

## APPENDIX A. GLOSSARY

<b>AAP</b>	Area Action Plan – a Development Plan Document within the Local Development Framework, which translates the overall strategy of the LDF more specifically to a smaller geographical area.
<b>Alternatives</b>	These are different ways of achieving the plan objectives. Alternatives are also referred to as options.
<b>AONB</b>	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. A landscape area of high natural beauty which has special status, and within which major development will not be permitted, unless there are exceptional circumstances. Designated under the 1949 National Parks and Access to Countryside Act.
<b>AQMA</b>	Air Quality Management Area - An area identified by Local Authorities where statutory UK air quality standards are being, or are expected to be breached up to the end of 2005.
<b>Aquifer</b>	A geological stratum or formation which contains exploitable resources of water and is capable of either storing or transmitting water.
<b>Conservation Area</b>	An area designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings And Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as being of special architectural or historic interest, the character and interest of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance.
<b>Cumulative effects</b>	The effects that result from changes caused by a project, plan, programme or policy in association with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future plans and actions. Cumulative effects are specifically noted in the SEA Directive in order to emphasize the need for broad and comprehensive information regarding the effects
<b>cSAC</b>	Candidate Special Area of Conservation. An internationally important habitat or species designated under the EC Habitats Directive
<b>Indicator</b>	A means by which change in a system or to an objective can be measured.
<b>DPD</b>	Development Plan Document – A Local Development Document which forms part of the statutory development plan, including the Core Strategy, Proposals Map and Area Action Plans
<b>Environmental Report</b>	An “Environmental Report” should be prepared “in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan, are identified, described and evaluated”.
<b>Hazardous Waste</b>	<p>Waste which by virtue of its composition, carries the risk of death, injury or impairment of health, to humans or animal, the pollution of water, or could have an unacceptable environmental impact if improperly handled, treated or disposed of, as controlled in the EC Directives on Hazardous Waste and defined by Special Waste Regulations 1996 (as amended) (schedule 2). Wastes are defined as hazardous if, for example, they are highly flammable, harmful, toxic, carcinogenic or corrosive. This includes wastes from industrial chemical processes, oil refining, metals processes, solvents, waste oils, some clinical waste, asbestos and nuclear industry.</p> <p><i>Absolute entry hazardous waste</i> - Waste that is hazardous, regardless of its composition or concentration of 'dangerous substances', for example oil and lead batteries.</p>

*Mirror entry hazardous waste* - Waste that could be hazardous or non-hazardous, depending on its actual composition and concentration of 'dangerous substances'.

However, if a hazardous component can be identified and removed, the remaining waste can then become non-hazardous, whilst the removed component remains hazardous. For example, when a TV is disposed, the cathode ray tube, a hazardous component, can be removed to make the TV a non-hazardous waste. This will help to reduce the quantity of hazardous waste, which is difficult to dispose of, and increase the options for the management of the non-hazardous waste component.

**Inert waste**

Waste which, when deposited into a waste disposal site, does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations and which complies with the criteria set out in Annex 111 of the EC Directive of the Landfill of Waste.

**LDF**

Local Development Framework – the portfolio of Local Development Documents which sets out the planning policy framework for the district.

**LDS**

Local Development Scheme - a three year project plan setting out a planning authority's programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents, reviewed annually in the light of the Annual Monitoring Report

**Listed Building**

A building included on a list of buildings of architectural or historic interest, compiled by the Secretary of State, under the Planning (Listed Buildings And Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

**Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF)**

The equivalent of a LDF but containing a portfolio of minerals and waste local development documents.

**Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS)**

The equivalent of the LDS but concerned with the preparation of minerals and waste local development documents

**Mitigation**

Measures to avoid, reduce or offset the significant adverse effects of the plan on sustainability.

**Monitoring**

Activities undertaken after the decision is made to adopt the plan or programme to examine its implementation. For example, monitoring to examine whether the significant sustainability effects occur as predicted or to establish whether mitigation measures are implemented

**MPG**

Mineral Policy Guidance - Guidance documents which set out national mineral planning policy.

**MPS**

Mineral Policy Statement – Guidance documents which set out national mineral planning policy. They are being reviewed and updated and are replacing MPGs.

**Objective**

A statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change.

**Options**

See **alternatives**

**Proximity Principle**

The management of waste as close as possible to its point of origin.

<b>PPG</b>	Planning Policy Guidance - Guidance documents which set out national planning policy.
<b>PPS</b>	Planning Policy Statement – Guidance documents which set out national planning policy and replace existing PPGs.
<b>RAWP</b>	Regional Aggregate Working Party. The Regional Aggregate Working Parties provide technical advice in relation to the supply of, and demand for construction aggregates, including for sand, gravel and crushed rock.
<b>Recovery (of waste)</b>	The process of extracting a product of value from waste materials, including recycling, composting and energy recovery.
<b>RPG</b>	Regional Planning Guidance – Guidance prepared by the South West Regional Assembly and issued by the Secretary of State, which will be replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy.
<b>RSS</b>	Regional Spatial Strategies – Guidance documents which set out regional planning policy and replace the existing RPGs.
<b>SA</b>	Sustainability Appraisal - A process by which the economic, social and environmental impacts of a project, strategy or plan are assessed.
<b>SAC</b>	Special Area of Conservation - a designation made under the Habitats Directive to ensure the restoration or maintenance of certain natural habitats and species some of which may be listed as 'priority' for protection at a favourable conservation status.
<b>SAM</b>	Scheduled Ancient Monument- A nationally important archaeological site included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Secretary of State for the Environment under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Some SAMs are also World Heritage Sites.
<b>SCI</b>	Statement of Community Involvement – sets out the Council's vision and strategy for the standards to be achieved in involving the community and stakeholders in the preparation of all Local Development Documents and in decisions on planning applications.
<b>Scoping</b>	The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of the SEA. This also includes defining the environmental / sustainability effects and alternatives that need to be considered, the assessment methods to be used, the structure and contents of the Environmental / Sustainability Report.
<b>Screening</b>	The process of deciding whether a plan or programme requires SEA or an appropriate assessment.
<b>SEA</b>	Strategic Environmental Assessment - systematic method of considering the likely effects on the environment of policies, plans and programmes.
<b>SEA Directive</b>	Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment".
<b>Sustainability Appraisal</b>	A form of assessment used in the UK (primarily for Regional Planning Guidance and development plans) since the late 1990s. Sustainability appraisal considers social and economic effects as well as environmental effects.
<b>SPD</b>	Supplementary Planning Document – a Local Development Document which is part of the Local Development Framework but does not form part of the statutory development plan. SPDs elaborate upon policies and proposals in a Development Plan Document and include development briefs and guidance documents.

- Special Waste** Includes wastes that contain substances deemed to be dangerous to life as defined by the Special Waste Regulations 1996 and the Special Waste (Amendment) Regulations 1996, for example, asbestos. The Government has announced its intention to replace this waste category with the category 'Hazardous Waste' as defined in the European Union Directive.
- SSSI** Site of Special Scientific Interest - Areas of high quality habitat (or geological features) of regional, national or international nature conservation importance, designated by English Nature.  
(Source: Adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011)
- Target** A specified desired end, stated usually within a specified time-scale.
- Waste Management Facilities** Covers every type of development that may be used to manage waste. This includes landfill, incineration, waste transfer, recycling plants, composting, household recycling collection areas, etc.
- Waste Stream** Waste stream is the flow or movement of wastes from the point of generation (i.e. household or commercial premises) to final disposal (i.e. landfill). A waste stream may reduce significantly over time as valuable items are separated for recycling and are recovered through resource recovery. Waste streams are categorised in relation to their source or nature.

**Part 1: COMMENTS ON CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO SA/SEA SCOPING REPORT FOR THE WILTSHIRE AND SWINDON WASTE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS**

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
<b>GOSW</b>	<p>Looked at in light of ‘Sustainability Appraisal of RSS and LDD’ (ODPM Nov 2005).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The main document would benefit from further explanation as to how the objectives were chosen and the reasons for eliminating issues from further consideration.</li> <li>▪ Make explicit what technical, procedural or other difficulties have been encountered, and assumptions or uncertainties identified.</li> <li>▪ Not clear as to how the four statutory consultees have been involved in procedure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Section 4.1 of the Scoping report details the process whereby objectives were developed.</li> <li>▪ Difficulties, assumptions and uncertainties encountered throughout the process will be addressed in the draft SA Report.</li> <li>▪ Consultation approach to be addressed in SA report.</li> </ul>
<b>Campaign to Protect Rural England</b>	<p><b>Q1.</b> Not clear why options 1 and 2 are listed. (is it to provide a benchmark from which to show how much more sustainable the other options could be?)</p> <p><b>Q2.</b> Waste types could be logged at the waste management centres.</p> <p><b>Q3.</b> PP Review missing: Transport to include alternatives to road haulage (rail and water);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Swindon- should be able to recover waste and deal with hazardous within the borough- not export to N Wilts</li> <li>▪ The effect of waste contracts on the plan needs to be considered- should these be secret? Effect of licensing also</li> <li>▪ How will hazardous waste be pre-treated and where?</li> </ul> <p><b>Q4.</b> Why is growth for Wilts waste 4% and 3% for Swindon when Swindon pop growth is bigger?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Should restrict daily number of lorries bringing waste to</li> </ul>	<p>Q1. Comments noted, however this is an issue for the WDF itself, not the SA Scoping report.</p> <p>Q2. Noted. As above.</p> <p>Q3. (transport) Agreed. Changes have been made to SA framework to reflect this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Noted, however these are issues for the WLDDs themselves, not the SA Scoping report.</li> </ul> <p>Q4. Noted, however these are issues for the WLDDs themselves, not the SA Scoping report.</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>a site</p> <p><b>Q5.</b> Additional problems, issues or opportunities that need to be considered: Are the waste contracts too long term? What about new technologies being developed? (waste contracts may soon appear outdated)</p> <p><b>Q6.</b> 2021 is a long time- there needs to be the ability to react to changes, e.g. climate change and energy requirements.</p> <p><b>Q7.</b> Alternatives- combining stringent targets for minimisation and recycling</p> <p><b>Q8.</b> Prefer Option 7 (will give more consideration to Option 4 by 27 Jan)</p> <p><b>Q9.</b> SA Framework-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A, second bullet point</li> <li>▪ E4 meaning not clear- typo?</li> <li>▪ Conflict between D3 and E3 re brownfield land</li> <li>▪ C) emphasis on road transport- no mention of rail and water. Sustainable transport options should be insisted upon, proximity principle adhered to not merely 'where feasible'.</li> <li>▪ e) restoration should be considered at the planning application stage as stated in the longer document on page 37, and not as in the summary, early in the development.</li> <li>▪ i) the risk of flooding must be avoided not just reduced.</li> </ul> <p><b>Q10.</b> SA/SEA targets suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ reduce the number of lorries carrying waste</li> <li>▪ drastically reduce the number of long distance lorries</li> <li>▪ all waste to be sorted at source</li> <li>▪ increase the recycling and composting targets</li> <li>▪ Progress towards minimisation</li> <li>▪ Changes in the packaging laws</li> </ul>	<p>Q5. Noted, however these are issues for the WLDDs themselves, not the SA Scoping report.</p> <p>Q6. Noted and agreed</p> <p>Q7. Noted.</p> <p>Q8. Noted.</p> <p>Q9.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Changed</li> <li>▪ Changes</li> <li>▪ Noted. Agreed. Known inherent policy conflict.</li> <li>▪ C)- agreed. Sub-objective added. Proximity principle- noted- but not always feasible due to viability/economies of scale.</li> <li>▪ E)- agreed.</li> <li>▪ I)- risk management can only consider minimisation, not avoidance.</li> </ul> <p>Q10. Target suggestions noted with thanks. To be considered at monitoring stage. (except: packing laws: agreed, but beyond scope)</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p><b>Q11</b> Additional methodology: show how response of consultees have had an effect</p> <p><b>Q12.</b> Would like to be involved in stage B and D and to know the results of C and E.</p>	<p>Q11. Already addressed as per government guidance.</p> <p>Q12. noted, will be recorded in draft and final SA Report.</p>
<b>English Heritage</b>	No comments, unlikely to have significant implications for the historic environment.	
<b>Cotswolds Conservation Board</b>	No adverse comments to make. ‘The report is well researched and contains a number of helpful references to the Cotswolds AONB and in particular the statutory Management Plans of all the AONBs in Wiltshire.’	
<b>Countryside Agency</b>	No Comments –but provide a list of resources that may assist with the consideration of issues and establishment of baseline information against which to measure changes.	Noted.
<b>Lydiard Tregoze Parish Council</b>	Requested a copy of the full report for comment (sent 19 Dec 2005)	Noted.
<b>Devizes Town Council</b>	Will be responding after committee meeting on 10 January	
<b>Milton Lilbourne Parish Council</b>	<p><b>Q1.</b> With a proposed 20,000 plus new houses planned for Swindon alone, you will certainly need to plan Option 2 carefully</p> <p><b>Q4/5</b> What, if any, arrangements will be made for any slaughter and disposal of herds of cattle and pigs and flocks of sheep, should there be another serious outbreak of FMD, or ‘mad cow disease’, rabies or, possible avian flu. Surely there must be no further incidences of burying diseased cows on Pewsey’s Everleigh waste tip (circa 1992)</p> <p><b>Q8</b> Option 2 and/or Option 5 preferred</p> <p><b>Q9</b> Yes</p> <p><b>Q10</b> Biodiversity enhanced, especially with North Wessex Downs, AONB and conservation areas</p>	<p>Noted, but are issues for WLDDs not SA Scoping Report.</p> <p>Noted. An issue for the Waste strategy not the SA.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Noted</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments												
	<p><b>Q12</b> Keep us informed of progress with non-technical summaries only please.</p>	Noted.												
<p><b>WRAP Waste and Resources Action Programme</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Overall- too much emphasis on waste disposal and recovery. A more holistic focus should be developed to consider waste as a resource. The plan should include provision for reprocessing infrastructure as well as recovery and disposal facilities.</li> <li>▪ Welcome inclusion of Option 7; waste minimisation and elimination in the alternative options to be considered in the report. Preferred option.</li> <li>▪ Option 7 is the option most likely to enable Swindon and Wiltshire to achieve SEA Objective A11: to become the most waste efficient county by 2012.</li> <li>▪ The following amendments/ clarifications are suggested:</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Objective</th> <th>Original Objective</th> <th>Proposed Amendment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A2</td> <td>Ensure waste disposal facilities reflect the changes and growth in the economic structure of the plan area</td> <td>Ensure waste <u>management facilities- for recovery and disposal</u>- reflect the changes and growth in the economic structure of the plan area.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A4</td> <td>Promote implementation of the waste hierarchy</td> <td><u>Provide the necessary facilities</u> in support of the waste hierarchy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A7</td> <td>To improve and encourage</td> <td>To improve and encourage</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Objective	Original Objective	Proposed Amendment	A2	Ensure waste disposal facilities reflect the changes and growth in the economic structure of the plan area	Ensure waste <u>management facilities- for recovery and disposal</u> - reflect the changes and growth in the economic structure of the plan area.	A4	Promote implementation of the waste hierarchy	<u>Provide the necessary facilities</u> in support of the waste hierarchy.	A7	To improve and encourage	To improve and encourage	<p>Bullet points noted.</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Table:</p> <p>A2- change agreed. Disposal changed to management.</p> <p>Not within remit of plan to ‘provide’ facilities.</p> <p>Providing facilities is not within the remit of the WLDDs</p>
Objective	Original Objective	Proposed Amendment												
A2	Ensure waste disposal facilities reflect the changes and growth in the economic structure of the plan area	Ensure waste <u>management facilities- for recovery and disposal</u> - reflect the changes and growth in the economic structure of the plan area.												
A4	Promote implementation of the waste hierarchy	<u>Provide the necessary facilities</u> in support of the waste hierarchy.												
A7	To improve and encourage	To improve and encourage												



Organisation	Consultation Response		Comments	
		alternative means of waste disposal, including recycling and composting	alternative means of waste management, including recycling and composting and <u>ensure that facilities are provided to support this.</u>	<p>A11- agreed, issue for WLDDs.</p> <p>A3 and A5- agreed, but issues for the LDF.</p> <p>Comments on table 11: Noted.</p> <p>Agreed. Point deleted and encompasses within different point.</p> <p>Agreed. Added.</p> <p>Issue for the Plan not the SA.</p>
A11	To become the most waste efficient county by 2012	<i>Requires clarification of what is meant by 'waste efficient'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unclear how the WLDD and SEA will be able to directly deliver the following waste objectives as they relate to much wider issues:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A3: promote waste minimisation through design wherever possible</li> <li>▪ A5: Integrate principles of the waste hierarchy with design principles</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Section on Mechanical Biological Treatment in Table 11:                             <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The first 'security of recyclable/ digestate/ biofuels/ energy recovery processes and markets' needs more explanation</li> <li>▪ To add: the outputs of MBT plants are likely to be of low quality. The organic fraction will only qualify as a low grade soil conditioner, not fully recovered compost. The quality of other recyclable outputs is likely to be low and there are limited markets for these outputs in the UK. (gives ref)</li> <li>▪ Unclear from scoping what the timescales for delivery are likely to be.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
Thames Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A key sustainability issue should be for new development to be co-ordinated with the infrastructure it demands and to take into account the capacity of existing infrastructure.</li> <li>▪ The section on Water Pollution and Flooding is supported in principle, but it is considered that it also needs to be expanded to refer to water supply and waste water issues as mentioned in the Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016 Alteration, Examination in Public. The Panel Report states at para 1.21: <i>“However, there are concerns about strategic water resources to serve Swindon and adjoining areas in the SE Region and the need for new waste water treatment facilities, if development is to continue at past rates. Indeed, we heard at the EiP directly from Thames Water of their serious concerns on this very issue which will need to be addressed through the forthcoming RSS and subregional strategy. Also that. Because Swindon is located on headwaters, sewage treatment for a development of this scale would require new and as yet unavailable treatment technology to meet the necessary treatment standards.”</i></li> </ul>	<p>Agreed</p> <p>Noted and agreed. Issue added to report.</p>
Wessex Water	<p><b>Q2.</b> Wessex Water hold data on the treatment of waste water</p> <p><b>Q3.</b> Table 2 should include the following: International: The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (Directive 91/271/EEC) National: The Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations (England and Wales) Regulations 1994 Regional: Any relevant catchment flood management plans prepared by the Environment Agency; and</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted and added.</p> <p>Noted. Added to PP review to include the 2003 (amendment) regulations. Currently aren't any CFMPs for the Plan area. Low Flows Project already in Baseline- water resources</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>the Wessex Water Low Flows Project (see website)</p> <p><b>Q4</b> Currently investigating the environmental effect on a total of 15 rivers and wetlands in the Wessex Water region (available 2008).</p> <p><b>Q5.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Table 11- it should be noted that the list is not exhaustive and that the treatment of domestic and industrial waste can involve additional processes.</li> <li>▪ The advantages and disadvantages are specific to the disposal of municipal and domestic solid waste. Many of the issues raised will not be applicable to waste water (sewage) treatment.</li> <li>▪ Within table 12 the sustainability effects and issues for the plan are specific to the disposal of municipal and domestic solid waste. Many of the issues raised will not be applicable to waste water (sewage) treatment.</li> <li>▪ Table 12 should recognise the potential for fly and other insect nuisance as a result of treatment and disposal of solid waste and sewage treatment.</li> <li>▪ Table 12 Human Health Para 2- This paragraph should be removed from the document as it implies that this is an existing problem. Whilst it may be true that bathers suffer from gastrointestinal symptoms when using recreational waters contaminated with sewage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This is not a known environmental problem experienced within the area under this study</li> <li>▪ The discharge consents from sewage treatment works are approved and monitored by the Environment Agency. Without approval and compliance with the legally binding consent</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>section.</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Q5. Table 12: agreed. To be checked and modified where appropriate.</p> <p>Added</p> <p>Paragraph removed.</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>sewerage companies are not able to operate the sewage treatment facility. Whilst implicit in any planning application for a sewage treatment facility, approval of the discharge consent is outside of the planning application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bathing in waters contaminated by all other forms of waste will also cause numerous health problems.</li> </ul> <p><b>Q6.</b> There does not appear to be any information of the timescale for assessments.</p> <p><b>Q7.</b> Options only apply to solid waste. Should there be a growth in the area, there will be a requirement for additional waste water (sewage) treatment, likely to be within the study area.</p> <p><b>Q9.</b> The SA/SEA appraisal question in relation to minimising consumption of natural resources should be amended to read:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Keep water consumption within consented abstraction limits and catchment management plans (taking account of climate change).</li> </ul> <p>Reference to the 'local carrying capacity' implies that all water abstracted locally is used locally. With an integrated supply network water companies are able to manage resources across regions. As such, water will transfer between local areas.</p> <p>In addition, the attached objectives should be amended to read:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Minimise any adverse impacts on water resources at all stages <u>of</u> waste disposal through effective site design and management</li> <li>▪ Protect the quantity, quality and flow of surface and groundwater in accordance with relevant legislation</li> </ul>	<p>Q6. disagree</p> <p>Q7. additional objective added in to SA Framework under appraisal question 16</p> <p>Q9.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ First bullet: RSS SSA Objective, can't be changed</li> <li>▪ Second bullet: noted, to be changed</li> <li>▪ Third bullet: Modified to read: Protect and, where possible, improve the quantity, quality and flow of surface and groundwater.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure that any changes do not cause unacceptable changes to the water environment, particularly water resources.</li> </ul> <p>In considering the above the individual and cumulative effect of waste treatment sites may need to be considered.</p> <p><b>Q12.</b> As statutory consultees, Wessex Water wish to continue to play an active role in the preparation of planning documents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fourth bullet: Disagree. Covered by other objectives</li> <li>▪ Cumulative effects covered by SEA regs</li> </ul> <p>Noted</p>
<p><b>Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TYPO- No 'U' in Cranborne (e.g. p107 and 108).</li> <li>▪ Table NTS2                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Section C- there would be concern about transportation of waste <u>through</u> the AONB impacting on tranquillity. In addition it is suggested that it would perhaps be appropriate to address reducing the need to transport waste. This could be through waste minimisation activities such as local reuse or local community composting.</li> <li>- Section E- greater emphasis needed on landscape integration , both in relation to site selection /design and site restoration/ management</li> <li>- Section F- would benefit from a more explicit and focused reference to landscape character.</li> <li>- Section G- issues relating to landscape character and integration apply to countryside. Especially relevant for activities on the edge of the AONB, which may impact on a landscape character area that straddles the boundary or where a site intrudes in the setting of the AONB.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ This AONB has recently had cause to be concerned about the downstream impacts on the ground cover and hence landscape features of a</li> </ul>	<p>Noted and amended where necessary.</p> <p>Noted and addressed. The need to reduce waste through the hierarchy is already addressed.</p> <p>Agreed. Added to table</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Covered in other sections. Repetition unnecessary.</p> <p>Incorporated into objective 16 of the SA Framework</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>development that could, potentially, alter the ground water regimes through decreased infiltration of surface water. It would, therefore, be worth considering such issues and making specific reference to SUDS and maintaining ground water infiltration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The issue of dark night skies and light pollution was raised by the public for inclusion in the AONB management plan. The potential impacts of lighting at waste transfer, treatment, and disposal sites should be included.</li> <li>▪ <b>Main Document-</b> 'May I congratulate your team on their work'</li> <li>▪ Main doc- p6 AONB Management Plans, covering 11 local authorities, are more than local, 'subregional' is more appropriate.</li> <li>▪ Table 3, p8, does not mention landscape character although this is an accepted concept included in planning considerations. Should be considered</li> <li>▪ Pages 34/35 should consider landscape character types and areas in additions to the items mentioned. Also important to identify and retain existing landscape features.</li> <li>▪ Should explicitly consider landscape character on p45.</li> <li>▪ Section C5 and D1.10- Landscapes should be considered in the same amount of detail as, for example, biodiversity.(PP REVIEW)</li> <li>▪ Page 16 of Appendix C is too brief for this AONB and also misses out the fundamental point of conserving the natural beauty of a nationally important area. (The 7 aims of the Plan, together with the Action Plans and Targets are relevant to</li> </ul>	<p>Covered under Objective 19 of the SA Framework</p> <p>Noted with thanks.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted, included in table.</p> <p>Noted and incorporated.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted. Considered that the level of detail provided is sufficient for the purposes of the SA/SEA.</p> <p>Noted. Aims added to baseline.</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>the SA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Plan on page103 is not easy to understand.</li> <li>▪ D1.10- there seems to be an inappropriate reliance on the very broad scale national character areas identified by the then Countryside Commission. (gives source for more detailed local studies).</li> <li>▪ On p107 there is reference to Appendix x- EDITING!</li> </ul>	<p>Noted. Plan enlarged for ease of use. More detailed information on the AONB added to baseline</p> <p>Noted and changed.</p>
<p><b>Wiltshire Wildlife Trust Limited</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Climate Change: More attention needs to be given to this crucial issue, particularly as the best option for waste disposal must take account of greenhouse emissions</li> <li>▪ Table 11: Composting should mention the value and prevalence of home composting in Wiltshire (50% of Wiltshire households now compost at home)</li> <li>▪ <b>Q1.</b> Waste disposal sites of every type have the potential to impact on Natura 2000 sites across the country. Impacts are especially likely to occur where groundwater flows are altered; this is already acknowledged as a possibility for the North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC and River Avon SAC. There are also potentially significant impacts on greenhouse gas emissions. It is vital that an appropriate assessment is undertaken, due to the long term nature of the Plan.</li> <li>▪ <b>Q3.</b> Missing from PP Review: International- Water Framework Directive (2000/60EC); Regional- Wessex Water BAP; Local- amend 'Swindon Local BAP (March Draft 2004) to read 'Swindon Biodiversity Action Plan (March 2005)'</li> <li>▪ <b>Table 4: Objectives of other plans-</b></li> </ul>	<p>Climate Change covered in SA Framework</p> <p>Noted and changed</p> <p>Noted and included</p> <p>International: Already included. Regional: Not available online and in the process of being replaced (phase 3) Local: amended</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p><b>Biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This section must be amended to recognise that waste disposal facilities, other than landfill, have the potential to impact on biodiversity. These may include effects such as increase noise/ vibrations, deposition of dust, interruption of linear features used as flightlines and all types of pollution (including light pollution). We would suggest the wording is changed from mentioning ‘landfill development’ to referring to ‘waste disposal and recovery development’.</li> <li>○ Include an objective to ‘recover or dispose of waste without harming the environment’ (adapted from PPS10)</li> <li>○ Include an objective to ‘avoid development that would result in significant harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests’ (adapted from PPS9)</li> <li>○ Include an objective to ‘ensure that waste local development documents, reflect, and are consistent with national, regional and local biodiversity priorities and objectives’ (adapted from PPS9)</li> <li>○ Include an objective to ‘avoid development which would cause harm to species of principle importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England or to their habitats’ (adapter from PPS9)</li> <li>▪ <b>Q4.</b> Figure 3 (p15) needs to be larger, if it is to be legible.</li> <li>▪ Currently biodiversity baseline only refers to</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed and changed</p> <p>Agreed but covered by other objectives</p> <p>Noted. Covered by other objectives</p> <p>Noted. The purpose of the review of plans and programmes is to achieve this.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>The SA Framework objective seeks to protect biodiversity of ‘importance’ on various scales, and</p>



Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>designated sites. Biodiversity is not static. SEA good practice requires that non-designated habitats of importance for protected species be identified, in order that wider biodiversity interests are taken into account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Baseline data must be collected on non-designated habitats and protected/ notable species for the SA/SEA in order to ensure that biodiversity is properly recognised, and guidance followed. This collection of data may be best targeted at areas proposed for waste facilities. (can be requested from Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre).</li> <li>▪ Other Comments Appendix D.1.9: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Chilmark quarries SAC description should include its importance for the lesser horseshoe bat, as this is one of the best areas in the UK for this species</li> <li>○ Similarly, the description for Bath and Bradford Avon SAC should also include reference to lesser horseshoe bats as a designation feature.</li> <li>○ Salisbury Plan SPA should refer to both quail and hobby as designation features.</li> <li>○ The baseline for locally recognised sites will need regular review/update as new sites are regularly added.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Q5.</b> Table 12: Sustainability Issues: Biodiversity, fauna and fauna and soils: should be amended to include mention of the 1,500 locally designated Wildlife Sites (also known as SNCIs or Local Sites) in Wiltshire and Swindon. It should also be made clear in the Issues column that <b>all</b> ecologically</li> </ul>	<p>not just designated sites.</p> <p>Noted. Issue for the site allocations appraisal process.</p> <p>Noted and added.</p> <p>Noted and added to description</p> <p>Noted and added.</p> <p>Noted. The baseline data collection is continuous throughout the SA process.</p> <p>Noted and changed</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>designated sites are to be avoided. This section should also give more emphasis to the impacts on water (other than water quality) such as alteration of hydrology or potential for additional abstraction. Wiltshire contains internationally important river habitat (including the River Avon and tributaries SSSI and SAC, and the River Kennet SSSI), and this habitat is under extreme pressure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Also within the Issues column we suggest that collection of phase 1 data ‘may be necessary’ is amended to <b>must be collected</b> for the site selection and assessment. The SEA process is intended to achieve a high level of environmental protection and is an important tool for promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Opportunities to enhance biodiversity should be sought wherever possible.</li> <li>▪ Also in the above section amend ‘changes in number of predators/prey’ to ‘changes in population dynamics, resulting in negative ecological effects’.</li> <li>▪ Material Assets (economic factors): this section needs to include both the negative impacts on the economy that result from environmental degradation and the positive impacts from appropriate and efficient waste disposal.</li> <li>▪ <b>Q6.</b> Spatial Scope: the Trust agrees that the principal area of study needs to be Wiltshire and Swindon. However, in view of the fact that effects on rivers for example can be felt further afield, the area of study will need to be broader.</li> <li>▪ <b>Q8.</b> The Trust believes that the most environmentally friendly and sustainable option if</li> </ul>	<p>Noted and changed.</p> <p>Noted and changed.</p> <p>Agreed. Added to issues table.</p> <p>The collection of information about the wider context of the Plan area has been collated where available.</p> <p>Noted.</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>Strategic Option 7: Waste elimination and minimisation. We are especially encourages that this option addresses resource management, as well as waste management. However, we do believe that some revision to the wording of this target is necessary. The proximity principle must be mentioned, and should be a priority in relation to all aspects of waste elimination. For example, home composting can eliminate the transport of large amounts of waste and produces less methane (A potent greenhouse gas) than centralised composting and should therefore be given priority attention and support. The Trust believes that, in order to meet the Wiltshire Strategic Board’s target of becoming the most waste efficient county in England by 2014, Strategic Option 7 offers the only true solution. The success of this option will depend on the effort directed at moving waste management up the waste management hierarchy, particularly by influencing consumer patterns and behaviour, good manufacturing and resource consumption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Q9.</b> Table 13: SA/SEA Objectives: Appraisal question: Protect habitats and species- amend to read ‘Avoid effects of development on protected or notable species, including UK BAP priority species’.</li> <li>▪ SA/SEA Indicators- the Trust is concerned that the Indicators suggested in Table 13 appear to be yes/no questions, rather than true indicators, which must be quantifiable. <b>We would strongly suggest that these be reconsidered, as we do not consider that, at present, they reflect the</b></li> </ul>	<p>Can’t amend – RSS SSA Appraisal question. Covered under SA objectives.</p> <p>Noted. Indicators in Scoping Report are intended as decision-aiding questions. More quantifiable indicators to be included in SA Report for future monitoring.</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p><b>guidance given by the ODPM.</b> (The SEA Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities, Oct 2003). If the suggested indicators are used, we do not believe it will be possible to accurately determine the likely significant biodiversity impacts of the Waste LDF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Q10.</b> Useful targets would include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No harm caused to internationally designated sites</li> <li>○ No harm caused to nationally designated sites</li> <li>○ No harm caused to locally designated sites</li> <li>○ No detrimental effect on recognised sites</li> <li>○ No harm caused to protected or notable species, including BAP species</li> <li>○ Above species to be maintained at favourable conservation status within their natural range</li> <li>○ Make a positive contribution to BAP targets</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Q12.</b> Keen to remain closely involved in the process, and be consulted on the various stages identified. In the future, the Trust would like to request that only one paper copy of consultation documents is sent, addressed to Amanda Miller, who will coordinate the Trust’s response including close liaison with Eleanor Noel-Johnson as appropriate.</li> </ul>	<p>Noted for SA Report</p> <p>Noted.</p>
<p><b>English Nature</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Q1.</b> Given the uncertainty of future plans or projects which may impact on the <i>Natura 2000</i> series within Wiltshire, it is difficult to determine whether an appropriate assessment is needed at this stage. However, the report suggests there may be a possibility of impact upon two <i>Natura</i></li> </ul>	

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>2000 sites, and we have the following comments in respect to these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>River Avon SAC-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the nature conservation importance of the river system arised from the range and diversity of riparian habitats and associated species. The SAC qualifying features include one habitat (the watercourse characterised by floating <i>Ranunculus</i> (water crowfoot) and <i>Callitricho</i> (starwort) vegetation) and five species (brook and sea lamprey, bullhead, salmon and Desmoulin’s whorl snail). All are dependent upon the maintenance of high water quality and sympathetic habitat management.</li> <li>○ Table 3, page 8 under Issue:’ Biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil’ the sentence starting ‘The River Avon SAC Conservation Strategy should be consulted...’ should indicate that landfill developments may impact on the River Avon SAC when situated outside of the boundary of the SAC as well as within.</li> <li>○ Potential hazards to the River Avon SAC are identified as siltation, nutrient enrichment, toxic contamination, physical changes, disturbance and groundwater flows. Pollution is a risk due to run-off from a development site.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The SAC qualifying feature for this site is</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Noted and included where appropriate.</p> <p>Noted. Already covered by other objectives</p> <p>Noted and included where appropriate</p> <p>Noted and included where appropriate</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>the lowland hay meadows for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. If ground water flow to the SAC is likely to be affected an appropriate assessment will be needed. Significant effects may occur even if the site is located some distance away from the SAC, and therefore an appropriate assessment will be needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Q4.</b> Appendix D does not mention other wider countryside issues, in particular declining protected species populations in Wiltshire. In many developments protected species are often adversely impacted, and they must be taken in to consideration in relation to new sites. The Wiltshire and Swindon Biological Records Centre should be consulted with regards to protected species records.</li> <li>▪ <b>Q5. Issues Column</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ We endorse the suggestion in the Biodiversity, Flora and Faun and Soil section of table 12, that AONBs need to be protected and development in these areas avoided. It must be made clear in the Issues column that <b>all</b> ecologically designated sites are to be avoided.</li> <li>○ The second point in the Issues column must state that phase 1 data <b>must</b> be collected for the site selection and assessment rather than 'may be necessary'.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Noted. The SA considers the targets and objectives of the relevant Biodiversity Action Plans, therefore including any relevant protected species populations that need to be considered.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Agreed and included</p> <p>Agreed and included</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ These comments also relate to the Water section of table 12, in particular any possible impacts on the River Avon SAC, River Avon System SSSI and River Kennet SSSI must be mitigated for if the can not be avoided or where there are no alternative solutions.</li> <li>▪ <b>Q8.</b> Option 4, aimed at increasing the recovery of value from waste. We recognise the need for an increase in waste management in the county and would look for the option with less impact on the environment, and which also would use less land space creating further habitat loss.</li> <li>▪ <b>Q9.</b> Table 13- suggest the addition of an objective that strengthens regional biodiversity partnerships and information with an indicator which includes the establishment of active partnerships and mechanisms for information gathering and sharing.</li> <li>▪ <b>Q10.</b> The Plan must ensure that targets that have already been set in other processes (eg BAP targets, PSA targets for designated sites to be infavourable or unfavourable recovering) are not compromised.</li> </ul>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Not within scope of the WLDDs.</p> <p>Noted</p>
<b>South West Regional Assembly</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Acknowledgement of consultation</li> </ul>	
<b>Wiltshire County Ecologist</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Suggestions for potential targets and indicators and comments on objectives.</li> <li>▪ Not recognised in the objectives that impacts on</li> </ul>	<p>Noted for SA Report monitoring</p> <p>Noted. Sometimes development in protected areas</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
(WCC)	<p>internationally designated sites in particular (but also nationally designated sites) cannot be permitted unless certain stringent tests are met- the objectives should be amended to state that impacts on these sites should not be permitted (rather than avoided)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The objectives could be slightly more up-beat about biodiversity gain associated with waste development. Aim should be to maintain, enhance, restore or add. The last objectives could be amended to maximise the potential for biodiversity gain associated with all waste development</li> <li>▪ Concept of mitigation and compensation where harm cannot be avoided needs to be built into the objectives</li> <li>▪ Objective required that refers to the need to prevent fragmentation and isolation of habitats through the provision of enhanced and ecologically coherent networks of natural habitats.- Habitats Regulations and RSS</li> <li>▪ Conflict between development on brownfield land and ecological interests.</li> <li>▪ No objectives to ensure hydrological regime remains unaffected.</li> <li>▪ First Indicator should be amended to read ‘include actions that cause habitat fragmentation...’ (i.e. not ‘changes in habitat fragmentation’). The reference to international and national sites should be removed from this indicator (see below)</li> <li>▪ Separate indicators are required to measure a) impacts on international and locally designated sites; b) impacts on locally designated sites; c) impacts on BAP habitats; d) impacts on protected</li> </ul>	<p>cannot be avoided.</p> <p>Noted and changed.</p> <p>Noted. The objective to maximise biodiversity gain with development addresses this point.</p> <p>Covered by a decision aiding question, as well as the consideration of the need for appropriate assessment.</p> <p>Noted. Agreed. Known inherent policy conflict</p> <p>Objective added to ensure groundwater flow impacts and adverse impacts on water resources are avoided.</p> <p>Comments on Indicators to be included with monitoring strategy in SA Report.</p>



Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>and/ or notable species (And see table above)- as per, and linked to, the objectives. Each indicator currently measures several different aspects and they should be separated for the purposes of clarity. Note that impacts could include direct habitat loss, fragmentation of habitats or other indirect impacts (including changes in hydrology)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Indicator 3 doesn't make sense.</li></ul>	

**Part 2: COMMENTS ON CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO SA/SEA PREFERRED OPTIONS REPORT FOR THE WILTSHIRE AND SWINDON WASTE CORE STRATEGY**

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
Gloucestershire County Council	<b>Waste Core Strategy SA Report</b>  The report appears to be very thorough and comprehensive covering the requirements of the SEA Directive.	Noted with thanks.
	It is positive to note that the issue of the potential need for Appropriate Assessment has been raised at this stage (Page 12)	Noted. Refer to Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report.
	<b>Waste DC Policies SA Report</b>  The requirements of the SEA Directive appear to have been met and Gloucestershire County Council has no further comments at this stage.	Noted.
Wiltshire County Council- County Ecologist	<b>Core Strategy Preferred Options SA Report</b>  <b>Baseline for Biodiversity (paragraphs 4.16 to 4.17)</b>  4.17 contains the following inaccuracies:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are 8 National Nature Reserves in Wiltshire</li> <li>▪ There are at least 11 Local Nature Reserves within Wiltshire and Swindon (the latest figures should be checked)</li> </ul>	Data reflects information available at: <a href="http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/nnr/nnr_search.asp">www.english-nature.org.uk/special/nnr/nnr_search.asp</a>
	A better context and description of key habitats within Wiltshire is required.	This information is included in the baseline that was provided with the scoping report. The baseline has now been appended to the SA report.
	A brief description should be provided of important	This information is included in the baseline

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	habitats and species within the Wiltshire, Swindon and CWP BAPs and the areas that are important for these habitats.	appended to the revised SA report.
	The SA should describe/provide an overview of the important biodiversity features in Wiltshire.	As above.
	When describing the biodiversity baseline of Wiltshire, more reference should be made to the South West Regional Nature Map within the draft RSS. This map should be incorporated into the baseline.	Level of detail considered appropriate to SA/SEA.
	<b>Sustainability Issues (Table 12) Suggested Additions</b> Supports the biodiversity issues for the plan documented in the table	Noted.
	Over abstraction has been identified as an issue for River Avon SAC and River Kennet SSSI. In addition agricultural land has resulted in diffuse pollution for many rivers and subsequent problems from siltation and nutrient enrichment.	Agreed- addressed in SA objectives.
	Over the last century, there have been substantial losses in biodiversity in Wiltshire, predominantly due to agricultural improvement but also due to development and issues such as water abstraction. The resulting situation is islands of biodiversity rich habitat in a fragmented landscape. This means that habitats and species are less able to adapt to impacts.  Fragmentation of these habitats will not allow species to move through the landscape and adapt to climate change.	Noted. This information will be useful in assessing the Site Specific Allocations.
	<b>SA Framework for Wiltshire Waste Development Framework (Table 13)</b>  Endorses the SA/SEA objectives in table 12 however an additional link between biodiversity and climate change	Noted. SA Framework amended accordingly with new decision-aiding question and amendments to existing questions.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>should be provided.</p> <p>Identifies decision-aiding questions for biodiversity set out in the SA framework as confusing and require alterations as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Currently questions address several biodiversity resources/issues that have been mixed up. Separate questions are required to measure a) impacts on internationally and nationally designated sites b) impacts on locally designated sites c) impacts on BAP sites d) impacts on protected and/or notable species e) impacts on geodiversity. Each question currently measures several different aspects and they should be separated for clarity.</li> <li>▪ The concept of favourable conservation status for populations should be utilised rather than ‘species lifestyles’.</li> </ul>	<p>The format of the remaining decision-aiding questions (relating to biodiversity) were developed as a result of consultation at scoping stage, and are considered appropriate.</p>
	<p><b>Preferred Options Assessments (Section 6 and Appendix 9)</b></p> <p>Following on from above, not convinced significant biodiversity impacts have been picked up by the appraisal. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- paragraph 2.23 identifies that there may be some impact on Natura 2000 sites but no such potential impact has been picked up in the appraisal table for appendices C and D</li> <li>- Appendix D identifies a potential conflict between SA objective to protect habitats and species and key objective 6 of the core strategy, however no explanation of this potential conflict has been provided.</li> <li>- A number of core strategy policies have not been</li> </ul>	<p>Revised assessment has considered these matters, and concerns also addressed through undertaking a HRA Screening Assessment.</p> <p>As explained in the assessment, some SA</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>assessed against the full range of SA objectives. For example SA objective 9 has not been used in the appraisal of four chapters with the core strategy.</p>	<p>objectives have been excluded from certain policy assessments as they were not considered relevant to the topic.</p>
	<p><b>Implementation and Monitoring – Proposed targets under objective 9</b></p> <p>Targets should be identified that can be attained by the Waste LDF. Recommend that the first three targets are altered to reflect the contributions that can be made by the Waste LDF (See proposed targets suggested for the scoping report). A quantitative target for the creation of BAP habitat linked to waste development would be welcomed.</p>	<p>Noted. This is addressed in the Monitoring Strategy in Section 8 of the report.</p>
	<p>The final target should be changed to read 100% of waste management proposals to achieve a net gain in biodiversity (in accordance with PPS9).</p>	<p>Noted, however, this is an aspirational target, and is not considered realistic for all facilities.</p>
	<p>Recommend that indicators 1 and 3 are not SMART and cannot be measured</p>	<p>Noted. Further refinement of monitoring indicators will occur at submission stage &amp; through AMR, where detailed consideration will be given as to how to monitor impacts.</p>
	<p><b>Final comment</b></p> <p>Chapter 14 of the Core Strategy DPD Preferred Options report advocates developing a rigorous set of biodiversity targets and indicators. Paragraph 7.5 of the SA Report states that plan monitoring and SA monitoring should be undertaken concurrently using the same indicators where possible. WCC, EN and WWT have worked up a joint set of proposed linked targets and indicators and these were included with the consultation response. It is recommend that these are used as a basis to fulfil the requirements for combined local output and SA indicators.</p>	<p>Noted. These should be considered in detail during the development of the AMR.</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
<p><b>English Nature</b></p>	<p><b>Core Strategy Preferred Options SA</b></p> <p>Overall English Nature supports the decisions made through the SA process. However, the Document could be set out more clearly to allow the reader to get to the heart of potential sustainability issues. Although the SA provides a good record of the process undertaken, and decisions made, the rationale behind these decisions is less clear. English Nature would like to see greater detail as to the sustainability implications of the policies and how these have been addressed through the plan making process. English Nature also wishes to raise concerns in relation to the timing of Appropriate Assessment of the Plan.</p>	<p>Agreed. An updated Non Technical Summary and SA report addresses this matter. Refer HRA Screening Report.</p>
	<p><b>Core Strategy Preferred Options SA Non – technical summary</b></p> <p>The NTS would be more useful if there was a more detailed summary of the key sustainability issues was included at the outset.</p>	<p>Agreed. NTS has been updated and now includes more detail.</p>
	<p>The NTS should clearly explain how SEA sits alongside the requirement for sustainability appraisal, and how the document addresses the requirements of both.</p>	<p>Agreed. Amended.</p>
	<p><b>Paragraphs 2.22 to 2.24 Appropriate Assessment</b></p> <p>English Nature welcomes the fact that the SA report acknowledges the need to determine whether an Appropriate Assessment is required.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>It is important that the Core Strategy (and the development control policies) fully reflect the need to protect SACs and SPAs. English Nature therefore recommends that a screening study of both the Core strategy and Development Control Policies is undertaken to determine whether a full Appropriate Assessment will be required. This should be commenced as soon as possible.</p>	<p>Agreed. Refer HRA Screening Assessment accompanying this consultation.</p>
	<p>In addition to the sites listed under paragraph 2.24, the River Avon SAC should also be included. This is because an impact on the River Avon may result from development occurring beyond the boundary of the SAC as it is sensitive to changes in ground water. Also, the reference to the Salisbury Avon Valley currently appears to relate to ground water and not specifically Natura 2000 sites, details should be given as to which Natura 2000 sites might be affected.</p>	<p>Agreed. This matter is addressed in the HRA Screening Assessment accompanying this consultation.</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p><b>Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes:</b> Paragraph 4.25 provides a good summary of issues but the areas mentioned are not the only areas that may be affected by water abstraction. A specific mention of the River Kennet SSSI should be included.</p> <p>A full list of relevant plans and programmes reviewed should be included with the SA Report</p> <p>Although paragraph 4.6 highlights some of the nature conservation designations that might be affected by waste management development, it should be noted that this list is not exhaustive and other sites might also be affected</p>	<p>Agreed, amended.</p> <p>Refer Appendix F-G.</p> <p>Refer HRA Screening Report.</p>
	<p><b>Sustainability Impacts of Waste Management Facilities</b></p> <p>English Nature feels that the inclusion of generic sustainability issues associated with different types of waste management facilities is very useful. Further information on the implications of these issues for the plan would also be useful.</p>	<p>Noted. However, level of detail considered appropriate for strategic nature of SA.</p>
	<p><b>Table 12 Sustainability Issues:</b></p> <p>Hydrology should also be listed under potential sustainability effects, especially with regard for the River Avon SAC.</p>	<p>Noted. To be addressed in Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)</p>
	<p>English Nature supports the acknowledgement that waste management facilities can impact upon nature conservation sites well beyond their boundaries and</p>	<p>Noted. Refer HRA</p>



Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	believes that these issues should be assessed further through the Appropriate Assessment screening Process	
	<p><b>Table 13 SA Framework for Wiltshire Waste Development Framework</b></p> <p>English Nature supports SA/SEA Objectives for protecting habitats and species.</p>	Noted.
	<p><b>Table 14 Sustainability Indicators &amp; Targets</b></p> <p>Target 16 relates to water consumption. However, one of the targets and both the potential indicators relate to water quality, whilst this is important, this entry in the table does not fully cover water consumption.</p>	Noted. Is addressed in SA Framework.
	<p><b>Section 5 Core Strategy Options:</b></p> <p>The section should be expanded further to detail the rationale behind the decisions made</p>	Noted. Considered to be appropriately addressed.
	<p><b>Section 6 Core Strategy Preferred Options:</b></p> <p>This chapter provides a useful factual statement of how the plan has changed, but does not discuss the sustainability grounds for the decisions made.</p>	Sustainability grounds are provided in the detailed assessment- Chapter 6 provides a summary of this.
	<p><b>Appendix D – SA of Core Strategy Preferred Options Document:</b></p> <p>It would be useful for the tables relating to chapter 4 and 5 to provide the SA objectives in full.</p>	Noted. Presentation issue, this was not undertaken as it would make the assessment tables large and less user-friendly.
	It would also be useful for these tables to detail how the Vision and Time Period options perform against each of	Noted. Amended for vision in Revised Preferred Options Assessment. No longer a policy on time

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	the SA objectives, need to be expanded to include justification of the level of compatibility.	period.
	Justification of the level of compatibility between the SA objectives and the policies in chapters 6, 7, 9 and 10 need to be expanded. These tables provide details of the 'nature of the sustainability effect' but are not related back to the first part of the tables addressing 'compatibility analysis'; information should be provided to demonstrate why each part of every policy is considered to have either positive, neutral or negative effect against the SA Framework.	Addressed in Revised Preferred Options Assessment. Details provided in Appendix E.
	It is difficult to work out which of the tables relate to which chapter of the core strategy, and which elements of that chapter have been appraised as not every table has a heading and explanation. There also appears to be inconsistencies in the way each chapter has been appraised	Noted. However Revised Preferred Option no longer has chapters. The Revised Preferred Option Assessment has taken a more uniform approach.
	A number of Policies have been assessed against the full range of SA Objective. Clear rationale needs to be given as to why this has not been done.	Noted. However only relevant objectives have been assessed for each policy.
<b>The Countryside Agency</b>	Due to limited staff and resources The Countryside Agency is unable to have detailed involvement in this SA/SEA. However, an extensive set of publications stating the agency's views and guidance's can be provided by request.	Noted. Relevant Countryside Agency documents consulted.
<b>Wiltshire Wildlife Trust</b>	<b>Vision (page 9)</b> Support the proposed Vision but are concerned that the reference to the proximity principal has been removed, referring instead to 'having regard to the principles of sustainable development'.	The terminology 'Proximity Principle' is no longer being used in the national and regional waste context, however the intent is now covered in revised policies WCS 1 & 2.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p><b>Key Objectives</b> Supportive of the proposed objectives and are pleased to see and wholly support the inclusion of objective 11 on climate change.</p>	Noted.
	<p><b>Table 4 – SEA topic areas and relevant SA objectives (page 19)</b> Under the issues of ‘biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil’ the second objective needs to be reworded to state: ‘avoid waste and recovery development <b>which would impact upon</b> identified sites of country/local importance, BAP habitats and other habitats of notable ecological value’. Otherwise the indirect impacts of waste disposal and recovery development are not taken into account.</p>	Noted. This was amended previously.
	<p><b>Table 13 SA Framework (page 53) point 9 protected species and habitats</b> The decision-aiding questions do not seem to adequately evaluate whether County Wildlife Sites are affected or not. We suggest wording of the last question be amended to make it clear that designated sites include County Wildlife Sites.</p>	Amended, so that County and local sites are not excluded.
	<p><b>5.10 (page 60)</b> We support the rewording of objective 3 to encourage enhancement of the environment.</p>	Noted.
	<p><b>5.18 (page 61) Waste hierarchy</b> We prefer option A which takes the waste hierarchy a step further and gives preference to recycling and composting over thermal waste recovery.</p>	Noted.
	<p><b>5.21 (page 62)</b> With reference to the potential conflict it is imperative that</p>	Noted.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	the waste development control document addresses this issue thoroughly	
	<b>5.24 (page 63)</b> We support this approach	Noted.
	<b>Page 66-67</b> We support the alterations contained in paragraph 6.8, 6.9, 6.12 and 6.13	Noted.
	<b>6.29 (page 70)</b> The Development Control DPD will need to address this thoroughly if ecologically inappropriate sites are to be protected and avoided.	Noted.
<b>Wiltshire Friends of the Earth (with the support of The Air That We Breathe Group)</b>	<b>Core Strategy Preferred Options SA</b> The SA/SEA should assess the environmental, social and economic factors relating to sustainability in connection with the recycling, incineration with energy recovery and landfill targets. E.g. Compare the benefits (jobs, pollution, economics, social) that might accrue to society through the existing Wiltshire targets to maximised/higher targets, and contrast the benefits with the alternative benefits/disbenefits provided by incineration with energy recovery and landfill. This would make it become clear which waste management option offers the most sustainable approach. The SA/SEA should also analyse the benefits/disbenefits within each strategic option e.g. consider the most sustainable means of collection of materials (waste).	The SA Framework is well recognised as the most appropriate tool for addressing the full range of sustainability impacts of policies and options.
	With respect to incineration with energy recovery the SA/SEA should evaluate the energy recovery technologies and processes available, and evaluate the ecological footprint. This analysis should also assess, from a sustainability perspective, the decision to build a MBT/Refuse Derived Fuel plant at Westbury to supply	Disagree. The nature of SA/SEA is strategic, detailed scrutiny of the technology involved in waste management is beyond the scope of the report.  The decision to build individual facilities is an issue for the forthcoming Site Specific Allocations Report

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>substitute fuel to the Lafage cement works, and the decision to transport residual municipal waste from Salisbury district to an incinerator at Slough in Berkshire.</p>	<p>and not for the SA of the Core Strategy Preferred Options.</p> <p>The issue of self-sufficiency is addressed in the Revised Policy options document.</p>
	<p>Organic waste (garden and kitchen); the SA/SEA should evaluate the best means for collecting this material, the best means of treatment and the best end use of the material from the perspective of the ecological footprint.</p>	<p>Disagree. The SA/SEA is strategic and is not required to give detailed scrutiny of the methods and technologies for waste disposal. This is a matter for the County and Borough Municipal Waste Management Strategies.</p>
	<p>It is the opinion of Friends of the Earth that the SA/SEA of the Core Strategy Preferred Options is a seriously deficient document. It has not performed the sustainability appraisal with any rigour, and its conclusions are of little value.</p> <p>The kind of analysis that should be undertaken has been attached to the consultation response as appendices.</p>	<p>Disagree. The SA/SEA of the Core Strategy Preferred Options is compliant with the requirements of the SEA Directive and with the SA guidance issued by DCLG this is demonstrated in Section 2 of the SA report.</p>

### Part 3: COMMENTS ON CONSULTATION RESPONSES TO SA/SEA REVISED PREFERRED OPTIONS REPORT FOR THE WILTSHIRE AND SWINDON WASTE CORE STRATEGY

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
<b>Hunter Page Planning (acts for David Wilson Homes, part of the Barratt Developments PLC)</b>	Generally DWH supports the approach to both documents adopted by the Councils and welcomes SA/SEA prepared for each document and the Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening of the Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals and Waste Development Framework together with the comprehensive draft evidence base.	Noted with thanks.
<b>New Forest National Park</b>	The Sustainability Appraisal makes little mention of the proximity of the New Forest National Park and consideration of potential impacts on the road network in the vicinity of the Forest. Whilst consideration is made to the national and international nature conservation designations within the National Park there is no consideration given to the park as a whole.	Noted, however this is a matter for the site allocations stage.
<b>Friends of the Earth Wiltshire in association with The Air We Breathe Group</b>	In August 2006 stated that the SA/SEA report should assess the environmental, social and economic factors relating to sustainability in connection with recycling and composting, incineration with energy recovery and landfill targets. In other words, compare the benefits and disbenefits that might accrue to society (jobs, pollution and so forth) from maximised recycling and composting against the same benefits/disbenefits that might arise from pursuing incineration with energy recovery and landfill. Thus it would become clear which waste management option offers the most sustainable approach. Additionally, the SA/SEA should also analyse the delivery of each strategic option e.g. the most sustainable means of collecting waste materials. These comments were made in August 2006 and the consultee feels the same remains true of the April 2007 SA/SEA report.	As stated previously this is not the role of the SA/SEA
	The reply offered by Appendix B of the April 2007 report states: The SA Framework is well recognised as the most appropriate tool for addressing the full range of sustainability impacts of policies and options.	Do not agree. The report is compliant with the requirements of the SEA Directive and DCLG Guidance.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>The SA/SEA Reports of May 2006 and April 2007 have performed <b>none</b> of the procedures for a sustainability analysis of the Wiltshire Core Strategy which we believe are essential. This is a fundamental failure.</p>	<p>Refer to: <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/146940">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/146940</a></p>
	<p>The SA Framework as interpreted by Wiltshire County Council and its consultant is fundamentally flawed because, if it does none of the things which we have requested, then its statements are <b>not practically based and do not refer to Wiltshire</b>; and are, therefore, valueless.</p>	<p>Do not agree. The SA Framework was subject to consultation and has been amended in accordance with relevant comments received.</p>
	<p>In August 2006 the consultee stated that incineration with energy recovery the SA/SEA should evaluate the energy recovery technologies and processes available, and evaluate the ecological footprint. This analysis should also assess, from a sustainability perspective, the decision to build a MBT/Refuse Derived Fuel plant at Westbury to supply substitute fuel to the Lafage cement works, and the decision to transport residual municipal waste from Salisbury district to an incinerator at Slough in Berkshire.</p> <p>The reply offered by Appendix B of the April 2007 report states: <i>Disagree. The nature of SA/SEA is strategic, detailed scrutiny of the technology involved in waste management is beyond the scope of the report. The decision to build individual facilities is an issue for the forthcoming Site Specific Allocations Report and not for the SA of the Core Strategy Preferred Options. The issue of self-sufficiency is addressed in the Revised Policy options document.</i></p>	<p>Do not agree. Refer to previous comments.</p>
	<p>Our comment is that the choice of incineration with energy recovery option, and the various technological versions of this option, is a strategic choice with strategic sustainability consequences. The SA/SEA is stated by the consultant to be strategic in nature, and yet it does not consider this strategic issue. In other words, the response of Wiltshire County Council and its consultants is illogical. The avoidance of this issue by Wiltshire County Council and its consultants is a fundamental failure and, moreover, we note that this issue is not considered in any other document of Wiltshire County Council. This too is a fundamental failure.</p>	<p>Do not agree. Refer to Table 7, pg. 44 of the SA Report for the Revised Preferred Options (April 2007).</p>
	<p>Our comment with regard to the sustainability evaluation of individual facilities (incinerator at Colnbrook and MBT/RDF plant at Westbury) and the consultant's reply that this is an issue for the forthcoming Site Specific Allocations Report and not for the SA of the Core Strategy Preferred</p>	<p>Disagree. The issue of the incinerator at Colnbrook and the MBT/RDF plant are a specific matter for site allocations, not the core strategy SA.</p>

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	<p>Options would be acceptable if the Site Allocation Report – presumably the Wiltshire Waste Local Plan – had considered this issue. However, we attended the Enquiry in Public into the Wiltshire Waste Local Plan and we were informed by the Inspector that such policy issues as sustainability and related criteria determining policy options were matters for the Waste Management Strategy, and not the site selection procedure (Waste Local Plan). Therefore the reply offered by Wiltshire County Council’s consultant is incorrect, and the failure to address this issue remains a fundamental failure of the SA/SEA April 2007 Report.</p> <p>Moreover, this issue has not been considered by the Revised Preferred Options Report and this, too is a fundamental failure.</p>	
	<p>With regard to the statement in Appendix B of the SA/SEA April 2007 report that “<i>the issue of self-sufficiency is addressed in the Revised Policy options document</i>”, we have found no evidence that this statement is true. This, therefore, is also a fundamental failure of the Revised Preferred Options Report.</p>	<p>Do not agree. Refer to Chapter 6, pg. 76 of the SA Report for the Revised Preferred Options (April 2007).</p>
	<p>3. Thirdly, we stated in August 2006 that with regard to organic waste (garden and kitchen waste) the SA/SEA should evaluate the best means for collecting this material, the best means of treatment, and the best end use of the material from the perspective of the ecological footprint.</p> <p>The reply offered by Appendix B of the April 2007 report states: <i>Disagree. The SA/SEA is strategic and is not required to give detailed scrutiny of the methods and technologies for waste disposal. This is a matter for the County and Borough Municipal Waste Management Strategies.</i></p> <p>Our comment is, firstly, that the SA/SEA Report is specific to the Wiltshire Core Waste Strategy (Municipal Waste Management Strategy). Therefore it should be supplying <b>from a strategic perspective for Wiltshire</b> a specific evaluation of the best means (most sustainable) of collection for organic waste, its treatment, and its eventual end use. This is precisely what a Sustainability Appraisal is meant to do.</p> <p>And secondly, the fact that the SA/SEA does not do this perform this</p>	<p>Disagree. Previous comments still stand.</p>



Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	strategic analysis for Wiltshire is a fundamental failure.	
	Moreover, we note that the <i>Wiltshire Waste Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options Report</i> has <b>not</b> undertaken this task either (despite the recommendation of the Wiltshire Waste Authority’s consultants). This is a fundamental failure.	As above.
	<p>4. Fourthly, we stated in August 2006 that the SA/SEA Report May 2006 for the Core Strategy Preferred Options is a seriously deficient document, and that it had not performed the sustainability appraisal with any rigour, and that its conclusions were of little value. We now add, the same might be also said of the SA/SEA April 2007 Report because it displays the same characteristics as the May 2006 SA/SEA Report.</p> <p>The reply offered in Appendix B of the April 2007 report states: <i>Disagree. The SA/SEA of the Core Strategy Preferred Options is compliant with the requirements of the SEA Directive and with the SA guidance issued by DCLG [UK government] this is demonstrated in Section 2 of the SA report.</i></p> <p>Our comment is: if the consultant’s statement in Appendix B of the April 2007 report is correct, then it is clear that <b>neither</b> the Sa/Report nor the Wiltshire Waste Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options Report have undertaken a sustainability appraisal of any of the waste management options being pursued by the Wiltshire Waste Authority.</p>	As above.
	<p><b>It is clear to us that this failure by the Wiltshire Waste Authority to undertake any meaningful sustainability appraisal of either its strategic waste management options for its decisions (preferred options) is a fundamental failure of duty by the Wiltshire Waste Authority at the present time.</b></p>	Noted. Disagree for reasons previously stated.
	<p>The Wiltshire Waste Authority has failed to demonstrate that it has undertaken any meaningful sustainability evaluation of the waste management options available to the county, or any meaningful sustainability evaluation of the choices it is making for waste management policy up to 2026.</p>	Noted. Disagree for reasons previously stated.
	<p><b>Accordingly, we must advise that it is our perception that the</b> Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document 2000-2026, Revised Preferred Options Report: May 2007 and the Sustainability</p>	Do not agree. The report is compliant with the requirements of the SEA Directive and DCLG Guidance.

Organisation	Consultation Response	Comments
	Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Revised Preferred Options Consultation, April 2007 <b>contain a large number of fundamental failures</b> . Therefore, we are not able to recommend the adoption of either document until these fundamental failures are remedied.	Refer to: <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/146940">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/146940</a>

## WILTSHIRE WASTE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY –Sustainability Appraisal of Core Strategy Issues and Options Document.

### 1 ) Proposed SA FRAMEWORK for Wiltshire WDF Core Strategy & Development Plan Document Issues and Options

(changes made as a result of responses to Scoping consultation are marked in red)

	Appraisal questions. Does the policy...	SA / SEA Objectives	SA / SEA Indicators. Would the plan in association with other plans and programmes...
1	Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise the impact waste management facilities have on rights of way, recreational facilities and areas of open space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure public recreational opportunities are not negatively affected?</li> </ul>
2	Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To change public perceptions of waste generation and disposal through education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educate people about the merits of waste hierarchical issues and encourage moving waste up the hierarchy?</li> </ul>
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain and, where possible, enhance the quality of life for people affected by landfill site development</li> <li>Ensure robust consideration is given to the proximity of waste management facilities and / or ancillary development to settlements and individual properties</li> <li>Minimise nuisance from increased traffic, noise, dust and odour from waste disposal facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cause a reduction in the number of people directly affected by landfill sites (living in close proximity to a landfill site or an access route) whose impact cannot be mitigated?</li> <li>Cause a cumulative impact on certain communities (through permitting more waste disposal facilities affecting the same community)?</li> </ul>
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase employment opportunities through the increase in waste processing and disposal facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead to an increase in employment through the generation of more businesses specialising in waste management?</li> </ul>

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	Appraisal questions. Does the policy...	SA / SEA Objectives	SA / SEA Indicators. Would the plan in association with other plans and programmes...
5	Meet local needs locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To accommodate the growth in population and subsequent rise in waste levels</li> <li>To reduce the need for people to drive to waste collection/disposal points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide enough capacity to deal with increased levels of waste in locations chosen based on sustainability principles?</li> <li>Encourage waste collection closer to the source of production to avoid unnecessary car trips?</li> </ul>
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment ( <b>Wiltshire County Council corporate objective</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure waste management facilities reflect the changes and growth in the economic structure of the plan area</li> <li>Promote waste minimisation through design wherever possible</li> <li>Promote the implementation of the waste hierarchy</li> <li>Integrate principles of the waste hierarchy with design principles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide capacity to deal with a growing level of waste, potentially from different sources that may have been present in the past?</li> <li>Promote the integration of waste management principles with design principles?</li> <li>Cause a movement of waste up the hierarchy?</li> <li>Lead to a well designed infrastructure which designs out waste?</li> </ul>
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the effects of climate change by finding alternatives solutions to landfill for waste disposal, including recycling and composting</li> <li>See air pollution objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage the movement of waste up the hierarchy?</li> </ul>
8	To improve our roads and make them safer ( <b>Wiltshire County Council corporate objective</b> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce transportation of waste by road through the use of the proximity principle; the reduction of total waste produced and the reduction of waste sent to landfill</li> <li>Encourage alternative more sustainable means of transporting waste where possible, including rail and water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cause a reduction in waste transported by road?</li> <li>Create safer roads through the reduction of road transport?</li> </ul>

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	Appraisal questions. Does the policy...	SA / SEA Objectives	SA / SEA Indicators. Would the plan in association with other plans and programmes...
9	Protect habitats and species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To enhance the biodiversity (and if possible geodiversity) resources of the plan area.</li> <li>• Avoid development which would impact on sites of international or national importance</li> <li>• Avoid the effects of development on identified sites of county / local importance, BAP habitats and other habitats of notable ecological value (e.g. brownfield sites)</li> <li>• Avoid effects of development on populations of protected or notable species</li> <li>• Maximise the potential for habitat creation through positive restoration of landfill sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include actions that cause changes in habitat fragmentation or habitat loss (including those that affect affecting important/rare species) especially those affecting sites of international or national importance?</li> <li>• Include actions that improve or remove geodiversity?</li> <li>• Include actions that affect an area in a way that could have long term effects in relation to species lifestyles or irreversible effects where there are no known mitigation techniques.</li> <li>• Include actions that affect areas where biodiversity is already exposed to significant threat, e.g. through habitat loss or fragmentation.</li> <li>• Include actions that help to reach targets or compromise targets of BAPs and / or Geodiversity Action Plans (GAPs) where produced.</li> <li>• Include actions that affect Natura 2000 sites, SSSIs or other designated site.</li> </ul>

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	Appraisal questions. Does the policy...	SA / SEA Objectives	SA / SEA Indicators. Would the plan in association with other plans and programmes...
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where possible minimise the area of land used for landfill development, and amount of waste sent to landfill</li> <li>• Assess and evaluate early in the development phase the ability to restore the land use for landfill and ancillary development to a high standard</li> <li>• Make use of brownfield land for waste processing and disposal facilities</li> <li>• To encourage regional self sufficiency within in terms of waste management.</li> <li>• To ensure disposal of hazardous waste is accommodated for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the area of land used for landfill?</li> <li>• Encourage the efficient use of permitted and licensed void spaces?</li> <li>• Improve the planning of site restoration?</li> <li>• Consider the long term aftercare and after-use of landfill sites?</li> <li>• Reduce the amount of greenfield land used for waste disposal facilities?</li> <li>• Increase self sufficiency within the region in terms of waste management?</li> </ul>
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect designated and non designated areas of landscape or other amenity value</li> <li>• Reduce visual intrusion from waste disposal facilities and / or ancillary development</li> <li>• Ensure all waste disposal facilities and areas affected by them are restored to a high standard</li> <li>• Consider alternatives to landfill, especially in areas of high landscape value or areas of tranquillity</li> <li>• Maintain and wherever possible enhance access and overall amenity of the countryside to residents and visitors</li> <li>• (townscape objectives are covered under the community section)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cause changes to designated areas which threatens the reason for their designation?</li> <li>• Cause changes to the landscape / townscape that are completely at variance with the character of the area?</li> <li>• Change the number of people that are affected by the visual impact of waste management facilities development?</li> <li>• Cause changes in traffic flows or the nature of traffic (an increase in HGVs for example) in any part of Wiltshire and Swindon or Swindon that could alter the character of the landscape?</li> <li>• Change the ease of which people can access the countryside?</li> </ul>

	Appraisal questions. Does the policy...	SA / SEA Objectives	SA / SEA Indicators. Would the plan in association with other plans and programmes...
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise any adverse impacts on the countryside from all stages of waste disposal and / or ancillary development</li> <li>Protect and improve the quality of countryside in proximity to waste disposal facilities and / or ancillary development</li> <li>Protect rights of way, open space and common land and maintain access to the countryside</li> <li>Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change the ease with which people can access the countryside, rights of way, open space and common land?</li> <li>Cause development in areas which are valued for their tranquillity?</li> <li>Cause the best and most versatile agricultural land to be lost either temporarily or permanently?</li> </ul>
13	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect designated and, where possible, non-designated sites and monuments of cultural / archaeological importance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include actions that could impact upon sites and monuments valued for their cultural heritage?</li> <li>Cause a change in traffic flows or the nature of traffic (an increase in HGVs for example) that affects sites and monuments valued for their cultural heritage or changes the number of sites at risk?</li> </ul>
14	Reduce vulnerability to flooding,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce risk of flooding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve flood management and risk?</li> </ul>
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See air pollution (below)</li> <li>Reduce the use of landfill for waste disposal</li> <li>Reduce the pollution emissions from other forms of waste management, where possible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cause a reduction in vehicular waste transportation?</li> <li>Cause a decrease in the percentage of waste going to landfill, in favour of alternative methods and a reduction in overall waste?</li> </ul>
16	Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise any adverse impacts on water resources at all stages waste disposal through effective site design and management</li> <li>Protect and where possible improve the quality and flow of surface and groundwater.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include measures that could increase / decrease the potential for water pollution?</li> <li>Include actions that could increase / reduce the risk of effects on groundwater and surface water quality and quantity?</li> </ul>

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	Appraisal questions. Does the policy...	SA / SEA Objectives	SA / SEA Indicators. Would the plan in association with other plans and programmes...
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire <b>(Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve and encourage alternative means of waste disposal, including recycling and composting</li> <li>To minimise waste sent to landfill</li> <li>To reduce the growth and production of hazardous waste by replacing it with cleaner materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cause an increase in waste recycled/ composted?</li> <li>Encourage the reduction of waste generated?</li> <li>Cause an increase in methods other than landfill for waste disposal?</li> <li>Reduce the production of hazardous waste</li> <li>Encourage the replacement of hazardous waste with cleaner materials?</li> </ul>
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve and promote waste minimization To become the most waste efficient county by 2012.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cause an increase in the re-use and recycling of materials in order to reduce pressure on resources used to produce such materials?</li> </ul>
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the amount of pollution generated by waste disposal and processing?</li> <li>Encourage suitable mitigation measures (e.g. the establishment of Management Plans for all facilities)?</li> <li>Provide opportunities for operators to use alternative transport modes to transport waste?</li> <li>Ensure that waste disposal facilities are located using the proximity principle to minimise effects of increased traffic?</li> <li>Cause changes in traffic flows or the nature of traffic (an increase in HGVs for example) in any part of Wiltshire and Swindon that could alter the character of the landscape or townscape?</li> </ul>



## 2) Sustainability Appraisal of Core Strategy: Issues and Options

The results of the assessment utilise the following key to categorise the nature of the effect (Adapted from Carroll et al, 2002).

<b>Green (G)</b>	<b>Option actively encouraged in its current form as it would resolve an existing issue / maximise opportunities.</b>
<b>Blue (B)</b>	<b>Option would have a neutral or an uncertain effect.</b>
<b>Orange (O)</b>	<b>Option would need some changes in order to have a positive effect on issues identified.</b>
<b>Red (R)</b>	<b>The option would exacerbate existing problems and cannot be suitably mitigated. Consider exclusion of option.</b>

Carroll, B. et al (2002): *Sustainability Threshold Assessment: An approach to inform decision-making. Summary Guidance for Agency staff.*  
Published by the Environment Agency, Bristol

**POLICY/ OBJECTIVE**

Core Strategy: Key Issues and draft options			
4.Vision for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon			
Summary:			
A draft vision for waste planning in Wiltshire and Swindon is given:			
'To provide a sustainable land use planning policy framework for waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon, having regard to the issues of sustainable development, the waste hierarchy, regional self sufficiency and the proximity principle.'			
Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
<p>The vision is considered to set an appropriate framework upon which objectives and further policies within the Waste Development Framework can be based. It is broad and overarching, and emphasises the key issues associated with establishing a sustainable waste development framework for Wiltshire and Swindon.</p> <p>The Vision is consistent with the four priority areas outlined in the UK Sustainable Development Framework, namely: Sustainable Consumption &amp; Production; Climate Change &amp; Energy; Natural Resource Protection &amp; Environmental Enhancement; and Sustainable Communities. The four principles outlined in the vision (sustainable development, the waste hierarchy, regional self sufficiency and the proximity principle) are appropriately taken from the European Waste Framework Directive.</p> <p>The alternative of having no vision is not considered a favourable option, as the Vision provides a sense of direction for waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon and establishes sustainable waste management as the central concern of the document.</p>	G	<p>Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA 2005).</p> <p>Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC).</p>	<p>Recommendation: Change the word 'issues' to 'principles' to reflect use of the term in the Waste Framework Directive.</p>

**OPTION**

**Core Strategy: Key Issues and draft options**  
**5. The time period for the Wiltshire and Swindon WLDDs**  
**Summary:**  
Provides 4 different possible time frames for the WLDDs, resulting in a waste planning framework time period of 3 years, 6 years, 13 years or 18 years.

Option	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy, including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known.	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
<b>Option 1:</b> Maintain existing adopted WLP time period to 2011, providing for a waste planning framework of 3 years.	A longer term approach to land use planning for waste management is required to take account of Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme targets (LATS) (the UK's requirements under the Landfill Directive) and other regional and national waste reduction targets that require a progressive waste reduction over a longer time period. Consequently 3 years is considered an insufficient length of time for the WDF.	R	The Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC). The Waste Emissions Trading Act 2003.	Option 1 considered the least sustainable option.
<b>Option 2:</b> Adopt the time period covered by the Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016, providing for a waste planning framework time period of 6 years.	The second option outlined correlates to the Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016, allowing for a planning framework of 6 years, however, the Structure Plan will be replaced by the South West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (with a timetable stretching to 2026). There is therefore no need to time the WDF with the Structure Plan. 6 years is also insufficient time to allow for long term planning to manage LATS targets.	R	As above	Option 2 not considered appropriate.
<b>Option 3:</b> Identify a new period to 2021 to reflect the requirements of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme and the SWRA indicative sub-regional apportionments for waste management to 2020, providing a framework time-period of 13 years.	PPS 10 recommends that Core Strategies have a timescale of at least 10 years, and should aim to look ahead to the timescale of the RSS. A timescale of 13 years would take account of the RSS time-scale and sub-regional waste apportionments, in addition to reflecting the requirements under LATS. This of course is subject to policy change, and it is likely (and desirable) that the framework would be revised before the 13 years has elapsed to allow for the incorporation of new technologies and any policy changes at a regional, national or European level.	G	PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.	Option 3 is considered the most appropriate and sustainable option.
<b>Option 4:</b> Adopt the expected emerging South West Regional Spatial Strategy time period to 2026, providing for a waste planning framework of 18 years.	Consistent with PPS 10 recommendations. The same justification applies as for Option 3, however the additional work required to extend the policy to 2026 is likely not to be warranted, given that there will be significant changes in technology and policy approaches within an 18 year time frame.	G	PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.	Option 4 considered the next most appropriate option.

**POLICY/OBJECTIVES**

Core Strategy: Key Issues and draft options				
6. Key Objectives for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon				
Summary:				
Objective from Core Strategy	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy, including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects, where known	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
1. To ensure that there is an integrated network of waste management facilities within the Plan area, which makes adequate provision for waste arising within Wiltshire and Swindon.	Objective provides for the integration of waste facilities, ensuring a coordinated approach to waste development. This will have positive flow-on benefits in terms of ensuring resource efficiencies, and minimising the effects and impacts of transporting waste by road.	G		
2. To encourage waste management practices which do not endanger human health or incur any significant adverse impacts on the environment.	Objective aims to protect human and environmental health, and is consistent with the EEC Waste Framework Directive and with a similar objective in PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.	G	PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management. EEC Waste Framework Directive	
3. To manage waste in a way that provides most benefit to or causes least damage to the environment.	A beneficial objective as it considers not only environmental protection, but aims to benefit the environment also.	O		Could be amended to encourage the enhancement of the environment. (For example through linking biodiversity improvements to new waste developments, or where a new waste facility is proposed, the restoration of the surrounding site).
4. To reduce the amount of waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon, bearing in mind the Regional Assembly's vision for the South West that it become a minimum waste producer by 2030.	Whilst waste reduction is not primarily a land-use planning issue, the document can actively encourage facilities that reduce waste and discourage the disposal of waste through restricting new landfill sites. It also has a role in reducing waste arising from building construction.	G		
5. To make the best use of the waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon through maximising re-use, recycling and composting, and energy recovery strictly in that order of priority and to promote a reduction in waste going to final disposal.	See above. Objective clearly emphasises the government waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle), but takes one step further in encouraging energy recovery.	G	PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	
6. To encourage the location of waste management facilities as close as practicable to the point where the waste is produced (the proximity	Objective is in line with the EEC Waste Framework Objective and Central Government guidance.	G	EEC Waste Framework Directive	

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principle).				
7. To contribute to regional self-sufficiency in the management of waste where this is shown to satisfy the proximity principle.	Objective is consistent with the EEC Waste Framework Directive.	G	EEC Waste Framework Directive	
8. To assist in creating economic growth and employment in Wiltshire and Swindon by taking account of the needs of business and the waste management industry, and encouraging competitiveness and innovation.	Creating economic and employment growth in Wiltshire and Swindon is a valid objective, however the creation of employment will benefit the wider community, not just business.	O		Suggested addition: '... by taking account of the needs of business, the waste management industry <u>and the wider community.</u> '
9. To identify planning policy criteria by which to assess waste development proposals, and ensure effective planning control and the appropriate location and distribution of waste management facilities.	This objective explains the role of the document. It is considered appropriate.	G		
10. To provide clear guidance to operators, members of the public, and any other interested party on planning policy and proposals.	This objective explains the role of the document. It is considered appropriate.	G		

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Core Strategy: Key Issues and draft options											
6.Comparison of Key Objectives for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon with the SA Framework											
Draft Objectives											
SA Objectives	1. To ensure that there is an integrated network of waste management facilities within the Plan area, which makes adequate provision for waste arising within Wiltshire and Swindon.	2. To encourage waste management practices which do not endanger human health or incur any significant adverse impacts on the environment.	3. To manage waste in a way that provides most benefit to or causes least damage to the environment.	4. To reduce the amount of waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon, bearing in mind the Regional Assembly's vision for the South West that it become a minimum waste producer by 2030.	5. To make the best use of the waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon through maximising re-use, recycling and composting, and energy recovery strictly in that order of priority and to promote a reduction in waste going to final disposal.	6. To encourage the location of waste management facilities as close as practicable to the point where the waste is produced (the proximity principle).	7. To contribute to regional self-sufficiency in the management of waste where this is shown to satisfy the proximity principle.	8. To assist in creating economic growth and employment in Wiltshire and Swindon by taking account of the needs of business and the waste management industry, and encouraging competitiveness and innovation.	9. To identify planning policy criteria by which to assess waste development proposals, and ensure effective planning control and the appropriate location and distribution of waste management facilities.	10. To provide clear guidance to operators, members of the public, and any other interested party on planning policy and proposals.	
1	Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
2	Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible, <b>but could be improved.</b>	Neutral	Positive Compatible
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
5	Meet local needs locally	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral

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6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Uncertain. Dependent on location.	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
9	Protect habitats and species	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Uncertain. Dependent on location.	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Positive Compatible	Neutral
13	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
14	Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
16	Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council)	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral

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	corporate objective)										
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	Neutral. <b>Could be improved</b>	Positive Compatible	Neutral

O

**Summary**

- There are a few areas of potential conflict relating to Objective 6, which encourages the location of facilities close to where they are produced. The main implications are land use conflicts that could arise from locating waste management facilities close to residential areas or other sensitive land uses. This issue will be considered at site allocations stage, and through Development Control policies relating to the siting of facilities, but it would be helpful to include an objective that explicitly addresses this issue.
- Objective 8 could be improved to consider the employment and economic needs of the local workforce and community. Innovation could be expanded to include environmental innovation. (e.g in the field of pollution control).
- Policies are generally consistent with SA framework, however the above suggestions are recommended to ensure social objectives are also met.



**POLICY/ OBJECTIVES**

Core Strategy: Key Issues and draft options				
7.The Land Use Strategy for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon				
Summary:				
Component of the Land Use Strategy	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy, including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects, where known	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
i. To identify specific Preferred Areas for strategic and local waste management facilities which, when combined with existing facilities, will form part of an integrated network making adequate provision for waste arising in the Plan Area.	Approach supported. See comments regarding Objective 1 of The Key Objectives.	G		
ii. To identify appropriate general locational criteria for future waste management uses, helping to ensure adequate provision is made whilst providing for flexibility.	Considered a good approach. Flexibility is important to allowing for sustainable outcomes, but clearly land needs to be designated in order to cater for the land requirements of future facilities. No reference to how locational criteria would be determined.	G		Should include a reference to what sort of locational criteria would be used, eg environmental and social criteria.
iii. To safeguard where possible Preferred Areas identified for future waste management use and appropriate existing waste management sites.	Supported, but no reference to how areas would be chosen.	O		Should include a reference to what is meant by 'preferred areas'. E.g. environmentally and socially acceptable locations'.
iv. To exclude, where required, areas of designated international or national importance from consideration as possible areas for future waste management uses.	Supported, but some clarification required.	O		Should be more specific, e.g. sites of nature conservation and heritage importance, including areas of designated international or national importance. Areas of regional and local importance should also be included.
v. To identify appropriate criteria against which proposed waste management uses must be assessed.	Supported, but some clarification required.	O		Could identify the type of criteria that is being referred to, e.g. social, environmental.
vi. To optimise the use of appropriate previously used or developed land or buildings, industrial/employment areas and existing waste management sites as Preferred Areas, where these would	Supported. Use of previously developed land is in accordance with the proximity principle, and will reduce use of green field land.	G	PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development.	

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be appropriate for future waste management uses.				
vii. To co-locate new waste management development with existing waste management uses where appropriate.	Supported, as this will have positive flow-on benefits in terms of ensuring resource efficiencies, and minimising the effects and impacts of transporting waste by road.	G		
viii. To locate waste management uses in appropriate locations in or close to main towns which are the main source of waste arisings.	Consistent with proximity principle, however needs to ensure land use conflict is avoided.	G		Should include a reference to aiming to minimising land use conflicts, for example, with residential land.
ix. To minimise the transportation of waste from the source of its arising and, where alternatives to road transportation are not practicable, support future waste management uses with good access to the identified freight network.	Supports SA framework objective of reducing transportation of waste by road through the proximity principle.	G	PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management. PPG13 : 'Land use planning should facilitate a shift in transport of freight from road to rail and water' .	
x. To contribute to regional self-sufficiency where this would satisfy the proximity principle.	Supported. In accordance with government guidance.	G	PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	
xi. To pursue a collaborative awareness-raising approach wherever possible to help work towards waste elimination through waste reduction and re-use.	Supported, the WLDF has a limited role in this respect, but any opportunity to reinforce the principles of sustainable waste management is supported.	G		
xii. Support waste management options higher up the waste hierarchy through preferred support for all methods of waste recovery in line with the Wiltshire & Swindon Waste Hierarchy whilst recognising role landfill may need to play.	Supported. Requires movement of waste up the hierarchy in accordance with government guidance.	B	PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: 'Drive waste up the hierarchy- with disposal as the last option- but an option which must be catered for'	
<b>Summary:</b> Overall, the strategy could have a stronger focus on environmental protection and on minimising land use conflicts, such as between residential development and waste development.		O	<b>Suggested new objective:</b> To avoid land use conflicts through the appropriate siting of waste management facilities in relation to the built and natural environment, taking into account potential social and environmental impacts, climatic impacts and the need to safeguard recreational and cultural opportunities.	

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**Core Strategy: Key Issues and draft options**  
**7. Comparison of the land use strategy for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon with the SA Framework**  
**Summary:**

Draft land use strategy												
SA Objectives	i. To identify specific Preferred Areas for strategic and local waste mgmt facilities which, when combined with existing facilities, will form part of an integrated network making adequate provision for waste arising in the Plan Area.	ii. To identify appropriate general locational criteria for future waste management uses, helping to ensure adequate provision is made whilst providing for flexibility.	iii. To safeguard where possible Preferred Areas identified for future waste management use and appropriate existing waste management sites.	iv. To exclude, where required, areas of designated international or national importance from consideration as possible areas for future waste management uses.	v. To identify appropriate criteria against which proposed waste management uses must be assessed.	vi. To optimise the use of appropriate previously used or developed land or buildings, industrial/e employment areas and existing waste management sites as Preferred Areas, where these would be appropriate for future waste management uses.	vii. To co-locate new waste management development with existing waste management uses where appropriate.	viii. To locate waste management uses in appropriate locations in or close to main towns which are the main source of waste arisings.	ix. To minimise the transportation of waste from the source of its arising and, where alternatives to road transportation are not practicable, support future waste management uses with good access to the identified freight network.	x. To contribute to regional self-sufficiency where this would satisfy the proximity principle.	xi. To pursue a collaborative awareness-raising approach wherever possible to help work towards waste elimination through waste reduction and re-use.	xii. Support waste management options higher up the waste hierarchy through preferred support for all methods of waste recovery in line with the Wiltshire & Swindon Waste Hierarchy whilst recognising role landfill may need to play.
1 Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
2 Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
3 Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
4 Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

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5 Meet local needs locally	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
6 Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
7 Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
8 To improve our roads and make them safer	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Uncertain. Dependent on location.	Positive Compatible	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
9 Protect habitats and species	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive, but should include reference to local designations also.	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
10 Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
11 Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Uncertain. Dependent on location.	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible -landscape <b>Potential conflict-townscape</b>	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
12 Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
13 Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
14 Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
15 Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible

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emissions													
16 Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
17 Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
18 Minimise use of non-renewable resources and ... promote... renewable resources	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
19 Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
O													
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The differing elements of the land use strategy are primarily consistent when tested against the sustainability objectives.</li> <li>▪ It is recommended that Objective 4 includes a reference to local designations, in addition to national and international designations.</li> <li>▪ Potential conflict between use of Previously Developed sites and SA Objective 9 (potentially high biodiversity on Previously Developed sites), however this is most appropriately dealt with through the development controls documents and site allocations document.</li> </ul>													

**OPTIONS**

Core Strategy: Key Issues and draft options							
<b>8. The Wiltshire and Swindon waste hierarchy</b>							
Summary: The draft policy includes a variation on the Government Waste Hierarchy. Namely, it has identified waste elimination as the first step towards sustainable waste management. It also gives preference to recycling and composting services over thermal waste recovery.							
SA Objective		Option A) Require a preference of waste management options as listed		Option B) Work towards a waste hierarchy that does not include waste elimination		Option C) Not including a waste hierarchy.	
2	Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Preferred option, as it educates public about the waste hierarchy, but takes a step further in encouraging waste elimination.	G	An acceptable option, as is in accordance with government guidance.	G	This option does not achieve the objective of educating the public about the merits of waste hierarchical issues.	O
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Would assist in causing a movement of waste up the hierarchy.	G	Would assist in causing a movement of waste up the hierarchy.	G	Not including the policy would have a negligible effect in terms of moving waste up the hierarchy.	B
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Through establishing the waste hierarchy and waste elimination as a core strategy, this option encourages the movement of waste up the hierarchy.	G	Through establishing the waste hierarchy as a core strategy, this option encourages the movement of waste up the hierarchy.	G	Not including the policy would have a negligible effect in terms of moving waste up the hierarchy.	B
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Positive and long term impact as option encourages better use of non-renewable resources. Option A additionally favours recycling and composting (which are more energy-efficient and less polluting) over thermal waste recovery.	G	Option encourages better use of non-renewable resources; however Option A takes this one step further.	G	Without the waste hierarchy, the Strategy would be less likely to meet this objective. The inclusion of the Waste hierarchy also assists in ensuring the document meets the requirements of PPS10: Planning and Waste Management.	O
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	As for SA objective 15.	G	As for SA objective 15.	G	Excluding the waste hierarchy would not have a beneficial effect on reducing greenhouse gas production as it would encourage a 'business as usual' approach to landfilling.	O
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable	As for SA objective 15.	G	As for SA objective 15, but Option A preferred as it promotes elimination of waste.	O	As for SA objective 15.	O

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resources						
<b>Summary:</b> Option A and Option B both perform well on this assessment, however Option A takes the waste hierarchy one step further by placing elimination as the first stage, and therefore is preferred. Both options enable the concept of the waste hierarchy to be taken to a wider audience than might otherwise occur, and also establish waste hierarchy issues as a central policy in the Core Strategy.						
<b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19.						

