic environment

Sustainability Objectives	**Co-location with HRC's, WMC's, MRF or transfer stations**	**New sites on Industrial Estates**	**New Sites on Brownfield Land**	**Utilise facilities outside Dorset (if surplus capacity exists)**	**Assessment**
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Negative – There may be landscape/ cumulative impacts as a result of intensifying waste facilities or if co-location requires a physical extension.	Positive - There is unlikely to be landscape/cumulative impacts as a result of development on industrial estates	Negative – There may be some landscape/cumulative impacts as a result of development on brownfield land however any impacts are likely to be less than development on greenfield land.	Positive – the use of existing facilities would have little impact on landscape	Generally there may be landscape/ cumulative impacts as a result of waste management facilities. Development on industrial estates and/or previously developed land is likely to have least impact. The use of existing facilities would have little impact on landscape.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – unlikely to reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality	Negative – unlikely to reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality	Negative – unlikely to reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality	Negative – unlikely to reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality	None of the options are likely to reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality. Development on industrial estates is preferable to other areas as there tend to be less sensitive receptors in the vicinity. The use if existing facilities would have result in little additional impacts on noise.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative – There may be impacts if co-location requires the need to extend sites onto greenfield land.	Positive – there is unlikely to be a loss of soil by development on industrial estates	Positive – there is unlikely to be a loss of soil by development on brownfield sites.	Positive – there would be no loss of soil through the use of existing sites.	The use of existing sites and previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land.

Sustainability Objectives	**Co-location with HRC's, WMC's, MRF or transfer stations**	**New sites on Industrial Estates**	**New Sites on Brownfield Land**	**Utilise facilities outside Dorset (if surplus capacity exists)**	**Assessment**
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Negative – if co-location resulted in the need for an extension onto allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Positive - Development would enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which will benefit the economy.	Negative – there may be a conflict because other developments on industrial estates may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Positive - Development would enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which will benefit the economy.	Negative – there may be a conflict because other developments on industrial estates may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Positive - Development would enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which will benefit the economy.	Positive – utilising facilities outside of Dorset would retain employment land in Dorset for other industries that may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities.	Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Utilising facilities outside of Dorset would retain employment land in Dorset for other industries that may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. All the options in Dorset will enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which will benefit the economy.

Sustainability Objectives	**Co-location with HRC's, WMC's, MRF or transfer stations**	**New sites on Industrial Estates**	**New Sites on Brownfield Land**	**Utilise facilities outside Dorset (if surplus capacity exists)**	**Assessment**
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Negative – depending on the site there is the potential for cumulative impacts on the transport network Positive – co-locating facilities may have the benefit of reducing vehicle movements	Positive – industrial estates are likely to have good road connections	Positive – if the site has good road connections	Negative – the use of facilities outside of Dorset will result in the need to transport waste further distances	Industrial estates or other sites that have good road connections perform best. The use of facilities outside of Dorset will result in the need to transport waste further distances
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative - there may be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site.	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours	Negative - there may be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site.	N/A	Opportunities for the use of sustainable transport may be limited given the working hours of waste management facilities. However, sites on industrial tend to perform more favourably due to access to bus or trains and the ability for employees to walk or cycle to work.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	Positive – new sites will facilitate the sustainable management of waste,	Positive – new sites will facilitate the sustainable management of waste,	Positive – new sites will facilitate the sustainable management of	Positive – utilising existing facilities would have little additional impact on communities.	New/improved sites will facilitate the sustainable management of waste,

Sustainability Objectives	**Co-location with HRC's, WMC's, MRF or transfer stations**	**New sites on Industrial Estates**	**New Sites on Brownfield Land**	**Utilise facilities outside Dorset (if surplus capacity exists)**	**Assessment**
	through modern facilities, which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill	through modern facilities, which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. However industrial estates are likely to have less sensitive receptors than other areas.	waste, through modern facilities, which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities		through modern facilities, which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. Facilities further away from residential areas therefore perform most favourably, i.e. those on industrial estates
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Positive – co-location will avoid the need to develop elsewhere unless co-location requires an extension into the countryside.	Positive – development on industrial estates will avoid the need to develop elsewhere	Positive – development on brownfield land will avoid the need to develop elsewhere	Positive – there would be no loss access to the countryside or open spaces from the use of existing facilities.	Previously developed land and industrial estates perform more favourably than greenfield land
Conclusion:	All options within Dorset should enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which has social and economic benefits. Generally, previously developed land and industrial estates performs more favourably than greenfield land, in particularly where sites have good road connections. Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Utilising treatment facilities outside of Dorset would reduce the impacts of development in Dorset however this would move away from the aim of self sufficiency and increase the distance travelled by our waste.				
Mitigation	N/A				

Sustainability Objectives	**Co-location with HRC's, WMC's, MRF or transfer stations**	**New sites on Industrial Estates**	**New Sites on Brownfield Land**	**Utilise facilities outside Dorset (if surplus capacity exists)**	**Assessment**
Monitoring:	N/A				

Key Issue Organic waste - Separate food waste collections will require suitable facilities, such as anaerobic digestion plants, particularly if organic waste arisings increase from the commercial and industrial sector.

How can we best provide for a network of facilities in the county taking into account proximity to organic waste arisings?

Identified Need 6 - Facilities for the treatment of organic waste

The Waste Plan Issues Paper did not identify a specific need for facilities to manage organic waste therefore no real options were presented. A criteria based policy has been developed and will be subjected to sustainability appraisal later in this report.

Key Issue Residual waste - In Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole, landfill capacity is diminishing and treatment capacity for residual waste, within the county, is insufficient to meet our needs, particularly towards the end of the plan period. How do we meet the identified need for facilities to deal with Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole's residual waste arisings, taking into account the waste hierarchy?

Identified Need 7 - Facilities for the Management of Residual Waste

Sustainability Objectives	**Rely on landfill sites outside of Dorset**	**Rely on existing treatment facilities in Dorset, Hampshire and further afield**	**Identify additional non-hazardous landfill void space within Dorset**	**New facilities for the treatment of residual waste including the opportunities to generate heat and power in Dorset**	**A combination of the above options**	**Assessment**
1. To move waste management up the waste	Negative - this option would not assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and	Positive – this option would assist in moving waste up the waste	Negative - this option would not assist with moving waste up the waste	Positive – this option would assist in moving waste up the waste hierarchy and move towards	This option would be both positive and negative	The provision of facilities within the county would move towards the aim of self-sufficiency. If

Sustainability Objectives	Rely on landfill sites outside of Dorset	Rely on existing treatment facilities in Dorset, Hampshire and further afield	Identify additional non-hazardous landfill void space within Dorset	New facilities for the treatment of residual waste including the opportunities to generate heat and power in Dorset	A combination of the above options	Assessment
hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	would move away from the aim of self sufficiency	hierarchy. Negative – reliance on facilities outside of Dorset would move away from the aim of self sufficiency	hierarchy Positive - reliance on facilities within Dorset move towards the aim of self sufficiency	the aim of self sufficiency		these facilities enabled waste to be treated then this would also assist in moving waste up the hierarchy.
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Positive – the use of existing facilities would have little impact on biodiversity	Positive – the use of existing facilities would have little impact on biodiversity	Negative – it is likely that new facilities would impact on biodiversity in Dorset.	Negative – it is likely that new facilities would impact on biodiversity in Dorset, however if treatment facilities were located on previously developed land or employment land the impacts should be limited.	This option would be both positive and negative	Utilising exiting facilities performs more favourably than greenfield land where biodiversity may be present.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	There is unlikely to be an impact on geodiversity from the development of waste facilities, however this issue should be considered on a site by site basis					

Sustainability Objectives	Rely on landfill sites outside of Dorset	Rely on existing treatment facilities in Dorset, Hampshire and further afield	Identify additional non-hazardous landfill void space within Dorset	New facilities for the treatment of residual waste including the opportunities to generate heat and power in Dorset	A combination of the above options	Assessment
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Positive – the use of existing facilities should have little effect on flooding	Positive – the use of existing facilities should have little effect on flooding	Negative – new facilities may have an impact	Negative – new facilities may have an impact	This option would be both positive and negative	Utilising exiting facilities performs more favourably than greenfield land where there may be impacts.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic	Positive – the use of existing facilities should have little impact on the historic environment	Positive – the use of existing facilities should have little impact on the historic environment	Negative – new facilities may have an impact on the historic environment	Negative – new facilities may have an impact on the historic environment	This option would be both positive and negative	Utilising exiting facilities performs more favourably than greenfield land where there may be impacts on the historic environment

Sustainability Objectives	Rely on landfill sites outside of Dorset	Rely on existing treatment facilities in Dorset, Hampshire and further afield	Identify additional non-hazardous landfill void space within Dorset	New facilities for the treatment of residual waste including the opportunities to generate heat and power in Dorset	A combination of the above options	Assessment
buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).						
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Positive – the use of existing facilities should have little impact on the landscape	Positive – the use of existing facilities should have little impact on the landscape	Negative – new facilities may have an impact on the landscape	Negative – new facilities may have an impact on the landscape	This option would be both positive and negative	Utilising exiting facilities performs more favourably than greenfield land where there may be impacts on the landscape
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – unlikely to reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality	Negative – unlikely to reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality	Negative – unlikely to reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality	Negative – unlikely to reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality	Negative – unlikely to reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality	Non of the options would reduce impacts of noise or improve air quality
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Positive – there would be no loss of soil through the use of existing	Positive – there would be no loss of soil through the use of existing	Negative – new facilities may result in the loss of soil	Negative – new facilities may result in the loss of soil	This option would be both positive and negative	Utilising exiting facilities performs more favourably than greenfield land where

Sustainability Objectives	Rely on landfill sites outside of Dorset	Rely on existing treatment facilities in Dorset, Hampshire and further afield	Identify additional non-hazardous landfill void space within Dorset	New facilities for the treatment of residual waste including the opportunities to generate heat and power in Dorset	A combination of the above options	Assessment
	sites.	sites.				there would be a loss of soil
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Positive – utilising facilities outside of Dorset would retain employment land in Dorset for other industries that may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities.	Positive – utilising facilities outside of Dorset would retain employment land in Dorset for other industries that may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities.	Positive - Development would enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which will benefit the economy.	Positive - Development would enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which will benefit the economy. Negative – there may be a conflict where development is proposed on employment land and other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However	This option would be both positive and negative	Generally all the options have positive impacts either through the retention of employment land for other uses or through the development of a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area.

Sustainability Objectives	Rely on landfill sites outside of Dorset	Rely on existing treatment facilities in Dorset, Hampshire and further afield	Identify additional non-hazardous landfill void space within Dorset	New facilities for the treatment of residual waste including the opportunities to generate heat and power in Dorset	A combination of the above options	Assessment
				employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses		
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	Negative – would not encourage opportunities for energy from waste	Positive	Negative – would not encourage opportunities for energy from waste	Positive	This option would be both positive and negative	Reliance on landfill would not encourage opportunities for energy from waste
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Negative – the use of facilities outside of Dorset will result in the need to transport waste further distances	Negative – the use of facilities outside of Dorset will result in the need to transport waste further distances	Positive – managing waste locally will reduce the distance of waste travelled however there may be impacts on the local network	Positive – managing waste locally will reduce the distance of waste travelled however there may be impacts on the local network	This option would be both positive and negative	Generally the use of facilities outside of Dorset will result in the need to transport waste further distances. Managing waste locally will reduce the distance of waste travelled however there may be impacts on the local network.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Rely on landfill sites outside of Dorset	Rely on existing treatment facilities in Dorset, Hampshire and further afield	Identify additional non-hazardous landfill void space within Dorset	New facilities for the treatment of residual waste including the opportunities to generate heat and power in Dorset	A combination of the above options	Assessment
modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.						
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	Positive – utilising existing facilities would have little additional impact on communities.	Positive – utilising existing facilities would have little additional impact on communities.	Negative - there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities.	Negative - there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities.	This option would be both positive and negative	Generally utilising existing facilities would have little additional impact on communities. However, there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities.

Sustainability Objectives	Rely on landfill sites outside of Dorset	Rely on existing treatment facilities in Dorset, Hampshire and further afield	Identify additional non-hazardous landfill void space within Dorset	New facilities for the treatment of residual waste including the opportunities to generate heat and power in Dorset	A combination of the above options	Assessment
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Positive – there would be no loss access to the countryside or open spaces from the use of existing facilities.	Positive – there would be no loss access to the countryside or open spaces from the use of existing facilities.	Negative – there may be impacts on the countryside through the development of new facilities	Negative – there may be impacts on the countryside through the development of new facilities. However treatment facilities are more likely to be located on previously developed land or employment land the impacts should be limited.	This option would be both positive and negative	Generally utilising existing facilities would have little additional impact on access to the countryside.
Conclusion:	However, the development of new facilities within Dorset should enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area, aid self-sufficiency which has social and economic benefits. There may however be impacts on the environment from the development on new local facilities. Utilising treatment facilities or landfill sites outside of Dorset would reduce the impacts of development in Dorset however this would move away from the aim of self-sufficiency and increase the distance travelled by our waste.					
Mitigation	N/A					
Monitoring:	N/A					

Draft Waste Plan Sustainability Appraisal of the Policies and Site Allocations

- **Originally undertaken July 2015**
- **Updated Spring 2016: Additional sites**
- **Further Update January 2017 –Three additional sites**

Sustainability appraisal was undertaken on all the policies and site options contained in the Draft Waste Plan (July 2015). The results are contained in the tables below.

Since publication of the Draft Waste Plan additional sites or amendments to boundaries and/or sites/facilities have been proposed that could address the waste management needs of the Plan area. The tables below were updated during spring 2016 and again in 2017 to include the additional sites.

In addition, one new policy was included in the Draft Waste Plan 2016 consultation document this policy has been subject to sustainability appraisal below.

Public consultation took place during summer 2016 and again in early 2017. The sustainability appraisal was made available for stakeholders views during the consultations and responses were invited.

Along the way the sustainability appraisal work, consultation and further assessment has recommended various updates and amendments to policy wording to avoid policy conflicts and ensure that the policies adequately reflect the principles of sustainable development. The changes and amendments made to policy wording (unless particularly minor) are shown as track changes below and result in the final policy wording as included in the Pre-Submission Waste Plan.

Modifications to the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan

A series of modifications have been proposed following consultation on the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan and following the Waste Plan examination hearings. To avoid confusion, where policies have been subject to modifications, the modified policy has been included within a box. This is the final policy that will be the subject of public consultation.

Chapter 3 – Guiding Principles

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 always work proactively with applicants to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved where appropriate ~~wherever possible, and~~ to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Proposals for the development of waste management facilities will be expected to 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 Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole to move towards net self-sufficiency.

Proximity - facilities that adhere to the proximity principle through being appropriately located relative to ~~consideration of~~ the source of the waste ~~in relation to the location of the proposed development~~.

Final version of policy including modifications

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 will be expected to 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 Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole 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.

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 1 – Sustainable Waste Management	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	This policy specially addresses this objective, it will encourage minimisation of waste, enable waste to be diverted from landfill and enable waste to be managed locally.	Positive
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	The waste hierarchy encourages the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on biodiversity e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Biodiversity is covered specifically in other polices	Positive
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	Geodiversity is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	The waste hierarchy encourages the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on water quality e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Water quality is covered specifically in other polices	Positive
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Flooding is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings,	The historic environment is covered adequately in other polices	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 1 – Sustainable Waste Management	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).		
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	The waste hierarchy encourages the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on biodiversity e.g. through the move from landfill in rural areas to recycling/recovery facilities in urban areas Landscape is covered specifically in other polices	Positive
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	The waste hierarchy encourages the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on biodiversity e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Air quality is covered specifically in other polices	Positive
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Soil Quality is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	The policy promotes the use of alternative materials through the movement of waste up the hierarchy i.e. inert waste	Positive
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Potential adverse impact if new waste facilities results in the use of employment land thereby preventing use by other businesses. Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Negative and positive
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	The policy encourages local facilities, reducing waste movement which will have a positive impact in relation to climate change. The waste hierarchy also encourages recovery in preference to disposal which provides opportunities for energy from waste.	Positive
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the	The policy encourages local facilities therefore reducing waste movements	Positive

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 1 – Sustainable Waste Management	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.		
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The waste hierarchy encourages the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely potential adverse impact or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities.	Negative and positive
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	The waste hierarchy encourages the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on the countryside e.g. through the move from landfill in rural areas to recycling/recovery facilities in urban areas and the use of brownfield/previously developed land.	Positive
Conclusion:	This is an overarching policy which establishes the principles of sustainable waste management and is therefore generally positive. There is some conflict through the principle of self-sufficiency, which inevitably could bring more facilities into the Plan area. Whilst this is positive overall in sustainability terms there could be some local impacts.	
Revised Conclusion:	Proposed modifications do not change the conclusion.	
Mitigation	None – minor amendments to policy wording to improve the clarity of the policy. See track changes above	
Monitoring:	% of planning decision making reference to policy	

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.

Final version of policy including modifications.

No changes proposed

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 2 – Integrated Waste Management Facilities	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	This policy supports the provision of waste management facilities which may assist in driving waste up the waste hierarchy, enable waste to be diverted from landfill and facilitate the management of waste within the Plan area.	Positive
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Biodiversity is covered specifically in other polices	N/A
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	Geodiversity is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Water quality is covered specifically in other polices	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Flooding is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas,	The historic environment is covered adequately in other polices	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 2 – Integrated Waste Management Facilities	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).		
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	The historic environment is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Air quality and noise is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Soil is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	New and/or expanded waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Negative and positive
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	Integrated waste management facilities may reduce waste movement which will have a positive impact in relation to climate change.	Positive
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Integrated waste management facilities may reduce waste movement which will have a positive impact on the transport network.	Positive
16. To support and	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 2 – Integrated Waste Management Facilities	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.		
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	New and/or expanded waste management facilities may have an adverse impact or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities, however the policy does contain a criterion that protects the local area from unacceptable cumulative impacts.	Negative
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	N/A	N/A
Conclusion:	This is an overarching policy which supports integrated waste management facilities and is generally positive. There is some conflict as it may bring more facilities into one area. However, other polices within the plan should provide the necessary protection.	
Revised conclusion:	No changed made to policy.	
Mitigation	The policy has been re-worded for clarity	
Monitoring:	Percentage of waste management facilities permitted co-located with other waste activities. Percentage of relevant permissions co-located with heat users or other end uses.	

Policy 3 – Sites allocated for waste management development (Policy Contained in May/June 2016 Consultation document)

~~The sites set out in Schedule 1 are proposed to be allocated to address the waste management capacity gap and identified needs for new and improved waste management facilities. Applications for waste management facilities, within these sites for the proposed uses, will be permitted provided that the application demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Waste Planning Application that any adverse impacts will be mitigated and that the proposal complies with other relevant policies of this Plan.~~

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.

Proposals within the Allocated Sites, for the proposed uses set out in Insets 1 - 13, are acceptable in principle and will be permitted 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.

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

Inset 1 - Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, Three Legged Cross

Inset 2 - Land south of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford

Inset 3 - Land 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 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 are allocated for expansion of existing activities:

Inset 12 – Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works, Common Mead Lane, Gillingham

Inset 13 – Maiden Newton Sewage Works, south of Maiden Newton

Applications on Inset 1 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 mitigation to reduce this to non-significant levels must be designed in to any development in order for it to take place.

Applications on Inset 7 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 reduce this to non-significant levels must be designed in to any development in order for it to take place.

Final version of policy including modifications

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 ~~for the proposed uses~~ set out in Insets 1 - ~~13~~ 12, ~~are acceptable in principle~~ and ~~will be permitted~~ 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 - ~~Land~~ 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 ~~are~~ is allocated for expansion of existing activities:

~~Inset 12 – Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works, Common Mead Lane, Gillingham~~
Inset ~~13~~ 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 ~~reduce this to non-significant levels~~ 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 ~~reduce this to non-significant levels~~ must be designed in to any development in order for it to take place.

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 3 – Sites allocated for waste management development	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	This policy allows for new sites and facilities to come forward to address the identified needs therefore likely to actively promote the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy. The policy will also allow to be managed within the Plan area.	Positive
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Biodiversity is covered in other policies	N/A
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	Geodiversity is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Water quality is covered specifically in other polices	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Flooding is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other	The historic environment is covered adequately in other polices	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 3 – Sites allocated for waste management development	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
locally distinctive features and their settings).		
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Landscape is covered specifically in other polices	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Air quality and noise are covered specifically in other polices	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Soil is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	There may be a potential adverse impact if new waste facilities result in the use of employment land thereby preventing use by other businesses. Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Negative and positive
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	The site allocations have been subject to a rigorous site selection exercise. This has included consideration of traffic and access from waste facilities. The development of waste facilities may give rise to local traffic impacts however overall the distance travelled by waste should be reduced by the development of local facilities.	Positive
16. To support and encourage the use of	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 3 – Sites allocated for waste management development	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.		
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	Other policies adequately provide protection for the quality of life of the population.	N/A
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	N/A	N/A
Conclusion:	This policy allows for new sites and facilities to come forward to address the identified needs following a rigorous site selection process. The policy will allow for the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy and promote the management of waste within the Plan area. Further protection is provided for local communities, the environmental and amenity through specific policies in the Waste Plan.	
Revised conclusion:	Proposed modifications provide additional clarify but do not change the conclusion.	
Mitigation	The policy has been substantially reworded since the draft Policy was published for consultation. This includes the addition of a series of criteria that will ensure that impacts arising from waste development are adequately addressed and mitigated. Additional criteria also added to ensure no likely significant effects on European designated sites (See track changes above)	
Mitigation	Policy rewording has provided further clarity, specially regarding proposed uses.	
Monitoring:	Number of waste management facilities permitted/refused on allocated sites. Capacity of permitted facilities for managing non-hazardous waste. Actual housing completions	

Policy 4 - Applications for waste facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan (Policy 3 of the Draft Waste Plan 2015)

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

a. there is no suitable allocated site capable of serving the waste management need that the proposal is designed to address or the non-allocated site provides advantages over the allocated site ~~provide;~~
b. the proposal ~~it~~ 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 ~~it~~ 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; ~~Where there are site(s) allocated in this Plan for the proposed use, proposals on unallocated sites will only be permitted in the following locations:~~

e. within allocated or permitted employment land which allows for Class B1, B2 and/or B8 uses;
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

In the case of composting and anaerobic digestion, proposals may be suitable within an agricultural setting where the proposed use and scale is compatible with the setting and provides opportunities to utilise outputs from the process in the locality.

Other locations will only be permitted if ~~in the event that~~ the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that ~~a site meeting the above definitions isnneither suitable nor available~~ 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 sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

Final version of policy including modifications

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 ~~suitable allocated site capable of~~ 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.

~~In the case of composting and anaerobic digestion,~~ Waste management facilities ~~proposals~~ may be suitable within an agricultural setting where the proposed use and scale is compatible with the setting, ~~and~~ 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.

Sustainability Objectives	**Policy 4 - Applications for waste facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan**	**Assessment (positive/negative N/A)**
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	This policy allows for sites to be considered for waste facilities that are not allocated in the Plan in certain circumstances. This provides flexibility to ensure that provision is made for waste management facilities. The policy contains a specific criterion to ensure that the proposal will facilitate the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy. The policy will also assist in enabling waste to be managed within the Plan area.	Positive
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Uncertain effects due to unknown sites coming forward	Negative/Uncertain
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	Geodiversity is covered adequately in other polices	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 4 - Applications for waste facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Water quality is covered specifically in other polices	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Flooding is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	The historic environment is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Landscape is covered specifically in other polices	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Air quality and noise are covered specifically in other polices	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve	Soil is covered adequately in other polices	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 4 - Applications for waste facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
and enhance soil quality.		
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	There may be a potential adverse impact if new waste facilities result in the use of employment land thereby preventing use by other businesses. Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Negative and positive
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	This policy contains a criterion to ensure that waste facilities, not allocated in the Waste Plan, will support the delivery of the Spatial Strategy which includes adhering to the proximity principle. This should ensure that impacts of waste transportation are minimised.	Positive
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	Other policies adequately provide protection for the quality of life of the population.	N/A
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	N/A	N/A
Conclusion:	This policy allows for sites to be considered for waste facilities that are not allocated in the Plan, in certain circumstances. This provides flexibility to ensure that provision is made for waste management facilities and is therefore generally positive. Protection is provided for local communities and the environmental and amenity through specific	

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 4 - Applications for waste facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
	policies in the Waste Plan.	
Revised Conclusion:	Proposed modifications do not change the conclusion.	
Mitigation	Additional criteria added to ensure no likely significant effects on European designated sites. Other changes recommended to improve the clarity of the policy and ensure that the locational criteria adequately address the range of proposals that may come forward during the Plan period.	
Monitoring:	Number of waste management facilities permitted/refused on unallocated sites. Capacity of permitted facilities for managing waste.	

Chapter 4 - Waste Growth Options

Growth in local authority collected waste - assessment of options

Sustainability Objectives	**Low Waste Growth** Zero Growth per household, but increase in housing as proposed.	**Medium Waste Growth** Increase in housing and an increase in tonnage of waste per household (based on a average of the last 5 years)	**High Waste Growth** Increase in housing and an increase in tonnage of waste per household (based on highest recorded figure of the last 10 years)	**Assessment**
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on biodiversity.			
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on water.			
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios.			
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on the historic			

Sustainability Objectives	Low Waste Growth Zero Growth per household, but increase in housing as proposed.	Medium Waste Growth Increase in housing and an increase in tonnage of waste per household (based on a average of the last 5 years)	High Waste Growth Increase in housing and an increase in tonnage of waste per household (based on highest recorded figure of the last 10 years)	Assessment
(including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	environment.			
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on landscape.			
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on air quality.			
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on soil quality.			
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	The low and medium scenarios may not allow sufficient flexibility for economic growth. However, the high scenario allows for the provision of facilities to meet a higher level of growth and unlikely to risk under provision of facilities. However, the scenarios in themselves don't encourage growth.			
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	The low and medium scenarios may not allow sufficient facilities to be developed in the Plan area if waste grows at a higher rate than predicted. Therefore there could be a need to export waste resulting in additional traffic movements. The high scenario allows for the provision of facilities to meet a higher level of growth and unlikely to risk under			

Sustainability Objectives	Low Waste Growth Zero Growth per household, but increase in housing as proposed.	Medium Waste Growth Increase in housing and an increase in tonnage of waste per household (based on a average of the last 5 years)	High Waste Growth Increase in housing and an increase in tonnage of waste per household (based on highest recorded figure of the last 10 years)	Assessment
	provision of facilities.			
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	The low and medium scenarios may not allow sufficient facilities to be developed in the Plan area if waste grows at a higher rate than predicted. Therefore there could be a need to export waste resulting in additional traffic movements. The high scenario allows for the provision of facilities to meet a higher level of growth and unlikely to risk under provision of facilities.			
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on quality of life.			
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on the countryside.			
Conclusion:	The lower scenarios generally fair more favourably in terms of the environmental objectives as they require the need for less facilities. The high and medium scenarios allow for the provision of facilities to meet a higher level of growth in the Plan area and therefore unlikely to risk under provision of facilities. This performs best in terms of the economy and reducing the impacts of the transportation of waste.			
Mitigation	None			
Monitoring:	Total arising's Local Authority Collected Waste			

Growth in commercial and industrial waste arisings – assessment of options

Sustainability Objectives	Low Waste Growth Waste arisings will grow at 50% the rate of economic growth	Medium Waste Growth Waste arisings will grow at 75% the rate of economic growth	High Waste Growth Waste arisings will grow in accordance with projected GVA	Assessment
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on biodiversity.			
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on water.			
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios.			
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites,	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on the historic environment.			

Sustainability Objectives	Low Waste Growth Waste arisings will grow at 50% the rate of economic growth	Medium Waste Growth Waste arisings will grow at 75% the rate of economic growth	High Waste Growth Waste arisings will grow in accordance with projected GVA	Assessment
historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).				
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on landscape.			
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on air quality.			
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on soil quality.			
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	The low and medium scenarios may not allow sufficient flexibility for economic growth. However, the high scenario allows for the provision of facilities to meet a higher level of growth and unlikely to risk under provision of facilities. However, the scenarios in themselves don't encourage growth.			
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	The low and medium scenarios may not allow sufficient facilities to be developed in the Plan area if waste grows at a higher rate than predicted. Therefore there could be a need to export waste resulting in additional traffic movements. The high scenario allows for the provision of facilities to meet a higher level of growth and unlikely to risk under provision of facilities.			

Sustainability Objectives	Low Waste Growth Waste arisings will grow at 50% the rate of economic growth	Medium Waste Growth Waste arisings will grow at 75% the rate of economic growth	High Waste Growth Waste arisings will grow in accordance with projected GVA	Assessment
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	The low and medium scenarios may not allow sufficient facilities to be developed in the Plan area if waste grows at a higher rate than predicted. Therefore there could be a need to export waste resulting in additional traffic movements. The high scenario allows for the provision of facilities to meet a higher level of growth and unlikely to risk under provision of facilities.			
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on quality of life.			
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on the countryside.			
Conclusion:	The lower scenarios generally fair more favourably in terms of the environmental objectives as they require the need for less facilities. The high and medium scenarios allow for the provision of facilities to meet a higher level of growth in the Plan area and therefore unlikely to risk under provision of facilities. This performs best in terms of the economy and reducing the impacts of the transportation of waste.			
Mitigation	None			
Monitoring:	Total arising's Commercial and Industrial Waste			

Growth in Inert waste– assessment of options

Sustainability Objectives	Low Waste Growth Waste arisings to remain constant	Medium Waste Growth Waste arisings will increase at 50% the rate of growth in construction sector	High Waste Growth Waste arisings will increase in line with projected GVA for the construction sector	Assessment
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on biodiversity.			
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on water.			
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios.			
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on the historic environment.			

Sustainability Objectives	Low Waste Growth Waste arisings to remain constant	Medium Waste Growth Waste arisings will increase at 50% the rate of growth in construction sector	High Waste Growth Waste arisings will increase in line with projected GVA for the construction sector	Assessment
gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).				
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on landscape.			
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on air quality.			
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on soil quality.			
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	The low and medium scenarios may not allow sufficient flexibility for economic growth. However, the high scenario allows for the provision of facilities to meet a higher level of growth and unlikely to risk under provision of facilities. However, the scenarios in themselves don't encourage growth.			
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	The low and medium scenarios may not allow sufficient facilities to be developed in the Plan area if waste grows at a higher rate than predicted. Therefore there could be a need to export waste resulting in additional traffic movements. The high scenario allows for the provision of facilities to meet a higher level of growth and unlikely to risk under provision of facilities.			

Sustainability Objectives	Low Waste Growth Waste arisings to remain constant	Medium Waste Growth Waste arisings will increase at 50% the rate of growth in construction sector	High Waste Growth Waste arisings will increase in line with projected GVA for the construction sector	Assessment
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	The low and medium scenarios may not allow sufficient facilities to be developed in the Plan area if waste grows at a higher rate than predicted. Therefore there could be a need to export waste resulting in additional traffic movements. The high scenario allows for the provision of facilities to meet a higher level of growth and unlikely to risk under provision of facilities.			
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on quality of life.			
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	The higher growth scenario inevitably results in the need for more waste facilities and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on the countryside.			
Conclusion:	The lower scenarios generally fair more favourably in terms of the environmental objectives as they require the need for less facilities. The high and medium scenarios allow for the provision of facilities to meet a higher level of growth in the Plan area and therefore unlikely to risk under provision of facilities. This performs best in terms of the economy and reducing the impacts of the transportation of waste.			
Mitigation	None			
Monitoring:	Total arising's Inert Waste Total managed Inert Waste			

Chapter 6 – Vision, Objectives ad Spatial Strategy

Waste Plan Vision

By 2033 ~~2031~~, 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 Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. This will maximise the economic benefits of sustainable resource management for the residents of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.

