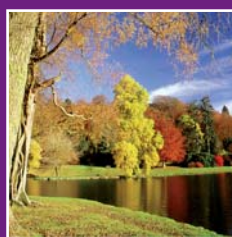


Topic Paper 12



Waste and pollution



LDF Topic Paper

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

Issues and Options Summary

National context

In the UK almost all household and municipal waste has traditionally been disposed of by landfill. This is now recognised as the least desirable form of waste disposal. To bring about a change in waste management, the Government produced the Waste Strategy 2000, which gives a higher priority to **waste minimisation, recycling, composting and recovery**. We currently generate waste without much thought as to how it should be managed. This is no longer sustainable. We must recognise waste as a resource and plan for its effective minimisation, recycling, and value recovery before considering final disposal.

The Government has introduced measures to encourage waste minimisation and recycling, and to discourage waste disposal via landfill sites, including:

- Landfill Tax – £24 per tonne of household waste, which will rise to at least £48 per tonne in 2010/11 when the national landfill tax escalator will be reviewed. Paid by Wiltshire County Council.
- Landfill Directive – requiring landfilling of biodegradable waste to be reduced to 35% of 1995 levels by 2020. Failure to meet the targets will result in Waste Disposal Authorities paying significant fines to both the UK Government and EU.
- Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 – requires Councils to collect at least two recyclable materials at the kerbside by 2010. Reducing waste to landfill will mean Councils pay less Landfill Tax.

Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management requires Planning Authorities depending on their responsibilities to adhere to the principles of PPS10 which include policies on waste management and waste disposal sites in the Core Strategy, where appropriate.

Regional context

The Regional Waste Management Strategy, produced by the South West England Regional Assembly, "From Rubbish to Resource" says:

'Time is running out to tackle the mounting waste problem facing the South West: we cannot continue dealing with it in the way we have in the past.

The increasing number of people who live here and visitors to the region means more and more waste has to be dealt with. Every year, we produce around:

- 21/2 million tonnes of domestic waste
- 51/2 million tonnes of commercial and industrial waste
- 121/2 million tonnes of construction and demolition waste and
- domestic waste alone is increasing by around 100,000 tonnes every year.

At present, 80% of domestic waste and around 50% of commercial and industrial waste is dumped in landfill sites. We are running out of space for putting waste into landfill and it is no longer the best or safest approach to dealing with waste. More and more of our "waste" is being recycled for other uses. But, in spite of the excellent efforts by many people – including our local authorities and businesses – to recycle waste, we throw away hundreds of thousands of tonnes of material that could be reused. The draft Regional Waste Strategy proposes new ways to manage our waste more effectively, and to realise the value of what is being thrown away.

The Waste Strategy aims to ensure that by the year 2020 over 45% of waste is recycled and reused and less than 20% of waste produced in the region will be landfilled.'

Regional Spatial Strategy

The RSS sets out the broad framework that waste development frameworks should follow. It contains policies on the provision of waste sites, waste facilities and the waste hierarchy, hazardous waste and controlling, reusing and recycling waste in development. It also sets out the allocations for waste capacity by county, for both municipal and commercial and industrial waste in appendix 2.

County context

Wiltshire County Council is a waste disposal authority and waste planning authority (in conjunction with Swindon Borough Council) and is responsible for arranging the collection, treatment and disposal of waste collected by the

District Council. The County Council also provides (where it owns the land) Household Recycling Centres that are operated under contract by Hills Waste Solutions.

Wiltshire County Council (in conjunction with Swindon Borough Council) have produced a Waste Local Plan based on the Regional Waste Strategy. It is the Waste Local Plan that determines where, and how, waste is dealt with. The County and Borough Councils are in the process of reviewing the Waste Local Plan in line with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). A series of new Local Development Documents are in the process of being prepared¹. If you would like more information on this issue, please contact Wiltshire County Council (www.wiltshire.gov.uk).

The Wiltshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2006 sets out a framework for the next five years, along with policies, targets and commitments. These include:

1. An objective to reduce waste growth to 1% less than the forecast growth rate each year
2. Carry out the separate collection of recyclable and compostable waste materials for reuse purposes, supported by publicity campaigns to encourage the use of these services by householders, to be consistent with the following targets for Wiltshire:
 - 2005/06 – 33% of household waste recycled and/or composted (WWP target2)
 - 2010/11 – 40% of household waste recycled and/or composted (WWP interim target)
 - 2019/20 – 50% of household waste recycled and/or composted (WWP target3)
 - 2010/11 – 95% of households served by kerbside collection of multiple recyclables⁴
 - 2010/11 – All collections of residual waste to be fortnightly

Full details of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy can be found at www.recycleforwiltshire.com

Local context

Salisbury District Council's duty is to collect household waste, including recyclables. It provides two recycling schemes to 26,000 households in South Wiltshire. The black box scheme constitutes a fortnightly collection of paper, glass, cans, textiles and foil by Hills Waste Solutions. The District Council operates a fortnightly collection of garden waste for composting. In addition the District operate a fortnightly collection of paper and card from the remaining households in the area. These schemes help to increase the quantity of household waste that is recycled by approximately 3,000 tonnes a year. In 2006/07 Salisbury District Council recycled over 10,300 tonnes of it's household waste – the equivalent of over 23% of the total household waste collected in the District. It is anticipated that these figures will increase as more is done at the local level to achieve waste minimisation.

We believe that the schemes are an extremely important step forward in increasing recycling and reducing landfill waste in South Wiltshire. The **Black Box scheme** for glass, cans, paper, foil and textiles is part of a county-wide scheme managed by the Wiltshire Waste Partnership. The scheme is operated by Hills Waste Solutions, using the big red recycling lorries. The **garden waste and cardboard collection service** is provided and operated by Salisbury District Council, using the traditional white refuse compaction vehicles.

A new system for the collection of household waste for Salisbury district is going to be introduced in October 2007. The "Wheel It" scheme will involve the introduction of wheeled bins and alternate week refuse collections. Each household will have two bins - one for recyclable plastic and cardboard products, the other for non-recyclable waste that will go to landfill or be managed through alternate technologies should they become available. The council will still collect rubbish every week, but what we collect will differ depending on the week; one week we will empty your recycling bin and Hills Waste Solutions will collect your black box recyclables, and the next we will empty your general household waste bin. For some households where we believe wheeled bins are not appropriate, we will provide alternative containers for your waste.

Questions

If we are to meet these targets to both minimise and recycle waste then a policy will be needed to assist in the reduction / recycling of waste. A policy on environmental quality including waste and pollution could be framed as follows:

¹ The documents covering waste planning issues include: The Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD); the Waste Development Control Policies DPD and the Waste Site Allocations DPD.

Environmental Quality

The high quality management of the District's environment will be encouraged and supported through a combination of promotional measures and careful appraisal of all development proposals to ensure that they provide for enhancement by:

- **minimising the emission of pollutants, including noise, odour and light pollution, into the wider environment;**
- having no adverse effects on water quality, reduce water consumption, reducing flood risk to new development and ensuring that flood risk to existing development is not increased;
- minimising waste generation and the consumption and use of energy, including fossil fuels, and taking account of the potential to utilise renewable energy sources;
- utilising sustainable construction technologies; and
- **incorporating facilities for recycling of water and waste.**

Do you support this approach? Does this policy address the issues? If not how could the policy be worded.

Should we make developers pay and provide recycling facilities in new developments? Should the policy include reference to this, or should it be covered in the planning obligations section of the strategy?

What about single house applications? Should they pay towards the bins that are used to recycle waste and towards improving local recycling centres?

Should all developments, including industrial and employment contribute (financially or with facilities) to help minimise waste?

Are there enough recycling centres – where would you like to see more? (this is a matter for the County, but it could be included and the information passed to them)

Other policies that we are obliged to do by government guidance

PPS 23

A policy or a signpost to PPS 23, Appendix A which lists the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting development should be assessed.

There are also two comprehensive annexes to the PPS one on contaminated land and one on air and water quality. Annex 2 on contamination states that LDD's should include information on naturally occurring and industrial contaminants in the land condition and quality section. (PPS 23 para 2.32). in this district there are pockets of Radon that would fall within this category.

Annex 1 states that core strategies should include strategic land use policies on the location of potentially polluting development and on the location of sensitive developments. Constraints on further development in particular areas where there is a cumulative impact of existing and future polluting uses should also be identified.

CONTENTS

1. Issues facing Salisbury District
2. The National and Regional Policy Background
 - a. National Planning Policy
 - b. Regional Spatial Strategy
3. Linking it Together – what do existing Local Strategies say?
4. Priorities at community level.
5. Learning from Experience
 - a. How do our existing policies perform ?
 - b. What are others doing to tackle similar problems ?
6. Key Issues and Spatial Patterns
7. Options

1. ISSUES FACING SALISBURY DISTRICT

Pollution

Salisbury is not a heavily industrial district, but nevertheless, pollution can be a local issue in certain locations. With the Government's desire that 60% of development should be on previously developed land, these sites might be contaminated by the previous occupiers, therefore, a policy will be required to deal with the potential for contamination and the remediation of the land. Policies will also be needed setting out the criteria that applications for potentially polluting developments will be permitted.

