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Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document

Pre-submission Sustainability Appraisal Report

April 2011

Enfusion *in association with*
Centre for Sustainability at TRL



**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL / STRATEGIC
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT of the
Wiltshire & Swindon Waste Site Allocations DPD**

**PRE-SUBMISSION
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT**

April 2011

Prepared for: Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council

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ASSESSMENT of the
Wiltshire & Swindon Waste Site Allocations DPD**

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1.0 SUMMARY AND OUTCOMES

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Introduction

- 1 This document is the summary of the Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) (Pre-submission Report 2011). It describes how the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process was used to assist in planning for the development and the use of land for waste management, as required by planning legislation and Government guidance. The SA supports sustainable development through an ongoing dialogue and assessment during the preparation of Development Plan Documents (DPDs), and considers the implications of social, economic and environmental demands on spatial planning. Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council are working jointly on the production of a Minerals and Waste Development Framework for the County and Borough and in 2005 commissioned the Centre for Sustainability (C4S) at TRL and Enfusion to progress the SA and SEA work.

The Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF)

- 2 The Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) is part of the system introduced by the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), which takes the form of a portfolio of documents including Minerals and Waste DPDs (Core Strategy, Development Control Policies DPD, Site Specific Allocations and where required, Area Action Plans), the Statement of Community Involvement, and an Annual Monitoring Report. Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council are jointly preparing Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (DPDs), which cover the geographical areas of Wiltshire and Swindon Borough. The Waste Local Development Documents (WLDDs) will form part of the Councils' Minerals and Waste Development Framework (M&WDF). To date the Councils have produced:
 - A Waste Core Strategy DPD (adopted July 2009); and
 - A Waste Development Control Policies DPD (adopted September 2009).

The Waste Site Allocations DPD

- 3 The Waste Core Strategy for Wiltshire and Swindon sets out the strategic planning policy framework for waste management over the period to 2026. The purpose of the Waste Site Allocations DPD is to provide detailed local expression to the adopted Waste Core Strategy in terms of the identification of sites that the Councils consider will be required in order to meet the forecasts of demand for new waste management capacity. The Pre-submission (Regulation 27) document proposes a total of 43 sites that are considered to be suitable to accommodate future waste management uses by the Councils.

Sustainability Appraisal & Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 4 Planning legislation requires that DPDs are subject to a SA, a systematic process that is designed to evaluate the predicted social, economic and environmental effects of development planning. European and UK legislation

require that the DPDs are also subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), a process that considers the effects of development planning on the environment. Where significant adverse effects are predicted, the SEA aims to identify means to avoid or mitigate such effects. Government guidance advises that these two processes should be carried out together and requires DPDs to be subject to a SA incorporating SEA. Wiltshire and Swindon's Waste Site Allocations DPD has been prepared in accordance with these requirements for a SA/SEA.

The Stages of Sustainability Appraisal

- 5 Government guidance outlines stages of SA work that need to be carried out as the LDF is being prepared:

Stage A: Setting Context & Scope
Stage B: Developing Options & Assessing Effects
Stage C: Preparing the SA Report
Stage D: Consulting on the Plan & the SA
Stage E: Monitoring Implementation of the Plan

- 6 The SA for the Waste Site Allocations Pre-submission DPD has been prepared in accordance with these requirements for SA/SEA.

The Character of Wiltshire and Swindon

- 7 Wiltshire and Swindon are located in the east of the region of South West England and cover an area of 3,486 square kilometres. The area is predominantly rural in character, with the majority of settlements being market towns. Swindon is the largest settlement, with a population of approximately 159,000; other significant sized settlements include Salisbury (44,000), Trowbridge (36,000) and Chippenham (33,500).
- 8 Wiltshire has a high quality environment, with over two thirds of the Plan area designated for its international, national and local environmental importance. This includes three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): the Cranbourne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, the North Wessex Downs and the Cotswolds. It includes a number of European sites designated for ecological importance and over 130 Sites of Special Scientific Interest. There are also approximately 14,000 listed buildings, 10 Historic Parks and Gardens and more than 250 Conservation Areas.
- 9 The population of Wiltshire and Swindon is expected to grow, with Swindon, Salisbury, Trowbridge and Chippenham being identified in the South West Regional Spatial Strategy (proposed for revocation) as the main areas for growth. The Waste DPDs will need to account for the waste disposal needs of this growing population.

SA Scoping & Issues for Sustainability

- 10 During late 2005 a Scoping process was carried out to help ensure that the SA covered the key sustainability issues relevant to land use planning for waste development in Wiltshire and Swindon.
- 11 Relevant plans and programmes were reviewed to develop a wider understanding of the issues and priorities for Wiltshire and Swindon, and

information about the current and future social, environmental and economic characteristics of Wiltshire and Swindon were compiled. From these studies, key sustainability problems and issues were identified, and include landscape protection, air quality, climatic factors and transport, biodiversity, cultural heritage, and waste production. A SA Framework was compiled and included a list of 19 SA Objectives that aim to resolve the issues and problems identified.

Consultation and Preparing the SA Framework

- 12 The SA/SEA Scoping in 2005 covered all the Waste Development Plan Documents which form part of the Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals and Waste Development Framework. The SA Framework developed through this scoping process was sent to a wide range of organisations and also made available on the Councils' websites. The Scoping consultation took place from November 2005 to January 2006 and comments received were incorporated into the SA Framework. Subsequent revisions to the SA Framework to support the locationally specific Site Allocations DPD, were also subject to consultation. These SA Objectives were used to test each of the waste sites proposed in the Waste Site Allocations Pre-submission DPD:

Waste Site Allocations SA Objectives

1. To protect the health and well-being of people living and working in Wiltshire and Swindon as well as visitors to the Plan area;
2. Promote stronger more vibrant communities;
3. Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid;
4. Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment;
5. Encourage more sustainable transport and reduce the impacts of transport;
6. Protect and enhance biodiversity;
7. Promote the conservation and wise use of land (minimise use of land for landfill);
8. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape;
9. Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets;
10. Ensure that adequate measures are in place to adapt to the impacts of climate change; and
11. Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions
12. Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution.

Issues and Options Report (March 2006)

- 13 The initial identification of potential sites was undertaken during the preparation of the Issues and Options Waste Site Allocations report. A list of over 100 potential sites was identified from a variety of sources in June 2005 and these sites were subject to individual appraisals. Each of the potential sites was visited and then assessed against a number of exclusionary and discretionary objectives. The assessment used a colour coded sustainability threshold to indicate the relative acceptability of potential impacts in the light of the site appraisal objectives. The appraisal method was based on the sustainability appraisal process undertaken for the Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs and was integrated with the Wiltshire and Swindon's own detailed site appraisal systems.

Revised Waste Site Selection and Site Appraisal Method (May 2009)

- 14 In early 2009, the Council's decided it was necessary to revise the waste site selection and appraisal process given the length of time since the publication and subsequent consultation of the Issues and Options Report. The site selection and appraisal method developed follows a progressive 'sieving' process whereby areas of land (including alternatives put forward for consideration by waste operators, as well as interested landowners) are assessed against a set of objectives and indicators within an appraisal matrix to determine their potential to accommodate the different types of future waste management development.
- 15 Enfusion and C4S worked with the Councils to ensure that SA/SEA and HRA objectives were incorporated into this revised site selection and site appraisal method. As part of this work it was first considered necessary to undertake a review of the Waste Site Appraisal Process, which was carried out by Enfusion in March 2009. The review provided recommendations for how SA and HRA could be integrated more effectively into the site appraisal process. This included the suitability of using Sustainability Threshold Assessment during the Exclusionary Objective Stage and a compatibility analysis of the exclusionary and discretionary objectives against the current SA objectives.
- 16 As part of this revision process the SA Framework (originally developed in the SA/SEA Scoping Report published in 2005) was updated to make it more relevant to the Waste Site Allocations DPD. The SA objectives were adapted so that they better relate to sustainability issues surrounding potential waste sites and could also be integrated more effectively into the waste site appraisal process. Changes to the waste site appraisal objectives and matrices were then made as a result of the findings and recommendations of the review. This included the revision of the Exclusionary and Discretionary Objectives to ensure that SA/SEA and HRA issues have been considered. The revised waste site selection and site appraisal method, including the revised SA Framework was consulted on from 11th May to 22nd June 2009.

Waste site allocations additional informal consultation (January 2010)

- 17 Between September 2009 and May 2010 officers at Wiltshire and Swindon Councils used the revised site appraisal method and matrix to record the suitability of different waste development types for each potential site. Of the 58 site options appraised during this period, 52 were included in the Waste Site Allocations Additional Informal Consultation document which was produced to refresh the work undertaken in 2006. Consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees ran from January to March 2010.

Joint waste site allocations site survey report (May 2010)

- 18 In early 2010, consultants were commissioned to undertake detailed assessments of each potential site contained in the Waste Site Allocations Additional Informal Consultation document. The detailed assessments sought to establish and consider the potential planning and environmental constraints for the 52 waste sites which had been appraised using the revised site appraisal matrix. Following the findings and recommendations of the Joint Waste Site Allocations Site Survey Report, seven site options were

removed from further consideration, leaving a total of 43 sites potentially suitable for inclusion in the Waste Site Allocations DPD.

Appraisal of the Waste Site Allocations Pre-submission DPD

- 19 The Councils have been using a method of comprehensive site appraisal since the start of the Waste Local Plan (WLP) preparation process in 2000. The process has been refined and improved at each stage and is a key component in the preparation of the Waste Local Development Documents. Each of the 43 waste site allocations proposed in the Pre-submission document have been assessed by officers at Wiltshire and Swindon Councils using the revised waste site selection and site appraisal method.
- 20 The waste site appraisals matrices identified that there is the potential for sustainability issues to arise at the majority of sites - as is generally the case with most forms of development - the significance of which is dependent on the type and scale of waste management facility that is built, as well as the surrounding land uses and environmental conditions. The key sustainability issues identified by the appraisal for the majority of waste sites, which will require management and/ or mitigation as appropriate, are summarised in the table below.

Sustainability Issues for Waste Site Allocations	
Topic	Sustainability Issue
Air Quality	All waste development types have the potential to generate emissions through increased traffic and the operation of the facility itself. Certain waste development types can also release dust and spores into the atmosphere as a result of operations. Increased levels of atmospheric pollution have the potential to reduce air quality, with indirect negative effects on human health, biodiversity and the water environment.
Biodiversity & Geodiversity	As identified under Air Quality, all waste development types have the potential to increase levels of atmospheric pollution through increased traffic and operations. The deposition of nitrogen and acidifying air pollutants can have a detrimental effect on the quality of habitats and the species which rely upon them. Increased traffic and the operation of machinery can also result in increased levels of disturbance to habitats and species through noise and light pollution as well as vibration. There is also the potential for habitat loss and fragmentation due to the built structures associated with a waste management facility as well as any additional infrastructure.
Health & Amenity	As identified under Air Quality, all waste development types have the potential to generate emissions through increased traffic and the operation of the facility itself. Certain waste development types can also release dust and spores into the atmosphere as a result of operations, as well as having impacts on odour. Increased traffic and the operation of machinery can also impact road safety as well as resulting in noise and light pollution and vibration. These could have negative effects on the health of people living and working in close proximity to waste management facilities.
Traffic & Transportation	All waste development types have the potential to increase the level of traffic and congestion, the significance of this impact is

Sustainability Issues for Waste Site Allocations	
Topic	Sustainability Issue
	dependent on the waste development type and available infrastructure. Increased traffic and congestion can result in reduced air quality through increased emissions, increased disturbance through noise and vibration and reduced road safety as a result of a greater number of vehicles on the road.

- 21 While the focus of the site appraisal matrices is on issues that may require management to ensure no significant impacts to the baseline environmental conditions, the appraisal also highlights a range of positive environmental impacts and enhancements that may occur as a result of the Waste Site Allocations DPD implementation.
- 22 A number of the sites positively support the efficient use of land as they are situated on existing industrial estates so there are good opportunities to re-use existing derelict buildings/plots. The appraisal also identifies that there is the opportunity for positive effects on biodiversity at some waste site allocations through the enhancement of green corridors and hedgerows, as well as the creation of habitats.

Cumulative Effects

- 23 The SEA Directive requires that consideration is given to the combined effect of different measures within a plan as well as with other plans and programmes. The strategic nature of the SA/SEA process allows these combined or cumulative effects to be more effectively identified.
- 24 The key issues identified through the individual site appraisal matrices (outlined above) were considered in more detail for potential cumulative effects. The SA identified clusters/groups of sites where there is the potential for the impacts of waste management facilities to have cumulative effects on the key issues identified above. The site clusters and the potential cumulative effects identified are provided in the table below.

Cumulative Effects of Waste Site Allocations	
Site Cluster	Cumulative Effects on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Waterside Park, Swindon •Brindley Close / Darby Close •Land at Kendrick Industrial Estate, Swindon •Rodbourne Sewerage Treatment Works 	<p>Air Quality - sites are located in close proximity.</p> <p>Biodiversity & Geodiversity - sites are in close proximity to 3 County Wildlife Sites.</p> <p>Human Health & Amenity - sites are in close proximity to employment uses.</p> <p>Traffic & Transportation - potential for negative effects on local transport infrastructure.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Parkgate Farm, Purton •Purton Brickworks Employment Allocation, Purton 	<p>Air Quality - sites are located in close proximity.</p> <p>Human Health & Amenity - sites are in close proximity to a residential area.</p> <p>Traffic & Transportation - potential for negative effects on local transport infrastructure.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Land East of HRC/WTS at Stanton 	<p>Air Quality - sites are located in close</p>

Cumulative Effects of Waste Site Allocations	
Site Cluster	Cumulative Effects on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St Quinton • Land West of HRC & WTS, Stanton St Quinton 	<p>proximity.</p> <p>Biodiversity & Geodiversity - sites are in close proximity to 2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</p> <p>Human Health & Amenity - sites are located in close proximity to farms and businesses.</p> <p>Traffic & Transportation - potential for negative effects on local transport infrastructure.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampton Business Park (Part of), Melksham • Bowerhill Industrial Estate, Melksham 	<p>Air Quality - sites are located in close proximity.</p> <p>Human Health & Amenity - sites are in close proximity to employment uses.</p> <p>Traffic & Transportation - potential for negative effects on local transport infrastructure.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury • Northacre Trading Estate, Westbury 	<p>Air Quality - sites are located in close proximity.</p> <p>Biodiversity & Geodiversity - a number of County Wildlife Sites are within 1km.</p> <p>Human Health & Amenity - sites are in close proximity to residential and employment areas.</p> <p>Traffic & Transportation - potential for negative effects on local transport infrastructure.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castledown Business Park, Ludgershall • Pickpit Hill, Ludgershall 	<p>Air Quality - sites are located in close proximity.</p> <p>Human Health & Amenity - sites are in close proximity to residential and employment areas.</p> <p>Traffic & Transportation - potential for negative effects on local transport infrastructure and congestion and capacity issues with regard to the A3026.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursteed Road Employment Allocation, Devizes • Wiltshire Waste Tinkersfield Farm, Devizes 	<p>Air Quality - sites are located in close proximity.</p> <p>Biodiversity & Geodiversity - sites are in close proximity to Nursteed Farm Woods County Wildlife Site.</p> <p>Human Health & Amenity - sites are in close proximity to employment uses.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hopton Industrial Estate, Devizes • Nursteed Road Employment Allocation, Devizes • Wiltshire Waste Tinkersfield Farm, Devizes 	<p>Traffic & Transportation - potential for negative effects on local transport infrastructure and congestion and capacity issues with regard to the A361.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CB Skip Hire, St Thomas Farm, Amesbury • Sarum Business Park, Salisbury • Salisbury Road Industrial Estate, 	<p>Biodiversity & Geodiversity - sites are in close proximity to the River Avon Special Area of Conservation.</p>

Cumulative Effects of Waste Site Allocations	
Site Cluster	Cumulative Effects on:
Downton • Former Imerys Quarry, Quidhampton	
• Bumpers Farm Industrial Estate • Thingley Junction, Chippenham • Leafield Industrial Estate, Calne • Hampton Business Park (Part of), Melksham • West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury • Northacre Trading Estate, Westbury • Lafarge Cement Works • Bowerhill Industrial Estate, Melksham • Canal Road Industrial Estate, Trowbridge • West Ashton Employment Allocation, Trowbridge • Warminster Business Park, Warminster	Traffic & Transportation - potential for congestion and capacity issues with regard to the A350.

- 25 The SA recommended that the Councils take account of potential sustainability issues which may be cumulative at the clusters identified and ensure that mitigation measures (which the appraisal identifies as being achievable) are fully integrated into site developments. Monitoring will allow the Councils to determine whether or not the potential effects identified materialise and if necessary, introduce corrective measures and/or further mitigation.

Mitigation

- 26 Suitable mitigation measures are available to address both the sustainability issues of waste sites alone, and the potential for cumulative effects of site clusters. The mitigation measures for waste sites are more appropriately dealt with at the planning application stage when further detail regarding the type and scale of waste facility will be known. Mitigation may include, for example, the careful design of site access to minimise queuing and disruption to base traffic flows; or acoustic screening in the form of bunds to reduce the impacts of increased noise.

Summary

- 27 The site selection and appraisal method has followed a progressive 'sieving' process where areas of land are assessed against a set of objectives and indicators to determine their potential to accommodate the different types of future waste management development. The integration of SA objectives into this process has ensured that the 43 site options contained in the Waste Site Allocations DPD have been thoroughly assessed for sustainability issues at both a strategic and local level. These assessments have been underpinned by an extensive, updated evidence base ensuring that the sites put forward by the DPD are the most suitable pieces of land for future waste development in

Wiltshire and Swindon. Through this, the Waste Site Allocations DPD takes forward commitments made by policies in the Waste Core Strategy to deliver sufficient capacity to manage future waste demands in Wiltshire and Swindon.

Monitoring the Implementation of the MWDF

- 28 The MWDF is being developed as an on-going, iterative process, in which stakeholders are kept up to date through a rolling process of public involvement, monitoring and, where necessary, adjustment. The monitoring of the significant effects of any plan of this type is an essential part of the European SEA Directive, and the Councils believe that all stakeholders should have an opportunity to be part of the process.
- 29 The Councils have developed one set of indicators to meet the monitoring requirements for both the MWDF and SA processes. The key sustainability issues identified in the SA Scoping Report, including consultation, and the SA of the Core Strategy DPD and Development Control Policies DPD have assisted in developing appropriate indicators and targets for monitoring.

Next Steps

- 30 This SA report accompanies the Waste Site Allocations Pre-submission DPD on consultation and forms part of the evidence base. If changes to the DPD are made as a result of the consultation then it may be necessary to amend the SA report prior to Submission.

How to Comment on the Report

- 31 The SA report, Non-technical Summary and technical appendices will be available along with the Waste Site Allocations Pre-Submission DPD on the Wiltshire Council website at www.wiltshire.gov.uk/. Comments can be made online.
- 32 The Councils (at County Hall, Trowbridge; Watt Tyler House, Swindon; and all libraries in the County and Borough) will hold copies of the main report and non-technical summary along with the Waste Site Allocations Pre-submission DPD. Hard copies of any of the documents are available on request from the address below.

If you wish to make comments in writing, please direct them to:

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2.0 BACKGROUND

PURPOSE OF THE SA AND THE SA REPORT

- 2.1 In accordance with the Planning Act (2004)¹, Local Development Documents (LDDs, incorporating Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents) must be subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The SA process assists Local Authorities to fulfil the requirement of “contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development” in spatial and land use plan making.
- 2.2 In preparing LDDs, Local Authorities are also required to carry out Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with European² and UK legislation³.
- 2.3 The UK Government has prepared guidance⁴ on undertaking SA of LDDs. This advises that an integrated approach to SA and SEA should be pursued so that the SA process incorporates the SEA requirements. This involves extending the breadth of (predominantly environmental) issues required to be considered under SEA to cover the full range of aspects (including social and economic aspects) for sustainability.
- 2.4 SA assists in promoting sustainable development through integrating sustainability considerations into plan making. It is an ongoing process that is integral to plan making. SEA considers the effects of the emerging LDDs on the environment. It must predict and evaluate the significant effects of the Plan alternatives and propose measures to offset any adverse effects identified. SA/SEA also includes measures to monitor the sustainability impacts of the Waste Development Framework (WDF) during its implementation.
- 2.5 The stages of the SA/SEA are shown in table 2.1 below, which takes into account the CLG guidance. This document is the SA Report which documents the SA and SEA process, drawing together stages B and C. It is being published alongside the Waste Site Allocations Pre-Submission DPD, in accordance with SEA regulations and SA guidance. Further information regarding what a SA Report is required to include is presented in paragraph 2.19 - 2.30.