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

Sustainability Objectives	A Vision For Sustainable Waste Management in Dorset	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	This SA objective is particularly relevant to the Waste Plan and is specifically mentioned within the vision	Positive
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	There are inevitable tensions between the vision that is likely to lead to the provision of new facilities and the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.	Negative/N/A
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	Although any impacts on geodiversity are thought to be minimal, there is an inevitable tension between objectives that seek its conservation and the vision that may lead to new developments.	Negative
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	There are inevitable tensions between the vision that is likely to lead to the provision of new facilities and those that conserve and enhance water resources.	Negative/N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	There are possible tensions between the vision that is likely to lead to the provision of new facilities and this objective depending on the location of potential sites.	Negative/N/A

Sustainability Objectives	A Vision For Sustainable Waste Management in Dorset	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	There are inevitable tensions between the vision that is likely to seek the provision of new facilities and the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.	Negative/N/A
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	There are inevitable tensions between the vision that is likely to lead to the provision of new facilities and the conservation and enhancement of the landscape.	Negative/N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	There are inevitable tensions between the vision that is likely to lead to the provision of new facilities and the protection of air quality, particularly locally near to new facilities.	Negative/N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	There are inevitable tensions between the vision that is likely to lead to the provision of new facilities and soli quality. Where new facilities are on industrial land or previously development land impacts on best and most versatile agricultural land are unlikely.	Negative/N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	Moving waste up the hierarchy, as promoted through the vision, through increased aggregates recycling and reduced reliance on inert landfill would help to conserve minerals resources.	Positive
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	The provision of a sustainable network of waste management facilities would contribute to the achievement of sustainable economic growth.	Positive
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	The Waste Plan specifically seeks to achieve this objective and the objective specifically refers to minimising impacts on climate change.	Positive
15. To minimise the negative impacts of	The vision specifically mentions that waste facilities should be located to minimise impacts on the local road network.	Positive

Sustainability Objectives	A Vision For Sustainable Waste Management in Dorset	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.		
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	This vision does not specifically refer to the use of sustainable transport this will be a more detailed consideration and it is thought there may be limited opportunities in Dorset.	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	There are inevitable tensions between the vision that is likely to lead to the provision of new facilities and the health and quality of life of the population	Negative/N/A
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	There are inevitable tensions between the vision that is likely to lead to the provision of new facilities and countryside access. Where new facilities are likely to be on industrial land or previously development land impacts on the countryside are likely to be limited	Negative/N/A
Conclusion:	There are a number of inevitable tensions between the vision (which may lead to the provision of new facilities) and the SA objectives (which aim to protect the natural and built environment and amenity). There would be economic benefits from of the provision of a sustainable network of waste management facilities and through maximising waste as a resource. Overall, the appraisal highlights the need for the Waste Plan to include all necessary safeguards through guidance and specific policies to ensure that any impacts from waste facilities are mitigated to acceptable levels.	
Mitigation	Vision updated to correctly reflect Plan period.	
Monitoring:	N/A	

Waste Plan Objectives

Objective 1

To manage waste at the highest feasible level of the waste hierarchy. This will be achieved through waste prevention, increasing reuse, 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 ~~protect~~ and enhance local amenity, landscape and natural resources, environmental, cultural and economic assets, tourism and the health and wellbeing of the ~~local~~ 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.

Waste Plan Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	Assessment

Sustainability Objectives							
1 To move waste management up the waste hierarchy	Positive	Positive	Positive	Although these objectives are not in-compatible protection of the environment etc. may make finding sites for new development more challenging particularly given the widespread designations in the county	Positive	N/A	This SA objective is particularly relevant to the Waste Plan and is therefore generally compatible. The only tension may be with the protection of the environment, amenity etc however this is inevitable when considering new developments.
2 To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity.	Negative/positive	Negative/positive	N/A	Positive	Positive	Positive	There are inevitable tensions between objectives that seek the provision of new facilities and the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.
3 To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	Negative/positive	Negative/positive	N/A	Positive	N/A	Positive	Although any impacts on geodiversity are thought to be minimal, there is an inevitable tension between objectives that seek its conservation and those that may lead to new developments.
4 To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Negative/positive	Negative/positive	N/A	Positive	N/A	Positive	There are inevitable tensions between objectives that seek the provision of new facilities and those that conserve and enhance water resources.
5 To reduce flood risk and improve flood management	Negative/positive	Negative/positive	N/A	Positive	Positive	Positive	The objectives that seek the provision of new facilities have possible tensions with this objective depending on where sites

Waste Plan Objectives / Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	Assessment
							are found.
6 To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	Negative/positive	Negative/positive	N/A	Positive	N/A	Positive	There are inevitable tensions between objectives that seek the provision of new facilities and the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
7 To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Negative/positive	Negative/positive	N/A	Positive	N/A	Positive	There are inevitable tensions between objectives that seek the provision of new facilities and the conservation and enhancement of the landscape.
8 To protect and improve air quality.	Negative/positive	Negative/positive	Negative/positive	Positive	Positive	N/A	There are inevitable tensions between objectives that seek the provision of new facilities and the protection of air quality, particularly locally near to new facilities.
9 To maintain, conserve and	Negative/positive	Negative/positive	N/A	Positive	N/A	Positive	There are inevitable tensions between objectives that seek the provision of new

Waste Plan Objectives / Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	Assessment
enhance soil quality.							facilities and soli quality. However, given that new facilities are likely to be on industrial land or previously development land impacts on best and most versatile agricultural land are unlikely.
11 To promote the use of alternative materials.	Positive	Positive	Positive	N/A	Positive	N/A	Moving waste up the hierarchy and encouraging recycling would help to promote reuse and recycling
13 To encourage sustainable economic growth.	Positive	Positive	Positive	N/A	N/A	Positive	The provision of a sustainable network of waste management facilities would contribute to the achievement of sustainable economic growth. Waste should also be considered as a resource that would provide economic benefits.
14 To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	Positive	Positive	Positive	N/A	Positive	N/A	The Waste Plan specifically seeks to achieve this objective, this will be done through the implementation of the waste hierarchy , through increased recycling and the reduction of waste to landfill.
15 To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Negative/Positive	Positive	N/A	N/A	Positive	N/A	The Waste Plan specifically seeks to reduce waste movements, however there are potential tensions as new facilities may give rise to impacts from the transportation of waste, particularly locally.
16 To support and encourage the use	N/A	Positive	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Waste Plan specifically seeks to promote the sustainable movement of

Waste Plan Objectives / Sustainability Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	Assessment
of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.							waste, however there may be limited opportunities in Dorset.
17 To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	Negative/Positive	Negative/Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	N/A	There are inevitable tensions between objectives that seek the provision of new facilities and the health and quality of life of the population
18 To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Negative/Positive	Negative/Positive	N/A	Positive	N/A	Positive	There are inevitable tensions between objectives that seek the provision of new facilities and countryside access. New facilities on industrial land or previously development land impacts on the countryside are likely to be limited.
Conclusion:	There are a number of inevitable tensions between the objectives (which may lead to the provision of new facilities) and the SA objectives (which aim to protect the natural and built environment and amenity). There would be economic benefits from of the provision of a sustainable network of waste management facilities and through maximising waste as a resource. Overall, the appraisal highlights the need for the Waste Plan to include all necessary safeguards through guidance and specific policies to ensure that any impacts from waste facilities are mitigated to acceptable levels.						
Mitigation	None						
Monitoring:	N/A						

Chapter 7 – Recycling

Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the Recycling of Waste

Proposals for recycling facilities including household recycling centres, waste transfer stations, waste recovery facilities dealing with recyclables waste management centres, bulky waste treatment facilities, wood and metal recycling facilities and composting facilities will be permitted where it is demonstrated they meet all of the following ~~applicable~~ criteria:

For **all recycling and transfer facilities**:

a. the operation of the facility will support the delivery of the Spatial Strategy, contributing to meeting the needs identified in this Plan
b. they will not displace the management of waste which is already managed, or likely to be managed, by a process which is further up the waste hierarchy than that being proposed, unless the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that the proposal would result in environmental benefits sufficient to outweigh the displacement
c. proposals will be expected to provide for all operations including the reception, handling, processing and storage of waste to take place within an enclosed building unless there would be no proven benefit from such enclosure and demonstrate that the proposed operations will be compatible with existing or proposed neighbouring uses; and
d. possible effects (including those related to displacement of recreation, proximity and species) that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of European sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

For **Materials ~~Recycling~~ Recovery Facilities,** that deal with recyclables only, the proposal ~~shall~~ must also:

e. serve a proven local need that cannot sustainably be met from permitted facilities.

For **Household Recycling Facilities and Waste Management Centres** the proposal shall also:

f. be designed to incorporate ~~provide for~~ the separate circulation of household and commercial vehicles; and

g. where there is space to do so, make provision for a covered area for the collection of items that could be re-used ~~where there is space to do so~~; and
h. display interpretation boards that actively inform householders on measures that they can take to prevent and re-use materials.

Final version of policy

Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the Recycling of Waste

Proposals for recycling facilities, including household recycling centres, waste transfer stations, material recovery facilities dealing with recyclables, waste management centres, bulky waste treatment facilities, wood and metal recycling facilities and composting facilities, will be permitted where it is demonstrated that

they meet all of the following criteria:

For **all recycling and transfer facilities**:

a. the operation of the facility will support the delivery of the Spatial Strategy, contributing to meeting the needs identified in this Plan;
b. they will not displace the management of waste which is already managed, or likely to be managed, by a process which is further up the waste hierarchy than that being proposed, unless the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that the proposal would result in benefits sufficient to outweigh the displacement;
c. proposals will provide for all operations including the reception, handling, processing and storage of waste to take place within an enclosed building unless there would be no proven benefit from such enclosure and demonstrate that the proposed operations will be compatible with existing or proposed neighbouring uses; and
d. possible effects (including those related to displacement of recreation, proximity and species) 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.

For **materials recovery facilities,**that deal with recyclables only, the proposal must also:

e. serve a proven local need that cannot sustainably be met from permitted facilities.

For **household recycling centres and waste management centres** the proposal must also:

f. be designed to incorporate the separate circulation of household and commercial vehicles; and
g. where there is space to do so, make provision for a covered area for the collection of items that could be re-used; and
h. display interpretation boards that actively inform householders on measures that they can take to prevent and re-use materials.

Sustainability Objectives	**Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the Recycling of Waste**	**Assessment (positive/negative N/A)**
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	This policy specifically requires proposals to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. It is generally a positive policy which should allow for facilities to be developed in the Plan area.	Positive
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Biodiversity is covered specifically in other polices, however given that this policy may result in large scale development there is the possibility of significant effects on European sites.	N/A
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	Geodiversity is covered adequately in other polices	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the Recycling of Waste	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Water quality is covered specifically in other polices	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Flooding is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	The historic environment is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Protection of landscape character is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	The policy expects operations to take place within an enclosed building which is likely to provide benefits in terms of air quality and the impacts of noise.	Positive
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Protection of soil is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage	There may be a potential adverse impact if new waste facilities result in the use of	Negative and positive

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the Recycling of Waste	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
sustainable economic growth	employment land that could have been developed by other businesses which would provide greater employment opportunities locally. Conversely this policy allows for the provision of a network of waste management facilities is important for use by local business and communities. Some employment opportunities may be provided	
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	No specific effects	No specific effects
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	No specific effects	No specific effects
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	This policy will assist in the provision of a network of accessible waste management facilities which will have a positive impact of the overall quality of life of the community. The provision of any waste management facilities may have a negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to waste management facilities.	Positive/Negative
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effects	No specific effects
Conclusion:	This policy specifically requires proposals to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. It is generally a positive policy which should allow for a network of appropriate facilities to be developed in the Plan area. Protection of the environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan.	
Mitigation	Various minor changes to improve the clarity of the policy making it clear what proposals are relevant.	

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the Recycling of Waste	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
	Additional criteria to be added to ensure no likely significant effects on European designated sites	
Monitoring:	Local authority/Commercial and Industrial waste arisings Number of recycling facilities permitted/refused. MRF capacity (recyclates) Wood, green waste , bulky waste capacity	

Site Options – Replacement of the Blandford Waste Management Centre, North Dorset (Table 1 of 2)

Sustainability Objectives	ND01 – Holland Way	ND02 – Land off Shaftesbury Lane	ND03/WP06 – Land south of Sunrise Business Park	ND05 – Land south of Pimperne	ND04 – Blandford Brewery (Depot only)	Summary
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	Positive - The provision of a site for a Waste Management Centre would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and would provide a local facility in line with the proximity principle. This in turn would contribute to self-sufficiency.					All of the site options perform favourably against this objective.
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Positive – no ecological interest as previously developed land and development of this land would avoid the development of other more	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, however ecology is unlikely to present a major constraint.	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite particularly in the borders comprising hedging and planting, however ecology is unlikely to	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite particularly in the borders comprising hedging and planting. Potential for badger	Ecology unlikely to present a major constraint.	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land where biodiversity may be present.

Sustainability Objectives	ND01 – Holland Way	ND02 – Land off Shaftesbury Lane	ND03/WP06 – Land south of Sunrise Business Park	ND05 – Land south of Pimperne	ND04 – Blandford Brewery (Depot only)	Summary
	sensitive sites.		present a major constraint.	populations.		
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	None of the sites would impact on geodiversity.
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	No specific effects - The site is close (~300m), but outside, a Source Protection Zone 1.	Negative – the site is located in a groundwater Source Protection Zone 1.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	Option ND03 performs most favourably, whilst Option ND05 performs least favourably.
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	Most of site is in FZ1. However, there is a strip of FZ2 and FZ3 along the north and east boundary. No built development should be located in FZ2 or FZ3.	Most of the site is within FZ1, however a small part is in FZ2.	The sites that lie outside of Flood Zone 2 or 3 perform more favourably than the site partially within Flood Zone 2/3.

Sustainability Objectives	ND01 – Holland Way	ND02 – Land off Shaftesbury Lane	ND03/WP06 – Land south of Sunrise Business Park	ND05 – Land south of Pimperne	ND04 – Blandford Brewery (Depot only)	Summary
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	No specific effects	No specific effects	Potential for archaeological interests.	Potential for archaeological interests.	Negative – site is within conservation area	Site options ND01, ND02 and ND04 perform favourably against this objective; site options ND03 and ND05 have potential for conflict but this will be dependent on the outcome of archaeological surveys.
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Positive – no major landscape concerns; development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Negative – the site is in the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB, however it is allocated employment land and so will be developed. No major landscape concerns; development of this land would	Negative – the site is in the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB. However there are likely to be options for this site to be brought forward if an acceptable landscape scheme can be agreed. Development of	Negative - the site is in the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB. There are significant landscape and visual concerns with this site.	Positive – no major landscape concerns provided a comprehensive landscape and management plan is agreed. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more	Site option ND05 performs least favourably against this objective.

Sustainability Objectives	ND01 – Holland Way	ND02 – Land off Shaftesbury Lane	ND03/WP06 – Land south of Sunrise Business Park	ND05 – Land south of Pimperne	ND04 – Blandford Brewery (Depot only)	Summary
		avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.		sensitive sites.	
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise, however there should be no additional impacts. There are numerous residential properties in the vicinity, however there are industrial units in between.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are residential properties in the immediate vicinity of the site.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are no residential properties in the immediate vicinity. Site would be between existing business park and bypass.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. The site is relatively rural.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are some residential properties in the vicinity, plus planned new properties as part of the mixed use development. However the development would be in the context of the operation of the brewery.	Development on industrial estates or adjoining existing waste facilities is preferable to other areas as there tend to be less sensitive receptors in the vicinity.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land but as it is allocated as employment land it will be	Negative - Site is greenfield, partially Grade 3 and partially Grade 2 agricultural land.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	Previously developed land performs most favourably.

Sustainability Objectives	ND01 – Holland Way	ND02 – Land off Shaftesbury Lane	ND03/WP06 – Land south of Sunrise Business Park	ND05 – Land south of Pimperne	ND04 – Blandford Brewery (Depot only)	Summary
		developed in any case.				
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. Positive – Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities. The site could potentially be a costly option – see Deliverability.	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. Positive – Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. It is also allocated as a Mixed-Use Regeneration Site. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. Positive – Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. All the sites will enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area, which will benefit the economy.

Sustainability Objectives	ND01 – Holland Way	ND02 – Land off Shaftesbury Lane	ND03/WP06 – Land south of Sunrise Business Park	ND05 – Land south of Pimperne	ND04 – Blandford Brewery (Depot only)	Summary
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Positive - This site is well located given that the main population the facility will serve is Blandford.	Positive - This site is well located given that the main population the facility will serve is Blandford.	Positive - This site is well located given that the main population the facility will serve is Blandford.	Negative - Compared to other options, this site is further from where the majority of where the waste will originate and the main population that the facility will serve (Blandford). Therefore people will have to travel slightly longer distances than if the site was located in/around Blandford.	The site is well located. There is the potential for cumulative impacts with other proposed development in the locality.	Given that the main population that the facility will serve is Blandford, sites that are located in or immediately adjacent to Blandford perform most favourably.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable	Negative – There are likely to be opportunities for employees to	Negative – There are likely to be opportunities for employees to	Negative - There are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise	Negative – There are likely to be opportunities for employees to	Negative – There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to	None of the site options are likely to support the use of sustainable transport methods for employees given working hours. However, sites in Blandford are located

Sustainability Objectives	ND01 – Holland Way	ND02 – Land off Shaftesbury Lane	ND03/WP06 – Land south of Sunrise Business Park	ND05 – Land south of Pimperne	ND04 – Blandford Brewery (Depot only)	Summary
transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	sustainable transport to access the site at a convenient time.	utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	near to the main population and so there may be opportunities for walking/cycling.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. There could be a negative impact on quality of life for residential properties but these are not in the immediate vicinity and there are industrial units in between.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. However, there could be a negative impact on quality residential properties, a number of which are located in the immediate vicinity.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. There are no residential properties in the vicinity.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. The site is relatively rural. There could be a negative impact on quality of life for residential properties and the Pre-School but these are not in the immediate vicinity and there are industrial units in between.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy.	The improvement/relocation of the WMC will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. Facilities further away from residential areas therefore perform most favourably.

Sustainability Objectives	ND01 – Holland Way	ND02 – Land off Shaftesbury Lane	ND03/WP06 – Land south of Sunrise Business Park	ND05 – Land south of Pimperne	ND04 – Blandford Brewery (Depot only)	Summary
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. The site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. The site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. The site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place.	None of the sites currently enable access to the countryside and so development would not affect this objective.
Site Summary:	The site is well located, is previously developed land and an existing waste facility there would be limited sustainability impacts.	The site is well located. As allocated employment land, there could be a conflict with other potential uses which may provide a greater potential for economic growth, although such land is appropriate for waste uses. There could be a negative impact on quality of life for nearby residents.	The site is well located. There is the potential for adverse impacts on the AONB and mitigation of landscape and visual impact would be necessary. Although it is a greenfield site there would be limited other environmental and social impacts.	The site is in a poor location which would result in waste/people traveling greater distances compared to other options. There is the potential for a negative impact on the landscape AONB, and the water environment.	The site is well located and is previously developed land. As allocated employment land and a mixed use regeneration site, there could be a conflict with other potential uses which may provide a greater potential for economic growth.	

Sustainability Objectives	ND01 – Holland Way	ND02 – Land off Shaftesbury Lane	ND03/WP06 – Land south of Sunrise Business Park	ND05 – Land south of Pimperne	ND04 – Blandford Brewery (Depot only)	Summary
Deliverability/ Viability	Significant deliverability issues including, unwilling landowners. Development unlikely to be viable.	The site is now being developed for non-waste uses and is unavailable. Site could only accommodate HRC or depot, preferred site would accommodate WMC and depot together to reduce operational costs and env impacts.	No issues with deliverability identified	No issues with deliverability identified	The landowner has confirmed that the site is no longer available due to re-development.	
Conclusion:	See table 2 below					

Site Options – Replacement of the Blandford Waste Management Centre, North Dorset (Table 2 of 2) <u>New Options January 2017</u>

Sustainability Objectives	WP17 – Land East of Sunrise Business Park	WP18 – Langton Lodge Farm	Summary
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	Positive - The provision of a site for a Waste Management Centre would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and would provide a local facility in line with the proximity principle. This in turn would contribute to self-sufficiency.		All of the site options perform favourably against this objective.
2. To maintain,	Negative – as greenfield land there could	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests on site particularly	Previously developed land performs

Sustainability Objectives	WP17 – Land East of Sunrise Business Park	WP18 – Langton Lodge Farm	Summary
conserve and enhance biodiversity	be ecological interests on site particularly in the borders comprising hedging and planting, however ecology is unlikely to present a major constraint.	in the borders comprising hedging and planting, however ecology is unlikely to present a major constraint.	more favourably than greenfield land where biodiversity may be present.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	None of the sites would impact on geodiversity.
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	No specific effect	Negative – potential impact on groundwater	Option ND03 performs most favourably, whilst Option ND05 and WP18 perform least favourably.
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	The sites that lie outside of Flood Zone 2 or 3 perform more favourably than the site partially within Flood Zone 2/3.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings,	Potential for archaeological interests.	Some potential for archaeological interest.	Site options ND01, ND02 and ND04 perform favourably against this objective; site options ND03, ND05, WP17 and WP18 have potential for conflict but this will be dependent on the outcome of archaeological surveys.

Sustainability Objectives	WP17 – Land East of Sunrise Business Park	WP18 – Langton Lodge Farm	Summary
conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).			
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Negative – the site is in the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB. Mitigation/enhancement unlikely to be possible.	Negative – the site is in the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB. However there are likely to be options for this site to be brought forward if an acceptable landscape scheme can be agreed. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Site option WP17 performs least favourably against this objective as it is in the AONB and has high visual and landscape sensitivity.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are several residential properties in the vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are no residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	Development on industrial estates or adjoining existing waste facilities is preferable to other areas as there tend to be less sensitive receptors in the vicinity.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative - Site is greenfield, mosty Grade 2 with the northern sector Grade 2 agricultural land.	Negative - Site is greenfield mainly Grade 3 agricultural land but the western sector lies within Grade 4.	Previously developed land performs most favourably.
12. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than

Sustainability Objectives	WP17 – Land East of Sunrise Business Park	WP18 – Langton Lodge Farm	Summary
			waste management activities. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. All the sites will enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area, which will benefit the economy.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Positive - This site is well located given that the main population the facility will serve is Blandford.	Negative - Although this site is well located, access to the site passes a school and a residential area	Given that the main population that the facility will serve is Blandford, sites that are located in or immediately adjacent to Blandford perform most favourably.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative - There are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site at a convenient time.	Negative - There are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site at a convenient time.	None of the site options are likely to support the use of sustainable transport methods for employees given working hours. However, sites in Blandford are located near to the main population and so there may be opportunities for walking/cycling.
17. To sustain	The development would contribute to	The development would contribute to	The improvement/relocation of the WMC

Sustainability Objectives	WP17 – Land East of Sunrise Business Park	WP18 – Langton Lodge Farm	Summary
the health and quality of life of the population	quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. There are no residential properties in the vicinity.	quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. However, there are a couple of residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. Facilities further away from residential areas therefore perform most favourably.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	None of the sites currently enable access to the countryside and so development would not affect this objective.
Site Summary:	This site is located at a high point of the AONB considered to be of high visual and landscape sensitivity. The site would have a significant impact on the character and setting of the AONB. Mitigation of impacts and/or enhancement is not possible or appropriate. It is not proposed to take this site forward given the significant constraints identified.	The site is fairly well located to serve the town, however the access through a residential area and past a school and other sensitive receptors could give rise to amenity impacts. There is the potential for adverse impacts on the AONB and mitigation of landscape and visual impacts would be necessary. There is also significant concern with reagrds to impacts on groundwater that will require further investigation.	
Deliverability/ Viability	Site being promoted by the landowner, no issues of deliverability identified.	Although the site is being promoted by the landowner, utilities infrastructure on the site presents a major constraint and recommended restricted operating times would cause operational difficulties.	

Conclusion:	Overall site option ND01 performs most favourably in sustainability terms, mainly due to it being previously developed land and an extension to an existing waste management facility. However, the site has significant deliverability issues. ND04 also performs favourably for a depot facility but is now known to be unavailable. WP18 and WP06 (formerly ND03) also have potential for a new waste management facility but each have constraints. ND05 is the least well located and has a high potential for negative sustainability impacts, specifically relating to landscape and the water environment. WP17 is likely to have the greatest impact on the AONB with no opportunities for appropriate mitigation. The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. WP06 performs best overall. It is available land, well located with good access options and has limited sustainability impacts generally compared to the alternative options. The site does sit within the AONB, however mitigation of impacts is considered possible in this location.
Proposed Site Allocation	WP06 – Land south of Sunrise Business Park
Mitigation/ Development considerations	See detailed development considerations set out in Waste Plan
Monitoring:	Number of applications permitted/refused on allocated sites

Site Options – Household Recycling Centre for Dorchester, West Dorset (Table 1 of 2)

Sustainability Objectives	WD01 – Land NW of Monkey Jump	WD02 – Old Radio Station	WD03 – Land south of stadium roundabout	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	WP10 – Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	Positive - The provision of a site for a Household Recycling Centre would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and would provide a local facility in line with the proximity principle. This in turn would contribute to self-sufficiency.				
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, subject to survey.	Negative – previously developed land so ecology unlikely to present a major constraint, but potential for bats.	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, subject to survey. Ecology unlikely to present a major constraint however.	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, subject to survey.	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, subject to survey
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment. Within Source Protection Zone 2.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment. The wider area of land suggested through this proposal provides additional flexibility.

Sustainability Objectives	WD01 – Land NW of Monkey Jump	WD02 – Old Radio Station	WD03 – Land south of stadium roundabout	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	WP10 – Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	Negative – part of the site is within FZ2 and FZ3. The site is also subject to surface water flooding.	Negative – part of the site is within FZ2 and FZ3. The site is also subject to surface water flooding. However, the wider area of land suggested through this proposal provides additional flexibility to avoid FZ2 and 3 in ant development.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	Negative - Potential for archaeological interests including a probable Roman settlement. Pre-determination archaeological evaluation would be appropriate.	No specific effects – the site is previously developed and survival of below-ground archaeology is unlikely.	Negative - Potential for archaeological interests. Pre-determination archaeological assessment and evaluation would be appropriate. Potential for impact on the setting of Scheduled Monuments in the area such as Maiden Castle and Herringston round barrows.	Negative – Potential for archaeological interests including earthworks of watermeadow systems. Pre-determination archaeological assessment and evaluation would be appropriate. Potential for negative impact on the setting of Dorchester.	Negative – Potential for archaeological interests including earthworks of watermeadow systems. Pre-determination archaeological assessment and evaluation would be appropriate. Potential for negative impact on the setting of Dorchester. However, the wider area of land suggested through this proposal provides additional flexibility to build landscape mitigation into the proposals.
7. To maintain,	Negative – the site is in	Negative – the site is	Negative – the site is in	Negative – the site is	Negative – the site is

Sustainability Objectives	WD01 – Land NW of Monkey Jump	WD02 – Old Radio Station	WD03 – Land south of stadium roundabout	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	WP10 – Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill
conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	the Dorset AONB. The site is considered unacceptable from a landscape and visual point of view due to its setting in open countryside within the Dorset AONB.	within the Dorset AONB, albeit on previously developed land. A suitable mitigation package would need to be agreed to reduce the potential adverse landscape and visual impacts of this site.	the Dorset AONB. The site is considered unacceptable from a landscape and visual point of view.	considered unacceptable from a landscape and visual point of view. Potential for negative impact on the setting of Dorchester.	considered unacceptable from a landscape and visual point of view. Potential for negative impact on the setting of Dorchester. However, the wider area of land suggested through this proposal provides additional flexibility to build landscape mitigation into the proposals.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are no residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are residential properties around 120m from the site.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are no residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There is a residential property in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There is a residential property in the immediate vicinity.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land but it is already developed.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.	Negative – The majority of the site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.	Negative – The majority of the site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Positive – New waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of	Positive - new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities

Sustainability Objectives	WD01 – Land NW of Monkey Jump	WD02 – Old Radio Station	WD03 – Land south of stadium roundabout	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	WP10 – Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill
	facilities for use by local business and communities.	facilities for use by local business and communities. Negative – potential conflict with existing businesses using the site.	use by local business and communities. Negative – the site is also proposed for a park and ride facility which would benefit the town.	use by local business and communities. The site has been proposed for a mixed use development although this hasn't been allocated in the emerging West Dorset Local Plan.	for use by local business and communities. The site was proposed for a mixed use development although this hasn't been allocated in the emerging West Dorset Local Plan.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Negative - the site would result in additional traffic generation to the A37/A35 corridor, which could be significant from a HRC. A new access from the A35 would not be acceptable and a new access from the A37 would be difficult.	Negative - the site would result in additional traffic generation to the A37/A35 out of the town. For a HRC there are significant capacity/safety concerns. Significant number of vehicles would have to turn across oncoming traffic to enter the site.	Negative - the site would lead to unacceptable traffic generation through the Weymouth Avenue Corridor and would impact on the SRN at the junction between the A354/A35 roundabout.	Negative – Potential for impact on the A35 and Stinsford roundabout which experiences peak and seasonal capacity issues.	Negative – Potential for impact on the A35 and Stinsford roundabout which experiences peak and seasonal capacity issues.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative – There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative – There are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site.	Negative – There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative – There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative – There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.

Sustainability Objectives	WD01 – Land NW of Monkey Jump	WD02 – Old Radio Station	WD03 – Land south of stadium roundabout	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	WP10 – Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. However, there could be a negative impact on quality of life of residential properties.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. However, there could be a negative impact on quality of life for the residential property located in the immediate vicinity.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. However, there could be a negative impact on quality of life for the residential property located in the immediate vicinity.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Negative – a public footpath crosses the site which may need to be diverted.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.
Site Summary:	Although the site is well located, there are likely to be significant traffic constraints in terms of both access and capacity. The site is in the Dorset AONB and there is likely to be an adverse impact on the landscape, as well as the potential for a negative impact on the historic environment.	Although the site is well located, there are likely to be significant traffic constraints in terms of both access and capacity due to the number of movements associated with a HRC. The site is in the Dorset AONB, however as developed land it is considered that adverse impacts could be mitigated.	There are likely to be significant traffic constraints in terms of the road capacity due to the number of movements associated with a HRC. The site is in the Dorset AONB and there is likely to be an adverse impact on the landscape. There is also the potential for a negative impact on the	The site is likely to result in significant adverse impacts on the water environment, landscape and historic environment. There may also be traffic issues. As part of a north Dorchester mixed use development, a HRC may be able to be integrated providing an overall benefit to the town, but without this	The site is fairly well located to serve the town. However it is likely to result in significant adverse impacts on the water environment, landscape and historic environment. However, there may be opportunities to build landscape mitigation into the

Sustainability Objectives	WD01 – Land NW of Monkey Jump	WD02 – Old Radio Station	WD03 – Land south of stadium roundabout	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	WP10 – Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill
		There could be a negative impact on quality of life for residents located on the other side of the A35.	setting of scheduled monuments.	development there are likely to be significant sustainability issues.	proposals. There may also be adverse traffic impacts. As part of a north Dorchester mixed use development, a HRC may be able to be integrated providing an overall benefit to the town, but without this development there are likely to be significant sustainability issues.
Deliverability/ Viability	No issues with deliverability identified	No issues with deliverability identified	The landowner is understood to be willing to consider a waste use on this site. However, the land has been deemed inappropriate for a park & ride site when considered through the emerging West Dorset, Weymouth & Portland Local Plan given its location outside the development boundary. A Waste facility is likely to have similar impacts.	Although the site is being promoted by the landowner, Site has significant deliverability issues.	Although the site is being promoted by the landowner, the site has significant deliverability issues.