There is an obligation on local authorities for reviewing and assessing ambient air quality in their areas. If there is a risk that levels of particular pollutants in any part of the authorities areas will be higher than the objectives in the Air Quality (England) 2000 regulations, then the authority is required to designate and Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). There are five AQMAs declared for annual mean NO₂ (nitrogen dioxide) within Salisbury:

- Brown Street
- Fisherton Street
- Milford Street
- Minster Street
- Exeter Street

Waste management

As a district council, we are responsible for the collection of household waste, and recycling. We are partners in the Wiltshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2006, which seeks to minimise waste by 1% year on year, and increase recycling and composting of household waste from 31.5% to 50% by 2020. It is proposed that this will be achieved by encouraging more recycling and composting, education, encouraging waste efficiencies in the commercial sector and ensuring that large developments carry out waste audits as part of the planning process - .

To date we have seen recycling targets in the District improve year on year as follows:

2003/04 17.05% of waste recycled

2005/06 20.09% of waste recycled

2006/07 23.02% of waste recycled

Source: SDC environmental health department

As the requirement for housing in the District increases, so does the generation of and need to collect waste. If we are to achieve a 1% decrease in the waste collected at the same time as increasing the number of houses, a real effort will have to be made to educate the general public to reduce, reuse and recycle. It is therefore imperative that the LDF has policies that help encourage and facilitate waste minimisation.

2. THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

National Policy Guidance

Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

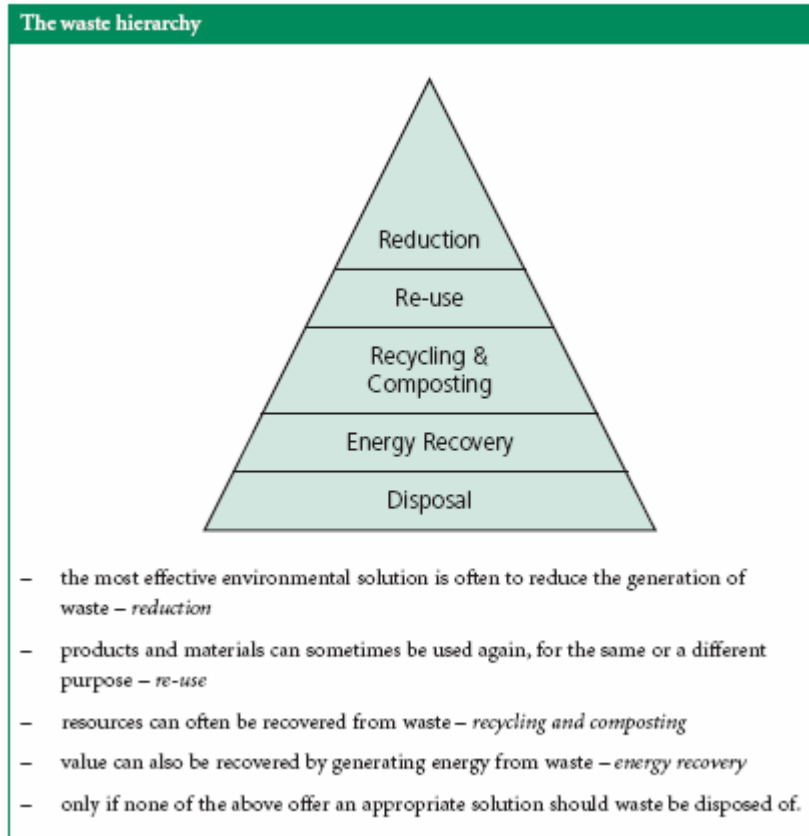
Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control

Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

In two tier authorities, most of the waste functions are within the remit of the County Council (Wiltshire in our instance), however some functions are within the remit of local authorities, including municipal waste (household refuse) collection and recycling. The County used to prepare the Waste Local Plan but this is being systematically replaced by a series of Local Development Documents that form part of the Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals and Waste Development Framework. PPS 10 states that when determining planning applications for non waste applications, regard must be had to the waste strategy (LDF) to ensure that the implementation of the strategy is not prejudiced.