¹ Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

² EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the Environment

³ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SI No1633)

⁴ CLG (September 2009) Planning Manual - Sustainability Appraisal

Table 2.1: Stages in the SA/SEA

SA / SEA Stages
<p>Stage A: Setting the context, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify other plans or programmes and sustainability objectives ▪ Collect baseline information ▪ Identify sustainability issues ▪ Develop the SA framework (SA objectives) ▪ Produce scoping report ▪ Consult on the scope of the SA
<p>Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing the effects of the plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify, assess and choose preferred\alternative options, and assess the impact of not following each option ▪ Test the plan objectives against the SA framework ▪ Predict and assess the effects of the options ▪ Mitigate (prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset) adverse effects ▪ Develop proposals for monitoring
<p>Stage C: Documenting the appraisal process in the SA report</p>
<p>Stage D: Consultation with the public and statutory bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consult on the SA and the plan ▪ Appraise significant changes ▪ Decision making and providing information
<p>Stage D: (as at Stage C) Documenting the Appraisal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Produce, publish and submit SA Report
<p>Stage D: Appraise significant changes resulting from representation</p>
<p>Stage E: Monitor the effects of the plan on the environment/sustainability</p>

THE MINERALS AND WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- 2.6 The Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) is part of the system introduced by the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), which takes the form of a portfolio of documents including Minerals and Waste DPDs (Core Strategy, Development Control Policies DPD, Site Specific Allocations and where required, Area Action Plans), the Statement of Community Involvement, and an Annual Monitoring Report. Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council are jointly preparing Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents (DPDs), which cover the geographical areas of Wiltshire County and Swindon Borough. The Waste Local Development Documents (WLDDs) will form part of the Councils' Minerals and Waste Development Framework (M&WDF). To date the Councils have produced:
- A Waste Core Strategy DPD (adopted July 2009); and
 - A Waste Development Control Policies DPD (adopted September 2009).

WASTE CORE STRATEGY DPD

- 2.7 The Waste Core Strategy for Wiltshire and Swindon sets out the strategic planning policy framework for waste management over the period to 2026. The Waste Core Strategy identifies the need for additional waste

management facilities in Wiltshire and Swindon for the period 2006 - 2026, by waste management type and by preferred location. The Core Strategy contains a number of policies that steer where future development will be directed, these are:

- Strategic facilities to be located as close as practicable and within 16km of the Strategically Significant Cities and Towns (SSCTs) of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury, as outlined in the draft Regional Spatial Strategy (proposed for revocation) (see Core Strategy Policy WCS2);
- Only local scale sites to be located in AONBs and in the immediate vicinity to the New Forest National Park; and
- Core Strategy Policy WCS3 contains a detailed matrix setting out where the Councils consider each facility type can be located within the areas set out in the bullet points above.

WASTE DEVELOPMENT CONTROL POLICIES DPD

- 2.8 The purpose of the Development Control Policies is to set out the development policies required to deliver the vision for Waste Management in Wiltshire and Swindon. The document outlines the key criteria that will be used to assess whether a planning application should be permitted. The first policy (WDC1) is broad in nature and bridges the gap between the Waste Core Strategy DPD and the Development Control Policies DPD.
- 2.9 The document examines the impacts that can be generated from waste management developments - issues such as amenity, visual aspects, noise and light emissions, vibration, transport, air emissions and climate change, the water environment, contaminated land and agricultural land. Policy WDC2 addresses the need to reduce impacts associated with these issues. The Development Control Policies DPD then considers the key criteria in more detail with specific policies covering the areas outlined above. These offer more guidance to applicants and development control planners. A list of these additional policies is shown below:

- Policy WDC3: Water Environment
- Policy WDC4: Protection of Recreational Assets
- Policy WDC5: Canals and Railways
- Policy WDC6: Airfield Safeguarded Areas
- Policy WDC7: Conserving Landscape Character
- Policy WDC8: Biodiversity and Geological Interest
- Policy WDC9: Cultural Heritage
- Policy WDC10: Restoration of Waste Management Sites
- Policy WDC11: Sustainable Transportation of Waste
- Policy WDC12: Renewable Energy
- Policy WDC13: Landfill Development

WASTE SITE ALLOCATIONS DPD

- 2.10 The purpose of the Waste Site Allocations DPD is to provide detailed local expression to the adopted Waste Core Strategy in terms of the identification of sites that the Councils consider will be required in order to meet the forecasts of demand for new waste management capacity.

- 2.11 The Councils published and consulted on a 'long-list' of potential sites during an initial 'Issues and Options' phase of work in March 2006. Due to the length of time since this work and changes in regulations the Councils prepared and consulted on a consolidated Waste Site Appraisal Methodology in the summer of 2009.
- 2.12 Using this revised method the Councils re-appraised the sites contained in the Issue and Options report and carried out an appraisal of any new or alternative sites that were put forward. The revised site appraisal matrices were used to assess each potential site against exclusionary and discretionary environmental and sustainability criteria to determine if it is suitable for further, more detailed consideration.
- 2.13 To assist in the preparation of the Waste Site Allocations Pre-submission draft an additional period of informal consultation was then undertaken in January 2010. This consultation provided an opportunity for all stakeholders to comment on a revised and refreshed list of potential site options and indicative waste uses. Although many of the sites (and potential uses) remain unchanged since their inclusion in the original 'Issues and Options' consultation document in 2006, a small number of additional sites were put forward. A number of sites were also removed due to issues such as availability, viability and/or by the landowners' request.
- 2.14 The Waste Site Allocations Pre-submission document distinguishes between two different types of site, strategic and local. Strategic waste management facilities are large and/ or more specialist facilities that will operate in a wider strategic manner by virtue of spatial scale, high tonnage of waste managed, specialist nature of the waste managed and/ or a wider catchment area served. They are generally considered to include the following:
- Waste treatment facilities such as energy from waste, mechanical biological treatment, pyrolysis, gasification, anaerobic digestion and in-vessel composting;
 - Strategic materials recovery facilities (MRFs) e.g. collecting, separating, sorting and bulking a wide range of waste materials prior to transfer (includes waste from black box collections) received from a wide area;
 - Strategic composting facilities; e.g. on large waste management sites receiving inputs from a wide area; and
 - Landfill/ landraise facilities.
- 2.15 Strategic facilities will be located to principally serve the towns of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury and thereby offer additional capacity to manage waste arisings from these areas and their associated catchment. In this sense they will practically serve larger areas of the County and the Borough.
- 2.16 When these specialist or strategic sites cannot adequately meet smaller scale local needs, it will be more appropriate for similar waste management operations to be undertaken at a smaller, more localised scale. These facilities help to provide local solutions for collecting, sorting, bulking, transferring and treating wastes as well as complementing the County, Borough and Regional level solutions provided by strategic waste management facilities.

- 2.17 Local waste management facilities will be expected to handle waste sourced from a limited geographical catchment and are considered to include the following:
- Household recycling centres - public facilities, where household waste can be taken for recycling;
 - Local recycling facilities, e.g. collecting, storing and bulking particular waste materials prior to transfer, can also include (but not exclusively) metal recycling, car de-pollution and WEEE facilities;
 - Local scale materials recovery facilities – are provide services as defined for strategic sites but receive waste from a limited geographical area.
 - Waste transfer stations, where waste is deposited, stored and then transferred in larger loads to a waste treatment or disposal facility;
 - Inert waste recycling and transfer facilities e.g. the sorting, screening or crushing of inert material prior to transfer;
 - Local scale composting e.g. on farms or small waste management sites receiving inputs from limited sources.
- 2.18 The Pre-submission (Regulation 27) document proposes a total of 43 sites that are considered to be suitable to accommodate future waste management uses by the Councils.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE SEA DIRECTIVE & REGULATIONS

- 2.19 The SEA Regulations⁵ set out certain requirements for reporting the SEA process, and specify that “The Environmental Report required by the SEA Directive can be included in an assessment report on the wider effects of the plan or programme, such as a Sustainability Appraisal Report. However it must clearly show that the Directive has been complied with, for example by signposting to enable the components that meet the requirements for the Environmental Report to be readily identified.” Consequently, the requirements for reporting the SEA process are set out below, and the section of the report that progresses each requirement indicated.
- 2.20 An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes:
- Section 2 of this report sets out the contents of the Waste Site Allocations DPD. The relationship with other relevant plans is summarised in Section 4 and the review of plans and programmes has been updated (Appendix 1).
- 2.21 The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme:
- Section 4 of this report summarises the relevant baseline conditions for sustainability and waste planning for Wiltshire and Swindon. A detailed baseline was appended to the SA Reports for the Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs. An update to these baselines is available as an addendum to this SA Report (Appendices 1 & 2). The likely evolution of current conditions is also summarised in Section 4.

⁵ DCLG (September 2005) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

- 2.22 The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected:
- Section 4 summarises the key environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be affected. The environmental characteristics of sites are provided in Section 5.
- 2.23 Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (Conservation of Wild Birds) and 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive).
- Section 4 of this report summarises existing sustainability problems for Wiltshire and Swindon. Information on the Habitats Regulations Assessment process for the Waste Site Allocations DPD can be found in Section 2.
- 2.24 The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation:
- Section 4 summarises how environmental protection objectives (from the plans and programme reviews) that are relevant to the plan have informed the SA Framework and appraisal.
- 2.25 The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects:
- The SA Framework of objectives presented in Section 4 of this report covers all of the topics in the SEA regulations, and progresses them through SA objectives. The SA objectives were incorporated into the site appraisals process to ensure that all key sustainability issues were considered. The likely effects of the Waste Site Allocations DPD (including environmental effects, as well as an indication of the nature of that effect) are summarised in Sections 5 and 6.
- 2.26 The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme:
- Potential mitigation measures are identified where necessary in Sections 5 and 6.
- 2.27 An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information:
- Section 3 outlines how the 43 sites contained in the Waste Site Allocations DPD, as well as alternative sites that have been removed from

consideration, have been assessed through the site appraisal process, incorporating SA/SEA objectives.

2.28 A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10:

- Measures envisaged concerning the monitoring of the sustainability effects (including environmental effects) of implementing the Waste Site Allocations are provided in Section 7 of this Report.

2.29 A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings:

- The non technical summary is set out at the beginning of this Report in Section 1.

2.30 Consultation

- Consultation information can be found in Section 3.

HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT (HRA)

2.31 Land use plans are subject to the provisions of Article 6 (3) and (4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) and may therefore require the undertaking of an Appropriate Assessment (AA) of their implications for European Sites. The purpose of AA is to assess the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of a European site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site, whether alone or in combination with other plans and projects. Where significant negative effects are identified, alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects.

2.32 Habitats Regulations Assessment is also commonly referred to as Appropriate Assessment (AA) although the requirement for AA is first determined by an initial 'screening' stage undertaken as part of the full HRA. This initial screening stage has been undertaken for Wiltshire and Swindon's Waste Site Allocations DPD and a summary of the findings are presented below. The screening took forward the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies and Development Control Policies HRA findings and ensured that the recommendations were effectively applied to the Waste Site Allocations DPD.

2.33 The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy HRA identified that for each European site there was a distance for which it cannot be certain that a likely significant effect will not result from the siting and operation of a mineral and/or waste site. Based on the findings of the HRA for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies, 7 of the 43 sites proposed in the Waste Site Allocations Pre-submission DPD are within the distance at which a waste management facility may adversely affect a European site. The 7 waste sites and their distance from European sites are as follows:

- Thorney Down Waste Treatment Site (Winterslow) is approximately 200m from Porton Down SPA

- CB Skip Hire (Salisbury) is approximately 82m from the River Avon SAC
- The Former Imerys Quarry (Salisbury) is approximately 250m from the River Avon SAC
- Salisbury Road Business Park (Pewsey) is approximately 18m from the River Avon SAC
- Salisbury Road Industrial Estate (Downton) is approximately 200m from the River Avon SAC
- Sarum Business Centre (Salisbury) is approximately 940m from the River Avon SAC
- Solstice Business Park (Amesbury) is approximately 715m from Salisbury Plain SAC & SPA

2.34 These 7 waste sites were then assessed by the Wiltshire County Ecologist to determine the likelihood for waste management facilities to have significant effects on European sites. Whilst the potential for adverse effects was identified (including disturbance, atmospheric pollution, changes to turbidity and landtake), it was considered that appropriate site level mitigation is available to mitigate these effects (recommendations include robust site management plans and restricting the operation of facilities to daylight hours). The assessment, therefore, concluded that the development of waste management facilities on the 7 sites will not have likely significant effects on the identified European sites, either alone or in combination.

3.0 APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

SCOPING THE KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

- 3.1 Enfusion Ltd, in association with the Centre for Sustainability (C4S) at TRL, was commissioned in 2005 to undertake the Sustainability Appraisal of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework for Wiltshire and Swindon Borough Councils. For the Waste Local Development Documents, a Scoping process was undertaken during late 2005 to help ensure that the SA covers the key sustainability issues relevant to waste planning in Wiltshire and Swindon. This included the development of an SA Framework of objectives to comprise the basis for appraisal, which is described in further detail in Section 3 of this Report. A Scoping Report was prepared to summarise the findings of the Scoping process, which was published in November 2005 for consultation with stakeholders.

APPRAISING THE POTENTIALLY SUITABLE SITES

- 3.2 The Councils have been using a method of comprehensive site appraisal since the start of the Waste Local Plan (WLP) preparation process in 2000. The process has been refined and improved at each stage and is a key component in the preparation of the Waste Local Development Documents.

Issues and Options Report (March 2006)

- 3.3 The initial identification of potential sites was undertaken during the preparation of the Issues and Options Waste Site Allocations report. An initial list of potential sites was identified from a variety of sources in June 2005, which included:
- The Adopted Waste Local Plan (WLP) Preferred Areas;
 - Sites placed in 'Reserve' following previous WLP Site Appraisal processes;
 - Site suggestions made through the Councils site assessment survey with waste management operators (March 2005);
 - Site suggestions made through Plan area wide leafleting campaign (April - June 2005);
 - Sites suggested by the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Forum;
 - Sites identified by the Councils through examination of existing waste management facilities and minerals workings sites lists;
 - Sites identified by the Councils through examination of District and the Borough Local Plans; and
 - Sites identified through examination of the key industrial and employment areas in the Plan area.
- 3.4 This initial search resulted in the identification of over 100 potential sites, which were then subject to individual appraisals. This initial site appraisal process ran from June 2005 until March 2006 and used four main methods of information collection and assessment: site visits; desk top studies; consultation; and assessment and reporting.
- 3.5 Each of the potential sites was visited and then assessed against a number of exclusionary and discretionary objectives. They were then graded using a colour coded sustainability threshold to indicate the relative

acceptability of an impact that has been identified as arising from a site appraisal objective. The appraisal method was based on the sustainability appraisal process undertaken for the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs and was integrated with the Wiltshire and Swindon's own detailed site appraisal systems.

3.6 Each site was appraised for its suitability to accommodate the following types of development:

- Household Recycling Centre;
- Other Local Recycling or Outdoor Composting Facilities;
- Inert Waste Recycling Facilities;
- Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF)/ Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) plants/ Outdoor Composting Facilities; In-Vessel Composting;
- Anaerobic and Aerobic Digestion
- Thermal treatment plants with energy recovery, including incineration; pyrolysis; and gasification
- Landfill for Hazardous, Non-hazardous and Inert wastes

3.7 A total of 57 sites were considered to have potential to accommodate future waste management development. This included 21 sites allocated for strategic level development and 36 sites allocated for local scale uses. These 57 potential sites were presented in the Waste Site Allocations Issues and Options report that was published for consultation in March 2006.

Revised Waste Site Selection and Site Appraisal Method (May 2009)

3.8 In early 2009, the Councils decided it was necessary to revise the waste site selection and appraisal process given the period of time since the publication and subsequent consultation of the Issues and Options Report. The site selection and appraisal method follows a progressive 'sieving' process where areas of land, including alternatives put forward for consideration by waste operators, as well as interested landowners are assessed against a set of objectives and indicators within an appraisal matrix to determine their potential to accommodate the different types of future waste management development.

3.9 Enfusion and C4S worked with the Councils to ensure that SA/SEA and HRA objectives were incorporated into the revised site selection and site appraisal method. As part of this work it was first considered necessary to undertake a review of the Waste Site Appraisal Process; this was carried out by Enfusion in March 2009. The review provided recommendations for how SA and HRA could be integrated more effectively into the site appraisal process. This included the suitability of using Sustainability Threshold Assessment during the Exclusionary Objective Stage and a compatibility analysis of the exclusionary and discretionary objectives against the current SA objectives.

3.10 As part of the review, the SA Framework (originally developed in the SA/SEA Scoping Report published in 2005) was revised to make it more relevant to the Waste Site Allocations DPD. The SA objectives were also adapted so that they better relate to sustainability issues surrounding potential waste sites and could also be integrated more effectively into the waste site appraisal process. Changes to the waste and minerals SA Frameworks were carried out in parallel to ensure consistency. The revised SA Framework is presented in Section 4 of this Report.

- 3.11 Changes to the waste site appraisal objectives and matrices were then made as a result of the findings and recommendations of the review. This included the revision of the Exclusionary and Discretionary Objectives to ensure that SA/SEA and HRA issues have been considered. The revised waste site selection and site appraisal method, including the revised SA Framework was consulted on from 11th May to 22nd June 2009.

Waste site allocations additional informal consultation (January 2010)

- 3.12 Between September 2009 and May 2010 officers at Wiltshire and Swindon Councils used the revised site appraisal method and matrix to record the suitability of different waste development types for each potential site, which included:
- 48 sites included in the I&O report (2006);
 - 6 new sites put forward since 2006; and
 - 4 previously removed sites put forwards for re-consideration.
- 3.13 Of the 58 site options appraised during this period, 52 were included in the Waste Site Allocations Additional Informal Consultation document which was produced to refresh the work undertaken in 2006. Consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees ran from 27th Jan to 17th March 2010. A copy of the consultation document and comments submitted during the consultation is available to view on the Wiltshire Council's online planning portal at: <http://consult.wiltshire.gov.uk/portal>
- 3.14 A report presenting the outcomes of the 52 waste site appraisals was produced in September 2010. This report is available at: <http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/environmentandplanning/planninganddevelopment/planningpolicy/mineralsandwastepolicy/wastesiteallocations.htm>

Joint waste site allocations site survey report (May 2010)

- 3.15 In early 2010, consultants were commissioned to undertake detailed assessments of each potential site contained in the Waste Site Allocations Additional Informal Consultation document. The detailed assessments sought to establish and consider the potential planning and environmental constraints for the 52 waste sites which had been appraised using the revised site appraisal matrix.
- 3.16 Detailed assessments were carried out on the 52 sites for the following specialist fields:
- Cultural heritage
 - Landscape/visual impact
 - Noise
 - Air quality and odour
 - Water environment
 - Contaminated land
 - Transport
- 3.17 In addition to identifying the potential planning and environmental constraints the assessment also highlighted, at a site level, any mitigation and or compensation measures likely to be required as part of development.

- 3.18 The majority of sites assessed were deemed acceptable with appropriate mitigation; however five sites were considered to be incapable of mitigation on noise grounds or on the assumption that mitigation measures required would reduce the area of the site available for development to a size considered unviable for the proposed use. A further two sites were deemed to be incapable of mitigation or deliverable on traffic and highway grounds. The assessment also identified a number of significant issues at six sites, which will require further consideration and mitigation at the planning application stage.
- 3.19 Following the findings and recommendations of the Joint Waste Site Allocations Site Survey Report, and further reviews by the Councils of the available evidence to determine deliverability, seven site options were removed from further consideration. This left a total of 43 sites potentially suitable for inclusion in the Waste Site Allocations DPD.