Site Options for a Household Recycling Centre for Dorchester, West Dorset (Table 2 of 2)

Sustainability Objectives	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	WD07/WP11– Loudsmill	WD08 – Parkway Farm, Poundbury	Summary
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	Positive - The provision of a site for a Household Recycling Centre would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and would provide a local facility in line with the proximity principle. This in turn would contribute to self-sufficiency.			All of the site options perform favourably against this objective.
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Neutral – greenfield land however no ecological concerns.	Negative – part of the site is previously developed, however habitat survey plus breeding bird and dormice surveys required to assess interests.	Negative – potential for ecological interests subject to habitat and reptile survey. However the site is allocated employment land and so will be developed.	Previously developed land and allocated employment land performs more favourably than greenfield land where biodiversity may be present.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	None of the sites would impact on geodiversity.
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment. The site is in Source Protection Zone 2.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	All of the sites are on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. WD03 and WD07 are in Source Protection Zone 2.
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – a small part of the site is in FZ2 however there is sufficient opportunity for the facility to be located outside of this.	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	The sites that lie outside of Flood Zone 2 or 3 perform more favourably than the site partially within Flood Zone 2/3.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites,	No archaeological interests on site, however potential for a negative impact on the setting of Maiden Castle.	As the majority of the site is previously developed there are unlikely to be archaeological interests. Potential for impact on the setting of the Mount	Negative - Potential for archaeological interests. Pre-determination archaeological evaluation would be appropriate. However the site is allocated	As previously developed land, site option WD02 performs most favourably against this objective. The other options have the potential for conflict but this

Sustainability Objectives	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	WD07/WP11– Loudsmill	WD08 – Parkway Farm, Poundbury	Summary
historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).		Pleasant Scheduled Monument which would need to be assessed.	employment land.	will be dependent on the outcome of archaeological surveys.
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Negative – the site is in the Dorset AONB. There is likely to be significant landscape and visual impacts from this site.	Positive – there are unlikely to be adverse impacts on the landscape. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive - the site is in the Dorset AONB, however is an allocated employment site located within the wider Poundbury development. There are unlikely to be adverse impacts on the landscape. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Site options WD02, WD07 and WD08 perform most favourably against this objective. There is the potential for significant landscape impacts from options WD01, WD05 and WD06.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. The site is located adjacent to an existing AD Plant.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. However there would unlikely be an increase in noise currently generated from the HRC on the site. The access road to the site is through a residential area.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are residential properties around 150m from the site on the other side of the road.	Development on allocated employment sites is preferable.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.	Negative - Site is classified as Grade 3 agricultural land however it is previously developed and allocated as employment land.	Negative - Site is partially classified as Grade 2 and partially Grade 3 agricultural land, however it is allocated as employment land.	Previously developed land performs most favourably.
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	WD07/WP11– Loudsmill	WD08 – Parkway Farm, Poundbury	Summary
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Positive – New waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. Positive – conversely new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. Positive – conversely new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. All the sites will enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area, which will benefit the economy.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Negative – the access is unsuitable for the likely traffic generation and there would be negative impacts on terms of road capacity and safety.	Access to the site is being improved by the creation of an alternative route to the existing St George's Road, via Lubbecke Way. This new road should be operating well below capacity and will significantly reduce the traffic flows on St George's Road. Therefore there should not be significant adverse impacts on the local road network.	There are unlikely to be significant impacts on the road network although there are capacity issues with Monkey's Jump roundabout.	Site options WD01, WD02, WD03 and WD06 are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the transport network should a HRC be developed due to the number of likely visitors and due to inappropriate accesses.

Sustainability Objectives	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	WD07/WP11– Loudsmill	WD08 – Parkway Farm, Poundbury	Summary
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative – There are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site.	Positive - There are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	Positive – There are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	None of the site options are likely to support the use of sustainable transport methods for employees given working hours, except Loudsmill and Parkway Farm. Sites in Dorchester are located near to the main population and so there may be opportunities for walking/cycling.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. The access road to the site is through a residential area.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. There could be a negative impact on quality of life for residential properties in the vicinity but there is a road and other employment land in between. The site is currently used for a community farm.	The improvement/relocation of the HRC will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. Facilities further away from residential areas therefore perform most favourably.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. The site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. The site is allocated employment land which means some form of	None of the sites currently enable access to the countryside, except WD01 where a footpath would need to be diverted.

Sustainability Objectives	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	WD07/WP11– Loudsmill	WD08 – Parkway Farm, Poundbury	Summary
		to take place.	development is likely to take place.	
Site Summary:	There is the potential for significant adverse impacts on the landscape and AONB, as well as the historic environment. The site is also likely to create significant transport impacts if used for a HRC.	As previously developed land there are limited sustainability impacts. There would be an adverse impact on residential properties along the access route to the site although there would be the opportunity to provide improvements on the current situation.	Although the site is in the AONB, there are unlikely to be adverse landscape impacts. There could be negative impacts from on residential properties although there is other employment land in between the site and sensitive receptors which will act as a buffer. As allocated employment land, there could be a conflict with other potential uses which may provide a greater potential for economic growth, although such land is appropriate for waste uses.	
Deliverability/ Viability	No issues of deliverability identified	No issues of deliverability identified.	The landowner has confirmed that the site is no longer available.	
Conclusion:	Overall site options WP11 (formally WD07) and WD08 perform most favourably for siting a Household Recycling Centre. They are both allocated employment land and would have limited sustainability impact. WP11 (formally WD07) currently has access issues, although there are opportunities for improvement. Site options WD01, WD02, WD03 and WD06 would have significant landscape and traffic impacts if used for a HRC due to the numbers of movements involved and the difficulties in creating acceptable access. The wider area of land being considered at Stinsford Hill has benefits over the original site (WD05) as it provides additional flexibility to build landscape mitigation into the proposals, however this is a green field site and employment land is available elsewhere which is likely to be preferred. The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses.			

Sustainability Objectives	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	WD07/WP11– Loudsmill	WD08 – Parkway Farm, Poundbury	Summary
	WP07/11 performs best overall. It is available land, relatively well located with options for improving the impacts of the existing access. It has limited sustainability impacts generally compared to the alternative options.			
Proposed Site Allocation	WP07/11 – Loudsmill			
Mitigation/ Development considerations	See detailed 'Development Considerations' set out in Waste Plan.			
Monitoring:	Number of applications permitted/refused on allocated sites			

Site Options for a Waste Transfer Facility and/or Vehicle Depot for Dorchester, West Dorset (Table 1 of 2)

Sustainability Objectives	WD01 – Land NW of Monkey Jump	WD02 – Old Radio Station	WD03 – Land south of stadium roundabout	WD04 – Charminster Depot (Depot only)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	Positive - The provision of a site for a waste transfer facility would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and would provide a local facility in line with the proximity principle. This in turn would contribute to self-sufficiency.			
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, subject to survey.	Negative – previously developed land so ecology unlikely to present a major constraint, but potential for bats.	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, subject to survey. Ecology unlikely to present a major constraint however.	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, subject to survey.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment. Within Source Protection Zone 2.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment. The site is in Source Protection Zone 1.
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas,	Negative - Potential for archaeological interests including a probable Roman settlement. Pre-determination archaeological evaluation would be appropriate.	No specific effects – the site is previously developed and survival of below-ground archaeology is unlikely.	Negative - Potential for archaeological interests. Pre-determination archaeological assessment and evaluation would be appropriate. Potential for	Potential for archaeological interests given proximity to Charminster. Pre-determination archaeological evaluation may be appropriate.

Sustainability Objectives	WD01 – Land NW of Monkey Jump	WD02 – Old Radio Station	WD03 – Land south of stadium roundabout	WD04 – Charminster Depot (Depot only)
historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).			impact on the setting of Scheduled Monuments in the area such as Maiden Castle and Herringston round barrows.	
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Negative – the site is in the Dorset AONB. The site is considered unacceptable from a landscape and visual point of view due to its setting in open countryside within the Dorset AONB.	Negative – the site is within the Dorset AONB, albeit on previously developed land. A suitable mitigation package would need to be agreed to reduce the potential adverse landscape and visual impacts of this site.	Negative – the site is in the Dorset AONB. The site is considered unacceptable from a landscape and visual point of view.	Negative – there would be an impact on the landscape through development of a greenfield area and additional traffic movements. Mitigation through minimising buildings and advance planting may be possible.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are no residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are residential properties around 120m from the site.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are no residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. The site would likely comprise parking of vehicles only.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land but it is already developed.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Positive – New waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local	Positive - new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of infrastructure.

Sustainability Objectives	WD01 – Land NW of Monkey Jump	WD02 – Old Radio Station	WD03 – Land south of stadium roundabout	WD04 – Charminster Depot (Depot only)
	business and communities.	business and communities. Negative – potential conflict with existing businesses using the site.	Negative – the site is also proposed for a park and ride facility which would benefit the town.	
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Negative - the site would result in additional traffic generation to the A37/A35 corridor. A new access from the A35 would not be acceptable and a new access from the A37 would be difficult.	Negative/No specific effects - the site would result in traffic generation to the A37/A35 out of the town. However, if the proposal were to replace existing movements from the bus depot additional impacts would be limited. No objection from the Highways Agency for these uses.	Negative - the site would lead to additional traffic generation through the Weymouth Avenue Corridor and would impact on the strategic road network at the junction between the A354/A35 roundabout.	Neutral – there should not be an unacceptable impact on the road network given the numbers of vehicles anticipated.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative – There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative - There are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site at a convenient time.	Negative – There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative – There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities that move waste up the hierarchy.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities that move waste up the hierarchy.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities that move waste up the hierarchy.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities that move waste up the hierarchy.

Sustainability Objectives	WD01 – Land NW of Monkey Jump	WD02 – Old Radio Station	WD03 – Land south of stadium roundabout	WD04 – Charminster Depot (Depot only)
		However, there could be a negative impact on quality of life of residential properties. Impacts may not be increased on current levels.		There could be some impact on quality of life for residential properties from increased vehicle numbers.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Negative – a public footpath crosses the site which may need to be diverted.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.
Site Summary:	Although the site is well located, there are likely to be significant traffic constraints in terms of both access and capacity. The site is in the Dorset AONB and there is likely to be an adverse impact on the landscape, as well as the potential for a negative impact on the historic environment.	The site is well located, there are likely to be traffic concerns in terms of both access and capacity however the use of the site as a transfer station/depot would not result in significant numbers of cars accessing the sit. The number of HGV's would be comparable to the existing use (bus depot) therefore any additional impacts would be limited. The site is in the Dorset AONB, however as developed land it is considered that adverse impacts could be mitigated. There could be a negative impact on quality of life for residents located on the other side of the A35 but this should not be significantly greater than current impacts.	There are likely to be significant traffic constraints in terms of the road capacity due to the number of movements associated with a HRC. The site is in the Dorset AONB and there is likely to be an adverse impact on the landscape. There is also the potential for a negative impact on the setting of scheduled monuments.	The site is well located for a depot facility. The opportunity to share existing facilities with Charminster Depot would minimise impacts. There could however be some impact on groundwater and sensitive receptors.

Sustainability Objectives	WD01 – Land NW of Monkey Jump	WD02 – Old Radio Station	WD03 – Land south of stadium roundabout	WD04 – Charminster Depot (Depot only)
Deliverability/Viability	No issues with deliverability identified	No issues with deliverability identified	The landowner is understood to be willing to consider a waste use on this site. However, the land has been deemed inappropriate for a park & ride site when considered through the emerging West Dorset, Weymouth & Portland Local Plan given its location outside the development boundary. A Waste facility is likely to have similar impacts.	No issues of deliverability identified

Site Options for a Waste Transfer Facility and Vehicle Depot for Dorchester, West Dorset (Table 2 of 2)

Sustainability Objectives	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	Summary
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	Positive - The provision of a site for a waste transfer facility would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and would provide a local facility in line with the proximity principle. This in turn would contribute to self-sufficiency.			All of the site options perform favourably against this objective.
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, subject to survey.	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, subject to survey.	Neutral – greenfield land however no ecological concerns.	Previously developed land and allocated employment land performs more favourably than greenfield land where biodiversity may be present.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	None of the sites would impact on geodiversity.

Sustainability Objectives	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	Summary
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	All of the sites are on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. WD03 is in Source Protection Zone 2.
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Negative – part of the site is within FZ2 and FZ3. The site is also subject to surface water flooding.	Positive – part of the site is within FZ2 and FZ3. The site is also subject to surface water flooding. The wider area being would allow any development to avoid FZ2 and 3.	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	The sites that lie outside of Flood Zone 2 or 3 perform more favourably than the site partially within Flood Zone 2/3.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	Negative – Potential for archaeological interests including earthworks of watermeadow systems. Pre-determination archaeological assessment and evaluation would be appropriate. Potential for negative impact on the setting of Dorchester.	Negative – Potential for archaeological interests including earthworks of watermeadow systems. Pre-determination archaeological assessment and evaluation would be appropriate. Potential for negative impact on the setting of Dorchester.	No archaeological interests on site, however potential for a negative impact on the setting of Maiden Castle.	As previously developed land, site option WD02 performs most favourably against this objective. The other options have the potential for conflict but this will be dependent on the outcome of archaeological surveys.
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Negative – the site is considered unacceptable from a landscape and visual point of view. Potential for negative impact on the setting of Dorchester.	Negative – the site is considered unacceptable from a landscape and visual point of view. Potential for negative impact on the setting of Dorchester. The wider area being considered	Negative – the site is in the Dorset AONB. There is likely to be significant landscape and visual impacts from this site.	Site option WD02 performs most favourably against this objective. There is the potential for significant landscape impacts from options WD01, WD05 and WD06. The wider area of

Sustainability Objectives	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	Summary
		would allow for some level of landscape mitigation.		land at Stinsford Hill would allow for some level of landscape mitigation.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There is a residential property in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There is a residential property in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. The site is located adjacent to an existing AD Plant.	Development on allocated employment sites is preferable.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative – The majority of the site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.	Negative – The majority of the site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.	Previously developed land performs most favourably.
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities. The site has been proposed for a mixed use development although this hasn't been allocated in the emerging West Dorset Local Plan.	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities. The site has been proposed for a mixed use development although this hasn't been allocated in the emerging West Dorset Local Plan.	Positive – New waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. All the sites will enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area, which will benefit the economy.

Sustainability Objectives	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	Summary
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Negative – Potential for impact on the A35 and Stinsford roundabout which experiences peak and seasonal capacity issues.	Negative – Potential for impact on the A35 and Stinsford roundabout which experiences peak and seasonal capacity issues.	Negative – the access is unsuitable for the likely traffic generation and there would be negative impacts on terms of road capacity and safety.	Site options WD01, WD03 and WD06 are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the transport network should a waste transfer facility be developed due to access constraints and the capacity of the road network.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative – There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative – There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative – There are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site.	None of the site options are likely to support the use of sustainable transport methods for employees given working hours. However, sites in Dorchester are located near to the main population and so there may be opportunities for walking/cycling.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. However, there could be a negative impact on quality of life for the residential property located in the immediate vicinity.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. However, there could be a negative impact on quality of life for the residential property located in the immediate vicinity.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy.	The establishment of a waste transfer facility in the area will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and will reduce long distance HGV movements across the county. There would therefore be benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. There are potential adverse

Sustainability Objectives	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	Summary
				impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. Facilities further away from residential areas therefore perform most favourably.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	None of the sites currently enable access to the countryside, except WD01 where a footpath would need to be diverted.
Site Summary:	The site is likely to result in significant adverse impacts on the water environment, landscape and historic environment. There may also be traffic issues. As part of a north Dorchester mixed use development, a HRC may be able to be integrated providing an overall benefit to the town, but without this development there are likely to be significant sustainability issues.	The site is fairly well located to serve the town. However it is likely to result in significant adverse impacts on the water environment, landscape and historic environment. However, there may be opportunities to build landscape mitigation into the proposals. There may also be adverse traffic impacts. As part of a north Dorchester mixed use development, a HRC may be able to be integrated providing an overall benefit to the town, but without this development there are likely to be significant sustainability issues.	There is the potential for significant adverse impacts on the landscape and AONB, as well as the historic environment. The site is also likely to create significant transport impacts.	
Deliverability/ Viability	Although the site is being promoted by the landowner. Site	Although the site is being promoted by the landowner.	No issues of deliverability identified	

Sustainability Objectives	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	Summary
	has significant deliverability issues.	Site has significant deliverability issues.		
Conclusion:	Overall site option WD02 performs most favourably, it is in a good location and is previously developed land. The site also has least impact in terms of traffic generation as a waste transfer station would replace an existing bus depot and associated traffic movements are comparable. Site option WD04 performs well for siting a depot only. All of the other sites have potentially significant sustainability issues, including impact on the landscape, historic and waste environment. The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses.			
Proposed Site Allocation	WD02 – Old Radio Station			
Mitigation/Development Considerations	See detailed 'Development Considerations' set out in Waste Plan.			
Monitoring:	Number of applications permitted/refused on allocated sites			

Site Options for a Waste Management Centre for Dorchester, West Dorset (Table 1 of 2)

Sustainability Objectives	WD01 – Land NW of Monkey Jump	WD02 – Old Radio Station	WD03 – Land south of stadium roundabout
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	Positive - The provision of a site for a Waste Management Centre would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and would provide a local facility in line with the proximity principle. This in turn would contribute to self-sufficiency.		
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, subject to survey.	Negative – previously developed land so ecology unlikely to present a major constraint, but potential for bats.	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, subject to survey. Ecology unlikely to present a major constraint however.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment. Within Source Protection Zone 2.
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	Negative - Potential for archaeological interests including a probable Roman settlement. Pre-determination archaeological evaluation would be appropriate.	No specific effects – the site is previously developed and survival of below-ground archaeology is unlikely.	Negative - Potential for archaeological interests. Pre-determination archaeological assessment and evaluation would be appropriate. Potential for impact on the setting of Scheduled Monuments in the area such as Maiden Castle and Herringston round barrows.
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape,	Negative – the site is in the Dorset AONB. The site is considered unacceptable from a landscape and	Negative – the site is within the Dorset AONB, albeit on previously developed land.	Negative – the site is in the Dorset AONB. The site is considered unacceptable from a landscape and

Sustainability Objectives	WD01 – Land NW of Monkey Jump	WD02 – Old Radio Station	WD03 – Land south of stadium roundabout
seascape and the coast.	visual point of view due to its setting in open countryside within the Dorset AONB.	A suitable mitigation package would need to be agreed to reduce the potential adverse landscape and visual impacts of this site.	visual point of view.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are no residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are residential properties around 120m from the site.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are no residential properties in the immediate vicinity.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land but it is already developed.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Positive – New waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive - new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities. Negative – potential conflict with existing businesses using the site.	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities. Negative – the site is also proposed for a park and ride facility which would benefit the town.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Negative - the site would result in additional traffic generation to the A37/A35 corridor, which could be significant from a HRC. A new access from the A35 would not be acceptable and a new access from the A37 would be difficult.	Negative - the site would result in additional traffic generation to the A37/A35 out of the town. For a HRC there are significant capacity/safety concerns. Significant number of vehicles would have to turn across oncoming traffic to enter the site.	Negative - the site would lead to unacceptable traffic generation through the Weymouth Avenue Corridor and would impact on the SRN at the junction between the A354/A35 roundabout.

Sustainability Objectives	WD01 – Land NW of Monkey Jump	WD02 – Old Radio Station	WD03 – Land south of stadium roundabout
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative – There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative – There are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site.	Negative – There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. However, there could be a negative impact on quality of life of residential properties.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Negative – a public footpath crosses the site which may need to be diverted.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.
Site Summary:	Although the site is well located, there are likely to be significant traffic constraints in terms of both access and capacity particularly when cponsidering this sites use for a WMC. The site is in the Dorset AONB and there is likely to be an adverse impact on the landscape, as well as the potential for a negative impact on the historic environment.	The site is well located. Hovwever, there are likely to be significantly traffic constraints in terms of both access and capacity due to numbers of movements assiciaed with a WMC. The site is in the Dorset AONB, however as developed land it is considered that adverse impacts could be mitigated. There could be a negative impact on quality of life for residents located on the other side of the A35 but this should not be significantly greater than current impacts.	There are likely to be significant traffic constraints in terms of the road capacity due to the number of movements associated with a WMC. The site is in the Dorset AONB and there is likely to be an adverse impact on the landscape. There is also the potential for a negative impact on the setting of scheduled monuments.
Deliverability/Viability	No issues with deliverability	No issues with deliverability	The landowner is understood to be

Sustainability Objectives	WD01 – Land NW of Monkey Jump	WD02 – Old Radio Station	WD03 – Land south of stadium roundabout
	identified	identified	willing to consider a waste use on this site. However, the land has been deemed inappropriate for a park & ride site when considered through the emerging West Dorset, Weymouth & Portland Local Plan given its location outside the development boundary. A Waste facility is likely to have similar impacts.

Site Options for a Waste Management Centre for Dorchester, West Dorset (Table 2 of 2)

Sustainability Objectives	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	Summary
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	Positive - The provision of a site for a Household Recycling Centre would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and would provide a local facility in line with the proximity principle. This in turn would contribute to self-sufficiency.			All of the site options perform favourably against this objective.
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, subject to survey.	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, subject to survey.	Neutral – greenfield land however no ecological concerns.	Previously developed land and allocated employment land performs more favourably than greenfield land where biodiversity may be present.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	None of the sites would impact on geodiversity.
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to	All of the sites are on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. WD03 and WD07 are in Source Protection Zone 2.

Sustainability Objectives	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	Summary
manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Negative – part of the site is within FZ2 and FZ3. The site is also subject to surface water flooding.	Positive – part of the site is within FZ2 and FZ3. The site is also subject to surface water flooding. Consideration of the wider site should enable development outside of FZ2 and 3.	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	The sites that lie outside of Flood Zone 2 or 3 perform more favourably than the site partially within Flood Zone 2/3.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	Negative – Potential for archaeological interests including earthworks of watermeadow systems. Pre-determination archaeological assessment and evaluation would be appropriate. Potential for negative impact on the setting of Dorchester.	Negative – Potential for archaeological interests including earthworks of watermeadow systems. Pre-determination archaeological assessment and evaluation would be appropriate. Potential for negative impact on the setting of Dorchester.	No archaeological interests on site, however potential for a negative impact on the setting of Maiden Castle.	As previously developed land, site option WD02 performs most favourably against this objective. The other options have the potential for conflict but this will be dependent on the outcome of archaeological surveys.
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Negative – the site is considered unacceptable from a landscape and visual point of view. Potential for negative impact on the setting of Dorchester.	Negative – the site is considered unacceptable from a landscape and visual point of view. Potential for negative impact on the setting of Dorchester. The wider area would provide opportunities to mitigate impacts to some extent.	Negative – the site is in the Dorset AONB. There is likely to be significant landscape and visual impacts from this site.	Site options WD02 performs most favourably against this objective. There is the potential for significant landscape impacts from options WD01, WD05 and WD06.
8. To protect and	Negative – the development	Negative – the	Negative – the development	Development on allocated

Sustainability Objectives	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	Summary
improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	would not reduce impacts of noise. There is a residential property in the immediate vicinity.	development would not reduce impacts of noise. There is a residential property in the immediate vicinity.	would not reduce impacts of noise. The site is located adjacent to an existing AD Plant.	employment sites is preferable.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative – The majority of the site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.	Negative – The majority of the site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.	Previously developed land performs most favourably.
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities. The site has been proposed for a mixed use development although this hasn't been allocated in the emerging West Dorset Local Plan.	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local	Positive – New waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. All the sites will enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area, which will benefit the economy.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Negative – Potential for impact on the A35 and Stinsford roundabout which experiences peak and seasonal capacity issues.	Negative – Potential for impact on the A35 and Stinsford roundabout which experiences peak and seasonal capacity issues.	Negative – the access is unsuitable for the likely traffic generation and there would be negative impacts on terms of road capacity and safety.	Site options WD01, WD02, WD03 and WD06 are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the transport network should a WMC be developed due to the number of likely visitors and due to inappropriate

Sustainability Objectives	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	Summary
				accesses.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative – There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative – There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative – There are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site.	None of the site options are likely to support the use of sustainable transport methods for employees given working hours. Sites in Dorchester are located near to the main population and so there may be opportunities for walking/cycling.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. However, there could be a negative impact on quality of life for the residential property located in the immediate vicinity.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. However, there could be a negative impact on quality of life for the residential property located in the immediate vicinity.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy.	The improvement/relocation of the HRC will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. Facilities further away from residential areas therefore perform most favourably.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	None of the sites currently enable access to the countryside, except WD01 where a footpath would need to be diverted.
Site Summary:	The site is likely to result in significant adverse impacts on the water environment, landscape and historic	The site is fairly well located to serve the town. However it is likely to result in significant adverse	There is the potential for significant adverse impacts on the landscape and AONB, as well as the historic	

Sustainability Objectives	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	Summary
	environment. There may also be traffic issues. As part of a north Dorchester mixed use development, a HRC may be able to be integrated providing an overall benefit to the town, but without this development there are likely to be significant sustainability issues.	impacts on the water environment, landscape and historic environment. However, there may be opportunities to build landscape mitigation into the proposals. There may also be adverse traffic impacts. As part of a north Dorchester mixed use development, a WMC may be able to be integrated providing an overall benefit to the town, but without this development there are likely to be significant sustainability issues.	environment. The site is also likely to create significant transport impacts.	
Deliverability/ Viability	Although the site is being promoted by the landowner. Site has significant deliverability issues.	Although the site is being promoted by the landowner. Site has significant deliverability issues.	No issues of deliverability identified	
Conclusion:	Site options WD01, WD02, WD03 and WD06 would have significant transport impacts if used for a Waste Management Centre (including HRC) due to the numbers of visitors involved and the difficulties in creating acceptable accesses. However, site option WD02 performed most favourably when considered for a transfer facility and depot only mainly due to it being previously developed land and due to anticipated traffic being considered acceptable. All of the other sites have potentially significant sustainability issues, including impact on the landscape. In conclusion, it is unlikely that any of the sites will be suitable for a combined Waste Management Centre. Taking into account the sites assessed, it is considered that there would be less impact from siting a Household Recycling Centre separately from a transfer facility and depot.			
Proposed Site Allocation	No sites were considered appropriate for a combined Waste Management Centre.			

Sustainability Objectives	WD05 – Stinsford Hill	Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill	WD06 – Rainbarrow Farm	Summary
Mitigation/Development Considerations	None – two separate sites to be allocated (see above matrices)			
Monitoring:	Number of applications permitted/refused on allocated sites			

Site Options – Waste transfer facility and depot for Purbeck

Sustainability Objectives	PK01 – Blackhill Road, Holton Heath	PK02 – Dorset Green, Winfrith	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park* *NB Binnegar is assessed for other uses elsewhere in this report	Summary
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	Positive - The provision of a site for a Waste Management Centre would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and would provide a local facility in line with the proximity principle. This in turn would contribute to self-sufficiency. A modern facility will enable more materials to be recycled.			All of the site options perform favourably against this objective.
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Positive – no ecological interest as previously developed land and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no ecological interest as previously developed land and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Negative – site is adjacent to European heathlands. Although there are existing permissions, additional activity, movement, disturbance and noise is of concern. There may also be loss of habitat creation opportunities caused by the lack of restoration of the site.	Options PK03 and PK04 would conflict with this objective. PK01 and PK02 perform favourably.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	None of the sites would impact on geodiversity.
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	None of the sites would impact on water quality

Sustainability Objectives	PK01 – Blackhill Road, Holton Heath	PK02 – Dorset Green, Winfrith	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park* *NB Binnegar is assessed for other uses elsewhere in this report	Summary
quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.				
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – the majority of the site is within FZ1. Although small parts of the site are within FZ2 and FZ3, these areas can be avoided.	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	Sites that lie outside of Flood Zone 2 or 3 perform more favourably than the site partially within Flood Zone 2/3 (PK02), however this site will also be able to meet this objective as FZ2/3 can be avoided.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally	No specific effects	Negative - Potential for impact on the setting of nearby scheduled barrows, depending on location, which would need to be assessed.	Negative - Potential for impact on the setting of nearby scheduled barrow which would need to be assessed.	Site PK01 performs favourably against this objective. The other three site options have potential for conflict but this will be dependent on the outcome of further assessment with regards to the setting of the scheduled monuments.

Sustainability Objectives	PK01 – Blackhill Road, Holton Heath	PK02 – Dorset Green, Winfrith	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park* *NB Binnegar is assessed for other uses elsewhere in this report	Summary
distinctive features and their settings).				
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Positive – site is previously developed and there are no significant landscape and/or visual concerns.	Positive – site is previously developed and there are no significant landscape and/or visual concerns.	Negative – Potential for landscape and visual impacts, unless development can be limited and include phased restoration.	Site options PK03 and PK04 perform least favourably against this objective. Options PK01 and PK02 would not have an adverse impact on the landscape and could divert development away from more sensitive areas.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. The site is on an industrial estate and there are no residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are no residential properties in the immediate vicinity of the site.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are no residential properties in the immediate vicinity of the site.	Development on allocated employment land is preferable as there tend to be less sensitive receptors in the vicinity.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Positive – site is previously developed.	Positive – site is previously developed.	Positive – site is previously developed/quarried.	Previously developed sites meet this objective.
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	PK01 – Blackhill Road, Holton Heath	PK02 – Dorset Green, Winfrith	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park* *NB Binnegar is assessed for other uses elsewhere in this report	Summary
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. Neutral – Conversely the site would provide a new facility for use by local business and communities.	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. Neutral – Conversely the site would provide a new facility for use by local business and communities.	Neutral –The site would provide a new facility for use by local business and communities.	Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. All the sites will enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area, which will benefit the economy.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual	Positive - This site is well located given that the main populations the facility will serve are Wareham/Swanage and given that strategic facilities will be in the Poole area.	Negative - This site is poorly located given that the main populations the facility will serve are Wareham/Swanage and given that strategic facilities will be in the Poole area.	Negative - This site is poorly located given that the main populations the facility will serve are Wareham/Swanage and given that strategic facilities will be in the Poole area	Sites located east of Wareham are considered to be in the best location for minimising traffic movements.

Sustainability Objectives	PK01 – Blackhill Road, Holton Heath	PK02 – Dorset Green, Winfrith	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park* *NB Binnegar is assessed for other uses elsewhere in this report	Summary
impacts.				
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Positive – There may be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, given the presence of the railway station.	Negative - There are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site at a convenient time.	Negative - There are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site at a convenient time.	Site option PK01 provides the opportunity for use of sustainable transport. None of the other site options are likely to support the use of sustainable transport methods for employees given their locations and/or working hours.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. It	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy.	The provision of a transfer facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. The site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place.	No specific effect – a public footpath runs along the eastern edge of the site. However the site is large enough to locate a waste transfer facility away from the footpath.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	None of the sites currently enable access to the countryside and so development would not affect this objective.

Sustainability Objectives	PK01 – Blackhill Road, Holton Heath	PK02 – Dorset Green, Winfrith	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park* *NB Binnegar is assessed for other uses elsewhere in this report	Summary
Site Summary:	The site is well located and would not give rise to any significant sustainability impacts. As allocated employment land, there could be a conflict with other potential uses which may provide a greater potential for economic growth, although such land is appropriate for waste uses. The site also provides opportunities for use of sustainable transport.	As the site is located some way west of Wareham, it is poorly located for a transfer facility to serve Purbeck. However, there are limited other sustainability issues. As allocated employment land, there could be a conflict with other potential uses which may provide a greater potential for economic growth, although such land is appropriate for waste uses.	As the site is located some distance west of Wareham, it is not ideally located for a transfer facility to serve Purbeck.	
Deliverability/ Viability	No issues of deliverability identified	There are no significant issues of deliverability identified	No issues of deliverability identified	
Conclusion:	The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses and enables development to be diverted from other more sensitive areas. Sites to the west of Wareham poorly located to serve the area that this facility is designed to serve. Site option PK01 performs most favourably as it is strategically well located, available land and presents limited sustainability issues.			
Proposed Site Allocation	PK01 – Blackhill Road, Holton Heath			
Mitigation/ Development Considerations	See detailed 'Development Considerations' set out in Waste Plan.			

Sustainability Objectives	PK01 – Blackhill Road, Holton Heath	PK02 – Dorset Green, Winfrith	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park* *NB Binnegar is assessed for other uses elsewhere in this report	Summary
Monitoring:	Number of applications permitted/refused on allocated sites			

Site Options – Replacement/Improvement of Wimborne Household Recycling Centre, East Dorset
(see below tables, summary contained in second table)

Sustainability Objectives	ED01 – Brook Road	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown Area of Search	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	The provision of an improved or replacement HRC will assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy as there is the potential for recycling a greater range of materials and therefore diversion of waste from landfill.					

Sustainability Objectives	ED01 – Brook Road	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown Area of Search	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Positive - there is unlikely to be ecological interest on this site. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Negative - forestry commission site with potential biodiversity present. The site is currently used for recreational purposes and development may displace these activities onto more ecologically sensitive areas.	Negative – (Blunts Farm and land SW of Blunts Farm) forestry commission site with potential biodiversity present. The site is currently used for recreational purposes and development may displace these activities onto more ecologically sensitive areas. However, Blunts Farm is allocated so development of some sort is likely. Land SW of Blunts Farm is well used for recreational purposes therefore there would be an issue with displacement. Positive – The wider area of search includes industrial areas where ecological interest is unlikely to be present. Development of this land would avoid the	Positive – the eastern area is agricultural land and the southern area is previously developed therefore there is unlikely to be ecological interest. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Negative – previously developed land with potential biodiversity present. The site is surrounded by European designations.	Negative – adjacent heathland with biodiversity present.