The PPS also sets out the principle of the waste hierarchy.

The Waste Hierarchy



Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control

This PPS sets out the concept of the “precautionary principle” which was included in the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. This states that, “*where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation*”.

– Precautionary principle should be invoked when:

– There is good reason to believe that harmful effects may occur to human, animal or plant health, or to the environment; and

- The level of scientific uncertainty about the consequences or likelihood of the risk is such that best available scientific advice cannot assess the risk with sufficient confidence to inform decision-making.

The PPS acknowledges the role that LDF’s have in encouraging development on previously developed land, and that with the governments desire that 60% of development should be on previously developed land, these sites might be contaminated by the previous occupiers.

It also states that LDD’s should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments should be considered, and gives a list in Appendix A that LDD’s should take into account.

Appendix A The following matters (not in any order of importance) should be considered in the preparation of development plan documents and may also be material in the consideration of individual planning applications where pollution considerations arise:

- the possible impact of potentially polluting development (both direct and indirect) on land use, including effects on health, the natural environment or general amenity;
- the potential sensitivity of the area to adverse effects from pollution, in particular reflected in landscape, the quality of soil, air, and ground and surface waters, nature conservation (including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Wetland of International Importance (RAMSAR sites), agricultural land quality, water supply (Source Protection Zones), archaeological designations and the need to protect natural resources;
- The environmental benefits that the development might bring, such as:
 - resulting reductions in the need to travel;
 - accompanying improvements to transport infrastructure;

- restoration of former habitats;
 - enhancement or creation of habitats; and
 - the remediation of past contamination.
- the economic and wider social need for development (including potentially polluting development) such as the provision of a product or service, the generation of secondary trade with local businesses, the creation of new jobs and meeting regional or national environmental objectives including:
 - the need to identify land, or establish criteria, for the acceptable location of potentially polluting developments and the availability of alternative sites; and
 - the need to separate necessary but potentially polluting and other land uses (recognising the potential conflict with sustainable development over mixed-use developments) so as to reduce conflicts, for example by identifying where necessary areas around existing sources of pollution (including roads) in which proposed new developments and uses should be carefully considered in terms of their potential as pollution receptors.
 - the existing, and likely future, air quality in an area, including any Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) or other areas where air quality is likely to be poor (including the consideration of cumulative impacts of a number of smaller developments on air quality, and the impact of development proposals in rural areas with low existing levels of background air pollution). The findings of air quality reviews and assessments will be important in the consideration of local air pollution problems and the siting of certain types of development;
 - the need for compliance with any statutory environmental quality standards or objectives (including the air quality objectives prescribed by the Air Quality Regulations
 - the need to ensure that land, after development, is not capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the EPA 1990 and that all unacceptable risks have been addressed;
 - the need to limit and where possible reduce greenhouse gas emissions and take account of potential effects of climate change;
 - the possible adverse impacts on water quality and the impact of any possible discharge of effluent or leachates which may pose a threat to surface or underground water resources directly or indirectly through surrounding soils;
 - the need to make suitable provision for the drainage of surface water;
 - the provision of sewerage and sewage treatment and the availability of existing sewage infrastructure;
 - existing action and management plans with a bearing on environmental quality including: Air Quality Management Area Action Plans (prepared by LAs under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995), inspection strategies and programmes for contaminated land (prepared by LAs under Part IIA of the EPA 1990), River Basin Management Plans (Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC), Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (prepared by the Environment Agency), Catchment Flood Management Plans (prepared by the Environment Agency), Biodiversity Action Plans (prepared by English Nature, local partnerships and the UK Biodiversity Steering Group), Noise Management Plans and Noise Action Plans (prepared by the LA, and in London, the Mayor's London Ambient Noise Strategy), Local Agenda 21s (Sustainable Development initiatives prepared by the LA), Community Strategies (prepared by the LA under the Local Government Act 2000), State of the Environment Reports (prepared by some LAs and the Mayor of London);
 - the possibility that (whether or not some aspects of the development are subject to pollution control), emissions of smoke, fumes, gases, dust, steam, smell, vibration or noise from the development might nevertheless be seriously detrimental to amenity in addition to constituting a statutory nuisance under Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990;
 - the possibility that the development might present a Major Accident Hazard under the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 1999;
 - the objective perception of unacceptable risk to the health or safety of the public arising from the development; and
 - the need to limit and, where possible, reduce the adverse impact of light pollution, e.g. on local amenity, rural tranquillity and nature conservation.