**POLICY**

Core Strategy: Key Issues and draft options				
<b>9. Sustainable Waste Management</b>				
Summary: Provides a draft policy placing Sustainable Waste Management at the centre of the Core Strategy. Requires planning applications for waste management proposals to demonstrate to the satisfaction of Waste Authorities that regard has been given to issues a)-h) below.				
Component of the Sustainable Waste Management policy	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy, including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects, where known	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
a) Contribute to an adequate and integrated network of waste management facilities	Approach supported. This will have positive flow-on benefits in terms of ensuring resource efficiencies, and minimising the effects and impacts of transporting waste by road.	G		
b) meet local, regional and national waste management targets and take full account of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste hierarchy ... and energy recovery in that order of priority.	Policy will assist in meeting a range of sustainability objectives. See compatibility table below.	G		
c) Reduce consumption of and efficiently use primary resources	Policy will assist in meeting a range of sustainability objectives. See compatibility table below.	G		
d) Make provision for the management of waste at the nearest available waste management installation	Supported, as policy in line with the proximity principle, and will assist in reducing traffic impacts.	G		
e) Maximise opportunities for transporting waste by rail or water	May assist in reducing the impacts from transportation by road (e.g. Air pollution, noise intrusion and road safety).	G		
f) protect, maintain and where required, enhance environmental, social and community assets	Policy may assist in safeguarding and improving existing assets (e.g. rights of way), and is in accordance with SA objective on healthy exercise.	G		
g) optimise the use of previously developed or used land or buildings	Supported. Use of previously developed land is in accordance with the proximity principle, and will reduce use of green field land.	G		
h) conform to the precautionary principle.	Supported. In accordance with principles of Sustainable Development.	G		
<b>Summary:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Sustainable Waste Management Policy components are all sound, however as noted earlier, there is no objective that specifically relates to meeting community needs and expectations. Perhaps Component F could be expanded to include a wider notion of social and community concerns. See notes below re: Comparative analysis.</li> </ul>		O		



**Core Strategy: Key Issues and draft options**  
**9. Comparison of Sustainable Waste Management policies against Sustainability Objectives**  
**Summary: Provides a draft policy placing Sustainable Waste Management at the centre of the Core Strategy. Requires planning applications for waste management proposals to demonstrate to the satisfaction of Waste Authorities that regard has been given to issues a)-h) below.**

SA Objectives		Draft Waste Management Policy wording							
		a) Contribute to an adequate and integrated network of waste management facilities	b) meet local, regional and national waste management targets and take full account of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste hierarchy ... and energy recovery in that order of priority.	c) Reduce consumption of and efficiently use primary resources	d) Make provision for the management of waste at the nearest available waste management installation	e) Maximise opportunities for transporting waste by rail or water	f) protect, maintain and where required, enhance environmental, social and community assets	g) optimise the use of previously developed or used land or buildings	h) conform to the precautionary principle.
1	Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
2	Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
5	Meet local needs locally	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

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	Council corporate objective)								
9	Protect habitats and species	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Positive Compatible
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
13	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible
14	Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
16	Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Positive Compatible

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Summary:

- There are two areas of potential conflict between the Sustainable Waste Management Draft policy and the Sustainability Appraisal objectives. These both relate to policy g, which aims to optimise the use of previously developed or used land or buildings. The potential for conflict lies in the protection of habitats or species, as it is known that previously developed lands are often areas of high biodiversity. This conflict is acknowledged, and can be dealt with through development controls that require the developer to screen for the presence of wildlife and habitat, and to mitigate the impacts where appropriate.
- There are 3 SA objectives which aren't adequately covered by the policy wording. These are objectives 2, 3 and 4, relating to learning, training, skills and knowledge; stronger and more vibrant communities; and employment. It is recommended that a further objective/s be included that takes into consideration the needs of local communities, through encouraging waste education and creating meaningful employment. This should also consider the aspirations and concerns of local communities, and the need to reduce landuse conflicts.

**OPTION**

Core Strategy: Key Issues and draft options									
10. Regional Self Sufficiency									
Summary: A range of options are presented that explore varying levels of self sufficiency regarding waste management.									
SA Objective		Option 1: Require provision for the management of wastes produced in Wiltshire and Swindon only and seek to manage these arisings only within the plan area.		Option 2: WPA's will only permit proposals for new waste management capacity where the municipal waste inputs are sourced from Wiltshire and Swindon municipal waste arisings only. Proposals to import non Wiltshire and Swindon municipal waste for use in such capacity will be refused. (however other waste streams would be accepted).		Option 3: capacity for the management of Wiltshire and Swindon's municipal waste arisings must be provided in the Plan Area only. Exports of Wiltshire and Swindon municipal waste will be prohibited.		Option 4: Waste management proposals will only be permitted where there is a need to meet a demonstrated cross boundary requirement where they will also cater for waste arisings from the Plan Area.	
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Uncertain impact-dependent on location of facilities.	B	Uncertain impact.	B	Uncertain impact- dependent on location of facilities.	B	Unknown impact. Policy may lead to additional facilities being established in the plan area to cater for cross boundary waste. If so, a negative result would ensue.	B
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Negligible impact	B	Negligible impact	B	Negligible impact	B	A policy of allowing waste in from other areas may lead to an expansion of existing or set up of new facilities that would improve employment opportunities.	G
5	Meet local needs locally	Positive impact, through accommodating population growth.	G	Would likely provide increased capacity for dealing with waste arisings from within Wiltshire and Swindon	G	Would increase waste self sufficiency in Plan area, and is likely to encourage collection of waste closer to source of production.	G	Unknown. This would be dependent on the net inflow /outflow of waste from the Plan area.	B
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Would likely provide increased capacity for dealing with waste arisings from within Wiltshire and Swindon	B	As above (SA Objective 5)	B	Negligible impact.	B	Unknown.	B
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Likely positive effect, as would reduce transportation of wastes across boundary.	B	Likely positive effect, as would reduce transportation of wastes across boundary.	G	Unknown. Again would be dependent upon the location of facilities.	B	Unknown, but potential to increase traffic if additional facilities where established.	B
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Would have a positive impact through increasing waste self-sufficiency for the Plan area.	B	Would have a positive impact through increasing waste self-sufficiency for the Plan area.	B	Would have a positive impact through increasing waste self-sufficiency for the Plan area.	G	May have an overall negative impact on increasing self sufficiency within the SW region, as it may encourage	O

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								transporting of waste from other counties into Wilts and Swindon.	
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Uncertain. May reduce overall distances travelled.	B	Uncertain. May reduce overall distances travelled.	B	Uncertain. May reduce overall distances travelled.	B	Uncertain. Would be dependent on how far wastes were transported to final destination. Could increase distance travelled and therefore emissions associated with transportation.	B
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Unknown.	B	As per Option 1, however through allowing non-municipal waste, may allow increased recovery rates on a regional scale for waste from neighbouring counties.	B	Could lead to the establishment of recycling and open waste facilities in the Plan area, as these would be required to meet LATS (Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme Targets), coupled with a policy of self sufficiency.	G	Uncertain. However, allowing facilities to accept waste from outside the plan area may assist in achieving the required critical mass of waste arisings that would lead to establishment of a more environmentally sound facility, eg a waste to energy facility.	B
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Uncertain. Through disallowing cross-boundary transfer, may reduce viability of larger scale recycling and energy facilities being established in County.	B	As per Option 1, however through allowing non-municipal waste, may allow increased recovery rates on a regional scale for waste from neighbouring counties.	B	As above (SA Objective 17), could lead to an increase in reuse and recycling in the Plan area.	G	As above (SA Objective 17)	B
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Reducing the amount of waste processed in County through disallowing cross boundary transfer may decrease pollution levels.	B	As per Option 1.	B	Negligible impact.	B	Negligible impact.	B
<p>Summary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are benefits and disbenefits to a policy of self-sufficiency within County boundaries. The primary benefit is in terms of increasing awareness and responsibility, i.e Wiltshire should be able deal with its own municipal waste arisings, and not burden another authority with its waste. Theoretically, by being more self-sufficient, this would decrease the distances travelled during waste transportation. However, in reality, there may be occasions where a waste facility located in another county is actually closer to the waste source than the nearest Wiltshire facility. In this circumstance, the proximity principle would dictate that waste should be transferred across boundaries. For this reason, it is recommended <i>that Wiltshire and Swindon should aim for waste self-sufficiency, however where the proximity principle dictates otherwise, cross boundary waste transfer out of the County would be allowed.</i> This is particularly the case for municipal waste arisings.</li> <li>Where other waste sources (for example: commercial, industrial, construction waste) are concerned, the same policy should apply where practicable. However, where the proximity principle dictates otherwise, or where the cross boundary transfer of waste would support a movement up the waste hierarchy (i.e. through allowing transfer to a recovery facility in another County) then this should be supported.</li> <li>It is argued that the same principle should be applied to the in-transfer of waste into Swindon, however this should not lead to the establishment of new municipal waste facilities that may impact upon the environment or communities in Wiltshire and Swindon. For this reason, Option 4 is supported in that it would require any new facilities to take a percentage of waste from within the Swindon and Wiltshire area.</li> <li>Further work likely required to refine these policies.</li> </ul>									
<p><b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16</p>									

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<b>Core Strategy: Key Issues and draft options</b> <b>11. Need</b>
Awaiting options preparation on this issue.
<b>Core Strategy: Key Issues and draft options</b> <b>12. Flexibility</b>
Await options preparation on this issue.

**OPTION**

**Core Strategy: Key Issues and draft options**  
**13. Safeguarding Waste Management Sites**  
**Summary:**  
 Provides 3 options relating to whether to safeguard sites, and if so, whether to carry forward the Waste Local Plan Policy 5 or to revise or replace it.

Option	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy, including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known.	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
<b>Option A) Continue to safeguard existing and proposed waste mgmt sites and carry forward Policy 5.</b>	Concept of safeguarding sites is supported, however the rolling forward of this policy is not supported, as explained under Option B, below.	O		
<b>Option B) Continue to safeguard existing and proposed waste management sites but either revise or replace WLP Policy.</b>	It is considered prudent to revise Policy 5, as a number of legislative and policy changes have occurred since the policy was prepared for the Waste Development Plan, adopted in 2005. In particular, there have been changes to Biodiversity guidance (PPS 9) and also in regard to Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (PPS 7). This is in addition to the release of PPS10 on Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, released in July 2005, which includes guidance for the selection of sites (Policies 20 & 21 of PPS10). To take account of these changes, and any other changes in circumstance, Option B is supported.	G	PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. PPS 7: Sustainable Development in rural Areas. PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.	Option B is favoured.
<b>Option C) Remove safeguarding from the waste management framework to be provided in the Waste LDDs.</b>	Option C would be in direct conflict with PPS10, which requires development plans to identify and allocate sites through Development Plan documents. Consequently, Option C is not supported.	R	PPS 10, Policy 17 states that: Waste Planning Authorities should identify in development plan documents sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities for the waste management needs of their areas.	Option C is not considered appropriate.

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Core Strategy: Key Issues and draft options

### 14. Monitoring

Summary:

No appraisal required at this stage.



## WILTSHIRE WASTE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY –Sustainability Appraisal of 2006 Core Strategy Preferred Options.

**Note:** This appendix contains the appraisal matrices for the original appraisal undertaken of the May 2006 Core Strategy Preferred options. The appraisal of the more recent 2007 Revised Preferred Options (which will be progressed to submission stage) is contained in Appendix E.

The results of the assessment utilise the following key to categorise the nature of the effect (Adapted from Carroll et al, 2002).

<b>Green (G)</b>	<b>Option actively encouraged in its current form as it would resolve an existing issue / maximise opportunities.</b>
<b>Blue (B)</b>	<b>Option would have a neutral or an uncertain effect.</b>
<b>Orange (O)</b>	<b>Option would need some changes in order to have a positive effect on issues identified.</b>
<b>Red (R)</b>	<b>The option would exacerbate existing problems and cannot be suitably mitigated. Consider exclusion of option.</b>

Carroll, B. et al (2002): *Sustainability Threshold Assessment: An approach to inform decision-making. Summary Guidance for Agency staff.*  
Published by the Environment Agency, Bristol

Changes (marked in red, underlined or deleted) made since the Issues and Options Assessment have been retained in this document, to illustrate how the findings of the initial Sustainability Appraisal have been incorporated.

Core Strategy: Preferred Options Assessment			
4. Vision for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon			
The vision:			
'To provide a planning policy framework for spatial aspects of waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon which will provide for sufficient waste management capacity at the appropriate time having regard to the principles of sustainable development and the waste hierarchy.'			
Compatibility Analysis			
SA Objectives		Consistency of vision against SA Objectives	
1	Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Positive Compatible	G
2	Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Positive Compatible	G
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Positive Compatible	G
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Positive Compatible	G
5	Meet local needs locally	Positive Compatible	G
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	G
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Positive Compatible	G
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	G
9	Protect habitats and species	Positive Compatible	G
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Positive Compatible	G
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Positive Compatible	G
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Positive Compatible	G
13	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Positive Compatible	G
14	Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Positive Compatible	G
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Positive Compatible	G
16	Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Positive Compatible	G
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	G
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Positive Compatible	G
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Positive Compatible	G
G			

**Summary: :**

The vision sets an appropriate framework upon which objectives and further policies within the Waste Development Framework can be based. It is broad and overarching, and emphasises the key issues associated with establishing a sustainable waste development framework for Wiltshire and Swindon.

The Vision is consistent with the four priority areas outlined in the UK Sustainable Development Framework, namely: Sustainable Consumption & Production; Climate Change & Energy; Natural Resource Protection & Environmental Enhancement; and Sustainable Communities.

The Vision contains two of the four guiding principles of the European Waste Framework Directive (sustainable development and the waste hierarchy), and implies the remaining two guiding principles (regional self sufficiency and the proximity principle) through the phrase 'provide for sufficient waste management capacity at the appropriate time'.

The addition of the term 'spatial aspects of waste management' assists in clarifying the role of the document, and the addition of the term 'appropriate time' reinforces the importance of the timely delivery of waste management capacity.

**Evidence:** Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA 2005).  
Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC) and the UK Waste Strategy 2000.

**Recommendation:** Consider restating the proximity principle in the document's vision to ensure consistency with all four principles taken from the Waste Framework Directive.

**Core Strategy: Preferred Options Assessment**  
**5. The time period for the Wiltshire and Swindon WLDDs**  
**Summary:**  
 Provides 2 different possible time frames for the WLDDs, resulting in a waste planning framework time period of approximately 13 years (to 2021) or 18 years (to 2026) (previously 4 options were presented, and 2 of these have been discounted).

Compatibility Analysis					
SA Objectives		Comparison of option A (13 years) against SA Objectives		Comparison of option B (18 years) against SA Objectives	
1	Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Neutral	B	Neutral	B
2	Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Neutral	B	Neutral	B
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Neutral	B	Neutral	B
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Neutral	B	Neutral	B
5	Meet local needs locally	Neutral	B	Neutral	B
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	G	Positive Compatible	G
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Positive Compatible	G	Positive Compatible	G
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Neutral	B	Neutral	B
9	Protect habitats and species	Neutral	B	Neutral	B
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Positive Compatible	G	Positive Compatible	G
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Neutral	B	Neutral	B
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Neutral	B	Neutral	B
13	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Neutral	B	Neutral	B
14	Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Neutral	B	Neutral	B
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Positive Compatible	G	Positive Compatible	G
16	Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Neutral	B	Neutral	B
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	G	Positive Compatible	G
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Positive Compatible	G	Positive Compatible	G
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Neutral	B	Neutral	B

The time period for the Wiltshire and Swindon WLDDs-Summary of Effects				
Option	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy, including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known.	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
<p><b>Option A (13 years)</b> Adopting a timescale of 2021 to allow for the long term planning of new facilities to meet to meet the requirements of LATS. However, the Core Strategy will also give consideration to beyond 2021 to enable the LDD to look ahead to the timescale covered by the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy, which has a timescale of 2026.</p>	<p>The time frame adopted takes account of Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme targets (LATS) (the UK's requirements under the Landfill Directive) and other regional and national waste reduction targets that require a progressive waste reduction over a long time period.</p> <p>Additionally, PPS 10 recommends that Core Strategies have a timescale of at least 10 years, and should aim to look ahead to the timescale of the RSS. Option A has been amended accordingly, so that a realistic time frame of 13 years is adopted, but that regard is also given to the longer timescale of the RSS.</p>	G	<p>PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.</p> <p>The Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC).</p> <p>The Waste Emissions Trading Act 2003.</p>	
<p><b>Option B:</b> Adopt the expected emerging South West Regional Spatial Strategy time period to 2026, providing for a waste planning framework of 18 years.</p>	<p>Option B is consistent with PPS 10 recommendations, and takes into account the RSS time-scale and sub-regional waste apportionments. However, the additional work required to extend the policy to 2026 is likely not to be warranted, given that there will be significant changes in technology and policy approaches within an 18 year time frame. The framework will need to be revised well before the 18 years has elapsed to allow for the incorporation of new technologies and any policy changes at a regional, national or European level.</p>	G	<p>PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.</p>	
<p><b>Summary:</b> There are few differences in sustainability terms between the two options. Option A is considered the most appropriate option, as it is sufficiently long enough to take into account the LATS requirements and have regard to the RSS timescale.</p> <p>Extending the timetable to 2026, as proposed in Option B, is not considered necessary, as the WDF would need to be rewritten well before the 18 years has elapsed to allow for the incorporation of new technologies and any policy changes at a regional, national or European level.</p>				

Core Strategy: Key Issues and draft options											
6. Key Objectives for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon											
Core Strategy Draft Objectives (changes made since Issue and Options Assessment are underlined.) Compatibility Analysis											
SA Objectives	1. To ensure that there is an integrated network of waste management facilities within the Plan area, which makes adequate provision for waste arising within Wiltshire and Swindon, <u>including the requirements of the sub-regional waste management apportionment s.</u>	2. To encourage waste management practices which do not endanger human health or incur any significant adverse impacts on the environment <u>and to ensure that any such impacts can be prevented or suitably mitigated.</u>	3. To manage waste in a way that provides most benefit to or causes least damage to the environment <u>and makes provision for the enhancement of biodiversity through improvements as part of new waste developments and the restoration of sites.</u>	4. To reduce the amount of waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon, bearing in mind the Regional Assembly's vision for the South West that it become a minimum waste producer by 2030.	5. To make the best use of the waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon through maximising re-use, recycling and composting, and energy recovery strictly in that order of priority and to promote a reduction in waste going to final disposal.	6. To encourage the location of waste management facilities as close as practicable to the point where the waste is <u>currently produced (the proximity principle), or likely to be produced in the future.</u>	7. To contribute to regional self-sufficiency in the management of waste where this is shown to satisfy the <u>proximity principle-waste key objective 6.</u>	8. To assist in creating economic growth and employment in Wiltshire and Swindon by taking account of the needs of business and the waste management industry, <u>and the wider community</u> and encouraging competitiveness and innovation.	9. To identify planning policy criteria by which to assess waste development proposals, and ensure effective planning control and the appropriate location and distribution of waste management facilities.	10. To provide clear guidance to operators, members of the public, and any other interested party on planning policy and proposals.	11. To assist in reducing the impacts of climate change upon the environment, by encouraging proposals that deliver renewable energy production, reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases.
1. Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
2. Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	<b>Positive Compatible but could be improved.</b>	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
3. Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral
4. Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
5. Meet local needs locally	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible
6. Balance the need for growth with the	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	<b>Neutral Positive</b>	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible

protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)								Compatible			
7. Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
8.To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Uncertain. Dependent on location.	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
9. Protect habitats and species	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
10. Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Uncertain. Dependent on location.	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
12. Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b> Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
13. Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
14. Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
15. Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
16. Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
17. Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible

facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)											
18. Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
19. Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	Neutral. <b>Could be improved</b>	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible

**6. Key Objectives for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon**  
**Summary of nature of effects**

Objective from WCS3:	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy, including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects, where known	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
1. To ensure that there is an integrated network of waste management facilities within the Plan area, which makes adequate provision for waste arising within Wiltshire and Swindon, <u>including the requirements of the sub-regional waste management apportionments.</u>	Objective provides for the integration of waste facilities, ensuring a coordinated approach to waste development. This will have positive long-term flow-on benefits in terms of ensuring resource efficiencies, and minimising the effects and impacts of transporting waste by road.	G	2001- South West =1,500kg/capita Target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% from 1990 levels by 2008-12 and to have a 20% reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> by 2010. [online] available: <a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional">www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional</a>	<u>Objective has been amended to recognise the role of sub-regional waste apportionments.</u>
2. To encourage waste management practices which do not endanger human health or incur any significant adverse impacts on the environment <u>and to ensure that any such impacts can be prevented or suitably mitigated.</u>	Objective aims to protect human and environmental health, and is consistent with the EEC Waste Framework Directive and with a similar objective in PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management. Long term positive effect.	G	PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.  EEC Waste Framework Directive	<u>The objective has been amended to ensure the mitigation of any adverse effects, which is considered to strengthen the policy.</u>
3. To manage waste in a way that provides most benefit to or causes least damage to the environment <u>and makes provision for the enhancement of biodiversity through improvements as part of new waste developments</u>	A beneficial objective as it considers not only environmental protection, but aims to benefit the environment also. Long term positive effect.	G		Could be amended to encourage the enhancement of the environment. (For example through linking biodiversity improvements to new waste developments, or where a new waste facility is proposed, the restoration of the surrounding site).



<a href="#">and the restoration of sites.</a>				<a href="#">The Objective has been amended in line with recommendations made in the SA Appraisal of Issues and Options and is therefore supported.</a>
4. To reduce the amount of waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon, bearing in mind the Regional Assembly's vision for the South West that it become a minimum waste producer by 2030.	Whilst waste reduction is not primarily a land-use planning issue, the document can actively encourage facilities that reduce waste and discourage the disposal of waste through restricting new landfill sites. It also has a role in reducing waste arising from building construction. Long-term, positive effect.	G	To encourage waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to Reduce reliance on landfill/land raising and minimise the risks Wiltshire Structure Plan 2001 – 2011 (Adopted 2001)	
5. To make the best use of the waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon through maximising re-use, recycling and composting, and energy recovery strictly in that order of priority and to promote a reduction in waste going to final disposal.	See above. Objective clearly emphasises the government waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle), but takes one step further in encouraging energy recovery. Long-term, positive effect.	G	PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management The Government and the National Assembly have set challenging targets to increase the recycling of municipal waste. • To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005 • To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010 • To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015' National Waste Strategy 2000	
6. To encourage the location of waste management facilities as close as practicable to the point where the waste is <a href="#">currently produced (<del>the proximity principle</del>), or likely to be produced in the future.-</a>	Objective is in line with the EEC Waste Framework Objective and Central Government guidance. Long-term, positive effect.	G	EEC Waste Framework Directive. PPG13 Transport. Aims to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight, enhancing accessibility by public transport and reduce the need to travel, especially by car	<a href="#">The change to this objective improves its readability and is therefore supported.</a>
7. To contribute to regional self-sufficiency in the management of waste where this is shown to satisfy <del>the proximity principle</del> <a href="#">waste key objective 6.</a>	Objective is consistent with the EEC Waste Framework Directive. Long-term, positive effect.	G	EEC Waste Framework Directive	<a href="#">The change to this objective improves its readability and is therefore supported.</a>
8. To assist in creating economic growth and employment in Wiltshire and Swindon by taking account of the needs of business and the waste management industry, <a href="#">and the wider community</a> and encouraging competitiveness and innovation.	Creating economic and employment growth in Wiltshire and Swindon is a valid objective, however the creation of employment will benefit the wider community, not just business. Long-term, positive effect.	G	- Aim: Rural Communities – Industry and Employment: To create sufficient jobs for Wiltshire's growing population, and increase the viability of existing and new centres of employment within the Plan Area. Wiltshire Structure Plan 2001 –	Suggested addition: '... by taking account of the needs of business, the waste management industry <a href="#">and the wider community.</a> '  <a href="#">Change supported.</a>

			2011 (Adopted 2001) - A recent study suggested that up to 45,000 jobs could be created in recycling and composting if the Government were just to meet its recycling target of 30% by 2010. (foe.co.uk)	
9. To identify planning policy criteria by which to assess waste development proposals, and ensure effective planning control and the appropriate location and distribution of waste management facilities.	This objective explains the role of the document. It is considered appropriate. Long-term, positive effect.	G		
10. To provide clear guidance to operators, members of the public, and any other interested party on planning policy and proposals.	This objective explains the role of the document. It is considered appropriate.	G		
<u>11. To assist in reducing the impacts of climate change upon the environment, by encouraging proposals that deliver renewable energy production, reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases.</u>	New Objective. This objective improves the overall sustainability of WCS3, and in particular will assist in ensuring SA objectives 7, 15, 17 and 18 are met. Long-term, positive effect.	G	2001- South West =1,500kg/capita Target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% from 1990 levels by 2008-12 and to have a 20% reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> by 2010. [online] available: <a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional">www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional</a>	Objective 11 assists in addressing previous comments regarding the need for the objectives to encourage environmental innovation.
<p><b>Summary:</b> A number of changes have been made to the plan objectives to take into account consultation with the public, internal consultation within the WPA's and as a result of the Issues and Options SA Appraisal. These changes are supported, as they improve the overall sustainability of the objectives, in particular, the additional objective on Climate Change. Previous comments on the need to consider the employment and economic needs of the local workforce and community have now been addressed in Objective 8, and the issue of environmental innovation is considered to be covered in the new objective 11.</p> <p>There remains a conflict relating to Objective 6, which encourages the location of facilities close to where they are produced. The main implications are land use conflicts that could arise from locating waste management facilities close to residential areas or other sensitive land uses. Objective 2 has now been amended to include reference to sensitive land uses, and the issue will also be addressed at the site allocations stage, and through Development Control policies relating to the siting of facilities.</p>				

Core Strategy: Preferred Options Assessment														
7. The Land Use Strategy for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon														
Draft land use strategy- Compatibility Analysis														
SA Objectives	i.	ii.	iii.	iv, v and vi) (Objectives grouped as have a similar focus and environme ntal effects).	vii.	viii.	ix	x	xi	xii.	xiii.	xiv.	xv.	
1 Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	
2 Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible
3 Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
4 Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
5 Meet local needs locally	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
6 Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
7 Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible

8 To improve our roads and make them safer	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Uncertain. Dependent on location.	Positive Compatible	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
9 Protect habitats and species	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive, but should include reference to local designations also.	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
10 Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
11 Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Uncertain. Dependent on location.	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible -landscape <b>Potential conflict- townscape</b>	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
12 Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
13 Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
14 Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
15 Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
16 Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
17 Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
18 Minimise use of non-renewable resources and ... promote... renewable resources	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
19 Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

7. The Land Use Strategy for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon Summary of nature of effects				
Component of the Land Use Strategy	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy, including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects, where known	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
i. To <del>identify</del> allocate specific Preferred Areas for strategic and local waste management facilities which, when combined with existing facilities, will form part of an integrated network making <del>adequate provision for waste arising in the Plan Area</del> <u>suitable provision for waste requiring management in Wiltshire and Swindon, including the requirements of the sub regional waste management apportionments.</u>	Approach supported. See comments regarding Objective 1 of WCS 3. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Based on levels of waste predicted to be managed in Wiltshire and Swindon between 1998/99 and 2010/2011, recovery levels are below target. This indicates further capacity is needed to cope with future growth. (Wiltshire and Swindon Adopted Waste Local Plan 2011)	
ii. To identify appropriate general locational criteria for future waste management uses, helping to ensure adequate provision is made whilst providing for flexibility.	Considered a good approach. Flexibility is important to allowing for sustainable outcomes, but clearly land needs to be designated in order to cater for the land requirements of future facilities. No reference to how locational criteria would be determined.	G		Should include a reference to what sort of locational criteria would be used, eg environmental and social criteria.
iii. To safeguard where possible Preferred Areas <del>identified</del> allocated for future waste management use <u>in the Site Allocations DPD</u> and appropriate existing waste management sites.	Supported, but no reference to how areas would be chosen.	G		Should include a reference to what is meant by 'preferred areas'. E.g. environmentally and socially acceptable locations'.  <u>Component iii has now been updated accordingly and is considered acceptable, as the site allocations DPD will be subject to a rigorous environmental assessment.</u>
iv. <del>To exclude, where required, areas of designated international or national importance from consideration as possible areas for future waste management uses. To exclude use of possible areas for waste management development where such use would result in impacts upon designated sites of international or national importance.</del>	Supported, but some clarification required.	G	Adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals and Local Plan ( adopted 2001). Wiltshire's landscape is also one of great importance on a national scale. The south-east tip of the county has been included in part of the recently designated New Forest National Park. Also, three Areas of Outstanding Natural	Should be more specific, e.g. sites of nature conservation and heritage importance, including areas of designated international or national importance. Areas of regional and local importance should also be included.  <u>A new component (v.) has been added, which takes into account the initial concerns raised about areas of local importance...</u>

			Beauty (AONBs) cover 43% of the county (Cotswolds, North Wessex Downs, and Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs). <a href="http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm">http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm</a>	
<del>v.</del> To exclude use of possible areas for waste management development where this would result in significant impacts upon features of regionally or locally important biodiversity and other environmental interest that cannot be prevented, adequately mitigated against or compensated for.	<u>This is a new component added since the initial SA of the land use strategy. It will have a long-term positive effect in ensuring that areas of local biodiversity or environmental interest are protected when considering waste management development.</u>	G		
<del>vi.</del> To identify Preferred Areas for waste management development which seek to contribute towards biodiversity enhancement and to retain and add to linked habitat networks to reduce the impacts of climate change upon biodiversity and the environment.	<u>This is a new component added since the initial SA of the land use strategy. It is supported as it aims to improve the environmental performance of waste management facilities through encouraging biodiversity enhancement and habitat linkages. Long-term, positive effect.</u>	G	WCC & SBC WLDDs SA/SEA Scoping report. Baseline Data, Appendix D. Wiltshire contains either in full or part, 10 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and 2 Special Protection Areas (SPA), these being areas of European designation (source: JNCC)	
<del>vii.</del> To identify appropriate <u>social, environmental and economic</u> criteria against which proposed waste management uses must be assessed.	Supported, but some clarification required.	G		Could identify the type of criteria that is being referred to, e.g. social, environmental.  <u>Component has now been modified as per previous suggestion.</u>
<del>viii.</del> To optimise the use of appropriately <u>located</u> previously <del>used</del> or developed land <del>or buildings</del> , or industrial/employment areas <del>and existing waste management sites</del> as Preferred Areas, where these would be appropriate for future waste management uses.	Supported. Use of previously developed land is in accordance with the proximity principle, and will reduce use of green field land. Long-term, positive effect.	G	PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development.	
<del>ix.</del> To co-locate new waste management development with existing waste management uses where appropriate.	Supported, as this will have positive flow-on benefits in terms of ensuring resource efficiencies, and minimising the effects and impacts of transporting waste by road. Long-term, positive effect.	G		
<del>x.</del> To locate waste management uses in appropriate locations in or close to main towns which are the main source of waste arisings.	Consistent with proximity principle, however needs to ensure land use conflict is avoided.	G		Should include a reference to aiming to minimising land use conflicts, for example, with residential land.
<del>xi.</del> To minimise the transportation of waste from the source of its arising	Supports SA framework objective of reducing transportation of waste by road through the proximity principle. Long-term,	G	PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.	

and, where alternatives to road transportation are not practicable, support future waste management uses with good access to the identified freight network.	positive effect.		PPG13 : 'Land use planning should facilitate a shift in transport of freight from road to rail and water' .	
<del>xi) To contribute to <u>sub regional waste management apportionments regional self-sufficiency</u> where this would satisfy <u>Land Use Strategy Criteria, the proximity principle.</u></del>	Supported. In accordance with government guidance. Long-term, positive effect.	G	PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	The component now takes into consideration the sub regional waste management apportionments, in recognition of the requirement for Wiltshire to consider these.
<del>xiii) To pursue a collaborative awareness-raising approach wherever possible to help work towards waste elimination through waste reduction and re-use.</del>	Supported, the WLDF has a limited role in this respect, but any opportunity to reinforce the principles of sustainable waste management is supported. Long-term, positive effect.	G		
<del>xiv) Support waste management options higher up the waste hierarchy through preferred support for all methods of waste recovery in line with the Wiltshire &amp; Swindon Waste Hierarchy whilst recognising role landfill may need to play.</del>	Supported. Requires movement of waste up the hierarchy in accordance with government guidance. Long-term, positive effect.	G	PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: 'Drive waste up the hierarchy- with disposal as the last option- but an option which must be catered for'	
<u>xv) To encourage renewable energy production and a reduction in emissions of greenhouses gases where appropriate</u>	<u>This is a new component added since the initial SA of the land use strategy. It is supported as it takes into consideration the needs for environmental innovation- encouraging renewable energy production and consequently assisting in meeting targets for a reduction in the production of greenhouse gases. Long-term, positive effect.</u>	G	'Local development documents should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources' PPS22 Renewable Energy	
<p><b>Summary:</b>  <u>The differing elements of the land use strategy are primarily consistent when tested against the sustainability objectives.</u>  <u>The Land Use Strategy has been modified in light of SA suggestions, and now has a stronger focus on environmental protection. In particular, new components v and vi have been added, providing a stronger, more local and more proactive focus on biodiversity. The new objective, xv, takes into account previous comments made on climatic change.</u>  <u>There remains a potential conflict between use of Previously Developed sites and SA Objective 9 (potentially high biodiversity on Previously Developed sites), however this is most appropriately dealt with through the development controls documents and site allocations document.</u>  <u>Previous concerns relating to residential amenity and minimising land use conflict have now been addressed by changes made to Objective vii to consider social, environmental and economic criteria.</u></p>				

Core Strategy: Preferred Options Assessment					
8. The Wiltshire and Swindon waste hierarchy					
Summary: The draft policy includes a variation on the Government Waste Hierarchy. Namely, it has identified waste elimination as the first step towards sustainable waste management. It also gives preference to recycling and composting services over thermal waste recovery ( <u>previously 3 options presented, 1 of which has been discounted</u> ).					
SA Objective		Preferred Option: The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Hierarchy  Elimination (TOP) Reduction Re-Use Recovery: Recycling, Composting, Anaerobic Digestion and Mechanical Biological Treatment; Energy from Waste (thermal treatment) Safe Disposal (BOTTOM)		Alternative Option: The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Hierarchy  Reduction (TOP) Re-Use Recycling and Composting Energy Recovery Disposal (BOTTOM)	
2	Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Preferred option, as it educates public about the waste hierarchy, but takes a step further in encouraging waste elimination. Long-term, positive effect.	G	An acceptable option, as is in accordance with government guidance.	G
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Would assist in causing a movement of waste up the hierarchy. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Would assist in causing a movement of waste up the hierarchy.	G
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Through establishing the waste hierarchy and waste elimination as a core strategy, this option encourages the movement of waste up the hierarchy. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Through establishing the waste hierarchy as a core strategy, this option encourages the movement of waste up the hierarchy.	G
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Positive and long term impact as option encourages better use of non-renewable resources. Option A additionally favours recycling and composting (which are more energy-efficient and less polluting) over thermal waste recovery.	G	Option encourages better use of non-renewable resources; however Option A takes this one step further.	G
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	As for SA objective 15. (The Waste Directive aims at reducing the amount of waste landfilled, to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill (Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste)	G	As for SA objective 15.	G
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	As for SA objective 15.	G	As for SA objective 15, but Option A preferred as it promotes elimination of waste.	O



**Summary:** Both the preferred and the alternative option perform well on this assessment, however the WPA's preferred option takes the waste hierarchy one step further by placing elimination as the first stage, and therefore is preferred. Both options enable the concept of the waste hierarchy to be taken to a wider audience than might otherwise occur, and also establish waste hierarchy issues as a central policy in the Core Strategy. The inclusion of the Waste hierarchy also assists in ensuring the document meets the requirements of PPS10: Planning and Waste Management.

**SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):** 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19.

**Core Strategy: Preferred Options Assessment**  
**9. Sustainable Waste Management**  
**Summary: Provides a draft policy placing Sustainable Waste Management at the centre of the Core Strategy. Requires planning applications for waste management proposals to demonstrate to the satisfaction of Waste Authorities that regard has been given to issues a)-h) below.**

SA Objectives		Draft Waste Management Policy wording- Compatibility Analysis								
		a) Contribute to an adequate and integrated network of waste management facilities	b) meet local, regional and national waste management targets and take full account of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste hierarchy ... and energy recovery in that order of priority.	c) Reduce consumption of and efficiently use primary resources <u>and maximise opportunities for renewable energy production;</u>	d) Make provision for <del>the</del> <u>management of waste at the nearest available waste management installation facilities to enable the management of as much waste as possible as close to its point of origin;</u>	e) Maximise opportunities for transporting waste by rail or water	f) protect, maintain and where required, enhance environmental, social and community assets	g) optimise the use of previously developed or used land or buildings <u>where this does not conflict with criteria f and relates to land at industrial and employment locations, waste management sites, minerals sites and land in agricultural or forestry use</u>	h) <u>Reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases.</u>	i) conform to the precautionary principle.
1	Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	<u>Neutral</u>	Neutral
2	Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	<u>Neutral</u>	Neutral
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	<u>Neutral</u>	Neutral
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	<u>Neutral</u>	Neutral
5	Meet local needs locally	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	<u>Neutral</u>	Neutral
6	Balance the need for growth with the	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	<u>Positive Compatible</u>	Positive Compatible

	protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)									
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	<u>Positive Compatible</u>	Positive Compatible
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	<u>Neutral</u>	Neutral
9	Protect habitats and species	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	<b>Potential conflict</b> Positive Compatible	<u>Neutral</u>	Positive Compatible
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	<u>Neutral</u>	Positive Compatible
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	<u>Neutral</u>	Positive Compatible
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	<u>Neutral</u>	Positive Compatible
13	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	<b>Neutral</b> Positive Compatible	<u>Neutral</u>	Positive Compatible
14	Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	<u>Neutral</u>	Positive Compatible
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	<u>Positive Compatible</u>	Positive Compatible
16	Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	<u>Neutral</u>	Positive Compatible
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	<u>Neutral</u>	Positive Compatible

18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	<u>Positive Compatible</u>	Positive Compatible
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b> <u>Neutral</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	Positive Compatible

**9. Sustainable Waste Management Summary of nature of effects**

Component of the Sustainable Waste Management policy	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy, including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects, where known	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
a) Contribute to an adequate and integrated network of waste management facilities	Approach supported. This will have positive flow-on benefits in terms of ensuring resource efficiencies, and minimising the effects and impacts of transporting waste by road. Long-term, positive effect.	G	'Drive waste up the hierarchy- with disposal as the last option- but an option which must be catered for' PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	
b) meet local, regional and national waste management targets and take full account of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste hierarchy ... and energy recovery in that order of priority.	Policy will assist in meeting a range of sustainability objectives. Long-term, positive effect. See compatibility table below.	G	Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005) Objective: 'Pursue the Best Practicable Option (BPEO), and maximise energy recovery, re-use, recycling, composting and reducing of waste arisings'	
c) Reduce consumption of and efficiently use primary resources	Policy will assist in meeting a range of sustainability objectives. Long-term, positive effect. See compatibility table below.	G	'Ensure water, land, minerals, soils, forestry and other natural resources are used efficiently and with least environmental damage' A Sustainable Future for the South West: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England	
d) Make provision for the management of waste at the nearest available waste management installation	Supported, as policy in line with the proximity principle, and will assist in reducing traffic impacts. Long-term, positive effect.	G	'Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations'- PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	

e) Maximise opportunities for transporting waste by rail or water	May assist in reducing the impacts from transportation by road (e.g. Air pollution, noise intrusion and road safety).	G	
f) protect, maintain and where required, enhance environmental, social and community assets	Policy may assist in safeguarding and improving existing assets (e.g. rights of way), and is in accordance with SA objective on healthy exercise. Long-term, positive effect.	G	One of the aims of the Wiltshire Community Strategy (Creating a County Fit for our Children) is for Wiltshire "to become the healthiest county in which to live by 2012".
g) optimise the use of previously developed or used land or buildings	Supported. Use of previously developed land is in accordance with the proximity principle, and will reduce use of green field land. Long-term, positive effect.	G	'Ensure water, land, minerals, soils, forestry and other natural resources are used efficiently and with least environmental damage' A Sustainable Future for the South West: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England
h) conform to the precautionary principle.	Supported. In accordance with principles of Sustainable Development. Long-term, positive effect.	G	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Summary:</b> Option g has been improved to ensure that the use of previously developed land or buildings for waste management facilities doesn't occur to the detriment of environmental, social and community assets. This revision addresses previous concerns about a potential conflict between developing previously developed land and the potential for such sites to be high biodiversity areas. The other potential conflict with SA Objective 19, is also addressed through this amendment. Development controls will also serve to mitigate any environmental or biodiversity impacts.</li> <li>▪ Previous criticisms on the need to further consider SA objectives 2, 3 and 4 (relating to learning, training, skills and knowledge; stronger and more vibrant communities; and employment), have now also been addressed through the improvement of Option g, and through changes to Key Objective 8 in WCS 3.</li> </ul>			

**Core Strategy: Preferred Options Assessment**  
**10. Regional Self Sufficiency**

The WPAs preferred approach to regional self sufficiency is for the Waste LDDs to seek to secure a network of waste management facilities which make adequate provision for waste requiring management in Wiltshire and Swindon, including the requirements of the sub regional waste management apportionments. (previously 4 options presented).

SA Objective	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
5 Meet local needs locally	Likely to encourage collection of waste closer to source of production. Through aiming to meet the sub-regional waste apportionments allocated through the Regional Waste Strategy (and emerging Regional Spatial Strategy), the preferred option will increase waste self sufficiency in the plan area. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Currently 80% of commercial and industrial wastes are dealt with in the plan area (with the remainder sent to the South East of England). Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	
6 Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	As for objective 6. The preferred option would have a long term positive impact as it would likely provide increased capacity for dealing with waste arisings from within Wiltshire and Swindon.	G	In 1998-1999, just over 20% of all wastes disposed of in Wiltshire and Swindon were imported into the area. (SA Scoping Report, p136)	
8 To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Impact on roads would be dependent on location of waste facilities and volumes of waste being transferred. However, the overall focus on catering for the needs of Wiltshire and Swindon should ensure that unnecessary traffic is not created through a potential reduction in the cross boundary transfer of waste from other Counties and regions. There would need to remain some flexibility, however. For example, there may be occasions where a waste facility located in another county is actually closer to the waste source than the nearest Wiltshire facility. In this circumstance, the proximity principle would dictate that waste should be transferred across boundaries.	B		Policy may need to maintain some flexibility to take account of the proximity principle.
10 Promote the conservation and wise use of land	This preferred option assists in meeting the SA Objective through increasing self sufficiency within the region. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Currently, 80% of commercial and industrial wastes are dealt with in the plan area. The remainder is sent to the South East of England. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	
15 Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Preferred option may assist in reducing vehicular transportation, as waste arisings would be dealt with closer to their destination. Through promoting self-sufficiency, the preferred option would also likely	G		

		encourage a higher level of recovery, as it requires the county to manage its own waste more responsibly. Long-term, positive effect.			
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	The benefit of approaching waste management on a regional scale may assist in achieving the required critical mass of waste arisings that would lead to establishment of a more environmentally sound facility, e.g. a waste to energy facility.	G	Currently recycling and composting are the only recovery options for household waste in Wiltshire and Swindon. (SA Scoping Report, p138)	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	As per objective 17. Encouraging self-sufficiency, and the meeting of the waste management needs of Wiltshire and Swindon may assist in reducing the amount of waste transported by road (both into and out of the County).	G	The transport system is now the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK, and has shown a steady increase since 1990, (Sustainable Development Indicators, 2005).	
<p><b>Summary:</b> The general focus of the preferred option, in prioritising facilities that provide for waste arisings in Wiltshire and Swindon, whilst meeting the sub regional waste requirement apportionments, is supported. However, there would need to remain some flexibility to account for the proximity principle. It is recommended that the County aim for self-sufficiency, but that where the proximity principle dictates otherwise (and where this would meet other policies within the document), cross boundary waste transfer out of or into the County would be allowed. This should particularly be the case waste recovery and recycling facilities, whereby the movement of waste across boundaries would improve recovery rates.</p>			B		
<p><b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19.</p>					

Core Strategy: Preferred Options Assessment				
11. Need				
Preferred Option: The WPAs will address the issue of Need by providing a network of preferred areas to meet the identified need for the quantity of waste forecast to be produced in the Plan Area and to satisfy the requirements of the sub regional waste management apportionments. <b>(no alternative options presented)</b>				
SA Objective	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	The preferred definition of need provided in this policy has a positive impact in terms of protecting communities in Wiltshire and Swindon from waste developments that may be market driven, but are not required to meet the needs of the communities themselves.	G	
5	Meet local needs locally	As for SA Objective 3.	G	
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	The preferred option would have a positive impact in that it provides for the needs of waste generated in Wiltshire and Swindon (and in accordance with sub-regional waste apportionments). Long-term, positive effect.	G	Municipal waste levels are expected to grow at a rate of 4% for Wiltshire, and 3% for Swindon. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive impact through ensuring that roads in Wiltshire and Swindon are not used unnecessarily for the transfer of waste from other Boroughs. Long-term, positive effect.	G	'[Figures] for road traffic accidents... in Wiltshire [are] significantly higher than average'. Creating a Country Fit for Our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire 2004-2014
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Positive impact in promoting regional self sufficiency in terms of waste management. The identification of preferred areas to meet identified need will assist in ensuring the wise use of land in the county. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Approximately 43% of Wiltshire lies within an AONB. These areas need to be protected and development in these areas avoided. <a href="http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm">http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm</a>
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive impact. Through promoting regional self sufficiency in terms of waste management, the preferred option will discourage the transportation of landfill into the County from other areas. Long-term, positive effect.	G	There have been substantial in-movements of waste from Hampshire, mainly due to the location of the landfill sites in proximity to the county. In 1998/99, just over 20% of all wastes disposed if in Wiltshire and Swindon were imported into the area. Wiltshire and Swindon



				Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	As per Objective 17. Encouraging self-sufficiency, and the meeting of the waste management needs of Wiltshire and Swindon will assist in reducing the amount of waste transported by road (both into and out of the County). It also encourages the wise use of land. Long-term, positive effect.	G	The UK has committed to an 8% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions 2008-2012 (base year = 1990). Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change	
	<b>Summary:</b> The preferred option provides for the management of waste forecast to be produced in the Plan area and satisfy sub-regional waste apportionments. Through doing this, it allows for some flexibility in terms of cross boundary transfer (where this would meet other policies within the document), but importantly, it ensures that Wiltshire and Swindon is only required to deal with the amount of waste produced within the County, in accordance with sub-regional apportionments.		G		
<b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19.					