Sustainability Objectives	ED01 – Brook Road	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown Area of Search	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Negative – the site is within SPZ3 and on on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site may drain into SSSI, SAC/Ramsar	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site may drain into SSSI, SAC/Ramsar	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site may drain into SSSI, SAC/Ramsar	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site drains into the sensitive Moors River SSSI.	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint.	Negative - Uddens Water is close to the proposed site and supports protected species. This watercourse needs to be protected.
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Negative – the site is very close to FZ2 and FZ3	No specific effect – the site is within FZ1, NE tip close to FZ2 and 3.	No specific effect – the site is within FZ1, NE tip close to FZ2 and 3.	Negative – Part of the site is within FZ2 and FZ3	No specific effect - the site is within FZ1, FZ2 and FZ3 adjacent to NE site boundary.	Negative – the majority of the site lies within FZ2 and the southern end within FZ3.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic	No specific effects related to archaeology	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential.	Negative – as some of the site has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential. No specific effects related to	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential.	Negative – given the previous use of the site there is potential for military and/or industrial archaeology interest.	No specific effects

Sustainability Objectives	ED01 – Brook Road	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown Area of Search	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).			archaeology on the developed industrial areas.			
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. Natural screening exists on this site.	Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	<u>Southern option</u> Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. <u>Eastern option</u> Negative – the site has high landscape value.	Positive – no major landscape concerns relating to the brownfield land. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. Negative – the site is in the Green Belt	Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a existing and planned residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a limited number of residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity. Natural screening exists on this site.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a limited number of residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity of Blunts Farm.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a caravan site in the immediate vicinity. The southern extension has less sensitive receptors nearby than the	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a camp site in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a limited number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a golf clubhouse and driving range in the immediate vicinity,

Sustainability Objectives	ED01 – Brook Road	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown Area of Search	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
				eastern area.		
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	Negative - As the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil. However, the soil is unlikely to be of high quality.	Negative – As part of the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil. However, the soil is unlikely to be of high quality. No specific effect, with regards to the land that is previously developed.	Negative - As the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil.	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Positive – an improved HRC may provide some additional job opportunities locally.	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, this is a large area of land and there would be opportunities for other business in addition to this	Negative – Blunts Farm and the industrial land is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, this is a large area of land and there would	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, this is a large area of land and there would be opportunities for other business in addition to this	Positive – an improved HRC may provide some additional job opportunities locally.	Negative – this site is currently occupied by the Police who are looking to dispose of the buildings. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. Positive – an improved HRC may

Sustainability Objectives	ED01 – Brook Road	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown Area of Search	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
		facility. Positive – an improved HRC may provide some additional job opportunities locally.	be opportunities for other business in addition to this facility. Positive – an improved HRC may provide some additional job opportunities locally.	facility. Positive – an improved HRC may provide some additional job opportunities locally.		provide some additional job opportunities locally.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Positive - This site is well located to serve Wimborne, Ferndown and surrounding areas. However, there are local issues with access along Brook Road. Improvements to the site could reduce impacts if they allow for better vehicle circulation.	No specific effect - This site is well located to serve Wimborne, Ferndown and surrounding areas.	No specific effect - This site is well located to serve Wimborne, Ferndown and surrounding areas.	Negative – this site is further away from the communities served by the existing facility which would have a detrimental impact on those communities. However, a facility in this location could serve a wider catchment.	Negative – this site is further away from the communities served by the existing facility which would have a detrimental impact on those communities. However, a facility in this location could serve a wider catchment.	No specific effect - This site is well located to serve Wimborne, Ferndown and surrounding areas.
16. To support and encourage the use of	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport

Sustainability Objectives	ED01 – Brook Road	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown Area of Search	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	to access the site however this may be limited by working hours. It is unlikely that residents will use sustainable transport to access a HRC.	to access the site however this may be limited by working hours. It is unlikely that residents will use sustainable transport to access a HRC.	transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours. It is unlikely that residents will use sustainable transport to access a HRC.	to access the site. It is unlikely that residents will use sustainable transport to access a HRC.	to access the site however this may be limited by working hours. It is unlikely that residents will use sustainable transport to access a HRC.	to access the site. It is unlikely that residents will use sustainable transport to access a HRC.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The improvement of HRC will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. Given the extent of the potential extension opportunities for increased recycling may be limited. Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There	The relocation of HRC will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties in the immediate vicinity. Natural screening	The relocation of the HRC will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities.	The relocation of HRC will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a caravan site in the immediate	The relocation of HRC will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a camp site in the immediate	The relocation of HRC will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors

Sustainability Objectives	ED01 – Brook Road	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown Area of Search	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
	are a limited number of residential properties in the immediate vicinity. Natural screening	exists on this site.	There are a limited number of residential properties in the immediate vicinity. Development of land SW of Blunts Farm would result in the loss of a recreational space. This would result in a negative impact on the quality of life for users.	vicinity. The southern extension has less sensitive receptors nearby than the eastern area.	vicinity.	including a golf clubhouse and driving range in the immediate vicinity,
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes.	Negative - The site is currently used for recreational purposes therefore development would result in the loss of this. However, the site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place.	Negative – Blunts Farm and land to the SW is currently used for recreational purposes therefore development would result in the loss of this. However, Blunts Farm is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. The site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place.	No specific effect – the site is not currently accessible to the public. Negative - the site is in the Green Belt.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes.

Sustainability Objectives	ED01 – Brook Road	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown Area of Search	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
			No specific effects – with regards to the industrial land.			
Site Summary	This site is well located to serve Wimborne, Ferndown and surrounding areas, however there are issues with access along Brook road. Available land is also limited which would restrict the ability to develop a up to date, modern split level facility.	This site is well located to serve Wimborne, Ferndown and surrounding areas There would be a negative impact on biodiversity and recreational use of the site. However, the site is allocated for employment use which means it is likely to be developed. There are concerns about the use of this site for a waste facility given the importance of the land for meeting the employment needs of east Dorset.	This site is well located to serve Wimborne, Ferndown and surrounding areas. The wider area of search provides flexibility to develop a HRC on previously developed land if this is available or green field land if this is considered more appropriate. Development of land SW of Blunts Farm (included within the AofS) would result in the loss of an important recreational space. This would have a significant impact on the quality of life of users and would result in	The site is further away from the existing HRC catchment which would require residents to travel greater distances compared to other options. Of the two options being considered the eastern parcel of land has a high landscape value and is closer to sensitive receptors. The southern area of land performs more favourably in terms of landscape impact and distance from sensitive receptors. Part of the site is also situated within FZ2 and 3. Landscape and flooding should however not prove	The site is further away from the existing catchment which would require residents to travel greater distances compared to other options. However this site could serve a wider catchment. The site is in the Green Belt, however the site is previously developed land.	This site is well located to serve Wimborne, Ferndown and surrounding areas. However, the site is in the Green Belt, and the majority of the site is situated within FZ2 and the southern end within FZ3 which would require the application of the sequential test. There may also be ecological constraints given adjoining land/designations.

Sustainability Objectives	ED01 – Brook Road	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown Area of Search	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
			displacement onto more sensitive ecological sites.	significant constraints, given the size of the site it should be possible to find a suitable area of land.		
Deliverability /Viability	No issues of deliverability have been identified	Objection from the landowner	Land SW of Blunts Farm – given the lands current use there are significant constraints to development Wider Industrial Estate – There may be opportunities for a site of sufficient size for HRC/Transfer during the Plan period. Objection from the landowner	No significant issues of deliverability have been identified	Landowner unable to support waste uses	The landowner has confirmed that the site is in the process of being sold and is unavailable for waste uses.

Site Options - Replacement/Improvement of Wimborne Household Recycling Centre, East Dorset (table 2)

Sustainability Objectives	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	Summary
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	The provision of an improved or replacement HRC will assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy as there is the potential for recycling a greater range of materials and therefore diversion of waste from landfill.				
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Positive – limited ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Negative – adjacent heathland with biodiversity present.	Positive – limited ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land where biodiversity may be present.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint. Surface water drains to tributary of the River Stour.	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint.	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site drains into tributary of the sensitive Moors River	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site may drain into Poole Harbour SAC.	None of the site options are likely to maintain or enhance the quality of water.
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect - the site is within FZ1, FZ2 and FZ3 adjacent to the	No specific effect - the site is within FZ1, FZ2 adjacent to the western	No specific effect - the site is within FZ1	No specific effect – FZ2 to the NW of the site	Sites that lie outside of Flood Zone 2 or 3 perform more favourably than sites within or partially within

Sustainability Objectives	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	Summary
	western boundary.	boundary and FZ3 to the west.			Flood Zone 2 or 3.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	Negative – prehistoric material has been recorded close by however if the land has already been disturbed the presence of archaeological material may be limited.	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential.	No specific effects related to below ground archaeology	No specific effect	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land, however archaeological assessment/evaluation may show no constraints.
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Positive – no major landscape concerns providing development avoids the SNCI. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns relating to the brownfield land. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	The majority of sites present no major landscape concerns. Sites outside of the Green Belt perform most favourable.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a small number of residential properties and a nursery in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a numerous residential properties and planned properties in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are numerous residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise, however if the development of an energy recovery facility was to replace existing activities there should be no additional impacts.	

Sustainability Objectives	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	Summary
				There are a limited number of residential properties and a playing field in the immediate vicinity.	
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	Negative - As much of the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil.	Negative - As much of the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil.	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land.
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Positive – an improved HRC may provide some additional job opportunities locally.	Positive –new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, this is a large area of land and there would be opportunities for other business in addition to this facility. Positive – an improved HRC may provide some additional job	Positive – an improved HRC may provide some additional job opportunities locally.	Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. An improved HRC may provide some additional job opportunities, however these are likely to be limited as this is a replacement facility not a

Sustainability Objectives	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	Summary
			opportunities locally.		new facility.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	No specific effect - This site is well located to serve Wimborne, Ferndown and surrounding areas.	Negative – this site is further away from the communities served by the existing facility which would have a detrimental impact on those communities.	No specific effect - This site is well located to serve Wimborne, Ferndown and surrounding areas.	Negative – this site is further away from the communities served by the existing facility which would have a detrimental impact on those communities.	The sites situated in Wimborne and Ferndown would have no significant effect on the existing transport network. However, sites further afield would increase the distance travelled by residents accessing the facility.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site.	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours. It is unlikely that residents will use sustainable transport to access a HRC	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours. It is unlikely that residents will use sustainable transport to access a HRC	Although some sites are better than others in terms of the accessibility via sustainable transport. Even where buses/trains/cycle ways are available it is unlikely that employees will be able to utilise them due to working hours. It is unlikely that residents will use sustainable transport to access a HRC
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The relocation of HRC will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and	The relocation of HRC will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and	The relocation of HRC will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and	The relocation of HRC will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and	The improvement/relocation of HRC will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and increased

Sustainability Objectives	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	Summary
	increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. Conversely, there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life. There are several residential properties in the immediate vicinity	increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a numerous residential properties and planned properties in the immediate vicinity	increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are numerous residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties and a playing field in the immediate vicinity.	opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. Facilities further away from residential areas therefore perform most favourably.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effect, providing the SNCI is avoided – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. Negative - the site is in the Green Belt.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes.	Negative – the site is crossed by a bridleway	No specific effect – this is an existing waste site with no recreational value.	The majority of site options are either existing waste management sites or previously developed sites with little or no value. Blunts Farm is the only site which is currently used for recreational purposes however, this is an allocated employment site which means some

Sustainability Objectives	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	Summary
					form of development is likely to take place.
Site Summary	This site is well located to serve Wimborne, Ferndown and surrounding areas The site is in the Green Belt, however the site is previously developed land. There are also a number of sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity.	The site is further away from the existing catchment which would require residents to travel greater distances compared to other options. Accessibility via the SRN would also be a major concern. The site is also situated close to numerous existing and planned residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	This site is well located to serve Wimborne, Ferndown and surrounding areas. No significant sustainability issues have been identified.	The use of this site, as a HRC, for residents of East Dorset would require residents to travel greater distances compared to other options. No other significant sustainability issues have been identified.	
Deliverability/ Viability	Landowner unable to support waste uses	No issues of deliverability have been identified	Landowner has confirmed that land is not available for a waste site	Site unavailable at present	
Conclusion: Replacement/Improvement of Wimborne Household Recycling Centre, East Dorset	Sites situated within Wimborne (ED01) and Ferndown (ED02, ED05 and ED06) and the wider area of search at Ferndown perform most favourably as they are well located to serve the population that use the existing facility and overall would not require residents accessing the sites to travel greater distances. Of these sites, the appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Generally, the appraisal has identified few other significant sustainability issues for the sites on employment land. Development on sites outside of the Green Belt are also likely to be preferred over Green Belt sites particularly where there are alternative sites available.				

Sustainability Objectives	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	Summary
Proposed Site Allocation	It has not been possible to allocated a specific site to address this need. The Waste Plan contains appropriate policies which will be used to consider any application that is submitted for a HRC to replace the existing Wimborne HRC.				
Mitigation/Development Considerations	Appropriate criteria within policies should ensure no significant effects from development				
Monitoring:	Number of applications permitted/refused on unallocated sites				

Site Options – Waste Vehicle Depot/Transfer Station, East Dorset - <u>Development of a transfer station</u> <u>added November 2016</u>
(see below tables, summary contained in second table)

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	The provision of a vehicle depot/transfer station will not in itself move waste up the waste hierarchy, however having a network of facilities will support the sustainable management of waste locally.					

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Negative - forestry commission site with potential biodiversity present. The site is currently used for recreational purposes and development may displace these activities onto more ecologically sensitive areas.	Negative – Blunts Farm and land SW has potential biodiversity present. These areas are currently used for recreational purposes and development may displace these activities onto more ecologically sensitive areas. No specific effect with regards to the industrial land within the area of search.	Positive – the eastern area is agricultural land and the southern area is previously developed therefore there is unlikely to be ecological interest. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Negative – previously developed land with potential biodiversity present. The site is surrounded by European designations.	Positive – limited ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Negative – adjacent heathland with biodiversity present.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site may drain into SSSI, SAC/Ramsar	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site may drain into SSSI, SAC/Ramsar	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site drains into the sensitive Moors River SSSI.	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint.	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint. Surface water drains to tributary of the River Stour.	Negative - Uddens Water is close to the proposed site and supports protected species. This watercourse needs to be protected.

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
consumption of water in a sustainable way.						
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – the site is within FZ1, NE tip close to FZ2 and 3.	No specific effect – the site is within FZ1, NE tip close to FZ2 and 3. The wider area of search provides even greater flexibility.	Negative – Part of the site is within FZ2 and FZ3	No specific effect - the site is within FZ1, FZ2 and FZ3 adjacent to NE site boundary.	No specific effect - the site is within FZ1, FZ2 and FZ3 adjacent to the western boundary.	Negative – the majority of the site lies within FZ2 and the southern end within FZ3.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential.	Negative – as part of the site (Blunts Farm and land SW) has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential. No specific effects with regards to the industrial land within the area of search.	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential.	Negative – given the previous use of the site there is potential for military and/or industrial archaeology interest.	Negative – prehistoric material has been recorded close by however if the land has already been disturbed the presence of archaeological material may be limited.	No specific effects
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape,	Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid	Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of	<u>Southern option</u> Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of	Positive – no major landscape concerns relating to the brownfield land.	Positive – no major landscape concerns providing development avoids	Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
including townscape, seascape and the coast.	the development of other more sensitive sites. Natural screening exists on this site.	this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. <u>Eastern option</u> Negative – the site has high landscape value.	Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. Negative – the site is in the Green Belt	the SNCI. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	the development of other more sensitive sites.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a limited number of residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity. Natural screening exists on this site.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a limited number of residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a caravan site in the immediate vicinity. The southern extension has less sensitive receptors nearby than the eastern area.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a camp site in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a small number of residential properties and a nursery in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a limited number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a golf clubhouse and driving range in the immediate vicinity,
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative - As the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil. However, the soil is unlikely to be of high quality.	Negative - As part of the site has not been previously developed (Blunts Farm and land SW) there would be a loss of soil. However, the soil is unlikely	Negative - As the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil.	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
		to be of high quality. No specific effects with regards to the industrial land within the area of search.				
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, this is a large area of land and there would be opportunities for other business in addition to this facility. This facility is unlikely to provide additional job opportunities.	Negative – Blunts Farm and the wider industrial estate is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, this is a large area of land and there would be opportunities for other business in addition to this facility. This facility is unlikely to	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, this is a large area of land and there would be opportunities for other business in addition to this facility. This facility is unlikely to provide additional job opportunities.	This facility is unlikely to provide additional job opportunities.	This facility is unlikely to provide additional job opportunities.	Negative – this site is currently occupied by the Police who are looking to dispose of the buildings. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. This facility is unlikely to provide additional job opportunities.

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
		provide additional job opportunities.				
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Positive – the provision of a waste vehicle depot/transfer station in an appropriate location will assist in minimising the impacts of waste transportation.	Positive – the provision of a waste vehicle depot/transfer station in an appropriate location will assist in minimising the impacts of waste transportation.	Negative – this site is more remote and may require waste vehicles to travel greater distances than other options	Negative – this site is more remote and may require waste vehicles to travel greater distances than other options	Positive – the provision of a waste vehicle depot/transfer station in an appropriate location will assist in minimising the impacts of waste transportation.	Positive – the provision of a waste vehicle depot/transfer station in an appropriate location will assist in minimising the impacts of waste transportation.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, particularly given the working hours of staff employed at the facility.	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours.	.Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, particularly given the working hours of staff employed at the facility.	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, particularly given the working hours of staff employed at the facility.
17. To sustain the health and	Negative - there are potential adverse impacts or perceived	Negative - there are potential adverse impacts	Negative - there are potential adverse impacts or perceived	Negative - there are potential adverse impacts or perceived	Negative - there are potential adverse impacts or perceived	Negative - there are potential adverse impacts or perceived

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
quality of life of the population	impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties in the immediate vicinity. Natural screening exists on this site.	or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a caravan site in the immediate vicinity. The southern extension has less sensitive receptors nearby than the eastern area.	impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a camp site in the immediate vicinity.	impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a camp site in the immediate vicinity.	impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a golf clubhouse and driving range in the immediate vicinity,
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Negative - The site is currently used for recreational purposes therefore development would result in the loss of this. However, the site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place.	Negative – Part of the area of search is currently used for recreational purposes (Blunts Farm and SW land) therefore development would result in the loss of this. However, Blunts Farm is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. The site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place.	No specific effect – the site is not currently accessible to the public. Negative - the site is in the Green Belt.	No specific effect, providing the SNCI is avoided – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. Negative - the site is in the Green Belt.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes.

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
		No specific effects with regards to the industrial land not currently used for recreational purposes.				
Site Summary	This site would be in an appropriate location as it is close to the existing site. There would be a negative impact on biodiversity and recreational use of the site. However, the site is allocated for employment use which means it is likely to be developed.	This site would be in an appropriate location as it is close to the existing site. With regards to Blunts Farm and the SW land in the green belt, there would be a negative impact on biodiversity and recreational use. However, Blunts Farm is allocated for employment use which means it is likely to be developed. The area of search provides greater flexibility than allocation of Blunts Farm alone.	This site is more remote and may require waste vehicles to travel greater distances than other options. Of the two options being considered the eastern parcel of land has a high landscape value and is closer to sensitive receptors. The southern area of land performs more favourably in terms of landscape impact and distance from sensitive receptors.	This site is more remote and may require waste vehicles to travel greater distances than other options. There may be a negative impact on biodiversity as the site is surrounded by European designations. The site is also in the Green Belt, however it is previously developed land.	This site would be in an appropriate location as it is close to the existing site. The site is in the Green Belt. However the site is previously developed land.	This site would be in an appropriate location as it is close to the existing site. The site is in the Green Belt. However the site is previously developed land. The majority of the site is situated within FZ2 and the southern end within FZ3 which would be a major constraint to development.

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED05 – Little Canford Depot, Hampreston	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters
Deliverability/ Viability	Objection from the landowner	Land SW of Blunts Farm – given the lands current use there are significant constraints to development Wider Industrial Estate – There may be opportunities for a site of sufficient size for HRC/Transfer during the Plan period. Blunts Farm - Objection from the landowner	No significant issues of deliverability have been identified	Landowner unable to support waste uses	Landowner unable to support waste uses	The landowner has confirmed that this site is in the process of being sold and is uanavaible for waste uses

Waste Vehicle Depot/Transfer Station, East Dorset - Development of a transfer station added November 2016 (table 2)

Sustainability Objectives	ED07 – Bailie Gate Industrial Estate	ED08 – Land at Candy's Lane	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm	ED10 – Cobham Gate	Summary
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	The provision of a vehicle depot/transfer station will not in itself move waste up the waste hierarchy, however having a network of facilities will support the sustainable management of waste locally.				
2. To maintain, conserve	Positive – limited	Positive – limited	Negative – adjacent	Positive – limited	Previously developed

Sustainability Objectives	ED07 – Bailie Gate Industrial Estate	ED08 – Land at Candy's Lane	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm	ED10 – Cobham Gate	Summary
and enhance biodiversity	ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	heathland with biodiversity present.	ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	land performs more favourably than greenfield land where biodiversity may be present.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Negative – the site is near to SPZ2. The site is in a sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation, however this may not present a constraint, development will require a detailed risk assessment. Site drains into tributary of the River Stour.	Negative – the site is part within SPZ1 and SPZ2 and particular protection of groundwater in the vicinity of the site will be needed. Site is close to a drain leading to the River Stour.	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint. The site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site drains into tributary of the sensitive Moors River	None of the site options are likely to maintain or enhance the quality of water.
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – the site is within FZ1, NE corner of the proposed extension is close to FZ2.	No specific effect – the site is within FZ1. FZ2 and FZ3 are 20m from northern boundary.	No specific effect - the site is within FZ1, FZ2 adjacent to the western boundary and FZ3 to the west.	No specific effect - the site is within FZ1	Sites that lie outside of Flood Zone 2 or 3 perform more favourably than sites within or partially within Flood Zone 2 or 3.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including	Negative - as the site has not been previously	No specific effects if development takes place within this	Negative - as the site has not been previously	No specific effects related to below	Previously developed land performs more favourably than

Sustainability Objectives	ED07 – Bailie Gate Industrial Estate	ED08 – Land at Candy's Lane	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm	ED10 – Cobham Gate	Summary
archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	developed there may be archaeological potential.	former quarry.	developed there may be archaeological potential.	ground archaeology	greenfield land, however archaeological assessment/evaluation may show no constraints.
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns relating to the brownfield land. The site is in the Green Belt	Positive – no major landscape concerns relating to the brownfield land. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. The site is in the Green Belt	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	The majority of sites present no major landscape concerns. Sites outside of the Green Belt perform most favourable.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a small number of residential properties in vicinity and other sensitive receptors including a gold course and trout farm.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are numerous residential properties in vicinity and other sensitive receptors including a caravan park.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a numerous residential properties and planned properties in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are numerous residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	None of the sites would help to reduce noise. Development on industrial estates or adjoining existing waste facilities is preferable to other areas as there tend to be less sensitive receptors in the vicinity.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	There would be no specific effect with regards to the previously	No specific effect, as the land is a former quarry.	Negative - As much of the site has not been previously developed there	Negative - As much of the site has not been previously developed there	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land.

Sustainability Objectives	ED07 – Bailie Gate Industrial Estate	ED08 – Land at Candy's Lane	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm	ED10 – Cobham Gate	Summary
	developed land.		would be a loss of soil.	would be a loss of soil.	
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, this is a large area of land and there would be opportunities for other business in addition to this facility. This facility is unlikely to provide additional job opportunities.	This facility is unlikely to provide additional job opportunities.	This facility is unlikely to provide additional job opportunities.	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, this is a large area of land and there would be opportunities for other business in addition to this facility. This facility is unlikely to provide additional job opportunities.	Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. The development of a waste vehicle depot is unlikely to provide job opportunities.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects

Sustainability Objectives	ED07 – Bailie Gate Industrial Estate	ED08 – Land at Candy's Lane	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm	ED10 – Cobham Gate	Summary
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Positive – the provision of a waste vehicle depot/transfer station in an appropriate location will assist in minimising the impacts of waste transportation. Negative – access to this site is via a residential area.	Positive – the provision of a waste vehicle depot/transfer station in an appropriate location will assist in minimising the impacts of waste transportation. Negative – there are likely to be accessibility issues with a site in this location	Negative – this site is more remote and may require waste vehicles to travel greater distances than other options	Positive – the provision of a waste vehicle depot/transfer station in an appropriate location will assist in minimising the impacts of waste transportation.	The provision of a vehicle depot/transfer station in an appropriate location will contribute to the network of facilities in the Plan area. Sites between Sturminster Marshal and Ferndown perform best given the proximity of the A31 and the location of the waste arisings and final destination of waste.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, particularly given the working hours of staff employed at the facility.	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, particularly given the working hours of staff employed at the facility.	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, particularly given the working hours of staff employed at the facility.	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, particularly given the working hours of staff employed at the facility.	Opportunities for the use of sustainable transport are very limited given the working hours of staff at depot/transfer facilities.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	Negative - there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number	Negative - there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are numerous	Negative - there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a numerous	Negative - there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There	There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. Facilities further away from residential areas

Sustainability Objectives	ED07 – Bailie Gate Industrial Estate	ED08 – Land at Candy's Lane	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm	ED10 – Cobham Gate	Summary
	of residential properties in the immediate vicinity, however access to the industrial estate passes a large number of residential properties.	residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	residential properties and planned properties in the immediate vicinity	are numerous residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	therefore perform most favourably.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. The site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. Negative - the site is in the Green Belt.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. Negative - the site is in the Green Belt.	Negative – the site is crossed by a bridleway The site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place	The majority of site options are either existing waste management sites or previously developed sites with little or no value. Blunts Farm is the only site which is currently used for recreational purposes however, this is an allocated employment site which means some form of development is likely to take place.
Site Summary	Although this site is not in the immediate vicinity of the existing facility it would still be an appropriate location for a waste vehicle depot. This site may however cause negative impacts for	Although this site is not in the immediate vicinity of the existing facility it would still be an appropriate location for a depot and is close to the A31. The site is in the Green Belt which	This site is more remote and may require waste vehicles to travel greater distances than other options Accessibility via the SRN would also be a major concern. The site is also	This site would be in an appropriate location as it is close to the existing site. This site has not been taken forward because it will not be released for waste use within the	

Sustainability Objectives	ED07 – Bailie Gate Industrial Estate	ED08 – Land at Candy's Lane	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm	ED10 – Cobham Gate	Summary
	residents living in the residential area between the industrial estate and the A350.	could be a constraint particularly if there are other suitable sites outside of the Green Belt. There are also accessibility difficulties on this site.	situated close to numerous existing and planned residential properties in the immediate vicinity and is in the Green Belt.	term of the current option of 12 years.	
Deliverability/Viability	There are significant advantages of having a combined HRC/Depot/Transfer which are not available on this site.	No issues of deliverability have been identified	No issues of deliverability have been identified	Landowner has confirmed that land is not available for a waste site	
Conclusion:	The provision of a vehicle depot and/or transfer station in an appropriate location will contribute to the network of facilities in the Plan area. Sites in Ferndown perform best given their proximity to the existing facility however other sites between Sturminster Marshall and Ferndown are also appropriately located in relation to the A31 and the final destination of waste. The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Development on sites outside of the Green Belt are also likely to be preferred over Green Belt sites particularly where there are alternative sites available.				
Proposed Site Allocation	It has not been possible to allocated a specific site to address the need for a waste vehicle depot Land at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate is allocated for waste transfer.				
Mitigation	To reduce some of the impacts of development at Woolsbridge including landscape only the southern parcel of land is allocated. See detailed 'Development Considerations' set out in Waste Plan.				
Mitigation	A modification is proposed to widen the scope of the allocation at Woolsbridge to create an 'Area of Search' comprising the southern and eastern parcel of land. To ensure that landscape and visual impacts are minimised an additional development consideration has been included.				
Monitoring:	Number of applications permitted/refused on unallocated sites				

Site Options – Replacement of Shaftesbury Household Recycling Centre, North Dorset

Sustainability Objectives	ND06 – Land north of Wincombe Business Park	ND07– Brickfields Business Park	ND08 – Enmore Green	ND10 – Land south of the A30	Summary
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	Positive - The provision of a site for a Waste Management Centre would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and would provide a local facility in line with the proximity principle. This in turn would contribute to self-sufficiency. A modern facility will enable more materials to be recycled.				All of the site options perform favourably against this objective.
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, however ecology is unlikely to present a major constraint.	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite, however ecology is unlikely to present a major constraint. As the site is allocated as employment land, it is likely to be developed for some use.	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite. In particular, the hedges and hedgerow trees are likely to support significant ecological interest in particular for Dormice and Bats.	Negative – as greenfield land there could be ecological interests onsite particularly in the mature hedgerows. Potential for badger populations.	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land where biodiversity may be present.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	None of the sites would impact on geodiversity.
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	Negative – This site is on a minor aquifer of Secondary or Unproductive designation however this is unlikely to be an issue.	Negative - This site is on a minor aquifer of Secondary or Unproductive designation however this is unlikely to be an issue.	Negative - The site is situated in Source Protection Zone 3 for a number of abstractions. This is unlikely to be an issue.	Options ND07, ND08 and ND10 are unlikely to conflict with this objective. Option ND06 requires further assessment.

Sustainability Objectives	ND06 – Land north of Wincombe Business Park	ND07– Brickfields Business Park	ND08 – Enmore Green	ND10 – Land south of the A30	Summary
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – the majority of the site is within FZ1. Although small parts of the site are within FZ2, these areas can be avoided.	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	Sites that lie outside of Flood Zone 2 or 3 perform more favourably than the site partially within Flood Zone 2 (ND07), however this site will also be able to meet this objective as FZ2 can be avoided.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	No specific effects	Negative - Potential for archaeological interests.	Negative - Potential for archaeological interests. Shaftesbury Conservation Area lies immediately to the south of the site.	Negative - Potential for archaeological interests.	Site option ND06 performs favourably against this objective; site options ND07 and ND10 have potential for conflict but this will be dependent on the outcome of archaeological surveys. Site option ND08 performs least favourably.
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Negative – The site is in proximity to the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB and there are open views to the north and north east of the site providing a clear inter-visibility with the AONB.	Negative – Potential for adverse landscape and visual impacts. However the site is allocated as employment land and will be developed for some use, and development as part	Negative – Potential for significant landscape and visual impacts. It is considered that there are no mitigation opportunities.	Negative – Potential for adverse landscape and visual impacts, however there may be options for this site to be brought forward if a landscape scheme can be agreed and in particular on site	Site option ND08 performs least favourably against this objective. All the other options have the potential to conflict with this objective but this may be resolved through appropriate mitigation.

Sustainability Objectives	ND06 – Land north of Wincombe Business Park	ND07– Brickfields Business Park	ND08 – Enmore Green	ND10 – Land south of the A30	Summary
	Potential for adverse landscape and visual impacts; there would be a need for structural planting to the north of the site to mitigate any impacts.	of the South Gillingham strategic site allocation development may enable a comprehensive approach to the design of this site.		access off the A30. Additionally, the site is allocated as employment land and will be developed for some use.	
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise, however there should be no additional impacts. The nearest residential properties are around 150m to the west of the site, however there are industrial units in between.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are no residential properties in the immediate vicinity of the site.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a number of residential properties within close proximity of the site.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are some residential properties and a traveller site within close proximity of the site.	Development on allocated employment land is preferable as there tend to be less sensitive receptors in the vicinity.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 3 agricultural land.	Negative - Site is greenfield, partially Grade 3 and partially Grade 4 agricultural land but as it is allocated as employment land it will be developed in any case.	Negative - Site is greenfield, mainly Grade 4 agricultural land. The northern part is Grade 3, however a HRC would be most likely located in the eastern part of the site.	Negative - Site is greenfield Grade 2 agricultural land, but as it is allocated as employment land it will be developed in any case.	Sites of Grade 3 or above conflict with this objective, however two of the sites are allocated as employment land in any case.
11. To promote the use of	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	ND06 – Land north of Wincombe Business Park	ND07– Brickfields Business Park	ND08 – Enmore Green	ND10 – Land south of the A30	Summary
alternative materials.					
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Neutral – this would be an enhancement of the existing facility and would provide a continued facility for use by local business and communities.	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. Neutral – Conversely as a replacement HRC for the facility in Shaftesbury, it would provide a continued facility for use by local business and communities.	Neutral – this would be a replacement HRC for the facility in Shaftesbury and so it would provide a continued facility for use by local business and communities.	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. Neutral – Conversely as a replacement HRC for the facility in Shaftesbury, it would provide a continued facility for use by local business and communities.	Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. All the sites will enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area, which will benefit the economy.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Positive - This site is well located given that the main populations the facility will serve are Shaftesbury and Gillingham.	Positive - This site is well located given that the main populations the facility will serve are Shaftesbury and Gillingham.	Positive - This site is well located given that the main populations the facility will serve are Shaftesbury and Gillingham.	Negative – The site is located to the south east of Shaftesbury. Given that the facility will serve Gillingham as well as Shaftesbury this is not the best location.	Sites that are located in the north western part of Shaftesbury or the southern part of Gillingham perform most favourably.