There are also two comprehensive annexes to the PPS one on contaminated land and one on air and water quality. Annex 2 on contamination states that LDD's should include information on naturally occurring and industrial contaminants in the land condition and quality section. (PPS 23 para 2.32)

The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West 2004 – 2020

The Waste Strategy aims to ensure that by the year 2020 over 45% of waste is recycled and reused and less than 20% of waste produced in the region will be landfilled.

Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West

The emerging South West Regional Spatial Strategy Policies RE6 water resources, RE9 air quality, W2 waste facilities and hierarchy, W4 controlling, reusing and recycling waste in developments.

Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Policy

The policies of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan are relevant (particularly Policies 10 and 14) to the theme of waste minimisation. However, these policies will eventually be replaced by the emerging Waste Local Development Documents (as set out in the Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals and Waste Development Framework). Details of all minerals and waste related policies prepared by the County and Borough can be found here: <http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning-home.htm>

3. LINKING IT TOGETHER – WHAT DO OTHER LOCAL STRATEGIES SAY?

Salisbury District Council recycling strategy 2004

Improving Waste Management is one of the Council's six Political Priorities. The Cabinet adopted a Strategy for Waste Minimisation, Re-Use and Recycling in March 2003 following an extensive Scrutiny review and the target is to recycle 31% of household waste by 2010. To make sure that the strategy can be delivered it is important for the Council to have a clear plan for meeting the recycling target. This needs to specify the methods to be employed to remove material from the waste stream for recycling and how this work will be financed.

The cornerstones of the Council's recycling strategy are :

- Kerbside collection of dry recyclable materials.
- Collection of green waste.
- Mini-recycling centres/community recycling schemes.
- Education and publicity.

RECYCLING STRATEGY

Estimated Growth in Recycling and Funding Arrangements

Projected growth in recycling services	Finance/resources	Total % recycled
2003/2004 Baseline		16%
<p>2004/2005</p> <p>Introduce kerbside collection of glass, cans, paper, cardboard & textiles to 27,000 households in Salisbury, Wilton, Laverstock, Amesbury & Durrington using special purpose vehicles.</p> <p>Introduce kerbside collection of garden waste in Salisbury, Wilton, Laverstock, Amesbury & Durrington.</p> <p>Commence enhanced servicing of mini recycling centres/community recycling schemes using SDC special purpose vehicle.</p> <p>Develop new mini recycling centres.</p> <p>Acquire special purpose vehicle for removal of fly tipping.</p> <p>Estimated % of household waste recycled for 2004/05</p>	<p>Wiltshire County Council / Hills Waste funding for first year costs through Wiltshire Waste Partnership.</p> <p>Existing SDC vehicles and crews moved from paper & cardboard collection & one off SDC funding of up to £75K for first year costs.</p> <p>£63K Defra one-off grant for 2004/2005.</p> <p>£6K From SDC existing capital programme.</p> <p>£14K recurring revenue funding from SDC.</p>	<p>3%</p> <p>2%</p> <p>1%</p> <p>22%</p>
<p>2005/2006</p> <p>Full year operation of SDC/WWP kerbside collection of glass, cans, paper, cardboard & textiles to 27,000 households in Salisbury, Wilton, Laverstock, Amesbury & Durrington using special purpose vehicles.</p> <p>Full year operation of kerbside collection of garden waste in Salisbury, Wilton, Laverstock, Amesbury & Durrington.</p> <p>Develop additional mini recycling centres/community recycling schemes. Special purpose vehicle to collect fly tipped green waste and metal separately.</p> <p>Estimated % of household waste recycled for 2005/06</p>	<p>Additional £125K recurring revenue funding from SDC towards on-going running costs (SDC Medium Term Financial Strategy).</p> <p>Existing SDC vehicles and crews moved from paper & cardboard collection.</p> <p>Additional £68K recurring revenue funding from SDC to fund running costs (SDC Medium Term Financial Strategy).</p>	<p>3%</p> <p>2%</p> <p>1%</p> <p>28%</p>