**Core Strategy: Preferred Options Assessment**  
**12. Flexibility**  
 The WPAs are striving to safeguard a network of sites which make sufficient provision for waste requiring management in Wiltshire and Swindon, including the requirements of the sub regional waste management apportionments.  
 However, the WPAs do not have complete information on waste streams arising in the Plan area or arising in the wider South West region.  
 An element of flexibility is therefore likely to be required to ensure that the Waste LDDs actually deliver a network of sites that will meet the waste management requirements of the Wiltshire and Swindon.  
 Policies will therefore be provided to allow for the consideration of non-allocated sites as windfall development. Primacy will be given to the objectives and policies of the Core Strategy, the Environmental Protection and Transportation policies and the sites allocated in the WLP and the emerging DPDs.  
(no alternative options presented)

SA Objective	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Provided that proposals are assessed in accordance with the Core Strategy, Environmental Protection and other policies in the emerging DPDs, the increase in flexibility advocated in this preferred option will not impact negatively on communities.	B	
5	Meet local needs locally	Positive impact through ensuring that there is enough flexibility to deal with a growing level of waste (and in particular from any waste sources that may not have been present in the past). Long-term, positive effect.	G	Municipal waste levels are expected to grow at a rate of 4% for Wiltshire, and 3% for Swindon. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	As for SA Objective 5.	G	
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Through ensuring that any windfall development is required to meet the requirements of the emerging DPDs, the preferred option is considered consistent with this objective. Long-term, positive effect.	G	
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Refer to comments on development Control Policy WDC20: Windfall Developments: Waste Recovery Facilities.	G	Target: to ensure that by the year 2020 over 45% of waste is recycled and reused and less than 20% of the waste produced in the Region will be land filled (South West Regional Waste Strategy)

18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Refer to comments on development Control Policy WDC20: Windfall Developments: Waste Recovery Facilities.	G	Landfills released 25% of the UK's methane emissions in 2001, about 2% of our greenhouse gas emissions (in terms of carbon equivalents). <a href="http://www.integra.org.uk">www.integra.org.uk</a>	
<p><b>Summary:</b> The preferred option provides sufficient flexibility to cater for any additional or unexpected growth in waste, whilst ensuring that any windfall development would be subject to a rigorous assessment process, in accordance with the requirements of the emerging DPDs. Further comments are provided in the SA of Development Control Policy WDC 20: Windfall Development.</p>		G			
<p><b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19.</p>					

**Core Strategy: Preferred Options Assessment**  
**13. Safeguarding Waste Management Sites**  
**Summary:**  
**The Waste Planning Authorities will seek to safeguard the following sites for waste management facilities:**

a) the Preferred Areas identified in the Site Allocations LDD;

b) existing waste facilities where these are appropriate for continued use; and

c) other sites where planning permission is granted for waste management facilities.

The Waste Planning Authorities will oppose proposals for development within or adjacent to these sites where it is demonstrated that they would prevent or unreasonably restrict the use of that site for waste management purposes.

Where sites are established industrial estates or business parks or are identified for employment uses in District or Borough Local Plans, the Waste Planning Authorities will only oppose proposals for employment development where they would prevent or unreasonably restrict waste development that has planning permission. Such safeguarding will apply only to the site that has planning permission for waste development, and any land immediately adjacent to the site where safeguarding is clearly necessary.  
**(Previously 3 options presented, 2 of which have been discounted)**

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Through ensuring appropriate waste management sites are safeguarded (i.e sites that have undergone a robust selection process), the preferred option will assist in minimising the impact on communities of new facilities. Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G		
5	Meet local needs locally	Positive effect through aiming to provide for the waste requirements of Wiltshire and Swindon by safeguarding sites for the establishment and expansion of facilities. Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G	PPS 10, Policy 17 states that: Waste Planning Authorities should identify in development plan documents sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities for the waste management needs of their areas.	
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council)	The site allocations LDD will include a rigorous appraisal of potential sites for waste development. This will account for changes that have occurred since the adoptions of the Waste Development Plan in 2005. Specifically, there have been changes to Biodiversity guidance (PPS	G	PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. PPS 7: Sustainable Development in rural Areas.	

	corporate objective)	9) and also in regard to Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (PPS 7). This is in addition to the release of PPS10 on Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, released in July 2005, which includes guidance for the selection of sites (Policies 20 & 21 of PPS10). Moderate, positive, long-term effect.		PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.	
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Ensures the wise use of land through disallowing other development that would prevent or restrict the use of allocated sites for waste development. However, it reasonably allows employment and industrial development within proximity to potential waste sites (where these wouldn't prejudice future use of the land for waste management activities). Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G		
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Through safeguarding appropriate sites for waste management, there will be options for the future establishment of waste management recovery facilities (e.g. energy from waste, composting, biological treatment facilities), that would assist in reducing waste to landfill. Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G	'Drive waste up the hierarchy- with disposal as the last option- but an option which must be catered for' PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	As per SA objective 17. Additionally, will assist in the appropriate management of land (as a non-renewable resource). Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G		
	<p><b>Summary:</b> PPS10 requires development plans to identify and allocate sites through Development Plan documents, and the safeguarding of sites is in accordance with this policy. This preferred option will ensure that appropriate sites ( as selected through the development of the site allocations document) are protected for future waste management facilities. The benefits of this approach include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring waste management facilities are located where they are most environmentally and socially suitable.</li> <li>Ensuring preferred sites are protected from other developments that may prejudice their use.</li> <li>That sufficient land is provided to allow for a diversity of waste management facilities that will assist in meeting the waste needs of the county in addition to providing for new and innovative alternatives to waste management.</li> </ul>		G		
<p><b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19.</p>					

## WILTSHIRE & SWINDON WASTE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK –Sustainability Appraisal of Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options (2007).

The results of the assessment utilise the following key to categorise the nature of the effect (Adapted from Carroll et al, 2002).

<b>Green (G)</b>	<b>Option actively encouraged in its current form as it would resolve an existing issue / maximise opportunities.</b>
<b>Blue (B)</b>	<b>Option would have a neutral or an uncertain effect.</b>
<b>Orange (O)</b>	<b>Option would need some changes in order to have a positive effect on issues identified.</b>
<b>Red (R)</b>	<b>The option would exacerbate existing problems and cannot be suitably mitigated. Consider exclusion of option.</b>

Carroll, B. et al (2002): *Sustainability Threshold Assessment: An approach to inform decision-making. Summary Guidance for Agency staff.*  
Published by the Environment Agency, Bristol

Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options Assessment			
Vision			
The vision:			
<p>“By 2026 Wiltshire and Swindon will be the most waste efficient County and Borough in England. This will be achieved by driving waste up the hierarchy and creating a sustainable and functional framework of waste management facilities to meet the apportionments for waste management set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy. This network will serve the Strategically Significant Cities and Towns (SSCTs) of Swindon, Trowbridge, Chippenham and Salisbury as well as outlying rural areas where gaps in the strategic network need to be plugged to serve local need.</p> <p>Additional waste management capacity will be delivered through a process of actively involving communities and collaborative working with the Regional Planning Body, the minerals and waste industries and other regulators.</p> <p>The development of a sustainable waste management framework to serve the needs of Wiltshire and Swindon must ensure that the naturally and historically rich environment of the Plan area is protected and enhanced for future generations to enjoy.”</p>			
Compatibility Analysis			
SA Objectives		Consistency of vision against SA Objectives	
1	Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Positive Compatible	G
2	Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Positive Compatible	G
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Positive Compatible	G
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Positive Compatible	G
5	Meet local needs locally	Positive Compatible	G
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	G
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Positive Compatible	G
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	G
9	Protect habitats and species	Positive Compatible	G
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Positive Compatible	G
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Positive Compatible	G
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Positive Compatible	G
13	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Positive Compatible	G
14	Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Neutral	B
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Positive Compatible	G
16	Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Positive Compatible	G
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	G
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Positive Compatible	G
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Positive Compatible	G
G			

**Summary: :**

The vision makes a strong and bold commitment to managing waste in Wiltshire and Swindon in a sustainable way.

It sets out a clear aspiration for waste efficiency and is progressive in recognising that community engagement and collaborative working will more effectively deliver progress on the ground. The Vision also recognises the inherent value of the existing natural and historic environment and demonstrates that sustainable waste management must work within this context. It provides an appropriate framework upon which objectives and further policies within the Waste Development Framework can be based.

The Vision is highly consistent with the Government's approach to sustainable consumption and production as outlined in 'Securing the Future' which looks to a future where less waste is produced and more waste products are managed as a resource. The vision also directly supports the overall objectives of PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (DCLG, 2005) which focuses on driving waste up the hierarchy and also requires councils to protect green belts while recognising the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities.

The Vision is supportive of the guiding principles of the European Waste Framework Directive (WFD) (2006/12/EC), in particular, it is in line with the emphasis within the Directive, to prevent, reduce, reuse and recycle waste. The focus within the Vision on driving waste up the hierarchy will also support the strong target aspirations of the National Waste Strategy for 33% recycling of household wastes by 2015.

**Evidence:** PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (DCLG, 2005) Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA 2005). Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC) and the UK Waste Strategy 2000.



Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options Strategic Objectives for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon				
Strategic Objectives for Wiltshire and Swindon: Compatibility Analysis				
SA Objectives	1. Waste Hierarchy	2. Involving the Community	3. Environment	4. Need for Waste Management Facilities
	To make the best use of the waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon by driving waste up the hierarchy. This is to be delivered by aiming to achieve waste elimination; and reduction, maximising re-use, recycling and composting and energy recovery, strictly in that order of priority, in order to promote a reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill.	Provide clear guidance to the community of Wiltshire and Swindon on waste planning policy and proposals through pursuit of a collaborative public awareness-raising approach to help work towards waste elimination, waste reduction and re-use.	Protect and enhance the diverse and valued natural and historic environment of Wiltshire and Swindon, incorporating the landscape character, biodiversity and geological interests, the water environment, and cultural heritage. Assist in reducing and adapting to the impacts of climate change. Give consideration to the cross boundary impacts of waste management upon features of the natural and cultural environment. Options for sustainable transportation should be encouraged in order to reduce the impacts of transporting waste across and within Wiltshire and Swindon.	Ensure that there is a sufficient network of safeguarded waste management facilities which make adequate provision for waste requiring management in Wiltshire and Swindon in accordance with the apportionments set out in the South West Regional Spatial Strategy. The primary focus for locating sites should be within primarily 16 kilometres of the SSCts of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury. Waste will be managed at the nearest appropriate facility, co-locating waste management uses where appropriate.
1. Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
2. Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
3. Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral
4. Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
5. Meet local needs locally	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
6. Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
7. Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible
8. To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
9. Protect habitats and species	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
10. Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
12. Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible

13. Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
14. Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
15. Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible
16. Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
17. Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible
18. Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
19. Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral

**6. Strategic Objectives for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon**  
**Summary of nature of effects**

Strategic Objectives for Wiltshire and Swindon	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy, including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects, where known	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures
<p><b>1. Waste Hierarchy</b></p> <p>To make the best use of the waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon by driving waste up the hierarchy. This is to be delivered by aiming to achieve waste elimination; and reduction, maximising re-use, recycling and composting and energy recovery, strictly in that order of priority, in order to promote a reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill.</p>	<p>Objective focuses on the core of good waste management practice, to focus effort on pushing waste up the waste management hierarchy. The inclusion of elimination is significant and over time should result in significant efficiency gains for the County and Borough.</p> <p>Maximising reuse, recycling and composting ahead of management processes that have the potential for higher environmental impacts should bring cumulative gains to wider environmental objectives. Long term, positive effect likely.</p>	G	<p>PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</p> <p>The Government and the National Assembly have set challenging targets to increase the recycling of municipal waste.</p>	<p>This approach is sound and in line with core EU and UK strategy and policy.</p>
<p><b>2. Involving the Community</b></p> <p>Provide clear guidance to the community of Wiltshire and Swindon on waste planning policy and proposals through pursuit of a collaborative public awareness-raising approach to help work towards waste elimination, waste reduction and re-use.</p>	<p>Raising public awareness and changing behaviour is one of the key barriers that needs to be overcome in promoting more sustainable waste management. Has the potential to produce long term and lasting benefits./ effects.</p>	G	<p>Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA 2005)</p>	
<p><b>3. Environment</b></p>	<p>Objective recognises the value of the natural and cultural environment and importantly that sustainable</p>	G	<p>Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA</p>	<p>Objective has been amended in line with requirements for</p>

<p>Protect and enhance the diverse and valued natural and historic environment of Wiltshire and Swindon, incorporating the landscape character, biodiversity and geological interests, the water environment, and cultural heritage. Assist in reducing and adapting to the impacts of climate change. Give consideration to the cross boundary impacts of waste management upon features of the natural and cultural environment. Options for sustainable transportation should be encouraged in order to reduce the impacts of transporting waste across and within Wiltshire and Swindon.</p>	<p>waste management practices have positive contributions to make to climate change impact reduction. This directly supports EU and national waste strategy and the approach should bring long term positive gains for the County and Borough.</p>		<p>2005). Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC)</p>	<p>the new planning system and comments received that the objective should reflect a more local focus.</p>
<p><b>4. Need for Waste Management Facilities</b></p> <p>Ensure that there is a sufficient network of safeguarded waste management facilities which make adequate provision for waste requiring management in Wiltshire and Swindon in accordance with the apportionments set out in the South West Regional Spatial Strategy. The primary focus for locating sites should be within primarily 16 kilometres of the SSCts of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury. Waste will be managed at the nearest appropriate facility, co-locating waste management uses where appropriate.</p>	<p>Objective consistent with PPS10 and requirements of RSS. Locating waste sites proximal to waste sources and improving the co-location of facilities has the potential reduce transport and associated environmental impacts. This is consistent with wider strategic aims. Objective has the potential to relieve short terms pressures (excessive transportation, cross boundary issues) and bring long term positive effects.</p>	G	<p>PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</p>	<p>Objective amended to meet local requirements as directed by planning requirement and in line with consultation comments.</p>
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The Strategic Objectives have been substantially altered from those presented in the original Waste Core Strategy Preferred Options Report (June 2006). The changes are strongly supported by the sustainability appraisal as they reinforce previous comments and recommendations made, resulting in a more coherent set of overarching objectives that tackle the key issues that have arisen from consultation. The retention of objectives on climate change are also valuable in this context – sustainable waste management has significant positive contributions to make to emissions reduction through more sustainable consumption and production methods.</p> <p>Extant issues, such as the potential for land use conflicts, may arise where the intention is to locate waste management facilities close to source. However, the focus on proportionate local level of provision should mitigate against negative impacts and bring longer term benefits. By accounting for community interests and environmental concerns as part of the strategic approach the County and Borough are presenting a strong framework for action on waste.</p> <p>This approach is in line with Sustainable Development principles and objectives and well aligned with extant EU, national and local policy on sustainable waste management.</p>				

Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options Strategic Objectives for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon – Alternative 1											
Alternative 1: Strategic Objectives for Wiltshire and Swindon: Compatibility Analysis											
SA Objectives	1. To ensure that there is an integrated network of waste management facilities within the Plan area, which makes adequate provision for waste arising within Wiltshire and Swindon, including the requirements of the sub-regional waste management apportionment s.	2. To encourage waste management practices which do not endanger human health or incur any significant adverse impacts on the environment and to ensure that any such impacts can be prevented or suitably mitigated.	3. To manage waste in a way that provides most benefit to or causes least damage to the environment and makes provision for the enhancement of biodiversity through improvements as part of new waste developments and the restoration of sites.	4. To reduce the amount of waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon, bearing in mind the Regional Assembly's vision for the South West that it become a minimum waste producer by 2030.	5. To make the best use of the waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon through maximising re-use, recycling and composting, and energy recovery strictly in that order of priority and to promote a reduction in waste going to final disposal.	6. To encourage the location of waste management facilities as close as practicable to the point where the waste is currently produced. or likely to be produced in the future.;	7. To contribute to regional self-sufficiency in the management of waste where this is shown to satisfy waste key objective 6.	8. To assist in creating economic growth and employment in Wiltshire and Swindon by taking account of the needs of business and the waste management industry, and the wider community and encouraging competitiveness and innovation.	9. To identify planning policy criteria by which to assess waste development proposals, and ensure effective planning control and the appropriate location and distribution of waste management facilities.	10. To provide clear guidance to operators, members of the public, and any other interested party on planning policy and proposals.	11. To assist in reducing the impacts of climate change upon the environment, by encouraging proposals that deliver renewable energy production, reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases.
1. Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
2. Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
3. Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral
4. Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
5. Meet local needs locally	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible
6. Balance the need for growth with the	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible

protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)											
7. Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
8.To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Uncertain. Dependent on location.	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
9. Protect habitats and species	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
10. Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Uncertain. Dependent on location.	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
12. Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
13. Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
14. Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
15. Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
16. Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
17. Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible

facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)											
18. Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
19. Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	<b>Potential conflict</b>	Neutral	Neutral. <b>Could be improved</b>	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible

**6. Key Objectives for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon**  
**Summary of nature of effects**

Alternative 1: Strategic Objectives for Wiltshire and Swindon	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy, including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects, where known	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
1. To ensure that there is an integrated network of waste management facilities within the Plan area, which makes adequate provision for waste arising within Wiltshire and Swindon, including the requirements of the sub-regional waste management apportionments.	Objective provides for the integration of waste facilities, ensuring a coordinated approach to waste development. This will have positive long-term flow-on benefits in terms of ensuring resource efficiencies, and minimising the effects and impacts of transporting waste by road.	G	2001- South West =1,500kg/capita Target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% from 1990 levels by 2008-12 and to have a 20% reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> by 2010. [online] available: <a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional">www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional</a>	Objective has been amended to recognise the role of sub-regional waste apportionments.
2. To encourage waste management practices which do not endanger human health or incur any significant adverse impacts on the environment and to ensure that any such impacts can be prevented or suitably mitigated.	Objective aims to protect human and environmental health, and is consistent with the EEC Waste Framework Directive and with a similar objective in PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management. Long term positive effect.	G	PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.  EEC Waste Framework Directive	The objective has been amended to ensure the mitigation of any adverse effects, which is considered to strengthen the policy.
3. To manage waste in a way that provides most benefit to or causes least damage to the environment and makes provision for the enhancement of biodiversity through improvements as part of new waste developments	A beneficial objective as it considers not only environmental protection, but aims to benefit the environment also. Long term positive effect.	G		Could be amended to encourage the enhancement of the environment. (For example through linking biodiversity improvements to new waste developments, or where a new waste facility is proposed, the restoration of the surrounding site).

and the restoration of sites.				The Objective has been amended in line with recommendations made in the SA Appraisal of Issues and Options and is therefore supported.
4. To reduce the amount of waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon, bearing in mind the Regional Assembly's vision for the South West that it become a minimum waste producer by 2030.	Whilst waste reduction is not primarily a land-use planning issue, the document can actively encourage facilities that reduce waste and discourage the disposal of waste through restricting new landfill sites. It also has a role in reducing waste arising from building construction. Long-term, positive effect.	G	To encourage waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to Reduce reliance on landfill/land raising and minimise the risks Wiltshire Structure Plan 2001 – 2011 (Adopted 2001)	
5. To make the best use of the waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon through maximising re-use, recycling and composting, and energy recovery strictly in that order of priority and to promote a reduction in waste going to final disposal.	See above. Objective clearly emphasises the government waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle), but takes one step further in encouraging energy recovery. Long-term, positive effect.	G	PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management The Government and the National Assembly have set challenging targets to increase the recycling of municipal waste. • To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005 • To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010 • To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015' National Waste Strategy 2000	
6. To encourage the location of waste management facilities as close as practicable to the point where the waste is currently produced. or likely to be produced in the future.;	Objective is in line with the EEC Waste Framework Objective and Central Government guidance. Long-term, positive effect.	G	EEC Waste Framework Directive. PPG13 Transport. Aims to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight, enhancing accessibility by public transport and reduce the need to travel, especially by car	The change to this objective improves its readability and is therefore supported.
7. To contribute to regional self-sufficiency in the management of waste where this is shown to satisfy waste key objective 6.	Objective is consistent with the EEC Waste Framework Directive. Long-term, positive effect.	G	EEC Waste Framework Directive	The change to this objective improves its readability and is therefore supported.
8. To assist in creating economic growth and employment in Wiltshire and Swindon by taking account of the needs of business and the waste management industry, and the wider community and encouraging competitiveness and innovation.	Creating economic and employment growth in Wiltshire and Swindon is a valid objective, however the creation of employment will benefit the wider community, not just business. Long-term, positive effect.	G	- Aim: Rural Communities – Industry and Employment: To create sufficient jobs for Wiltshire's growing population, and increase the viability of existing and new centres of employment within the Plan Area. Wiltshire Structure Plan 2001 –	Suggested addition: '... by taking account of the needs of business, the waste management industry and the wider community.'  Change supported.

			2011 (Adopted 2001) - A recent study suggested that up to 45,000 jobs could be created in recycling and composting if the Government were just to meet its recycling target of 30% by 2010. (foe.co.uk)	
9. To identify planning policy criteria by which to assess waste development proposals, and ensure effective planning control and the appropriate location and distribution of waste management facilities.	This objective explains the role of the document. It is considered appropriate. Long-term, positive effect.	G		
10. To provide clear guidance to operators, members of the public, and any other interested party on planning policy and proposals.	This objective explains the role of the document. It is considered appropriate.	G		
11. To assist in reducing the impacts of climate change upon the environment, by encouraging proposals that deliver renewable energy production, reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases.	New Objective. This objective improves the overall sustainability of WCS3, and in particular will assist in ensuring SA objectives 7, 15, 17 and 18 are met. Long-term, positive effect.	G	2001- South West =1,500kg/capita Target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% from 1990 levels by 2008-12 and to have a 20% reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> by 2010. [online] available: <a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional">www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/indicators/regional</a>	Objective 11 assists in addressing previous comments regarding the need for the objectives to encourage environmental innovation.
<p><b>Summary:</b> A number of changes have been made to the plan objectives to take into account consultation with the public, internal consultation within the WPAs and as a result of the Issues and Options SA Appraisal. These changes are supported, as they improve the overall sustainability of the objectives, in particular, the additional objective on Climate Change. Previous comments on the need to consider the employment and economic needs of the local workforce and community have now been addressed in Objective 8, and the issue of environmental innovation is considered to be covered in the new objective 11.</p> <p>There remains a conflict relating to Objective 6, which encourages the location of facilities close to where they are produced. The main implications are land use conflicts that could arise from locating waste management facilities close to residential areas or other sensitive land uses. Objective 2 has now been amended to include reference to sensitive land uses, and the issue will also be addressed at the site allocations stage, and through Development Control policies relating to the siting of facilities.</p>				



**Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options  
Strategic Objectives for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon – Alternative 2**

<b>Alternative 2 Strategic Objectives for Wiltshire and Swindon: Compatibility Analysis (Assessment of objectives 12-20/ Objectives 1-11 assessed at Alternative 1):</b>									
<b>SA Objectives</b>	12. To safeguard where possible Preferred Areas allocated for future waste management use in the Site Allocations DPD and appropriate existing waste management sites.	13. Promote sustainable transportation of waste through the use of rail and water where possible. Where, not waste management facilities should have good access to the country freight network identified in the Wiltshire Freight Strategy, considering the cross-boundary impacts of transporting waste.	14. To manage waste in a way that protects and enhances the quality and quantity of the water environment, including surface waters and groundwater and does not increase flood risk.	15. To co-locate new waste management development with existing management uses where appropriate.	16. To identify preferred Areas for waste management development which seeks to contribute towards biodiversity enhancement and to retain and add to linked habitat networks to reduce the impacts of climate change upon biodiversity and the environment.	17. To exclude use of possible areas for waste management development where this would result in significant impacts upon features of international, national, regional or local importance for biodiversity and other environmental interest that cannot be prevented, adequately mitigated against or compensated for. Consider the cross-boundary impacts of waste management development upon features of the natural and cultural environment.	18. Sustainable design and construction of new built development for waste management facilities.	19. Optimise use of appropriately located previously developed land and industrial and employment locations for waste management facilities.	20. Pursue a collaborative awareness-raising approach to help work towards waste elimination through waste reduction and re-use.
1. Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
2. Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
3. Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible
4. Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral

or unpaid									
5. Meet local needs locally	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
6. Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
7. Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
8. To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/ uncertain	Neutral
9. Protect habitats and species	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
10. Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Neutral/ uncertain	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
12. Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
13. Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
14. Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
15. Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral
16. Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral/ uncertain	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
17. Reduce the rate of landfill, increase	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive	Neutral	Neutral	Positive	Positive	Neutral

recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)				Compatible			Compatible	Compatible	
18. Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral
19. Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral

**6. Key Objectives for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon  
Summary of nature of effects**

<b>Alternative 2 Strategic Objectives for Wiltshire and Swindon</b>	<b>Nature of the sustainability effect of policy, including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects, where known</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Evidence and reference</b>	<b>Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures</b>
12. To safeguard where possible Preferred Areas allocated for future waste management use in the Site Allocations DPD and appropriate existing waste management sites.	Objective supports current requirements, but does not reflect wider more holistic approach to waste management that may involve new/ innovative approaches to sustainable management.	<b>B</b>		This objective whilst relevant is more effectively dealt with at policy level
13. Promote sustainable transportation of waste through the use of rail and water where possible. Where, not waste management facilities should have good access to the country freight network identified in the Wiltshire Freight Strategy, considering the cross-boundary impacts of transporting waste.	Objective supports aims to take waste transportation away from roads and to limit the cumulative impacts of cross-boundary transportation. Potential for long term positive effect.	<b>G</b>	Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA 2005).	While waste reduction is not a land use planning issue the objective would be improved by taking account of waste issues at source and reflecting the need to reduce waste transportation through more effective site allocation and disposal methods.
14. To manage waste in a way that protects and enhances the quality and quantity of the water environment, including surface waters and groundwater and does not increase flood risk.	Objective relevant and appropriate, given increasing focus on management and treatment of waste at source. Positive long term effect.	<b>G</b>	EEC Waste Framework Directive	Explicit statement to move away from landfill applications reduced potential for flood risk and pollution issues associated with waste management activity.

<p>15. To co-locate new waste management development with existing management uses where appropriate.</p>	<p>.Objective supports SA objectives to contain waste footprint and minimise wider impacts on environment and community. Positive medium term effect, may need review in long term</p>	<p>G</p>	<p>PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</p>	
<p>16. To identify preferred Areas for waste management development which seeks to contribute towards biodiversity enhancement and to retain and add to linked habitat networks to reduce the impacts of climate change upon biodiversity and the environment.</p>	<p>Objective is relevant and supports SA objectives to safeguard biodiversity, support habitat infrastructures and minimise impacts on climate change. Positive long term effect.</p>	<p>G</p>	<p>Securing the Future, Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)</p>	
<p>17. To exclude use of possible areas for waste management development where this would result in significant impacts upon features of international, national, regional or local importance for biodiversity and other environmental interest that cannot be prevented, adequately mitigated against or compensated for. Consider the cross-boundary impacts of waste management development upon features of the natural and cultural environment.</p>	<p>Supports SA objectives, but does not take into account impacts of additional transportation impact where waste facilities are not located close to source. Mitigation measures required, and potential long term sustainability issues.</p>	<p>B</p>		<p>The objective would benefit from an acknowledgement that the benefits of proximal waste management may have less long term sustainability impacts for important habitats than ongoing and potentially growing transportation impacts.</p>
<p>18. Sustainable design and construction of new built development for waste management facilities.</p>	<p>Objective is sound and highly relevant, support SA objectives and is in line with EU, national and planning commitments to reduce environmental footprint of construction</p>	<p>G</p>	<p>EEC Waste Framework PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management National Waste Strategy</p>	
<p>19. Optimise use of appropriately located previously developed land and industrial and employment locations for waste management facilities.</p>	<p>A sensible objective that accords with wider development and SA principles to make best use of available space and benefit from efficiencies of space and scale. Long term positive effect.</p>	<p>G</p>		
<p>20. Pursue a collaborative awareness-raising approach to help work towards waste elimination through waste reduction and re-use.</p>	<p>Objectives is appropriate and relevant to long term challenges of sustainable waste management, education and collaborative working will be at the core of meeting new targets and commitments. Long term, positive effect</p>	<p>G</p>	<p>PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management The Government and the National Assembly have set challenging targets to increase the recycling of municipal waste. • To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005 • To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010 • To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015' National Waste Strategy 2000</p>	

**Summary:**

These additional objectives [to those outlined in Alternative 1] reflect consultation comments received at the previous Preferred Options stage. This range of objectives whilst predominantly individually relevant and sound, are too detailed to act as an overarching framework for lower level policies. Indeed some of the objectives comprise policy level specificity. The intent behind the range of objectives is largely supported, but the overlaps and lack of focus have the potential to create conflicts that would not emerge from a more succinct set of objectives.

**Recommendation:**

These objectives would benefit from a more strategic approach. Whilst individually relevant, there are potential conflicts between objectives and they lack the overview necessary to guide more detailed level policy. A summary approach addressing the issues of waste management and location, environment and community would be more appropriate.

**Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options Assessment**  
**Preferred Option WCS1: The Need for Additional Waste Management Capacity & Self Sufficiency**  
 Over the period to 2026 Wiltshire and Swindon will address the issue of Need by providing and safeguarding a network of Site Allocations to manage the forecast increase in waste arisings associated with the planned growth in the Strategically Significant Cities and Towns (SSCTs) of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury. Rural locations within Wiltshire and Swindon will also be provided with a network of local sites to serve local needs where capacity gaps arise.

In working towards local self-sufficiency Wiltshire and Swindon will provide an adequate framework of sites to meet additional capacity requirements and the sub-regional apportionments contained in the South West Regional Spatial Strategy.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Policy will have a positive impact in terms of protecting communities in Wiltshire and Swindon from waste developments that may be market driven, but are not required to meet the needs of the communities themselves.	G		
5	Meet local needs locally	Will assist in meeting the needs of local areas and particularly rural locations, by ensuring site allocations match the needs of SSCTs and also rural areas. Likely to encourage collection of waste closer to source of production. Through aiming to meet the sub-regional waste apportionments allocated through the Regional Spatial Strategy), the preferred option will increase waste self sufficiency in the plan area. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Currently 80% of commercial and industrial wastes are dealt with in the plan area (with the remainder sent to the South East of England). Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	The preferred option will have a positive impact in that it provides for the needs of waste generated in Wiltshire and Swindon (and in accordance with sub-regional waste apportionments). Long-term, positive effect.	G	Municipal waste levels are expected to grow at a rate of 4% for Wiltshire, and 3% for Swindon. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	

8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Through aiming for self-sufficiency, the policy may assist in reducing traffic, particularly lorries, across the District (Less waste travelling across boundaries). Likely long-term, positive effect. There would need to remain some flexibility, however. For example, there may be occasions where a waste facility located in another county is actually closer to the waste source than the nearest Wiltshire facility. In this circumstance, there may be a benefit to transferring waste across boundaries.	B/Uncertain	'[Figures] for road traffic accidents... in Wiltshire [are] significantly higher than average'. Creating a Country Fit for Our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire 2004-2014	The preferred option should include room for flexibility. For example, there may be occasions where a waste facility located in another county is actually closer to the waste source than the nearest Wiltshire facility. In this circumstance, there may be a benefit to transferring waste across boundaries.
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	The identification of preferred areas to meet identified need will assist in ensuring the wise use of land in the county. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Approximately 43% of Wiltshire lies within an AONB. These areas need to be protected and development in these areas avoided. <a href="http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm">http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm</a>	
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Impact on roads would be dependent on location of waste facilities and volumes of waste being transferred. However, the overall focus on self sufficiency should ensure that unnecessary traffic is not created through a potential reduction in the cross boundary transfer of waste from other Counties and regions. Long-term, positive effect.	G		
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive impact. Through promoting regional self sufficiency in terms of waste management, the preferred option will discourage the transportation of landfill into the County & Borough from other areas. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Substantial in-movements of waste from Hampshire, mainly due the location of landfill sites in proximity to the county. In 1998/99, ~ 20% of all wastes disposed in Wiltshire and Swindon were imported. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	As per Objective 17. Encouraging self-sufficiency, and the meeting of the waste management needs of Wiltshire and Swindon will assist in reducing the amount of waste transported by road (both into and out of the County). It also encourages the wise use of land. Long-term, positive effect.	G	The UK has committed to a 12.5 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions 2008-2012 (base year = 1990). Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change.	
	<p><b>Summary:</b> The preferred option provides for the management of waste forecast to be produced in the Plan area and satisfy sub-regional waste apportionments. Through doing this, it ensures that Wiltshire and Swindon can manage with the amount of waste produced within the County, in accordance with sub-regional apportionments.</p> <p>The policy is considered to be an improvement on the previous preferred option, as it is more locally specific- addressing the predicted increase in waste from the SSCTS as well as the needs of rural communities.</p> <p>However, it is not clear whether any cross-boundary transfer of waste into and from other Counties would be allowed under this policy. In some instances this may be a more sustainable option than operating strictly within County borders.</p>		G		
<p><b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19.</p>					

Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options Assessment				
<b>WCS1a: Alternative: The Need for Additional Waste Management Capacity &amp; Self Sufficiency</b>				
Wiltshire and Swindon will address the issue of Need by providing a network of preferred areas to manage the quantities of waste forecast to be produced in the Plan Area up to 2026 whilst also meeting the requirements of the sub regional waste management apportionments set out in the South West Regional Spatial Strategy.				
In aiming to make Wiltshire and Swindon self-sufficient in waste management capacity the Waste LDDs will deliver and safeguard a network of waste management facilities which make adequate provision for projected waste arisings, including the requirements of the sub regional waste management apportionments.				
SA Objective	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	The Preferred Option is preferable, as WCS1a does not account for the differences between urban and rural areas.	B/Uncertain	
5	Meet local needs locally	Whilst the alternative encourages waste self-sufficiency across the County, the preferred option, WCS 1 provides a greater emphasis on the meeting of needs within the County, for example between rural and urban areas.	B/Uncertain	Currently 80% of commercial and industrial wastes are dealt with in the plan area (with the remainder sent to the South East of England). Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005) In 1998-1999, just over 20% of all wastes disposed of in Wiltshire and Swindon were imported into the area. (SA Scoping Report, p136)
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Would have a positive impact in that it provides for the needs of waste generated in Wiltshire and Swindon (and in accordance with sub-regional waste apportionments). Long-term, positive effect.	G	Municipal waste levels are expected to grow at a rate of 4% for Wiltshire, and 3% for Swindon. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Impact on roads would be dependent on location of waste facilities and volumes of waste being transferred. However, the overall focus on catering for the needs of Wiltshire and Swindon should ensure that unnecessary traffic is not created through a potential reduction in the cross boundary transfer of waste from other Counties and regions.	G	'[Figures] for road traffic accidents... in Wiltshire [are] significantly higher than average'. Creating a Country Fit for Our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire



		There would need to remain some flexibility, however. For example, there may be occasions where a waste facility located in another county is actually closer to the waste source than the nearest Wiltshire facility. In this circumstance, it would be more sustainable to transfer waste across boundaries.		2004-2014	
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Positive impact in promoting regional self sufficiency in terms of waste management. The identification of preferred areas to meet identified need will assist in ensuring the wise use of land in the county. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Approximately 43% of Wiltshire lies within an AONB. These areas need to be protected and development in these areas avoided. <a href="http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm">http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm</a>	
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	May assist in reducing vehicular transportation, as waste arisings would be dealt with closer to their destination. Through promoting self-sufficiency, could encourage a higher level of recovery, as it requires the County & Borough to manage their own waste more responsibly. Long-term, positive effect.	G	The transport system is now the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK, and has shown a steady increase since 1990, (Sustainable Development Indicators, 2005).	
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive impact. Through promoting regional self sufficiency in terms of waste management, it will discourage the transportation of landfill into the County and Borough from other areas.	G	There have been substantial in-movements of waste from Hampshire, mainly due to the location of the landfill sites in proximity to the county. In 1998/99, just over 20% of all wastes disposed if in Wiltshire and Swindon were imported into the area. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	As per Objective 17. Encouraging self-sufficiency, and the meeting of the waste management needs of Wiltshire and Swindon will assist in reducing the amount of waste transported by road (both into and out of the County). It also encourages the wise use of land. Long-term, positive effect.	G	The UK has committed to a 12.5 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions 2008-2012 (base year = 1990). Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change.	
	<b>Summary:</b> The key difference between this alternative and the Preferred policy, WCS 1 is in the detail. WCS 1 provides greater emphasis on the meeting of local needs within the County, for example between rural and urban areas, whereas WCS1a is a more generic alternative. It recognises the different waste requirements of the SSCTs and the rural areas. WCS 1 is therefore preferred from a sustainability perspective.		G		
<b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19.					

**Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options Assessment**  
**WCS1b: Alternative: Meeting the Need for Additional Waste Management Facilities**  
Waste developments in Wiltshire and Swindon will provide sufficient capacity to meet the sub-regional apportionments for waste to 2026, ensuring that local needs are met locally whilst balancing the need to import and export waste with the principles of sustainable development.

Wiltshire and Swindon will address the issue of need by providing a network of Site Allocations to adequately manage the forecast increase in waste arisings commensurate with population growth of the Strategically Significant Cities and Towns (SSCTs) of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury identified in the Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy. Areas in Wiltshire and Swindon that fall outside of the SSCTs will be provided with a network of local facilities to serve local needs.

SA Objective	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
3 Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Policy would generally have a positive impact through ensuring forecast waste arisings are appropriately planned for, but the importation of waste could have a negative effect, dependent on volumes imported, and the type and location of treatment.	B/Uncertain		Final policy wording could be more specific as to the level of waste import/export that would be acceptable, and under which circumstances.
4 Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid.	It may increase employment opportunities if a strategic waste management facility were located in the County.	B/Uncertain		Final policy wording could be more specific. The importation of waste should also meet local needs, and employment is one area where this could occur.
5 Meet local needs locally	Will assist in meeting the needs of local areas and particularly rural locations, by ensuring site allocations match the needs of SSCTs and also rural areas. May assist in encouraging collection of waste closer to source of production. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Currently 80% of commercial and industrial wastes are dealt with in the plan area (with the remainder sent to the South East of England). Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	
6 Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	The preferred option will have a positive impact in that it provides for the needs of waste generated in Wiltshire and Swindon (and in accordance with sub-regional waste apportionments). Whilst cross-boundary transfers of waste may be allowed under this policy, they must be in accordance with the principles of Sustainable Development. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Municipal waste levels are expected to grow at a rate of 4% for Wiltshire, and 3% for Swindon. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	Final policy wording could be more specific to ensure protection of Wiltshire's environment.
7 Reduce the vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	This variation to WSC1 provides opportunities for reducing CO2 emissions through allowing transfer of waste (which may result in a higher level of recovery of waste).	G		
8 To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Uncertain impact. There may be occasions where a waste facility located in another county is actually closer to the waste source than the nearest Wiltshire facility. In this circumstance, there may be a benefit to transferring waste across boundaries.	B/Uncertain	'[Figures] for road traffic accidents... in Wiltshire [are] significantly higher than average'. Creating a Country Fit for Our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire 2004-2014	

10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	The identification of preferred areas to meet identified need will assist in ensuring the wise use of land in the county. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Approximately 43% of Wiltshire lies within an AONB. These areas need to be protected and development in these areas avoided. <a href="http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm">http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm</a>	
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Whilst cross-boundary transfers of waste may be allowed under this alternative, they must be in accordance with the principles of Sustainable Development. Long-term, positive effect.	G		Final policy wording could be more specific to ensure protection of Wiltshire's landscapes and townscapes.
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	This variation to WSC1 provides opportunities for reducing CO2 emissions through allowing transfer of waste (which may result in a higher level of recovery of waste). Impact on CO2 emissions from vehicular travel would be dependent on location of waste facilities and volumes of waste being transferred.	G		
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive impact, economies of scale may mean that a joint facility with a neighbouring County provides a greater level of recovery.	G	There have been substantial in-movements of waste from Hampshire, mainly due to the location of the landfill sites in proximity to the county. In 1998/99, just over 20% of all wastes disposed of in Wiltshire and Swindon were imported into the area. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Provides opportunities for reducing CO2 emissions through allowing transfer of waste (which may result in a higher level of recovery of waste).	G	The UK has committed to a 12.5 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions 2008-2012 (base year = 1990). Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change.	
<p><b>Summary:</b> Whilst there are some uncertainties relating to the implementation of this variation to policy WCS 1. The core principle of allowing some cross-boundary transfer of waste (in accordance with sustainability principles) is supported, as it provides the following benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Allowing some cross boundary transfer of waste may assist in achieving the required critical mass of waste arisings that would lead to establishment of a more environmentally sound facility, e.g. a waste to energy facility. Long-term, positive effect.</li> <li>▪ Where waste risings occur within a short distance of a waste management facility in an adjacent authority, there are benefits in treating the waste closer to source (a reduction in vehicular us &amp; therefore Co2 emissions and improved road safety through decreased lorry movements).</li> </ul> <p>However, the submission-stage policy would need to provide further detail on what is meant by the phrase 'in accordance with the principles of sustainable development'.</p>			G		
<p><b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19.</p>					

Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options Assessment				
<b>Preferred Option WCS2: Future Waste Site Locations</b>				
Strategic waste site allocations will be located within a 16km (10 mile) radius of the SSCT's of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury as identified in the South West Regional Spatial Strategy. Waste sites situated outside of these areas will be local small scale site allocations to serve the demonstrable needs of the local area only.				
Sites located in the three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) of Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, North Wessex Downs and Cotswolds will only be for small local scale waste management facilities.				
SA Objective	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Likely to assist in minimising impacts of waste management facilities on rural areas and communities.	G	
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid.	Small scale facilities in rural areas may increase employment opportunities in those areas.	G	
5	Meet local needs locally	Will help to reduce travel to waste collection/disposal points through ensuring a network of local sites to meet local need. Positive long term impact.	G	
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Ensures waste management facilities reflect population growth and the needs of individual settlements, whilst protecting AONBs from larger scale development.	G	Municipal waste levels are expected to grow at a rate of 4% for Wiltshire, and 3% for Swindon. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Through providing sites to meet local needs, taking a more concentrated approach to development, will assist in reducing the need to transfer waste considerable distances across the County.	G	'[Figures] for road traffic accidents... in Wiltshire [are] significantly higher than average'. Creating a Country Fit for Our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire 2004-2014
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Will encourage self-sufficiency in waste management, and minimise impacts on AONBs.	G	
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Will assist in protecting areas of landscape value, particularly AONBs, and reduce visual intrusion from waste management facilities in sensitive areas. Positive long-term impact.	G	Approximately 43% of Wiltshire lies within an AONB. These areas need to be protected and development in these areas avoided. <a href="http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm">http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm</a>
12	Value and protect	Will minimise adverse impacts on the countryside from waste and	G	

	diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	ancillary development.			
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	The Preferred Options should have a positive long-term impact through reducing distances required for the transport of waste, hence improving resource efficiencies.	G	The transport system is now the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK, and has shown a steady increase since 1990, (Sustainable Development Indicators, 2005).	
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Ensuring facilities are provided in accordance with local need may assist in reducing the rate of landfill, provided that the waste hierarchy is implemented when considering site allocations.	B/uncertain		
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Should have a positive long-term impact through reducing distances required for the transport of waste, hence improving resource efficiencies. May also assist in reducing the rate of landfill, provided that the waste hierarchy is implemented in considering site allocations.	G	The UK has committed to a 12.5 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions 2008-2012 (base year = 1990). Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change.	
	This policy provides direction in the location of waste sites, distinguishing between sites required to accommodate growth in urban areas (which must be accommodated within 10 miles of those areas), and the needs of the rural areas. It is likely to have a positive impact through ensuring that new waste facilities are located close to the source of waste. This will have positive impacts on rural areas and AONBS through allowing only small scale facilities in those areas. It should also reduce the distances required for the transport of waste, which will improve resource efficiency and minimise greenhouse emissions. Ensuring that facilities are provided in accordance with local need may assist in reducing the rate of landfill, provided that the waste hierarchy is implemented when considering site allocations.		G		
<b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19.					

Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options Assessment WCS2a: Alternative: Future Site Locations				
Strategic sites may be accommodated any where in the Plan area if it can be demonstrated to be appropriate to the waste management needs of the area. Sites located in the three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) of Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire, North Wessex Downs and Cotswolds will only be for small local scale waste management facilities.				
SA Objective	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Less likely (than the Preferred option- WCS 2) to protect rural areas and communities from the location of strategic facilities in their area.	O	
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid.	May lead to an increase in employment opportunities in the waste industry in rural areas.	G	
5	Meet local needs locally	WCS 2 is preferred, as it has a stronger emphasis on protecting local needs.	G	
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Will protect AONBs from larger scale development, but through allowing for strategic development in rural areas, may have a negative impact on those areas.	B/Uncertain	Municipal waste levels are expected to grow at a rate of 4% for Wiltshire, and 3% for Swindon. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Likely to result in the transfer of waste further distances across the County. The approach in WCS 1 is preferred as it locates facilities within a critical distance of populations.	O	'[Figures] for road traffic accidents... in Wiltshire [are] significantly higher than average'. Creating a Country Fit for Our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire 2004-2014
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Will minimise impacts on AONBs.	G	
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Will assist in protecting areas of landscape value, particularly AONBs, reducing visual intrusion from waste management facilities in sensitive areas.	G	Approximately 43% of Wiltshire lies within an AONB. These areas need to be protected and development in these areas avoided. <a href="http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm">http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm</a>

12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Less likely to minimise adverse impacts on the countryside from waste and ancillary development. Impacts dependent on design and siting of facilities. Uncertain impacts.	B/Uncertain		
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Less likely to reduce distances required for the transport of waste and may therefore increase waste 'miles', i.e the number of miles travelled to transport waste from source to destination.	O	The transport system is now the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK, and has shown a steady increase since 1990, (Sustainable Development Indicators, 2005).	
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Unlikely to impact overall on rate of landfill.	B/Uncertain		
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Less likely to reduce distances required for the transport of waste. Uncertain impact on other resources.	B/Uncertain	The UK has committed to a 12.5 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions 2008-2012 (base year = 1990). Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change.	
	This alternative to WCS 2 progresses less of the Sustainability Objectives than the Preferred Policy. It allows for the development of strategic sites any where in the County & Borough, and whilst it requires strategic sites to be 'appropriate to the waste management needs of the area', it doesn't consider wider sustainability issues, such as the need to protect rural areas and communities and the need to reduce transportation distances and minimise greenhouse emissions. Compared to the Preferred policy this alternative is less likely to reduce distances required for the transport of waste and may therefore increase waste 'miles', (i.e. the number of miles travelled to transport waste from source to destination).		B/Uncertain		
<b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19.					

**Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options Assessment  
WCS2b: Alternative: Future Site Locations**

Strategic site allocations will be located within a 16km (10 mile) radius of the SSCT's of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury as identified in the draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy. Sites situated outside of these areas will be local small scale site allocations to serve the demonstrable needs of the local area only.

Sites located in the three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) of Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire, North Wessex Downs and Cotswolds can accommodate Strategic and local sites, if it can be demonstrated to be appropriate to the waste management needs of the area.

SA Objective	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
3 Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Likely to assist in minimising impacts of waste management facilities on rural areas and communities.	G		
4 Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid.	Small scale facilities in rural areas may increase employment opportunities in those areas.	G		
5 Meet local needs locally	Will help to reduce travel to waste collection/disposal points through ensuring a network of local sites to meet local need. Positive long term impact.	G		
6 Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Ensures waste management facilities reflect population growth and the needs of individual settlements, however does not protect AONBs from larger scale development.	O	Municipal waste levels are expected to grow at a rate of 4% for Wiltshire, and 3% for Swindon. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	
8 To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Through providing sites to meet local needs, taking a more concentrated approach to development, will assist in reducing the need to transfer waste considerable distances across the County	G	'[Figures] for road traffic accidents... in Wiltshire [are] significantly higher than average'. Creating a Country Fit for Our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire 2004-2014	
10 Promote the conservation and wise use of land	May result in intrusive visual impacts on AONBs.	O		
11 Protect and enhance landscape and	May result in intrusive visual impacts on AONBs.	O	Approximately 43% of Wiltshire lies within an AONB. These areas	



	townscape			need to be protected and development in these areas avoided. <a href="http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm">http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm</a>	
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Less likely to minimise adverse impacts on the countryside from waste and ancillary development. Impacts dependent on design and siting of facilities. Uncertain impacts.	B/Uncertain		
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	The Preferred policy should have a positive long-term impact through reducing distances required for the transport of waste, hence improving resource efficiencies.	G	The transport system is now the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK, and has shown a steady increase since 1990, (Sustainable Development Indicators, 2005).	
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Ensuring facilities are provided in accordance with local need may assist in reducing the rate of landfill, provided that the waste hierarchy is implemented when considering site allocations.	B/Uncertain		
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Should have a positive long-term impact through reducing distances required for the transport of waste, hence improving resource efficiencies. May also assist in reducing the rate of landfill, provided that the waste hierarchy is implemented in considering site allocations.	G	The UK has committed to a 12.5 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions 2008-2012 (base year = 1990). Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change.	
	The alternative policy, WCS2B progresses less of the Sustainability Objectives than the Preferred Policy. On one hand, it is a positive policy as it maintains the concentrated approach to waste development advocated in WCS 2. This will assist in increasing resource efficiencies and reducing greenhouse emissions, through reducing vehicular transportation. However, the policy allows for the development of strategic sites within AONBs, which may have a negative impact on the landscape qualities of those sites, therefore WCS 2 is preferred.		B/Uncertain		
<b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19.					

Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options Assessment

**Preferred Option WCS3 Preferred Locations of Waste Management Facilities by Type and Flexibility**

The Councils will seek to allocate the following waste management facilities in the following locations within Wiltshire and Swindon:

Waste Management Facility	Preferred Location
Non-Hazardous / Inert and Hazardous Landfill	Adjacent to existing landfill facilities As part of the restoration of mineral workings
Materials Recovery Facilities Waste Transfer Stations Household Recycling Centres Recycling Facilities Mechanical Biological Treatment Facilities In-Vessel Composting Facilities Anaerobic Digestion Facilities Energy from Waste Facilities	Industrial land / Employment allocations  Potential and Existing Waste Management Facilities
Hazardous Waste Treatment	Potential and Current Waste Management Facilities Industrial land
Inert Waste Recycling Facilities	Potential and Current Waste Management Facilities Mineral Sites
Outdoor Composting Facilities	Potential and Current Waste Management Facilities Land in agricultural or forestry use
Waste Water Treatment	Existing waste water treatment facilities Existing waste management facilities New sites on brownfield land where the proposal demonstrates that the development cannot feasibly be carried out within the capacity of existing waste water treatment sites and cannot feasibly be carried out at other waste management sites  New sites on greenfield land where the proposals demonstrates that the development cannot feasibly be carried out at any of the locations identified above.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	<p>A policy that allows for non-allocated sites to be developed may cause some concern as it means a facility could potentially be developed without undergoing the same rigorous assessment process that the site locations document will undergo (including a Public Inquiry). However, such facilities will generally require an Environmental Impact Assessment to be undertaken, which means that they would be subject to a rigorous environmental assessment process and consultation requirements. They would also be subject to Development Control Environmental Protection Policies and SA.</p> <p>Uncertain impact of situating Energy from Waste facilities within the vicinity of residential populations, due to community concerns about dioxins and other emissions. This may potentially have long-term and non reversible impacts on human health, however these concerns would more appropriately be considered through the application of Environmental Protection Policies and through SA, Environmental Assessment and EIA on a case-by-case basis. Uncertain impact.</p>	B/Uncertain	Adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011	An additional explanatory point could be added in the policy commentary, stating what constitutes Schedule 1 development under the Act, and would require Environmental Impact Assessment in accordance with relevant government guidance.
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	<p>May increase employment opportunities increases flexibility, and will likely help facilitate the establishment of recovery and waste facilities in the County. This could assist in creating additional jobs in the waste industry. Greatest benefit in short term (construction phase), but also long term benefits. Positive long-term minor impact.</p>	G	<p>- Aim: Rural Communities – Industry and Employment: To create sufficient jobs for Wiltshire's growing population, and increase the viability of existing and new centres of employment within the Plan Area. Wiltshire Structure Plan 2001 – 2011 (Adopted 2001) - A recent study suggested that up to 45,000 jobs could be created in recycling and composting if the Government were just to meet its recycling target of 30% by 2010. (foe.co.uk)</p>	
5	Meet local needs locally	<p>Through improving the flexibility for locating waste recovery facilities throughout the County &amp; Borough, the preferred option will assist in providing capacity to deal with increased waste. The locational criteria detailed favours locations in existing or proposed industrial areas, or in association with existing waste facilities.</p> <p>Positive long-term moderate impact.</p>	G	-There is predicted to be a shortfall of 2,530,000m3 of landfill capacity for inert waste by 2021. Wiltshire & Swindon Waste Development Forum Topic Paper 4 2005	

				<p>'In 1998/99, just over 20% of all wastes disposed of in Wiltshire and Swindon were imported into the area' Adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011;</p> <p>'If we are to achieve a sustainable waste management system, then incineration with energy recovery will need to play a full and integrated part in local and region solutions developed over the next few years' UK Waste Strategy 2000</p>	
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	<p>The Preferred Option increases opportunities to move waste up the hierarchy through increasing flexibility for the location of waste recovery facilities outside of the site allocation process.</p> <p>As the Preferred Option requires applications to demonstrate compliance with other LDD policies, it is considered to meet environmental protection objectives. Positive long-term minor impact.</p>	G	Based on levels of waste predicted to be managed in Wiltshire and Swindon between 1998/99 and 2010/2011, recovery levels are below target. This indicates further capacity is needed to cope with future growth. (Wiltshire and Swindon Adopted Waste Local Plan 2011)	
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	<p>Through improving the flexibility for locating waste recovery facilities throughout the County &amp; Borough, the preferred option will assist in providing capacity to deal with increased waste and moving waste up the hierarchy. The recovery of energy from waste would reduce dependence on non-renewable energy sources. Positive long-term minor impact.</p>	G	There is predicted to be a shortfall of 2,530,000m3 of landfill capacity for inert waste by 2021. Wiltshire & Swindon Waste Development Forum Topic Paper 4 2005	
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	<p>There would be increased traffic movements as a consequence of new waste recovery facilities being established. The extent is unknown, as it would be dependent on individual proposals. However, some of the increased traffic would be mitigated by the fact that less transportation of waste to landfill would be required.</p> <p><b>Energy from waste facilities:</b> Likely to have increased localised transportation impacts. This would include the movement of waste to the facility, and the movement of solid residues (bottom ash and fly ash) to suitable landfill sites. Uncertain impact.</p>	B/Uncertain	<p>Appendix 4: Waste Recovery and Disposal Processes. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (DPD). Issues and Options report. November 2005.</p>	<p><i>The co-location of facilities with existing waste disposal facilities and away from residential areas (as encouraged by this preferred option) is supported as it may reduce traffic impacts associated with waste management facilities.</i></p>

9	Protect habitats and species	Through considering the establishing of new facilities outside of the formal site allocations process (i.e. the preferred site allocations document), and in particular, on Previously developed sites, there may be potential for impacts on habitats and species. However, the requirement to undertake SA and other relevant assessments (eg. Environmental Impact Assessment) enables these matters to be addressed on a site-by-site basis. Uncertain impact.	B/Uncertain		<i>Will also be addressed through the application of Environmental Protection Policies and through SA, Environmental Assessment and EIA on a case-by-case basis.</i>
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	The preferred option may allow for non-allocated sites to be developed for recovery facilities; however concerns about the conservation and wise use of land can be addressed through the application of Environmental Protection Policies and through SA, Environmental Assessment and EIA on a case-by-case basis.  Recovery facilities and energy from waste facilities can result in a reduction in land required for landfill by up to 80%, so the preferred option may assist in reducing land take. The Preferred Option protects Greenfield/ agricultural land from being used for windfall developments (except in the case of outdoor composting facilities, where it would be appropriate & waste water treatment, where there are no feasible alternatives). Positive long-term minor impact.	G	Appendix 4: Waste Recovery and Disposal Processes. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies DPD. Issues and Options report. November 2005.	<i>Will also be addressed through the application of Environmental Protection Policies and through SA, Environmental Assessment and EIA on a case-by-case basis.</i>
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Waste recovery facilities, and in particular, larger facilities such as waste transfer stations and larger materials recovery facilities have the potential to impact significantly on landscapes and townscapes through visual intrusion (in particular energy from waste facilities may require high stacks). The range of locations preferred under these policies include existing industrial or allocated employment sites, and existing waste management facilities, where visual intrusion is generally less of an issue. Facilities could also increase HGVs travelling through Wiltshire/Swindon. Likely to have a positive impact.	G		<i>Will also be addressed through the application of Environmental Protection Policies and through SA, Environmental Assessment and EIA on a case-by-case basis.</i>
13	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	An inappropriately sited facility has potential to impact on cultural or historic assets, either directly or through traffic movements. Uncertain impact.	B/ uncertain	The county contains nearly 20,000 archaeological sites of interest ranging from prehistoric through to Roman and medieval times. Sustainability Appraisal of Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan. Scoping Report. August 2001. (Entec)	<i>Will also be addressed through the application of Environmental Protection Policies and through SA, Environmental Assessment and EIA on a case-by-case basis.</i>
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	The policy encourages the establishment of waste recovery and energy from waste recovery facilities in the County through minimising locational restrictions that may otherwise apply. It may therefore improve the chances of such a facility being established in the county, which would enable Wiltshire to be more self sufficient in terms of waste and energy. Positive long-term minor impact.	G	Landfills released 25% of the UK's methane emissions in 2001, about 2% of our greenhouse gas emissions (in terms of carbon equivalents). <a href="http://www.integra.org.uk">www.integra.org.uk</a>	

17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	The Preferred Option provides increased opportunity to move waste up the hierarchy through allowing for windfall development for waste recovery facilities, therefore improving and encouraging alternative means of waste disposal, such as recycling, composting and waste recovery. Positive long-term moderate impact.	G	Through more sustainable waste management, moving waste up the hierarchy (reduce, re-use, recycle) aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste. PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Through encouraging energy recovery and a move of waste up the hierarchy, the Preferred Option will assist in delivering the facilities required to improve and promote waste minimisation and assist in meeting the target of becoming the most waste efficient County by 2012. Positive long-term moderate impact.	G	Target: to ensure that by the year 2020 over 45% of waste is recycled and reused and less than 20% of the waste produced in the Region will be land filled (South West Regional Waste Strategy)	
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	<p>All of these facilities have the potential to increase pollution, on a localised level, but also to contribute cumulatively to existing pollution levels in the County. The types of pollution produced from waste recovery processes are similar to many industrial processes (e.g. noise, dust, odour), and there would be increased traffic movements as a consequence of new waste recovery facilities being established. Additionally there is potential to impact on surface and groundwater quality through leachates and other sources of water pollution.</p> <p>These matters can be dealt with in development control policies, and through the application of Environmental Protection Policies and through SA, Environmental Assessment and EIA on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p><b>Composting facilities:</b> Composting, both indoor and outdoor, has the potential to cause problems through attracting vermin (if poorly managed), combustion (again, if poorly managed) and through producing potentially polluting liquid waste. There are also concerns relating to the release of spores and impacts on workplaces/residents.</p> <p><b>Energy from waste facilities:</b> Establishment of waste recovery facilities has the potential to create increased pollution through emission of dust, dioxins and other pollutants, and through increased traffic and noise generation. Potential to impact on surface and groundwater supply through the need to dispose of hazardous fly ash and non-hazardous bottom ash.</p> <p>For some forms of waste recovery, the technology is emerging (eg pyrolysis) or is unproven, and a full understanding of environmental impacts is unknown at this stage. However the need to undertake environmental assessment is considered the most appropriate way of dealing with such applications. Uncertain impact.</p>	B/Uncertain		<p><i>Will also be addressed through the application of Environmental Protection Policies and through SA, Environmental Assessment and EIA on a case-by-case basis.</i></p> <p>The cumulative impacts of these policies on pollution may need to be considered, and the objectives of European Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive) need to be considered.</p>

<p><b>Summary:</b> The preferred option supports a movement of waste up the hierarchy through providing additional flexibility to allow the development of sustainable waste disposal facilities, including on non-allocated/ windfall sites.</p> <p>The environmental impact of this preferred option is in some ways uncertain; however it is likely to have a significant positive impact in meeting the aim of Wiltshire an Swindon becoming the most waste efficient County and Borough in England through providing the flexibility to consider new waste management facilities outside of the formal WLDF process. This will have positive impacts on other SA objectives, through reducing greenhouse gas emission and supporting opportunities for energy capture from waste. The direction provided by the policy is therefore supported.</p> <p>Impacts from individual facilities would need to be considered on a case by case basis, in accordance with other policies within the WLDF and through the requirement for SA and where applicable, Environmental Impact Assessment. To some extent, this is mitigated in the policy through its provision of locational guidance for specific facilities (focusing on existing industrial or allocated employment sites, and existing waste management facilities), hence reducing the potential for land use conflicts.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to create cumulative impacts, in particular traffic and pollution impacts, and it is important that the monitoring strategy considers the potential impact of waste management facilities on unallocated/windfall sites alongside those facilities that are located on allocated sites.</p>	<p>B/Uncertain</p>	<p>In the monitoring strategy consideration should be given to the cumulative impacts of all waste management facilities in the County &amp; Borough, including those located on allocated and windfall sites. Particular attention should be given to increased pollution and traffic impacts, and the objectives of European Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive) need to be considered.</p>
<p><b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 12, 14.</p>		

**Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options Assessment**  
**Preferred Option WCS 4: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites**

The Councils will seek to safeguard the following sites for waste management facilities:

- a. the Preferred Areas identified in the Site Allocations DPD;
- b. existing waste facilities where these are appropriate for continued use; and
- c. other sites where planning permission is granted for waste management facilities.

The Councils will oppose proposals for development within or adjacent to these sites where it is demonstrated that they would prevent or unreasonably restrict the use of that site for waste management purposes.


Where sites are established industrial estates or business parks or are identified for employment uses in District or Borough Local Plans or Local Development Frameworks, the Councils will only oppose proposals for employment development where they would prevent or unreasonably restrict waste development that has planning permission. Such safeguarding will apply only to the site that has planning permission for waste development, and any land immediately adjacent to the site where safeguarding is clearly necessary.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Through ensuring appropriate waste management sites are safeguarded (i.e. sites that have undergone a robust selection process), the preferred option will assist in minimising the impact on communities of new facilities. Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G		
5	Meet local needs locally	Positive effect through aiming to provide for the waste requirements of Wiltshire and Swindon by safeguarding sites for the establishment and expansion of facilities. Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G	PPS 10, Policy 17 states that: Waste Planning Authorities should identify in development plan documents sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities for the waste management needs of their areas.	
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	The site allocations LDD will include a rigorous appraisal of potential sites for waste development. This will account for changes that have occurred since the adoptions of the Waste Development Plan in 2005. Specifically, there have been changes to Biodiversity guidance (PPS 9) and also in regard to Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (PPS 7). This is in addition to the release of PPS10 on Planning for	G	PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. PPS 7: Sustainable Development in rural Areas. PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.	



		Sustainable Waste Management, released in July 2005, which includes guidance for the selection of sites (Policies 20 & 21 of PPS10). Moderate, positive, long-term effect.			
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Ensures the wise use of land through disallowing other development that would prevent or restrict the use of allocated sites for waste development. However, it reasonably allows employment and industrial development within proximity to potential waste sites (where these wouldn't prejudice future use of the land for waste management activities). Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G		
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Through safeguarding appropriate sites for waste management, there will be options for the future establishment of waste management recovery facilities (e.g. energy from waste, composting, biological treatment facilities), that would assist in reducing waste to landfill. Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G	'Drive waste up the hierarchy- with disposal as the last option- but an option which must be catered for' PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	As per SA objective 17. Additionally, will assist in the appropriate management of land (as a non-renewable resource). Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G		
	<p><b>Summary:</b> PPS10 requires development plans to identify and allocate sites through Development Plan documents, and the safeguarding of sites is in accordance with this policy. This preferred option will ensure that appropriate sites ( as selected through the development of the site allocations document) are protected for future waste management facilities. The benefits of this approach include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensuring waste management facilities are located where they are most environmentally and socially suitable.</li> <li>Ensuring preferred sites are protected from other developments that may prejudice their use.</li> <li>That sufficient land is provided to allow for a diversity of waste management facilities that will assist in meeting the waste needs of the county in addition to providing for new and innovative alternatives to waste management.</li> </ul>		G		
<p><b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19.</p>					

**Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options Assessment**  
**Preferred Option WCS5: The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Hierarchy and Sustainable Waste Management**  
 In the interest of sustainable waste management, the Waste Planning Authorities will seek to drive waste up the hierarchy by ensuring that developers demonstrate that the most sustainable option for waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon has been promoted. The order of preference is set out below:

 **Elimination**  
**Reduction**  
**Re-use**  
**Recovery:**  
 Recycling, Composting, Anaerobic Digestion and Mechanical Biological Treatment;  
 Energy from Waste (thermal treatment)  
**Safe Disposal**

SA Objective	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )	
2	Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Educates public about the waste hierarchy, but takes a step further in encouraging waste elimination. Long-term, positive effect.	G		
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	May increase employment opportunities as it will likely help facilitate the establishment of recovery and waste facilities in the County. This could assist in creating additional jobs in the waste industry. Minor. Greatest benefit in short term (construction phase), but also long term benefits. Positive long-term minor impact.	G	- Aim: Rural Communities – Industry and Employment: To create sufficient jobs for Wiltshire’s growing population, and increase the viability of existing and new centres of employment within the Plan Area. Wiltshire Structure Plan 2001 – 2011 (Adopted 2001) - A recent study suggested that up to 45,000 jobs could be created in recycling and composting if the Government were just to meet its recycling target of 30% by 2010. (foe.co.uk)	
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire)	Would assist in causing a movement of waste up the hierarchy. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Municipal waste levels are expected to grow at a rate of 4% for Wiltshire, and 3% for Swindon. Wiltshire and Swindon	

	County Council corporate objective)			Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Through establishing the waste hierarchy and waste elimination as a core strategy, encourages the movement of waste up the hierarchy. Long-term, positive effect.	G		
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Positive and long term impact as encourages better use of non-renewable resources.	G		
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive and long term impact as encourages better use of non-renewable resources. (The Waste Directive aims at reducing the amount of waste landfilled, to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill (Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste)	G	Through more sustainable waste management, moving waste up the hierarchy (reduce, re-use, recycle) aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste. PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Positive and long term impact as encourages better use of non-renewable resources.	G		
	The Preferred Policy is supported as it establishes sustainable waste management, and specifically, the waste hierarchy as key tenets of the Core Strategy, ensuring compliance with PPS10: Planning and Waste Management. This policy is important in setting the framework for development control policies and site allocation documents. It performs well when tested against all relevant SA objectives.		G		
<b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19.					

Core Strategy: Revised Preferred Options Assessment

**Preferred Option WCS6 Waste Reduction and Auditing**

Proposals for the developments identified below will be required to design and provide for the provision of facilities for occupiers of the development to recycle/compost waste (bring systems) and / or facilities within individual or groups of properties or premises for the source separation and storage of different types of waste for recycling and / or composting.

- any development providing 10 or more dwelling units;
- any new development of shopping centres or facilities where the total gross floorspace amounts to 500 square metres or more;
- any development of business, industrial, distribution or storage development where the gross floorspace / increase in gross floorspace amounts to 300 square metres or more;
- transport, leisure, recreation, tourist, community, or educational facilities including public car parks and park and ride facilities

Such provision will be expected to have regard to the existing capacity of facilities already available and to the existing Recycling Plan or Municipal Waste Management Strategy relevant to the area.

Proposals for the developments identified above along with any mineral and waste developments must also be accompanied by a waste audit, which must include:

- a) the type and volume of waste that the development process will generate (the development process comprises the construction process and any other operations necessary to bring the development into being);
- b) the steps to be taken to reduce, re-use and recycle any waste that is produced through the development process;
- c) the steps to be taken to reduce the production of hazardous wastes in the development process;
- d) the steps to be taken to minimise the use of raw materials in the development process;
- e) the steps to be taken to reduce the use of hazardous materials in the development process;
- f) the steps to be taken to minimise the pollution potential of unavoidable waste;
- g) the steps to be taken to dispose of unavoidable waste in an environmentally acceptable manner;
- h) the steps to be taken to ensure maximum waste recovery (e.g. recycling and composting) once the development is completed/occupied; and
- i) proposals for the transport of waste created during the development process and subsequent use of the site.

Development proposals outside of the thresholds above will be required to demonstrate that they have had regard to minimising waste produced as part of the development process and to the waste hierarchy in identifying a chosen management method for wastes that are produced as part of the development process.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
2	Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	The Preferred Option will have a positive impact through the support and promotion of initiatives to reduce and reuse waste, assisting in community understanding of the waste hierarchy. Long term, positive, minor.	G		
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive impacts through ensuring that new development minimises waste through the construction and operational phases. This will assist in mitigating the impact of population growth. Long-term positive .	G	'Drive waste up the hierarchy- with disposal as the last option- but an option which must be catered for' PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Encourages the movement of waste up the hierarchy and will therefore assist in minimising greenhouse emissions from new development. Moderate, long-term positive.	G	'Drive waste up the hierarchy- with disposal as the last option- but an option which must be catered for' PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management 'The economy of the region needs to be improved through better use of existing resources' South West Regional Planning Guidance (RPG10)	
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	The requirement for recycling, waste reduction and waste audits for all new developments over a certain size will have a significant positive effect in reducing non-renewable energy consumption. Long-term positive .	G	'Drive waste up the hierarchy- with disposal as the last option- but an option which must be catered for' PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management 'The economy of the region needs to be improved through better use of existing resources' South West Regional Planning Guidance (RPG10)	
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Likely to have a considerable impact in reducing the amount of waste to landfill for new development. Previous SA concerns have now been addressed to ensure that all applicants must demonstrate how proposals have had regard to minimising waste. Long term positive impact.	G	'Countryside and Land-based issues e.g. to increase recycling of waste and reduce waste to landfill' Creating a County Fit for our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire 2004-2010	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	The Preferred Option encourages the development of recycling facilities, and therefore promotes the use of renewable resources. Long-term positive.	G	'The Government and the National Assembly have set challenging targets to increase the recycling of municipal waste. • To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005 • To recycle or compost at least	<i>The Preferred Option includes the phrase 'in existing and new developments', which emphasises the role existing development can play in reducing waste.</i>

				30% of household waste by 2010 • To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015' National Waste Strategy 2000	
<p><b>Summary:</b>          This Preferred Option was previously presented as 3 policies in the Development Control DPD Preferred Options document. The policy has since been refined and incorporated into the Core Strategy, recognising the importance of waste reduction through the development process.</p> <p>The policy performs particularly well against all relevant SA objectives, and it is considered, will have a significant effect in reducing the waste-related impacts of population growth.</p> <p>The policy has considered previous concerns raised in the SA process, in particularly the need to ensure that all applicants (including for small scale developments) must demonstrate how proposals have had regard to minimising waste.</p> <p>The policy will have a positive additional effect through exposing more of the population to the concept of sustainable waste management (including developers, household applicants and residents of new developments).</p>			G		
<p><b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19.</p>					

## WILTSHIRE & SWINDON WASTE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK –Sustainability Appraisal of Core Strategy Submission Document (2007).

The results of the assessment utilise the following key to categorise the nature of the effect (Adapted from Carroll et al, 2002).

<b>Green (G)</b>	<b>Option actively encouraged in its current form as it would resolve an existing issue / maximise opportunities.</b>
<b>Blue (B)</b>	<b>Option would have a neutral or an uncertain effect.</b>
<b>Orange (O)</b>	<b>Option would need some changes in order to have a positive effect on issues identified.</b>
<b>Red (R)</b>	<b>The option would exacerbate existing problems and cannot be suitably mitigated. Consider exclusion of option.</b>

Carroll, B. et al (2002): *Sustainability Threshold Assessment: An approach to inform decision-making. Summary Guidance for Agency staff.*  
Published by the Environment Agency, Bristol

**Core Strategy: Submission Report Assessment**

**Vision**

**The Vision for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon to 2026**

By 2026, increased waste minimisation, recycling and composting will be delivered by driving waste up the management hierarchy and creating a sustainable, flexible and functional framework of facilities to meet the needs of the municipal waste management strategies and the sub-regional apportionments. This framework of facilities will serve the SSTs of Swindon, Trowbridge, Chippenham and Salisbury as well as outlying rural areas where gaps in the strategic network need to be plugged to serve local need.

Additional waste management capacity will be delivered through a process of actively involving communities and collaborative working with the Regional Planning Body, landowners, the minerals and waste industries and regulators.

The development of a sustainable waste management framework to serve the needs of Wiltshire and Swindon must ensure that the naturally and historically rich and the sensitive environment of the Plan area is protected and enhanced for future generations to enjoy.

**Compatibility Analysis**

SA Objectives		Consistency of vision against SA Objectives	
1	Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Positive Compatible	G
2	Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Positive Compatible	G
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Positive Compatible	G
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Positive Compatible	G
5	Meet local needs locally	Positive Compatible	G
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	G
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Positive Compatible	G
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	G
9	Protect habitats and species	Positive Compatible	G
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Positive Compatible	G
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Positive Compatible	G
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Positive Compatible	G
13	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Positive Compatible	G
14	Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Compatible	G
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Positive Compatible	G
16	Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Positive Compatible	G
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	G
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Positive Compatible	G
19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Positive Compatible	G
G			



**Summary: :**

The vision makes a strong and bold commitment to managing waste in Wiltshire and Swindon in a sustainable way.

It sets out a clear aspiration for waste efficiency and is progressive in recognising that community engagement and collaborative working will more effectively deliver progress on the ground. The Vision also recognises the inherent value of the existing natural and historic environment. In particular, the Vision recognises that the County and Borough are home to valued and sensitive habitats and landscape (many of which are designated) and that robust management is required to protect their integrity. This Vision demonstrates clearly that sustainable waste management must work within this context. It provides an appropriate framework upon which objectives and further policies within the Waste Development Framework can be based.

The Vision is highly consistent with the Government's approach to sustainable consumption and production as outlined in 'Securing the Future' which looks to a future where less waste is produced and more waste products are managed as a resource. The vision also directly supports the overall objectives of PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (DCLG, 2005) which focuses on driving waste up the hierarchy and also requires councils to protect green belts while recognising the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities. Adopting a flexible approach should also allow location choices for waste management to accommodate change and/ or innovation in waste management practices.

The Vision is supportive of the guiding principles of the European Waste Framework Directive (WFD) (2006/12/EC), in particular, it is in line with the emphasis within the Directive, to prevent, reduce, reuse and recycle waste. The focus within the Vision on driving waste up the hierarchy will also support the strong target aspirations set by Councils as directed by the Waste Strategy for England for 40% recycling of household wastes by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020.

**Evidence:** PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (DCLG, 2005) Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA 2005). Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC) and the Waste Strategy for England 2007.

Core Strategy: Submission Report Strategic Objectives for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon				
Strategic Objectives for Wiltshire and Swindon: Compatibility Analysis				
SA Objectives	1. Involving the Community	2. The Need for Waste Management Facilities	3. Environment	4. Waste Hierarchy
	Provide clear guidance to the community of Wiltshire and Swindon on waste planning policy issues and proposals through pursuit of a collaborative public awareness-raising approach to help work towards waste elimination, waste reduction and re-use in accordance with the requirements of the respective adopted SCIs for Wiltshire and Swindon.	Ensure that there is a sufficient network of safeguarded waste management facilities which make adequate provision for waste requiring management in Wiltshire and Swindon in accordance with the apportionments set out in the South West Regional Spatial Strategy. The primary focus for locating sites should be as close as is practicable and within 16 kilometres of the SSTs of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury which form the key growth areas. Waste will be managed at the nearest appropriate facility, co-locating waste management uses where appropriate. Sustainable waste facilities will be encouraged that contribute to the economic growth of the Plan area.	Protect and enhance the diverse and valued natural and historic environment of Wiltshire and Swindon, incorporating the landscape character, biodiversity and geological interests, and cultural heritage. The protection of the water environment whilst minimising and mitigating flood risk. Contribute to reducing and adapting to the impacts of climate change. Give consideration to the cross boundary impacts of waste management upon features of the natural and cultural environment. Options for sustainable transportation should be encouraged in order to reduce the impacts of transporting waste through Wiltshire and Swindon. The sustainable construction of waste management facilities will be encouraged wherever possible.	To make the best use of the waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon by driving waste up the management hierarchy. This is to be delivered by aiming to achieve waste elimination; and reduction, maximising re-use, recycling and composting and energy recovery, strictly in that order of priority, so as to promote a reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill. New innovative waste management techniques will be encouraged wherever possible.
1. Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
2. Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
3. Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
4. Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
5. Meet local needs locally	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible
6. Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral
7. Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Compatible	Positive Compatible
8. To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
9. Protect habitats and species	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
10. Promote the conservation and	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible

wise use of land				
11. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
12. Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
13. Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
14. Reduce vulnerability to flooding	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral
15. Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Compatible	Positive Compatible
16. Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible
17. Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible
18. Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Neutral	Positive Compatible
19. Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Neutral	Neutral	Positive Compatible	Positive Compatible

**6. Strategic Objectives for Waste Planning in Wiltshire and Swindon  
Summary of nature of effects**

Strategic Objectives for Wiltshire and Swindon	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy, including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects, where known	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures
<p><b>1. Involving the Community</b></p> <p>Provide clear guidance to the community of Wiltshire and Swindon on waste planning policy issues and proposals through pursuit of a collaborative public awareness-raising approach to help work towards waste elimination, waste reduction and re-use in accordance with the requirements of the respective adopted SCIs for Wiltshire and Swindon.</p>	<p>Raising public awareness and changing behaviour is one of the key barriers that must be overcome in promoting more sustainable waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon.</p> <p>Working with the Community supports overarching Government objectives to improve consumer responsibility and active engagement with waste management issues and has the potential to produce long term and lasting benefits/ effects.</p>	G	<p>Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA 2005)</p> <p>Waste Strategy for England 2007</p>	
<p><b>2. Need for Waste Management Facilities</b></p> <p>Ensure that there is a sufficient network of safeguarded waste management facilities which make adequate provision for waste requiring</p>	<p>Objective consistent with PPS10 and requirements of RSS.</p> <p>Locating waste sites proximal to waste sources and improving the co-location of facilities has the</p>	G	<p>PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</p>	<p>This objective was amended through the plan development to meet local requirements as directed by planning requirement and in line with</p>

<p>management in Wiltshire and Swindon in accordance with the apportionments set out in the South West Regional Spatial Strategy. The primary focus for locating sites should be as close as is practicable and within 16 kilometres of the SSCTs of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury which form the key growth areas. Waste will be managed at the nearest appropriate facility, co-locating waste management uses where appropriate. Sustainable waste facilities will be encouraged that contribute to the economic growth of the Plan area.</p>	<p>potential reduce transport and associated environmental impacts. This is consistent with wider strategic aims and sustainability principles.</p> <p>The objective has the potential to relieve short term pressures (excessive transportation, cross boundary issues) and bring long term positive effects by siting waste management facilities close to source (as is practicable).</p> <p>The objective's focus on promoting economic growth through sustainable waste facilities supports SA objectives [6] that seek to support growth and development in the context of environmental protection. This approach should provide long term positive support for SA objectives.</p>			<p>consultation comments.</p> <p>Amendments have also recognised the need for waste facilities to be inherently sustainable.</p>
<p><b>3. Environment</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance the diverse and valued natural and historic environment of Wiltshire and Swindon, incorporating the landscape character, biodiversity and geological interests, and cultural heritage. The protection of the water environment whilst minimising and mitigating flood risk. Contribute to reducing and adapting to the impacts of climate change. Give consideration to the cross boundary impacts of waste management upon features of the natural and cultural environment. Options for sustainable transportation should be encouraged in order to reduce the impacts of transporting waste through Wiltshire and Swindon. The sustainable construction of waste management facilities will be encouraged wherever possible.</p>	<p>Objective recognises the value of the natural and cultural environment and importantly that sustainable waste management practices have positive contributions to make to climate change impact reduction.</p> <p>Additionally there is a clear commitment to protecting the water resource in line with requirements driven by the Water Framework Directive and the evidence provided by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment ensuring long term positive benefits for this resource.</p> <p>This objective directly supports EU and the Waste Strategy for England aims and objectives and should bring long term positive gains for the County and Borough.</p>	G	<p>Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA 2005). Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC)</p> <p>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p> <p>Wilts County &amp; Swindon Borough Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: (Oct 2007)</p>	<p>Objective has been amended in line with requirements for the new planning system and comments received that the objective should reflect a more local focus. Additional emphasis placed on the water environment following improved information from the evidence base (SFRA).</p>
<p><b>4. Waste Hierarchy</b></p> <p>To make the best use of the waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon by driving waste up the management hierarchy. This is to be delivered by aiming to achieve waste elimination; and reduction, maximising re-use, recycling and composting and energy recovery, strictly in that order of priority, so as to promote a reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill. New innovative waste management techniques will be encouraged wherever possible.</p>	<p>Objective focuses on the core of good waste management practice, to focus effort on pushing waste up the waste management hierarchy. The inclusion of elimination is significant and over time should result in significant efficiency gains for the County and Borough.</p> <p>Maximising reuse, recycling and composting ahead of management processes that have the potential for higher environmental impacts should bring cumulative gains to wider environmental objectives. Long term, positive effect likely.</p> <p>The introduction of a commitment to innovation in waste</p>	G	<p>PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</p> <p>The Government through the Waste Strategy for England (2007) has set challenging targets to increase the recycling of municipal waste.</p>	<p>This approach is sound and in line with core EU and UK strategy and policy.</p>

	management brings potential additional long term benefits for both the environment and the economy by stimulating commerce and supporting environmentally responsible business practice.			
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>The Strategic Objectives have evolved significantly and have been substantially strengthened from a sustainability perspective from those presented in the Waste Core Strategy Preferred Options Report (June 2006). The changes are strongly supported by the sustainability appraisal as they reinforce previous comments and recommendations made, resulting in a more coherent set of overarching objectives that tackle the key issues that have arisen from consultation.</p> <p>By making sustainable waste management intrinsic to delivery, the objectives provide robust foundations for delivering against increasingly stringent Government targets for waste reduction and recycling. The retention of objectives on climate change are also valuable in this context – sustainable waste management has significant positive contributions to make to emissions reduction through more sustainable consumption and production methods. Again, Government targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from waste sources will continue to drive and provide strategic, national level policy support for the approach taken here.</p> <p>Extant issues, such as the potential for land use conflicts, may arise where the intention is to locate waste management facilities close to source. However, the focus on proportionate local level provision, and the inclusion of a requirement for proximal provisions to be 'practicable' should mitigate negative impacts and bring longer term benefits. By accounting for community interests and environmental concerns as part of the strategic approach the County and Borough are presenting a strong framework for action on waste.</p> <p>This approach is in line with Sustainable Development principles and objectives and well aligned with extant EU, national and local policy on sustainable waste management.</p>				

**Core Strategy: Submission Report**

**WCS1: The Need for Additional Waste Management Capacity & Self Sufficiency**

Over the period to 2026, Wiltshire and Swindon will address the issue of delivering sufficient sites to meet the needs of the municipal waste management strategies and sub-regional apportionments by providing and safeguarding a network of Site Allocations. The framework of sites will manage the forecast increase in waste arisings associated with the planned growth in the Strategically Significant Cities and Towns (SSCTs) of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury. Rural locations within Wiltshire and Swindon will also be provided with a network of local scale sites to serve local needs where capacity gaps arise. Need will be met locally whilst balancing the importation and exportation of waste within the principles of sustainable development.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Policy will have a positive impact in terms of protecting communities in Wiltshire and Swindon from waste developments that may be market driven, but are not required to meet the needs of the communities themselves.	G		
5	Meet local needs locally	Will assist in meeting the needs of local areas and particularly rural locations, by ensuring site allocations match the needs of SSCTs and also rural areas.  Likely to encourage collection of waste closer to source of production. Through aiming to meet the sub-regional waste apportionments allocated through the Regional Spatial Strategy), and aiming to meet local needs through strategically located and linked sites, the core strategy will increase waste self sufficiency in the plan area. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Currently 80% of commercial and industrial wastes are dealt with in the plan area (with the remainder sent to the South East of England). Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	The submission report will have a positive impact in that it provides for the needs of waste generated in Wiltshire and Swindon (and in accordance with sub-regional waste apportionments). Overarching strategic objectives to ensure that growth in waste management facilities is achieved through sustainable construction will also provide for long-term, positive effect.	G	Municipal waste levels are expected to grow at a rate of 4% for Wiltshire, and 3% for Swindon. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005).	

8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Through aiming for self-sufficiency, the policy may assist in reducing traffic, particularly lorries, across the District (Less waste travelling across boundaries). Likely long-term, positive effect.  The option also allows for a flexible approach where cross boundary waste transportation is an option as long as it accords with the key sustainable development principles.	G	'[Figures] for road traffic accidents... in Wiltshire [are] significantly higher than average'. Creating a Country Fit for Our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire 2004-2014	The submission report reflects commentary that flexibility of provision can include the cross boundary transfer of waste as long as core sustainability requirements are met. These inbuilt mitigation measures support SA objectives.
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	The identification of preferred areas to meet identified need will assist in ensuring the wise use of land in the county and support on going conservation measure to protect valued habitats. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Approximately 43% of Wiltshire lies within an AONB. These areas need to be protected and development in these areas avoided. <a href="http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm">http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm</a>	
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Impact on roads would be dependent on location of waste facilities and volumes of waste being transferred. However, the overall focus on self sufficiency should ensure that unnecessary traffic is not created through a potential reduction in the cross boundary transfer of waste from other Counties and regions. Additionally the commitment to ensuring that waste movements that do occur accord with sustainable development principles, support overall long term positive effects against this SA objective.	G		
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive impact. Through promoting regional self sufficiency in terms of waste management, this policy will discourage the transportation of landfill into the County & Borough from other areas. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Substantial in-movements of waste from Hampshire, mainly due the location of landfill sites in proximity to the county. In 1998/99, ~ 20% of all wastes disposed in Wiltshire and Swindon were imported. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	As per Objective 17. Encouraging self-sufficiency and the meeting of the waste management needs of Wiltshire and Swindon will assist in reducing the amount of waste transported by road (both into and out of the County). It also encourages the wise use of land. Long-term, positive effect.	G	The UK has committed to a 12.5 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions 2008-2012 (base year = 1990). Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change.	
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>The submission report provides for the management of waste forecast to be produced in the Plan area, and satisfies sub-regional waste apportionments. By establishing a Framework of sites that are proximal to the main planned growth areas the policy provides for a self sufficient approach that is also supportive of, and in line with, sustainable development objectives.</p> <p>This policy has been progressively improved to be more locally specific in particular; it now addresses the predicted increase in waste from the SSCTS as well as the needs of rural communities. Additionally the policy has been developed to recognise that there may be circumstances when it is inherently more sustainable to transport waste across County boundaries. The provision for this to occur in line with sustainable development principles provides a robust approach and supports the SA Framework objectives ensuring positive effects for the medium and longer term.</p>					
<p><b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19.</p>					

**Core Strategy: Submission Report Assessment**

**WCS2: Future Waste Site Locations**  
Strategic waste site allocations will be located as close as practicable (within 16 km) to the SSCTs of Swindon, Chippenham, Trowbridge and Salisbury as identified in the South West Regional Spatial Strategy. Waste sites situated outside of these areas will be local-scale site allocations to serve the demonstrable needs of the local area only.