Sustainability Objectives	ND06 – Land north of Wincombe Business Park	ND07– Brickfields Business Park	ND08 – Enmore Green	ND10 – Land south of the A30	Summary
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative – There may be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative – There are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative - There are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site at a convenient time.	Negative – There may be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	None of the site options are likely to support the use of sustainable transport methods for employees given working hours. However, sites located in the towns, near to the main population, may provide opportunities for walking/cycling.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. It would enable the provision of a modern facility, giving safer access to members of the public.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. It would enable the provision of a modern facility, giving safer access to members of the public.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. It would enable the provision of a modern facility, giving safer access to members of the public. However, there are a number of residential properties in the vicinity.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. It would enable the provision of a modern facility, giving safer access to members of the public. However, there are a number of residential properties in the vicinity.	The improvement/relocation of the WMC will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill. There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. Facilities further away from residential areas therefore perform most favourably.

Sustainability Objectives	ND06 – Land north of Wincombe Business Park	ND07– Brickfields Business Park	ND08 – Enmore Green	ND10 – Land south of the A30	Summary
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. The site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place.	No specific effect – a public footpath runs through the eastern part of the site. However, the site is large enough to locate a HRC away from the footpath.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes and is not accessible to the public.	None of the sites currently enable access to the countryside and so development would not affect this objective.
Site Summary:	The site is well located. There is the potential for adverse impacts on the AONB and agricultural land. Although it is a greenfield site, there would be limited other sustainability impacts.	The site is well located. As allocated employment land, there could be a conflict with other potential uses which may provide a greater potential for economic growth, although such land is appropriate for waste uses. There is the potential for adverse landscape impacts.	The site is well located, however there is the potential for significant adverse impacts on the landscape. There is also the potential for adverse impacts on nearby residential properties and the historic environment. This is a greenfelid site, development of allocated employment land would be preferable.	As the site is south-east of Shaftesbury, people travelling from Gillingham would have to drive through the town to access the site. As allocated employment land, there could be a conflict with other potential uses which may provide a greater potential for economic growth, although such land is appropriate for waste uses. There is the potential for adverse landscape impacts and impacts on residential properties.	
Deliverability/ Viability	No issues of deliverability have been identified	No issues of deliverability were identified during the preparation of the	No issues of deliverability have been identified	Site unavailable for waste development	

Sustainability Objectives	ND06 – Land north of Wincombe Business Park	ND07– Brickfields Business Park	ND08 – Enmore Green	ND10 – Land south of the A30	Summary
		PreSubmission Plan. However, an objection to the allocation from the landowner was received during consultation on the Pre-Submission Plan.			
Conclusion:	The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses and enables development to be diverted from other more sensitive areas. Site options ND06 and ND07 are both well located. Although there is the potential for impact on the landscape, there are mitigation opportunities for both sites, particularly ND07 which is large area of land allocated for employment uses.				
Proposed Site Allocation	ND07 – Brickfields Business Park				
Mitigation/ Development Considerations	See detailed 'Development Considerations' set out in Waste Plan.				
Monitoring:	Number of applications permitted/refused on allocated sites				

Site Options – Management of Bulky Waste
(see below three tables, summary contained in third table)

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	The provision of a site for the management of bulky waste would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and help to achieve self sufficiency.					

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Negative - forestry commission site with potential biodiversity present. The site is currently used for recreational purposes and development may displace these activities onto more ecologically sensitive areas.	Negative - forestry commission land (Blunts Farm and land SW) with potential biodiversity present and used for recreational purpose. Development may displace these activities onto more ecologically sensitive areas. The wider area of industrial land would avoid development in more sensitive area.	Positive – the eastern area is agricultural land and the southern area is previously developed therefore there is unlikely to be ecological interest. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Negative – previously developed land with potential biodiversity present. The site is surrounded by European designations.	Negative – adjacent heathland with biodiversity present.	Negative – adjacent heathland with biodiversity present.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site may drain into SSSI, SAC/Ramsar	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site may drain into SSSI, SAC/Ramsar	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site drains into the sensitive Moors River SSSI.	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint.	Negative - Uddens Water is close to the proposed site and supports protected species. This watercourse needs to be protected.	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint.

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
water in a sustainable way.						
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – the site is within FZ1, NE tip close to FZ2 and 3.	No specific effect – the site is within FZ1, NE tip close to FZ2 and 3. The wider area of search provides even greater flexibility.	Negative – Part of the site is within FZ2 and FZ3	No specific effect - the site is within FZ1, FZ2 and FZ3 adjacent to NE site boundary.	Negative – the majority of the site lies within FZ2 and the southern end within FZ3.	No specific effect - the site is within FZ1, FZ2 adjacent to the western boundary and FZ3 to the west.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential.	Negative – Blunts Farm and the green belt land SW has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential. No specific effect with regards to the wider area of search	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential.	Negative – given the previous use of the site there is potential for military and/or industrial archaeology interest.	No specific effects	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential.
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including	Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid the development of	Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid the development of	<u>Southern option</u> Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid the	Positive – no major landscape concerns relating to the brownfield land. Development of this land would avoid	Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid the development of	Positive – no major landscape concerns relating to the brownfield land. Development of this land would avoid the

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
townscape, seascape and the coast.	other more sensitive sites. Natural screening exists on this site.	other more sensitive sites.	development of other more sensitive sites. <u>Eastern option</u> Negative – the site has high landscape value.	the development of other more sensitive sites. Negative – the site is in the Green Belt	other more sensitive sites.	development of other more sensitive sites.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a limited number of residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity. Natural screening exists on this site.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a limited number of residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a caravan site in the immediate vicinity. The southern extension has less sensitive receptors nearby than the eastern area.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a camp site in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a limited number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a golf clubhouse and driving range in the immediate vicinity,	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a numerous residential properties and planned properties in the immediate vicinity.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative - As the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil. However, the soil is unlikely to be of high quality.	Negative – Part of the area of search site has not been previously developed (Green Belt and land SW) there would be a loss of soil. However, the soil is	Negative - As the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil.	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	Negative - As much of the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil.

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
		unlikely to be of high quality. No specific effect with regards to the wider industrial land within the area of search.				
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, this is a large area of land and there would be opportunities for other business in addition to this facility. Positive – Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by	Negative – Much of the area of search is allocated employment land (Blunts Farm and the wider industrial estate). Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, this is a large area of land and there would be opportunities for other business in addition to this facility. Positive – Conversely new waste management	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, this is a large area of land and there would be opportunities for other business in addition to this facility. Positive – Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by	Positive –new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Negative – this site is currently occupied by the Police who are looking to dispose of the buildings. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. Positive – Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive –new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
	local business and communities.	facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	local business and communities.			
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	This site is strategically well located.	This site is strategically well located.	Negative - Compared to other options this site is further from where the majority of the waste with originate. Therefore waste will have to travel greater distances.	Negative - Compared to other options this site is further from where the majority of the waste will originate. Therefore waste will have to travel greater distances.	This site is strategically well located.	Negative - Compared to other options this site is further from where the majority of the waste will originate. Therefore waste will have to travel greater distances. This site would also result in a negative impact on the SRN.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
them.						
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The development of a bulky waste management facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties in the immediate vicinity. Natural screening exists on this site.	The development of a bulky waste management facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties in the immediate vicinity. Natural screening exists on much of the Blunts Farm site. A bulky waste facility would be accommodated well within the	The development of a bulky waste management facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a caravan site in the immediate vicinity. The southern extension has less sensitive receptors nearby than the eastern area.	The development of a bulky waste management facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a camp site in the immediate vicinity.	The development of a bulky waste management facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a golf clubhouse and driving range in the immediate vicinity,	The development of a bulky waste management facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a numerous residential properties and planned properties in the immediate vicinity

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
		existing industrial estate if land of sufficient size becomes available.				
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Negative - The site is currently used for recreational purposes therefore development would result in the loss of this. However, the site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place.	Negative – Part of the area of search is currently used for recreational purposes (Blunts Farm and the land SW) therefore development would result in the loss of this. However, Blunts Farm is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place. No specific effects with regards to the wider industrial land within the area of search.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. The site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place.	Positive – the site is not currently accessible to the public. Negative - the site is in the Green Belt.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes.

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
Site Summary	The site is strategically well located. There would be a negative impact on biodiversity and recreational use of the site. However, the site is allocated for employment use which means it is likely to be developed.	The site is strategically well located. With regards to **Blunts Farm**, there would be a negative impact on biodiversity and recreational use of the site. However, the site is allocated for employment use which means it is likely to be developed. This site is well located to serve Wimborne, Ferndown and surrounding areas. The wider area of search including **Ferndown and Uddens Industrial Estate** provides flexibility to develop a HRC on previously developed land if this is available or green field land if this is considered more appropriate.	The site is in a poor location which would result in waste traveling greater distances compared to other options. However, there would be less movements associated with bulky waste. Of the two options being considered the eastern parcel of land has a high landscape value and is closer to sensitive receptors. The southern area of land performs more favourably in terms of landscape impact and distance from sensitive receptors.	The site is further away from the existing catchment which would require residents to travel greater distances compared to other options. However, this site could serve a wider catchment. The site is in the Green Belt, however part of the site is previously developed land.	This site is well located to serve Wimborne, Ferndown and surrounding areas. However, the site is in the Green Belt and the majority of the site is situated within FZ2 and the southern end within FZ3 which would require the application of the sequential test. There may also be ecological constraints given adjoining land/designations.	The site is further away from the existing catchment which would require residents to travel greater distances compared to other options. Accessibility via the SRN would also be a major concern. The site is also situated close to numerous existing and planned residential properties in the immediate vicinity.

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
		Development of **land SW of Blunts Farm** (included within the AofS) would result in the loss of an important recreational space. This would have a significant impact on the quality of life of users and would result in displacement onto more sensitive ecological sites				
Deliverability/ Viability	The landowner and district council have objected to waste development on thus site	Blunts Farm – Objection from the landowner/district council Wider Industrial Estate – There may be opportunities for a site of sufficient size for HRC/Transfer/bulky waste Land SW of Blunts Farm – given the lands current use there are significant constraints to development	No significant issues of deliverability have been identified, however the site is not being actively progressed by a waste company so certainty of deliverability is less than other options.	Landowner unable to support waste uses	The landowner has confirmed that the site is in the process of being sold and is unavailable for waste uses.	No issues of deliverability have been identified

Site Options – Management of Bulky Waste (table 2)

Sustainability Objectives	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO01 – Area 2 and 3 Ling Road also WP03 Mannings Heath Ind Estate	PO02 – site Control Centre	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	PO04 – SITA MRF
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	The provision of a site for the management of bulky waste would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and help to achieve self-sufficiency.				
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Positive – limited ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive - Any development within the existing footprint is unlikely to have a negative impact and would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. The B4 lagoon area is adjacent to a SSSI however this is unlikely to present a major constraint.	Positive – no ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site drains into tributary of the sensitive Moors River	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site may drain into Poole Harbour SAC.	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site boarders SSSI/SAC/SPA and is close to small	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site may drain into Poole Harbour SAC.	Awaiting comments from the EA

Sustainability Objectives	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO01 – Area 2 and 3 Ling Road also WP03 Mannings Heath Ind Estate	PO02 – site Control Centre	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	PO04 – SITA MRF
consumption of water in a sustainable way.			watercourse leading to River Stour		
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect - the site is within FZ1	No specific effect – no FZ2 or FZ3 within the vicinity	No specific effect	No specific effect – FZ2 to the NW of the site	No specific effect – no FZ2 or FZ3 within the vicinity
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	No specific effects related to below ground archaeology	No specific effect	No specific effects on restored previously developed land. Negative – land to the east has not been previously developed and there may be archaeological potential.	No specific effect	No specific effect
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.

Sustainability Objectives	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO01 – Area 2 and 3 Ling Road also WP03 Mannings Heath Ind Estate	PO02 – site Control Centre	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	PO04 – SITA MRF
the coast.					
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are numerous residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a limited number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including Tower Park entertainment complex and Tesco in the immediate vicinity.	No specific effects – although the development would not reduce impacts of noise, there are no residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise, however if the development of a bulky waste management facility was to replace existing activities there should be no additional impacts. There are a limited number of residential properties and a playing field in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise, however if the development of a bulky waste management facility was to replace existing activities there should be no additional impacts. There are numerous residential properties in the immediate vicinity.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative - As much of the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil.	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	Negative – For the existing footprint and B4 lagoon area there would be no specific effect	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive – new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by

Sustainability Objectives	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO01 – Area 2 and 3 Ling Road also WP03 Mannings Heath Ind Estate	PO02 – site Control Centre	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	PO04 – SITA MRF
	economic growth. Positive –new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	economic growth. However, there is already permission for a waste management facility. Positive –new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.			local business and communities.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	This site is strategically well located.	This site is strategically well located.	This site is strategically well located.	This site is strategically well located.	This site is strategically well located.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to

Sustainability Objectives	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO01 – Area 2 and 3 Ling Road also WP03 Mannings Heath Ind Estate	PO02 – site Control Centre	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	PO04 – SITA MRF
transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	access the site however this may be limited by working hours	access the site however this may be limited by working hours	access the site however this may be limited by working hours	access the site however this may be limited by working hours	access the site however this may be limited by working hours
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The development of a bulky waste management facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are numerous residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	The development of a bulky waste management facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including Tower Park entertainment complex and Tesco in the	The development of a bulky waste management facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are no residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity.	The development of a bulky waste management facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties and a playing field in the immediate vicinity.	The development of a bulky waste management facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are numerous residential properties in the immediate vicinity.

Sustainability Objectives	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO01 – Area 2 and 3 Ling Road also WP03 Mannings Heath Ind Estate	PO02 – site Control Centre	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	PO04 – SITA MRF
		immediate vicinity.			
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Negative – the site is crossed by a bridleway	No specific effect – this site is previously developed land with no recreational value.	No specific effect – the existing site and B4 lagoon area is previously developed land with no recreational value.	No specific effect – this is an existing waste site with no recreational value.	No specific effect – this is an existing waste site with no recreational value.
Conclusion	The site is strategically well located no significant sustainability issues have been identified.	The site is strategically well located; no significant sustainability issues have been identified.	The site is strategically well located and there are complementary waste activities already taking place on the site. There may be cumulative impacts from additional waste uses.	For bulky waste transfer/treatment as a replacement to existing waste management facilities would give rise to few sustainability issues. The site is also strategically well located.	The site is strategically well located; no significant sustainability issues have been identified.
Deliverability/ Viability	Landowner has confirmed that land is not available for a waste site	No issues of deliverability have been identified	No issues of deliverability have been identified	Site unavailable at present	No issues of deliverability have been identified

Site Options – Management of Bulky Waste (table 3 including overall summary)

Sustainability Objectives	**BO02 Castle Lane East**	**BO01 – Kinson STW**	**CB01 – Hurn MRF**	**ND01 – Holland Way**	**PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park**	**Summary**
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self	The provision of a site for the management of bulky waste would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and help to achieve self-sufficiency.					

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Hurn MRF	ND01 – Holland Way	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park	Summary
sufficiency						
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Positive – no ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive - Any development within the existing footprint of the STW is unlikely to have a negative impact and would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. There is an SNCI and LNR adjacent to the site however these are unlikely to present a major constraint.	Positive - Any development within the existing footprint of the MRF is unlikely to have a negative impact and would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. There is an SSSI adjacent to the site however these are unlikely to present a major constraint.	Positive – no ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Negative – adjacent heathland with biodiversity present. The loss of habitat creation opportunities caused by an additional permanent facility.	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land where biodiversity may be present.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	None of the site would impact on geodiversity
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development.	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Surface water drains to tributary of River Stour upstream of Longham.	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development.	Negative – this site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.		None of the site options are likely to maintain or enhance the quality of water.

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Hurn MRF	ND01 – Holland Way	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park	Summary
way.						
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Negative – boundary of site along FZ2/FZ3	Negative – small part of the exiting site is within FZ2/FZ3, however site being considered is outside of FZ2/FZ3.	Negative – much of the site is within FZ2/FZ3.	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	Sites that lie outside of Flood Zone 2 or 3 perform more favourably than sites within or partially within Flood Zone 2 or 3.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential.	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect if development is within the existing quarry. However, there may be an impact on the setting of a SAM in the vicinity.	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land, however archaeological assessment/evaluation may show no constraints.
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more	Negative – there are likely to be negative impact on the landscape from any permanent development in this area.	The majority of the sites present no major landscape concerns. Sites outside of the Green Belt perform most favourable.

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Hurn MRF	ND01 – Holland Way	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park	Summary
and the coast.	sensitive sites.	sensitive sites. Negative – the site is in the Green Belt	sensitive sites.	sensitive sites.		
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a numerous residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a hotel, nursing home and hospital in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are numerous residential properties and a nursery in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise, however if the development of a bulky waste management facility was to replace existing activities there should be no additional impacts. There are a limited number of residential properties and a sports club in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise, however if the development of a bulky waste management facility was to replace existing activities there should be no additional impacts. There are numerous residential properties nearby, however there are industrial units in between.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise, however if the development of a bulky waste management facility was to replace existing activities there should be no additional impacts. There are very few properties within the immediate vicinity.	Where bulky waste management replaces another waste activity noise levels are unlikely to be increased therefore these sites perform most favourably. Development on industrial estates or adjoining existing waste facilities is preferable to other areas as there tend to be less sensitive receptors in the vicinity.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative - As the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil.	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land.
11. To promote the use of alternative	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Hurn MRF	ND01 – Holland Way	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park	Summary
materials.						
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Negative – this site is allocated employment land and is considered a key employment site in the borough. The use of a large proportion of the site for bulky waste/treatment would be likely to result in significantly reduced employment potential in comparison to the allocated uses. Positive – Conversely new waste management facilities provide some job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive –new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. All the sites will enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which will benefit the economy.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Hurn MRF	ND01 – Holland Way	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park	Summary
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Negative – compared to other options this site is further from where the majority of the waste will originate. Therefore waste will have to travel greater distances. The road network to this site is particularly congested.	Negative – compared to other options this site is further from where the majority of the waste will originate. Therefore waste will have to travel greater distances.	Negative – compared to other options this site is further from where the majority of the waste will originate. Therefore waste will have to travel greater distances. The road network to this site is particularly congested.	Negative – this site is outside the search area for the treatment of bulky waste. However, as a transfer facility this site could provide advantages.	Negative – this site is outside the search area for the treatment of bulky waste. However, as a transfer facility this site could provide advantages.	A bulky waste facility would serve a strategic need and therefore would be best located in south east Dorset with good road connections. Sites in Poole and the Ferndown area are generally best located.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Positive – there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site given its proximity to housing.	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site.	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site.	Opportunities for the use of sustainable transport may be limited given the working hours of waste management facilities. However, sites on industrial estates and sites closer to centres of populations tend to perform more favourably due to access to bus or trains and the ability for employees to walk or cycle to work.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the	The development of a bulky waste management	The development of a bulky waste management	The development of a bulky waste management	The development of a bulky waste management	The development of a bulky waste management	The development of a bulky waste management facility

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Hurn MRF	ND01 – Holland Way	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park	Summary
population	facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a numerous residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a hotel, nurses home and hospital in the immediate vicinity.	facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are numerous residential properties and a nursery in the immediate vicinity.	facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties and a sports club in the immediate vicinity.	facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are numerous residential properties nearby, however there are industrial units in between.	facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill	will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. Facilities further away from residential areas therefore perform most favourably.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. The site is allocated	No specific effect – this is an existing STW with no recreational value.	No specific effect – this is an existing waste site with no recreational value.	No specific effect – this is an existing waste site with no recreational value.	No specific effect – this is an existing minerals and waste site with no recreational value	The majority of site options are either existing waste management sites or previously developed sites with

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Hurn MRF	ND01 – Holland Way	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park	Summary
	employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place					little or no value. Blunts Farm is the only site which is currently used for recreational purposes however, this is an allocated employment site which means some form of development is likely to take place.
Site Summary	The site is in a poor strategic location which would result in waste traveling greater distances compared to other options. The site would contribute to existing traffic congestion in the area. There is also potential for adverse impacts on nearly sensitive receptors. Bournemouth BC consider this site to be a key employment site in the borough and that to use a large proportion of the	The site is in a poor strategic location which would result in waste traveling greater distances compared to other options. There is potential for adverse impacts on sensitive receptors and the site is in the Green Belt. However the site is previously developed land within the boundary of an existing STW.	This is an existing waste site and it is not proposed to intensify existing uses. The site is in a poor location which would result in waste traveling greater distances compared to other options. This site is also partly in FZ2 and 3 which would require application of the sequential test.	The site is away from the area of search for a bulky waste facility and has only been considered for the local transfer of bulky waste. No significant sustainability issues have been identified. For the reasons set out above this site will not be taken forward at this stage. Opportunities for local bulky waste transfer could be considered as part of the waste	The site is away from the area of search for a treatment facility and has only been considered for the transfer of bulky waste. For the reasons set out above this site will not be taken forward at this stage.	

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Hurn MRF	ND01 – Holland Way	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park	Summary
	site for bulky waste/treatment would result in significantly reduced employment potential in comparison to the allocated uses. In addition, the county hospitals are potentially being reorganised with one of the initial options being the expansion of Bournemouth Hospital, at this stage it is not known whether this will require additional land, if so land at Riverside Avenue will be critical for such expansion. For the reasons set out above this site will not be taken forward at this stage.			management centre.		
Deliverability/	Site is unavailable	No issues of	Deliverability is	Site unlikely to be		

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Hurn MRF	ND01 – Holland Way	PK03 – Binnegar Environmental Park	Summary
Viability	for waste uses	deliverability have been identified	dependent on the existing activities being redundant.	large enough for a combined facility		
Conclusion: Site Options – for the Management of Bulky Waste	Sites situated within the SE Dorset conurbation, specifically the sites in Poole and Ferndown with good transport links, generally perform most favourable as they are strategically well located. The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Development on sites outside of the Green Belt will also be preferred over Green Belt sites where there are alternatives available. Overall, the following sites perform most favourably ED02 and the wider Ferndown area of search, PO01, PO03 and PO04.					
Proposed Site Allocation	Woolsbridge Industrial Estate is allocated in the Waste Plan for the development of facilities for the transfer of waste, this would include the management of bulky waste. Although this site was not the most sustainable location, there is plenty of available land and other sites are unlikely to be deliverable during the Plan period.					
Mitigation/ Development Considerations	To reduce some of the impacts of development at Woolsbridge including landscape only the southern parcel of land is allocated. See detailed 'Development Considerations' set out in Waste Plan.					
Mitigation	A modification is proposed to widen the scope of the allocation at Woolsbridge to create an 'Area of Search' comprising the southern and eastern parcel of land. To ensure that landscape and visual impacts are minimised an additional development consideration has been included.					
Monitoring:	Number of applications permitted/refused on allocated sites					

Site Options – Management of Green Waste Composting

Sustainability Objectives	Land at Bourne Park, east of Piddlehinton.
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	The provision of a site for the management of green waste would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and help to achieve self sufficiency.

Sustainability Objectives	Land at Bourne Park, east of Piddlehinton.
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Positive – limited ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Site is in SPZ1 so adequate pollution prevention measures will need to be put in place.
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – the site is within FZ1
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential.

Sustainability Objectives	Land at Bourne Park, east of Piddlehinton.
features and their settings).	
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. However there are very few sensitive receptors.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative - As the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil however this is not likely to be of high quality.
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Positive – additional facilities may provide some additional job opportunities locally, however due to the nature of the facility these are likely to be very limited. It is likely that this facility would take waste from both the household and commercial sector thereby providing local facilities for disposal of waste from business.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network,	Negative – this development would increase vehicle movements however the level of increase would be limited.

Sustainability Objectives	Land at Bourne Park, east of Piddlehinton.
mitigating any residual impacts.	
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative – there are not likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site given its rural location.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. However, there are only limited residential properties in the vicinity.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effects – this site is not used for recreation.
Site Summary	This site is in a good location to manage green waste from west Dorset and its location adjacent to an AD plant provides advantages. There are very few sensitive receptors in the vicinity.
Deliverability/ Viability	No significant issues of deliverability have been identified
Mitigation/ Development Considerations	Site allocated in the Waste Plan. See detailed 'Development Considerations' set out in Waste Plan.
Monitoring:	Number of applications permitted/refused on allocated sites

Chapter 9 – Recovery

Policy 6 – ~~Energy~~ Recovery Facilities

Proposals for ~~energy~~ the recovery of non-hazardous waste, including materials recovery, mechanical biological treatment, thermal treatment, anaerobic digestion and biomass facilities, ~~development~~ will be permitted where they meet all of the following criteria:

a. the operation of the facility will support the delivery of the Spatial Strategy, contributing to meeting the needs identified in this Plan
b. they will not displace the management of waste which is already managed, or likely to be managed, by a process which is further up the waste hierarchy than that being proposed, unless the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that the proposal would result in environmental benefits sufficient to outweigh the displacement
c. proposals will provide for all operations including reception, handling, processing and storage of waste to take place within an enclosed builing unless there would be no proven benefit from such enclosure and demonstrate that the proposed operations will be compatible with existing or proposed neighbouring uses;
d. possible effects (related to displacement of recreastion, proximity and species) that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of European sites either along or in combination with other plans or projects;
e. where energy is produced, they provide combined heat and power ~~in the first instance~~, or if this is demonstrated to be not practicable they as a minimum recover energy through electricity production and are designed to have the capability to deliver heat in the future; and
f. where gas is produced, it is injected into the grid ~~or~~ used for fuel, or is refined for use in industrial processes, unless this would not be practicable
~~g. any waste treatment residues arising from the facility will be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle~~

Any residues arising from the facility must be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle.

Processing facilities for incinerator bottom ash must be located at or close to the source of the waste arising.

Final version of policy

Policy 6 – Recovery facilities

Proposals for the recovery of non-hazardous waste, including materials recovery, mechanical biological treatment, thermal treatment, anaerobic digestion and biomass facilities, will be permitted where it is demonstrated that they meet all of the following criteria:

a. the operation of the facility will support the delivery of the Spatial Strategy, contributing to meeting the needs identified in this Plan;
b. they will not displace the management of waste which is already managed, or likely to be managed, by a process which is further up the waste hierarchy than that being proposed, unless the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that the proposal would result in benefits sufficient to outweigh the displacement;
c. proposals will provide for all operations including the reception, handling, processing and storage of waste to take place within an enclosed building unless there would be no proven benefit from such enclosure and demonstrate that the proposed operations will be compatible with existing or proposed neighbouring uses;
d. where energy is produced, they provide combined heat and power, or if this is demonstrated to be impracticable they recover energy through electricity

production and are designed to have the capability to deliver heat in the future;
e. where gas is produced, it is injected into the grid, used for fuel or is refined for use in industrial processes, unless this would not be practicable; and
f. 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.

Any residues arising from the facility must be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle.

Processing facilities for incinerator bottom ash must be located at or close to the source of the waste arising.

Sustainability Objectives	**Policy 6 – Recovery facilities**	**Assessment (positive/negative N/A)**
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	This policy specifically requires proposals to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. It is generally a positive policy which should allow for facilities to be developed in the Plan area subject to specific criteria.	Positive
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Biodiversity is covered specifically in other polices, however given that this policy may result in large scale development there is the possibility of significant effects on European sites.	Uncertain
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	Geodiversity is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Water quality is covered specifically in other polices	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Flooding is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the	The historic environment is covered adequately in other polices	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 6 – Recovery facilities	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).		
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Protection of landscape character is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Protection of air quality and impacts of noise is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Protection of soil is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	There may be a potential adverse impact if new waste facilities result in the use of employment land that could have been developed by other businesses which would provide greater employment opportunities locally. Conversely this policy allows for the provision of a network of waste management facilities which is important for use by local business and communities. Some employment opportunities may be provided through the provision of energy recovery facilities. There may also be benefits to the economy through the generation of heat and power.	Negative and positive
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	This policy requires for the generation of energy from waste.	Positive
15. To minimise the negative impacts of	The development of energy recovery facilities locally may have advantages through the reduction of the transportation of waste.	Positive

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 6 – Recovery facilities	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.		
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	No specific effects	No specific effects
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	This policy will assist in the provision of a network of waste management facilities which will have a positive impact of the overall quality of life of the community. The provision of any waste management facilities may have a negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to waste management facilities.	Positive/Negative
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effects	No specific effects
Conclusion:	This policy specifically requires proposals to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. It is generally a positive policy which should contribute to the provision of a network of appropriate facilities to be developed in the Plan area. This may help to reduce the impacts of waste transportation and provide advantages to the economy through employment opportunities and the generation of heat and power. There may be a potential adverse impact if new waste facilities result in the use of employment land that could have been developed by other businesses which would provide greater employment opportunities locally. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Protection of the environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan.	
Mitigation	Various amendments to the policy to improve clarity and provide improvements/mitigation of development. Additional criteria added to the policy to encourage residues from the treatment process and bottom ash to be managed sustainably. Additional criteria to be added to ensure no likely significant effects on European designated sites.	
Monitoring:	Local authority/Commercial and Industrial waste arisings Number of recovery facilities permitted/refused	

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 6 – Recovery facilities	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
	Capacity of recovery facilities in the Plan area Percentage of local authority collected waste managed through EfW Amount of renewable energy produced from waste facilities	

Site Options – Energy Recovery Facilities/Residual Waste Management
(see below three tables, summary contained in third table)

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	The provision of a site for the management of residual waste would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy, through the diversion of waste from landfill. Having a local facility will also help to achieve self-sufficiency.					

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Negative - forestry commission site with potential biodiversity present. The site is currently used for recreational purposes and development may displace these activities onto more ecologically sensitive areas.	Negative - forestry commission site (Blunts Farm and land SW) with potential biodiversity present. The site is currently used for recreational purposes and development may displace these activities onto more ecologically sensitive areas. If a site of sufficient size could be found within the industrial estate development would avoid the use of other more sensitive sites or possible displacement.	Positive – the eastern area is agricultural land and the southern area is previously developed therefore there is unlikely to be ecological interest. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Negative – previously developed land with potential biodiversity present. The site is surrounded by European designations.	Negative – adjacent heathland with biodiversity present.	Negative – adjacent heathland with biodiversity present.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
4. To maintain,	Negative – the site is	Negative – the	Negative – the site is	Negative – the site	Negative - Uddens	Negative – the site is

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site may drain into SSSI, SAC/Ramsar	site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site may drain into SSSI, SAC/Ramsar	on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site drains into the sensitive Moors River SSSI.	is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint.	Water is close to the proposed site and supports protected species. This watercourse needs to be protected.	on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint.
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – the site is within FZ1, NE tip close to FZ2 and 3.	No specific effect – the site is within FZ1, NE tip close to FZ2 and 3. The wider area of search provides greater flexibility.	Negative – Part of the site is within FZ2 and FZ3	No specific effect - the site is within FZ1, FZ2 and FZ3 adjacent to NE site boundary.	Negative – the majority of the site lies within FZ2 and the southern end within FZ3.	No specific effect - the site is within FZ1, FZ2 adjacent to the western boundary and FZ3 to the west.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential.	Negative – Much of the site has not been previously developed (Blunts Farm and land SW) there may be archaeological potential. No specific effects with	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential.	Negative – given the previous use of the site there is potential for military and/or industrial archaeology interest.	No specific effects	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential.