APPRAISING THE WASTE SITE ALLOCATIONS DPD

- 3.20 This SA Report summarises the findings of the site appraisal matrices - which incorporate SA objectives - for the 43 sites included in the Waste Site Allocations DPD. The focus of the appraisal summaries presented in Section 5, is on the potential sustainability issues identified by the appraisals for which mitigation may need to be considered. In particular, the summaries identify where potential sustainability issues for particular sites may become significant where their effects are cumulative.
- 3.21 These key issues and the possibility of cumulative effects are considered in more detail in Section 6. The generic impacts of waste development types are presented first by topic. The assessment then goes on to identify clusters/groups of sites where there is the potential for the impacts of waste management facilities to have cumulative effects on the issues identified. Appropriate mitigation measures for each issue considered under the topic headings are then provided.

THIS REPORT

- 3.22 This Report has been prepared during December 2010 - April 2011 for publication alongside the Waste Site Allocations DPD Pre-Submission document, in accordance with requirements for SA and SEA. It provides an outline of the Waste Development Framework DPDs, including the Waste Site Allocations DPD (Section 2), a summary of the baseline evidence (Section 4), a summary of the appraisals undertaken for potential waste sites (Section 5), a cumulative effects assessment (Section 6) and potential monitoring measures (Section 7).

CONSULTATION

- 3.23 Consultation on the Scoping Stage of the SA/SEA process was undertaken in 2005. For further information on the consultation for the Scoping Stage including a summary of responses, please refer to Section 3 of the SA Report for the Waste Core Strategy Submission DPD (February 2008).

- 3.24 This SA Report is being published for public consultation along with the Waste Site Allocations Pre-submission DPD, in accordance with SEA regulations and SA guidance. It will be published on the Council's website and sent to statutory consultees and wider stakeholders. Further information on how to make comments on the SA report can be found in Section 1.

4.0 SUSTAINABILITY CONTEXT AND BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS

INTRODUCTION

- 4.1 This section summarises the baseline evidence that has informed the development of the SA Framework and the Sustainability Appraisal process for Wiltshire and Swindon's Minerals and Waste Development Framework. It signposts the key baseline information, (including the review of plans and programmes) that was produced through the SA Scoping process to inform the appraisal of the Waste Development Plan Documents including higher tier Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs.
- 4.2 The section also highlights the updates to the SA Framework and the baseline evidence that were prepared to support the appraisal of the Site Allocations DPD. The updates take account of the changes to the baseline context that have occurred, since the work was initiated in 2005.

REVIEW OF RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS

- 4.3 Evidence gathering for the SA/SEA of the plans being delivered through the Development Framework was first undertaken through the SA Scoping and has been revisited throughout the appraisal process to ensure that the requirements for SA/SEA are being met.

The SEA Directive Annex I (a-e) requires that an environmental report should provide information on:

- relationship with other relevant plans and programmes
- the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme
- the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected
- any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance
- the environmental protection objectives, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation

- 4.4 The sustainability appraisal evidence base for this Site Allocations DPD and the preceding higher tier Waste DPDs is documented through the following key SA/SEA documents⁶.

⁶ Published SA/SEA Reports are available at http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/environmentandplanning/planninganddevelopment/planningpolicy/mineralsandwastepolicy.htm#waste_core_strategy

- Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Documents SA/SEA Scoping Report (November 2005)
 - Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy (March, 2008)
 - Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies DPD (July, 2008)
- 4.5 In addition to the baseline information and review of plans and programmes, the appraisal process has also been informed by the wider evidence base produced by the Council to inform the development of the Core Strategy, Development Control Policies and Site Allocations DPDs.⁷
- 4.6 In line with the requirement to track changes to the baseline conditions and maintain the currency of the evidence base; the plans and programmes review and the baseline characterisations presented in the most recent (2008) SA/SEA reports⁸ have been reviewed and updated for the SA/SEA of the Site Allocations DPD. These updates are provided in Appendix 1 and 2 as an addendum to this Report.
- 4.7 Based on the baseline information and the review of plans and programmes, the key sustainability issues and potential negative effects for the baseline conditions associated with the development of waste management facilities, are summarised (by SEA topic) below.

Air Quality, Climatic Factors and Transport

- As a predominantly rural area, the air quality in the Plan area is good with air quality management (AQM) zones confined to urban settings. Waste management facilities generate transport impacts, which will be most significant where facilities are concentrated or transport is required to pass through residential areas. Mitigation measures should address cumulative effects or clusters of sites, where identified.

Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora

- The Plan area is home to a rich natural environment that includes sites of European, national and local importance and a relatively high proportion of ancient woodland across the County. The quality of this environment should be supported and maintained through the site selection process, with avoidance of direct impacts a priority. Mitigation measures may be necessary for indirect cumulative effects (e.g. impacts on air quality arising from transportation) to ensure that all areas, including those without designation do not experience a reduction in quality/ integrity overall.

Cultural Heritage, including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage

- The Plan area has extensive archaeological interests including the World Heritage site (Stonehenge and Avebury), a significant number of scheduled ancient monuments, and special character settlements. Site selection should ensure that these sustainability interests inform individual

⁷ All documents can be accessed via <http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/environmentandplanning/planninganddevelopment/planningpolicy/planningpolicyevidencebase/mineralsandwastevidencebase.htm>

⁸ Appendix A and B of the SA Report for the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies DPD (July 2008).

site selections by seeking to avoid interests and develop appropriate mitigation measures as appropriate, for potential indirect impacts (e.g. air pollution, vibration from increased heavy goods vehicle traffic).

Human Health and Social Exclusion

- The residents in the Plan area enjoy a high quality of life as one of the least deprived areas in the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Wiltshire and Swindon community strategies aim for people to have a healthier life, which is supported by the adequate provision of and access to waste facilities. Potential impacts for health arising from waste facilities (noise, air, dust, odour, spores) should be addressed through the site selection process, which incorporate sustainability criteria, with effect mitigation measures for specific sites as necessary.

Landscape

- The landscape in the Plan area is of a high quality with over 43% designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The potential for visual impacts on designated landscapes arising from the development of waste sites will depend on the type of facility and the specific location of individual sites. Tailored mitigation measures, as appropriate, should be developed particularly for sensitive locations in east and south Wiltshire.

Population/ Employment

- Population figures have been gradually rising in the Plan area, with an increased reliance on service sector and public sector employment. Economic changes may result in less positive growth and an accompanying reduction in the requirements for waste provision. However, recovery rates and overall waste management operations for the immediate future will help the Plan area to develop a greater self sufficiency for waste management. Improved and more efficient provision of waste facilities may provide for population benefits through increased employment in the waste management sector.

Soil and Material Assets

- Agricultural land classifications show a high grade of provision across the Plan area, lying around the main urban (and military training) areas. The area also has a substantial mineral wealth including sand and gravel, chalk, clay, building sand, and building stone workings which are worked through a combination of open cast and underground mine complexes. Waste sites may negatively impact soil and material assets through loss of Greenfield and identified resource land. Site selection should seek to avoid high grade agricultural land, making best use of brownfield sites, and ensure that minerals resources are not sterilised. Mitigation measures should protect the existing resource as a valuable environmental asset within the Plan area.

Water

- Water quality in line with broader South West catchments has improved across the Plan area with the principal pollutants arising from disperse agricultural sources. The potential impacts arising through discharges (accidental and consented) into sensitive rivers (e.g. the designated River Avon) from waste sites can be mitigated and these issues can be effectively addressed through sites selection criteria. Mitigation measures should identify key sensitivities that will require specific management, (e.g.

location over water resource protection zones) and this is most relevant where two or more sites are clustered. Abstractions are managed by the Environment Agency and identified issues for low flows in summer months, should be considered for individual sites as necessary.

LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

- 4.8 The collation of baseline information supporting this appraisal process has reflected the level of detail and aggregation that is available from published sources. While some topics are effectively addressed through existing data sources (e.g. the condition of designated biodiversity sites and the quality of key river assets) others sources are less well established, (e.g. climate change information) and therefore the consideration of impacts, and in particular the potential changes to baseline conditions reflects the information available to the appraiser.

SUSTAINABILITY IMPACTS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

- 4.9 The site selection/ appraisal method and the cumulative effects assessment of the Site Allocations Document has been informed by a consideration of the sustainability impacts and sustainability/ environmental benefits of the various waste management types being considered within the Plan area. The following Table 4.1 provides a summary of the potential impacts and benefits arising from the different types of waste management facilities.

Table 4.1 Sustainability Impacts of Waste Management Facilities⁹¹⁰

Waste Management Type - Description	Waste Management Type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainability Impacts ▪ Sustainability/ Environmental Benefits
Household Recycling Centre (HRC)	
<p>Recycling centres are where householders may take waste free of charge to be recycled or disposed of. Only household waste is permitted and trade waste is not accepted.</p>	<p>Sustainability Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential for a significant increase in both noise and vibration as a result of increased traffic and/or machinery. ▪ Increase in traffic and/or machinery use can negatively impact local air quality. ▪ Potential for increased dust, odours and fume levels due to increased traffic and as a result of the on site operations. ▪ Potential for a negative impact on biodiversity as increased levels of traffic, dust and therefore atmospheric pollution may affect water quality and/or habitats. <p>Sustainability/ Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides somewhere for recycling of larger items which would not be accepted by kerbside recycling collection (e.g. fridges, washing machines). ▪ Accessible to local residents and a wider local catchment. ▪ Recycling reduces the need for raw materials as the life of existing materials are being extended. ▪ Recycling leads to a reduction of energy use, for example; 95% less energy is needed to make a recycled aluminium can than it does to make one from virgin materials. ▪ Recycling helps to reduce the habitat damage, pollution and waste associated with the extraction of raw materials. ▪ It supports initiatives designed to raise awareness in local communities of personal responsibilities associated with waste generation and management. ▪ Divert waste from landfill and maximise recycling performance.

⁹ Reference sources: www.wrap.org.uk; <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/>; www.Defra.gov.uk; www.dorsetforyou.com

¹⁰ Reference source: Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy (March, 2008), and can viewed here: http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/environmentandplanning/planninganddevelopment/planningpolicy/mineralsandwastepolicy.htm#waste_core_strategy

Waste Management Type - Description	Waste Management Type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sustainability Impacts ■ Sustainability/ Environmental Benefits
Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station (MRF/WTS)	
<p>MRFs are designed to separate co-mingled recyclables into their individual material streams and prepare them for sale into the commodity markets. Waste transfer stations are often used as places where local waste collection vehicles will deposit their waste cargo prior to loading into larger vehicles for transportation to the relevant site (Landfill, recycling etc). Some facilities combine MRF and WTS on an individual site.</p>	<p>Sustainability Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Potential for an increase in noise and vibration as a result of increased traffic and operations. ■ Traffic and operations could potentially lead to an increase in atmospheric pollution. ■ Potential for an increase in odour, dust and fume levels from operations on site. <p>Sustainability/ Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Potential for job creation. ■ Reducing waste to landfill.
Local Recycling (LR)	
<p>LR facilities collect, store and bulk particular waste materials prior to transfer. They can also include metal recycling, car de-pollution and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) facilities.</p>	<p>Sustainability Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Potential for a limited increase in both noise and vibration as a result of increased traffic (increase likely to be to a lesser extent that HRC). ■ Increase in traffic levels can lead to higher levels of atmospheric pollution ■ Potential for an increase in emissions from operations. ■ Potential for an increase in levels of vermin, pests, light pollution and litter but not to a great extent as LR tends to be housed indoors. <p>Sustainability/ Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Kerbside collections increase the ease of recycling for residents, therefore encouraging its use. ■ Reduce waste to landfill. ■ Reduce use of raw materials. ■ Reduce energy use.
Inert Waste Recycling and Transfer (IWR/T)	
<p>IWR/T is the processing, screening, blending and crushing of inert wastes to produce quality recycled aggregates.</p>	<p>Sustainability Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Potential for increase noise and vibration due to operational machinery and increased traffic levels from transfer of inert waste to and from the facility.

Waste Management Type - Description	Waste Management Type:
<p>The Landfill Directive describes inert waste as a material that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations; 2) Does not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health; and 3) Total leachability and pollutant content and the ecotoxicity of its leachate are insignificant and, in particular, do not endanger the quality of any surface water or groundwater. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainability Impacts ▪ Sustainability/ Environmental Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential for increased dust levels, which may affect surrounding receptors depending on the direction and strength of wind. ▪ There is the potential for an increase in atmospheric pollution due to increased dust and traffic levels. <p>Sustainability/ Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inert waste is often suitable for recycling and as such leads to a reduction in the need for further new raw materials. ▪ Reduction in energy usage as inert waste can simply be crushed to produced recycled aggregates. ▪ Job creation from processing and transfer of inert waste to recycled aggregates. ▪ Reduces environmental impacts of large-scale raw material extraction by reusing existing materials.
Outdoor Composting (C)	
<p>Composting is the controlled breakdown of organic matter by microbes in the presence of air. The process produces carbon dioxide, water, heat and compost. Compost products can then be used in horticulture, gardens and landscaping to help provide the ideal conditions for plants to grow.</p>	<p>Sustainability Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can lead to an increase in odours, release emissions and contaminants. ▪ Potential for an increase in litter and vermin on the site which can have a limited adverse effect on people living/working in close proximity to the site. ▪ Composting can produce potentially harmful bio-aerosols and spores. Therefore the Environment Agency requires that if operations are within 250 metres of workplaces or dwellings they must carry out a Site Specific Bio-aerosol Risk Assessment (SSBRA) in support of their application. <p>Sustainability/ Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contributes to the reduction of landfill waste. ▪ Produces a valuable source of organic matter otherwise lost from the natural environment. ▪ Provides a peat replacement in horticulture and gardening. ▪ Allows various scales of production (can be both commercial scale or in residents back gardens). ▪ Relatively low set up costs in comparison to other waste management options.

Waste Management Type - Description	Waste Management Type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sustainability Impacts ■ Sustainability/ Environmental Benefits
Waste Treatment Facility (T)	
<p>Waste Treatment Facilities manage waste through a number of different methods;</p> <p><i>Mechanical Biological Treatment</i> combines a sorting facility with a form of biological treatment such as composting or anaerobic digestion.</p> <p><i>Anaerobic Digestion</i> is a series of processes in which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen to manage waste and produce energy.</p> <p><i>Energy from Waste</i> is the process of burning waste in order to generate energy (e.g. electricity or steam). There are a number of different EfW methods; Mass burn, Pyrolysis, Gasification, Fluidised Bed Combustion.</p>	<p>Sustainability Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Potential for an increase in noise and vibration due to increased traffic and machinery use depending on the scale of the operations. ■ Increased atmospheric pollution from emissions release and dust due to increased traffic and operations. ■ Potential for an increase in vermin, litter, light pollution and pests. ■ Potential for increased odour (A biofilter in treatment buildings can remove odours at 90% efficiency for anaerobic digestion). ■ There have been questions about the possible health effects from incinerator emissions of dioxins and other gases. No evidence has been found of damage to human health around incinerators. <p>Sustainability/ Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Renewable source of energy. ■ May be located near to urban centres, minimising transport impacts. ■ Reduce reliance on fossil fuels, which would assist in reducing overall CO₂ emissions ■ Plant design can be flexible to allow for increase in capacity or changes to processes. ■ Plant design can be integrated with other waste management sites/processes. ■ Reducing the amount of waste requiring disposal to land. ■
Landfill (L)	
<p>Landfill is a site for the disposal of waste materials by burial and is the oldest form of waste treatment. The terms Landfill and Landraise are used interchangeably, however landfill usually relates to burial and landraise to piling of waste.</p>	<p>Sustainability Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Potential for a significant impact on noise and vibrations due to the scale of operations leading to increased machinery use and traffic. ■ Increased odour and atmospheric pollution from the operation and the potential increase in traffic numbers. ■ Significant increases in vermin and pests likely. ■ Potential for disturbance of habitats in close vicinity and surrounding area. ■ Potential for significant pollution of local soils and ground water. ■ Becoming an increasingly expensive option due to rising taxes, increasing maintenance costs and scarcity of suitable sites.

Waste Management Type - Description	Waste Management Type: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Sustainability Impacts■ Sustainability/ Environmental Benefits
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ In the UK an estimated 20% of methane comes from landfill. Methane is 20 times more powerful than CO₂ as a greenhouse gas. <p>Sustainability/ Environmental Benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Has historically been a low cost option.■ Can be a way of restoring old quarries and mineral workings.■ Modern engineered landfills can utilise the higher quality methane to produce power.

THE SA FRAMEWORK

- 4.10 The SA/SEA Scoping in 2005 covered all the Waste Development Plan Documents which form part of the Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals and Waste Development Framework. The SA Framework developed through this scoping process was subject to consultation from the 28th November 2005 to 6th January 2006 and the final Framework has informed the appraisal of the higher tier Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs.
- 4.11 To ensure that the SA Framework objectives and the corresponding decision aiding questions were appropriate for the locationally specific Site Allocations DPD appraisal, the SA Framework was revisited and refined in early 2009. In particular, the Framework was reviewed and adapted to ensure that it was relevant to site level appraisal and could be effectively integrated with the overarching site selection process. This revised framework was also subject to consultation.¹¹
- 4.12 Table 4.2 below presents the revised and reorganised SA Framework tailored for SA/ SEA of the waste site selection. The changes to the SA objectives and decision-aiding questions [from the original SA Framework] are marked in red (additions) and strikethrough (deletions). It should be noted that these changes have been undertaken in parallel with changes to the SA Frameworks informing the appraisal of the Mineral DPDs to ensure that there is consistency across the Development Frameworks.