Sites located in the three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) of Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, North Wessex Downs and Cotswolds will only be for local-scale waste management facilities.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Likely to assist in minimising impacts of waste management facilities on rural areas and communities.	G		
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid.	Small scale facilities in rural areas may increase employment opportunities in those areas.	G		
5	Meet local needs locally	Will help to reduce travel to waste collection/disposal points through ensuring a network of local sites to meet local need. Positive long term impact.	G		Policy would be more consistent and in line with Strategic Objectives if the site allocation requirement reflected that of the guiding policy to be within or 'as close as is practicable' to the 16km (10 mile) radius.
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Ensures waste management facilities reflect population growth and the needs of individual settlements, whilst protecting AONBs from larger scale development.	G	Municipal waste levels are expected to grow at a rate of 4% for Wiltshire, and 3% for Swindon. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Through providing sites to meet local needs, taking a more concentrated approach to development, will assist in reducing the need to transfer waste considerable distances across the County.	G	'[Figures] for road traffic accidents... in Wiltshire [are] significantly higher than average'. Creating a Country Fit for Our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire 2004-2014	
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Will encourage self-sufficiency in waste management, and minimise impacts on AONBs.	G		
11	Protect and enhance landscape and	Will assist in protecting areas of landscape value, particularly AONBs, and reduce visual intrusion from waste management facilities in	G	Approximately 43% of Wiltshire lies within an AONB. These areas	



	townscape	sensitive areas. Positive long-term impact.		need to be protected and development in these areas avoided. <a href="http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm">http://www.swcore.co.uk/sff/county.htm</a>	
12	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Will minimise adverse impacts on the countryside from waste and ancillary development.	G		
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	The submission Core Strategy should have a positive long-term impact through reducing distances required for the transport of waste, hence improving resource efficiencies and lowering greenhouse gas emissions.	G	The transport system is now the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK, and has shown a steady increase since 1990, (Sustainable Development Indicators, 2005).	
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Ensuring facilities are provided in accordance with local need may assist in reducing the rate of landfill, provided that the waste hierarchy is implemented when considering site allocations.  Providing small scale recycling facilities close to source should support a step change and encourage greater household recycling across the County and Borough.	G		
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Should have a positive long-term impact through reducing distances required for the transport of waste, hence improving resource efficiencies. May also assist in reducing the rate of landfill, provided that the waste hierarchy is implemented in considering site allocations.	G	The UK has committed to a 12.5 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions 2008-2012 (base year = 1990). Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change.	
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>This policy provides direction in the location of waste sites, distinguishing between sites required to accommodate growth in urban areas (which must be accommodated within 16 kms of those areas), and the needs of the rural areas. The policy should reflect the wording of the relevant strategic objective for this locational radius to reflect the boundaries set – ‘where reasonably practicable’. It is likely to have a positive impact through ensuring that new waste facilities are located close to the source of waste and in particular potential negative impacts on rural areas and AONBS will be minimised through allowing only small scale facilities in those areas. It should also reduce the distances required for the transport of waste, which will improve resource efficiency and minimise greenhouse emissions.</p> <p>Ensuring that facilities are provided in accordance with local need may assist in reducing the rate of landfill, provided that the waste hierarchy is implemented when considering site allocations.</p>					
<p><b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19.</p>					

Core Strategy: Submission Document Assessment

**WCS3: Preferred Locations of Waste Management Facilities by Type and the Provision of Flexibility**

Over the period to 2026, the Councils will seek to allocate the following types of waste management facilities in the following locations within Wiltshire and Swindon in line with Policies WCS1 and WCS2 to provide for:

**Municipal**

- 54,000 tonnes per annum of treatment capacity for Municipal waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon;
- Three household Recycling Centres, a Material Recovery Facility and a Composting Facility for the management of Wiltshire's Municipal waste and;
- Suitable municipal waste management facilities in Swindon to achieve the target of 50% recycling by 2010 and to meet the objectives of the Swindon Municipal Waste Strategy.

**Industrial and Commercial**

- 915,870 cubic meters of void space capacity for the management of Industrial and Commercial waste;
- 250,000 tonnes per annum of Treatment capacity for Industrial and Commercial waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon; and
- 150,000 tonnes per annum of recycling capacity for Industrial and Commercial waste management for Wiltshire and Swindon.

**Inert**

- 950,000 cubic meters of void space capacity for the management of inert waste
- 90,000 tonnes per annum of transfer capacity for the management of inert waste in Wiltshire and Swindon

Waste Management Facility	Preferred Location
Non-hazardous/ Inert and Hazardous Landfill	Adjacent to existing landfill facilities As part of the Restoration of Mineral Workings
Materials Recovery Facilities Waste transfer Stations Household Recycling Centres Recycling Facilities Mechanical Biological Treatment Facilities In-Vessel Composting Facilities Anaerobic Digestion Facilities Energy from Waste Facilities	Industrial Land/ Employment Allocations  Site Allocations and Current Waste Management Facilities
Hazardous Waste Treatment	Site Allocations and Current Waste Management Facilities  Industrial Land
Inert Waste/ Aggregate Recycling Facilities	Site Allocations and Current Waste Management Facilities  Minerals Sites
Outdoor Composting Facilities	Site Allocations and Current Waste Management Facilities  Land in Agricultural or Forestry Use
Waste Water Treatment	Existing waste water treatment facilities or waste management facilities  New sites on brownfield or Greenfield land where the proposal demonstrates that the development cannot feasibly be carried out within the capacity of existing waste water treatment sites and cannot feasibly be carried out at other waste management sites

Sites not contained in the Site Allocations DPD will also be considered in order to provide flexibility if they can be demonstrated by the applicant to be in accordance with all relevant provisions of the Strategy, objectives and policies of Waste Development Plan Documents. Strategic sites must be supported by an independent Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) report and all other relevant assessments. As part of the SA/SEA report the Councils will expect to see a full consideration of suitable alternative sites, especially of those contained in the Site Allocations DPD.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	<p>The policy commitment that non-allocated sites with potential for waste management facility accommodation would also be subject to Development Control Environmental Protection Policies and SA removes uncertainties against this key SA objective and should ensure positive outcomes in the short, medium and longer terms.</p> <p>Additionally, overarching policies to seek innovation and genuinely sustainable approaches to the development of waste management facilities themselves provides stronger, long term support for this objective.</p>	G	Adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011	The policy has been clearly amended in line with SA commentary to indicate that non-allocated sites that present potential waste development opportunities must meet with sustainability and environmental appraisal and assessment requirements. This revision addresses previous assessment concerns that locations could be developed proximal to communities without systematic rigorous assessment.
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	<p>May increase employment opportunities increases flexibility, and will likely help facilitate the establishment of recovery and waste facilities in the County.</p> <p>This could assist in creating additional jobs in the waste industry. Greatest benefit in short term (construction phase), but also long term benefits. Positive long-term minor impact.</p>	G	<p>- Aim: Rural Communities – Industry and Employment: To create sufficient jobs for Wiltshire's growing population, and increase the viability of existing and new centres of employment within the Plan Area. Wiltshire Structure Plan 2001 – 2011 (Adopted 2001)</p> <p>- A recent study suggested that up to 45,000 jobs could be created in recycling and composting if the Government were just to meet its recycling target of 30% by 2010. (foe.co.uk)</p>	
5	Meet local needs locally	<p>Through improving the flexibility for locating waste recovery facilities throughout the County &amp; Borough, the submission core strategy will assist in providing capacity to deal with increased waste.</p> <p>The locational criteria detailed continue to provide strong direction for favouring locations in existing or proposed industrial areas, or in association with existing waste facilities.</p> <p>Positive long-term moderate impact.</p>	G	<p>-There is predicted to be a shortfall of 2,530,000m3 of landfill capacity for inert waste by 2021. Wiltshire &amp; Swindon Waste Development Forum Topic Paper 4 2005</p> <p>'In 1998/99, just over 20% of all wastes disposed of in Wiltshire and Swindon were imported into the area' Adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011;</p> <p>'If we are to achieve a sustainable</p>	

				waste management system, then incineration with energy recovery will need to play a full and integrated part in local and region solutions developed over the next few years' UK Waste Strategy 2000	
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	<p>The submission core strategy increases opportunities to move waste up the hierarchy through increasing flexibility for the location of waste recovery facilities outside of the site allocation process.</p> <p>As the submission core strategy requires applications to demonstrate compliance with other LDD policies, it is considered to meet environmental protection objectives. Positive long-term minor impact.</p>	G	Based on levels of waste predicted to be managed in Wiltshire and Swindon between 1998/99 and 2010/2011, recovery levels are below target. This indicates further capacity is needed to cope with future growth. (Wiltshire and Swindon Adopted Waste Local Plan 2011)	
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	<p>Through improving the flexibility for locating waste recovery facilities throughout the County &amp; Borough, the submission core strategy will assist in providing capacity to deal with increased waste and moving waste up the hierarchy.</p> <p>The recovery of energy from waste and the encouragement of innovation in waste management facilities would reduce dependence on non-renewable energy sources. Positive long-term minor impact.</p>	G	There is predicted to be a shortfall of 2,530,000m3 of landfill capacity for inert waste by 2021. Wiltshire & Swindon Waste Development Forum Topic Paper 4 2005	
8	To improve our roads and make them safer (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	<p>There is potential for increased traffic movements as a consequence of new waste recovery facilities being established. However the commitment to develop in a sustainable way both in the construction phase and in operation provides a strong policy framework for mitigating possible negative impacts.</p> <p>The full extent of potential impacts and mitigations required from traffic movements as a result of new waste recovery facilities can be more effectively planned for, given the clear apportionments and commitments made. Additionally, ensuring that energy from waste facilities are focused in line with existing allocations and industrial sites reduces the potential additional impacts that may arise from the transportation of wastes.</p> <p>Minor short term negative impacts, with positive impacts in the medium and longer term.</p>	G	Appendix 4: Waste Recovery and Disposal Processes. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (DPD). Issues and Options report. November 2005.	<i>The co-location of facilities with existing waste disposal facilities and away from residential areas (as encouraged by this submission core strategy) is supported as it may reduce traffic impacts associated with waste management facilities.</i>

9	Protect habitats and species	<p>There remains an inherent uncertainty as to the impact on habitats and species where facilities are considered outside of the formal site allocations process.</p> <p>However the overarching commitment in the Core Strategy Vision to protect sensitive habitats and the requirement to undertake SA and other relevant assessments (e.g. Environmental Impact Assessment) enables these matters to be addressed on a site-by-site basis.</p> <p>Uncertain impact in the short term, but given strong policy protection and mitigation measure, strong likelihood of positive impacts in the longer term.</p>	G		<p><i>Will also be addressed through the application of Environmental Protection Policies and through SA, Environmental Assessment and EIA on a case-by-case basis.</i></p>
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	<p>The submission Core Strategy may allow for non-allocated sites to be developed for recovery facilities; however, concerns about the conservation and wise use of land can be addressed through the application of Environmental Protection Policies and through SA, Environmental Assessment and EIA on a case-by-case basis as required by this policy.</p> <p>Recovery facilities and energy from waste facilities can result in a reduction in land required for landfill by up to 80%, which supports this approach. The submission Core Strategy actively promotes using existing industrial land and brownfield sites preferentially which provides strong support for this SA objective. Only in the case of waste water treatment is Greenfield land considered acceptable if no feasible alternative exist.</p> <p>Positive long-term minor impact.</p>	G	<p>Appendix 4: Waste Recovery and Disposal Processes. Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies DPD. Issues and Options report. November 2005.</p>	<p><i>SA objective will also be addressed through the application of Environmental Protection Policies and through SA, Environmental Assessment and EIA on a case-by-case basis.</i></p>
11	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	<p>Waste recovery facilities, and in particular, larger facilities such as waste transfer stations and larger materials recovery facilities have the potential to impact significantly on landscapes and townscapes through visual intrusion (in particular energy from waste facilities may require high stacks). The range of locations stated by these policies include existing industrial or allocated employment sites, and existing waste management facilities, where visual intrusion is generally less of an issue. There is potential for the development of facilities to increase HGVs travelling through Wiltshire/Swindon, however the requirement for sustainable transport plans as part of an operational approach led by sustainable development principles could act in mitigation.</p> <p>Likely to have a positive impact.</p>	G		<p><i>Will also be addressed through the application of Environmental Protection Policies and through SA, Environmental Assessment and EIA on a case-by-case basis.</i></p>

13	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	<p>An inappropriately sited facility has potential to impact on cultural or historic assets, either directly or through traffic movements.</p> <p>This uncertainty remains extant at a strategic level, but there are appropriate measures in place to provide positive outcomes against this sustainable development objective through the application of lower level assessment methods.</p> <p>Uncertain impact.</p>	By uncertain	<p>The county contains nearly 20,000 archaeological sites of interest ranging from prehistoric through to Roman and medieval times. Sustainability Appraisal of Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan. Scoping Report. August 2001. (Entec)</p>	<p><i>Will also be addressed through the application of Environmental Protection Policies and through SA, Environmental Assessment and EIA on a case-by-case basis.</i></p>
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	<p>The policy encourages the establishment of waste recovery and energy from waste recovery facilities in the County through minimising locational restrictions that may otherwise apply. It may therefore improve the chances of such a facility being established in the county, which would enable Wiltshire to be more self sufficient in terms of waste and energy.</p> <p>Positive long-term minor impact.</p>	G	<p>Landfills released 25% of the UK's methane emissions in 2001, about 2% of our greenhouse gas emissions (in terms of carbon equivalents). <a href="http://www.integra.org.uk">www.integra.org.uk</a></p>	
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	<p>The submission Core Strategy provides increased opportunity to move waste up the hierarchy through allowing for windfall development for waste recovery facilities, therefore improving and encouraging alternative means of waste disposal, such as recycling, composting and waste recovery.</p> <p>Positive long-term moderate impact.</p>	G	<p>Through more sustainable waste management, moving waste up the hierarchy (reduce, re-use, recycle) aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste. PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.</p>	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	<p>Through encouraging energy recovery and a move of waste up the hierarchy, the submission Core Strategy will assist in delivering the facilities required to improve and promote waste minimisation and assist in meeting the target of becoming the most waste efficient County by 2012.</p> <p>Positive long-term moderate impact.</p>	G	<p>Target: to ensure that by the year 2020 over 45% of waste is recycled and reused and less than 20% of the waste produced in the Region will be land filled (South West Regional Waste Strategy)</p>	

19	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	<p>All of these facilities have the potential to increase pollution, on a localised level, but also to contribute cumulatively to existing pollution levels in the County. The types of pollution produced from waste recovery processes are similar to many industrial processes (e.g. noise, dust, odour), and there would be increased traffic movements as a consequence of new waste recovery facilities being established. Additionally there is potential to impact on surface and groundwater quality through leachates and other sources of water pollution.</p> <p>These matters can be dealt with in development control policies, and through the application of Environmental Protection Policies and through SA, Environmental Assessment and EIA on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p><b>Composting facilities:</b> Composting, both indoor and outdoor, has the potential to cause problems through attracting vermin (if poorly managed), combustion (again, if poorly managed) and through producing potentially polluting liquid waste. There are also concerns relating to the release of spores and impacts on workplaces/residents.</p> <p><b>Energy from waste facilities:</b> Establishment of waste recovery facilities has the potential to create increased pollution through emission of dust, dioxins and other pollutants, and through increased traffic and noise generation. Potential to impact on surface and groundwater supply through the need to dispose of hazardous fly ash and non-hazardous bottom ash.</p> <p>For some forms of waste recovery, the technology is emerging (e.g. pyrolysis) or is unproven, and a full understanding of environmental impacts is unknown at this stage. However the need to undertake environmental assessment is considered the most appropriate way of dealing with such applications. Uncertain impact.</p>	B/Uncertain		<p><i>Will also be addressed through the application of Environmental Protection Policies and through SA, Environmental Assessment and EIA on a case-by-case basis.</i></p> <p>The cumulative impacts of these policies on pollution may need to be considered, and the objectives of European Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive) need to be considered.</p>
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<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>The submission Core Strategy supports a movement of waste up the hierarchy through providing additional flexibility to allow the development of sustainable waste disposal facilities, including on non-allocated/ windfall sites.</p> <p>Some of the environmental impacts of this submission Core Strategy remain uncertain. These uncertainties relate primarily to issues that would require site level investigation, and at a strategic level the policies provide robust frameworks that incorporate sustainable development principles. This approach ensures that the policies as implemented are likely to have a significant positive impact in meeting the aim of Wiltshire and Swindon becoming the most waste efficient County and Borough in England through providing the flexibility to consider new waste management facilities outside of the formal WLDF process.</p> <p>There are also likely to be positive impacts on other SA objectives, for example through reducing greenhouse gas emission and supporting opportunities for energy capture from waste which is strongly supported by the most recent Government strategy which is seeking to achieve net reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions from waste management. The direction provided by the policy is therefore supported.</p> <p>As noted, impacts from individual facilities would need to be considered on a case by case basis, in accordance with other policies within the WLDF and through the requirement for SA and where applicable, Environmental Impact Assessment. To some extent, this is mitigated in the policy through its provision of locational guidance for specific facilities (focusing on existing industrial or allocated employment sites, and existing waste management facilities), hence reducing the potential for land use conflicts.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to create cumulative impacts, in particular traffic and pollution impacts, and it is important that the monitoring strategy considers the potential impact of waste management facilities on unallocated/windfall sites alongside those facilities that are located on allocated sites. The requirements set for the numbers of facilities and the volume of waste to be accommodated will assist in setting robust monitoring frameworks.</p>	<p>In the monitoring strategy consideration should be given to the cumulative impacts of all waste management facilities in the County &amp; Borough, including those located on allocated and windfall sites. Particular attention should be given to increased pollution and traffic impacts, and the objectives of European Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive) need to be considered.</p>
<p><b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic): 1, 2, 12, 14.</b></p>	

**Core Strategy: Submission Report Assessment**

**WCS 4: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites**

The Councils will seek to safeguard the following sites for waste management facilities:

- a. the Preferred Areas identified in the Site Allocations DPD;
- b. existing waste facilities; and
- c. other sites where planning permission is granted for waste management facilities.

The Councils will oppose proposals for development within or adjacent to these sites where it is demonstrated that they would prevent or unreasonably restrict the use of that site for waste management purposes.

Where sites are established on industrial estates or business parks or are identified for employment uses in District or Borough Local Plans or Local Development Frameworks, the Councils will only oppose proposals for employment development where they would prevent or unreasonably restrict waste development that has planning permission. Such safeguarding will apply only to the site that has planning permission for waste development, and any land immediately adjacent to the site where safeguarding is clearly necessary.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
3	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Through ensuring appropriate waste management sites are safeguarded (i.e. sites that have undergone a robust selection process), the submission Core Strategy will assist in minimising the impact on communities of new facilities. Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G		
5	Meet local needs locally	Positive effect through aiming to provide for the waste requirements of Wiltshire and Swindon by safeguarding sites for the establishment and expansion of facilities. Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G	PPS 10, Policy 17 states that: Waste Planning Authorities should identify in development plan documents sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities for the waste management needs of their areas.	
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	The site allocations LDD will include a rigorous appraisal of potential sites for waste development. This will account for changes that have occurred since the adoptions of the Waste Development Plan in 2005. Specifically, there have been changes to Biodiversity guidance (PPS 9) and also in regard to Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (PPS	G	PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. PPS 7: Sustainable Development in rural Areas. PPS10: Planning for Sustainable	

		7). This is in addition to the release of PPS10 on Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, released in July 2005, which includes guidance for the selection of sites (Policies 20 & 21 of PPS10). Moderate, positive, long-term effect.		Waste Management.	
10	Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Ensures the wise use of land through disallowing other development that would prevent or restrict the use of allocated sites for waste development. However, it reasonably allows employment and industrial development within proximity to potential waste sites (where these wouldn't prejudice future use of the land for waste management activities). Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G		
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Through safeguarding appropriate sites for waste management, there will be options for the future establishment of waste management recovery facilities (e.g. energy from waste, composting, biological treatment facilities), that would assist in reducing waste to landfill. Further support for this approach is provided by policy supporting innovation and sustainable waste management facilities. Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G	'Drive waste up the hierarchy- with disposal as the last option- but an option which must be catered for' PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	As per SA objective 17. Additionally, will assist in the appropriate management of land (as a non-renewable resource). Moderate, positive, long-term effect.	G		
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>PPS10 requires development plans to identify and allocate sites through Development Plan documents, and the safeguarding of sites is in accordance with this policy. This submission Core Strategy will ensure that appropriate sites (as selected through the development of the site allocations document) are protected for future waste management facilities. The benefits of this approach include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring waste management facilities are located where they are most environmentally and socially suitable.</li> <li>• Ensuring preferred sites are protected from other developments that may prejudice their use.</li> <li>• Ensuring that sufficient land is provided to allow for a diversity of waste management facilities that will assist in meeting the waste needs of the county in addition to providing for new and innovative alternatives to waste management.</li> </ul>					
<p><b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19.</p>					

**Core Strategy: Submission Report Assessment**

**WCS5: The Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Hierarchy and Sustainable Waste Management**

In the interest of sustainable waste management, the Waste Planning Authorities will seek to drive waste up the hierarchy by ensuring that developers demonstrate that the most sustainable option for waste management in Wiltshire and Swindon has been promoted. The order of preference is set out below:

**Elimination**  
**Reduction**  
**Re-use**  
**Recovery: Recycling, Composting, Anaerobic Digestion and Mechanical Biological Treatment/ Energy from Waste (thermal treatment)**  
**Safe Disposal : Landfill and Landraise**

SA Objective	Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
2	Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Educates public about the waste hierarchy, but takes a step further in encouraging waste elimination. Long-term, positive effect.	G	
4	Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	<p>May increase employment opportunities as it will likely help facilitate the establishment of recovery and waste facilities in the County. This could assist in creating additional jobs in the waste industry. Additionally policy support for innovation in waste management may encourage high/new technology waste management industry to locate in the Wiltshire and Swindon area.</p> <p>Greatest benefit in short term (construction phase), but also long term benefits.</p> <p>Positive long-term minor impact.</p>	G	<p>- Aim: Rural Communities – Industry and Employment: To create sufficient jobs for Wiltshire’s growing population, and increase the viability of existing and new centres of employment within the Plan Area.</p> <p>Wiltshire Structure Plan 2001 – 2011 (Adopted 2001)</p> <p>- A recent study suggested that up to 45,000 jobs could be created in recycling and composting if the Government were just to meet its recycling target of 30% by 2010. (foe.co.uk)</p>
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire)	Would assist in causing a movement of waste up the hierarchy. Long-term, positive effect.	G	Municipal waste levels are expected to grow at a rate of 4% for Wiltshire, and 3% for Swindon. Wiltshire and Swindon

	County Council corporate objective)			Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)	
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Through establishing the waste hierarchy and waste elimination as a core strategy, encourages the movement of waste up the hierarchy. Long-term, positive effect.	G		
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Positive and long term impact as encourages better use of non-renewable resources. Provides strong support for revised Government Strategy to achieve net reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions from waste management.	G	Waste Strategy for England (2007)	
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	The policy strongly encourages the better use and management of non-renewable resources. Provides support for key drivers, e.g. The Waste Directive aims at reducing the amount of waste land filled, to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill (Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste.  Also, clear and strong support for national targets to increase the recycling and composting of household waste and the recovery of municipal waste.  Highly positive and long term impacts likely through implementation.	G	Through more sustainable waste management, moving waste up the hierarchy (reduce, re-use, recycle) aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste. PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.  Waste Strategy for England (2007) Recovery of municipal waste 953% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020)	
18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Positive and long term impact as encourages better use of non-renewable resources.	G		
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>This policy is supported as it establishes sustainable waste management and specifically, the waste hierarchy as key tenets of the Core Strategy, ensuring compliance with PPS10: Planning and Waste Management and support for the delivery of headline targets in the Waste Strategy for England (2007).</p> <p>This policy is important in setting the framework for development control policies and site allocation documents. It performs well when tested against all relevant SA objectives.</p>					
<p><b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19.</p>					

Core Strategy: Submission Report Assessment

**WCS6 Waste Reduction and Auditing**

Proposals for the developments identified below will be required to design and provide for the provision of facilities for occupiers of the development to recycle/compost waste (bring systems) and / or facilities within individual or groups of properties or premises for the source separation and storage of different types of waste for recycling and / or composting.

- any development providing 10 or more dwelling units;
- any new development of shopping centres or facilities where the total gross floorspace amounts to 500 square metres or more;
- any development of business, industrial, distribution or storage development where the gross floorspace / increase in gross floorspace amounts to 300 square metres or more;
- transport, leisure, recreation, tourist, community, or educational facilities including public car parks and park and ride facilities

Such provision will be expected to have regard to the existing capacity of facilities already available and to the existing Recycling Plan or Municipal Waste Management Strategy relevant to the area.

Proposals for the developments identified above along with any mineral and waste developments must also be accompanied by a waste audit, which must include:

- a) the type and volume of waste that the development process will generate (the development process comprises the construction process and any other operations necessary to bring the development into being);
- b) the steps to be taken to reduce, re-use and recycle any waste that is produced through the development process;
- c) the steps to be taken to reduce the production of hazardous wastes in the development process;
- d) the steps to be taken to minimise the use of raw materials in the development process;
- e) the steps to be taken to reduce the use of hazardous materials in the development process;
- f) the steps to be taken to minimise the pollution potential of unavoidable waste;
- g) the steps to be taken to dispose of unavoidable waste in an environmentally acceptable manner;
- h) the steps to be taken to ensure maximum waste recovery (e.g. recycling and composting) once the development is completed/occupied; and
- i) proposals for the transport of waste created during the development process and subsequent use of the site.

Development proposals outside of the thresholds above will be required to demonstrate that they have had regard to minimising waste produced as part of the development process and to the waste hierarchy in identifying a chosen management method for wastes that are produced as part of the development process.

SA Objective		Nature of the sustainability effect of policy (including magnitude, timing, duration and reversibility of effects where known).	Assessment	Evidence and reference	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures ( <i>those in italics are already proposed in the Plan</i> )
2	Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	The submission Core Strategy will have a positive impact through the support and promotion of initiatives to reduce and reuse waste, assisting in community understanding of the waste hierarchy and awareness of the need to recycle and use resources more efficiently.  Long term, positive, minor.	G		
6	Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Positive impacts through ensuring that new development minimises waste through the construction and operational phases.  This will assist in mitigating the impact of development and ensuing population growth.  Long-term positive effect.	G	'Drive waste up the hierarchy- with disposal as the last option- but an option which must be catered for' PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	
7	Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Encourages the movement of waste up the hierarchy, and ensures a more sustainable approach to both construction and operation phases of new development. This will assist in minimising greenhouse emissions from new development.  Long-term positive effect.	G	'Drive waste up the hierarchy- with disposal as the last option- but an option which must be catered for' PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management  'The economy of the region needs to be improved through better use of existing resources' South West Regional Planning Guidance (RPG10)	
15	Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	The requirement for recycling, waste reduction and waste audits for all new developments over specified sizes will have a significant positive effect in reducing non-renewable energy consumption. Additionally the requirement for effective waste audits will support objectives for reducing greenhouse emissions by preventing waste to landfill.  Long-term positive effect.	G	'Drive waste up the hierarchy- with disposal as the last option- but an option which must be catered for' PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management  'The economy of the region needs to be improved through better use of existing resources' South West Regional Planning Guidance (RPG10)	
17	Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire (Wiltshire County Council corporate objective)	Likely to have a considerable impact in reducing the amount of waste to landfill for new development.  Issues raised in earlier sustainability appraisals have now been addressed to ensure that all applicants must demonstrate how proposals have had regard to minimising waste.  Long term positive impact.	G	'Countryside and Land-based issues e.g. to increase recycling of waste and reduce waste to landfill' Creating a County Fit for our Children: A Strategy for Wiltshire 2004-2010	

18	Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	The submission Core Strategy encourages the development of recycling facilities, and therefore promotes the use of renewable resources. Long-term positive.	G	<p>'The Government and the National Assembly have set challenging targets to increase the recycling of municipal waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005</li> <li>• To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010</li> <li>• To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015'</li> </ul> <p>National Waste Strategy 2000</p>	
<p><b>Summary:</b></p> <p>This policy was originally presented as 3 policies in the Development Control DPD Preferred Options document. The policy has been progressively refined and incorporated into the Core Strategy, recognising the importance of incorporating waste reduction and sound sustainable waste management processes throughout the development process.</p> <p>The policy performs particularly well against all relevant SA objectives, and it is considered, will have a significant effect in reducing the waste-related impacts of development/population growth.</p> <p>The policy has considered previous concerns raised in the SA process, in particular the need to ensure that all applicants (including for small scale developments) must demonstrate how their proposals have had regard to minimising waste.</p> <p>The policy will have an additional positive effect through exposing a greater number of people to the concept of sustainable waste management (including developers, household applicants and residents of new developments).</p>					
<p><b>SA Objectives excluded (not considered relevant to topic):</b> 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19.</p>					





# **SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL / STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

## **of the Wiltshire & Swindon Waste Core Strategy**

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT  
FOR THE SUBMISSION DOCUMENT**

**APPENDICES G-H**  
**G) REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES**  
**H) BASELINE DATA**

**February 2008**

**Enfusion** *in association with*  
**Centre for Sustainability at TRL**

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**C4S**

**SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL / STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT of the Wiltshire & Swindon Waste Core Strategy**

**SUBMISSION DOCUMENT  
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT**

**APPENDICES G-H  
G) REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES  
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**February 2008**

**Prepared for: Wiltshire County Council and Swindon Borough Council**

<i>date:</i>	January 2008	
<i>prepared for:</i>	Wiltshire County Council and Swindon Borough Council	
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## APPENDIX G: REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

- A.1 Air Quality and Noise
- A.2 Climatic Factors
- A.3 Human health and safety
- A.4 Population
- A.5 Landscape, open space and recreation
- A.6 Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage
- A.7 Biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil
- A.8 Water pollution / flooding
- A.9 Material assets
- A.10 Sustainable development / environmental policy
- A.11 Minerals policy
- A.12 Other spatial development policy
- A.13 Other

### A.1 Air Quality and Noise

<b>Directive 1996/62/EC on Ambient Air Quality and Management</b>
This Directive covers the revision of previously existing legislation and the introduction of new air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants, setting the timetable for the development of daughter directives on a range of pollutants. The list of atmospheric pollutants to be considered includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead and ozone – pollutants governed by already existing ambient air quality objectives- and benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guides values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air.

<b>PPG 24 – Planning and Noise</b>
This PPG gives guidance to local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise and introduces the concept of noise exposure categories, recommending appropriate levels for

exposure to different sources of noise; and advising on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Noise-sensitive developments should be located away from existing sources of significant noise (or programmed development such as new roads) and that potentially noisy developments are located in areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its impact can be minimised.

<b>Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air</b>
This Strategy describes the plans drawn up by the Government and the devolved administrations to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term, so to protect people's health and the environment without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health.

### How the Waste Local Development Documents should address air quality and noise

WLDDs should include consideration of how site management can positively contribute to air quality and noise especially through HGV management policies. The plan should have regard for PPG24 when developing policies, particularly with regard to site selection, design, site management and monitoring. Site selection should also take into account air quality impacts where possible. The WLDDs need to include air quality policies for instance with regard to dust, and emissions from machinery and vehicles. The proximity principle should be regarded when choosing potential locations for waste management facilities in order to minimise potential effects of pollution.

#### Relevant objectives for the plan and the SA

- Minimise emissions to air; and
- Minimise nuisance from waste management facilities and HGV traffic (including the effects of noise).

**A.2 Climatic Factors**

<b>Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change</b>
<p>Signing up to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, 38 Countries (plus the EU) have committed to individual, legally-binding targets to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. These add up to a total cut in greenhouse-gas emissions of at least 5% from 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008-2012. The EU has pledged to cut emissions to 20% below 1990 levels by 2020. The UK has committed to an 8% reduction (base year = 1990).</p> <p>Talks in Bali in December 2007 agreed to launch negotiations on a new global warming pact and Kyoto nations, including Australia, agreed in principle to cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 25 to 40 per cent cut by 2020.</p>
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<p>Achieve a reduction in anthropogenic CO2 levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Consider afforestation and reforestation as carbon sinks.</p> <p>A 2009 deadline to forge a landmark pact to fight global warming.</p>

<b>Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy</b>
<p>The White paper defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals.</p>
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<p>Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation, and cut emissions from the transport and agricultural sector.</p>

<b>PPS 1: Planning and Climate Change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1</b>
<p>PPS1 sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. This supplementary document indicates how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).</p>
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<p>Regional planning bodies, and all planning authorities should prepare and deliver spatial strategies that:</p>

- make a full contribution to delivering the Government’s Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability;
- in enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions;
- deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car;
- secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion;
- sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change;
- reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and,
- respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation.

<b>Climate Change: The UK Programme.</b>
The UK’s programme is a significant contribution to the global response to climate change. It sets out a strategic, far reaching package of policies and measures across all sectors of the economy, to achieve the targets set.
Includes the Draft Climate Change Bill: The Bill will introduce a clear, credible, long-term framework for the UK to achieve its goals of reducing carbon dioxide emissions and ensure steps are taken towards adapting to the impacts of climate change.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Cutting UK Carbon Dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050.

<b>A Sustainable Future for the South West: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England</b>
This is an integrated strategic framework, endorsed by the South West Assembly, for the promotion of the sustainable economic, social and environmental well-being of the South West. It provides a set of sustainable development guidelines for all organisations within the region. The main themes and objective are summarised as follows:
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<b>Theme: Climate Change</b> Efficient use of affordable energy, reducing energy demand, increased role of renewable energy and Combined Heat and Power (CHP), reducing the adverse environmental impacts of energy production, reduce risk from climate change and sea level rise, minimise flooding

risk.

### **How the Waste Local Development Documents should address climatic factors**

The plan should have regard to climate change when developing policy options. The SA of the plan should contain objectives for reducing emissions and coping with the effects of climate change. The WLDDs could contribute to UK greenhouse gas reduction targets, for instance through encouraging employing the implementation of the waste hierarchy. Increasing more efficient methods of waste management, procurement of renewable energy, and more sustainable transport of materials and personnel, may lead to a contribution to UK waste management targets. The proximity principle in particular needs to be built into site selection for the WLDDs.

### **Relevant objectives**

- Encourage the use of sustainable transport options for waste;
- Encourage the implementation of the waste hierarchy;
- Where possible, adopt the proximity principle when siting facilities;
- Minimise the impact of waste management facilities through implementing effective measures to control emissions to air;
- Reduce the risk of flooding by siting developments away from floodplains.

### A.3 Human health and safety

<b>A Sustainable Future for the South West: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England</b>
This is an integrated strategic framework, endorsed by the South West Assembly, for the promotion of the sustainable economic, social and environmental well-being of the South West. It provides a set of sustainable development guidelines for all organisations within the region. The main themes and objective are summarised as follows:
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<p><b>Theme: Health &amp; Well-Being</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and wellbeing;</li> <li>• Reduce health inequalities; and</li> <li>• Improve key determinants of health.</li> </ul>
<b>Draft Guidance on Health in Strategic Environmental Assessment: Consultation Document (DCLG, 2007)</b>
The Department of Health have recently published a consultation document on Health and SEA, which refers specifically to how the health topic could be addressed in Local Development Documents (LDDs).
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SEA consultation must be carried out with the public and certain named organisations (known as Consultation Bodies). As a health organisation is not included amongst the Consultation Bodies, this guidance encourages interaction between RAs and health organisations to ensure that the population's health is assessed during the SEA process.</li> <li>▪ SEA is a major opportunity to prevent ill health and tackle health inequalities as set out in the White Papers Choosing Health and Our health, our care, our say.</li> <li>▪ RAs should know and understand how health is affected by their plans and programmes so that, in assessing them, major relevant health issues are covered, maximising positive effects and preventing, offsetting or minimising negative ones, and promoting healthier planning as set out in the White Paper Strong and Prosperous Communities.</li> </ul> <p>Health organisations should be effectively engaged in the process, with the health needs of the population being addressed in the SEA process.</p>



**How the Waste Local Development Documents should address human health and safety**

The plan should take account of the needs to conserve green areas for informal and formal recreation, and to site development away from communities, where possible, in order to minimise those affected by air and noise and odour pollution.

**Relevant objectives**

- Maintain or where possible enhance the quality of life for people affected by waste management facilities;
- Ensure robust consideration is given to the proximity of waste management facilities and/or ancillary development to developments and individual properties;
- Protect rights of way, open space and common land.

#### A.4 Population

<b>Our Swindon, Our Community, Our Future: A Community Strategy for Swindon 2004-2010</b>
This strategy sets out some challenging priorities for Swindon, in order to make it a safer, healthier, more prosperous and attractive place.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A place which values its environment;</li> <li>• Creating an economically prosperous place;</li> <li>• A healthy and caring place;</li> <li>• A learning and creative place; and</li> <li>• Keeping Swindon safe.</li> </ul>
<b>A Sustainable Community Strategy for Wiltshire. 'Working together to create stronger and more sustainable communities' 2007-2016</b>
A community strategy for Wiltshire, where the vision is of 'strong and sustainable communities in Wiltshire where communities are better able to rise to the future challenges and pressures facing the county'.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Key objectives – a sustainable community will : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• actively minimise their household and commercial waste</li> <li>• make travel decisions which minimise CO2 emissions, and the need to travel</li> <li>• make purchasing decisions that reflect the actual human and environmental costs of producing, using, and eventually disposing of goods and products, including purchasing local goods and services where this makes sense</li> <li>• adopt sustainable construction standards for new buildings , and seek to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings</li> <li>• protect and enhance land that has a high environmental or wildlife value</li> <li>• use water, and energy, wisely and sparingly</li> </ul>

**How the Waste Local Development Documents should address population**

The plan should pay due regard to the targets set for housing by the Community Strategy for Wiltshire, and help provide and contribute towards making Swindon an economically prosperous place, without detracting from its environment.

**Relevant objectives**

- Make a sustainable contribution to meeting Wiltshire and Swindon's sub-regional apportionment

### A.5 Landscape, open space and recreation

<b>European Landscape Convention</b>
The European Landscape Convention was developed by the Council for Europe and came into force in 2004. It was signed by the UK in February 2006. The aims of the convention are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. Nations that sign the Convention agree to take action to raise the standing given to landscape in public policy.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
The ELC sets out four general measures and five specific measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity;</li><li>• To establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection management and planning;</li><li>• To establish procedures for participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of landscape policies; well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect on landscape.</li><li>• Awareness-raising: involves increasing awareness among civil society, private organisations and public authorities of the values of landscape, their role and the changes to them;</li><li>• Training and education: involves promoting: training for specialists in landscape appraisal and operations, multidisciplinary training programmes in landscape policy, protection, management and planning;</li><li>• Identification and assessment: involves mobilising the interested parties with a view to improving knowledge of the landscape and guiding the landscape identification and assessment procedures through exchanges of experiences and methodology. Each Party should: identify its own landscapes, analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them, take note of change and assess the identified landscapes;</li><li>• Landscape quality objectives: involves framing landscape quality objectives for the identified landscapes; and</li><li>• Implementation: involves introducing instruments aimed at protecting, managing and/or planning the landscape.</li></ul>
<b>PPG 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport, and Recreation</b>
This guidance comprises the planning guidance to support outdoor and recreational activities which contribute to the delivery of broader sustainable development objectives such as the support of urban renaissance and rural renewal, the promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion, health and well being.

<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
The recreational quality of open spaces can be eroded by insensitive development or incremental loss. In considering planning applications - either within or adjoining open space - local authorities should weigh any benefits being offered to the community against the loss of open space that will occur. Accessibility should be promoted by sustainable modes of transport (including disabled facilities).

<b>PPG 21 – Tourism</b>
This PPG outlines the economic significance of tourism and its environmental impact, and therefore its importance in land-use planning. It explains how the needs of tourism should be dealt with in development plans and in development control.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Ensure land use is distributed and managed in such a way that it supports the qualities that underpin the tourism industry.

<b>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW)</b>
CROW extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernise the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Act imposes a duty on public bodies, including WCC to have regard to the conservation and enhancement of the AONBs in the County.

<b>A Sustainable Future for the South West: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England</b>
This is an integrated strategic framework, endorsed by the South West Assembly, for the promotion of the sustainable economic, social and environmental well-being of the South West. It provides a set of sustainable development guidelines for all organisations within the region. The main themes and objective are summarised as follows:
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<b>Theme: Food &amp; farming</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Promote high quality local food and drink;</li></ul>

- Improve the viability of mixed family-run farms;
- Raise the skills and aspirations of the farming and food workforce;
- Reconnect farmers and food producers with local communities; and
- Enhance the quality of farmland landscapes and habitats.

**The State of the Countryside in the South West (Countryside Agency)**

Concise overview of facts and trends about the social, economic and environmental issues for the rural areas within the region.

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Not applicable

**Cotswolds AONB Management Plan**

This plan is primarily about conserving and enhancing the AONB, and provides a guide to everyone who lives, works and enjoys the Cotswolds AONB.

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Key objectives:

- To conserve and enhance the landscape of the AONB (including historic features and ecological diversity);
- Promote quiet enjoyment of AONB; and
- Involving the public and stakeholders.

**Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB Management Plan**

The management plan sets out a vision for the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire AONB, a policy framework and an action plan under 3 themes, environment theme, rural economy theme and community theme.

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Community theme vision: "...sustainable villages offer key facilities and services that are accessible to local needs..."

Economy vision: "A diverse thriving and sustainable economy in which agriculture, forestry and tourism are viable sectors..."

Environment vision: "A unique, tranquil and evolving landscape..."

**AIMS:**

Aim 1 - **Natural Environment** *Conserve and enhance the landscape character, habitats, species and tranquillity of the AONB*

Aim 2 - **Historic Environment** *Conserve and enhance the historic, archaeological and cultural features within their distinctive landscape settings*  
Aim 3 - **Built Environment** *Conserve and enhance the distinctive character of the built environment within its historic, cultural and landscape setting*  
Aim 4 - **Roads, Traffic and Rights of Way** **Promote** *the management of the impact of traffic on the AONB*  
Aim 5 - **Rural Economy** *Support the rural economy in ways that are sustainable*  
Aim 6 - **Sustainable Rural Communities** *Support and influence innovative ways of maintaining and providing access to community facilities and services*  
Aim 7 - **Awareness and Understanding** *Increase levels of awareness and understanding of the AONB*

#### North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan

This plan identifies the issues affecting the AONB and then suggests how they might be addressed. It offers a vision for the future and practical actions that can be taken to achieve this vision.

#### Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Key objectives:

- Conserve and enhance landscape character, heritage, and biodiversity within the AONB; and
- Sustain natural resources (e.g. soils) and promote low carbon economy.

#### How the Waste Local Development Documents should address landscape, open space and recreation

The WLDDs should take into account PPG 17 and PPG 21 in preserving the quality of open space and hence avoiding the adverse impacts on areas like the Cotswold AONB. Proposed new waste management facilities must take account of the CRoW Act and should not, where possible, hinder accessibility to open country and common land.

The plan should aim to reduce the impacts on agricultural land of waste management facilities and take into account the objectives of the North Wessex Downs, Cotswold and Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONBs particularly relating to landscape and natural resources.

#### Relevant objectives

- Ensure that future waste management proposals (especially for landfill) within AONBs are only permitted when alternative sources outside the AONBs have been fully considered.
- Reduce visual intrusion from waste management facilities and/or ancillary development.