<p>2006/2007</p> <p>Introduce kerbside collection of glass, cans, paper, cardboard & textiles to 9,000 households using a special purpose vehicle.</p> <p>Expand the kerbside collection of garden waste.</p> <p>Estimated % of household waste recycled for 2006/07</p>	<p>Additional £125K recurring revenue funding from SDC towards on-going running costs (SDC Medium Term Financial Strategy).</p> <p>Further SDC vehicle(s) and crew(s) moved from paper & cardboard collection.</p>	<p>2%</p> <p>1%</p> <p>31%</p>
<p>2007/2008</p> <p>Introduce kerbside collection of glass, cans, paper, cardboard & textiles to 9,000 households using a special purpose vehicle.</p> <p>Expand the kerbside collection of garden waste.</p> <p>Estimated % of household waste recycled for 2007/08</p>	<p>Additional £125K recurring revenue funding from SDC towards on-going running costs (SDC Medium Term Financial Strategy).</p> <p>Further SDC vehicle(s) and crew(s) moved from paper & cardboard collection.</p>	<p>2%</p> <p>1%</p> <p>34%</p>

Wiltshire joint municipal waste management strategy 2006

Wiltshire's Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) needs to take account of rapid developments in waste services locally and nationally. Particular drivers include the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) which aims to greatly reduce the landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW), and the Wiltshire Strategic Board's (WISB) objective of making Wiltshire the most waste efficient County by 2014. Wiltshire's Local Authorities will use the JMWMS to guide the development of waste collection and disposal services. They will work together within the aims of the Wiltshire Waste Partnership (WWP), which will provide advice to the Wiltshire Strategic Partnership (WISB). The WWP will also produce Business Plans to manage the implementation of targets set out in the JMWMS.

The Business Plans will deal with operational issues and service developments in more detail than would be possible within the JMWMS. Wiltshire has experienced a rapid growth in municipal solid waste (MSW), rising at a rate above the national average. For this reason the WWP has embarked on an ambitious programme of waste minimisation with a goal of minimising waste by 1% year on year. Much of this work is undertaken by the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust, which works closely with the WWP.

Wiltshire has made rapid progress in providing new recycling and composting services for MSW. The recycling rate has doubled over the last 5 years, and in 2005/06 is approximately 31.5%. However, forecasts prepared for the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) for analysis of future options for LATS allowances allocated to Wiltshire and for the preparation of the Waste Local Plan, all point to the need for further substantial development of recycling and composting services. In addition, the forecasts highlight the need for substantial secondary recovery capacity (for example Energy from Waste, including incineration, or Mechanical/Biological Treatment), to reduce landfill. Much of this will be required by 2010 if the costs of LATS penalties are to be avoided.

An ambitious target is proposed for further developments of recycling and composting: an increase from 31.5% in 2005/06 to 50% by 2020. This is in conformity with the Regional Waste Strategy (RWS) and reflects the findings of the Wiltshire BPEO and work undertaken on the Waste Local Plan (WLP), that recycling and composting should be maximised. This report is supported by a Background Document explaining the main factors addressed by the Strategy, plus a number of supporting technical documents. Appropriate reference is made to these throughout the report.

All data contained within the reports were accurate at the point of authoring and some improvements have been achieved since. It is also important to emphasize that the JMWMS should not be read in isolation as it links to the Waste Local Plan, Regional Waste Strategy and the Regional Spatial Strategy.

This JMWMS represents a forward looking vision towards a more sustainable future for Wiltshire. It is the foundation to taking a major step forward in true partnership working within the County. Although, on the surface, the main partners are the District Councils and the County Council, there are others who, with their involvement, are essential to turn vision into reality. These include the Wiltshire Wildlife Trust, contractors, developers of new technologies, community groups and householders, who will play a crucial role in achieving higher recycling rates and greater sustainability in waste management. All these partners will play an important role in turning the strategy into reality.

4. PRIORITIES AT COMMUNITY LEVEL.

Local Community Plans (Parish, Ward and Market Town Plans)

The Community Plans for the five areas within Salisbury District are an excellent way of gauging what the communities see as their highest priorities through to 2009. In specific terms the priorities highlighted by each of our defined community areas relating to waste and pollution as follows:

Planning area	Issues relevant to pollution and waste
City	Clean up the pavements, remove dog fouling Doorstep recycling across the city. Reduction of waste produced. Education programmes for young people at school. Clean up local rivers and streams. promote recycling and waste minimisation.
Southern	Waste, including community and kerbside recycling, reduction of litter and bins for dog waste
Four Rivers	Improved recycling facilities Litter control with bins emptied more frequently in the Summer Untaxed, scrapped and dumped vehicles should be removed from car parks more quickly
Mere and District	Increase kerbside recycling.
Stonehenge	Encourage waste reduction. Footpaths and open spaces to be kept clear of dog mess. Keep the area clear of litter and recycling centres looking tidy.
Nadder	Promote waste minimisation and renewable energy (42% of Tisbury residents in favour of biomass production for renewable energy – People’s Voice Survey 2004). Efficient removal of abandoned vehicles.