Table 4.2 Revised SA Framework: Site Allocations DPD

	SA / SEA Objectives	Appraisal questions
1	<p>Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise To protect the health and well-being of people living and working in Wiltshire and Swindon as well as visitors to the Plan area</p>	<p>Minimise the impact waste management facilities have on rights of way, recreational facilities and areas of open space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Are there potential health impacts on communities, including employees? ▪ Will the waste management facility adversely affect a Country Park, Woodland/ Forest Park /National Trail or Rights of Way? ▪ Will the waste management facility adversely affect any important recreational facilities? ▪ Will a waste management facility on this site lead to a loss of important open space? ▪ See SA Objective 14
2	<p>Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge Incorporated into SA objective 3</p>	<p>To change public perceptions of waste generation and disposal through education</p>

¹¹http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/environmentandplanning/planninganddevelopment/planningpolicy/mineralsandwastepolicy/wastesiteallocations.htm#site_selection_and_appraisal_methodology

	SA / SEA Objectives	Appraisal questions
3 2	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain and, where possible, enhance the quality of life for people affected by landfill site development ■ Is the site near to a settlement and/ or individual properties? ■ Is there potential for landfill at this site (based on previous assessment)? If yes, then is the site near to a settlement and/ or individual properties? ■ What are the potential impacts of landfill (if relevant) and other waste management facilities at this site for these settlements and/ or individual properties? ■ Ensure robust consideration is given to the proximity of waste management facilities and/ or ancillary development to settlements and individual properties ■ Minimise nuisance from increased traffic, noise, dust and odour from waste disposal facilities ■ Will the site encourage public participation/ use through location? ■ See SA Objective 14
4 3	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase employment opportunities through the increase in waste processing and disposal facilities ■ How many new jobs would be created? ■ Will the waste management facility provide employment opportunities close to where employees might live? ■ Will the waste management facility provide employment opportunities in an area of low employment?
5	Meet local needs locally Incorporated into SA objectives 4 and 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To accommodate the growth in population and subsequent rise in waste levels ■ To reduce the need for people to drive to waste collection/disposal points
6 4	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire Council corporate objective)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure waste management facilities reflect the changes and growth in the economic structure of the plan area ■ Will the facility manage increased waste from economic growth? ■ Promote waste minimisation through design wherever possible ■ Promote the implementation of the waste hierarchy ■ Integrate principles of the waste hierarchy with design principles
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising Incorporated into SA objectives 10 and 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduce the effects of climate change by finding alternatives solutions to landfill for waste disposal, including recycling and composting ■ See air pollution objectives ■

	SA / SEA Objectives	Appraisal questions
8 5	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective) Encourage more sustainable transport and reduce the impacts of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Is the waste disposal facility located as near as possible to the point at which the waste is generated? ■ Encourage alternative more sustainable means of transporting waste where possible, including rail and water. ■ Can the local highway network accommodate the size of vehicle and level of vehicle movement needed to service the site? ■ Is there potential for waste to be transported by rail and/ or water to this site?
9 6	Protect and enhance habitats and species biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To enhance the biodiversity (and if possible geodiversity) resources of the plan area. ■ What are the potential impacts Avoid development which would impact on sites of international or national importance and can adequate mitigation be provided? ■ What are the potential impacts Avoid the effects of development on identified sites of county/ local importance, BAP habitats and other habitats of notable ecological value and can adequate mitigation be provided (e.g. brownfield sites)? ■ Avoid effects of development on populations of protected or notable species ■ Is there potential to maximise biodiversity gain? with all waste development
10 7	Promote the conservation and wise use of land (minimise use of land for landfill)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Where possible minimise the area of land used for landfill development, and amount of waste sent to landfill ■ Assess and evaluate early in the development phase the ability to restore the land use for landfill and ancillary development to a high standard ■ Make use of brownfield land for waste processing and disposal facilities ■ Is the site previously developed land? ■ Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land
14 8	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ What are the potential impacts on Protect designated and non designated areas of landscape? or other amenity value ■ Reduce Avoid visual intrusion from waste disposal facilities and/ or ancillary development ■ Ensure all waste disposal facilities and areas affected by them are restored to a high standard ■ In the case of landfill will the site be restored appropriately? ■ Consider alternatives to landfill, especially in areas of high landscape value or areas of tranquillity ■ Is there potential for development on this site to Maintain and wherever possible enhance access and overall amenity of the countryside to residents and visitors? ■ (townscape objectives are covered under the community section)

	SA / SEA Objectives	Appraisal questions
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life Incorporated into SA objectives 1, 7 and 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minimise any adverse impacts on the countryside from all stages of waste disposal and / or ancillary development ■ Protect and improve the quality of countryside in proximity to waste disposal facilities and / or ancillary development ■ Protect rights of way, open space and common land and maintain access to the countryside ■ Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land
13 9	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Protect Are there impacts on designated and, where possible, non-designated sites and monuments of cultural / archaeological importance. ■ Are there impacts on Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens and/ or Listed Buildings?
14 10	Reduce vulnerability to flooding Ensure that adequate measures are in place to adapt to the impacts of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduce risk of flooding. ■ Is the site within a flood plain? ■ Is there potential to provide habitat corridors to allow species to adapt to the changing climate?
15 11	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ See air pollution (below) ■ Reduce the use of landfill for waste disposal ■ Reduce the pollution emissions from other forms of waste management, where possible. ■ Can the site incorporate energy from waste or other renewable sources?
16	Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change) Incorporated into SA objective 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Minimise any adverse impacts on water resources at all stages waste disposal through effective site design and management ■ Protect and where possible improve the quality and flow of surface and groundwater. ■ Ensure appropriate provision of sewage treatment facilities
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective) Incorporated into SA objectives 7 and 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To improve and encourage alternative means of waste disposal, including recycling and composting ■ To minimise waste sent to landfill ■ To reduce the growth and production of hazardous waste by replacing it with cleaner materials.
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources Incorporated into SA objective 4 and 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To improve and promote waste minimisation ■ To become the most waste efficient county by 2012.

	SA / SEA Objectives	Appraisal questions
49 12	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimise the impact of waste disposal facilities through implementing effective measures to control emissions to air (including particulates), dust, noise, groundwater, surface water and soils. ▪ To locate waste disposal facilities with the proximity principle in mind, in order to reduce effects of waste management and recovery facilities on the surrounding environments. ▪ Minimise any adverse impacts on water resources at all stages waste disposal through effective site design and management ▪ Protect and where possible improve the quality and flow of surface and groundwater e.g. leaching from landfill ▪ Are there any potential impacts on Groundwater Protection Zones? ▪ Ensure appropriate provision of sewage treatment facilities ▪ Are there any potential impacts on Air Quality Management Areas? ▪ Are there any potential impacts on areas of tranquillity/ darkness? ▪ Is the site near to sensitive development e.g. hospitals, care homes? ▪ Create the likelihood for increased genetic pollution?

5.0 APPRAISING THE WASTE SITE ALLOCATIONS DPD

INTRODUCTION

- 5.1 The SA/SEA of the waste site allocation options followed the method detailed in Section 3 of this report. The method considered each site against the sustainability objectives set out in the SA Framework. This involved determining: whether the proposal would support and promote sustainability objectives; if any sustainability constraints were present; and where sustainability issues were identified - how mitigation might be most effectively addressed. The appraisals evaluated the available evidence and where appropriate, ruled out waste development types from locations with absolute sustainability constraints, or in circumstances where the options for mitigation were considered sufficiently problematic that they would prevent deliverability. The full details of the appraisals are provided in Appendix B, Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations DPD: Summary of Waste Site Appraisal Matrices of the evidence base.
- 5.2 This section provides a summary of the potential sustainability issues arising from the SA/SEA undertaken as an integral component of the site selection process. The focus of the appraisal summaries in this section is on the potential sustainability issues that may require appropriate mitigation measures should be considered. In particular the sections highlight issues that may become significant where they are cumulative and the potential for cumulative effects, including appropriate mitigation measures, is detailed in Section 6.
- 5.3 While the focus of these appraisal sections is on issues that may require management to ensure no significant impacts to the baseline environmental conditions, the text also highlights a range of positive environmental impacts and enhancements that may occur as a result of the waste site allocations DPD implementation. These positive effects and contributions towards the objective set out in the SA Framework are described more fully in the detailed appraisal matrices (Appendix B, Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Site Allocations DPD: Summary of Waste Site Appraisal Matrices).
- 5.4 The following abbreviations (Table 5.1) are used throughout the text to describe the different waste development types being considered.

Table 5.1: Waste Development Types

HRC	Household Recycling Centre
MRF/WTS	Materials Recovery Facility/Waste Transfer Station
LR	Local Recycling
IWR/T	Inert Waste Recycling and Transfer
C	Composting
T	Waste Treatment Facility ¹²
L	Landfill

¹² E.g. EfW, MBT, Pyrolysis, Gasification, AD, In-Vessel Composting.

APPRAISING THE POTENTIALLY SUITABLE SITES

Swindon

Chapel Farm, Blunsdon

- 5.5 HRC was not considered by the assessment as there is already an operational HRC at Waterside Park (Swindon) and L was removed from consideration due to the potential health impacts on the residents of Chapel Farm Bungalow. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for the site are MRF/WTS, LR, IWR/T, C and T.
- 5.6 The assessment identified that sustainability issues may arise for the SA objectives relating to biodiversity and geodiversity as well as human health and amenity. There is the potential for all waste development types to increase levels of atmospheric pollution, noise and vibration through increased traffic and operation of the facility itself. IWR/T and C have the potential for a greater impact than MRF/WTS and LR as they tend to be housed outdoors. Increased atmospheric pollution could potentially affect an area of ancient woodland which is approximately 200m from the site. The assessment also indicated that there may be minor issues for human health through odour generated as a result of certain waste development types. The appraisal identified potential sustainability issues with regard to the water environment as the site is approximately 35m from a Minor Aquifer of Intermediate Vulnerability, for example, C and T can produce contaminants which if unmitigated could reduce groundwater quality.
- 5.7 The site benefits from direct access to the A419 which is part of the Wiltshire and Swindon HGV Route Network; however waste related traffic would travel partially through residential areas and minor infrastructure improvements would be needed. As a result the assessment identified that there is the potential for minor sustainability issues for traffic and transportation SA objectives, for which mitigation should be provided. .
- 5.8 The sustainability issues identified are appraised as local level effects, capable of management and mitigation through standard pollution control and environmental management techniques, as delivered through site based Environmental Management Systems (EMS), including for example, sustainable transport plans.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

Waterside Park, Swindon

- 5.9 L, HRC and MRF/WTS were not assessed as the site is on an established industrial estate and there is already an operational HRC and MRF/WTS on site. Due to the site being on an existing industrial estate and the proximity of residential housing (within 500m) C was not considered a suitable waste development type, given the potential for negative effects on human health.

The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are LR, IWR/T and T.

- 5.10 The assessment identified that effects on human health and amenity are possible and that there is the potential for some negative impacts on the aims of the SA objectives for traffic and transportation. The site is situated on an existing industrial estate, with residential dwellings approximately 500m from the site boundary. Atmospheric pollution generated from the operation of the waste facilities, as well as the impacts of odour, vibration and noise will require mitigation to avoid impacts on the health and amenity of people visiting and working on the industrial estate, as well as those living in the nearby housing estate. The site is approximately 850m from the B4006 and 1.7km from the B4587, which both form part of the Swindon HGV Route Network. Additional waste related traffic is likely to arise from any site developments. The Swindon Sewage Treatment Works Lagoons County Wildlife Site is approximately 150m from the site, separated by a railway line. Development at this site may impact biodiversity as a result of increased atmospheric pollution and disturbance; and monitoring should inform the appropriate level of mitigation.
- 5.11 Waste development on the site may also have effects on the water environment, e.g. by reducing resilience to flooding (the southern half of the site is in Flood Zone 2 so flood risk may be increased). Surface and groundwater quality may also be impacted through the release of contaminants (particularly from a T) as the site is located on a Minor Aquifer of High Vulnerability.
- 5.12 The appraisal identified that the sustainability issues highlighted can be addressed by appropriate mitigation measures; considered in more detail in Section 6.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Air Quality
- Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

Brindley Close / Darby Close

- 5.13 L was not assessed as the site is on an existing industrial estate with residential dwellings within 700m to the north and east of the site. Due to the proximity of residential housing IWR/T, C and T were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential effects on key SA objectives for human health. HRC was also removed from consideration as the site is not able to accommodate the associated levels of increased traffic. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS and LR.
- 5.14 The site is approximately 600m from the B4006 and 830m from the B4587, which form part of the Swindon HGV Route Network. Increased waste

related traffic may impact SA objectives seeking to reduced road based traffic. The assessment also acknowledged that traffic increases could occur at the junction of Derby Close with the main estate road in conjunction with intensification of uses on the Waterside site.

- 5.15 A MRF/WTS has the potential to increase levels of atmospheric pollution, noise and vibration as a result of increased traffic and the operation of the facility/station itself. Changes to air quality have the potential to impact the health of people working and visiting the industrial estate as well as the residents of the housing estates to the north east and east of the site. Increased atmospheric pollution and increased traffic can also affect biodiversity through reduced air quality and increased disturbance (the Swindon Sewage Treatment Works Lagoons County Wildlife Site is approximately 250m from the site, separated by a railway line). Local recycling facilities are, however, mainly housed indoors and tend to generate fewer transport movements than a MRF/WTS; reducing the impacts identified.
- 5.16 Waste development on the site will need to be managed to take into account the water environment and the potential for increased flood risk (northern tip of site is in Flood Zone 2) and the release of contaminants which (unmanaged) can impact surface and groundwater quality. The western part of the site is situated on a Minor Aquifer of High Vulnerability.
- 5.17 The sustainability issues highlighted can be effectively managed through appropriate mitigation measures to ensure that the overall the DPD progresses the SA Framework objectives. Mitigation is discussed further in Section 6.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Air Quality
- Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

Land at Kendrick Industrial Estate, Swindon

- 5.18 L was not assessed as the site is on an existing industrial estate. Composting was also removed from consideration due to potentially significant impacts of odour and/or the release of bioaerosols and the effect these could have on the health of people working on/visiting the industrial estate and people living in close proximity to the site. T was also removed from consideration due to the risk of flooding. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are HRC, MRF/WTS, LR and IWR/T.
- 5.19 The site is approximately 350m from the B4006, which forms part of the Swindon HGV Route Network. Waste related traffic may result in overall increases to road based transport, however, the traffic generated by the waste management facility would be required to avoid access through sensitive residential areas. Atmospheric pollution which can arise as a result

of increased traffic and the operation of a waste management facility will require management alongside noise, odour and vibration impacts to ensure that SA objectives for human health are progressed. This consideration of human health includes the people working on and visiting the industrial estate, as well as the residents of the housing estates to the north east and east of the site. The potential for increased atmospheric pollution and noise should also be managed to ensure that the integrity of local wildlife interests [Swindon Sewage Treatment Works Lagoons (500m west), Cheney Manor Ponds (40m north) and Moredon Meadow (900m north west)] is protected.

- 5.20 The assessment also noted that the western tip of the site is situated partially over an area designated as a Minor Aquifer of High Vulnerability and the site lies partly within an area identified as being 'Susceptible to Surface Water Flooding' therefore, management of the water environment will be necessary to ensure that impacts on SA objectives for water are effectively managed.
- 5.21 The site positively supports and progresses SA objectives for the efficient use of land as it is situated on an existing industrial estate and similar to the other potential sites on this estate (SW02, SW03, SW04 & SW06), there are good opportunities to re-use existing derelict buildings/plots. Mitigation measures to address the identified sustainability issues are appraised as deliverable, with further detail provided in Section 6.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Air Quality
- Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

Rodbourne Sewerage Treatment Works

- 5.22 The site is an existing sewage treatment works and was therefore only appraised for an extension of this use. Expansion of the existing facility has the potential to reduce air quality through the release of bioaerosols. In addition odour and noise impacts will require management to ensure that impacts on SA objectives for health are avoided. Mitigation should address the requirements of people living in housing to the east and south of the site, as well as people working at and visiting the supermarket and primary school to the south of the site. The assessment also noted that management and mitigation measures at the site should take into account local wildlife sites Swindon Sewage Treatment Works Lagoons County Wildlife Site (130m north east of the site) for which reduced air quality and increased disturbance (odour, lighting & noise) could potentially be an issue.
- 5.23 The site is approximately 120m from the B4006 (Great Western Way), which forms part of the Swindon HGV Route Network. It is possible that minor negative effects on traffic and transportation SA objectives may arise as road access to the site passes residential areas. Waste development on the site also has the potential for minor negative effects on the water environment through increased flood risk (western half of site in Flood Zone 3b) and the release of contaminants which can impact surface and groundwater quality.

The western part of the site is situated on a Minor Aquifer of High Vulnerability.

- 5.24 The emerging Swindon Core Strategy identifies the need for expansion of the existing treatment works at Barnfield to meet future needs and the assessment also notes that habitat enhancement may be possible through the expansion of a Strategic Nature Area to the west of the site. Overall, the appraisal indicated that as a sewage treatment works is already operating on the site, an expansion to this facility is unlikely to result in any significant additional effects on the key SA objectives considered.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Air Quality
- Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

Land within Dorcan Industrial Estate

- 5.25 L was not assessed as the site is on an existing industrial estate with a housing estate approximately 30m from the south of the site. Due to the proximity of residential housing and the existing industrial estate IWR/T, C and T were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are HRC, MRF/WTS and LR.
- 5.26 There are a number of services and facilities in the area which include shops (Eldene Local Centre to the west) a school (Dorcan School to the north) and a hospital (Great Western Hospital at Commonhead to the south). Atmospheric pollution as a result of increased traffic and the operation of the facility itself; as well as noise, light, odour and vibration could potentially negatively impact SA objectives for human health. Key receptors include people working on and/ or visiting the industrial estate, businesses and facilities in the area as well as residents living in the housing estates surrounding the site. Mitigation measures to address emissions and predicted transport volume increases (the site has direct access off the B4006, which forms part of the Swindon HGV Route Network) will be necessary to protect air quality in the medium and long term. This will be particularly necessary for HRC development as the site appraisal noted uncertainties with regard to the adequacy of the area to accommodate queuing traffic.
- 5.27 The site positively supports SA objectives for the efficient use of land as it is situated on an existing industrial estate and there are good opportunities to re-use existing derelict buildings/plots. The site is considered potentially suitable for a HRC, MRF/WTS and LR, with mitigation for the identified sustainability issues achievable.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

North Wiltshire

Parkgate Farm, Purton

- 5.28 L, C and HRC were not assessed as the site is an operational hazardous/non-hazardous landfill and permission has already been granted for composting and tyre shredding facilities on the site. A HRC is already located on the adjacent Purton Brickworks Employment Allocation (Site Ref N2). The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS, LR, IWR/T and T.
- 5.29 The assessment identified that the site is likely to have negative effects on land use/ Soils SA Objectives, as the majority of the site is greenfield. The site benefits from existing access into the Purton Brickworks Employment Allocation, however, it is only accessible via C-class roads which do not connect to the HGV Route Network or Primary Route Network. As a result, the assessment identified the potential for negative effects on traffic and transportation SA objectives which would require mitigation.
- 5.30 Part of the site overlies a Minor Aquifer of Low Vulnerability and T may produce contaminants that if incorrectly managed could have negative effects on surface and groundwater quality. The assessment also identified some possible sustainability issues with regard to landscape, biodiversity, the historic environment and human health; however, appropriate the appraisal considered that appropriate mitigation is available to address these concerns.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Air Quality
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

Purton Brickworks Employment Allocation, Purton

- 5.31 L and HRC were not assessed as the site is on an established industrial estate and there is already an operational HRC on site. Due to the site being on an existing industrial estate and the proximity of residential housing (within 30m) IWR/T and C were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS, LR and T.
- 5.32 The site is an established employment allocation with some vacant land. The assessment identified that there is the potential for negative effects on human health, not only for the people working on/visiting the industrial estate but for the residents of the nearby housing estate, 30m to the east of the site.

Compared to the other types of waste development being considered, a T has the potential to significantly increase the levels of traffic and noise as well as emissions as a result of operations. The other waste development types are likely to have a limited impact given that the site is already an established employment allocation.