- Ensure effective restoration of all waste management facilities, especially landfill sites, and areas affected by them.
- Protect and improve the quality of the countryside in proximity to waste management facilities and/or ancillary development.
- Maintain and enhance access to the countryside for residents and visitors.



**A.6 Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage**

<b>PPG 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment</b>
This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection. It complements the guidance on archaeology and planning given in PPG 16.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Objectives are for effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment. Consider opportunities to re-use derelict transport infrastructure.

<b>PPG 16 – Archaeology and Planning</b>
This guidance is for planning authorities in England, property owners, developers, archaeologists, amenity societies and the general public. It sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.

<b>The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future</b>
This statement sets out the intention of the Government to protect the historic environment recognising its major contribution to the economy in rural and deprived communities as well as in traditional economic centres. It also states the need for the development of new policies to further realise economic and educational potential.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
The historic environment should be protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.

<b>A Sustainable Future for the South West: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England</b>
This is an integrated strategic framework, endorsed by the South West Assembly, for the promotion of the sustainable economic, social and environmental well-being of the South West. It provides a set of sustainable development guidelines for all organisations within the region. The main themes and objective are summarised as follows:
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<b>Theme: Culture &amp; Heritage</b> Encourage increased access to, and participation in, cultural activities across the SW, capitalising on the latest developments in ICT Ensure the SW remains a region of diverse and distinct cultural landscapes and townscapes. Endow the region's creative capabilities and maximise their social and economic benefit.
<b>Culture South West (2003): In Search of Chunky Dunsters – A Cultural Strategy for the South West.</b>
This strategy sets out what the region can achieve by working together to improve the quality and range of cultural activities and creative industries available in the South West. Culture plays an important role in the economic growth of the region, and it is an integral part of the SWRDA plans.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Strategic themes; <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Encourage access and participation;</li><li>• Improve quality of the region's cultural facilities and activities; and</li><li>• Support the regional cultural and creative industries.</li></ul> Local Authorities have lead responsibility for encouraging and supporting the development of local cultural strategies
<b>Strategy for the Historic Environment (HE) in the South West (English Heritage, 2004)</b>
This strategy emphasises the contribution of the historic environment to the quality of life, and culture of the region, and sets out a vision for the future management of this irreplaceable historic resource.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Informed conservation of the historical environment;</li></ul>

- Sustainable management of HE in rural areas, including establishment of agri-environment schemes;
- Conservation of coastal and maritime environments and wetland landscapes;
- Promote design of buildings and landscape sensitive to their location;
- Promote the use of traditional conservation and management skills; and
- Remove physical, social and cultural barriers to the access, understanding and enjoyment of the HE.

### **How the Waste Local Development Documents should address cultural heritage**

The WLDDs should be committed to PPG 15 and PPG 16 objectives for the effective protection of the historic environment and archaeological remains through site selection. It should also take into account the strategic aims of the South West Cultural Strategy.

#### **Relevant Objectives**

- Protect designated and, where possible, non-designated sites and monuments of cultural/archaeological importance.

**A.7 A.6 Biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil**

<b>EU Habitats Directive [Directive 92/43/EC]</b>
The Habitats Directive is a major European initiative that aims to contribute towards protecting biodiversity - the variety of life - through the conservation of natural habitats and wild plants and animals. Recognising that wildlife habitats are under pressure from increasing demands made on the environment, the Directive provides for the creation of a network of protected areas across the European Union to be known as 'Natura 2000' sites. This network includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which, on land, are already Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Maintain or restore in a favourable condition designated natural habitat types and habitats of designated species listed in Annexes I and II respectively of the Directive. If a project compromising one of these habitats must proceed in spite of negative conservation impacts due to it being in the public interest, compensatory measures must be provided for. Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.
<b>The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979</b>
The Birds Directive has created a protection scheme for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species (listed in Annex I) among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. There are a number of components to this scheme. Within others, Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the 194 threatened species and all migratory bird species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical for the survival of the targeted species, such as wetlands. The designation of an area as a SPA gives it a high level of protection from potentially damaging developments.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Imposes duty on Member States to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels.
<b>The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro 1992</b>
This convention was agreed among the vast majority of the world's governments and sets out their commitments to maintaining the world's biodiversity so to achieve a more sustainable economic development. The Convention establishes three main goals: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic

resources.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

<b>PPS9- Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</b>
PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system. <i>Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England</i> sets out the Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England, together with a programme of work to achieve it. It includes the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>to promote sustainable development</b> by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity and geological diversity with other considerations.</li> <li>▪ <b>to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology</b> by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support.</li> <li>▪ <b>to contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and to people's sense of well-being; and</li> <li>- ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment. The planning system has a significant part to play in meeting the Government's international commitments and domestic policies for habitats, species and ecosystems.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Points specific to LDDs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When identifying designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity on the proposals map, clear distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national, regional, and locally designated sites.</li> <li>• Biodiversity objectives that reflect both national and local priorities, including those which have been agreed by local biodiversity partnerships, should be reflected in policies in local development documents and proposals. Local planning authorities should ensure that all policies in local development documents and proposals are consistent with those biodiversity objectives.</li> </ul> <p>Other areas covered by the guidance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity interest of:</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ International sites, SSSIs, regional and local sites</li> <li>○ Ancient woodlands</li> <li>○ Networks of natural habitats</li> <li>○ Previously developed sites</li> <li>○ Biodiversity within developments</li> </ul> <p>Species protection</p>
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<p><b>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</b> <b>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c) (Amendment) Regulations 2007</b></p>
<p>The act implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds and Natural Habitats. The Act is concerned with the protection of wildlife and their habitat (countryside, national parks and designated protected areas).</p>
<p>The Regulations amend the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 1994 ("the 1994 Regulations"), which make provision for implementing Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna ("the Habitats Directive").</p>
<p><b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b></p>
<p>Addresses the problem of species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.</p>
<p>Outlines the requirement for 'appropriate assessment' of land use plan in view of European designated site conservation objectives.</p>

<p><b>UK Biodiversity Action Plan</b></p>
<p>The UK BAP was published in response to the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).</p>
<p><b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b></p>
<p>It highlights a number of priority habitats and species with associated action plans.</p>

<p><b>'Working with the Grain of Nature': A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)</b></p>
<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than</p>

against them.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Ensures biodiversity considerations are embedded in all main sectors of economic activity. (It is the principal means by which the government will comply with duties under section 74 of the CRoW Act).

<b>A Sustainable Future for the South West: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England</b>
This is an integrated strategic framework, endorsed by the South West Assembly, for the promotion of the sustainable economic, social and environmental well-being of the South West. It provides a set of sustainable development guidelines for all organisations within the region. The main themes and objective are summarised as follows:
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<b>Theme: Biodiversity &amp; Landscapes</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and enhance habitats and species;</li> <li>• Promote biodiversity as a regional asset; and</li> <li>• Protect and enhance the region's urban and rural landscapes.</li> </ul>

<b>South West Biodiversity Partnership and the Association of Local Government Ecologists. A biodiversity guide for the planning and development sectors in the SW.</b>
Illustrates cases of best practice in the following areas:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action for habitats and species;</li> <li>• Community action for nature;</li> <li>• Nature and the economy;</li> <li>• Improving quality of life; and</li> <li>• Ecosystem and landscape management.</li> </ul>
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
No specific objectives of relevance.

<b>South West Biodiversity Partnership – South-West Biodiversity Implementation Plan (July 2004)</b>
This plan has been developed to provide a more coordinated approach to delivering biodiversity related action across the South-West. It

sets out a framework of policy, priorities and actions to assist in a more joined up approach to biodiversity delivery, and updates those actions included in the SWBAP. It identifies key programmes of work which are designed to:

- Help meet biodiversity targets for priority habitats and species in the South West;
- Ensure regional strategic plans incorporate biodiversity issues for the South West;
- Provide a strategic framework for the work undertaken by regional and local biodiversity partnerships in conserving biodiversity and promoting the sustainable use of biological resources; and
- Develop wider support and active engagement by increasing awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity to the region's health, quality of life and economic productivity.

The BIP identifies key programmes of work, both for those directly involved and for those who can enable these, under five specific sectors:

- Farming and Food;
- Water and Wetlands;
- Woodlands and Forestry; and
- Towns, Cities and Development

#### **Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Headline objectives of the BIP are:

Ensure we meet:

- Our international commitments, in particular to halt biodiversity loss by 2010;
- The Defra Public Service Agreement Target to "Care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity" by:
  - reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against under-lying trends; and
  - and, bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites".
- Continuing and sustained improvement in the status of terrestrial and marine species and habitats listed on the Biodiversity Action Plan.

Farming and food Objectives:

- Assist the continued development of high quality support services for land managers to develop and adopt best practice for biodiversity action as part of their farming business;
- Promote ongoing dialogue to establish a better shared understanding between stakeholders in the biodiversity and land-owning/farming communities;
- Ensure that Environmental Land Management Schemes (ELMS) deliver maximum biodiversity gain;



- Integrate resource protection on farmed land with delivery of biodiversity;
- Ensure that the conservation of farmland biodiversity is an integral part of all relevant regional policies, strategies and programmes;
- Improve outcomes for biodiversity and the environment from food chain action in the region; and
- To develop a regional approach to the environmental challenges of improved grassland farming so that biodiversity is rebuilt in this land use.

Water and Wetlands Objectives:

- Manage water and wetlands using an integrated and sustainable approach to increase biodiversity;
- Continue improvements in water quality, including minimising diffuse pollution by reducing run off of water and soil from farmland;
- Ensure regional policies and strategies promote the conservation and enhancement of rivers, wetlands and coasts;
- Restore degraded rivers and wetlands to provide multiple social, economic and environmental benefits, and open up opportunities for tourism and recreation linked to the water environment; and
- Raise awareness of the value of green spaces alongside rivers through our towns and cities resulting in the creation of urban river corridors.

Woodlands and Forestry Objectives:

- Protect native woodland from unnecessary damage;
- Enhance, extend and restore the existing native woodland resource;
- Manage non-native woodland to improve biodiversity in the wider landscape; and
- Realise the broader social and economic benefits of woodland biodiversity.

Towns, Cities and Development Objectives

- Ensure that planning decisions take full account of biodiversity and avoid negative outcomes;
- Co-ordinate the management and enhancement of natural green spaces;
- Improve access to natural green spaces;
- Enhance people's awareness of wildlife in the urban area; and
- Involve communities in biodiversity creation and management in their own areas.

**South West Biodiversity Partnership – South-West Biodiversity Action Plan (1997)**

Contains action plans for 12 species and 18 habitat types. Each action plan contains objectives and proposed targets. The following

symbols indicate where action plans are also included in the Wiltshire (\*), Swindon (#), and Cotswold Water Park (\$) BAPs.

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Species Action Plans:

- Early Gentian (2 known sites in Wiltshire);
- Marsh Fritillary (56 known sites in Wiltshire);
- White Clawed Crayfish (\$) (26 known sites in Wiltshire (2 Avon, 24 Thames));
- Great Crested Newt (24 known sites in Wiltshire);
- Sand Lizard;
- Nightjar (17 known sites in Wiltshire);
- Water Vole (\$);
- Pipistrelle Bat (\*)(#); and
- Southern Damselfly.

Habitat Action Plans

- Ash Maple Woodland (\*)(#);
- Arable farmland (\*)(#);
- Calcareous Grassland (\*)(#);
- Hedgerows (\*)(#);
- Lowland Heathland;
- Wood Pasture and Parkland (\*)(#);
- Reedbeds;
- Rivers, Streams and Associated Habitats (\*)(\$);
- Standing Open Water (\*)(#)(\$);
- Upland heath;
- Upland oakwood; and
- Urban Areas (\*)(#)

**Swindon Local Biodiversity Action Plan (March 2005)**

This plan outlines the vision and strategy for protecting and enhancing the borough's biodiversity over the next ten years, along with a series

of specific actions and targets for delivering the strategy.

### **Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Key objectives:

- Protection of nationally and locally designated sites, as well as strategic green corridors;
- Enhancement of wildlife in the wider landscape;
- Protect and enhance populations of protected species; and
- Involve the public and stakeholders wherever possible.

Target is to have 100% of the Borough Phase 1 Habitat surveyed by 2007. Most of the action plans include objectives for improving education, raising awareness, and introducing improved management practices.

**Habitat Action Plans** (NB: Action plans marked \* have a corresponding SW BAP action plan)

#### **Farmland Habitats**

- Arable Habitat Action Plan\*.
- Hedgerow Habitat Action Plan\*.
  - 21% of English hedges lost between 1984 and 1990. No data for Swindon.
  - 20km of new hedgerow planting by 2010.
  - Favourable management of 25km of ancient and species rich hedgerows by 2010.

#### **Water and Wetland Habitats**

- Standing Open Water Habitat Action Plan\*.
  - Swindon Borough has suffered a greater loss of ponds than the national average. South Marston parish had 36 ponds listed in 1880, but now has only one.
  - Target to create 10 new ponds per annum.
- Urban Ponds Habitat Action Plan.
  - Target to create 100 new garden ponds per annum.
- Rivers and Streams Habitat Action Plan\*.
  - Over 175km of rivers and streams in Swindon Borough. 100km is designated as 'Main River' under the Environment Agency's Flood Defence remit.
  - Target to improve 2 otter kill black spots by 2008.
  - Coordinated mink trapping programme by 2006.
- Wetlands Habitat Action Plan.

- Identify two sites per annum for wetland restoration or creation projects.
- Create two wetland LNRs by 2010.

#### **Grassland Habitats**

- Amenity Grassland Habitat Action Plan.
  - Currently 1,348 Ha of amenity grassland in Swindon Borough.
  - Area of amenity grassland has decreased in recent years.
  - Target for 80% of homes to be within 300m of amenity grassland by 2010.
- Neutral Grassland Habitat Action Plan.
  - 98% of lowland meadows have been lost in the UK since World War II.
  - Known sites in Swindon Borough amount to 120ha.
  - Target to designate 2 LNR sites by 2010.
- Downland Habitat Action Plan\*.
  - 22 chalk grassland sites covering 432ha.
  - Nationally between 50-90% of chalk grassland has been lost since WWII.
  - Target to increase the extent of calcareous grassland to 150% of the 2005 baseline by 2010.
  - Restore 25% of existing sites by 2010.

#### **Urban Habitats\***

- Built-up Areas and Gardens Habitat Action Plan.
  - 50% of all planning applications to incorporate biodiversity into building design by 2009.
  - Create one new urban wildlife site per annum.
  - Improve greenspace connectivity by 50% by 2010.
  - 85% of schools to have a wildlife area by 2010.
- Development Sites Habitat Action Plan.
  - 100% of new open spaces to have a provision for wildlife.

#### **Woodland Habitats**

- Woodland Habitat Action Plan\*.
  - 10 years ago the Borough had only 560ha of woodland (2% of land area).
  - Currently there are 925ha (4%) following the creation of the Great Western Community Forest (GWCF).

- Allow creation of 20ha of woodland by natural succession by 2010.
- Increase woodland cover in line with the GWCF objectives.
- Scrub Habitat Action Plan.
  - No Swindon or national figures to demonstrate amount of scrub or trends.
  - 5 sites per annum to have beneficial scrub management plans.
  - Create 2 new scrub habitat sites per annum.
- Parkland Habitat Action Plan\*.
  - No information available for the extent of this habitat in Swindon.
  - 100% of sites to have new plantings by 2009.
  - Plant 15ha of parkland by 2009.

#### **Species Action Plans**

- Bats Species Action Plan\*.
  - Seven species of bat recorded in Swindon Borough at present (Brown Long-Eared, Daubenton's, Lesser Horseshoe, Natterer's, Noctule, Pipistrelle, and Serotine).
  - Put up 1,000 bat boxes by 2010.
  - Encourage the use of bat bricks in new developments and restorations.

#### **Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan**

This plan is a vision document for positive action for biodiversity within the county. It aims to develop a number of local habitat and species action plans.

#### **Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

9 Habitat Action Plans and 1 Species Action Plan lie with this BAP

**Habitat Action Plans** (NB: Action plans marked \* have a corresponding SW BAP action plan)

- Woodland\*.
  - Create new native woodland.
  - Restore ancient woodlands (200ha in 2005).
  - Favourable condition in 100% of SSSI.
- Wood-pasture, parkland and ancient trees\*.

- Determine current extent of habitat.
  - Protect and maintain.
  - Create and expand.
- Rivers, streams and associated habitats\*.
  - Maintain and enhance.
  - Restore to a favourable condition those rivers adversely affected by past activities.
  - Restore habitats.
- Standing open water\*.
  - Determine current extent of habitat.
  - Maintain and enhance.
  - Restore.
  - Create new water bodies.
- Arable Farmland\*.
  - No further loss or degradation.
  - Favourable management.
  - Raise awareness.
  - Meet needs of priority species.
- Hedgerows\*.
  - Determine current extent of habitat.
  - Manage.
  - Restore.
  - Increase the number of hedgerow trees.
  - Create.
- Calcareous grassland\*.
  - Protect remaining areas.
  - Restore.
  - Create new areas.
  - Reduce habitat fragmentation.
- Unimproved neutral grassland.
  - Protect remaining areas.
  - Secure favourable management.
  - Restore semi-improved and degraded areas.

- Determine extent of semi-improved and degraded areas to inform the restoration programme.
- Urban areas\*.
  - Safeguard wildlife habitats in urban areas.
  - Create biodiversity gain.
  - Greenspace network.

**Species Action Plan**

- Bats Species Action Plan\*.
  - Five species of bat included (Barbastelle, Bechstein's, Lesser Horseshoe, Greater Horseshoe, and Pipistrelle).

**Cotswold Water Park Biodiversity Action Plan**

This plan represents a review and roll-forward of the policies and actions set out in the Cotswold Water Park (CWP) Nature Conservation Strategy. It will help ensure the sustainable development of the Water Park.

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Key objectives:

- The CWP should be a premier site for nature conservation where the requirements of industry, leisure, people and wildlife are successfully integrated.
- To focus resources from local partnerships on the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in the Water Park.

**Habitat Action Plans** (NB: Action plans marked \* have a corresponding SW BAP action plan)

- Standing open water\*
  - Create large lakes where conditions allow
  - Maintain, create and enhance small ponds, shorelines, islands.
- Marshes and swamps
  - Create large reedbeds and small areas of marsh or swamp.
  - Maintain and enhance existing resource
- Unimproved neutral grassland
  - Maintain area
  - Create new lowland wet grassland
- Rivers and streams\*
  - Maintain and enhance water quality

- Maintain and enhance habitats
  - Reduce impacts of abstraction
- Canals
  - Maintain and enhance habitats
- Boundaries
  - Favourable management of species rich hedgerows and pollarded trees.
  - Maintain and enhance ditches and grassland verges
- Cereal field margins
  - Increase the extent of margins
- Woodlands\*
  - Maintain existing designated woodland
  - Increase the area of woodland, particularly wet woodland
  - Manage woodland fringing lakes

**Species Action Plans**

- Otter
- Water vole\*
- Bittern
- Tufted duck
- Pochard
- Gadwall
- Reed bunting
- Freshwater white clawed crayfish\*
- Lesser bearded stonewort

**River Avon SAC Conservation Strategy (2003)**

This strategy has been developed as part of the “Life in UK Rivers” project, and aims to define issues affecting the river, to note and assess the effectiveness of mechanisms already in place to address these issues, and to identify any further action required.

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Action plans have been developed to focus on 24 specific issues affecting the SAC:



- Existing point source discharges;
- New discharges;
- Agricultural diffuse pollution;
- Road runoff;
- Current and future abstractions;
- Recreational fishery management;
- Exploitation of salmon stocks;
- Operation of eel traps;
- Escapes from fish farms;
- Flood defence operations and maintenance;
- Water level management;
- Catchment flood-risk management;
- Non-native invasive plant species;
- Mute swan grazing;
- Avian predation;
- Signal crayfish;
- Planning and development;
- Habitat rehabilitation;
- Accessibility;
- Data management;
- Boundary of the SAC;
- Survey and monitoring; and
- Climate change.

### **How the Waste Local Development Documents should address biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil**

The WLDDs should accept the importance of nature conservation objectives and pay particular regard to designated habitats and linear habitat structures. If developments that impact upon protected species or designated sites are necessary, then compensation measures and mitigation is required. Mitigation should be pro-active through site selection, timing, and consideration of alternatives. In particular, attention should be paid to the Biodiversity Action Plans for Swindon, Wiltshire, and the Cotswold Water Park as well as the UK and South West Biodiversity Action Plan. The River Avon SAC Conservation Strategy should be consulted if waste management facilities fall within the SAC boundaries.

The restoration of old waste management sites, e.g. for landfill, provides an opportunity to create some of the habitats prioritised in local Biodiversity/Habitat Action Plans. The WLDDs should be developed bearing in mind the objectives, targets, and indicators contained within the South West Biodiversity Implementation Plan.

#### **Relevant Objectives**

- Avoid waste management facilities development which would impact on sites of international or national importance.
- Avoid waste management facilities development on identified sites of county/local importance, BAP habitats and other habitats of notable ecological value.
- Avoid the effects of waste management facilities on populations of protected or notable species.
- To enhance biodiversity through the restoration and creation of habitat.

### A.8 Water pollution / flooding

<b>Directive 2000/60/EC Establishing a Framework for the Community Action in the Field of Water Policy (The Water Framework Directive)</b>
<p>The Water Framework Directive has the following key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater;</li> <li>• Achieving "good status" for all waters by a set deadline;</li> <li>• Water management based on river basins;</li> <li>• "Combined approach" of emission limit values and quality standards;</li> <li>• Getting the prices right;</li> <li>• Getting the citizen involved more closely; and</li> <li>• Streamlining legislation.</li> </ul>
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Requires all Member States to achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015, and limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology.
<b>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)</b>
<p>This Directive was adopted by member states in May 1991 and transposed into legislation across the UK by the end of January 1995. Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of sewage discharges. It sets treatment levels on the basis of sizes of sewage discharges and the sensitivity of waters receiving the discharges. By the end of 1998 the UK had stopped all disposal of the sewage sludge left over from treatment processes at sea or to other surface waters in accordance with its requirements.</p>
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The main objective of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD) is to ensure that all significant discharges of sewage are treated, whether the discharge is to inland surface water, groundwaters, estuaries or coastal waters. For the purposes of the Directive, significant discharges are those to fresh waters or to estuaries serving communities with a population equivalent (pe) of more than 2,000; or those to coastal waters serving communities of more than 10,000 pe.</li> <li>▪ The Directive sets secondary treatment as the norm for all significant discharges, but provides the possibility of lower levels of treatment for discharges into areas identified as less sensitive, and requires higher levels of treatment for discharges into identified sensitive areas. For smaller discharges the Directive requires "appropriate treatment".</li> <li>▪ Secondary treatment must be provided by 31 December 2000 for discharges above 15,000 pe to inland and estuarial and coastal</li> </ul>

- waters. Discharges to inland and estuarial waters of between 2,000 and 15,000 pe and discharges of between 10,000 and 15,000 pe to coastal waters must receive secondary treatment by 2005. Smaller discharges must receive "appropriate treatment" by 2005
- The Government has now decided to adopt a more precautionary approach and ensure that secondary treatment should always be applied to significant coastal discharges. This decision, which will deliver universal treatment at least to secondary level for all such discharges in England and Wales, reflects the Government's strong commitment to fulfilment of our environmental obligations both at home and in Europe.
  - The Directive provides for an extension of the deadline for installation of secondary treatment, in cases where exceptional technical difficulties have been encountered.
  - Sensitive Areas. The Directive requires Member States to review designations of eutrophic sensitive areas every four years. On the basis of advice from the EA, which is responsible for reviewing the state of waters which may have the potential to become eutrophic, the Government has identified a further 47 sensitive areas in England and Wales and extended three of the previously identified areas.
  - Once an area has been identified, sewage treatment works greater than 10,000 pe discharging into the designated areas are required to meet the Directive's treatment standards for nutrient removal, unless it can be demonstrated that the removal will have no effect on the level of nitrification. In the case of new and extended designations, nutrient removal will have to be installed by the end of 2004. In inland sensitive areas, phosphorus is required to be removed because it can cause algal growth in freshwaters; in coastal waters, nitrogen is required to be removed because it can cause algal growth in saline waters.
  - The Directive also requires identification of sensitive areas (nitrate) where surface waters intended for the abstraction of drinking water contain or could contain more than the limit laid down under the provisions of Directive 75/440/EEC on the abstraction of drinking water.
  - Intermittent Discharges. The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive requires member states to take action to limit pollution from storm water overflows.
  - Appropriate Treatment. The EA considers appropriate treatment for discharges to freshwater (inland waters and groundwaters) to be dependent upon the size of the discharge relative to the receiving watercourse or aquifer

#### **Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)**

The Directive addresses water pollution by nitrates from agriculture. It seeks to reduce or prevent the pollution of water caused by the application and storage of inorganic fertiliser and manure on farmland. It is designed both to safeguard drinking water supplies and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of the eutrophication of freshwater and waters generally.

#### **Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Every four years member states shall report on polluted or likely to be polluted waters and designed vulnerable zones, and measures and actions taken to reduce the pollution from nitrates.

Polluted waters are:

- Surface freshwaters, in particular those used or intended for the abstraction of drinking water, that contain or could contain, than the concentration of nitrates laid down in accordance with Directive 75/440/EEC;
- Ground-water containing or that could contain more than 50 mg/l nitrates; and
- Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters found or likely to be eutrophic.

#### **PPS 25 – Development and Flood Risk**

This guidance explains how flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life. It sets out the importance the Government attaches to the management and reduction of flood risk in the land-use planning process, to acting on a precautionary basis and to taking account of climate change. It summarises the responsibilities of various parties in the development process.

#### **Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Consider the information available on the nature of flood risk and its potential consequences and accord it appropriate weight in the preparation of development plans and in determining applications for planning permission and attaching conditions where permission is granted.

#### **The Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2003**

The Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations 1994 transposed the requirements of the European Council Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) into UK law. These set standards and deadlines for the treatment of sewage according to the population served by sewage treatment works, and the sensitivity of receiving waters to their discharges.

#### **Water Resources for the Future – a Strategy for the South West Region. Environment Agency March 2001**

This strategy is designed to provide sufficient water for human use in the South West, whilst at the same time protecting the environment.

The main points to come out of the strategy are: change bullets to round)

- In parts of the Region, water can be a scarce resource. In some places, environmental improvements are necessary;
- Continued availability of a reliable public water supply is essential. EA recommend the enhancement of supply by about 5 per cent over the next 25 years by improving existing schemes and developing some new resources;
- Water efficiency should be actively promoted;

- Over the next 25 years household water metering should be expected to become widespread, in the context of the Government's broader social and environmental policies including the protection of vulnerable households;
- Continued progress in leakage control will be necessary;
- Agriculture must focus on using available water to best effect; and
- Commerce and industry should pay increasing attention to water efficiency.

#### **Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan 2016 Alteration, Examination in Public**

*“ There are concerns about strategic water resources to serve Swindon and adjoining areas in the SE Region and the need for new waste water treatment facilities, if development is to continue at past rates. Indeed, we heard at the EiP directly from Thames Water of their serious concerns on this very issue which will need to be addressed through the forthcoming RSS and subregional strategy. Also that. Because Swindon is located on headwaters, sewage treatment for a development of this scale would require new and as yet unavailable treatment technology to meet the necessary treatment standards.”*

#### **Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS)**

The Environment Agency is responsible for safeguarding water resources and managing abstraction through Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS). Surface and groundwater sources are used for a number of uses which can place significant stress on these systems. There are 6 CAMS that may influence or be influenced by policies developed for the MWDF. These are: Bristol Avon; Dorset Stour; Cotswold; Hampshire Avon; Kennet and Pang; and Vale of White Horse  
The majority of the river and groundwater units within these catchments are over-abstracted or have no water available.

### **How the Waste Local Development Documents should address water pollution and flooding**

The WLDDs should ensure that potential contaminated runoff from waste management facilities and associated developments are considered, along with the impacts of waste management facilities on groundwater in their vicinity. The WLDDs should have regard to PPG 25, through ensuring waste management facilities do not increase flood risk in sensitive areas, and through ensuring facilities are not threatened by flooding. Liaison with the Environment Agency is recommended. Efficiency in water use should also be considered within the plans. The WLDDs should have regard for the future sewage treatment capacity required for the Plan area.

#### **Relevant Objectives**

- Reduce risk of flooding (of waste management facilities and as a consequence of waste management facilities);
- Minimise any adverse impacts on water resources at all stages of waste management facilities development through effective site design and management; and
- Protect and where possible improve surface, groundwater and drinking water quality.

### A.9 Material assets

<b>Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC)</b>
<p>The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions.</p> <p>An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.</p>
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<p>Article 4. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals;</li><li>• Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and</li><li>• Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</li></ul>
<b>Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste</b>
<p>The Directive aims at reducing the amount of waste landfilled, to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill practice across the EU and, through the harmonisation of standards, to prevent the shipping of waste from one Country to another. The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. The Directive also intends to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.</p>
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<p>Reduction of the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of the total generated in 1995 by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020.</p>



These targets have now been interpreted by DEFRA and issued as specific targets for each Waste Disposal Authority requiring a step-wise reduction year on year of BMW to landfill as introduced by the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.

### **National Waste Strategy 2000**

This strategy describes a vision for managing waste and resources better. It sets out the changes needed to deliver more sustainable development.

#### **Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Much waste comes from industry and commerce. Just over a third of that is already recycled or composted, and a further small proportion has energy recovered from it. But much more is possible and the Landfill Tax escalator announced last year's budget will help to achieve more in these sectors. The target is, by 2005, to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to 85% of 1998 levels.

The Government and the National Assembly have set challenging targets to increase the recycling of municipal waste.

- To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005
  - To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010
  - To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015
- 
- We need to develop new and stronger markets for recycled materials.
  - Public procurement can also play an important role in strengthening demand for recycled products.
  - Increasingly, producers must expect to arrange for recovery of their products.
  - We will introduce tradable permits, restricting the amount of biodegradable municipal waste local authorities can send to landfill.
  - In some cases, authorities will need to introduce energy recovery facilities.

### **Waste Strategy for England 2007**

The aim of the strategy is to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. The strategy is focused on breaking the link between economic growth and waste growth. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered from other wastes where possible. For a small amount of residual material, landfill will be necessary.

#### **Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

The key objectives are to:

- decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;
- meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;

- increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;
- secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and
- get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.

New targets have been set to reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted from over 22.2 million tonnes in 2000 by 29% to 15.8 million tonnes in 2010 with an aspiration to reduce it to 12.2 million tonnes in 2020 – a reduction of 45%.

Higher national targets than in 2000 have been set for:

- recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020; and
- recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.

At a local and regional level the Government is also:

- ensuring that Regional Spatial Strategies and local development plans conform to national planning guidance on waste so that the waste infrastructure projects needed to deliver this strategy receive planning approval, while promoting best practice in the way that local authorities consult stakeholders on their waste strategies
- strengthening the ability of local authorities in two-tier areas to work together and encouraging partnership working between local authorities through: new powers in the current Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Bill; use of Local Area Agreements; and the new local government performance framework – resulting in better, more cost effective local services;
- establishing a new local performance package for local authorities to support delivery of the Government's waste outcomes;
- encouraging local authorities to take on a wider role (in partnerships) to help local (particularly smaller) businesses reduce and recycle their waste with cost savings through more integrated management of different waste streams; and
- encouraging the Regional Development Agencies and other regional bodies to coordinate business waste and resource management in partnership with local authorities and third sector organisations.

#### **PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management**

The overall objective is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. Through more sustainable waste management, moving waste up the hierarchy (reduce, re-use, recycle) aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste.

#### **Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Drive waste up the hierarchy- with disposal as the last option- but an option which must be catered for  
 Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities  
 Targets- provided by the national waste strategy required under European legislation i.e. the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994.  
 Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations  
 Reflects concerns and interests of stakeholders  
 Protect green belts but recognise the particular location needs of some types of waste management facilities.  
 Ensure layout and design of new development supports sustainable waste management

**A Sustainable Future for the South West: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England**

This is an integrated strategic framework, endorsed by the South West Assembly, for the promotion of the sustainable economic, social and environmental well-being of the South West. It provides a set of sustainable development guidelines for all organisations within the region. The main themes and objective are summarised as follows:

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

**Theme: Economic Development**

Circulation of wealth, greater integration within key economic sectors, infrastructure to support more sustainable economy, community involvement in local economies.

**Theme: Natural Resources & Waste**

- Reduce pollution and improve water, land and air quality;
- Ensure water, land, minerals, soils, forestry and other natural resources are used efficiently and with least environmental damage; and
- Promote wise use of waste resources whilst reducing waste production and disposal.

**Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2012**

The strategy is centred on three strategic objectives; each assigned a number of strategic actions with priorities and targets, from national to regional.

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

- Strategic objectives:
- To raise business productivity;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase economic inclusion; and</li> <li>• Improve regional communications and partnerships.</li> </ul>
<p><b>South West Regional Waste Strategy</b></p>
<p>The documents set out the vision and the overall objective of waste management strategy for the region. It provides a series of policies and targets to ensure sustainable management of waste in the SW. Also contains sub-regional indicative capacity allocations for the Counties.</p>
<p><b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b></p>
<p>Target: to ensure that by the year 2020 over 45% of waste is recycled and reused and less than 20% of the waste produced in the Region will be landfilled. LA to ensure the integration of strategies and proposals for waste management with the regional waste strategy. Policies P7.1 to P10.9 set specific duties on the waste plans to provide for household, commercial and industrial (including C&amp;DW) waste recycling, treatment or disposal under the principle of sustainable management of waste. This includes, within others: ensure that new developments have facilities for recycling; waste management facilities are close to the point of waste arisings; the waste hierarchy is followed, and in particular only waste that cannot be reused or recycled will be incinerated or disposed of to landfill.</p>

<p><b>Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (adopted March 2005)</b></p>
<p>Sets out policy basis against which planning permission will be granted or refused for waste related planning applications. This policy basis aims to ensure that an adequate network of waste management facilities is provided for the area.</p>
<p><b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b></p>
<p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopting an integrated approach to waste management;</li> <li>• Pursuing the Best Practicable Option (BPEO), and maximising energy recovery, re-use, recycling, composting and reducing of waste arisings;</li> <li>• Protecting human health and the environment;</li> <li>• Promoting development of innovative recovery technologies;</li> <li>• Reducing quantity and potency of hazardous waste; and</li> <li>• Promoting public participation on waste issues.</li> </ul>

**Managing Swindon's Waste for Future Generations: The Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Swindon 2006 to 2020**

This strategy sets out proposals for the management of municipal waste in Swindon until 2020.

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Strategy Objectives:

- For Swindon to become a Leading Authority for Waste Management and recognised as such Nationally.
- To reduce the growth of municipal waste by encouraging waste minimisation and raising public awareness;
- To increase recycling and composting to at least 50% of municipal waste by 2009/10 in order to meet Promise 49 (to recycle or compost at least 50% of Swindon's refuse by 2010);
- To increase consistently overall recovery of waste in order to achieve the Landfill Directive targets in 2010 and beyond;
- To consider the options available to the Council for delivering these targets;
- To promote an integrated network of facilities to manage municipal waste within the Borough;
- To reduce the transport of waste by ensuring it is managed as close as practicable to the point where it is produced;
- To encourage local employment opportunities by ensuring that waste is treated locally wherever possible;
- To encourage future investigation and review of new and emerging technologies for materials and energy recovery;
- To encourage waste management practices that do not endanger human health or incur unacceptable adverse impacts on the environment
- To put in place an effective, practical and affordable waste management regime which has the support of the public and other stakeholders.
- To support and contribute to the Regional waste strategy and , where there is mutual benefit, plans of neighbouring Authorities.

**How the Waste Local Development Documents should address material asset factors**

The WLDDs should take into account the waste reduction, recovery and recycling targets contained with the Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste and Waste Framework Directive. Alternative options need to be tested as part of the WLDDs considering efficient resource use and the recycling of materials, implementing the waste hierarchy wherever possible.

The Plan needs to consider the potential resource requirements needed to pursue the objectives of the Regional Economic Strategy and Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West, and minimise waste produced. The promotion of the waste hierarchy should be an underlying factor in devising policies.

The plans, especially the WDF, need to incorporate principles of sustainability in choosing locations for their waste disposal facilities.

**Relevant Objectives**

- Minimise the amount of waste produced;
- To reduce reliance upon landfill as a waste management method, in favour of alternative methods such as recycling and composting.
- Set targets to meet national targets that are realistic and sustainable.

**A.10 Sustainable development / environmental policy**

<b>The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development 2002</b>
This declaration was signed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, where the principles of international commitment to sustainable development were reaffirmed, 30 years after the Stockholm Summit and ten years after the Stockholm Declaration of 1992.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Undertake to strengthen and improve governance at all levels, for the effective implementation of Agenda 21.

<b>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme)</b>
The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission’s environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries. The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change;</li> <li>• Nature and Biodiversity;</li> <li>• Environment and Health and Quality of Life; and</li> <li>• Natural Resources and Waste.</li> </ul>
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Recognises that land use planning and management decisions in the Member States can have a major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. Also includes objectives on stabilising greenhouse gases, halting biodiversity loss, reducing pollution and resource use. Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are being developed on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality;</li> <li>• Soil Protection;</li> <li>• Sustainable use of Pesticides;</li> <li>• Waste Prevention and Recycling;</li> <li>• Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; and</li> <li>• Urban Environment.</li> </ul>

<b>PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development</b>
The document sets out the key policies and principles and the Government' vision for planning. It includes high level objectives and sets out the framework for specific policies further developed in the thematic Planning Policy Statements which will substitute the current PPG documents.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Sustainable development is the purpose of planning. Communities need to be actively involved in the planning process, which is not simply regulations and control but must become a proactive management of development. These overarching objectives inform specific objectives such as promotion of urban and rural regeneration, of local economies, of inclusive, healthy and safe communities.

<b>Defra (2005): Securing the Future: The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy</b>
This is a review of the original sustainable development strategy produced in 1999.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
The new objectives included within the strategy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Living within environmental limits;</li><li>• Ensuring a strong healthy and just society;</li><li>• Achieving a sustainable economy;</li><li>• Promoting good governance; and</li><li>• Using sound science responsibly.</li></ul>

<b>South West Regional Environmental Strategy</b>
Sets out a vision for the region where people benefit from an excellent environment to live and work in, now and for the future.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Contains separate objectives for landscape and the historic environment, resource use, nature conservation, and social issues.



### **How the Waste Local Development Documents should address Sustainable Development/Environmental Policy**

Local Authorities should consider how their plans are addressing the four pillars of sustainable development by including relevant sustainability objectives both for the plan and the SA. This is expected to be a challenge in the case of the WLDDs due to regional requirements and environmental constraints including AONB. Strategies that planners need to be aware of when developing the Plan include: The South West Regional Environmental Strategy, The Governments Sustainable Development Strategy, PPS1, the EU Sixth Environment Action Programme, and the Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development (2002).

#### **Relevant Objectives**

- None (already covered by other objectives)

### A.11 Minerals policy

<b>Minerals Planning Statement - Planning and Minerals (MPS1) and associated Practice Guidance (DCLG, 2006)</b>
<p>Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) is the overarching planning policy document for all minerals in England. It provides advice and guidance to planning authorities and the minerals industry. It aims to ensure that the need by society and the economy for minerals is managed in an integrated way against its impact on the environment and communities. MPS1 is accompanied by the 'Planning and Minerals: Practice Guide'. This Guide should be read alongside Minerals Planning Statement 1: Planning and Minerals. It sets out how the policies in the Statement might best be implemented.</p>
<p><b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b></p> <p>The national objectives of MPS 1 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to ensure, so far as practicable, the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction;</li><li>• to conserve mineral resources through appropriate domestic provision and timing of supply;</li><li>• to safeguard mineral resources as far as possible;</li><li>• to prevent or minimise production of mineral waste;</li><li>• to secure working practices which prevent or reduce as far as possible, impacts on the environment and human health arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals;</li><li>• to protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and nature conservation importance from minerals development, other than in the exceptional circumstances detailed in paragraph 14 of this statement;</li><li>• to secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy within the limits set by the environment, assessed through sustainability appraisal, without irreversible damage;</li><li>• to maximise the benefits and minimise the impacts of minerals operations over their full life cycle;</li><li>• to promote the sustainable transport of minerals by rail, sea or inland waterways;</li></ul> <p>to protect and seek to enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased, through high standards of restoration, and to safeguard the long-term potential of land for a wide range of after-uses;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• to secure closer integration of minerals planning policy with national policy on sustainable construction and waste management and other applicable environmental protection legislation; and</li><li>• to encourage the use of high quality materials for the purposes for which they are most suitable.</li></ul>

**MPG 1: General Considerations (superceded by MPS1)**

MPG1 sets out the principles and the key planning policy objectives against which plans for minerals and decisions on individual applications should be made. The guidance makes it clear that the winning and working of minerals has a number of special characteristics:

- Minerals can only be worked where they naturally occur - extraction sites are limited;
- Although working often takes place over a long period of time, it should not be regarded as a permanent land use;
- Working often has adverse effects, e.g. local disruption to the community. All costs and benefits need to be considered and adverse environmental impacts mitigated or controlled during the process of extraction; and,
- When work stops at a site, the land requires treatment to make it suitable for beneficial after-use and to avoid dereliction.

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

In particular the objectives for sustainable development for minerals planning are:

- To conserve minerals as far as possible, whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet needs;
- To ensure that the environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are kept, as far as possible, to an acceptable minimum;
- To minimise production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high quality materials, and recycling of wastes;
- To encourage sensitive working, restoration and aftercare practices so as to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment;
- To protect areas of designated landscape or nature conservation value from development, other than in exceptional circumstances and where it has been demonstrated that development is in the public interest,(see paragraphs 47-49 below); and,
- To prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources.

**MPG 2: Applications, Permissions and Conditions (July 1998)**

MPG2 provides advice on those aspects of the development control system of particular relevance to minerals and on the preparation and determination of individual planning applications.

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

When considering the environmental aspects of minerals developments. MPAs should consult MPG2 and decide whether or not they will warrant Environmental Assessment. This will depend upon the 'sensitivity of the location, size, working methods, proposals for disposing of waste, the nature and extent of processing and ancillary operations, and the arrangements for transporting products away from the site and proposals for restoration and aftercare'.

<b>MPS 2: Controlling and mitigating the environmental effects of mineral extraction in England</b>
Sets out the policies and considerations that Mineral Planning Authorities in England are expected to follow when preparing development plans and considering applications for minerals development. This MPS supersedes MPG11.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<p>MPAs should incorporate the objectives of sustainable development in minerals planning. These objectives recognise the potential conflict between the exploitation of resources and environmental aims. In order to reconcile such conflicts, MPAs should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conserve minerals as far as possible, whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet the needs of society;</li><li>• Ensure that the environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are kept to an acceptable minimum;</li><li>• Minimise production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high-quality materials, and recycling of waste;</li><li>• Encourage sensitive working, restoration and aftercare practices during minerals extraction and to conserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased;</li><li>• Safeguard the long-term capability of best and most versatile agricultural land, and conserve soil resources for use in a sustainable way; and</li><li>• Protect areas of nationally-designated landscape or archaeological value, cultural heritage or nature conservation from mineral development, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that the proposed development is in the public interest.</li></ul> <p>Development plan policies and proposals for minerals extraction and associated development should take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The impacts of mineral working, such as visual intrusion, dewatering, water pollution, noise, dust and fine particulates, blasting and traffic;</li><li>• The impacts on landscape, agricultural land, soil resources, ecology and wildlife, including severance of landscape and habitat loss, and impacts on sites of nature conservation, archaeological and cultural heritage value;</li><li>• The benefits such as providing an adequate supply of minerals to the economy and hence for society (including construction materials needed for the development of national infrastructure and the creation of sustainable communities), creating job opportunities, and the scope for landscape, biodiversity and amenity improvements through mineral working and subsequent restoration; and</li><li>• The methods of control through planning conditions or agreements to ensure that impacts are kept to an acceptable minimum.</li></ul> <p>Policies and proposals should take into account the level of existing activity and impacts, the duration and nature of proposals for new or further working, and the extent of impacts which a particular site, locality, community, environment or wider area of mineral working can reasonably be expected to tolerate over a particular or proposed period. MPAs should also have regard where relevant to cumulative impacts of simultaneous and/or successive working of a number of sites in a wider area of commercially-viable deposits. These may affect</p>

communities and localities over an extended period, depending on the nature, age and size of the site(s).

#### **MPG 5 – Stability in Surface Mineral Workings and Tips**

Instability at minerals workings disrupts extraction; poses a health and safety risk to people in and around the quarry a can interfere with restoration schemes. The beneficial and sustainable extraction of minerals, therefore, requires particular attention to stability matters.