5 Learning from Experience

a) How do our existing policies perform ?

Are there any successful policies within the existing Local Plan which address this topic that can be 'saved' and carried forward? Yes, the existing local plan has policy G2 vii and viii, which are criteria that new development will be assessed against and cover environmental problems and public health and pollution. In accordance with government guidance, these should be saved until they are replaced by updated policies.

The profile of the waste local plan also needs to be raised, so that applicants are aware of its implications for proposed development, for both residential and commercial applications.

b) What are others doing to tackle similar problems ?

Hambleton adopted core strategy has the following policy, that deals with energy use and recycling and waste minimisation. <http://www.hambleton.gov.uk/planning/ldf/corestrategy.htm>

CP18 Development and service provision must seek to ensure that impact on natural resources is minimised and the potential use of renewable resources maximised. Proposals must take all potential opportunities to:

- i. minimise energy demand, improve energy efficiency and promote renewable energy technologies;
- ii. maximise the re-use and recycling of waste materials and minimise the environmental consequences of waste production.

In all cases, development should not conflict with the environmental protection and nature conservation policies of the LDF, and the requirements of Policy CP16 that seek to protect and enhance the District's natural and manmade assets. Any necessary mitigating or compensatory measures should be provided to address harmful implications.

Harrogate has the following text within their preferred options of their core strategy

D. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Consultation Question

8.21 The Issues and Options consultation set out no specific options in relation to waste management. However, it did ask for consultees to give their views or put any options forward for consideration.

Consultation Responses

8.22 Generally consultees agreed that better waste management and in particular re-cycling facilities would benefit the District. It is thought that even though North Yorkshire County Council are responsible for planning policy in respect of waste management, Harrogate Borough Council should encourage the design of both commercial and residential properties (both internal and external) in ensuring that residents and users can separate waste at source thereby improving likely rates of recycling.

<http://www.harrogate.gov.uk/pdf/DS-P-LDF-CS-Preferred%20Options.pdf>

Woking has the following policy within their preferred options of their core strategy

GDC1 Design of new development

Planning permission for development will be granted provided that, where appropriate, the proposal meets all of the following criteria:

- a) The development is of a high quality design which enhances the existing or emerging unique characteristics and local distinctiveness of the area and explains how this is to be achieved.
- b) The development is of a scale, height, spacing, mass and form which is appropriate to the pattern of development in the surrounding area.
- c) The development is of architectural design, materials and landscape setting which respects and integrates appropriately with the local context.
- d) The development retains existing features and characteristics of local importance.
- e) The development would not have an adverse effect on the amenity of neighbouring properties in terms of building mass, light, privacy, disturbance and outlook.**
- f) The development would not have an adverse impact on the landscape of the surrounding area.
- g) The development would not have a significant adverse impact on the quantity and quality of natural resources, including trees, hedgerows and water features either on or adjoining the site.
- h) The development and external spaces accommodate the impact of predicted changes in our climate.
- i) The scheme has incorporated a sustainable water management system.
- j) The proposed development meets the access needs of users, particularly disabled people and the elderly.
- k) The development incorporates appropriate crime prevention measures.
- l) The development makes suitable provision for servicing and access by all vehicles.
- m) In the case of new residential development, including change of use, provision will be made for the storage of refuse and recycling containers.**

<http://www.woking.gov.uk/council/planningservice/ldf/corestrategy/submission.pdf>

6. KEY ISSUES AND SPATIAL PATTERNS

Emerging Policy Options

There is a requirement to express the objectives and main themes of this topic as a set of policies which will allow the desired outcomes to be effectively delivered through the planning process. At this stage these references are quite broad and are only indicative at the level and form that such a policy or policies could take.

Strategic Level - Core Strategy Policy

We will need to have a policy on pollution and contaminated land as advocated in PPS 10 and 23. This also includes information on naturally occurring (we have Radon in parts of the District) and industrial contaminants in the land condition and quality section. (PPS 23 para 2.32)

Development should pay towards the cost of providing recycling facilities, be it on or off site and towards providing bins for residents for recyclables.