- 5.33 The assessment also identified that there is the potential for a T to have negative effects on SA objectives for landscape, as the height of the building could significantly affect the setting of the surrounding area. The site benefits from existing access into the employment allocation, however, it is only accessible via C-class roads which do not connect to the HGV Route Network or Primary Route Network. As a result, the assessment identified the potential for negative effects on traffic and transportation SA objectives. Increased levels of traffic, noise, odour and emissions as a result of a T could also negatively impact a Scheduled Monument (SM) that lies approximately 650m to the south west of the site. The assessment also identified some potential minor issues with regard to biodiversity, employment and the water environment; however, appropriate mitigation is available to address these concerns.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Air Quality
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

Hill Resource Recovery Centre, Compton Bassett

- 5.34 The site is currently a resource recovery facility, incorporating non-hazardous L, C, HRC, MRF/WTS and the sorting of skip waste (incorporating IWR/T and LR). The site is potentially suitable to accommodate a T (excluding Energy from Waste) facility due to the existence of established, necessary infrastructure.
- 5.35 The appraisal identified the potential for a Waste Treatment facility to have negative effects on the landscape setting of the area including the nearby AONB. Any waste facility would need to be sensitively designed and in keeping with structures already present at the site. The assessment also highlights the potential for minor negative effects on the health of people living in Spreckley Park, Lower Compton and Compton Bassett as a result of the potential increased levels of atmospheric pollution, noise, odour and vibration. These potential effects would require mitigation, which would also be necessary to ensure that changes to air quality did not negatively impact biodiversity (Calne Sand Pit County Wildlife Site is approximately 380m north west of the site and Marsh Lane Meadow County Wildlife Site is approximately 570m south east of the site).
- 5.36 The site benefits from existing access approximately 880m from the A4 which is part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network and PRN. The assessment identified the potential for negative effects on traffic and transportation SA objectives as access to the site passes through residential areas. T on the site could also have minor negative effects on SA objectives for the water

environment through the release of contaminants which can impact surface and groundwater quality. There is a Major Aquifer of Intermediate Vulnerability approximately 70m west of the site. Overall the appraisal did not determine the identified effects to be significant and mitigation measures are appraised as achievable at this location.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

Land East of HRC/WTS at Stanton St Quintin

- 5.37 The site is not large enough to accommodate a L and is adjacent to an existing HRC/WTS; therefore these waste development types were not considered suitable. Due to the proximity of farms and business (which abut the southern boundary) IWR/T and C were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS, LR and T.
- 5.38 A waste development at this site could have negative effects on SA objectives for land use through the loss of Grade 3 agricultural and greenfield land. The assessment also highlights the possibility of negative effects on the landscape - particularly a T - as the site is visible from the M4, surrounding properties and businesses.
- 5.39 The site benefits from good access to Junction 17 of the M4 motorway and the Wiltshire HGV Route Network; however there is currently no access into the site. Access could be gained from the existing HRC/WTS or directly onto the B4144 although additional infrastructure would be required in both instances.
- 5.40 The site is located on Minor Aquifers of Medium and High Vulnerability. Waste development types - particularly a T - have the potential to produce contaminants that may impact ground and surface water quality. The assessment also identifies that the proposed waste development types can increase the level of atmospheric pollution, noise and vibration, which may have a negative effect on human health and biodiversity. Mitigation measures are achievable for the issue identified. There is also the opportunity to progress SA objectives for biodiversity through the enhancement of green corridors and hedgerows, as well as the creation of habitats at this site.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Air Quality
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

Land West of HRC & WTS, Stanton St Quinton

- 5.41 The site is not large enough to accommodate a L and is adjacent to an existing HRC; therefore these waste development types were not considered suitable. Due to the proximity of farms and industrial uses to the east of the site C was not considered a suitable waste development type, given the potential for negative effects on human health. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS, LR, IWR/T and T.
- 5.42 There is the potential for development at this site to have a negative effect on land use through the loss of Grade 3 agricultural and greenfield Land. The site benefits from direct access to the Primary Route Network (PRN) and M4; however, there negative effects on SA objectives for traffic and transportation are possible due to the need for infrastructure improvements to provide access to the site.
- 5.43 The assessment also highlighted the potential for negative effects in relation to health objectives as a result of increased levels of atmospheric pollution, noise and vibration. Mitigation measures will be necessary to ensure that potential effect for resident and working populations are addressed. The site is adjacent to Junction 17 of the M4, which acts as the primary source of noise in the area. The assessment also identified that there could be minor negative effects on the water environment as the site is located on a minor Aquifer of High Vulnerability and appropriate management measures will be necessary at a site level to ensure that water resources are protected. There is the opportunity to progress SA objectives for biodiversity through the enhancement of green corridors and hedgerows, as well as the creation of habitats.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Air Quality
- Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

Park Grounds Farm, Wootton Bassett

- 5.44 As the site is an existing landraise, the assessment only considered the suitability of the site for an extension to the existing use or a T. An extension to landraise and the introduction of a T facility has the potential to increase traffic, noise, dust and odour levels, and to release emissions and contaminants and generate litter and attract vermin. These impacts can all be effectively managed through appropriate mitigation measures. Mitigations should also address the potential impacts on health of people living on Highgate Farm and a number of other properties that run along the B4042 to the north of the site.
- 5.45 The assessment also identified that there increased levels of atmospheric pollution, noise and odour may negatively affect biodiversity interests and mitigation measures should ensure no effects occur at the two County Wildlife

Sites which abut the north and north eastern boundary of the site. There are also a number of areas of ancient woodland within 2km of the site. The assessment noted that an extension of the existing use (landraise) could lead to the significant loss or damage of green corridors, reducing the ability of habitats and species to migrate (which will increasingly be a necessary adaptation to climate change effects). A T could be located within a field boundary and is, therefore, less likely to lead to the significant loss or damage of green corridors.

- 5.46 The site is accessed via the B4042 (some of its length is part of the HGV Route Network) which is approximately 5.5km from the M4. There is the potential for additional traffic generated by the waste facility to travel past residential areas and sensitive land uses. As a result, the appraisal identified that there could be minor negative effects on traffic and transportation SA objectives. Other minor negative effects identified by the assessment relate to SA Objectives for the historic environment and cultural heritage, landscape and the water environment. The effects identified are not appraised as significant and management through appropriate mitigation measures is achievable.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

Barnground, South Cerney, Cotswold Water Park

- 5.47 The site is not large enough to accommodate a L or T; therefore these waste development types were not assessed. Development types removed from consideration as a result of the assessment include HRC, IWR/T and C due to potential negative effects on human health and transport. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS and LR.
- 5.48 The site is a former landfill that has been returned to green space with a residential property and industrial uses to the south of the site. The assessment identified that the remaining waste development types have the potential for negative effects on landscape due to the possible size and height of buildings. The site is surrounded by Scheduled Monuments (SM), the closest of which is 0.4km to the south west and development may have negative effects on their settings.
- 5.49 The site is approximately 230 meters north of the B4696 which is listed as an 'adjoining stretch of the PRN' because it is approximately 700 meters from the A419 (part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network). The site will require significant infrastructure improvements for any future waste development as there is poor space for turning vehicles and no space for potentially queuing traffic associated with HRC operations. As a result of these transport issues and an apparent lack of space for turning vehicles on site, the assessment considered that there is the potential for negative effects on traffic and transport SA Objectives. Potential minor negative effects on human health were also identified as a result of increased levels of atmospheric pollution and noise. A property abuts the southern boundary of the site and there is an industrial building approximately 160m to the south. MRF/WTS and LR are

not likely to have a significant negative effect on health as they tend to be housed indoors and involve fewer transport movement than other waste development types.

- 5.50 The assessment also identifies the potential for minor negative effects on the water environment there are concerns with surface water flow and the site is located on Source Protection Zone 2 and Minor Aquifers of Intermediate and High Vulnerability. The sustainability issues identified are not appraised as significant and mitigation measures, discussed further in Section 6, are considered achievable at this location to address the factors identified.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

Whitehills Industrial Estate, Wootton Bassett

- 5.51 The site is an existing industrial estate and is situated in close proximity to residential areas. Due to the proximity of the residential properties and the existing use and size of the site, HRC, IWR/T, C, T and L were not considered suitable waste development types. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS and LR.
- 5.52 The assessment identified that there is the potential for minor negative effects on human health and landscape, given the proximity of the residential estate, which abuts the south eastern boundary of the site. MRF/WTS and LR have the potential to increase levels of atmospheric pollution (increased traffic and operation) and noise, however, any impact is likely to be minor given the scale of the waste development types being considered and that they are generally housed indoors. The careful design and appropriate scale of any waste management development will be essential element of the overall mitigation package to ensure that any possible effects on human health and the landscape are minimised.
- 5.53 The site is approximately 200m from the A3102 which is part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network. Minor improvements to the existing infrastructure of the industrial estate may be required and access to the site is via a C-class road which is used to access adjacent residential areas. As a result there could be minor negative effects on traffic and transportation.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

Bumpers Farm Industrial Estate

- 5.54 The site is an established industrial estate that is surrounded by residential development on three sides (north east, east and south). Due to the proximity of the residential properties, and existing uses operating on the site (retail) IWR/T, C, T and L were not considered suitable waste development

types. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are HRC, MRF/WTS and LR.

- 5.55 The industrial estate is well used by a variety of office and retail uses and low rise small scale factories. Waste development at this location is likely to replace an existing use on the industrial estate and therefore most impacts, such as noise, atmospheric pollution, vibration, dust and fumes, are unlikely to be at a level considered significant. A HRC facility, however, has the potential to increase the levels of atmospheric pollution, noise, vibration, odour and nuisance through increased traffic and operations. These impacts could cumulatively lead to some negative effects on the health of people working on and/ or visiting the industrial estate and those living in the surrounding residential areas and would require mitigation.
- 5.56 The site benefits from good access to the M4 via the A350, which is part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network and PRN. Access through and around the site is constrained by smaller, busy roads and parked vehicles. The assessment identified that a HRC has the potential to increase levels of traffic and therefore has the potential for minor effects on traffic and transportation SA objectives. The assessment also highlighted the possibility of minor negative effects on the water environment as the site is located on a Minor Aquifer of High Vulnerability and Source Protection Zone 2. The sustainability issues identified are not appraised as significant and can be effectively managed through appropriate mitigation measures (e.g. EMS, traffic management schemes etc). The site positively supports the efficient use of land as it is situated on an existing industrial estate and there are good opportunities to re-use existing derelict buildings/plots.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Traffic and Transportation

Thingley Junction, Chippenham

- 5.57 A number of waste development types (IWR/T, C, T and L) were not considered suitable due to the potential increase in atmospheric pollution (dust, spores, emissions, odour) via an increase in transport and/or operations, which could affect people living in proximity to the site. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are HRC, MRF/WTS and LR. Thingley Caravan Site abuts the north eastern boundary of the site, the assessment identified that there is the potential for the remaining waste development types, particularly HRC, to have negative effects on the health of people living there as a result of increased levels of atmospheric pollution, noise, odour, vibration and nuisance as a result of increased traffic and/or operations. Mitigation measures are available to address the effects identified (discussed in Section 6).
- 5.58 The site would require significant new or improved transport infrastructure as access to the A350, part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network, is via narrow, single lane, C-class roads. The assessment acknowledges that even with improvements access roads are unlikely to cope with the large volume of

traffic movements associated with a HRC operation. For this reason, HRC was removed from further consideration on this site. There is the potential for negative effects on traffic and transportation as a result of the development of either MRF/WTS or LR and mitigation measures would be necessary.

- 5.59 The site is a scrap yard/railway storage facility and approximately half of the land is undeveloped, which means there is the potential for any major built development to have impacts on the existing landscape. The assessment identified that MRF/WTS and LR have the potential for negative effects on the landscape as a result of the size and height of associated buildings. The site is also located on a Minor Aquifer of High Vulnerability and within a Source Protection Zone 2. The assessment notes that there is the potential for contamination of ground and surface water as a result of previous uses. The assessment considered the site potentially suitable for the following waste development types: MRF/WTS and LR with mitigation for the identified issues achievable.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Traffic and Transportation

Leaffield Industrial Estate, Corsham

- 5.60 The site is an established industrial estate that is bordered by a housing estate (southern and eastern boundary) and has two schools within 450m and several farms in the surrounding area. IWR/T, C, T and L were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. The assessment considered the site potentially suitable for the following waste development types: HRC; MRF/WTS and LR. In the context of established activities on the existing industrial estate, impacts, such as noise, atmospheric pollution, vibration, dust and fumes, are unlikely to be significant. HRC, however, has the potential to increase the levels of atmospheric pollution noise, vibration, odour and nuisance through increased traffic and operations. These impacts could have negative effect on the health of people working on/visiting the industrial estate and living in the surrounding residential areas and would require mitigation at site level.
- 5.61 The assessment identified that there may be sustainability issues for traffic and transportation SA objectives as the site is approximately 1.6km from the A4 - which is part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network. Additionally access to the site is likely to involve travel through Corsham town centre, Westwells or Rudloe. The site is located within a Source Protection Zone and on a Minor Aquifer of Intermediate Vulnerability. As a result there could be minor negative effects on the water environment for which management measures will be required.
- 5.62 Corsham Railway Cutting SSSI is approximately 200m to the north of the site and the main threats to the conservation of this geological site are landfill and developments which obscure the geological features. The assessment identified that there is the potential for the SSSI to be impacted given the proximity of the site and potential increases in traffic and noise. Box Mine SSSI and Bath and Bradford on Avon Bats SAC are also approximately

1.6km to the east of the site. The potential for the Waste Site Allocations DPD to have likely significant effects on European sites is considered in the Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report. Overall the appraisal did not identify significant negative effects at this site and with mitigation and management development measures, key SA objectives will be progressed.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Traffic and Transportation

Porte Marsh Industrial Estate, Calne

- 5.63 The site is situated on an existing industrial estate on the north eastern fringe of Calne and is in proximity to residential dwellings and schools. Due to the existing use of the site and proximity of residential properties and schools IWR/T, C, T and L were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. HRC was also removed from consideration as there is an existing HRC facility in close proximity at Lower Compton; therefore there is no requirement for another facility in this area. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS and LR.
- 5.64 There is the potential for the development of a MRF/WTS or LR to result in some minor increases in the levels of atmospheric pollution, traffic, noise and vibration. The assessment acknowledges that this limited impact has the potential for minor sustainability issues relating to the health of people working on/visiting the industrial estate and living in the nearby residential dwellings. It is assessed that these effects can be appropriately managed through standard mitigation techniques. These impacts could also potentially affect the historic environment and cultural heritage as a SM (deserted medieval village) abuts the northern boundary of the site and if necessary should be mitigated. The western tip of the site is located on a Minor Aquifer of High Vulnerability but the assessment did not identify any sustainability constraints that cannot be mitigated.
- 5.65 The site does not have direct access to the Primary or Wiltshire HGV Route Network but benefits from good access onto the A3102, which is approximately 250m from the A4 (which is part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network). The assessment identified the potential for increased levels of traffic on the A3102, which is the main road that forms the outer boundary of Calne should additional development occur, and mitigation measures may be necessary to ensure that overall SA objectives for traffic and transport are progressed.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

East Wiltshire

Castledown Business Park, Ludgershall

- 5.66 The site is located on an established business park and situated within 200m of housing to the east and within 120m of a school to the south west. Due to the existing use of the site and proximity of the residential properties and other uses IWR/T, C, T and L were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are HRC; MRF/WTS and LR. As the site is an existing business park, with a range of industrial activities, impacts, such as noise, atmospheric pollution, vibration, dust and fumes, are unlikely to be significant overall. This is not the case for HRC, which has the potential to increase the levels of atmospheric pollution noise, vibration, odour and nuisance through a growth in operational traffic. These impacts would require management and mitigation as necessary to ensure that the health of people using the services and facilities of the surrounding area is not adversely affected. Mitigation measures applied would also ensure that SA Objectives for the historic environment and cultural heritage are effectively progressed (Ludgershall Castle SM and Ludgershall Village Cross SM are approximately 0.4km north east of the site).
- 5.67 The site benefits from existing infrastructure in the business park and direct access onto the A3026, which is part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network. The assessment identified that traffic might travel through residential areas in Ludgershall and Tidworth and that it is possible to control transport movements associated with MRF/WTS and LR facilities via routing agreements during the planning application process ensuring the progression of SA objectives for traffic and transport. Additional measures may be necessary for HRC operations due to the uncontrollable nature of associated transport movements.
- 5.68 The assessment acknowledges the need for the careful design if any new buildings to minimise the potential adverse impacts on the landscape. The site is approximately 0.8km south of the North Wessex Downs AONB and is also located close to the centre of Ludgershall. The site benefits from existing screening to the north and west and integration into the existing landform should be possible. The site borders a Source Protection Zone 2 and is on a Major Aquifer of High and Intermediate Vulnerability; appropriate management measures will be necessary to ensure the protection of the water environment.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Air Quality
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

Hopton Industrial Estate, Devizes

- 5.69 The site is situated on an existing industrial estate with residential properties within 100m of the boundary to the south. The site also contains a children's nursery, takeaway and food preparation factory. Due to the existing use of the site and proximity of the residential properties and other uses IWR/T, C, T and L were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. HRC was also removed from consideration as a facility already exists at this site. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS and LR.
- 5.70 The assessment identified that there is the potential for SA Objectives for landscape to be negatively impacted as the site abuts the North Wessex Downs AONB. MRF/WTS could potentially affect the setting and tranquillity levels of the AONB due to the scale and height of associated structures and operations, which may impact noise and light pollution levels. A LR facility, in comparison, tends to be smaller in scale and is more likely to fit in with existing structures on the industrial estate. The assessment also identified potential sustainability issues relating to traffic and transport objectives that would require appropriate mitigation. While the site benefits from direct access to the A361 which is part of the PRN, the road experiences heavy congestion at peak times and a new waste management facility could exacerbate this issue leading to cumulative effects on transport SA Objectives. Access to this site would also involve travelling through residential areas, therefore clear management and mitigation measures for transport would be required.
- 5.71 The assessment also considered the potential effects on key biodiversity objectives. Runway Down and Covert SSSI are approximately 1.3km north west of the site and the Chalk Escarpment, Oliver's Castle Area, Roundway Devizes, Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) are approximately 2km north west of the site. A County Wildlife Site (Roundaway Plantation) lies approximately 900m north west and the Kennet and Avon Canal is approximately 500m to the south of the site. There is the potential for waste development types to increase noise, traffic and atmospheric pollution, however, the distance between the site and the designations considered indicates that negative effects are unlikely to be significant. The site is located on a Major Aquifer of Intermediate Vulnerability and potential effects on the water environment should be addressed through good management practice.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Traffic and Transportation

Nursted Road Employment Allocation, Devizes

- 5.72 The site is situated on an existing commercial/industrial area with residential properties in close proximity to the north, west and east of the site. Due to the existing use of the site and proximity of the residential properties IWR/T, C, T and L were not considered suitable waste development types, given the

potential for negative effects on human health. HRC was also removed from consideration as there is one already in close proximity to the site. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS and LR.

- 5.73 The site is accessed via the A343 which is approximately 85m from the A361 (part of the PRN). This road experiences heavy congestion at peak times and the development of a waste management facility could exacerbate this issue. Access would also be partially through residential areas and/or sensitive land uses with associated issues including, noise, vibration and road safety. As a result the assessment identified that there is the potential for negative effects on traffic and transportation SA Objectives. The issues associated with increased traffic and operation of the facility itself, such as increased levels of atmospheric pollution, noise and vibration may also have minor negative effects on the health of people working on/visiting the industrial estate as well as those living in the surrounding residential areas and would require appropriate mitigation. There is also the potential for minor negative effects on the water environment as the site is located on a Major Aquifer of Intermediate Vulnerability which should be addressed by management measures if necessary.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

Wiltshire Waste Tinkersfield Farm, Devizes

- 5.74 The site is only considered potentially suitable for a T as MRF/WTS, IWR/T, LR and C are already in operation at the site, there is an existing HRC in Devizes and the site is a historic landfill.
- 5.75 The site has direct access off the A342 which is approximately 70m to the A361 (part of the PRN). Both roads pass through the centre of Devizes, which is an identified congestion hotspot. The development of a T has the potential to exacerbate current traffic problems by contributing to increased levels of noise and vibration and (potentially) road accidents. The issues associated with increased traffic and the actual operation of the site itself, such as increased levels of atmospheric pollution, noise, vibration and fumes could have negative effects on the health of people living and working in the surrounding area. These sustainability issues would require appropriate management and mitigation to ensure that overall SA objectives for air quality and health are progressed.
- 5.76 A T has the potential to result in visual impacts due to size and height of the associated buildings and proximity of the site to residential properties. The assessment identifies mitigation of the effects on landscape SA objectives may be problematic and recommends that only a local scale facility should be considered.