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).		regards to the industrial land within the area of search.				
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. Natural screening exists on this site.	Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. The wider area of search provides greater flexibility.	<u>Southern option</u> Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. <u>Eastern option</u> Negative – the site has high landscape value.	Positive – no major landscape concerns relating to the brownfield land. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. Negative – the site is in the Green Belt	Positive – no major landscape concerns and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns relating to the brownfield land. Development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a limited number of residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity. Natural screening exists on this site.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a limited number of residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a caravan site in the immediate vicinity. The southern extension has less sensitive receptors nearby than the eastern	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a camp site in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a limited number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a golf clubhouse and driving range in the immediate vicinity,	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a numerous residential properties and planned properties in the immediate vicinity.

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
			area.			
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative - As the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil. However, the soil is unlikely to be of high quality.	Negative – Much of the site has not been previously developed (Blunts Farm and land SW) there would be a loss of soil. However, the soil is unlikely to be of high quality. The wider area of search provides greater flexibility.	Negative - As the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil.	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	Negative - As much of the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil.
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, this is a large area of land and there would be opportunities for other business in addition to this	Negative – Much of the site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, this is a large area of land and there	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, this is a large area of land and there would be opportunities for other business in addition to this	Positive –new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Negative – this site is currently occupied by the Police who are looking to dispose of the buildings. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. Positive –	Positive –new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
	facility. Positive – Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	would be opportunities for other business in addition to this facility. Positive – Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	facility. Positive – Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.		Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	There is potential for CHP as the site is surrounded by industrial units. There may also be opportunities for bio-gas injection into the gas grid	There is potential for CHP as the site is surrounded by industrial units. There may also be opportunities for bio-gas injection into the gas grid	There is potential for CHP as the site is surrounded by industrial units.	There is limited potential for CHP as no large heat load available nearby.	There is no potential for CHP as no large heat load available locally.	There is no potential for CHP as no large heat load available locally.
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport	This site is strategically well located.	This site is strategically well located.	Negative - Compared to other options this site is further from where the majority of the waste with originate. Therefore waste will have to travel	Negative - Compared to other options this site is further from where the majority of the waste will originate. Therefore waste will have to travel	This site is strategically well located.	Negative - Compared to other options this site is further from where the majority of the waste will originate. Therefore waste will have to travel

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
network, mitigating any residual impacts.			greater distances.	greater distances.		greater distances. This site would also result in a negative impact on the SRN.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Positive - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours	Positive - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The development of an energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number	The development of an energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on	The development of an energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a small number	The development of an energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There	The development of energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number	The development of an energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a numerous

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
	of residential properties in the immediate vicinity. Natural screening exists on this site.	quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a caravan site in the immediate vicinity. The southern extension has less sensitive receptors nearby than the eastern area.	are a small number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a camp site in the immediate vicinity.	of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a golf clubhouse and driving range in the immediate vicinity,	residential properties and planned properties in the immediate vicinity
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Negative - The site is currently used for recreational purposes therefore development would result in the loss of this. However, the site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place.	Negative – Much of the site is currently used for recreational purposes (Blunts Farm and land SW) therefore development would result in the loss of this. However, the site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place. The wider site provides greater flexibility if a site of sufficient size	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. The site is allocated employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place.	Positive – the site is not currently accessible to the public. Negative - the site is in the Green Belt.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes.

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
		can be found.				
Site Summary	The site is strategically well located. There would be a negative impact on biodiversity and recreational use of the site. However, the site is allocated for employment use which means it is likely to be developed. There are also likely to be opportunities for the generation of renewable energy.	The area of search is strategically well located. There would be a negative impact on biodiversity and recreational use of the greenfield land (Blunts Farm and land SW). However, Blunts Farm is allocated for employment use which means it is likely to be developed. There are also likely to be opportunities for the generation of renewable energy. Development of land SW of Blunts Farm (included within the AofS) would result in the loss of an important recreational space. This would have a	The site is in a poor location which would result in waste traveling greater distances compared to other options. However, there are also likely to be opportunities for the generation of renewable energy. Of the two options being considered the eastern parcel of land has a high landscape value and is closer to sensitive receptors. The southern area of land performs more favourably in terms of landscape impact and distance from sensitive receptors.	The site is in a poor location which would result in waste traveling greater distances compared to other options. There is also the potential for biodiversity impacts. The site is in the Green Belt, however the site is previously developed land.	This site is well located to serve Wimborne, Ferndown and surrounding areas. However, the site is in the Green Belt and the majority of the site is situated within FZ2 and the southern end within FZ3 which would require the application of the sequential test. There may also be ecological constraints given adjoining land/designations.	Strategically, the site is in a poor location which would result in waste traveling greater distances compared to other options. Accessibility via the SRN would also be a major concern. The site is also situated close to numerous existing and planned residential properties and planned properties in the immediate vicinity.

Sustainability Objectives	ED02 – Blunts Farm	Ferndown 'Area of Search'	ED03 – Woolsbridge Ind Estate	ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot	ED06 - East Dorset police Headquarters	ED09 – Land at St Leonards Farm
		significant impact on the quality of life of users and would result in displacement onto more sensitive ecological sites The wider site provides greater flexibility if a site of sufficient size can be found.				
Deliverability/ Viability	Landowner objection site is unavailable for waste uses	Majority of land within the area of search is unavailable for waste uses. Objection from the landowner of Blunts Farm	No significant issues of deliverability have been identified, however the site is not being actively progressed by a waste company so certainty of deliverability is less than other options, particularly for large scale strategic residual waste capacity.	Landowner unable to support waste uses	The landowner has confirmed that the site is in the process of being sold and is unavailable for waste uses.	No significant issues of deliverability have been identified, however the site is not being actively progressed by a waste company so certainty of deliverability is less than other options, particularly for large scale strategic residual waste capacity.

Site Options – Energy Recovery Facilities/Residual Waste Management (table 2)

Sustainability Objectives	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO01 – Area 2 and 3 Ling Road	PO02 – site Control Centre	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	PO04 – SITA MRF
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	The provision of a site for the management of residual waste would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy, through the diversion of waste from landfill. Having a local facility will also help to achieve self sufficiency.				
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Positive – limited ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive - Any development within the existing footprint is unlikely to have a negative impact and would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. The B4 lagoon area is adjacent to a SSSI however this is unlikely to present a major constraint.	Positive – no ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site drains into tributary of the sensitive Moors River	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site may drain into Poole Harbour SAC.	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site boarders SSSI/SAC/SPA and is close to small watercourse leading to River Stour	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Site may drain into Poole Harbour SAC.	Awaiting comments from the EA

Sustainability Objectives	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO01 – Area 2 and 3 Ling Road	PO02 – site Control Centre	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	PO04 – SITA MRF
way.					
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect - the site is within FZ1	No specific effect – no FZ2 or FZ3 within the vicinity	No specific effect	No specific effect – FZ2 to the NW of the site	No specific effect – no FZ2 or FZ3 within the vicinity
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	No specific effects related to below ground archaeology	No specific effect	No specific effects on restored previously developed land. Negative – land to the east has not been previously developed and there may be archaeological potential.	No specific effect	No specific effect.
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.
8. To protect and improve air quality and	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of	No specific effects – although the development would not	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of

Sustainability Objectives	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO01 – Area 2 and 3 Ling Road	PO02 – site Control Centre	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	PO04 – SITA MRF
reduce the impacts of noise.	noise. There are numerous residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	noise. There are a limited number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including Tower Park entertainment complex and Tesco in the immediate vicinity.	reduce impacts of noise, there are no residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity.	noise, however if the development of an energy recovery facility was to replace existing activities there should be no additional impacts. There are a limited number of residential properties and a playing field in the immediate vicinity.	noise, however if the development of an energy recovery facility was to replace existing activities there should be no additional impacts. There are numerous residential properties in the immediate vicinity.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative - As much of the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil.	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	Negative – For the existing footprint and B4 lagoon area there would be no specific effect	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. Positive –new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally	Negative – this site is allocated employment land. Other development may make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, there is already permission for a waste management facility. Positive –new waste	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive – new waste management facilities would contribute to a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive – new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.

Sustainability Objectives	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO01 – Area 2 and 3 Ling Road	PO02 – site Control Centre	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	PO04 – SITA MRF
	and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.			
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	There is potential for CHP as the site is surrounded by industrial units. There may also be opportunities for bio-gas injection into the gas grid.	This site has potential suitable for CHP as there are heat loads available locally including a leisure centre, superstore and housing.	This site has potential for CHP but would be dependent on an adjacent site being developed as an industrial zone with businesses requiring heat.	There is potential for CHP as the site is surrounded by industrial units.	This site has potential for CHP as there are heat loads available locally including a leisure centre, superstore and housing.
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	This site is strategically well located.	This site is strategically well located.	This site is strategically well located.	This site is strategically well located.	This site is strategically well located.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be

Sustainability Objectives	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO01 – Area 2 and 3 Ling Road	PO02 – site Control Centre	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	PO04 – SITA MRF
unmitigated negative impacts on them.	limited by working hours	limited by working hours	limited by working hours	limited by working hours	limited by working hours
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The development of an energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are numerous residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	The development of an energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties and other sensitive receptors including Tower Park entertainment complex and Tesco in the immediate vicinity.	The development of an energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are no residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity.	The development of an energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties and a playing field in the immediate vicinity.	The development of an energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are numerous residential properties in the immediate vicinity.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open	Negative – the site is crossed by a bridleway	No specific effect – this site is previously developed land with no recreational value.	No specific effect – the existing site and B4 lagoon area is previously developed land with no	No specific effect – this is an existing waste site with no recreational value.	No specific effect – this is an existing waste site with no recreational value.

Sustainability Objectives	ED10 – Cobham Gate	PO01 – Area 2 and 3 Ling Road	PO02 – site Control Centre	PO03 - Nuffield WMC	PO04 – SITA MRF
spaces.			recreational value.		
Site Summary Energy Recovery Facilities	The site is strategically well located no significant sustainability issues have been identified. There are also likely to be opportunities for the generation of renewable energy. This site has not been taken forward because it will not be released for waste use within the term of the current option of 12 years.	The site is strategically well located, with opportunities for the generation of renewable energy; no significant sustainability issues have been identified.	The site is strategically well located and there are complementary waste activities already taking place on the site. This site also has opportunities for the generation of renewable energy There may be cumulative impacts from additional waste uses.	This is an existing waste site and it is not proposed to intensify existing uses. The site is strategically well located; no significant sustainability issues have been identified.	The site is strategically well located with opportunities for the generation of renewable energy; no significant sustainability issues have been identified.
Deliverability/ Viability	Landowner has confirmed that land is not available for a waste site	No issues of deliverability have been identified, subject to mitigation measures to protect European sites being addressed and deliverable.	No issues of deliverability have been identified	Site unavailable at present	No issues of deliverability have been identified, subject to mitigation measures to protect European sites being addressed and deliverable.

Site Options - Energy Recovery Facilities/Residual Waste Management (Table 3 including summary)

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley	WP05 - Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley Additional Capacity	WP19 – Binnegar Environmental Park (site also considered for other uses elsewhere in this report)	Summary

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley	WP05 - Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley Additional Capacity	WP19 – Binnegar Environmental Park (site also considered for other uses elsewhere in this report)	Summary
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	The provision of a site for the management of residual waste would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy, through the diversion of waste from landfill. Having a local facility will also help to achieve self-sufficiency.				The provision of a site for the management of residual waste would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy, through the diversion of waste from landfill. Having a local facility will also help to achieve self-sufficiency. Three separate proposals are under consideration. Proposal 1 would involve the preparation and utilisation of SRF/RDF. Proposals 2 and 3 only involve the preparation of RDF or SRF. This would require thermal recovery facilities which may not be available locally reducing Dorset's'	The provision of a site for the management of residual waste would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy, through the diversion of waste from landfill. Having a local facility will also help to achieve self-sufficiency.

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley	WP05 - Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley Additional Capacity	WP19 – Binnegar Environmental Park (site also considered for other uses elsewhere in this report)	Summary
					ability to move towards self-sufficiency.	
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Positive – no ecological interest and development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive - Any development within the existing footprint of the STW is unlikely to have a negative impact and would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. There is an SNCI and LNR adjacent to the site however these are unlikely to present a major constraint.	Negative – adjacent heathland with biodiversity present.	Negative – adjacent heathland with biodiversity present.	Negative – adjacent heathland with biodiversity present, particularly if residual treatment proposed.	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land where biodiversity may be present.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	None of the site would impact on geodiversity
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development.	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development. Surface water	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development.	Negative – the site is on a minor aquifer, however this is unlikely to present a major constraint to development.	Negative - the site is adjacent to designated conservation sites and watercourses	None of the site options are likely to maintain or enhance the quality of water.

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley	WP05 - Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley Additional Capacity	WP19 – Binnegar Environmental Park (site also considered for other uses elsewhere in this report)	Summary
and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		drains to tributary of River Stour upstream of Longham.	The site borders very close to watercourses leading to Moors River SSSI.	The site borders very close to watercourses leading to Moors River SSSI.		
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Negative – boundary of site along FZ2/FZ3	Negative – small part of the exiting site is within FZ2/FZ3, however site being considered is outside of FZ2/FZ3.	Negative – very small part of the extension area is within FZ2/FZ3, however it is likely that this area could be avoided.	Negative – very small part of the site is within FZ2/FZ3, however it is likely that this area could be avoided.	Negative – FZ3 lies to the east of the development would avoid this area.	Sites that lie outside of Flood Zone 2 or 3 perform more favourably than sites within or partially within Flood Zone 2 or 3.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be archaeological potential.	No specific effect, as the land is previously developed	No specific effect, with regards to the existing site.	No specific effect, with regards to the existing site.	No specific effect with regards to development within the former quarry. Negative - Development could affect the setting of the Scheduled Monument situated south-west of the sites.	Previously developed land performs more favourably than greenfield land, however archaeological assessment/evaluation may show no constraints.

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley	WP05 - Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley Additional Capacity	WP19 – Binnegar Environmental Park (site also considered for other uses elsewhere in this report)	Summary
settings).						
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites.	Positive – no major landscape concerns development of this land would avoid the development of other more sensitive sites. Negative – the site is in the Green Belt and residual treatment requiring a chimney would have an impact on the openness of the greenbelt	Positive – no major landscape concerns for development within the existing site. Negative – the far eastern land has a very high landscape value and any built development would have a negative impact on the landscape. The site is also in the Green Belt.	Positive – no major landscape concerns for development within the existing site. Negative – the far eastern land has a very high landscape value and any built development would have a negative impact on the landscape. The site is also in the Green Belt.	Negative – proposal 1 would require a stack that would be visible from nearby receptors. Proposals 2 – 4 which do not require a stack would see most of the development with the quarry void and therefore no major landscape concerns	The majority of sites present no major landscape concerns. Sites outside of the Green Belt perform most favourable.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are a numerous residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a hotel, nurses home and hospital in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are numerous residential properties and a nursery in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are very few residential properties and in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are very few residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – The development would not reduce impacts of noise. However the development would replace other permitted activities. There are very few residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	Where an energy recovery facility replaces another waste activity noise levels are unlikely to be increased therefore these sites perform most favourably. Development on industrial estates or adjoining existing waste facilities is preferable to other areas as there tend to be less sensitive receptors in the vicinity.
9. To maintain,	Negative - As the	No specific effect,	No specific effect,	No specific effect,	No specific effect,	Previously developed land

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley	WP05 - Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley Additional Capacity	WP19 – Binnegar Environmental Park (site also considered for other uses elsewhere in this report)	Summary
conserve and enhance soil quality.	site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil.	as the land is previously developed	with regards to the existing site. However there would be a negative impact on soil as the eastern extension has not been previously developed.	with regards to the existing site.	as the land is previously developed.	performs more favourably than greenfield land.
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Negative – this site is allocated employment land and is considered a key employment site in the borough. The use of a large proportion of the site for bulky waste/treatment would be likely to result in significantly reduced employment potential in comparison to the allocated uses. Positive – Conversely new	Positive –new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive –new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive – new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities. Given that this option related to an increase in capacity only it is likely that additional jobs would be limited.	Positive – new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Where a site is allocated employment land there may be a conflict because other developments may make a greater contribution to economic growth than waste management activities. However employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. All the sites will enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area which will benefit the economy.

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley	WP05 - Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley Additional Capacity	WP19 – Binnegar Environmental Park (site also considered for other uses elsewhere in this report)	Summary
	waste management facilities provide some job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.					
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	This site could be suitable for CHP as there are a number of major heat users in close proximity including Bournemouth Hospital and a hotel.	This site has opportunities for biogas linked to the use of sewage sludge from the existing Wessex Water sewage treatment plant, however there are unlikely to be opportunities for the production of energy from waste (residual).	This site could be suitable for energy from waste because there is the opportunity to inject into the national gas grid via a pipeline which runs some 400m from the site. There are also a number of major heat users in close proximity including Bournemouth Airport	This site could be suitable for energy from waste because there is the opportunity to inject into the national gas grid via a pipeline which runs some 400m from the site. There are also a number of major heat users in close proximity including Bournemouth Airport	Proposals 1 would generate 5 - 11MW of electricity. Proposals 2 and 3 would produce a feed for a thermal recovery facility elsewhere. This is a rural area with no major heat users nearby so opportunities for CHP are limited.	Sites on industrial sites, close to heat loads perform best as they provide opportunities for Combined Heat and Power.

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley	WP05 - Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley Additional Capacity	WP19 – Binnegar Environmental Park (site also considered for other uses elsewhere in this report)	Summary
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Negative – compared to other options this site is further from where the majority of the waste will originate. Therefore waste will have to travel greater distances. The road network to this site is particularly congested.	Negative – compared to other options this site is further from where the majority of the waste will originate. Therefore waste will have to travel greater distances.	Negative – compared to other options this site is further from where the majority of the waste will originate. Therefore waste will have to travel greater distances. The road network to this site is particularly congested.	Negative – compared to other options this site is further from where the majority of the waste will originate. Therefore waste will have to travel greater distances. The road network to this site is particularly congested.	Negative – compared to other options this site is further from where the majority of waste will originate. Therefore waste may travel greater distances. However, a small facility dealing with waste arising from the west of Dorset could reduce vehicle miles.	An energy recovery facility would serve a strategic need and therefore would be best located in south east Dorset with good road connections. Sites in Poole and the Ferndown area are generally best located.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Positive – there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site given its proximity to housing.	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site.	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative - there are likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site however this may be limited by working hours.	Negative - there are unlikely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site.	Opportunities for the use of sustainable transport may be limited given the working hours of waste management facilities. However, sites industrial estates and sites closer to centres of populations tend to perform more favourably due to access to bus or trains and the ability for employees to walk or cycle to work.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The development of a energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable	The development of a energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable	The development of an energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable	The development of an energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable	The development of an energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable	The development of a energy recovery facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley	WP05 - Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley Additional Capacity	WP19 – Binnegar Environmental Park (site also considered for other uses elsewhere in this report)	Summary
	management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a numerous residential properties and other sensitive receptors including a hotel, nurses home and hospital in the immediate vicinity.	management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are numerous residential properties and a nursery in the immediate vicinity.	management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. However there very few residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. However there very few residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	management of waste which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill There are few residential properties in the immediate vicinity.	which has benefits on quality of life and health e.g. through diverting waste from landfill There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. Facilities further away from residential areas therefore perform most favourably.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes. The site is allocated	No specific effect – this is an existing STW with no recreational value.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes.	No specific effect – the site is not currently used for recreational purposes.	The majority of site options are either existing waste management sites or previously developed sites with little or no value. Blunts Farm is the only site which

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley	WP05 - Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley Additional Capacity	WP19 – Binnegar Environmental Park (site also considered for other uses elsewhere in this report)	Summary
	employment land which means some form of development is likely to take place					is currently used for recreational purposes however, this is an allocated employment site which means some form of development is likely to take place.
Site Summary	The site is in a poor strategic location which would result in waste traveling greater distances compared to other options. The site would contribute to existing traffic congestion in the area. There is also potential for adverse impacts on nearly sensitive receptors. Bournemouth BC consider this site to be a key employment site in the borough and that to use a large	The site is in a poor strategic location which would result in waste traveling greater distances compared to other options. There is potential for adverse impacts on sensitive receptors and the site is in the Green Belt. However the site is previously developed land within the boundary of an existing STW. This site will not be taken forward as its considered too small to meet the identified need for residual waste treatment.	This is an existing waste site proposed for additional uses. Although other sites may be better located this is an existing waste management facility which provides benefits from co-location. The site is also in the green belt. There are also potential conflicts between the need to protect ecological interests and stack height in close proximity to the airport.	This is proposed additional capacity at an existing waste site. Although other sites may be better located this is an existing waste management facility which provides benefits from co-location. The site is also in the green belt. There are also potential conflicts between the need to protect ecological interests and stack height in close proximity to the airport.	This is an existing waste site with the potential for alternative waste management uses. Strategically – if managing waste from the whole authority - this site is in a poor location. However, if a smaller facility is developed managing waste from the local area the site could contribute to minimising waste movements. The site is in a fairly remote location with few residential properties in the immediate vicinity. However the site is	

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley	WP05 - Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley Additional Capacity	WP19 – Binnegar Environmental Park (site also considered for other uses elsewhere in this report)	Summary
	proportion of the site for bulky waste/treatment would result in significantly reduced employment potential in comparison to the allocated uses. In addition, the county hospitals are potentially being reorganised with one of the initial options being the expansion of Bournemouth Hospital, at this stage it is not known whether this will require additional land, if so land at Riverside Avenue will be critical for such expansion.				close to environmental designations and there is the potential for waste treatment to adversely impact habitats	

Sustainability Objectives	BO02 Castle Lane East	BO01 – Kinson STW	CB01 – Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley	WP05 - Eco Sustainable Solutions - Parley Additional Capacity	WP19 – Binnegar Environmental Park (site also considered for other uses elsewhere in this report)	Summary
Deliverability/ Viability	Site is unavailable for waste uses	No issues of deliverability have been identified	No issues of deliverability have been identified, , subject to mitigation measures to protect European sites and aerodrome safeguarding being addressed and deliverable.	No issues of deliverability have been identified	No significant issues of deliverability have been identified, subject to mitigation measures to protect European sites being addressed and deliverable.	

Conclusion	Sites situated within the SE Dorset conurbation, specifically the sites in Poole and Ferndown with good transport links, generally perform most favourable as they are strategically well located. The appraisal generally highlights a conflict between allocated employment land and other developments that make a greater contribution to economic growth. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses and is likely to provide opportunities for the generation of renewable energy given the heat load available locally. Development on sites outside of the Green Belt is also likely to be preferred over Green Belt sites particularly where there are alternative sites available. Sites being actively promoted by waste companies are also favourable given certainty of deliverability. Overall, the following sites perform most favourably ED02 and the wider area of search, PO01, PO03 and PO04. Sites being actively promoted by waste companies (WP05 and WP19) are also favourable given certainty of deliverability.
Proposed Site Allocation	A range of sites are allocated in the Waste Plan to provide a flexible approach to addressing the need for the management of residual waste. Eco-Sustainable Soloutions, Parley (Inset 7) Land at Canford Magna, Poole (Inset 8) Land at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate, Poole (Inset 9) Binnegar Environmental Park, East Stoke (Inset 10)
Mitigation/ Development Considerations	See detailed 'Development Considerations' for sites allocated in the Waste Plan.

Monitoring:	Number of applications permitted/refused on allocated sites

Chapter 10 – Disposal

Policy 7 - Final Disposal of Non-Hazardous Waste

Proposals for the disposal of non-hazardous waste ~~to landfill or waste treatment without recovery will~~ should only be considered as a last resort, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, and will not be permitted unless that they meet ~~where~~ all of the following criteria ~~are met~~:

a. the ~~residual~~ waste has already undergone extensive treatment and/or there are no other suitable means of recovery/disposal
b. there is a clearly established need for the additional waste disposal which cannot be met at existing permitted sites, having regard to the proximity principle; and
c. there will not be an unacceptable impact that would adversely affect the local amenity or the environment.

In the case of landfill, gas should be used and an energy source and the engineering measures proposed should provide for the use, monitoring, control and long term maintenance of landfill gas and leachate systems to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts on the surrounding land and wider environment

Final version of policy

Policy 7 – Final Disposal of non-hazardous waste

Proposals for the disposal of non-hazardous waste should only be considered as a last resort, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, and will not be permitted unless it is demonstrated that they meet all of the following criteria:

a. the waste has already undergone treatment;
b. there are no other suitable means of recovery;
c. there is a clearly established need for the additional waste disposal which cannot be met at existing permitted waste management facilities, having regard to the proximity principle; and
d. there will not be an unacceptable impact that would adversely affect the local amenity or the environment.

In the case of landfill, gas should be used ~~and~~ as an energy source and the engineering measures proposed should provide for the use, monitoring, control and long term maintenance of landfill gas and leachate systems to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts on the surrounding land and wider environment.

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 7 - Final Disposal of Non-Hazardous Waste	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self	This policy specifically requires proposals to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. This policy does not encourage the disposal of waste but does allow for disposal where necessary which should assist net self sufficiency. No reference is made to the proximity principle.	Positive. Reference should be made to the proximity principle.

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 7 - Final Disposal of Non-Hazardous Waste	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
sufficiency		
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Biodiversity is covered specifically in other polices, however given that this policy may result in large scale development there is the possibility of significant effects on European sites.	N/A
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	Geodiversity is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Water quality is covered specifically in other polices	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Flooding is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	The historic environment is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Protection of landscape character is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce	Air quality and impacts of noise are covered adequately in other polices	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 7 - Final Disposal of Non-Hazardous Waste	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
the impacts of noise.		
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Protection of soil is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	This policy allows for the provision of a network of waste management facilities which is important for use by local business and communities. Limited employment opportunities may be provided.	Positive
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	This policy allows for the provision of a network of waste management facilities including disposal where necessary which will assist in self-sufficiency and may reduce the distance travelled by waste.	Positive
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	No specific effects	No specific effects
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The provision of any waste disposal facility may have a negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to waste management facilities.	Negative – additional protection could be added within the policy
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effects	No specific effects
Conclusion:	This policy allows for disposal of non-hazardous waste as a last resort in accordance with the waste hierarchy which allows flexibility and supports net self sufficiency and may reduce the distance travelled by waste. Protection of the environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan however this could be strengthened to reflect the nature of disposal operations.	

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 7 - Final Disposal of Non-Hazardous Waste	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
Revised Conclusion	Proposed modification does not change the conclusion	
Mitigation	Various amendments have been made to improve the clarity of the policy. The policy has been strengthened in terms of providing protection to amenity or environment.	
Monitoring:	Local authority/Commercial and Industrial waste arisings Capacity for disposal of non-hazardous waste Percentage of local authority collected waste through landfill	

Policy 8 – Inert Waste Recovery and Disposal

~~Proposals for inert waste filling will be permitted where all of the following criteria are met:~~

~~a. there is a clear engineering, agricultural, landscape or recreation amenity justification for the development~~
~~b. as far as reasonably practicable all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling~~
~~c. the minimum amount of waste is being used to achieve the intended benefit~~
~~d. they will not prejudice the restoration of mineral sites~~

Proposals for the recovery of inert waste will be permitted where it is demonstrated that waste is being managed at the highest practicable level of the waste hierarchy and there is a clear engineering, agricultural, landscape or recreation amenity justification for the development.

Proposals for disposal of inert waste will not be permitted unless it is demonstrated that there is a clearly established need which cannot be met at existing permitted waste management facilities, having regard to the proximity principle.

Proposals for inert waste land recovery or disposal must also demonstrate that they meet all of the following criteria:

a. as far as reasonably practicable all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling;
b. the minimum amount of waste is being used to achieve the intended benefit; and
c. they will not prejudice the restoration of existing or permitted mineral sites.

Final version of policy including modifications

Proposals for the recovery of inert waste will be permitted where it is demonstrated that waste is being managed at the highest practicable level of the waste

hierarchy and there is a clear engineering, agricultural, landscape or recreation amenity justification for the development.

Proposals for disposal of inert waste will not be permitted unless it is demonstrated that there is a clearly established need which cannot be met at existing permitted waste management facilities, having regard to the proximity principle.

Proposals for inert waste land recovery or disposal must also demonstrate that they meet all of the following criteria:

a. as far as reasonably practicable all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling;
b. the minimum amount of waste is being used to achieve the intended benefit; and
c. they will not prejudice the restoration of existing or permitted mineral or waste sites.

Sustainability Objectives	**Policy 8 – Inert Waste Recovery and Disposal**	**Assessment (positive/negative N/A)**
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	Although this policy allows for inert waste filling, this is only acceptable where it results in benefits and where materials capable of producing high quality aggregate have been removed for recycling. No specific reference to waste hierarchy.	Positive – specific reference to waste hierarchy would help to clarify intention.
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	This policy allows for inert material to be used in restoration which may provide biodiversity enhancements. Biodiversity is covered specifically in other polices, however given that this policy may result in large scale development there is the possibility of significant effects on European sites.	Uncertain
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	Geodiversity is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Water quality is covered specifically in other polices	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and	Flooding is covered adequately in other polices	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 8 – Inert Waste Recovery and Disposal	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
improve flood management.		
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	The historic environment is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	This policy allows for inert material to be used in restoration which may provide landscape enhancements.	Positive
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Air quality and impacts of noise are covered adequately in other polices	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Protection of soil is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	This policy ensures that all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling prior to landfilling.	Positive
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	This policy allows for the use of inert filling where it results in benefits. Enabling land to be used for other uses such as agriculture, nature conservation or built development will provide benefits to the economy.	Positive
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals	Inert filling may give rise to impacts on the local transport network	Negative

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 8 – Inert Waste Recovery and Disposal	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.		
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	No specific effects	No specific effects
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	Any waste disposal facility may have a negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it.	Negative
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effects	No specific effects
Conclusion:	This policy allows for inert waste filling where it results in benefits and where materials capable of producing high quality aggregate have been removed for recycling. This may result in benefits to the economy, landscape and biodiversity. Conversely there may be negative impacts in terms of the transportation of inert materials and on the quality of life of residents in the vicinity.	
Revised Conclusion	Proposed modification does not change the conclusion	
Mitigation	This policy should cover landfill and land recovery	
Amendment to policy wording	Various amendments have been made to this policy. Revised Policy applies to landfill and recovery to widen its scope. Reference to the waste hierarchy has also been included to encourage the best use of inert material.	
Monitoring:	Inert waste arisings Capacity for inert waste recycling Capacity for inert waste recovery/disposal (proportion)	

Site Options for Inert Landfill with Waste Transfer Facility, Portland

Sustainability Objectives	WD10 – Broadcroft Quarry	WD11 – Coombefield Quarry	Summary

Sustainability Objectives	WD10 – Broadcroft Quarry	WD11 – Coombefield Quarry	Summary
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	Positive - The provision of a site for a Waste Management Centre would assist with moving waste up the waste hierarchy and would provide a local facility in line with the proximity principle. This in turn would contribute to self-sufficiency.		All of the site options perform favourably against this objective.
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Negative – part of Portland SSSI is within the site. There is also an SNCI and areas of limestone grassland which should be retained. Potential for reptiles onsite, subject to survey. Positive – potential for habitat recreation.	Negative – there are areas of emerging limestone grassland and records of priority species along the eastern boundary. Positive – potential for habitat recreation in keeping with adjacent SAC/SSSI.	Both sites have existing ecological interests, but both provide the opportunity for enhancing biodiversity through the creation of limestone grassland habitat.
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	Within Portland Local Geological Site. Potential for impact on geological features due to infilling.	Within Portland Local Geological Site. Potential for impact on geological features due to infilling.	As existing quarries the sites may have geological features which could be impacted upon by infilling.
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Negative – The site is situated on a principal aquifer. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	Negative – The site is situated on a principal aquifer. This may not present a constraint to development but will require a more detailed risk assessment.	Both sites are situated on a principal aquifer.
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	No specific effect – site is not within FZ2 or FZ3	The sites lie outside of Flood Zone 2 or 3.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens	Negative - Potential for features of industrial archaeological significance. An assessment of the proposed development's impact on such material would be appropriate.	Negative - Potential for features of industrial archaeological significance. An assessment of the proposed development's impact on such material would be appropriate.	As previously quarried land there may be features of industrial archaeological importance.