Detailed Level - Development Control Policies

Need to signpost applicants back to the criteria set out in Appendix A of PPS 23 and to the waste local plan (and its successor, the LDF)

Monitoring, Assessment and Review

Local performance indicators will be introduced and monitored which will be used to assess the effectiveness of the policies and to justify a review if necessary. These indicators will be based on the following:

% increase in recycling
% decrease in waste collected
monitoring of AQMA figures.

If the District are going down the line of a Core Strategy policy on waste minimisation it possibly ought to be mentioned here.

7. OPTIONS

Based on the issues identified and the policy framework in place, this section draws together options. The tables below represent a long list of options from which the most realistic are identified in the final row. The impacts identified are compared against the sustainability criteria in the Appendix of this topic paper

Option No.	Nature of the Option	Key Drivers	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Viability of proceeding with the option ?	How will success be measured	Where is the option best pursued ?
1	Policy on the location of potentially polluting development	PPS 23 Annex 1 para 1.27	Benefit to local residents and environment	Impacts on local residents and environment	There is no reason why this cannot be implemented.	Policy in the Core Strategy	Core strategy
2	Policy on the location of developments sensitive to existing polluting development	PPS 23 Annex 1 para 1.27	Benefit to local residents and environment	Impacts on local residents and environment	There is no reason why this cannot be implemented.	Policy in the Core Strategy	Core strategy
3	Policy on site-specific policies for the location of potentially polluting development, with a reference to appendix A for the criteria against which it will be assessed.	PPS 23 Annex 1 para 1.28 and Appendix A of PPS	Benefit to local residents and certainty for applicants	Impacts on local residents and environment	There is no reason why this cannot be implemented.	Policy in the Core Strategy	Site specific allocations DPD
4	Constraints on further development in particular areas arising from the cumulative impact of existing and future polluting land uses .Policies to	PPS 23 Annex 1 para 1.27 and Appendix A of PPS	Benefit to local residents and biodiversity	Cost of delivery	.	Policy in the Core Strategy	Core Strategy

	reduce these impacts should also be included						
5	An appropriate policy for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed use. This will depend on the extent and significance in the LPA's area.	PPS 23 para 21	Benefit to local residents and the local environment	Cost to landowners	Viable, depending on funding		Core Strategy
6	Policy steering development onto previously developed land	PPS 23, Annex 2 para 2.29	Benefit to local residents	Could encourage development on employment land, which would then need to be found Greenfield sites.	There is no reason why this cannot be implemented.	% of development on brownfield land	Core Strategy
7	LPA's shall include appropriate information on both naturally occurring and industrial contaminants in the land condition and quality section of the LDDs. (Radon)	PPS 23, Annex 2 para 2.32	This information will be of benefit to local residents and developers	Information could blight land	There is no reason why this cannot be shown on the proposal maps.	Information shown on proposal maps	Core Strategy
8	Signposting of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Development Documents to	PPS 10 para 33	This will be of use to prospective developers	none	There is no reason why this cannot be signposted	Information signposted in the relevant LDD	

	ensure that proposals do not prejudice its implementation.						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Bibliography

Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management <http://communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834>

Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/918/PlanningPolicyStatement23PlanningandPollutionControl_id1143918.pdf

Wiltshire and Swindon Waste local Plan <http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning-home/planning-saved-local-plans/planning-adopted-waste-local-plan/waste-local-plan-documents.htm>

The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West 2004 – 2020 http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/media/SWRA/Waste/SWRA_WasteStr_1_9.pdf

Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West <http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/media/SWRA/RSS%20Documents/Final%20Draft/draftRSSfull.pdf>

Salisbury District Council recycling strategy 2004 http://documents.salisbury.gov.uk/council/committees/Cabinet/2004-05-05/R15-2004_05_05.pdf

Wiltshire joint municipal waste management strategy 2006 <http://www.recycleforwiltshire.com/documents/Strategy2006.pdf>

Local Community Plans : City, Southern, Four Rivers, Mere and District, Stonehenge and Nadder <http://www.salisbury.gov.uk/living/your-community/community-planning/your-community-plans>

Air Quality Management Area plan



Salisbury District Council
Planning Office, 61 Wyndham Road,
Salisbury, Wiltshire SP1 3AH.

tel: 01722 434362

fax: 01722 434247

email: forwardplanning@salisbury.gov.uk

web: www.salisbury.gov.uk



Printed on paper containing 80% post consumer waste. This information can be made available in other formats, upon request.

We try to ensure that the information contained in this publication is accurate at the time of going to press and while every effort has been made to ensure accuracy Salisbury District Council cannot guarantee it and does not accept any liability for any error or omission.