- 5.77 A T facility could lead to increases in the levels of noise, vibration and atmospheric pollution (fumes and emissions) via operations and the associated increase in traffic. Management measures would be necessary to ensure no negative effects on biodiversity as the Nursted Farm Woods County Wildlife Site abuts the southern tip of the site and badgers have been recorded on and in the vicinity of the site. The site is also located on a Major Aquifer of Intermediate Vulnerability and there are potential contamination issues from past activities on the site therefore, the water environment will require protection.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

Salisbury Road Business Park, Marlborough

- 5.78 The site is an established business park with residential properties within 50m of the site to the north. Due to the existing use of the site and proximity of the residential properties IWR/T, C and L were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. HRC was also removed from consideration as one has already been permitted on the site and T was removed due to potential impacts on the Savernake Forest SSSI, which abuts the southern boundary of the site. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS and LR.
- 5.79 The site is located within the North Wessex Downs AONB which covers the whole of Marlborough. There is the potential for MRF/WTS to affect the setting of the AONB due to the scale and height of associated structures. A LR facility, in comparison, tends to be smaller in scale and is more likely to fit in with existing structures on the business park. The assessment identifies that due to the AONB designation only local scale waste uses would be suitable at this site and that the design of any waste development type would be a key consideration. The site is located on a Major Aquifer of High Vulnerability and is in close proximity to a Source Protection Zone 1 area. The operation of a waste development facility has the potential to contaminate the ground and surface water; therefore management measures will be necessary to ensure that negative effects on the water environment are avoided.
- 5.80 The site has direct access to the A346 which is part of the PRN; however, this road is not part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network. The A346 also borders the Savernake SSSI and additional use of the road could encourage HGV traffic to travel through the centre of Marlborough. The sensitive land uses in this area include Tottenham House and Savernake Forest historic park and garden which may be impacted. Increased traffic along the A346 and the resulting increase in atmospheric pollution, noise and vibration has the potential for negative effects on biodiversity and geodiversity and the historic environment and cultural heritage. The development of a waste management facility could encourage traffic movements through residential areas and/or in

proximity to sensitive land uses, therefore, developments will require appropriate transport management plans to ensure that negative effects are avoided and/or managed.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

Salisbury Road Business Park, Pewsey

- 5.81 The site is an established business park, a residential property abuts the eastern boundary and there are other properties approximately 480m north west and north east of the site. Due to the proximity of the residential properties and that the site is an established business park IWR/T, C and L were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. Waste Treatment was excluded from consideration given the proximity of the River Avon SAC, which is 40m north west of the site. The potential for the Waste Site Allocations DPD to have likely significant effects on European sites is considered in the Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report.
- 5.82 The site has direct access to the A345 but is not easily connected to the HGV Route Network or PRN. The assessment considered that there is the potential for negative effects on traffic and transport SA objectives as access to a suitable network would most likely require travel through the village of Pewsey and/or sensitive land uses. The business park infrastructure is unlikely to be able to cope with the demands of a HRC (access requirements, space to accommodate queuing traffic) and would require additional development that is unfeasible in this location. HRC was therefore removed from consideration as a suitable waste development type.
- 5.83 The site is located within the north Wessex Downs AONB which covers the whole of Pewsey. There is the potential for MRF/WTS to affect the setting of the AONB due to the scale and height of associated structures and mitigation measures (design, screening etc) would be necessary. A LR facility, in comparison, tends to be smaller in scale and is more likely to fit in with existing structures on the business park. The assessment identifies that due to the AONB designation local scale waste uses would be suitable at this site and that the design of any waste development type would be a key consideration. The assessment also identifies that there is the potential for contamination of ground and surface water as a result of previous uses. The site is located on Major Aquifers of High and Intermediate Vulnerability; therefore management measures will be necessary to ensure that there are no negative effects on the water environment.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

Everleigh Waste Management Facility

- 5.84 A HRC and WTS are already in operation on the site; therefore these options were not considered. Landfill was also not considered due to the small size of the site (1ha). MRF, LR and T were also not considered suitable waste development types as the associated structures have the potential for negative effects on the landscape at this location. The northern tip of the site abuts the North Wessex Downs AONB and given the remote location there is the potential for any built structures to have a negative effect on SA objectives, in particular for landscape setting .
- 5.85 Access to the site is via a C-class road which connects to the A342 and is approximately 3.5km from the A338 (part of the PRN). The site is an existing waste operation but may require significant new or improved infrastructure to manage additional waste related traffic. IWR/T and C were therefore assessed as having the potential for negative effects on traffic and transport SA Objectives which would need to be managed and mitigated through appropriate measures (scheduling, routing etc). The site is located over a Major Aquifer of Intermediate Vulnerability and within a Source Protection Zone 2 and composting facilities can produce contaminants that impact groundwater and surface water quality. This potential impacts can be adequately managed (e.g. EMS).
- 5.86 The site is close to two County Wildlife Sites (within 700m), an ancient woodland (within 160m), a residential property (within 700m) and five scheduled monuments (within 1km). These receptors are potentially susceptible to changes in air quality (e.g. as a result of increased atmospheric pollution from traffic), however, the site is being considered for local scale waste uses and it is appraised that impacts on biodiversity, human health and the historic environment are unlikely to be significant.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

Pickpit Hill, Ludgershall

- 5.87 Waste Treatment and Landfill are not considered suitable waste development types because the site is not large enough to accommodate these options. The site has direct access off the A3026 which is part of the HGV Route Network; however, there are issues regarding access and impacts on highway safety. The A3026 connects to the A342 (which travels through Ludgershall) and the A388 (which travels through Tidworth). Access to the site would be directly through residential areas and effects on SA objectives for traffic and transport would need to be addressed through management and mitigation measures as necessary.
- 5.88 There is the potential for waste development types to increase traffic and noise levels (all waste development types but particularly HRC), increase levels of dust (IWR/T), increase odour, release emissions and contaminants (C) and generate litter and attract vermin (C). Effects on local biodiversity are possible [Pickpit Hill Wildlife Site surrounds the site on three sides (west, north and east) and Windmill Hill Down Wildlife Site is immediately north of

that approximately 280m away] and should be managed and monitored. Management practices should also address requirements to ensure that human health and the historic environment interests are not adversely affected, (a residential area, school and SM lie within 800m of the site).

- 5.89 The site is undeveloped at present and there is the potential for any waste development type to affect the landscape setting. The assessment identified that there is greater potential for MRF/WTS and LR to have negative effects on landscape setting due to the associated built structures. The site is located on a Major Aquifer of High Vulnerability and within a Source Protection Zone 2 and management measures will be required to ensure that any new developments do not result in impacts on the water environment.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Air Quality
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

South Wiltshire

Solstice Business Park, Amesbury

- 5.90 The site is part of a wider business park which currently accommodates a number of mixed commercial, retail and office units and a hotel. IWR/T, C, T and L were not considered suitable waste development types, given the existing use of the site and potential for negative effects on the health of people working in/visiting the business park. HRC was also removed from consideration as there is one already located in Amesbury and there is no need for another facility. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS and LR.
- 5.91 The issues associated with potential increases in traffic and the operation of the facility itself, such as increased levels of atmospheric pollution, noise and vibration have the potential for minor effects on the health of people working on/visiting the business park as well as biodiversity designations in close proximity to the site. These impacts could also be relevant for the historic environment and cultural heritage interests as there are six SMs within 500m of the site (two of which border the south eastern boundary). The assessment also identified that the water environment is sensitive as the site is situated on a Major Aquifer of High Vulnerability. The sustainability issues identified are not appraised as significant and can be adequately addressed through sound environmental management practices and standard mitigation packages (e.g. transport plans) accompanying new development proposals.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

CB Skip Hire, St Thomas Farm, Amesbury

- 5.92 HRC and L are not considered suitable waste development types due to the size of the site and conflict with existing land uses. T was also excluded from consideration given the proximity of the River Avon SAC, which is 150m south east of the site. The potential for the Waste Site Allocations DPD to have likely significant effects on European sites is considered in the Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS, LR, IWR/T and C.
- 5.93 The site is utilised by an existing skip hire company, with housing situated approximately 120m north west of the site. They are separated by the A30 and a railway line which defines the north western site boundary. The assessment identifies that there is the potential for IWR/T and C to increase levels of dust, odour nuisance and result in the release of spores into the atmosphere which could have negative effects on the health of people living in close proximity to the site. IWR/T also has the potential to increase noise and vibration as a result of operations and machinery. These potential sustainability issues would require mitigation. MRF/WTS and LR facilities could increase noise and traffic movements and also increase atmospheric pollution; however, these facilities tend to be housed indoors and therefore impacts on human health are not appraised as significant. Mitigation measures for atmospheric emissions would also be required to consider biodiversity and water receptors to ensure that SA objectives are not adversely affected the site is located within a Source Protection Zone 1 and Major Aquifer of High Vulnerability).
- 5.94 Views onto the existing site from the housing estate to the north west are restricted by existing screening (fencing and vegetation), the A30 and the height of the railway line act as a natural buffer between the site and the housing. The visual impact of any waste development will depend on where it is located within the site, for example, the visual impact of the development will be greater if a building is erected on the greenfield portion of the site, rather than the area which is already developed. There is the potential for MRF/WTS and LR to have a significant visual impact because of the associated built structures and therefore mitigation measures (design, screening) would be necessary if the option for these facilities was taken forward.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Sarum Business Park, Salisbury

- 5.95 The site is an established business park with a housing estate situated opposite the north west boundary of the site. Due to the proximity of the residential properties and that the site is an established business park IWR/T, C, T and L were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health SA objectives. The site is also not considered suitable to accommodate a HRC due to traffic circulation and

size constraints. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS and LR.

- 5.96 The site has direct access to a Roman Road which is approximately 3km from the A338 (part of the PRN); however, access to the site would be partially through residential/sensitive land uses with the potential for sustainability issues for traffic and transport. MRF/WTS and LR facilities can lead to increased noise and traffic movements and some atmospheric pollution; however, these types of facilities tend to be housed indoors. The effect of these waste development types on human health, biodiversity and the historic environment is therefore likely to be minimal.
- 5.97 The site is an established business centre which is visible from a nearby PROW and residential area. MRF/WTS facility is likely to cause the greatest visual impact due to size and height of built structures, whereas the buildings and operations associated with a LR facility are on a smaller scale and less visually intrusive. The site is located on a Major Aquifer of High Vulnerability and the majority of the site is within Source Protection 2, however, the west and east corners are within Source Protection Zone 1. Protection and management of the water environment from run-off and pollutants will be necessary using site management systems to ensure that SA objectives for the water environment and wider biodiversity interests are supported.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Thorney Down WTS, Winterslow

- 5.98 MRF/WTS, LR, T and L were not considered suitable waste development types taking into account the size of the site and current uses. Porton Down Special Area of Conservation (SAC)/Special Protection Area (SPA) (650m north) is close to the sites and HRC was not considered a suitable waste development type, given the potential for negative effects on biodiversity. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are IWR/T and C.
- 5.99 The site is an existing waste operation with a residential property opposite the site, separated by the A30, in addition the Firsdown settlement is approximately 0.5km south of the site. Waste sites can lead to increased levels of atmospheric pollution, noise, dust (IWR/T), odour, contaminants (C), litter and vermin (C) and these impacts will require management to ensure that SA objectives for human health and air quality are supported. Local level atmospheric changes can also have the potential for minor negative effects on biodiversity in close proximity to the site, such as Porton Down SAC/SPA/SSSI (650m north of the site) and Thorney Down Road Verge County Wildlife Site (30m south of the site). The potential for the Waste Site Allocations DPD to have likely significant effects on European sites is considered in the Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report.

- 5.100 The site is located on a Major Aquifer of High Vulnerability and C facilities can produce contaminants, which should be managed and the water environment monitored to ensure that negative effect are avoided.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

Salisbury Road Industrial Estate, Downton

- 5.101 L was not considered by the assessment as the site is an established industrial estate. A T was also not considered suitable due to the proximity of the River Avon SAC, which is approximately 250m to the east of the site. IWR/T and C were also considered unsuitable due to potential impacts on the health of people working, visiting and living in close proximity to the site. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are HRC, MRF/WTS and LR.
- 5.102 The site is an existing industrial estate with residential properties within 100m of the site to the west, south and east. Downton Primary and Secondary schools, Longclose Parks Sports Ground and Memorial Gardens are each within 350m of the site. HRC facilities can cause atmospheric pollution, noise and vibration as a result of increased traffic and operations; dust and nuisance level increases are possible. MRF/WTS and LR facilities can also lead to an increase in noise and traffic movements and atmospheric pollution; however, these types of facilities tend to be housed indoors and therefore the effects are unlikely to be significant on human health. These impacts have the potential to result in minor negative effects on biodiversity due to the proximity of the River Avon SAC/SSSI/County Wildlife Site, which is approximately 250m east of the site. The potential for the Waste Site Allocations DPD to have likely significant effects on European sites is considered in the Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report.
- 5.103 The site benefits from direct access to the A338, which is part of the PRN and Wiltshire HGV Route Network. The B3080 joins the A338, passing through Downton and Redlynch and has weight limit restrictions. Access to the site would therefore involve travel through residential areas and/or sensitive land uses, particularly if the site was allocated as a HRC, with the potential for negative effects on traffic and transportation. Transport movements associated with a MRF/WTS and LR can be controlled by routing agreements during the planning application process. The site is located on Aquifers of High and Intermediate Vulnerability; therefore, the assessment identified that the possibility of contamination of surface and groundwater would need to be addressed by appropriate management and monitoring measures to ensure that SA objectives for the water environment and biodiversity are supported.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Brickworth Quarry and Landfill

- 5.104 The site is a permitted sand quarry therefore HRC, MRF/WTS, LR, C and T are not suitable waste development types at this location. The remaining waste development type considered potentially suitable for this site is IWR/T.
- 5.105 Approximately a third of the site to the west is identified as an area of potential Woodland in the South West Nature Map. Therefore, there could be negative effects on biodiversity as development of this area would lead to the loss of part of this future designation. There are a number of European and Nationally designated sites for biodiversity within 5km of the site. The potential for the Waste Site Allocations DPD to have likely significant effects on European sites is considered in the Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report. The site is also surrounded by a number of areas of ancient woodland.
- 5.106 There is the potential for IWR/T to increase the level of traffic and dust as a result of operations which, in turn, may increase atmospheric pollution. The site is fairly isolated with the exception of a few residential properties opposite the south eastern corner of the site (approximately 40m away) and north of the site (approximately 220m away); however, these properties are separated from the site by the A36 which acts as a buffer. The assessment found that the issues do not present sustainability constraints for the health of people living and working in the area.
- 5.107 The site benefits from direct access to the A36 (part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network) but is remote from population centres/waste arisings. Waste development at the site may involve some travel through sensitive areas depending on the route being taken. Transport movements can be controlled by routing agreements during the planning application process. The site is located on a Minor Aquifer of Intermediate Vulnerability; therefore, the assessment identified management measures may be necessary to protect the water environment and ensure that contamination of groundwater does not arise from new waste developments.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

Employment Allocation, Mere

- 5.108 Landfill was not considered by the assessment as the site is an undeveloped employment allocation. The site is adjacent to an existing industrial estate, which separates the site from housing. Due to the proximity of the industrial estate and residential properties IWR/T, C and T were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are HRC, MRF/WTS and LR.
- 5.109 There is the potential for HRC to increase levels of atmospheric pollution, noise and vibration as a result of increased traffic and operations as well as dust and nuisance due to the outdoor nature of HRC operations. All the potential sustainability issues arising from emissions will be subject to

management and mitigation to ensure no adverse effects on air quality and wider human health SA objectives. MRF/WTS and LR facilities may lead to increased noise and traffic movements resulting in atmospheric pollution; however, these types of facilities tend to be housed indoors and therefore the effects are not considered significant. Management measures address wider receptors, including biodiversity in proximity to the site, (Dead Mead Quarry SSSI/County Wildlife Site and Nor Wood South County Wildlife Site).

- 5.110 The Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB is approximately 300m north of the site; however, it is separated from the site by the A303, which acts as a boundary. The site is next to an existing industrial estate and is allocated employment land. The open nature of HRC operations and scale of MRF/WTS indicates that visual impacts are possible. However, waste development will only occur when the employment allocation has been built, which means that waste development is unlikely to affect the existing setting or introduce sustainability constraints because the development would be an integral part of the industrial estate.
- 5.111 The site is located on the B3092 west of Mere which is approximately 20m from the A303 (part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network). Although the site is currently greenfield it is allocated employment land and therefore any future waste development will benefit from existing infrastructure and access. It is likely that most waste related traffic would use the A303 and if this is the case residential areas and sensitive land uses would be avoided particularly for MRF/WTS and LR facilities where transport movements be controlled by routing agreement during the planning application process. Due to the nature of HRC operations there is the potential for traffic to travel through Mere and other settlements with minor negative effects for traffic and transport SA Objectives.
- 5.112 The site is within Source Protection Zone 3 and is located on a Major Aquifer of Intermediate Vulnerability, as well as being in close proximity to an Aquifer of High Vulnerability. The assessment identified that there is the potential for minor negative effects on the water environment through the contamination of surface and groundwater as a result of additional waste development. Appropriate management measures are available.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

Former Imerys Quarry, Quidhampton

- 5.113 The site is contained in the South Wiltshire Core Strategy as a potential employment allocation; therefore any waste uses would need to complement potential users. Landfill has not been appraised because the site is a former chalk quarry. Due to the proximity of residential dwellings and a school IWR/T and C were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are HRC, MRF/WTS, T and LR.

- 5.114 There is the potential for HRC and IWR/T to increase levels of atmospheric pollution, noise and vibration as a result of increased traffic and operation. There is also the potential for increased levels of dust from HRC and IWR/T and nuisance due to the outdoor nature of HRC operations. These potential sustainability issues can be addressed through appropriate management and mitigation measures. MRF/WTS and LR facilities may lead to increased noise and traffic movements and atmospheric pollution; however, these types of facilities tend to be housed indoors and therefore the effects are unlikely to be significant on human health. Westwood St Thomas' School is approximately 250m north west of the site with housing approximately 80m north east, 565m west and 175m south of the site. However all of these impacts may be lessened by the geography of the site and the differences in levels between the former quarry and surrounding ground.
- 5.115 The impacts outlined above also have the potential for minor negative effects on biodiversity through increased disturbance and atmospheric pollution due to the proximity of the River Avon SAC/SSSI, which is approximately 500m south of the site. The potential for the Waste Site Allocations DPD to have likely significant effects on European sites is considered in the Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report.
- 5.116 The assessment identified that the impact of waste development on the landscape would depend on scale, lighting and materials used in development. The site is a former quarry and is an employment site which means a waste development type at this location would be compatible with the landscape setting of the area. Views onto the site from nearby residential properties and A36 are limited, however, visual impact is likely to be greater for waste treatment due to the scale of associated buildings.
- 5.117 Site has direct access off the A36 which is part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network; however improvements to existing access arrangements may be required to accommodate waste related traffic. Depending on the route taken there is also the potential for waste related traffic to travel through sensitive areas. The assessment also identified that management and monitoring of the water environment will be necessary to ensure that there are no negative effects arising from potential contamination of surface and groundwater, (particularly relevant for a T, as the site overlies a Major Aquifer of High Vulnerability).

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Biodiversity and Geodiversity

West Wiltshire

Hampton Business Park (Part of), Melksham

- 5.118 The site abuts the Bowerhill Industrial Estate and is approximately 50m east of the Hampton Park West Business Park (separated by the A350). Housing lies approximately 420m west and east of the site and recreational uses (sports ground and golf course) surround the site. HRC was not assessed because there is already a facility operating on Bowerhill Industrial Estate and

IWR/T, C and L were not considered to be suitable waste development types as the site is an existing business park. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS, LR and T.

- 5.119 There is the potential for MRF/WTS, LR and T to increase atmospheric pollution and noise as a result of increased traffic and operations. However these types of facilities tend to be housed indoors therefore potential effects on human health are unlikely to be significant. There is also the potential for a T to also increase the levels of dust and odour arising depending on the type of technology. There are recreational spaces surrounding the site and any development would need to consider the relocation of and impacts on existing recreational facilities. The sustainability issues identified may be managed and mitigated should they occur as a result of development.
- 5.120 The site separates two industrial estates and is adjacent to the A350 therefore buildings associated with MRF/WTS and LR facilities at this location are unlikely to affect the existing setting. A T has the potential for minor visual impact/landscape effects depending on the technology used and the scale and size of buildings. Many views onto the site will be from moving traffic along the A350 which means that these effects are unlikely to be significant if buildings are sensitive to the local setting.
- 5.121 The site has direct access off the A350 which is part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network and has the potential for a secondary access off the existing industrial estate (A365 part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network) to the east of the site (Bowerhill). The assessment identified that there is the potential for negative effects on traffic and transport SA objectives as the A350 is an identified congestion hot-spot. The site is located on a Minor Aquifer of Low Vulnerability and the Kennet and Avon Canal is approximately 650m to the south of the site. Waste development types can produce contaminants (particularly a T) and management measures should be in place to avoid the potential for adverse impacts on surface and groundwater quality.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Air Quality
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury

- 5.122 Landfill was not assessed as the site is on an existing industrial estate with residential housing within 100m to the south east. Due to the proximity of residential housing IWR/T and C were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are HRC, MRF/WTS, LR and T.
- 5.123 There is the potential for HRC and T to lead to increases in some levels of atmospheric pollution, noise and vibration effects as a result of increased traffic and operations. There is also the potential for increased levels of dust from HRC and T and nuisance due to the outdoor nature of HRC operations.