Sustainability Objectives	WD10 – Broadcroft Quarry	WD11 – Coombefield Quarry	Summary
and other locally distinctive features and their settings).			
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	There are no significant landscape and/or visual reasons why this site should not be brought forward as an option subject to an agreed phased restoration plan.	There are no significant landscape and/or visual reasons why this site should not be brought forward as an option subject to an agreed phased restoration plan.	Neither site would have a significant adverse impact on the landscape.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are no residential properties in the immediate vicinity with the nearest being over 150m away at Moorfield Road, Wakeham and Shepherd's Croft. As the site is in an existing void this should minimise noise impacts.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. As a new activity within Coombefield noise could be increased. There is a terrace of residential properties along the southern side of Weston Street, which are within 50m of the site.	There is the potential for increased noise for site option WD11, whilst for WD10 there is unlikely to be a significant impact.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Positive – previously quarried land.	Positive – previously quarried land.	As both sites are previously quarried there is no conflict with this objective.
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	The transfer facility provides the opportunity for recycling CDE waste.	The transfer facility provides the opportunity for recycling CDE waste.	Both sites support this objective.
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Positive – Waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	Positive - new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.	All sites would enable a network of facilities to be provided in the Plan area, which will benefit the economy.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects

Sustainability Objectives	WD10 – Broadcroft Quarry	WD11 – Coombefield Quarry	Summary
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	As the continuation of an existing site there are unlikely to be significant transport impacts.	Negative – the proposed use would introduce additional HGV movements to this site.	There would be additional HGV movements for site option WD11 compared to the current situation, whilst for WD10 there would be no change to the current situation.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	There are likely to be some opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site, however this may be limited by working hours.	Both sites are likely to provide opportunities for the use of sustainable transport and there may also be opportunities for walking/cycling.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy.	The development would contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of accessible facilities that move waste up the hierarchy. However, there could be a negative impact on quality of life of nearby residential properties.	The provision of a transfer facility will facilitate the sustainable management of waste and increased opportunities for recycling which has benefits on quality of life and health. There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Negative – a public footpath adjoins the access to the site.	Negative – there are two public footpaths running through the site.	There are public footpaths at both sites.
Site Summary:	The proposal is for a continuation of the existing inert landfill and transfer facility. There is the potential for an adverse impact on ecology but on the other hand the site could provide for an improved restoration of Broadcroft Quarry including habitat creation.	The proposal is for a new inert landfill and transfer facility. There would therefore be additional HGV movements and potentially additional noise compared to the current situation. There is the potential for an adverse impact on ecology but on the other hand the site could provide for an improved restoration of Coombefield	

Sustainability Objectives	WD10 – Broadcroft Quarry	WD11 – Coombefield Quarry	Summary
		Quarry including habitat creation.	
Deliverability/ Viability	No issues of deliverability have been identified	No significant issues of deliverability have been identified	
Conclusion:	Both sites have the potential for an adverse impact on ecology but on the other hand provide opportunities for improved restoration of the two quarries, including habitat creation. As a continuation of the existing inert landfill and transfer facility, there would be limited other sustainability issues for site option WD10. Site WD11 would be a new inert landfill and transfer facility. There would therefore be additional HGV movements and potentially additional noise compared to the current situation.		
Proposed Site Allocation	No sites on Portland proposed to be allocated for inert landfill Planning permission has been granted for inert landfilling at Broadcroft Quarry. Following this permission there is no need for further inert waste capacity on Portland until the end of the Plan period. It is proposed to rely on a criteria based policy to enable localised inert waste recovery, or otherwise disposal opportunities to come forward as the need arises or there are restoration benefits.		
Mitigation/Development Considerations	N/A		
Monitoring:	N/A		

Site Options for Inert Landfill, Swanworth

Sustainability Objectives	Inert Landfill, Swanworth
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	The provision of additional capacity for inert fill would help to achieve self-sufficiency. The quarry also has recycling facilities ensuring that materials suitable for use as an alternative to primary aggregate are not used as fill material.
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	A sufficient stand-off from the Isle of Portland to Studland Cliffs SAC to the south would be required to ensure the long term stability of the SAC. This proposal should not affect restoration which will provide habit gains
3. To maintain,	No specific effects - The principle and detail of the approved restoration/afteruse will remain the same therefore

Sustainability Objectives	Inert Landfill, Swanworth
conserve and enhance geodiversity.	including any agreed geological exposures.
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	The impact of additional filling should give rise to no specific effects
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – the site is within FZ1
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	This is an existing quarry so there should be no additional impact on archaeology from the proposal. Negative – possible impact on the setting of the nearby barrows from the proposed increase in the height of the restored land.
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the	Negative – possible impacts on landscape from the proposed increase in the height of the restored land.

Sustainability Objectives	Inert Landfill, Swanworth
landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. However there are very few sensitive receptors.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	No specific effects – this is an existing quarry
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	Positive – the site as mobile recycling plant to ensure that material suitable for use as an alternative to primary aggregate are not used as fill material.
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Positive – additional facilities may provide some additional job opportunities locally, however due to the nature of the facility these are likely to be very limited. It is likely that this facility would take waste from both the household and commercial sector thereby providing local facilities for disposal of waste from business.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Negative – this development would increase vehicle movements however the level of increase would be limited and within permitted levels. It is understood that back hauling of material takes place to reduce vehicle movements.

Sustainability Objectives	Inert Landfill, Swanworth
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	Negative – there are not likely to be opportunities for employees to utilise sustainable transport to access the site given its rural location. The inert material can only realistically be brought to the site by means of road transport.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	There are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life for people living in the vicinity and those living along the transport corridors. However, there are only limited residential properties in the vicinity.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Negative – although this site is an existing quarry and is not used for recreation there is a public right of way running around the site which would be affected. However, impacts should not be greatly increased on current levels at this existing quarry.
Site Summary	This is an existing quarry with permission for infilling, any additional impacts of the proposed extra infilling would be limited. Further consideration needed to understand the final landforms and their impact on landscape and the historic environment.
Deliverability/ Viability	No issues of deliverability have been identified
Proposed Site Allocation	Application has been submitted and approved therefore this site is not being progressed for allocation.
Mitigation/ Development Considerations	N/A
Monitoring:	N/A

Chapter 11 – Other wastes and facilities

Policy 9 – Special Types of Waste

Proposals for the management of hazardous waste, heathcare ~~clinical~~ waste and/or low-level radioactive waste will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that all of the following criteria are met:

~~a. it can be demonstrated that they will meet a requirement for the management of the relevant waste stream originating from within the Plan area; and~~
~~b. they will not result in an unacceptable impact on local amenity and the environment.~~

~~Facilities that also provide capacity for hazardous waste from a wider area should demonstrate that they will meet a need for waste management that is not adequately provided for elsewhere.~~

a. Either they are designed to meet a requirement for the management of a waste stream produced from within the Plan area or where capacity will be provided for waste from a wider area it is demonstrated that the facility will meet a need for waste management that is not adequately provided for elsewhere;
b. there will not be an unacceptable impact that would adversely affect local amenity or the environment;
c. waste is being managed at the highest practicable level of the waste hierarchy;
d. they will not displace the management of waste which is already managed, or likely to be managed, by a process which is further up the waste hierarchy than that being proposed, unless the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that the proposal would result in environmental benefits sufficient to outweigh the displacement; and
e. any residues arising from the facility will be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle.

Where the proposal is for recovery: energy is recovered where it is feasible and viable to do so. Proposals should supply combined heat and power where local opportunities exist, or if this is not practicable, energy should be recovered through electricity production and the facility designed to have the capability to deliver heat in the future.

Where the proposal is for disposal: there is a clearly established need for the additional waste disposal which cannot be met at existing permitted waste management facilities, having regard to the proximity principle.

Proposals for radioactive waste management facilities must also demonstrate that they are consistent with national policy and strategies for radioactive waste management.

Final version of policy

Policy 9 – Special Types of Waste

Proposals for the management of hazardous waste, healthcare waste and/or radioactive waste will be permitted where it is demonstrated that all of the following criteria are met:

a. Either they are designed to meet a requirement for the management of a waste stream produced from within the Plan area or where capacity will be provided for waste from a wider area it is demonstrated that the facility will meet a need for waste management that is not adequately provided for elsewhere;
b. there will not be an unacceptable impact that would adversely affect local amenity or the environment;

c. waste is being managed at the highest practicable level of the waste hierarchy;
d. they will not displace the management of waste which is already managed, or likely to be managed, by a process which is further up the waste hierarchy than that being proposed, unless the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that the proposal would result in environmental benefits sufficient to outweigh the displacement; and
e. any residues arising from the facility will be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle.

Where the proposal is for recovery: energy is recovered where it is feasible and viable to do so. Proposals should supply combined heat and power where local opportunities exist, or if this is not practicable, energy should be recovered through electricity production and the facility designed to have the capability to deliver heat in the future.

Where the proposal is for disposal: there is a clearly established need for the additional waste disposal which cannot be met at existing permitted waste management facilities, having regard to the proximity principle.

Proposals for radioactive waste management facilities must also demonstrate that they are consistent with national policy and strategies for radioactive waste management.

Sustainability Objectives	**Policy 9 – Special Types of Waste**	**Assessment (positive/negative N/A)**
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	This policy promotes self-sufficiency as it allows for the management of special waste locally. No specific reference to the waste hierarchy	Positive – specific reference to waste hierarchy would provide clarification.
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Biodiversity is covered specifically in other polices, however given that this policy may result in large scale development there is the possibility of significant effects on European sites.	Uncertain
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	Geodiversity is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Water quality is covered specifically in other polices	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 9 – Special Types of Waste	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Flooding is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	The historic environment is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Protection of the landscape is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Air quality and impacts of noise are covered adequately in other polices	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Protection of soil is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	There may be a potential adverse impact if new waste facilities result in the use of employment land that could have been developed by other businesses which would provide greater employment opportunities locally. Conversely this policy allows for the provision of a network of waste management facilities locally which will assist in economic growth. Some employment opportunities may be provided through the provision of waste facilities.	Positive
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 9 – Special Types of Waste	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
climate change.		
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Local facilities for the management of special waste may reduce waste mileage. However, there may be local impacts on the transport network from new waste management facilities.	Positive/Negative
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	No specific effects	No specific effects
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	Any waste management facility may have a negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it.	Negative
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effects	No specific effects
Conclusion:	This policy allows for the management of specialist wastes locally which will contribute to self-sufficiency. New facilities may have a negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it. Protection of the environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan.	
Mitigation	Various changes have been made to the policy to improve its clarity.	
Monitoring:	Hazardous waste arising's (tpa) Capacity for managing hazardous waste	

Policy 10 – Decommissioning and Restoration of Winfrith

The Waste Planning Authority will work with Magnox, Purbeck District Council and statutory regulatory bodies to support the restoration of the Winfrith Nuclear Research Facility to its end state of open heathland with public access where this does not conflict with any on-going management responsibilities. In fulfilling this role the Waste Planning Authority will have regard to the following objectives:

a. For any waste disposal that is not destined for appropriate nuclear or other specialist off-site treatment or disposal routes, consideration should be given to on-site reuse or disposal where it would support the site's restoration, on condition that this does not conflict with the site's intended end state or otherwise create unacceptable impacts;
b. Temporary on-site storage of Low Level Waste and Intermediate Level Waste in existing safe facilities will continue until such times as the decommissioning programme and wider national waste management strategy allow for its movement to longer term storage facilities;
c. Use of the rail sidings should be maximised where it is feasible to do so, both for the export of materials and for the importation of equipment needed for decommissioning of the site and their retention post-decommissioning should be considered in the interests of securing a long term rail freight opportunity; and
d. The potential for access via Dorset Green Technology Park should be investigated, to minimise pressure from decommissioning traffic and waste movements upon Gatemore Road and to secure greater use of the A352, in the interests of highway safety and amenity. Restoration should also take account of how the site's configuration and access arrangements will establish a logical eastern boundary with Dorset Innovation Park.
e. The restoration programme should have regard to the opportunity for land at the northern end, which lies within the Dorset Innovation Park Enterprise Zone boundary, to be considered for uses which contribute to the Innovation Park's status as a strategic employment site.

A Supplementary Planning Document will be produced by the Waste Planning Authority to provide further details, guidance and principles for the decommissioning of the whole site for its next planned use in accordance with the policies of the Plan.

Final version of policy with modifications

Policy 10 – Decommissioning and Restoration of Winfrith

The Waste Planning Authority will work constructively with ~~Magnox, Purbeck District Council and~~ the site license holder, the Local Planning Authority, statutory regulatory bodies and the local community to support decommissioning ~~the restoration~~ of the former Winfrith ~~N~~nuclear ~~R~~research and ~~D~~development ~~F~~facility ~~to its end state of~~ and restoration to open heathland with public access ~~where this does not conflict with any on-going management responsibilities~~. In ~~fulfilling this role~~ determining planning applications for waste management development at the former Winfrith nuclear research and development facility, the Waste Planning Authority will have regard to the following objectives:

a. ~~For any waste disposal that is not destined for appropriate nuclear or other specialist off-site treatment or disposal routes, comprising principally inert waste, consideration should be given to~~ The on-site ~~reuse~~ recovery or disposal of waste originating from the decommissioning of the Winfrith facility will be permitted where it would demonstrablysupport the site's restoration to open heathland and public access, be in conformity with the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle, ~~on condition that this does not conflict with the site's intended end state or otherwise create~~ and would not causeunacceptable adverse impacts on the environment and amenity.~~;~~

b. Proposals should be supported by a masterplan to provide a clear and consistent framework for the development and in order to put each waste management proposal in the context of the overall decommissioning for the Winfrith site.

~~b~~. c. The on-site storage of Low Level Waste and Intermediate Level Waste from legacy uses or decommissioning activities in existing or newly constructed safe facilities will continue until such times as the decommissioning programme and wider national waste management strategy allow for its movement to longer term storage, management or disposal facilities.~~;~~

~~c.~~d. Use of the rail sidings should be maximised where it is economically and logistically feasible to do so, both for the exportation of waste materials and for the importation and exportation of equipment needed for decommissioning of the site.~~, and their retention post-decommissioning should be considered in the interests of securing a long-term rail freight opportunity;~~

~~d.~~e. The potential for vehicular access via Dorset Innovation Park should be investigated, in consultation with stakeholders, to minimise pressure from decommissioning traffic and waste movements upon Gatemore Road and to secure greater use of the A352, in the interests of highway safety and amenity. ~~Restoration should also take account of how the site's configuration and access arrangements will establish a logical eastern boundary with Dorset Innovation Park;~~ and

~~e.~~f. The restoration programme should have regard to the opportunity for land at the northern end, which lies within the Dorset Innovation Park Enterprise Zone boundary, to be considered for uses which contribute to the Innovation Park's status as a strategic employment site.~~; and~~

~~f. All development subject to Environmental Impact Assessment should involve substantive pre-application engagement with the Waste Planning Authority and should be informed by a masterplan.~~

~~A Supplementary Planning Document will be produced by the Waste Planning Authority to provide further details, guidance and principles for the decommissioning of the whole site for its next planned use. This~~ The Waste Planning Authority will seek sustainable outcomes for the local community in accordance with the policies of this Plan, having regard to the on-site designation and proximity of European designated nature conservation habitat, potential mitigation approaches, legacy opportunities and, if appropriate, anycommunity benefits that are proposed**.**

Sustainability Objectives	**Policy 10 – Decommissioning and Restoration of Winfrith**	**Assessment (positive/negative N/A)**
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	This policy promotes self-sufficiency as it allows for consideration of onsite reuse or disposal.	Positive
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Biodiversity is covered specifically in other policies. The policy supports the restoration of the site to heathland which will have biodiversity benefits.	Positive
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	Geodiversity is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Water quality is covered specifically in other polices	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Flooding is covered adequately in other polices	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 10 – Decommissioning and Restoration of Winfrith	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	The historic environment is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Protection of the landscape is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Air quality and impacts of noise are covered adequately in other polices. The use of the railway would help to support reduce impacts on local air quality.	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Protection of soil is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	The policy relates to the decommissioning of the site, which may generate job opportunities.	Positive
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	The use of the railway would help to support reductions in carbon emissions.	Positive
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network,	There may be local impacts on the transport network from the decommissioning activities, but the policy encourages minimisation of these impacts through creation of an access through the technology park. The policy also allows for onsite reuse and disposal which will help to reduce traffic movements.	Positive

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 10 – Decommissioning and Restoration of Winfrith	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
mitigating any residual impacts.		
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	The policy encourages use of the rail sidings for both the export of materials and for the importation of equipment needed for decommissioning of the site.	Positive
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The decommissioning activities could have a negative impact on quality of life through additional traffic movements, but the policy seeks to minimise these impacts. There may be a perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to the site from the management of radioactive waste.	Negative
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	The policy supports the restoration of the site to heathland with public access, which will enable access to the countryside that is currently not possible.	Positive
Conclusion:	This policy seeks to ensure the Waste Planning Authority supports positive restoration of the Winfrith site which will deliver biodiversity and amenity benefits. It also enables the management of certain waste onsite, thereby contributing to self-sufficiency. The use of the railway would help to support reductions in carbon emissions as well as serving local air quality and amenity benefits. This, combined with the support for making use of Dorset Green for vehicular access, should also help to reduce transportation impacts and deliver highway safety and amenity advantages.	
Revised Conclusion	Proposed modification does not change the conclusion	
Mitigation	Various changes have been made to provide further detail to the objectives set out, The Policy also commits to the preparation of an SPD which should provide additional sustainability benefits in the long term.	
Monitoring:	Production of SPD Restoration and decommissioning in line with policy	

Site Options – Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works

Sustainability Objectives	Option A – Extension to the North West	Option B – Extension to the North East	Option c – further extension to the north	Summary

Sustainability Objectives	Option A – Extension to the North West	Option B – Extension to the North East	Option c – further extension to the north	Summary
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	The provision of an extension to the sewage treatment works would enable waste to be managed locally			
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	The proposed extension would bring the STW closer to the Langcombe Bottom SNCI	The proposed extension would bring the STW closer to the Langcombe Bottom SNCI	The proposed extension would bring the STW closer to the Langcombe Bottom SNCI	All options would bring the STW closer to the Langcombe Bottom SNCI
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect	No specific effect
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – the site is around 200m from FZ2 and FZ3.	No specific effect – the site is over 200m from FZ2 and FZ3.	No specific effect – the site is over 200m from FZ2 and FZ3.	No specific effect – all options for extension are some distance from FZ2 and FZ3.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be	Negative - as the site has not been previously developed there may be	Negative – none of the sites have been previously developed so there may be archaeological potential. There may also be an impact on the setting of the nearby Scheduled Monument. It may be that option B

Sustainability Objectives	Option A – Extension to the North West	Option B – Extension to the North East	Option c – further extension to the north	Summary
archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	archaeological potential. There may also be an impact on the setting of the nearby Scheduled Monument.	archaeological potential. There may also be an impact on the setting of the nearby Scheduled Monument.	archaeological potential. There may also be an impact on the setting of the nearby Scheduled Monument.	is preferable since it is further from the Scheduled Monument.
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Negative – the site is in the Dorset AONB	Negative – the site is in the Dorset AONB	Negative – the site is in the Dorset AONB	Negative – all options are within the Dorset AONB however option A may give less of an impact. The third option has been developed to minimise impact on landscape through mitigation.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are very few residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are very few residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are very few residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. There are very few residential properties or other sensitive receptors in the immediate vicinity.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative - As the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil. The land is grade 3 - good to moderate quality agricultural land	Negative - As the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil. The land is grade 3 - good to moderate quality agricultural land	Negative - As the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil. The land is grade 3 - good to moderate quality agricultural land	Negative - As the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil. The land is grade 3 - good to moderate quality agricultural land

Sustainability Objectives	Option A – Extension to the North West	Option B – Extension to the North East	Option c – further extension to the north	Summary
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Positive – extension of the existing site would ensure the provision of an appropriate network of facilities and support growth.	Positive – extension of the existing site would ensure the provision of an appropriate network of facilities and support growth.	Positive – extension of the existing site would ensure the provision of an appropriate network of facilities and support growth.	Positive – extension of the existing site would ensure the provision of an appropriate network of facilities and support growth.
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The expansion of the STW will facilitate the sustainable management of	The expansion of the STW will facilitate the sustainable management of	The expansion of the STW will facilitate the sustainable management of	The expansion of the STW will facilitate the sustainable management of waste through appropriate facilities

Sustainability Objectives	Option A – Extension to the North West	Option B – Extension to the North East	Option c – further extension to the north	Summary
	waste through appropriate facilities Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties in the vicinity.	waste through appropriate facilities Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties in the vicinity.	waste through appropriate facilities Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties in the vicinity.	Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. There are a limited number of residential properties in the vicinity.
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects	No specific effects
Site Summary:	The expansion of the STW will facilitate the sustainable management of waste through appropriate facilities and support growth. Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or	The expansion of the STW will facilitate the sustainable management of waste through appropriate facilities and support growth. Conversely there are potential	The expansion of the STW will facilitate the sustainable management of waste through appropriate facilities and support growth. Conversely there are potential	

Sustainability Objectives	Option A – Extension to the North West	Option B – Extension to the North East	Option c – further extension to the north	Summary
	perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. However, there are a limited number of residential properties in the vicinity. The site is in the AONB and the proposed extension would bring the STW closer to the Langcombe Bottom SNCI.	adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. However, there are a limited number of residential properties in the vicinity. The site is in the AONB and the proposed extension would bring the STW closer to the Langcombe Bottom SNCI.	adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. However, there are a limited number of residential properties in the vicinity. The site is in the AONB, however this option has been put forward in an attempt to mitigate impacts.	
Deliverability/Viability	Wessex Water have started discussions with the land owner regarding acquisition of the land that is required – no issues of deliverability have been identified.			
Conclusion:	All options for an extension to Maiden Newton sewage treatment works would facilitate the sustainable management of waste through appropriate facilities and support growth. All sites are a similar distance from residential properties, the SNCI and are both in the AONB. Option B is further away from the Scheduled Ancient Monument and so may have less impact on its setting, however is likely to have wider landscape impacts. The additional site has been put forward to ensure that there is sufficient space within the allocation to incorporate landscape mitigation measures.			
Proposed Site Allocation	Option C – Further extension to the north should allow for mitigation to acceptable levels			
Mitigation/Development Considerations	See detailed 'Development Considerations' set out in Waste Plan.			
Monitoring:	Number of applications permitted/refused on allocated sites			

Site Options – Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works

Sustainability Objectives	Gillingham North Western Extension	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	The provision of an extension to the sewage treatment works would enable waste to be managed locally.	Positive
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	No specific effect	No specific effect
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effect	No specific effect
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	No specific effect	No specific effect
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	No specific effect – the extension area lies within FZ1, land within the existing site and to the northeast is FZ2 and 3	No specific effect
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas,	Negative – potential site of archaeological interest	Negative

Sustainability Objectives	Gillingham North Western Extension	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).		
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Negative – likely to be impacts on the open countryside	Negative
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Negative – the development would not reduce impacts of noise. The extension area would bring the STW closer to residential properties than the existing site	Negative
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Negative - As the site has not been previously developed there would be a loss of soil. The land is grade 3 - good to moderate quality agricultural land	Negative
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	Positive – extension of the existing site would ensure the provision of an appropriate network of facilities and support growth within Gillingham	Positive
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	No specific effects	No specific effects
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any	No specific effects	No specific effects

Sustainability Objectives	Gillingham North Western Extension	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
residual impacts.		
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	The expansion of the STW will facilitate the sustainable management of waste through appropriate facilities Conversely there are potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life if facilities are located close to communities. The extension area would bring the STW closer to residential properties than the existing site.	Positive/negative
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Negative – a pubic right of way runs through the north west corner of the site and would need to be diverted.	Negative
Conclusion:	Extending the existing site would contribute to the provision of an appropriate network of facilities and support growth within Gillingham. The extension area would bring the STW closer to residential properties than the existing site however there is unlikely to be an alternative as FZ2 and FZ3 extend to the northeast of the existing facility.	
Deliverability/Viability	The land is in private ownership, no issues with deliverability	
Proposed Site Allocation	Site to be taken forward for allocation subject to mitigation	
Mitigation/Development Considerations	See detailed 'Development Considerations' set out in the Waste Plan.	
Monitoring:	Number of applications permitted/refused on allocated sites	

Policy 11 – Waste water and sewage treatment works

Applications for new sites, extensions to, or significant redevelopment of, existing sites required to provide public water supplies or process sewage and waste water will be permitted where all of the following criteria are met:

a. the facility will contribute to the establishment of an integrated and adequate network of sewage treatment installations and is capable of meeting the demands of the future development and population it is intended to serve
b. the proposed site (including in the case of pipelines, the surface or sub-surface routes) would not have an unacceptable impact that would adversely affect the environment; and ~~is the least environmentally damaging practicable option~~
c. in the case of sewer or waste water outfalls to rivers or coastal waters, the location, use of, and discharge from the outfall would not be unacceptably detrimental to the amenity of nearby residents, established recreational or tourist facilities, nature conservation interests, or fisheries.

Final version of policy

Policy 11 – Waste water and sewage treatment works

Applications for new sites, extensions to, or significant redevelopment of, existing sites required to process sewage and waste water will be permitted where it is demonstrated that all of the following criteria are met:

a. the facility will contribute to the establishment of an integrated and adequate network of sewage treatment installations and is capable of meeting the demands of the future development and population it is intended to serve;
b. the proposed site (including in the case of pipelines, the surface or sub-surface routes) would not have an unacceptable impact that would adversely affect the environment; and
c. in the case of sewer or waste water outfalls to rivers or coastal waters, the location, use of, and discharge from the outfall would not be unacceptably detrimental to the amenity of nearby residents, established recreational or tourist facilities, nature conservation interests, or fisheries.

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 11 – Waste water and sewage treatment works	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	This policy allows for waste to be managed in local sewage treatment facilities.	Positive
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	This policy does not specifically seek to maintain, conserve or enhance biodiversity. However, it should ensure that there are no unacceptable detrimental impacts on nature conservation interests. Given that this policy may result in large scale development there is the possibility of significant effects on European sites.	Uncertain
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	No specific effects	No specific effects

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 11 – Waste water and sewage treatment works	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	This policy does not specifically seek to maintain, conserve or enhance water quality. However it should ensure that there are no unacceptable detrimental impacts.	Positive
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Flooding is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	The historic environment is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Protection of the landscape is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	Air quality and impacts of noise are covered adequately in other polices	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Protection of soil is covered adequately in other polices	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage	There may be a potential adverse impact if new waste facilities result in the use of	Negative/Positive

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 11 – Waste water and sewage treatment works	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
sustainable economic growth	employment land that could have been developed by other businesses which would provide greater employment opportunities locally. Conversely this policy allows for the provision of a network of sewage treatment facilities locally which will be important to future development in the Plan area.	
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	No specific effects	No specific effects
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	No specific effects	No specific effects
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	This policy will assist in the provision of a network of sewage treatment facilities which will have a positive impact of the overall quality of life of the community. However, any waste management facility may have a negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it.	Negative/Positive
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	No specific effects	No specific effects
Conclusion:	This policy will assist in the provision of a network of local sewage treatment facilities; this will support future development in the Plan area. Inevitably new facilities or extensions to existing facilities may have a negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it. However, this policy supported by other policies Waste Plan should provide adequate protection.	
Mitigation	Scope of policy widened to cover waste water as well as sewage treatment works. Inclusion of greater protection of the environment.	
Monitoring:	Arising's of dry solid sewage (tpa)	

Chapter 12 – Development management

Policy 12 – Transport and access

Proposals for waste management facilities which could have an adverse impact as a consequence of the traffic generated will be permitted where it is demonstrated, through a Transport Assessment that:

a. a safe access to the proposed site is provided;
~~b. that there are appropriate routes to the strategic road network with sufficient capacity and where necessary transport improvements will be provided to overcome any adverse impact on the strategic, primary and/or local road network~~
~~c. developers will provide the funding for any highway and transport network improvements necessary to mitigate or compensate any adverse impact on the safety, capacity and use of a highway, railway, cycle way or public right of way and that these improvements will be delivered in a timely manner: and~~
~~d. the proposal, where possible, has direct access or suitable links with the Dorset Freight Route Network~~

b. the development makes provision for any highway and transport network improvements necessary to mitigate or compensate for any significant adverse impacts on the safety, capacity and use of a highway, railway, cycle way or public right of way. Where they are in the control of the developer, improvements will be delivered in a timely manner;

Where possible, proposals should have direct access or suitable links with the Dorset Advisory Lorry Route Network. Where this is not possible, appropriate routes to the strategic road network should be utilised. Where necessary transport improvements will be provided to overcome any significant, adverse impacts, on the strategic, primary and/or local road network.

Sustainable transportation should be explored and used where possible, practical and environmentally acceptable. This could include minimising distances travelled by road and maximising the use of alternative transport modes to road transport. Where proposals are likely to generate significant employment opportunities sites should enable the use of public transport where practical.

Final version of policy with modifications

Policy 12 – Transport and access

Proposals for waste management facilities which could have an adverse impact as a consequence of the traffic generated will be permitted where it is demonstrated, through a Transport Assessment that:

a. a safe access to the proposed site is provided; and
b. the development makes provision for any highway and transport network improvements necessary to mitigate or compensate for any significant adverse

impacts on the safety, capacity and use of ~~a highway~~ the strategic, primary and/or local road network, railway, cycle way or public right of way. ~~Where they are in the control of the developer, i~~Improvements will be delivered in a timely manner to the satisfaction of the Local Highway Authority;

Where possible, proposals should have direct access or suitable links with the Dorset Advisory Lorry Route Network. Where this is not possible, appropriate routes to the strategic road network should be utilised. ~~Where necessary transport improvements will be provided to overcome any significant, adverse impacts, on the strategic, primary and/or local road network .~~

Sustainable transportation should be explored and used where possible, practical and environmentally acceptable. This could include minimising distances travelled by road and maximising the use of alternative transport modes to road transport. Where proposals are likely to generate significant employment opportunities they should enable the use of public transport where practical.

Sustainability Objectives	**Policy 12 – Transport and access**	**Assessment (positive/negative N/A)**
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	N/A	N/A
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	N/A	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	N/A	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 12 – Transport and access	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
(including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).		
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	N/A	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	N/A	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	N/A	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	N/A	N/A
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	This policy specifically addresses the impacts of traffic generated by waste management proposals and seeks to minimise and mitigate impacts. This includes the provision of a safe access and the provision of necessary transport improvements or mitigation.	Positive
16. To support and	This policy required proposals to explore and wherever possible use sustainable	Positive

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 12 – Transport and access	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	transportation.	
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	N/A	N/A
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	N/A	N/A
Conclusion:	This policy specifically addresses the impacts of traffic generated by waste management proposals and seeks to minimise and mitigate impacts. This is important since waste management facilities can generate significant traffic movements.	
Revised conclusion:	Proposed modifications do not change the conclusion	
Mitigation	Various changes have been made to the policy to improve its clarity.	
Monitoring:	Number of applications accompanied by a Transport Assessment	

Policy 13 – Amenity and quality of life

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where it is demonstrated that any potential adverse impacts on amenity arising from the operation of the facility and any associated transport can be satisfactorily avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level, having regard to sensitive receptors, specifically addressing all, but not limited to, ~~of~~ the following criteria:

a. noise and vibration
b. airborne emissions, including dust
c. odour
d. litter and windblown materials
e. vermin, birds and pests
f. lighting, loss of light;
g. loss of privacy;
h. visual impact
i. site related traffic impacts

j. stability of the land at and around the site, both above and below ground level.

Final version of policy

Policy 13 – Amenity and quality of life

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where it is demonstrated that any potential adverse impacts on amenity arising from the operation of the facility and any associated transport can be satisfactorily avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level, having regard to sensitive receptors, specifically addressing all, but not limited to, the following considerations:

a. noise and vibration;
b. airborne emissions, including dust;
c. odour;
d. litter and windblown materials;
e. vermin, birds and pests;
f. lighting,loss of light;
g. loss of privacy;
h. visual impact;
i. site related traffic impacts; and
j. stability of the land at and around the site, both above and below ground level.