These sustainability issues could affect SA objectives for health, and emissions management should be a core element of site level activity. MRF/WTS and LR facilities can also increase noise and traffic movements and atmospheric pollution; however, these types of facilities tend to be housed indoors and therefore the effects are unlikely to be significant.

- 5.124 There are several County Wildlife Sites within 1km of the site and the eastern boundary is approximately 1.1km from Picket Wood and Clanger Wood SSSI. The Blue Circle Cement Works RIGS is also approximately 1.6km to the east of the site. Changes to air quality and wider disturbance issues may have negative effects on biodiversity and geodiversity receptors, although potential these effects can be managed and mitigated and are not appraised as significant.
- 5.125 The site is on an existing industrial estate and waste development is likely to replace an existing unit. A T has the potential for a visual impact due to the scale and height of associated built structures and the appraisal identified that there is therefore the potential for negative effects on SA objectives for landscape.
- 5.126 The south boundary of the site is adjacent to Flood Zone 3b (Biss Brook) and part of the western area of the site lies in Flood Zone 2. The impact of waste development on flooding will depend on the exact location of development; however there are potential sustainability issues with regard to flood risk and mitigation should be integral to development proposals. The site is partially located on a Minor Aquifer of Low Vulnerability and management of the water environment will be necessary to ensure that contaminants arising from waste developments do not affect the water environment.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Air Quality
- Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

Northacre Trading Estate, Westbury

- 5.127 The site is an existing industrial estate which contains vacant plots of land and abuts the West Wilts Trading Estate. Residential housing abuts the eastern tip of the site and a dairy plant is located on the site itself. Due to the proximity of residential housing, the industrial estate and the dairy plant IWR/T, C and L were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are HRC, MRF/WTS, LR and T. HRC was not assessed because the site has planning permission for a HRC as part of the permission for a Mechanical Biological Treatment plant. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS, LR and T.
- 5.128 There is the potential for a T to increase the volume of traffic in the area and increase noise, vibration and atmospheric pollution (including dust) levels

which could have minor negative effects on the health of the existing users on the industrial estate and the surrounding area. . The sensitivity of some existing units to air quality, particularly the dairy and other food processing businesses will need to be considered. MRF/WTS and LR are likely to have a limited impact on increased traffic and associated noise because operations may be an additional use rather than a replacement use on the industrial estate due to vacant plots of land.

- 5.129 The existing site is characterised by industrial units and some of these (particularly the dairy plant) are large in scale. There is the potential for a T to generate cumulative impacts on the overall setting, given the scale and height of associated built structures. MRF/WTS and LR buildings tend to be smaller in scale and may have a limited adverse impact on the setting. The assessment notes that the sensitive design of any waste development type would be necessary to fit in with existing buildings and also make best use of vacant plots of land. Increased levels of noise and atmospheric pollution as well as possible visual impacts have the potential to have negative effects on the historic environment and cultural heritage. The assessment identified that there is the potential for the waste development types to impact the setting of SMs in close proximity to the site and design considerations should take account of this feature.
- 5.130 The site is partially located on Minor Aquifers of Intermediate and Low Vulnerability. Waste development types can produce contaminants (particularly a T) which should be subject to management and monitoring measures to ensure no adverse impacts on surface and groundwater quality, in line with SA objectives for the water environment.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Air Quality
- Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

Lafarge Cement Works

- 5.131 The site is a cement plant and in February 2009 it was announced that manufacturing operations would be mothballed due to the economic climate. The plant continues to operate as a depot, with the option of receiving cement by both rail and road to serve customers in the South West. There is the potential for waste development types to increase traffic and noise levels (all types), increase dust (IWR/T), increase odour and release emissions and contaminants (C, T and L). These impacts could have effects on the health of people working/living in close proximity to the site (there are farms and properties within 200m of the site) and mitigation may be necessary. LR is likely to have the least effect on human health SA objectives due to the indoor nature of operations and smaller scale. The assessment also identifies that the impacts outlined above have the potential for minor negative effects on biodiversity and geodiversity through increased levels of disturbance (noise and light pollution) and atmospheric pollution although impacts are unlikely to be significant given the distances involved, (Salisbury Plain SSSI/SAC/SPA,

Bratton Downs SSSI and Picket Wood and Clanger Wood SSSI are all within 2km of the site).

- 5.132 The site benefits from existing access and haul road from the A350 (part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network). The assessment identified that there may be some sustainability issues for traffic and transport SA objectives due to uncertainty with regard to the adequacy of the existing access and capacity of the A350, as well as the potential for waste related traffic to travel through sensitive areas. There is the opportunity to promote the transportation of waste by rail, as the cement works includes an established rail link adjacent to the site which will support aims to facilitate more sustainable transport options.
- 5.133 The site is partially situated on a Minor Aquifer of Intermediate Vulnerability; and for waste development types that can produce contaminants (particularly C, L and T) the management and monitoring of surface and groundwater quality may be necessary.
- 5.134 The assessment identified that there are opportunities for waste development to enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape and townscape. Waste development types could replace existing cement work buildings (and associated stack) with ones that are more sensitive to the surrounding setting and restore the clay pit through associated landfilling of residual waste from any treatment activities. All waste development types are considered potentially suitable for this site.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

Bowerhill Industrial Estate, Melksham

- 5.135 L and HRC were not assessed as the site is on an established industrial estate and there is already an operational HRC on site. Bowerhill residential area abuts the eastern boundary of the industrial estate. Due to the proximity of residential housing and the industrial estate IWR/T and C were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS and LR.
- 5.136 The assessment identified that the waste development types are unlikely to cause a significant increase in existing impacts, as the site is situated on an existing industrial estate. MRF/WTS has the potential for a limited impact on increased traffic and atmospheric pollution due to the scale of operations (which may be larger than existing facilities operating on the industrial estate), which may have minor negative effects on human health and the landscape that can be effectively managed/ mitigated. A sports ground and golf course borders the western part of the site and potential impacts on these recreational facilities would need to be considered. A LR facility is smaller in scale and is therefore unlikely to present sustainability constraints at this location.

- 5.137 The site has direct access to the Wiltshire HGV Route Network and PRN (A365 & A350); however the A350 has capacity issues that will need to be considered in more detail. The site is partially located on a Minor Aquifer of Low Vulnerability and waste development types can produce contaminants which should be subject to management and monitoring measures to ensure no adverse impacts on surface and groundwater quality, in line with SA objectives for the water environment.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- Air Quality
- Human Health and Amenity
- Traffic and Transportation

Canal Road Industrial Estate, Trowbridge

- 5.138 L and HRC were not assessed as the site is on an established industrial estate and there is already an operational HRC on site. Housing surrounds the site on three sides (north, east and south). Due to the proximity of residential housing and the industrial estate IWR/T and C were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS and LR.
- 5.139 The assessment identified that the waste development types are unlikely to cause a significant increase in existing impacts, as the site is situated on an existing industrial estate. MRF/WTS has the potential for a limited impact on increased traffic and atmospheric pollution due to the scale of operations (which may be larger than existing facilities operating on the industrial estate), but the sustainability issues arising are not considered significant for biodiversity, human health and landscape SA objectives. A LR facility is smaller in scale and is therefore also unlikely to have significant effects.
- 5.140 The site is an existing industrial estate and therefore benefits from established infrastructure. It is approximately 2km from the A361 which is part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network; however access to it involves travel along smaller C-class roads. There is also the potential for waste generated traffic to travel through sensitive areas as housing surrounds the industrial estate on three sides. As a result the assessment identified that there is the potential for negative effects on traffic and transportation SA Objectives.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

West Ashton Employment Allocation, Trowbridge

- 5.141 The site is allocated in the saved elements of the West Wiltshire Local Plan for employment purposes (outline planning permission granted in 1998) and this will affect the type of waste management facility suitable for this site. As a result L was not considered suitable, nor was HRC, due to the existence of an operational HRC in Trowbridge. IWR/T and C were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on the health of people living on the housing estates to the west and north of the site. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS and LR.
- 5.142 The site is an employment allocation and waste development would be part of an industrial estate/business park. There is the potential for the waste development types to have a limited adverse impact on the levels of traffic, atmospheric pollution and noise, which could have minor negative effects on the health of people working on or visiting the industrial/business estate once it is built as well as the people living in the nearby housing estates. Sustainability issues arising from emissions can be effectively addressed through management and mitigation measures. There is also the potential for the limited loss or temporary diversion of public rights of way (PROW) as one runs directly through the site and borders two boundaries of the site.
- 5.143 The waste development types also have the potential for minor negative effects on biodiversity receptors through increased levels of traffic, atmospheric pollution, noise and vibration. Green Lane and Biss Wood Wildlife Sites are located approximately 0.6km to the east of the site. Biss Meadows Country Park County Wildlife Site lies approximately 20m to the west of the site on the opposite side of West Ashton Road and is situated between existing housing developments. There are areas of ancient woodland between 0.3km and 0.6km to the south east and east of the site, which could also be affected by increased levels of atmospheric pollution. The employment allocation includes a 30m wide heavily landscaped buffer strip around the site; development of this site offers a potential opportunity to create or enhance hedgerows or green corridors and ensure that green infrastructure is developed to support overall SA objectives for biodiversity.
- 5.144 The site is approximately 1km from the A350 which is part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network. Current access to the site is via a national speed limit C-class road with no turning lane. Access to the site would not involve direct travel through residential areas; however residential homes border the site and may be affected by waste related traffic. As a result the assessment identified that there is the potential for negative effects on traffic and transport SA objectives. Waste development on the site also has the potential for minor negative effects on the water environment. The north and north east boundaries of the site border Flood Zone 3b and some of the northern parts of the site are in Flood Zone 2 so there is the potential for development to increase flood risk. Part of the north eastern corner of the site is on a Minor Aquifer of High Vulnerability so there is the potential for waste development to affect surface and groundwater quality. The sustainability issues relating to the water environment do not present constraints and can be managed and mitigated.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

Warminster Business Park, Warminster

- 5.145 L and HRC were not assessed as the site is on an established business park and there is already an operational HRC on site. Residential properties abut the southern corner of the site and are approximately 70m east, 30m west and 270m north west of the site. Due to the proximity of residential housing and the existing business park IWR/T and C were not considered suitable waste development types, given the potential for negative effects on human health. The remaining waste development types considered potentially suitable for this site are MRF/WTS and LR.
- 5.146 The assessment identified that the waste development types are unlikely to cause a significant increase in existing impacts, as the site is situated on an existing business park and waste development is likely to replace an existing use with similar impacts. MRF/WTS has the potential to increase levels of atmospheric pollution, noise and vibration as a result of increased traffic and the operation of the facility itself. These impacts have the potential for minor negative effects on the health of people working on/visiting the business park, living in the housing estates in close proximity to the site and using the tennis courts/playing field opposite the site. Management and mitigation measures may be necessary. A LR facility is smaller in scale and therefore impacts are unlikely to be greater than existing ones occurring on the business park.
- 5.147 The MRF/WTS impacts outlined above also have the potential for minor negative effects on the historic environment and cultural heritage as the site is within an area of archaeological interest (as allocated in the West Wiltshire Local Plan). Bowl Barrow on Arn Hill Down SM is approximately 800m to the east and Warminster Conservation Area is approximately 370m north of the site. Potential increases in the levels of atmospheric pollution, noise and vibration could also affect biodiversity in the surrounding area, which includes several areas of ancient woodland. The assessment identifies that the impacts are unlikely to have significant effects given that the site is an existing business park and waste development is likely to replace an existing use with similar impacts.
- 5.148 The site is accessed via the B3414 which is approximately 0.7km to the A350 or A36 which are both part of the Wiltshire HGV Route Network. Warminster is subject to weight restrictions and as a result, there are traffic and access issues that include the suitability of the A350 and A36 to accommodate associated waste traffic. Access to the site may involve partial travel through residential areas and/or sensitive land uses depending on the routes taken. Given these factors the assessment identified that there is the potential for minor negative effects on traffic and transportation SA Objectives.
- 5.149 Waste development on the site also has the potential for minor negative effects on the water environment. A river runs along the eastern boundary of the site and this area is within Flood Zone 2 and 3b so there is the potential for development to increase flood risk. There is also the potential for waste development to impact surface and groundwater quality through the release

of contaminants as the site is located within Source Protection Zone 2 and is on a Major Aquifer of High Vulnerability. Appropriate management measures to protect the water environment will be essential to any development process.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

Chitterne Waste Management Facility, Chitterne

- 5.150 L and HRC were not assessed as there is an existing permission for Landfill and the site is considered too remote for HRC. The waste development types considered potentially suitable for the site are local scale MRF/WTS, LR, IWR/T (in association with landfill inputs), C and T (such as in-vessel composting or anaerobic digestion).
- 5.151 There is the potential for all waste development types to increase atmospheric pollution through increased traffic and operations. The site is remote with the nearest properties and concentrations of population approximately 0.8km and 1.5km east respectively. Accordingly, the assessment identified that the potential impacts of waste development at this site are unlikely to have significant effects on human health and amenity. Potential increases in the levels of atmospheric pollution, noise and vibration could affect biodiversity in the surrounding area although effects are unlikely to be significant. The site is identified as an area of potential Chalk Downland in the South West Nature Map, development of this area would lead to the loss of part of this designation which would require mitigation. There are nine SMs that are within a 2km radius of the site and potential impacts from noise/ dust and on setting should be addressed prior to development.
- 5.152 The site is greenfield and development would lead to the loss of Grade 3 agricultural land, with negative effects for relevant SA objectives (soil/ biodiversity). Given the remoteness of the site there may also be some sustainability issues for landscape due to the size and height of buildings associated with particular waste development types. The design and scale of any waste management development will be essential in minimising and mitigating any potential effects on the landscape.
- 5.153 The site benefits from existing access to the A36 to the west but any new waste development will require significant new or improved infrastructure. There is the potential for waste related traffic to have impacts on Chitterne Village and there is also concern relating to the suitability of the A36/A390 junction. The assessment also identified that there is the potential for waste development to impact surface and groundwater quality through the release of contaminants (particularly T and C) as the site is located over a Major Aquifer of High Vulnerability. Management and monitoring would be required as integral to development.

Key issues to be considered in Cumulative Effects Assessment:

- None

6.0 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

INTRODUCTION

- 6.1 An appraisal of each potential site was undertaken to determine the suitability of different waste development types at that site. The findings of these appraisals are summarised in the preceding, Section 5, of this report. The individual assessments considered the potential sustainability issues arising from different waste development type at each particular site in line with SA objectives and threshold for assessment (see Appendix A of the DPD Summary Of Waste Site Appraisal Matrices). The SEA Directive requires that specific consideration is given to the secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects of the plan. An advantage of the strategic nature of the SA/SEA process is that it allows the combined effects of different measures to be more effectively identified.
- 6.2 The assessment of individual sites may have identified that the development of a particular waste management facility will have a minimal impact on air quality as, for example, the site might already be situated on an existing industrial estate. However, if there is another potential site in close proximity then the impacts generated from more than one waste management facility may act in combination to have a significant effect on air quality.
- 6.3 The 43 site options put forward in the Waste Site Allocations DPD seek to ensure that there is enough capacity to meet the future waste demands of Wiltshire and Swindon. Therefore, not all of the potential sites will need to be developed, as the number of waste management facilities required is determined by current/future demand and existing capacity. If there are two potential sites in close proximity and a HRC is developed on one, then a HRC will not be developed on the second site as the demand has already been met. The cumulative effects assessment does not, therefore, consider the potential impacts of, for example, two adjacent sites both being developed for T, as this would not occur according to the principles set out in the Waste Site Allocations DPD.
- 6.4 The following sections consider, in the light of the site assessments undertaken in Section 5, the potential for cumulative effects by SA topic/ theme. Where appropriate, mitigation measures are suggested and/ or reference is made to related documents where relevant mitigation measures have been considered.

Air Quality

- 6.5 All waste development types have the potential to generate emissions through increased traffic (particularly HRC and T) and the operation of the facility itself. Certain waste development types can also release dust (HRC, IWRT and T) and spores (C) into the atmosphere as a result of operations. Increased levels of atmospheric pollution have the potential to reduce air quality, with indirect negative effects on human health, biodiversity and the water environment.
- 6.6 Clusters/areas identified where there is potential for negative cumulative effects on local air quality are as follows:

- Waterside Park, Swindon
- Brindley Close / Darby Close
- Land at Kendrick Industrial Estate, Swindon
- Rodbourne Sewerage Treatment Works

- Parkgate Farm, Purton
- Purton Brickworks Employment Allocation, Purton

- Land East of HRC/WTS at Stanton St Quinton
- Land West of HRC & WTS, Stanton St Quinton

- Hampton Business Park (Part of), Melksham
- Bowerhill Industrial Estate, Melksham

- West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury
- Northacre Trading Estate, Westbury

- Castledown Business Park, Ludgershall
- Pickpit Hill, Ludgershall

- Nursteed Road Employment Allocation, Devizes
- Wiltshire Waste Tinkersfield Farm, Devizes

Mitigation

- 6.7 There are a number of available mitigation measures that are appropriate for addressing the impacts of waste developments on air quality. Mitigation measures for local air pollutants might include the design of site access to minimise queuing and disruption of base traffic flow and/or ensuring that machinery exhaust ports point upwards, at a suitable height to ensure proper dispersal of pollutants and away from the ground and dusty surfaces. These measures along with other mitigation options are detailed within Appendix C (Air Emissions Mitigation Options) of the Joint Waste Site Allocations Site Survey Report (May 2010). Specific mitigation measures for each site will be dependent on the type of facility that is built and the environmental conditions at the time. These detailed issues are more appropriately addressed at the planning application stage.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- 6.8 As identified under Air Quality, all waste development types have the potential to increase levels of atmospheric pollution through increased traffic and operations. The deposition of nitrogen and acidifying air pollutants can have a detrimental effect on the quality of habitats and the species which rely upon them. Increased traffic and the operation of machinery can also result in increased levels of disturbance to habitats and species through noise and light pollution as well as vibration. There is also the potential for habitat loss and fragmentation due to the built structures associated with a waste management facility as well as any additional infrastructure. The significance of these impacts is dependent on the environmental conditions at the site and the sensitivity of the receiving environment. The significant effects of the Waste Site Allocations DPD on European sites, such as the River Avon SAC, is considered by the Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report.

- 6.9 The site clusters identified below are those where development may lead to cumulative effects on designated and wider biodiversity and/or geodiversity interests. For example, a waste management facility alone may not have a significant effect on a designated site for biodiversity, however, when combined with the impacts of other waste management sites in close proximity there may be the potential for cumulative negative effects to become significant for (designated) site integrity.

- **Waterside Park, Swindon**
- **Brindley Close / Darby Close**
- **Land at Kendrick Industrial Estate, Swindon**
- **Rodbourne Sewerage Treatment Works**

Given the proximity of the sites there is the potential for cumulative negative effects on Swindon Sewage Treatment Works Lagoons, Cheney Manor Ponds and Moredon Meadow County Wildlife Sites.

- **Land East of HRC/WTS at Stanton St Quinton**
- **Land West of HRC & WTS, Stanton St Quinton**

Given the proximity of the sites there is the potential for cumulative negative effects on Stanton St Quinton Quarry and Motorway Cutting SSSI.

- **West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury**
- **Northacre Trading Estate, Westbury**

Development at these sites has the potential for cumulative negative effects on a number of County Wildlife Sites that are within 1km.

- **Nursted Road Employment Allocation, Devizes**
- **Wiltshire Waste Tinkersfield Farm, Devizes**

Development at these sites has the potential for cumulative negative effects on Nursted Farm Woods County Wildlife Site.

- **CB Skip Hire, St Thomas Farm, Amesbury**
- **Sarum Business Park, Salisbury**
- **Salisbury Road Industrial Estate, Downton**
- **Former Imerys Quarry, Quidhampton**

Development at these sites has the potential for cumulative negative effects on the River Avon SAC/SSSI.

Mitigation

- 6.10 The mitigation measures outlined in relation to air quality and traffic and transport (discussed later) will contribute to mitigating the effects of increases in atmospheric pollution and disturbance on biodiversity. There are also a number of available mitigation measures appropriate for addressing increases in noise pollution, such as acoustic screening in the form of bunds. Mitigation measures to address habitat loss and fragmentation might include the creation of suitable habitat or the enhancement of green corridors or

hedgerows. Specific mitigation measures for each site will be dependent on the type of facility that is built, the environmental conditions at the time and the sensitivity of the biodiversity or geodiversity features that might be affected. These detailed issues are more appropriately addressed at the planning application stage.

Human Health and Amenity

- 6.11 As identified under Air Quality, all waste development types have the potential to generate emissions through increased traffic (particularly HRC IWR/T, C and T) and the operation of the facility itself. Certain waste development types can also release dust (HRC, IWR/T, C and T) and spores (C) into the atmosphere as a result of operations, as well as having impacts on odour (C). Increased traffic and the operation of machinery can also impact road safety as well as resulting in noise and light pollution and vibration (particularly HRC, IWR/T, C and T). These could have negative effects on the health of people living and working in close proximity to waste management facilities.
- 6.12 The site clusters identified below are those where cumulative negative effects on human health could occur as a result of multiple developments. For example, a waste management facility alone may not have a significant effect on the health of people in close proximity to the site, however, when combined with the impacts of other waste management sites in close proximity there may be cumulative negative effects that are significant.

- Waterside Park, Swindon
- Brindley Close / Darby Close
- Land at Kendrick Industrial Estate, Swindon
- Rodbourne Sewerage Treatment Works

- Parkgate Farm, Purton
- Purton Brickworks Employment Allocation, Purton

- Land East of HRC/WTS at Stanton St Quinton
- Land West of HRC & WTS, Stanton St Quinton

- Hampton Business Park (Part of), Melksham
- Bowerhill Industrial Estate, Melksham

- West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury
- Northacre Trading Estate, Westbury

- Castledown Business Park, Ludgershall
- Pickpit Hill, Ludgershall

- Nursted Road Employment Allocation, Devizes
- Wiltshire Waste Tinkersfield Farm, Devizes

Mitigation

- 6.13 There are a number of mitigation measures available to address the potential impacts of waste development facilities on human health. Mitigation

measures to address the impacts of atmospheric pollution, such as the release of spores, might include avoiding the disturbance of windrow¹³ material during dry, windy conditions. There are also mitigation measures available to address the potential impacts of odour, such as the use of wind fence screening or the application of neutralising agents. These along with other mitigation measures to address atmospheric pollution are detailed within Appendix C (Air Emissions Mitigation Options) of the Joint Waste Site Allocations Site Survey Report (May 2010).

- 6.14 Noise and light pollution as a result of increased traffic and the operation of machinery can be mitigated, through appropriate screening in the form of bunds and the use of routing agreements to control the movements of waste generated traffic. Improvements to local transport infrastructure as well as the use of routing agreements will mitigate the potential impacts of waste related traffic on road safety. Specific mitigation measures for each site will be dependent on the type and scale of facility that is built, the environmental conditions at the time and the proximity and sensitivity of the population that might be affected. These detailed issues are more appropriately addressed at the planning application stage.

Traffic and Transportation

- 6.15 All waste development types have the potential to increase the level of traffic and congestion, the significance of this impact is dependent on the waste development type and available infrastructure. Increased traffic and congestion can result in reduced air quality through increased emissions, increased disturbance through noise and vibration and reduced road safety as a result of a greater number of vehicles on the road.
- 6.16 The estimated trip generation for each waste development type is provided in Table 6.1; however, there is often significant variation in traffic generation at sites depending on size, location and catchment, nature of work and mode of collection/ transfer. As such traffic generation estimates are intended to provide general guidance only.

Table 6.1: Estimated trip generation of different waste development types¹⁴

Waste Facility Type	Tonnage per Annum (TPA)	HGVs per Week	Staff/ Public Trips
HRC	7,000	40	Staff levels at HRCs are generally minimal; however, trips generated by the public are considerable. At the weekend up to 105 trips per hour can be generated at peak times.
	12,000	70	
MRF	15,000	170	Staff usually operate on a shift basis, therefore they may impact on either the AM or PM highway peak period.
	45,000	500	
WTS	15,000	95	Staff usually operate on a shift basis, therefore they may impact on

¹³ The production of compost by piling organic matter or biodegradable waste in long rows.

¹⁴ Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council (2010) Joint Waste Site Allocations Site Survey Report prepared by Atkins.

Waste Facility Type	Tonnage per Annum (TPA)	HGVs per Week	Staff/ Public Trips
	45,000	285	either the AM or PM highway peak period.
LR	500	10	Staff levels at LR centres are generally minimal. They are not expected to generate as many trips as an MRF but are likely to have a similar traffic profile. Peak times for access by waste collection vehicles would be during a week day typically outside with waste collection vehicles arriving in the week typically outside of network peak hours.
	10,000	115	
IWR/T	50,000 stand alone site	150 to 250	Staff trips are expected to be minimal as the majority of the processes are machine operated.
	At landfill site	No additional HGV trips	
C	10,000	80	Staff levels at a Composting site are likely to be minimal
T	EfW 60,000	220	Staff usually operate on a shift basis, therefore they may impact on either the AM or PM highway peak period.
	MBT 60,000	320	
L	1.28 trips per hectare during busiest one hour period		Staff levels at a Landfill site are likely to be minimal

6.17 The site clusters identified below are those which are considered as having the potential for cumulative sustainability issues on traffic and transportation.

- **Waterside Park, Swindon**
- **Brindley Close / Darby Close**
- **Land at Kendrick Industrial Estate, Swindon**
- **Rodbourne Sewerage Treatment Works**

There is the potential for cumulative sustainability issues on local transport infrastructure.

- **Parkgate Farm, Purton**
- **Purton Brickworks Employment Allocation, Purton**

There is the potential for cumulative sustainability issues on local transport infrastructure.

- **Land East of HRC/WTS at Stanton St Quinton**
- **Land West of HRC & WTS, Stanton St Quinton**

There is the potential for cumulative sustainability issues on local transport infrastructure.

- **Hampton Business Park (Part of), Melksham**
- **Bowerhill Industrial Estate, Melksham**

There is the potential for cumulative sustainability issues on local transport infrastructure.

- **West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury**
- **Northacre Trading Estate, Westbury**

There is the potential for cumulative sustainability issues on local transport infrastructure.

- **Castledown Business Park, Ludgershall**
- **Pickpit Hill, Ludgershall**

There is the potential for cumulative sustainability issues on local transport infrastructure and congestion and capacity issues with regard to the A3026.

- **Hopton Industrial Estate, Devizes**
- **Nursted Road Employment Allocation, Devizes**
- **Wiltshire Waste Tinkersfield Farm, Devizes**

There is the potential for cumulative sustainability issues on local transport infrastructure and congestion and capacity issues with regard to the A361.

- **Bumpers Farm Industrial Estate**
- **Thingley Junction, Chippenham**
- **Leafield Industrial Estate, Calne**
- **Hampton Business Park (Part of), Melksham**
- **West Wilts Trading Estate, Westbury**
- **Northacre Trading Estate, Westbury**
- **Lafarge Cement Works**
- **Bowerhill Industrial Estate, Melksham**
- **Canal Road Industrial Estate, Trowbridge**
- **West Ashton Employment Allocation, Trowbridge**
- **Warminster Business Park, Warminster**

Congestion and capacity issues with regard to the A350.

Mitigation

- 6.18 Mitigating the potential cumulative sustainability issues of waste management facilities that could lead to negative effects on traffic and transport can in most cases be dealt with through improvements to local transport infrastructure. For example, the widening of a local road and/or improvements to a particular junction. It is also possible to control the movements of traffic associated with particular waste development types via routing agreements during the planning application process. This will help to reduce the impact of waste related traffic on congested roads and direct it away from residential areas and/or sensitive land uses. The individual assessments identify that there are uncertainties with regard to the capacity of certain roads, such as the A350, that will need to be investigated further. Specific mitigation measures for each site will be dependent on the type and scale of facility that is built and the transport infrastructure available. Detailed mitigation relating to the routing of waste traffic and improvements to local transport infrastructure are more appropriately addressed at the planning application stage.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.19 The site appraisals (summarised in Section 5) identified that there are potential sustainability issues at the majority of sites - as is generally the case with most forms of development - the significance of which is dependent on the type and scale of waste management facility that is built as well as the surrounding land uses and environmental conditions. Suitable management and mitigation measures are available to address any sustainability issues identified that may lead to negative effects, and these will be detailed at the planning application stage. The SA noted (Section 6) that for particular clusters or groups of sites where sustainability issues have been identified, there is the potential for effects to be cumulative. To avoid negative impacts on the key receptors of: Air Quality; Biodiversity and Geodiversity; Human Health; Amenity and Traffic and Transport; appropriate mitigation measures (examples as set out above) should be integral to any development proposal. If mitigation measures are appropriately designed and implemented then the likelihood of negative effects becoming significant, is reduced. Where appropriate, any management and mitigation measures developed should be assessed through a monitoring programme.
- 6.20 The site selection and appraisal method has followed a progressive 'sieving' process where areas of land are assessed against a set of objectives and indicators to determine their potential to accommodate the different types of future waste management development. The integration of SA objectives into this process has ensured that the 43 site options contained in the Waste Site Allocations DPD have been thoroughly appraised against sustainability objectives and thresholds at both a strategic and local level. These appraisals have been underpinned by an extensive, updated evidence base ensuring that the sites put forward by the DPD are the most suitable pieces of land for future waste development in Wiltshire and Swindon. Through this, the Waste Site Allocations DPD takes forward commitments made by policies in the Waste Core Strategy to deliver sufficient capacity to manage future waste demands in Wiltshire and Swindon.
- 6.21 The appraisals have identified the key sustainability issues associated with various developments at each of the proposed sites. It is recommended that, where necessary, the Councils take account of the potential for cumulative negative effects at the clusters identified and ensure that mitigation measures are fully integrated/ required for the development of sites. Monitoring will allow the Councils to determine whether or not the effects identified do indeed materialise and to put in place corrective measures/ further mitigation if it appears that cumulative effects have manifest.

7.0 MONITORING AND NEXT STEPS

MONITORING

- 7.1 This section outlines indicators and targets to help monitor the sustainability effects of the DPD and summarises the next steps in the Sustainability Appraisal process.
- 7.2 Government guidance specifies that monitoring arrangements should be designed to:
- highlight significant effects;
 - highlight effects which differ from those that were predicted; and
 - provide a useful source of baseline information for the future.
- 7.3 Government also requires local planning authorities to produce Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs). Guidance indicates that, “These need to include the findings of SA monitoring”¹⁵. Accordingly, the monitoring strategy for the SA should be integrated with the monitoring approach produced for the Waste Development Framework.
- 7.4 Suggested monitoring targets for the Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs have been prepared. These ensure that the significant effects of the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs will be monitored in the AMR. Whilst no significant negative effects were identified in the SA of the Waste Core Strategy, the appraisal identified a number of areas of uncertainty relating to impacts (in particular, cumulative impacts) from an increase in waste management facilities over the plan period (e.g. air pollution, traffic congestion, increased greenhouse emissions). The monitoring strategy, therefore, included provision for assessing such impacts, where feasible. These issues have now been considered and assessed in more detail through the SA/SEA of the Sites Allocations DPD. The monitoring targets developed for the higher tier DPDs remain applicable to the Site Allocations DPD as they address the potential negative cumulative effects identified in more detail through the sites SA/SEA (Section 6). The monitoring measures can be viewed in the SA Adoption Statements for the Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs, which are available online: http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/planninganddevelopment/planningpolicy/mineralsandwastepolicy.htm#waste_core_strategy

NEXT STEPS

- 7.5 This SA/SEA report accompanies the Waste Site Allocations Pre-submission DPD on consultation. Once the consultation has ended a Submission document will be produced, which will then be submitted for Examination. The final SA/SEA Report will form part of the evidence base for the DPD.

Sustainability SA/SEA Statement

- 7.6 The SA/SEA guidance notes that LPAs are required, as part of their adoption statement, to outline how they have taken the findings of the SA into account and how sustainability considerations have been integrated into the DPD.

¹⁵ *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents* ODPM, November 2005

The purpose of this 'sustainability statement' is to show how the SA/SEA has influenced the plan making process, including why changes were made and what options were considered/ rejected with an appropriate explanation.

- 7.7 The statement will also consider the proposed monitoring measures in the light of any changes that have been made to the final plan. This may involve the identification of new monitoring measures or amendments to those proposed to ensure that the monitoring regime focuses on the actual significant effects of implementation. The final monitoring measures will be published as part of the sustainability statement.

Appendix 1: Addendum Review of Plans and Programmes

Biodiversity

Regional Documents

- South West Biodiversity Action Plan (1997) (*No reference to regional BAPs on official website*)

Land and Soil Resources

- No updates needed

Water Resources and Flood Risk

Regional Documents

- Housing growth and water supply in the South West of England (2005) (Part of RSS, which is proposed for revocation)
- Water for People and the Environment; Water Resources Strategy Regional Action Plan for Thames Region, 2009
- Wessex Water Services Ltd (2010) Water Resource Management Plan
- Thames Water (2009) Revised Draft Water Resource Management Plan

New PPS Documents

- Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (2010)

Air Quality and Environmental Pollution

Updated Local Documents

- Wiltshire Air Quality Core Strategy (April 2009)
- Salisbury Air Quality Action Plan (2006) (*This plan and the West Wiltshire Plan have been drawn together on the Wiltshire website [http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/environmentandplanning/publicprotection/pollutionandnoise/airandwaterpollution/airquality/aqreviewandassessment.htm] as, since 2009, the District council's have been combined*)
- West Wiltshire District Council Air Quality Action Plan (2005) (*see above*)

Climatic Factors

Regional Documents

- Revision 2010:Empowering the Region – Renewable Energy Targets for the South West (2004) (*Replaced by REvision 2020 South West Renewable Electricity, Heat and On-Site Generation Targets for 2020 (2005)*)

Updated Local Documents

- Wiltshire Council Energy Change and Opportunity Strategy 2011 - 2020
- Wiltshire Council Carbon Management Plan 2010 - 2014
- Wiltshire Council (2010) Climate Change Adaptation Plan

Historic Environment

Regional Documents

- Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West (2004)

New PPS Documents

- Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)

Landscapes

Updated Local Documents

- The Delivery Plan for a Sustainable Farming and Food Industry in the South West (2003)
- North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan (2004) (*replaced by North Wessex Down AONB Management Plan 2009 – 2014 (2009)*)
- The Bourne Valley Linear Park, Feasibility Study

Population and Housing

Regional Documents

- The Delivery Plan for a Sustainable Farming and Food Industry in the South West (2003)
- Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West
- State of the South West 2008 (*replaced by State of the South West 2010 in March 2010*)

Updated Local Documents

- Wiltshire Council Homelessness Strategy (2010)
- Swindon Homelessness Strategy 2008 - 2013
- Building Strong Foundations: Wiltshire Housing Strategy 2011 - 2016
- New Forest National Park Management Plan 2010 - 2015
- West Berkshire Core Strategy: Submission Document (2010)

New PPS Documents

- Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (2010)

Healthy Communities

Updated Local Documents

- A Strategy for Health, Kennet District Council (2004)
- A Strategy for Sport and Recreation in Salisbury and South Wiltshire 2002-2006
- Taking the next step: modern and affordable healthcare for all. Kennet and North Wilts PCT & West Wilts PCT (2006)
- Wiltshire & Swindon Affordable Warmth Strategy (2007)

Inclusive Communities

Updated Local Documents

- People, Place and Promises: Wiltshire Community Plan 2011- 2026
- Pewsey Community Area Plan: The Future 2008-2018 (*replaced with Pewsey Community Area Plan 2010/2011 (2010)*)
- Pewsey Community Resource Feasibility Study and Pewsey: A Working Village (2005) (*Cannot find online*)
- Supporting People Strategy - Salisbury District Council (*cannot find online*)
- Ways of Life: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Cultural Strategy 2002-2007 (*cannot find online*)

- West Wiltshire's Horizon 21 - A Local Strategy for Sustainable Development (2003) (*cannot find online*)

Education and Skills

Regional Documents

- South West Regional Skills Partnership - Skills Strategy 2006-2009

Transport

Regional Documents

- South West RSS - Regional Transport Strategy (Regional Approach to transport) (2008)

Updated Local Documents

- Swindon Local Transport Plan 3 2011 - 2026 - Engagement Draft, 2010
- Wiltshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2026 (adopted February 2011)

Economy and Enterprise

Regional Documents

- The Delivery Plan for a Sustainable Farming and Food Industry in the South West (2003)

Updated Local Documents

- A tourism strategy for south Wiltshire (2006)
- Kennet Corporate Strategy April 2004 - 2008
- West Wiltshire District Council Corporate Plan 2005-2010

Appendix 2: Addendum Wiltshire and Swindon SEA/SA Baseline Information

New capacity delivered through planning permissions for waste development (2006 – 2010)¹⁶

Waste planning applications decided upon between January 2006 and January 2011 by waste stream, type and area of Wiltshire and Swindon

Waste stream	Type of development	Area of Wiltshire					Number of applications
		North	South	East	West	Swindon	
Municipal	Recycling	1		1	1		3
	Composting	2	2	1			5
	Treatment				1		1
Total		3	2	2	2	0	9
Industrial and commercial	Treatment	3			2		5
	Recycling	1	1	1	3	1	7
	Recycling/transfer				2	3	5
	Transfer	1					1
	Landfill	2					2
Total		7	1	1	7	4	20
Inert	Recycling/transfer	1		2	1		4
	Landfill	3	2	1			6
Total		4	2	3	1	0	10
Grand Total		14	5	6	10	4	39

¹⁶ Wiltshire Council (2011) Waste Capacity Gap Report.

Permitted additional capacity, by waste stream and type of facility, since 2006

Waste stream	Type of facility	Capacity (tpa)	Capacity (tonnes)	Void space capacity (m³)
Municipal	Waste treatment	38,000		
	Outdoor composting	45,050		
	Recycling	28,000		
Industrial and commercial	Waste treatment	122,000		
	Recycling/transfer	91,538		
	Landfill		725,840	604,867 ¹⁷
Inert	Recycling/transfer	96,730		
	Landfill		988,000	988,000 ¹⁸

¹⁷ Void space capacity for industrial and commercial waste calculated on conversion ratio of 1.2 tonnes per m³ (source EA).

¹⁸ Void space capacity for inert waste calculated on conversion ratio of 1 tonne per m³ (source EA).

Revised capacity figures to be planned for (2011 - 2026)¹⁹

Calculation for generating the revised capacity figures (2011 – 2026)

Waste Stream	Type of capacity	(A) Capacity to be delivered (2006-2026)	(B) Capacity delivered 2006 – 2010	(A) – (B) Capacity to be delivered (2011-2026)
Municipal	Treatment	54,000 tpa	38,000	16,000 tpa
	HRC	3	2	1
	MRF	1	1	1
Industrial and commercial	Void space	915,870 m ³	604,867	311,003 m ³
	Treatment	250,000 tpa	122,000	128,000 tpa
	Recycling	150,000 tpa	91,538	58,462 tpa
Inert	Void space	950,000 m ³	988,000	-33,000 m ³
	Recycling/Transfer	90,000 tpa	96,730	-6,730 tpa

Revised capacity figures (2011 – 2026)

Waste Stream	Type of capacity	Capacity to be delivered (2011-2026)
Municipal	Treatment	16,000 tpa
	Recycling	1 HRC
	Materials Recovery	1 MRF
Industrial and commercial	Void space	311,003 m ³
	Treatment	128,000 tpa
	Recycling	58,462 tpa

¹⁹ Wiltshire Council (2011) Waste Capacity Gap Report.