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 13 – Amenity and quality of life	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	Biodiversity is covered specifically in other polices	N/A
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 13 – Amenity and quality of life	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	N/A	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	N/A	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	N/A	N/A
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	This policy specifically aims to avoid or mitigate against visual impacts which should assist in the maintenance of landscape character.	Positive
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	This policy specifically aims to avoid or mitigate against air emissions, noise, vibration and odour.	Positive
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	N/A	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 13 – Amenity and quality of life	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
sustainable economic growth		
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	This policy specifically aims to avoid or mitigate site related traffic impacts which should assist in minimising the negative impacts of waste transport	Positive
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	This policy specifically aims to avoid or mitigate impacts on amenity which should work towards the objective and sustain the quality of life of the population. Additional criteria are suggested to widen the scope of policy	Positive – additional criteria to wider policy scope
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	N/A	N/A
Conclusion:	This policy focuses on the avoidance or mitigation of impacts from the development of a waste facility. It has a positive impact in terms of protecting the quality of life of local populations. The policy complements the other development management policies.	
Mitigation	Various changes have been made to the policy to widen its scope	
Monitoring:	% of planning decision making reference to policy	

Policy 14 – Landscape & design quality

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where they are compatible with their setting and would enhance the character and quality of the landscape.

Proposals for waste management facilities should achieve this through:

a. sympathetic design and location;
b. appropriate use of scale, form, mass, layout, detailing, materials and building orientation; and
c. avoidance, or if this is not possible, acceptable mitigation of adverse impacts on the landscape.

Great weight will be given to conserving the scenic beauty of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Parks and the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site, and their settings. Permission will only be granted for waste developments that do not result in unacceptable adverse impacts upon the special qualities that underpin the relevant designation. Proposals for major development in such areas will only be granted in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that they are in the public interest. where there are no suitable alternatives for meeting the need. Consideration will be given to the sustainability benefits of siting a development that meets a local need within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Final version of policy with modifications

Policy 14 – Landscape and design quality

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where they are compatible with their setting and would conserve and/or enhance the character and quality of the landscape.

Proposals for waste management facilities should achieve this through:

a. sympathetic design and location;
b. appropriate use of scale, form, mass, layout, detailing, materials and building orientation; and
c. avoidance, or if this is not practicable, acceptable mitigation of adverse impacts on the landscape.

Great weight will be given to conserving the landscape and scenic beauty of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Parks and the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site, and their settings. Permission will only be granted for waste developments where it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Waste Planning Authority that ~~do~~ they will not result in unacceptable adverse impacts upon the special qualities that underpin the relevant designation.
Proposals for major development in such areas will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated they are in the public interest~~,~~ ~~where~~. In satisfying these requirements, proposals must demonstrate that all of the following criteria are met to the extent that the benefits of granting planning permission outweigh any residual adverse impacts:

i. they would meet an identified need and there are no suitable alternatives for meeting the need;
ii. they have taken account of the AONB Management Plan objectives and policies when addressing criteria a-c of this policy; and
iii. there would be sustainability benefits of siting a development that meets a local need within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

~~Consideration will be given to the sustainability benefits of siting a development that meets a local need within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.~~
Proposals should also demonstrate that it will not have an unacceptable adverse impact upon the character of the undeveloped coast within the West Dorset Heritage Coast and the Purbeck Heritage Coast.

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 14 – Landscape & design quality	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	N/A	N/A
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	N/A	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	N/A	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	N/A	N/A
7. To maintain, conserve	This policy specifically aims to protect the character and quality if the local area and	Positive

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 14 – Landscape & design quality	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	its setting. The policy also gives great weight to conserving the scenic beauty of AONB's and other landscape designations.	
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	N/A	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	N/A	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	N/A	N/A
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	N/A	N/A
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	N/A	N/A
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 14 – Landscape & design quality	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
spaces.		
Conclusion:	This policy is focused on mitigating impacts on the landscape. It therefore has a positive impact in terms of enhancing landscape character and protecting designated landscapes. It complements the other development management polices.	
Revised conclusion:	The modifications proposed are likely to strengthen the protection provided by this policy	
Mitigation	Amendment to policy to allow for facilities in exceptional circumstances where there are no suitable alternatives.	
Monitoring:	% of planning decision making reference to policy	

Policy 15 – Sustainable construction and operation of facilities

Proposals for built waste management facilities will be expected to demonstrate that the site design, layout and operation take account of climate change mitigation and resilience through:

a. the use of sustainable construction practises including measures to reduce the use of primary materials in the construction of new facilities and the alteration of existing facilities;
b. reducing water demand by considering water efficiency in the design and operation of the facility;
c. utilising landscape design to offset carbon emissions and regulate extremes in temperature;
d. minimising energy demand and heat loss by considering energy efficiency in the design and operation of all new built development; and
e. making provision for the use of renewable and/or low carbon energy.

Final version of policy with modifications

Policy 15 – Sustainable construction and operation of facilities

Proposals for built waste management facilities will be expected to demonstrate that the site design, layout and operation make provision for~~take account of~~climate change mitigation and resilience through:

a. the use of sustainable construction practises including measures to reduce the use of primary materials in the construction of new facilities and the alteration of existing facilities;
b. reducing water demand by considering water efficiency in the design and operation of the facility;
c. utilising landscape design to offset carbon emissions and regulate extremes in temperature;
d. minimising energy demand and heat loss by considering energy efficiency in the design and operation of all new built development; and
e. making provision for the use of renewable and/or low carbon energy.

Proposals to alter existing waste management facilities to enhance their operational efficiency and/or incorporate the above climate change mitigation and resilience

measures will be encouraged where they do not result in unacceptable or cumulative impacts

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 15 – Sustainable construction and operation of facilities	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	N/A	N/A
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	This policy required waste management facilities consider water efficiency in the design and operation of built development	Positive
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	N/A	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 15 – Sustainable construction and operation of facilities	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
settings).		
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	N/A	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	N/A	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	N/A	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	This policy requires proposals for waste management facilities to minimise the use of primary materials in its construction which supports this objective.	Positive
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	N/A	N/A
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	This policy specifically requires proposals for waste management facilities to take account of climate change mitigation and resilience through site design, layout and operation.	Positive
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	N/A	N/A
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 15 – Sustainable construction and operation of facilities	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	N/A	N/A
Conclusion:	This policy and should contribute to the reduction of the harmful effects of climate change. It has a positive impact ensuring that waste management facilities are developed sustainably.	
Revised conclusion:	Proposed modifications do not change the conclusion.	
Mitigation	None	
Monitoring:	% of planning decision making reference to policy	

Policy 16 – Natural resources

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where all of the following criteria are met:

a. it can be demonstrated that the quality and quantity of water resources (including ground, surface, transitional and coastal waters) would not be adversely impacted and/or would be adequately mitigated;
b. ground conditions are shown to be suitable
c. site soils would be adequately protected and/or improved and
d. there would not be a loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) unless the environmental, social and/or economic benefits of the proposal outweigh this loss and it can be demonstrated that the proposals has avoided the highest grades of land.

Final version of policy with modifications

Policy 16 – Natural resources

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where all of the following criteria are met:

a. it can be demonstrated that the quality and quantity of water resources (including ground, surface, transitional and coastal waters) would not be adversely impacted and/or would be adequately mitigated;
b. ground conditions are shown to be suitable;
c. site soils would be adequately protected, reused and/or improved as required; and
d. there would not be a loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) unless the environmental, social and/or economic benefits of the proposal outweigh this loss and it can be demonstrated that the proposal~~s~~has avoided the highest grades of land wherever possible

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 16 – Natural resources	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	This policy ensures that there would be no unacceptable impact on natural resources with a significant ecological value.	Positive
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	This policy ensures that there would be no unacceptable impact on water resources, rivers and other water courses.	Positive
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	N/A	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 16 – Natural resources	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	N/A	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	N/A	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	This policy ensures that there would be no unacceptable impact on soil and that there would not be a loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land.	Positive
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	N/A	N/A
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	N/A	N/A
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	N/A	N/A
18. To enable safe access	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 16 – Natural resources	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
to countryside and open spaces.		
Conclusion:	This policy is focused on managing impacts on water and soil resources. It has a positive impact in protecting and enhancing the water environment and best and most versatile land. This policy complements the other development management policies.	
Revised conclusion:	Proposed modifications so not change the conclusion	
Mitigation	None	
Monitoring:	% of planning decision making reference to policy	

Policy 17 – Flood risk

Proposals for new waste management facilities within Flood Zones 2 and 3 and of one hectare or greater within Flood Zone 1 must be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). This must take into account cumulative effects with other existing or proposed development.

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where all of the following criteria are met:

a. they would not be at significant risk of flooding
b. mitigation measures are provided, where a risk of flooding is identified, so that there would not be an increased risk of flooding on the site or elsewhere
c. they are compatible with Catchment Flood Management Plans and/or Shoreline Management Plans and the integrity of functional floodplains is maintained
d. appropriate measures are incorporated or provided to manage surface water run-off including, where appropriate, the use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) and
e. they would not have an unacceptable impact on the integrity of sea, tidal, or fluvial flood defences, or impede access for future maintenance and improvements of such defences.

Final version of policy with modifications

Policy 17 – Flood risk

Proposals for new waste management facilities should demonstrate that they have applied the Sequential Test in areas known to be at risk from flooding.
Proposals for new waste management facilities within Flood Zones 2 and 3 and of one hectare or greater within Flood Zone 1 must be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). This must take into account cumulative effects with other existing or proposed developments and climate change **(MM12.13)**.

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where all of the following criteria are met:

a. they would not be at significant risk of flooding;
b. mitigation measures are provided, where a risk of flooding is identified, so that there would not be an increased risk of flooding on the site or elsewhere;
c. they are compatible with Catchment Flood Management Plans and/or Shoreline Management Plans and the integrity of functional floodplains is maintained;
d. appropriate measures are incorporated or provided to manage surface water run-off including, where appropriate, the use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS); and
e. they would not have an unacceptable impact on the integrity of sea, tidal, or fluvial flood defences, or impede access for future maintenance and improvements of such defences.

Sustainability Objectives	**Policy 17 – Flood risk**	**Assessment (positive/negative N/A)**
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	N/A	N/A
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	N/A	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	This policy is focused on flood risk and should ensure, through mitigation, that there is no increased flood risk.	Positive
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 17 – Flood risk	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
(including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).		
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	N/A	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	N/A	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	N/A	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	N/A	N/A
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	N/A	N/A
16. To support and	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 17 – Flood risk	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.		
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	N/A	N/A
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	N/A	N/A
Conclusion:	This policy is focused on flood risk. It has a positive impact and should ensure that there is no increased flood risk resulting from the development of waste facilities.	
Revised Conclusion:	Proposed modification does not change the conclusion	
Mitigation	None	
Monitoring:	% of planning decision making reference to policy	

Policy 18 – Biodiversity and geological interest

Proposals for waste management facilities must not adversely affect the integrity of European or Ramsar or other internationally designated sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, unless the tests set out under Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive/Regulation 62 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) are met.

Proposals for waste management facilities which do not adversely affect the integrity of European or Ramsar sites or other internationally designated sites will only be permitted where adverse impacts on biodiversity and/or geodiversity will be:

i. avoided; or
ii. where an adverse impact cannot be avoided, the impact will be adequately mitigated; or
iii. where adverse impacts cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, compensation will result in the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity / geodiversity.

Wherever practicable ~~possibl~~e, proposals should enhance biodiversity and geological interest.

Proposals should be accompanied by an objective assessment of the potential effects of the development on features of biodiversity and/or geological interest, taking into account cumulative impacts with other development and the potential impacts of climate change.

In addition, the assessment must have particular regard to the need to protect, maintain and / or enhance sites and species of international and national importance, in accordance with the relevant statutory requirements. It should also consider the potential for existing habitats on the site to be restored to higher quality habitats, where relevant.

The assessment must also demonstrate how the proposal intends to address the need to maintain and/or enhance features of local and regional importance including Sites of Nature Conservation Interest. The proposals should seek to achieve this wherever practicable ~~possible~~ and consistent with viable development.

Final version of policy with modifications

Policy 18 – Biodiversity and geological interest

Natura 2000 Sites
Proposals for waste management facilities must not adversely affect the integrity of European or Ramsar or other internationally designated sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, unless the tests set out under Article 6(4) and Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive/Regulation 63 and 64 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 are met.

Sites of national and local importance
Proposals for waste management facilities which do not adversely affect the integrity of European or Ramsar sites or other internationally designated sites will only be permitted where adverse impacts on biodiversity and/or geodiversity will be:

i. avoided; or
ii. where an adverse impact cannot be avoided, the impact will be adequately mitigated; or
iii. where adverse impacts cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, compensation will result in the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity / geodiversity.

Wherever practicable, proposals should enhance biodiversity and geological interest.

All relevant~~P~~proposals should be accompanied by an objective assessment of the potential effects of the development on features of biodiversity and/or geological interest, taking into account cumulative impacts with other development and the potential impacts of climate change.

In addition, the assessment must have particular regard to the need to protect, maintain and / or enhance sites and species of international and national importance, in accordance with the relevant statutory requirements. It should also consider the potential for existing habitats on the site to be restored to higher quality habitats, where relevant.

The assessment must also demonstrate how the proposal intends to address the need to maintain and/or enhance features of local and regional importance including Sites of Nature Conservation Interest. The proposals should seek to achieve this wherever practicable and consistent with viable development **(MM12.15)**.

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 18 – Biodiversity and geological interest	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	This policy specifically aims to protect and wherever possible enhance biodiversity. However, given opportunity for large scale waste management development brought about by the Waste Plan site allocations there is the possibility of significant effects on European sites.	Uncertain
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	This policy specifically aims to protect geodiversity.	Positive
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	N/A	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	N/A	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 18 – Biodiversity and geological interest	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
features and their settings).		
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	N/A	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	N/A	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	N/A	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	N/A	N/A
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	N/A	N/A
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 18 – Biodiversity and geological interest	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
population		
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	N/A	N/A
Conclusion:	This policy is focused on protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity and overall should have a positive impact. The policy complements the other development management policies.	
Revised conclusion:	Proposed modifications do not change the conclusion.	
Mitigation	Additional text to ensure protection of European Sites has been included in other Waste Plan policies that promote the development of waste management facilities. Minor amendments to Policy 18 to improve clarity of policy and update legislation.	
Monitoring:	% of planning decision making reference to policy	

Policy 19 – Historic Environment

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where it is demonstrated that heritage assets and their settings will be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance. Adverse impacts on heritage assets should be avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level. Where a proposal would result in significant harm to a heritage asset, it will only be permitted if it is demonstrated that there are exceptional circumstances.

Proposals that may affect archaeological remains should be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Where the presence of historic assets of national significance is proven, either through designation or a process of assessment, their preservation in situ will be required. Any other historic assets should be preserved in situ if possible, or otherwise by record.

Final version of policy including modifications

Policy 19 – Historic Environment

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where it is demonstrated that heritage assets and their settings will be conserved and/or enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance. ~~Adverse impacts on heritage assets should be avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level. Where a proposal would result in significant harm to a heritage asset, it will only be permitted if it is demonstrated that there are exceptional circumstances.~~

Designated heritage assets

Great weight will be given to the conservation (protection and enhancement) of Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole's designated heritage assets and their settings including listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments.
Proposals resulting in harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will only be permitted if this is justified, having regard to the public benefits of the proposal and whether it has been demonstrated that all reasonable efforts have been made to mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset.

Non-designated heritage assets
Where a proposal directly or indirectly affects non-designated heritage assets, the Waste Planning Authority will have regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
Where harm can be fully justified, archaeological excavation and/or historic building recording as appropriate will be required, followed by analysis and publication of the results.

~~Proposals that may affect archaeological remains should be accompanied by an appropriate archaeological assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. Where the presence of historic assets of national significance is proven, either through designation or a process of assessment, their preservation in situ will be required. Any other historic assets should be preserved in situ if possible, or otherwise by record.~~

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 19 – Historic Environment	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	N/A	N/A
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 19 – Historic Environment	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	N/A	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	This policy specifically aims to conserve and avoid adverse impacts on heritage assets and their setting.	Positive
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	N/A	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	N/A	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	N/A	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	N/A	N/A
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 19 – Historic Environment	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.		
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	N/A	N/A
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	N/A	N/A
Conclusion:	This policy is focused on the conservation and avoidance of adverse impacts on heritage assets and their setting and directly addresses this sustainability objective. The policy complements the other development management policies.	
Revised conclusion:	Proposed modifications ensure the policy fully reflects the NPPF. The modifications do not change the conclusion.	
Mitigation	Additional text has been added to refer to exceptional circumstances	
Mitigation	Policy rewording has provided further clarity.	
Monitoring:	% of planning decision making reference to policy	

Policy 20 - Airfield safeguarding areas

Proposals for waste management facilities partly or completely within an following Airfield Safeguarding Area will only be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed development and, where relevant, restoration and afteruse of the site, will not give rise to new or increase hazards to aviation.

Final version of policy including modifications

Policy 20 – Airfield Safeguarding Areas

Proposals for waste management facilities partly or completely within ~~an~~ the Airfield Safeguarding Areas within 13km of Bournemouth Airport and Yeovilton Aerodrome, as shown on the Policies Map, may be the subject of consultation with the aerodrome operator and may require restrictions on the height or detailed design of buildings.
Proposals will only be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate through an aviation impact assessment that the proposed development and, where relevant, restoration and afteruse of the site, will not give rise to new or increased hazards to aviation.

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 20 – Airfield safeguarding areas	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	N/A	N/A
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	N/A	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	N/A	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas,	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 20 – Airfield safeguarding areas	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).		
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	N/A	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	N/A	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	N/A	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	N/A	N/A
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	N/A	N/A
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 20 – Airfield safeguarding areas	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
impacts on them.		
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	N/A	N/A
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	N/A	N/A
Conclusion:	There are no specific effects in relation to the sustainability objectives from this policy. This policy is included for health and safety purposes, to protect aircraft from bird strike.	
Revised conclusion:	Proposed modifications provide additional clarity and consistency with Circular 1/2003. The modifications do not change the conclusion.	
Mitigation	None	
Monitoring:	% of planning decision making reference to policy	

Policy 21 – South East Dorset Green Belt

Waste management facilities will only be permitted in the South East Dorset Green Belt where:

a. it is does not constitute inappropriate development; or
b. they would serve to support an established waste facility and deliver operational and/or amenity improvements; and
c. there is a need for the development to an extent that would be deemed by the Waste Planning Authority to demonstrate very special circumstances, and that need cannot be met by alternative suitable non-Green Belt sites; and
d. the restoration of the site, where relevant, is appropriate to the inclusion of the land in the Green Belt and enhances the beneficial use of the Green Belt.

Final version of policy including modifications

Policy 21 – South East Dorset Green Belt

Proposals for waste management facilities will only be permitted in the South East Dorset Green Belt where:

a. they do not constitute inappropriate development; or
b. ~~they would serve to support an established waste facility and deliver operational and/or amenity improvements; and~~

c. the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations to an extent that can demonstrate very special circumstances, including ~~there is~~ a need for the development ~~to an extent that would be deemed by the Waste Planning Authority to demonstrate very special circumstances and~~ that ~~need~~ cannot be met by alternative suitable non-Green Belt sites; and

d. the restoration of the site, where relevant, is appropriate to the inclusion of the land in the Green Belt and enhances the beneficial use of the Green Belt.

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 21 – South East Dorset Green Belt	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	N/A	N/A
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	N/A	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	N/A	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 21 – South East Dorset Green Belt	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).		
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	This policy seeks to protect the open character of the South East Dorset Green Belt from inappropriate development where there are no alternative suitable non-Green Belt sites.	Positive
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	N/A	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	N/A	N/A
12. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
19. To encourage sustainable economic growth	N/A	N/A
20. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
21. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	N/A	N/A
22. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 21 – South East Dorset Green Belt	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
23. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	N/A	N/A
24. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	N/A	N/A
Conclusion:	This policy seeks to protect the open character of the South East Dorset Green Belt from inappropriate development which is covered by the sustainability objective relating to landscape conservation. The policy complements the other development management policies.	
Revised conclusion:	Proposed modifications provide further clarity and consistency with the NPPF. The modifications do not change the conclusion.	
Mitigation	To allow for improvements to established waste management facilities, located in the green belt, an additional criterion has been added.	
Mitigation	Additional mitigation built into policy through modifications.	
Monitoring:	% of planning decision making reference to policy	

Policy 22 – Waste from new developments

Proposals for major development should:

a. demonstrate that the waste arising from construction, demolition and excavation works will be minimised and managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy;
b. incorporate facilities into the design that allow occupiers to separate and store waste for recycling and recovery on-site; and
c. demonstrate that there is adequate capacity available at sewage treatment facilities or suitable arrangements are made for their provision; and
~~d. include adequate provision for the management of the anticipated waste arisings.~~

Financial contributions towards the off-site provision of adequate waste management infrastructure to accommodate a non-waste development may be required where the Waste Planning Authority considers this necessary, unless it is demonstrated that existing waste management infrastructure serving the development is adequate.

Final version of policy including modifications

Policy 22 – Waste from new developments

Proposals for major development should:

a. demonstrate that the waste arising from construction, demolition and excavation works will be minimised and managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy;

b. incorporate adequate facilities on-site into the design that allow occupiers to separate and store waste for recycling and recovery ~~on-site~~; and

c. demonstrate that there is adequate capacity available at sewage treatment facilities or suitable arrangements are made for their provision.

Financial contributions towards the off-site provision of adequate waste management infrastructure to accommodate a non-waste development may be required where the Waste Planning Authority considers this necessary, in accordance with the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2016 (as amended), unless it is demonstrated that existing waste management infrastructure serving the development is adequate.

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 22 – Waste from new developments	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	This policy supports this objective as it requires waste from major non-waste developments to be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy.	Positive
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	N/A	N/A
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	N/A	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 22 – Waste from new developments	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	N/A	N/A
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	N/A	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	N/A	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	N/A	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	N/A	N/A
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network,	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 22 – Waste from new developments	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
mitigating any residual impacts.		
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	N/A	N/A
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	N/A	N/A
Conclusion:	This policy focuses on the management of waste from major non-waste developments and supports the principles of the Waste Hierarchy.	
Revised conclusion:	Proposed modifications do not change the conclusion.	
Mitigation	Amendments to specifically refer to financial contributions for waste infrastructure.	
Monitoring:	Number of major non-waste applications including a waste audit statement Contributions for waste infrastructure received	

Policy 23 – Restoration, aftercare & afteruse

Proposals for waste management development which do not constitute a permanent use of land will only be permitted where the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that acceptable restoration and aftercare measures will be implemented at the earliest practicable opportunity, either in a phased manner during operation or immediately on completion of the operational life of the development.

Proposals should have regard to the Landscape Management Guidelines and contribute to the targets of the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy.

Final version of policy including modifications

Policy 23 – Restoration, aftercare & afteruse

Proposals for waste management development which do not constitute a permanent use of land will only be permitted where the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that acceptable restoration and aftercare measures will be implemented at the earliest practicable opportunity, either in a phased manner during operation or immediately on completion of the operational life of the development.

Proposals should ~~have regard to~~ demonstrate how they comply with the Landscape Management Guidelines and contribute to the targets of the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy.

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 23 – Restoration, aftercare & afteruse	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	N/A	N/A
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	This policy seeks to achieve acceptable restoration and aftercare measures and may contribute to the targets set out in the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy.	Positive
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	N/A	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	N/A	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 23 – Restoration, aftercare & afteruse	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).		
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	This policy seeks to achieve acceptable restoration and aftercare measures and should have regard to the Landscape Management Guidelines	Positive
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	N/A	N/A
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	N/A	N/A
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
13. To encourage sustainable economic growth	N/A	N/A
14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 23 – Restoration, aftercare & afteruse	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	This policy requires for restoration at the earliest practical opportunity which may provide benefits to the quality of life of the population.	Positive
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	This policy requires for restoration at the earliest practical opportunity which may provide benefits in terms of access to the countryside.	Positive
Conclusion:	This policy seeks to achieve acceptable restoration and aftercare measures at the earliest opportunity which will provide positive environmental and social benefits.	
Revised conclusion:	Proposed modifications do not change the conclusion.	
Mitigation	None	
Monitoring:	Applications for temporary facilities refer to landscape management guidelines and Dorset Biodiversity Strategy.	

Chapter 13 - Safeguarding

Policy 24 – Safeguarding waste facilities

Local planning authorities will consult the Waste Planning Authority on proposals for non-waste development within the Waste Consultation Areas, except for development defined as 'excluded' as set out in Appendix 5.

The Waste Planning Authority will resist the loss of or impact on Safeguarded Waste Facilities, through redevelopment or change of use, either on the site or within the Waste Consultation Area, for any purposes other than waste management, unless there would be no adverse impact on the current or future operation of the safeguarded waste facility.

The applicant should demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Waste Planning Authority that:

a. the proposal incorporates careful design, layout and mitigation to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts from the waste site on the non-waste development; or
b. redevelopment of the site or loss of the infrastructure would form part of a strategy or scheme that has wider social and/or economic benefits that outweigh the retention of the site or the infrastructure for waste use;

~~Existing waste management sites, sites with planning permission for waste management activities and sites allocated for waste related uses will be safeguarded from redevelopment, change of use, or sterilisation by other forms of development, including those that would introduce development which is sensitive to waste management facilities into areas where it could be impacted unacceptably by the operation of such facilities.~~

~~Proposals for non-waste development that could prejudice a safeguarded waste site will only be permitted if is demonstrated to the Waste Planning Authority that one or more of the following circumstances apply:~~

~~1. careful design, layout and mitigation will ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts from the waste site on the non-waste development;~~
~~2. the waste site or infrastructure is no longer needed or unsuitable for continued waste use;~~
~~3. redevelopment of the site or loss of the infrastructure would form part of a strategy or scheme that has wider social and/or economic benefits that outweigh the retention of the site or the infrastructure for waste use;~~

or the Waste Planning Authority should be satisfied that:

c. a suitable replacement waste management site or infrastructure has been identified and permitted.
d. there is no longer an identified need for the facility or site across any form of waste arising in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.

Final version of policy including modifications

Policy 24 – Safeguarding waste facilities

Local planning authorities will consult the Waste Planning Authority on proposals for non-waste development within the Waste Consultation Areas, except for development defined as 'excluded' as set out in Appendix 5.

~~The Waste Planning Authority will resist~~ Tthe loss of or impact on Safeguarded Waste Facilities, through redevelopment or change of use, either on the site or within the Waste Consultation Area, for any purposes other than waste management, is unacceptable and will be resisted by the Waste Planning Authority, unless there would be no adverse impact on the current or future operation of the safeguarded waste facility.

The applicant should demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Waste Planning Authority that:

a. the proposal incorporates careful design, layout and mitigation to ensure that there are no unacceptable impacts from the waste site on the non-waste development;or

b. redevelopment of the site or loss of the infrastructure would form part of a strategy or scheme that has wider social and/or economic benefits that outweigh the retention of the site or the infrastructure for waste use;

or the Waste Planning Authority should be satisfied that:

c. a suitable replacement waste management site or infrastructure has been identified and permitted; or

d. there is no longer an identified need for the facility or site across any form of waste arising in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.

Sustainability Objectives	**Policy 24 – Safeguarding waste facilities**	**Assessment (positive/negative N/A)**
10. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	This policy aims to protect existing waste management facilities from non-waste development which will assist in the achievement of self sufficiency.	Positive
11. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	N/A	N/A
12. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A
13. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	N/A	N/A
14. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	N/A	N/A
15. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 24 – Safeguarding waste facilities	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).		
16. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	N/A	N/A
17. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	N/A	N/A
18. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	N/A	N/A
12. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A
19. To encourage sustainable economic growth	This policy allows for the protection of a network of waste management facilities which is important for use by local business and communities. Conversely, this policy enables the MPA to resist development which may have an impact on the waste facility. This may have a negative impact on economic growth.	Positive/Negative
20. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A
21. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Policy 24 – Safeguarding waste facilities	Assessment (positive/negative N/A)
22. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A
23. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population		N/A
24. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	N/A	N/A
Conclusion:	This policy specifically aims to protect existing waste management facilities from non-waste development which will ensure a network of facilities within the Plan areas and assist in the achievement of self sufficiency. This policy enables the WPA to resist development which may have an impact on an existing waste facility. This may have a negative impact on the economy if it results in the loss of new non waste development.	
Revised conclusion:	Proposed modifications provide clarity. Modifications do not change the conclusion.	
Mitigation	Various amendments to improve the clarity of the policy	
Monitoring:	Number of consultations on relevant applications. Proportion of consultations where objections have been made on safeguarding grounds.	

Options for consultation zones around safeguarded sites

Consideration was given to a consultation zone of 250m around safeguarded sites and the implications of a more limited level of safeguarding and a wider consultation zone.

Sustainability Objectives	Consultation Zone < 250m circa 100m	Consultation Zone 250m	Consultation Zone >250m circa 500m	Assessment
1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self	A consultation zone would protect existing waste management facilities from non-waste development which will assist in the	A consultation zone would protect existing waste management facilities from non-waste development which will assist in the	A consultation zone would protect existing waste management facilities from non-waste development which will assist in the achievement of self	Positive - All options would provide protection for existing waste management facilities from encroachment by non-waste development. The

Sustainability Objectives	Consultation Zone < 250m circa 100m	Consultation Zone 250m	Consultation Zone >250m circa 500m	Assessment
sufficiency	achievement of self sufficiency. Level of protection would be limited with this option.	achievement of self sufficiency.	sufficiency. Level of protection would be increased with this option.	greater the consultation zone the greater the protection.
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Consultation Zone < 250m circa 100m	Consultation Zone 250m	Consultation Zone >250m circa 500m	Assessment
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.	A consultation zone would allow the MPA to object/recommend mitigation to reduce impacts on new development in the vicinity of waste facilities. Level of safeguarding would be limited with this option.	A consultation zone would allow the MPA to object/recommend mitigation to reduce impacts on new development in the vicinity of waste facilities. Level of safeguarding would be limited with this option.	A consultation zone would allow the MPA to object/recommend mitigation to reduce impacts on new development in the vicinity of waste facilities. Level of protection would be increased with this option.	Positive - All options would provide protection for existing waste management facilities from encroachment by non-waste development. The greater the consultation zone the greater the protection.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12. To promote the use of alternative materials.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19. To encourage sustainable economic growth	A consultation zone allows for the protection of a network of waste management facilities which is important for use by local business and communities. Conversely, this approach enables the MPA to resist development which may have an impact on the waste facility. This may have a negative impact on economic growth. Level of safeguarding would be limited with this option and may result in	A consultation zone allows for the protection of a network of waste management facilities which is important for use by local business and communities. Conversely, this approach enables the MPA to resist development which may have an impact on the waste facility. This may have a negative impact on economic growth. A consultation zone of 250m may provide an appropriate level of	A consultation zone allows for the protection of a network of waste management facilities which is important for use by local business and communities. Conversely, this approach enables the MPA to resist development which may have an impact on the waste facility. This may have a negative impact on economic growth. A consultation zone of 500m may resulting in a significant number of consultations, placing too heavy a burden on the local planning authorities.	Positive - All consultation zone options allow for the protection of a network of waste management facilities to a varying degree. A consultation zone of 250m may provide an appropriate level of safeguarding without resulting in a significant number of consultations, placing too heavy a burden on the local planning authorities.

Sustainability Objectives	Consultation Zone < 250m circa 100m	Consultation Zone 250m	Consultation Zone >250m circa 500m	Assessment
	encroachment.	safeguarding without resulting in a significant number of consultations, placing too heavy a burden on the local planning authorities.		
20. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
22. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
23. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	A consultation zone would allow the MPA to object/recommend mitigation to reduce impacts on new development in the vicinity of waste facilities. Level of safeguarding would be limited with this option.	A consultation zone would allow the MPA to object/recommend mitigation to reduce impacts on new development in the vicinity of waste facilities. Level of safeguarding would be limited with this option.	A consultation zone would allow the MPA to object/recommend mitigation to reduce impacts on new development in the vicinity of waste facilities. Level of protection would be increased with this option.	Positive - All options would provide protection for existing waste management facilities from encroachment by non-waste development. The greater the consultation zone the greater the protection.
24. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Consultation Zone < 250m circa 100m	Consultation Zone 250m	Consultation Zone >250m circa 500m	Assessment
Conclusion:	All options would provide protection for existing waste management facilities from encroachment by non-waste development. The greater the consultation zone the greater the protection. However, to ensure the safeguarding procedure is implemented effectively it is important to strike an appropriate balance between protection and placing too heavy a burden on the local planning authorities.			
Mitigation	N/A			
Monitoring:	N/A			