#### **Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

This guidance is aimed at local authorities, landowners, mineral operators and other developers, and attempts to ensure that:

- The operation and restoration of surface mineral workings is not detrimentally affected by instability;
- Instability does not impact on neighbouring land;
- On cessation of active working, surface mineral workings are left in a safe and stable condition; and
- Development in, on or near disused and abandoned workings takes due account of potential instability.

#### **Revised MPG 6 - National and Regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England, 2001-2016 (2003)**

MPG6 provides advice to mineral planning authorities and the minerals industry on how to ensure that the construction industry receives an adequate and steady supply of material at the best balance, of social, environmental and economic cost, whilst ensuring that extraction and development are consistent with the principles of sustainable development.

#### **Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

- Ensure that mineral extraction and provision is informed by the principles of sustainable development, in particular with the objectives of:
- Conserving minerals as far as possible, whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet the needs of society for minerals;
- Minimising production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high quality materials, and recycling of wastes;
- Encouraging sensitive working practices during minerals extraction and to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased; and
- Protecting areas of designated landscape or nature conservation from development, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that development is in the public interest.

The revision sets out sub-regional apportionments of mineral provision.

#### **Minerals Policy Guidance 7: Reclamation of Mineral Workings**

MPG 7 deals with policies, consultations and conditions which are relevant to achieving effective reclamation of mineral workings. The guidance:

- Sets out the contribution which reclaimed mineral sites can make to the Government's policies for sustainable development and mineral working, and for land use and other policies in the wider countryside;
- Advises on the scope of information which should be provided with applications for new mineral developments, to enable relevant planning conditions to be drawn up and resulting site reclamation to be achieved;
- Provides some advice on preparation of schemes of conditions for restoration, aftercare and after-use which owners/operators of older mineral sites may need to draw up for future reviews of such sites;
- Emphasises the importance of the roles played by the management of site activities by mineral operators and by development control monitoring and enforcement by local authorities, in achieving successful site reclamation;
- Advises on financial provision in relation to securing restoration of mineral workings; and
- Contains more detailed advice, in Annexes, on soils, reclamation, aftercare and after-use.

#### **Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Key objectives will be to minimise the adverse impacts, and to utilise opportunities for positive contributions which a reclaimed site can make to the landscape.

#### **Mineral Policy Guidance 10: Provision of Raw Material for the Cement Industry**

MPG 10 provides advice to mineral planning authorities (MPAs) on the exercise of planning control over the provision of raw material for the cement industry. It indicates the national policy considerations which need to be taken into account in drawing up minerals policies for the industry in their development plans and some of the other factors that need to be taken into account when determining applications for planning permission.

#### **Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

- It is important that short term gains should not be achieved by creating environmental debts for future generations. The encouragement of cement production must therefore be balanced against important environmental and conservation interests;
- Ensure that any environmental damage or loss of amenity caused by mineral working is kept to an acceptable level; and
- The cement industry can make a contribution to the objective of sustainable development necessary to have an adequate and continuous supply of raw material to maintain production of cement.

<b>MPG 14 – Environment Act 1995: Review of Mineral Planning Permissions</b>
The Environment Act 1995 requires regular and review and update of mineral planning permissions, particularly in the light of evolving environmental legislation.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Mineral workings are restricted in location (by source of minerals); therefore mineral working sites are often found in environmentally sensitive areas. The temporary nature of mineral workings provides opportunity for environmental enhancement by effective restoration. Hence mineral workings are likely to have significant environmental consequences and permissions for these developments need to be regularly reviewed so as to ensure all legislative requirements are being met.

<b>Capita Symons Limited (April 2005): Technical and Strategic Assessment of Current Aggregate Reserves and Potential Use of Secondary &amp; Recycled Aggregates in the South West Region. Report prepared for the South West Regional Assembly.</b>
<p>The purpose of this report is provide context and inform the debate on the relative sustainability and feasibility of alternative aggregate supply scenarios for the South West to fulfil the need for factual information on the availability of alternative aggregate supply sources and on the demands likely to be placed on these from both within and outside the region. The aims of the research are to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An overview of current reserves and resources of primary aggregates in the region;</li> <li>• An assessment of current sub regional apportionment and opportunities for re-apportionment to address shortfalls in supply and to mitigate for unacceptable environmental aspects of future working, including commentary on market demand for aggregates in the region up to 2026;</li> <li>• A technical assessment of substitution of primary aggregates between both adjacent MPAs and across the region (specifically the substitution of sand &amp; gravel by crushed rock);</li> <li>• An assessment of the existing arisings of construction and demolition wastes and the potential processing capacity of this resource; and</li> <li>• An assessment of the current wharf capacity for both land won and marine aggregates and the future potential of this facility.</li> </ul>
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<p>Under scenario 1, the shortfall in Wiltshire of sand and gravel is 18.4 million tonnes. Scenario 2 and 3 are alternatives designed to meet the shortfall in sand and gravel by substituting with crushed rock – this would mean no new permission in Wiltshire to 2016 (scenario 2) or subsidised importation of aggregate into South West ports (scenario 3). Scenario 4 is hybrid scenario which includes:</p>

- Further increasing the use of CD&E waste arisings as aggregates, especially in higher value applications such as concrete;
- Increasing the use of marine dredged aggregates, particularly from existing South Coast licence areas to replace land-won sand & gravel, especially in Dorset;
- Minimising the necessity to substitute natural sand & gravel with crushed rock, because of the transport impacts and increased cement requirements involved, and also because of the potential conflict with water resources in limestone aquifers;
- Minimising the necessity for sand & gravel extraction within the most sensitive areas - i.e. those within or adjacent to national and international designations;
- Anticipating major objections (particularly on the grounds of birdstrike risks to MOD facilities) to future sand & gravel extraction in the Cotswold Water Park area;
- Avoiding further permissions for Carboniferous Limestone extraction within the Forest of Dean (with a resulting increased output from such quarries in South Gloucestershire and perhaps in South Wales to substitute for the shortfall); and
- Exploring the use of fiscal measures to stimulate the increased use of china clay aggregates within the Region (but not to implement this immediately)

However, further work is needed before this can be adopted including a review of known and potential sand & gravel resources within Wiltshire and a detailed assessment of the extent to which these could be worked, using best practice mitigation techniques, without adverse effects on environmental designations, other major planning restrictions, and the risk of birdstrike to MOD facilities.

#### **Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Local Plan 2001-2006**

This Plan sets out detailed policies and guidance on minerals development, in order to provide a framework on which planning decisions can be made on all minerals currently worked within the Plan Area.

#### **Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Key objectives:

- Provide planning framework for Mineral Planning Authorities which balances society's needs for minerals and the need to protect the environment; and
- Provide information to the public and minerals industry concerning the location and extent of future minerals development in the Plan Area.



**How the Waste Local Development Documents should address Minerals**

The MLDDS must make allowance for the principles of MPS1 and MPS2 through local development policy in particular through the selection of suitable plan objectives and through site selection. The MLDDS will need to include policies that require a consideration of detailed matters such as the economic, environmental, nature conservation, agricultural, landscape, traffic, site restoration and other effects of the proposal that are relevant to the planning decision.

**Relevant Objectives**

- Ensure the sub regional apportionments are met

### A.12 Other spatial development policy

<b>European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy (2001)</b>
This paper describes what has been achieved so far both at the Union and the Member State levels and what should be done in the near future.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<p>The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revitalising the railways;</li> <li>• Improving quality in the road transport sector;</li> <li>• Striking a balance between growth in air;</li> <li>• Transport and the environment;</li> <li>• Turning inter-modality into reality;</li> <li>• Improving road safety;</li> <li>• Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport;</li> <li>• Recognising the rights and obligations of users;</li> <li>• Developing high-quality urban transport; and</li> <li>• Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system.</li> </ul>
<b>European Spatial Development Perspective 1999</b>
<p>By adopting the ESDP, the Member States and the Commission reached agreement on common objectives and concepts for the future development of the territory of the European Union.</p> <p>The aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union. The ESPD aims to ensure that the three fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic and social cohesion;</li> <li>• Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; and</li> <li>• More balanced competitiveness of the European territory.</li> </ul>
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
European cultural landscapes, cities and towns, as well as a variety of natural and historic monuments are part of the European Heritage. Its fostering should be an important part of modern architecture, urban and landscape planning in all regions of the EU.

A big challenge for spatial development policy is to contribute to the objectives, announced by the EU during international conferences concerning the environment and climate, of reducing emissions into the global ecological system.

### PPG 2 – Green Belts

The Guidance indicates the underpinning aims of the Green Belt policy and its contribution to sustainable development objectives.

#### Objectives, Targets and Indicators

There should be a general presumption against inappropriate development in the Green Belt. When any large scale development or redevelopment occurs within the Green Belt, it should contribute towards the objectives provided in paragraph 1.6 of the guidance note. The ODPM has recently published a Draft of the Town and Country Planning (Green Belt) Directions 2005 and these will be reviewed before the publication of the sustainability report.

### PPG 3 – Housing

PPG3 provides guidance on planning for the provision of new housing on a Regional basis and on the allocation of land for housing by local authorities.

#### Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Industrial and commercial developments are vital for the wealth of an area but need to be carefully placed so to minimise dependency of businesses and customers from road transport and integration with existing and planned transport and housing developments and plans.

### PPS 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas

Quality of life and the environment in rural areas need to be enhanced through the sustainable development of communities and their environment.

#### Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Requires that development within and outside existing villages should be permitted where it meets local economic and community needs, where it maintains or enhances the environment and does not conflict with other policies. Priority should be given to the conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape in AONBs and National Parks.

### PPS 11 – Regional Spatial Strategies

PPS11 provides policies that need to be taken into account by Regional Planning Bodies in their preparation of revisions to RSSs.

<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
The Regional Spatial Strategy should provide for a fifteen to twenty year period, taking into account the following matters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identification of the scale and distribution of provision for new housing;</li><li>• Priorities for the environment, such as countryside and biodiversity protection; and</li><li>• Transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals extraction and waste treatment and disposal.</li></ul>
<b>PPS 12 – Local Development Frameworks</b>
Outlines a new style of land use planning, streamlining programme for policy agreement and ensuring community engagement throughout the process
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
The WLDDs should accord with national guidance. No relevant objectives, targets and indicators. The LTP should be consistent with the regional transport strategy, and the policies in the Minerals Development Framework and District / Borough wide Local Development Frameworks.
<b>PPG 13 – Transport</b>
The objectives of this guidance are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight, so to enhance accessibility by public transport and reduce the need to travel, especially by car.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Actively manage the pattern of urban growth and the location of major travel generating development to make the fullest use of public transport, and to encourage walking and cycling;</li><li>• Land use planning should facilitate a shift in transport of freight from road to rail and water. Attention should be paid to the value of disused transport sites and effort made to prevent their loss to different land uses; and</li><li>• Traffic management measures to should be designed to reduce environmental/social impacts, whilst fiscal measures should be used for tackling congestion.</li></ul>

<b>PPG14 – Development of Unstable Land</b>
PPG14 examines the impacts of instability on development and land use. How instability should be tackled in the planning process and how it might be treated by development plans and in considering planning applications is also included.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
The WLDDs should accord with national guidance. No objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>PPS 22 Renewable Energy</b>
This Statement sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Regional spatial strategies and local development documents should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources. Except where these developments are likely to have an adverse effect on designated conservation sites (historic and natural), or designated landscapes. <b>Targets:</b> should be expressed as the minimum amount of installed capacity for renewable energy in the region, expressed in megawatts, and may also be expressed in terms of the percentage of electricity consumed or supplied. Targets should be set for achievement by 2010 and by 2020. Regional targets have been set and these have been expressed for each strategic planning authority.

<b>PPS 23 – Planning and Pollution Control</b>
This Guidance advises on matters relating to how the development control process should deal with pollution which may arise from or may affect land use.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
A strategic approach should be taken to the location of potentially polluting developments and the location of sensitive developments. Development presents the opportunity of remediation and developing on contaminated land in order to reduce the risks currently posed by such land. Where new potentially polluting activities are planned a proactive approach should be taken between the developer and the pollution control authorities.
There are no specific targets or indicators.

<b>Sustainable Communities Plan (Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future) 2003</b>
The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
To transform Regional Planning Guidance into a Regional Spatial Strategy which increases delivery and targets for brown field development; affordable housing issues; in rolling forward annual new housing provision; identifies strategic employment locations; clearly defines transport priorities; addresses waste and renewable energy and reinforces urban and rural renaissance. The South West suffers the double impact of higher than average house prices and lower than average incomes in the region. This creates particular difficulties for key workers and young people starting out.
<b>DETR (2000): Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns, Our Cities, the Future. Delivering an urban renaissance.</b>
Sustainable economic growth is based on thriving towns and cities, which are the economic hubs of large areas.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
To arrest urban decline by taking a joined approach to policies on housing, planning, transport and education in and for cities and town.
<b>DETR (2000): Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside, the future – A deal for rural England</b>
To maintain and protect a living and vibrant countryside, the government has identified a number of key actions, all informed by the principles of sustainable development.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
There are five objectives, which will be transposed into the PSA and Service Delivery Agreements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate sustainable economies;</li> <li>• Maintain and stimulate communities ensuring fair access to services;</li> <li>• Conserve rural landscape and wildlife;</li> <li>• Increase opportunities to enjoy the countryside; and</li> <li>• Promote collaboration amongst all Government tiers to ensure responsiveness to local communities' requests.</li> </ul>

<p><b>A Sustainable Future for the South West: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England</b></p> <p>This is an integrated strategic framework, endorsed by the South West Assembly, for the promotion of the sustainable economic, social and environmental well-being of the South West. It provides a set of sustainable development guidelines for all organisations within the region. The main themes and objective are summarised as follows:</p> <p><b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b></p> <p><b>Theme: Development &amp; Planning</b> Conservation and wise use of land and other resources, balanced and safe communities with adequate housing, employment and other facilities, diverse and distinctive heritage and landscape, affordable housing, reflects local distinctiveness and meets the needs of the community</p>
<p><b>Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006 – 2026: Possible development strategies for the Region</b> See also: <a href="http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/swra/ourwork/RSS/RSS_summer_debate.shtml">http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/swra/ourwork/RSS/RSS_summer_debate.shtml</a></p> <p>The main policy document setting out the Spatial Strategy for growth and development in the region, and the strategic policies which will shape this.</p> <p><b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b></p> <p>Outlines regional intent for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable development – includes targets on climate change, the environment and natural resources and sustainable communities</li> <li>▪ Scale and location of development/ change</li> <li>▪ Sub-regional housing distributions</li> <li>▪ Regional approach to transport</li> <li>▪ Managing population change</li> <li>▪ Enhancing distinctive environments and cultures</li> <li>▪ Enhancing economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity</li> <li>▪ Addressing deprivation, equality and diversity</li> </ul>
<p><b>South West Regional Planning Guidance (RPG10)</b></p> <p>RPG10 is the regional spatial strategy, providing the spatial framework for other strategies and within which local plans (LDFs and transport</p>

included) need to be prepared. RPG10 is being further developed in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS10).

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Key objectives:

- The level, distribution and nature of the development need to be well integrated with the characteristics of the Region and need to benefit the environment;
- The existing natural, cultural and built environment need to be protected;
- The economy of the region needs to be improved through better use of existing resources and development of new skills and business opportunities
- Economic development should be enabled and supported so to maximise contribution to regional, national and local needs;
- Social exclusion and economic disadvantage need addressing through careful regeneration and redistribution;
- Efforts should focus in ensuring that the housing, working and services needs of the population of the region are met; and
- An integrated, efficient and environmentally appropriate transport and communications systems to meet local, regional, national, and international priorities.

**Creating Sustainable Communities in the South West**

Introduces the work being done to create sustainable communities in the South West

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Sustainable communities in the South West are created through:

- Delivering a better balance between housing supply and demand;
- Ensuring people have decent places to live;
- Tackling disadvantage;
- Delivering better services through strong effective local government; and
- Promoting the development of the region.

**Wiltshire Structure Plan 2001 – 2011 (Adopted 2001)**

This Plan sets the broad framework for the future of the Wiltshire area, outlining a strategy for its future development and the conservation of its heritage.



**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Key aims with selected objectives:

Minerals

- To achieve environmentally acceptable extraction of minerals where the assessed need cannot be met by use of secondary aggregates (according to national and regional strategies).
- To encourage sensitive restoration and after use of sites.

Waste Management

- To encourage waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to Reduce reliance on landfill/land raising and minimise the risks.

Community Development

Integration of Land-Use and Transport

- To reduce overall reliance upon private motorised transport.

Energy Efficient Land Uses

- To encourage land-use changes needed to reduce energy use, absorb carbon dioxide, provide renewable energy and increase recycling of resources.

Rural Communities – Industry and Employment

- To create sufficient jobs for Wiltshire's growing population, and increase the viability of existing and new centres of employment within the Plan Area.

Quality of Employment

Regeneration of Small Towns

Re-use of Developed Land and Buildings

Amenity of Settlements

The Countryside

- To protect the areas biodiversity and rural environment, including the best agricultural land and mineral resources.

The Regional Balance of Development

Efficient and Safe Use of Roads

- To improve safety and control congestion on the Plan Area's roads.

Infrastructure and Services

Water

- To protect the Plan Area's water resources.

Recreation and Leisure

Hazard, Noise and Light Pollution

#### **Wiltshire Structure Plan 2016: Deposit Draft Alteration (October 2003)**

Since the original structure plan was adopted in 2001, the Government has issues new Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10) covering a period until 2016. This alteration to the structure plan takes into account this guidance, and rolls forward the plan until 2016.

#### **Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Alterations relevant to minerals developments include:

- DP3 – In the plan area provision should be made for 60,000 net additional dwellings and 720 hectares of additional strategic employment land.
- DP10B - Identifying the main areas for development within the Swindon Principle Urban Area.
- DP10C – Provision for new University Campus by Swindon Urban Area.
- T11 – Improvements to the Strategic Network will be progressed to support other policies in the Structure Plan and Local Transport Plans.

<b>Wiltshire Structure Plan 2016; Examination in Public June-July 2004; Report of the Panel (October 2004)</b>
The report first considers the strategic matters of development strategy, development provision and distribution, and transport strategy, and then goes on to consider the geographical area of Swindon.
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
The report aims to ensure that the Structure Plan is clear, and prescriptive where needed, so that it can be used in the formulation of local development documents.

<b>Swindon Borough Local Plan 2011 – Revised deposit draft</b>
This Local Plan forms part of the statutory development plan system, setting out Swindon Borough Council's policies and proposals for development and land use in the administrative area of the Borough for the plan period (2001-2011).
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
Key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To ensure that all development of land takes place in the public interest;</li><li>• Accommodating environmental, social, and economic development needs – and addressing the balance between these needs where they compete;</li><li>• Providing the opportunity for environmental improvement through development;</li><li>• Protect and enhance the qualities of the built environment, archaeology and historic areas within the Borough;</li><li>• To protect and where appropriate enhance, important environmental assets and natural resources;</li><li>• To maintain rural buffers to protect the separate identity of rural settlements by preventing coalescence with Swindon;</li><li>• To protect and enhance rural environment and character while enabling essential development which meets the social and economic needs of local communities;</li><li>• To provide open space for recreation and access to countryside through green corridors (whilst protecting wildlife interests within them); and</li><li>• To minimise the need to travel, especially by car.</li></ul>

<b>Salisbury District Council Local Plan</b>
This Local Plan has been produced in order to achieve a balance between the need for new development against the desire to conserve the natural environment and historic fabric of the area. It provides detailed guidance concerning the use and development of land up to the end

of the year 2011.

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Key objectives:

- To promote the principles and practice of sustainable development;
- To promote a healthy economy that provides standards of living at least equal to that currently enjoyed by the people of the District;
- To protect and enhance the natural and built environment;
- To promote a high quality of life for the people of this District without compromising the quality of life for others;
- To provide a level of certainty to all interested parties about where development is to take place, and what kind of development it is to be;
- To strike a balance between preserving and enhancing the quality and character of the countryside in terms of the landscape and nature conservation, promoting a healthy, modern and sustainable rural economy and ensuring a high quality of life for rural communities;
- To maintain and enhance the traditional character of the New Forest through planning policy whilst ensuring the social and economic well-being of all those who live and work in the area; and
- To implement a sustainable transportation and land use strategy for the District in partnership with the County Council, which minimises the need to travel, reduces reliance on the private vehicle and encourages the use of environmentally friendly modes of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling whilst providing good accessibility and promoting economic vitality within the District.

**Kennet District Council Local Plan**

This Local Plan identifies land within the district to be used for development, protects the districts environment, and manages the districts traffic.

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Key Objectives:

- Minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery, and finally sustainably dispose of what is left;
- Limit pollution to levels which do not damage natural systems;
- Ensure access to good food, housing and fuel at a reasonable cost;
- Support the provision of local facilities in villages;
- Ensure that the three main settlements improve the viability of their Town Centres (Devizes, Marlborough, and Tidworth);
- Protect and enhance where possible, the diverse range of landscape, ecology and cultural assets and allow them to be enjoyed by all; and

- Provide means to reduce the dependence on private cars whilst improving access for all sections of society.

**North Wiltshire District Council Local Plan – Revised deposit draft 2004**

The local plan sets out detailed policies to guide development in North Wiltshire. It aims to offer a vision for the District that balances the protection of natural assets with the needs of the community.

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Key objectives:

- To facilitate a sustainable pattern of land uses to reduce the consumption of natural resources whilst making best use of existing assets;
- To protect, enhance and provide the housing and facilities the community needs;
- To facilitate good quality design and protect existing amenities;
- Enhance the quality of life of residents and visitors to North Wiltshire through the conservation of the built and natural environment;
- To facilitate sustainable business development for a prosperous and robust economy;
- Promotes or maintains socially inclusive communities and their access to community infrastructure;
- Promotes or maintains the quality of the natural and the historic environment; and
- Demonstrates the prudent use of natural resources and incorporates, where relevant, recycling, renewable energy and energy conservation measures.

**West Wiltshire District Plan 1<sup>st</sup> Alteration. June 2004.**

This plan is guided by the following strategies:

- The District Council will encourage the continued and sustainable regeneration of the economic and physical fabric of the West Wiltshire towns in the A350 corridor, in particular Trowbridge, Melksham and Westbury, through a concentration of resources, development and positive planning measures;
- In Bradford on Avon, Warminster, the villages and rural areas, the District Council will seek to achieve a sustainable balance between the competing demands for development and environmental protection; and
- The District Council will place particular emphasis on environmental conservation and the protection and enhancement of features of acknowledged international, national and local importance whilst continuing to meet the essential development needs of the local economy and community.

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

**Environmental objectives:**

- To protect, conserve and enhance both the natural and manmade environment.
- To protect and conserve the Western Wiltshire Green Belt, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, areas of nature conservation and/or

scientific importance, conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and areas designated as open space in and around the towns as appropriate. Policies are included to cover:

- Maintaining the quality and variety of the countryside, the water environment, the rural landscape and wildlife;
  - AONBs;
  - Special Landscape Areas;
  - Landscape setting of Bradford-On-Avon and Warminster;
  - Internationally designated sites;
  - Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
  - Areas of High Ecological Value, Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological Sites, and Sites on Nature Conservation Interest;
  - Landscape features such as hedges, woodlands, parklands etc;
  - Protected Species;
  - Woodlands;
  - Rivers;
  - Military and ex-military land;
  - Archaeological sites including Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
  - Conservation areas and listed buildings;
  - Street scene, shop fronts;
  - Historic parks and gardens;
  - Recycling and renewable energy;
  - Contaminated land;
  - Tree planting;
  - Noise and nuisance; and
  - Areas of Opportunity.
- Targets make reference to the Biodiversity Action Plan and the AONB Management plans

**Wiltshire Local Transport Plan 2006/07-2010/11**

“Meeting local transport needs more effectively through improved access to jobs and services, particularly for those most in need, in ways which are sustainable: improved public transport; reduced problems of congestion, pollution and safety”.

**Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

In terms of producing a good LTP, the Government's guidance puts emphasis on four key themes:

- setting transport in a wider context
- locally relevant targets
- identifying the best value for money solutions to deliver the above targets
- setting indicators and trajectories

As well as putting forward local strategies, policies and targets, the LTP also serves as the means of obtaining the three elements of transport funding:

- major schemes (+£5 million cost)
- integrated transport block
- capital maintenance

#### **Swindon Local Transport Plan 2006-2011**

Swindon Borough Council has high aspirations for Swindon to be a leading regional centre. Transport is a vital element of the Council's vision because it provides access to, and helps widen opportunities for, work, education, health care, healthy food and other important elements which enhance quality of life.

#### **Objectives, Targets and Indicators**

Swindon Borough council's second Local Transport Plan contains three major elements:

- a) work to maximise existing junction efficiency: computer controlled Urban Traffic Management Systems, Variable Message Signs (for example, to ensure drivers take the most direct route to the nearest car park, which will also ensure much more efficient use of those car parks).
- b) Work to maximise bus efficiency: real-time information network, new/updated bus station, selective vehicle detection at traffic signals and bus gates, traffic management schemes to achieve bus priority measures; and
- c) Work to raise awareness of opportunities for alternatives to driving alone: school travel plans, employer travel plans, development control and management, working with Swindon Primary Care Trust (PCT) to tackle obesity and create a culture of activity.

### **How the Waste Local Development Documents should address Spatial Development Policy**

The WLDDs must take into account various Planning Policy Guidance Notes, and the emerging Planning Policy Statements, ensuring wherever possible that waste management facilities do not compromise the openness of green belt land, take into consideration its impacts on traffic through transportation of materials and personnel, and avoid adverse impacts on rural and urban communities (for example through maintaining a high-quality environment and providing local economic benefits). The Plan should encourage the use of renewable energy and also encourage the movement of waste up the hierarchy. Potential pollution risks from waste management facilities should be tackled in line with PPS23.

At a regional and local level, the Plan will need to consider the resource requirements imposed by the Wiltshire Structure Plan, the Swindon Borough Local Plan / LDDs and District Local Plans / LDDs, and the LTP.

Environmental Objectives within Local Plans to do with specific designated areas must also be taken into account. These include the New Forest National Park, AONBs, SACs, and Cotswold Water Park.

#### **Relevant Objectives**

- None (already covered by other objectives)



**A.13 Other**

<b>Århus Convention</b>
<p>The Århus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective. The Convention provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities. This can include information on the state of the environment, but also on policies or measures taken, or on the state of human health and safety where this can be affected by the state of the environment. Public authorities are obliged, under the Convention, to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession;</li> <li>▪ The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making. Arrangements are to be made by public authorities to enable citizens and environmental organisations to comment on, for example, proposals for projects affecting the environment, or plans and programmes relating to the environment</li> <li>▪ The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general.</li> </ul>
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
<p>The Convention creates obligations in three fields or 'pillars':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public access to environmental information;</li> <li>▪ Public participation in decision-making on matters related to the environment: provision; and</li> <li>▪ Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters.</li> </ul>

<b>RSS SSA Appraisal Framework</b>
This document highlights the framework for appraisal of the RSS
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>
List of objectives that will be used to assess the sustainability of the RSS, from high level down to detailed level.

### **How the Waste Local Development Documents should address Other Policy**

In line with the Aarhus Convention, public consultation and access to information supporting the decision-making process must be introduced in the procedures for the drawing up of the Plan in respects of matters covered by the legislation and Directives mentioned. The SEA Directive requires that public consultation is carried out on the Draft Plan and its accompanying Environmental Report.

The South West Regional Assembly believes that local level appraisals may be more efficiently and effectively carried out if LPAs adopt a similar framework of sustainability objectives as used in the SSA Appraisal Framework document, when undertaking their appraisals.

### **Relevant Objectives**

The RSS SSA objectives have been taken into account in the selection of the SA/SEA objectives

## APPENDIX H. WILTSHIRE AND SWINDON SEA/SA BASELINE INFORMATION

- B.1 Introduction
- B.2 Population
- B.3 Human Health
- B.4 Social Exclusion
- B.5 Employment and Transport
- B.6 Cultural Heritage
- B.7 Water Resources
- B.8 Air Quality
- B.9 Climatic Factors
- B.10 Biodiversity
- B.11 Landscape
- B.12 Soil and Minerals
- B.13 Waste

### ***B.1 Introduction***

Baseline data has been presented in two formats: in summary text form and a more detailed baseline data table. All data will be updated before the plan appraisal takes place. Sources are shown in the list at the end of the section and refer to the baseline documents used for the LTP, Minerals and Waste LDD SAs. Not all sources have been used for the Waste LDD scoping.

### ***B.2 Population***

#### **Summary**

At the 2001 Census the population of Wiltshire was 613,024, this showing a 10% increase from the previous census in 1991, whilst in comparison the South-West region showed a 6.9% increase over the same period. Provisional short term population projections for 2006 based on the 2001 census are Wiltshire: 451,100 and Swindon: 187,550.

The State of the Countryside in the South-West 2004 (Countryside Agency) reports that between the period 1992-2002 each of the region's 31 rural local authority area showed a rise in their population, with North Wiltshire and West Wiltshire showing the largest increases of over ten percent. The rise in population will have implications for waste management facilities especially for the management of household waste. The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>Topic: Population</b>					
<p><b>Total number of people</b></p> <p>(NB: 1991 census figures for Swindon refer to what was the Thamesdown District of Wiltshire before Swindon became a unitary authority in 1997)</p>	1,2,3,4,7	<p>(2001 Census) Swindon UA: 180,051 Wiltshire: 432,973</p> <p>Wilts CC mid-year projections for Wiltshire (2007) 455,300 (2006) 452,000 (2005) 448,500</p>	<p>(2005 Regional Snapshot) South West: 5,068,000 (1991) South West: 4,609,424 Wiltshire: 393,621 Swindon: 170,850</p> <p>(2001) Wiltshire: 432,973</p>	<p>In the period 1991-2001 population in: South West increased by over 300,000 Wiltshire: increased by 39,352. Swindon Borough: increased by 9,201</p> <p>Provisional short term population projections for 2008 based on the 2001 census are: Wiltshire: 458,400 Swindon: 184,800</p>	Population increasing in South West, Wiltshire and Swindon.
<p><b>Aged 0 to 15</b></p>	1,2	<p>(2001 Census) Wiltshire: 88,636 (20.5%) Swindon UA: 37,747 (21%)</p>	<p>(2001) South West: 938,570 (19.0%) (1991) South West: 871,642 (18.9%) Wiltshire: 78,105 (19.8%) Swindon: 35,708 (20.9%)</p>	In the period 1991-2001 the number of 0-15 year olds in the South West, Wiltshire, and Swindon, increased, and the proportion of this age bracket also increased slightly.	
<p><b>Aged 16 to 74</b></p>	1,2	<p>(2001 Census) Wiltshire: 310,124 (71.6%) Swindon UA:</p>	<p>(2001) South West: 3,534,458 (71.7%) (1991)</p>	In the period 1991-2001 the number of 16-75 year olds in the South West, Wiltshire and	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		131,072 (72.8%)	South West: 3,251,506 Wiltshire: 286,728 (72.8%) Swindon: 125,916 (73.7%)	Swindon, increased, but the overall proportion of this age bracket decreased	
<b>Aged 75 and over</b>	1,2,	(2001 Census) Wiltshire: 34,213 (7.9%) Swindon UA: 11,232 (6.2%)  Wilts CC Figures for Wiltshire (2004) 36,080 (2003) 35,480 (2002) 34,920	(2001) South West: 455,406 (9.3%) (1991) South West: 486,294 (10.6%) Wiltshire: 28,751 (7.3%) Swindon: 9,055 (5.3%)	Between 1991 and 2001, the number and proportion of the population aged 75 and over, has increased in both Swindon and Wiltshire, but has decreased in the South West. Nevertheless, Wiltshire and Swindon still had a lower proportion of people aged 75 and over, then the South West on average (in 2001).	80-84 year old numbers will increase by 2016 by 22%. 85-89 year old numbers will increase by 2016 by 28%, and 90+ numbers will increase by 16%
<b>Density (number of people per hectare)</b>	1,2	(2001) Wiltshire: 1.3 Swindon UA: 7.8	(2001) South West: 2.1 (1991) South West: 1.93 Wiltshire 1.62	Density in South West increased between 1991-2001 1991 and 2001 figures are not comparable due to Swindon being separated from Wiltshire in between the two censuses.	Wiltshire figures for 1991 include Swindon, but 2001 figure excludes Swindon.
<b>Ethnic group (white, with the largest minority)</b>	1	(2001) <b>Wiltshire:</b>	(2001) <b>South West:</b>	The percentage of non-white residents in the	Swindon UA has a greater percentage of non-white ethnic

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>ethnic group in italics)</b>		425,983 (98.4%) <i>999 (0.2%) mixed white and black Caribbean</i>  <b>Swindon UA:</b> 171,409 (95.2%) 2,283 (1.3%) <i>Indian</i>	4,815,316 (97.7%) <i>16,394 (0.3%) Indian</i>  (1991) <b>South west:</b> 98.64% <i>0.47% (black)</i> <b>Wiltshire:</b> 99.32% <i>0.54% (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi)</i>	South West has increased in the period 1991-2001, but cannot determine trend for Wiltshire because data is not comparable as Wiltshire 1991 figures include Swindon.	groups than Wiltshire or the South West as a whole.  1991 census data not available for Swindon: unable to identify trend  Swindon has a higher proportion of non-white residents than Wiltshire and the South West, so may have potential for associated (multicultural) benefits or issues.

### ***B.3 Human Health***

#### **Summary**

One of the aims of the Wiltshire Community Strategy (Creating a County Fit for our Children) is for Wiltshire “to become the healthiest county in which to live by 2012”. Currently Wiltshire has a lower Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) than the national average for six of the seven major causes of death, although for road traffic accidents (which is reported separately) Wiltshire is significantly higher than average. 6.6% of Wiltshire residents described their health as ‘not good’ in the 2001 census (South-West 8.5%), with Wiltshire also recording a lower proportion of ‘people experiencing a limiting long-term illness’ than the South-West. However the trend for this second indicator has shown an increase in both Wiltshire and the South-West.

The Ambient Noise Strategy in England is currently being developed in response to the Rural White Paper 2000, and as part of this the Noise Mapping England Project has been set up to determine the number of people affected by different levels of ambient noise, the source of that noise (i.e. road, rail, air and industry) and the locations of the people affected.

The objectives of the Noise Mapping England Project<sup>1</sup> are:

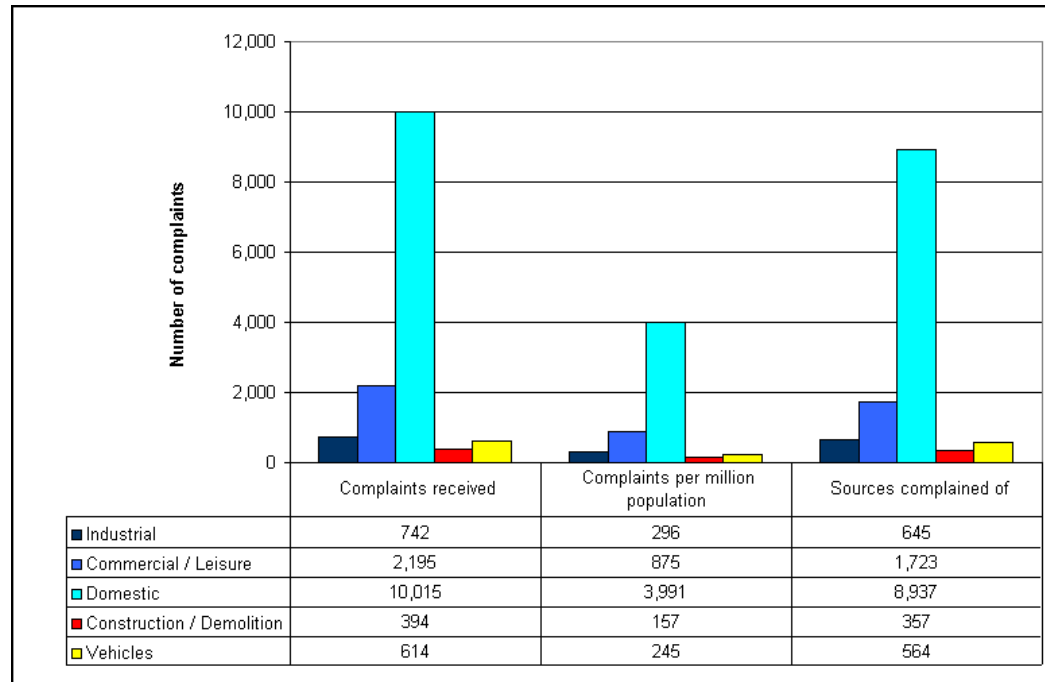
- To calculate noise levels and produce noise maps across England which determine noise exposure data, identify relatively quiet areas and noise 'hotspots' and provide information to assess the relationship between noise and other policy areas;
- To use the information obtained to help develop the National Ambient Noise Strategy; and
- To gain knowledge which will assist in the implementation of the Environmental Noise Directive, e.g. on the location, acquisition and accuracy of input data.

Noise maps have been created which show calculated levels of road traffic noise across the Greater London area, however mapping has yet to be published for other geographical areas or other noise sources, and there is therefore no information specific to Wiltshire.

Some studies have been carried out at a regional level, and the figure below summarises the results of noise complaints that have been received in a portion of the South-West region. It can be seen that noise complaints received due to industry, whilst low in relation to some of the other sources, are not insignificant.

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<sup>1</sup> [www.noisemapping.org](http://www.noisemapping.org)



Noise complaints in part of the South West Region (Somerset, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Swindon, South Gloucestershire, City of Bristol, North Somerset and Bath and North East Somerset): 2002 / 2003 (Source: Chartered Institute of Environmental Health by personal communication (2004) as cited at [www.swenvo.org.uk](http://www.swenvo.org.uk))



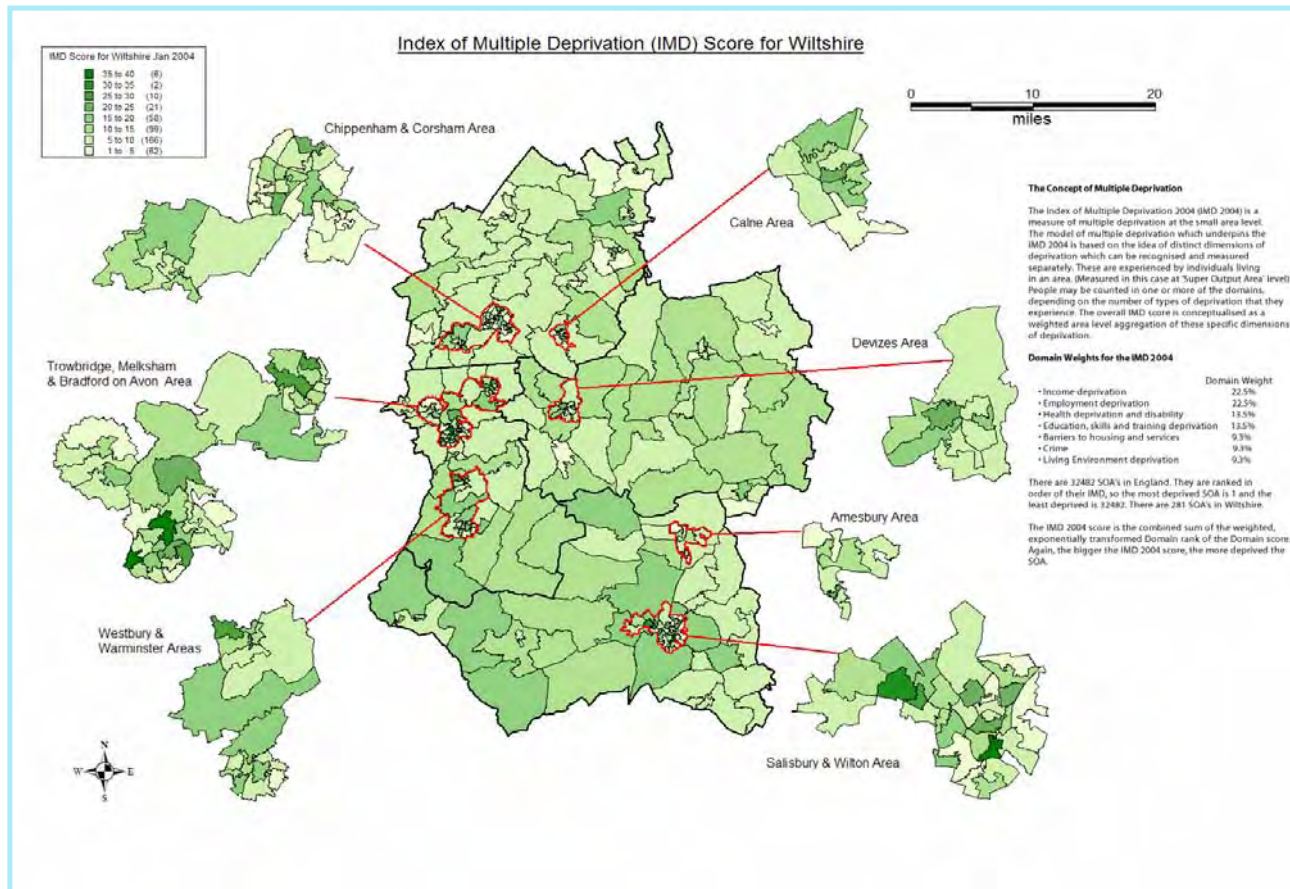
The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>Topic: Human Health</b>					
<b>Number of people experiencing a limiting long-term illness</b>	1	(2001) Wiltshire: 65,261 (15.1%) Swindon UA: 27,476 (15.3%)	South West (2001): 892,034 (18.1%) (1991) South West: 11.63% Wiltshire: 9.88%	Long term illness in Wiltshire and the South West has increased in the period 1991-2001. Cannot determine trend for Wiltshire since 1991 Wiltshire data includes Swindon.	Wiltshire and Swindon have a lower percentage of people with long term illness than the South West as a whole.
<b>General health 'not good'</b>	1	(2001) Wiltshire: 28,704 (6.6%) Swindon UA: 13,780 (7.7%)	(2001) South West: 419,407 (8.5%)		1991 census data requested but not received to date: unable to identify trend.
<b>Life expectancy</b>	1,2	Wiltshire 2003: Female = 81 years, Male = 76.7	(1997-1999) Swindon UA: F= 79.55 M = 75.36 South West: F= 81.25 M = 76.46		Data not comparable, unable to identify trend.
<b>The most common causes of death in Wiltshire</b> (Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) - summary measure of a community's mortality, taking account of the age and sex structure of the population. The SMR of England and Wales = 100. Areas with less than 100, have fewer deaths than would be expected, those with more, have a greater number) (actual average per year is given in brackets)					

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints																								
Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs)	5	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SMR Category</th> <th>Wiltshire 2003 SMR</th> <th>Wiltshire 2003 Average</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Coronary heart disease</td> <td>91.1</td> <td>866</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stroke</td> <td>91.8</td> <td>476</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All cancers</td> <td>87.4</td> <td>1,032</td> </tr> <tr> <td>... lung cancer</td> <td>71.3</td> <td>176</td> </tr> <tr> <td>... colorectal cancer</td> <td>97.1</td> <td>124</td> </tr> <tr> <td>... breast cancer</td> <td>100.9</td> <td>101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>... prostate cancer</td> <td>97.4</td> <td>79</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			SMR Category	Wiltshire 2003 SMR	Wiltshire 2003 Average	Coronary heart disease	91.1	866	Stroke	91.8	476	All cancers	87.4	1,032	... lung cancer	71.3	176	... colorectal cancer	97.1	124	... breast cancer	100.9	101	... prostate cancer	97.4	79	<p>Wiltshire experiences fewer deaths than would be expected against the national average, for all of the causes, except for breast cancer and road traffic accidents.</p> <p><b>Gaps</b> - Trends, Swindon data, and illnesses per social grouping</p>
		SMR Category	Wiltshire 2003 SMR	Wiltshire 2003 Average																									
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... prostate cancer	97.4	79																											

**B.4 Social Exclusion**

Of the 149 county and unitary authorities in England, Wiltshire is ranked as the 139<sup>th</sup> least deprived in the 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The indices also show that between 2000 and 2004 the Wiltshire Districts have all become less deprived in relation to other districts and unitary authorities in England. North Wiltshire is the least deprived district in the county, featuring in the top 10 least deprived districts in England based on the average score for all the wards. However there are pockets of deprivation in the county which are masked by the overall prosperity of the districts, and both Trowbridge and Salisbury contain areas which are in the 20% most deprived in England.



The pertinent data are:

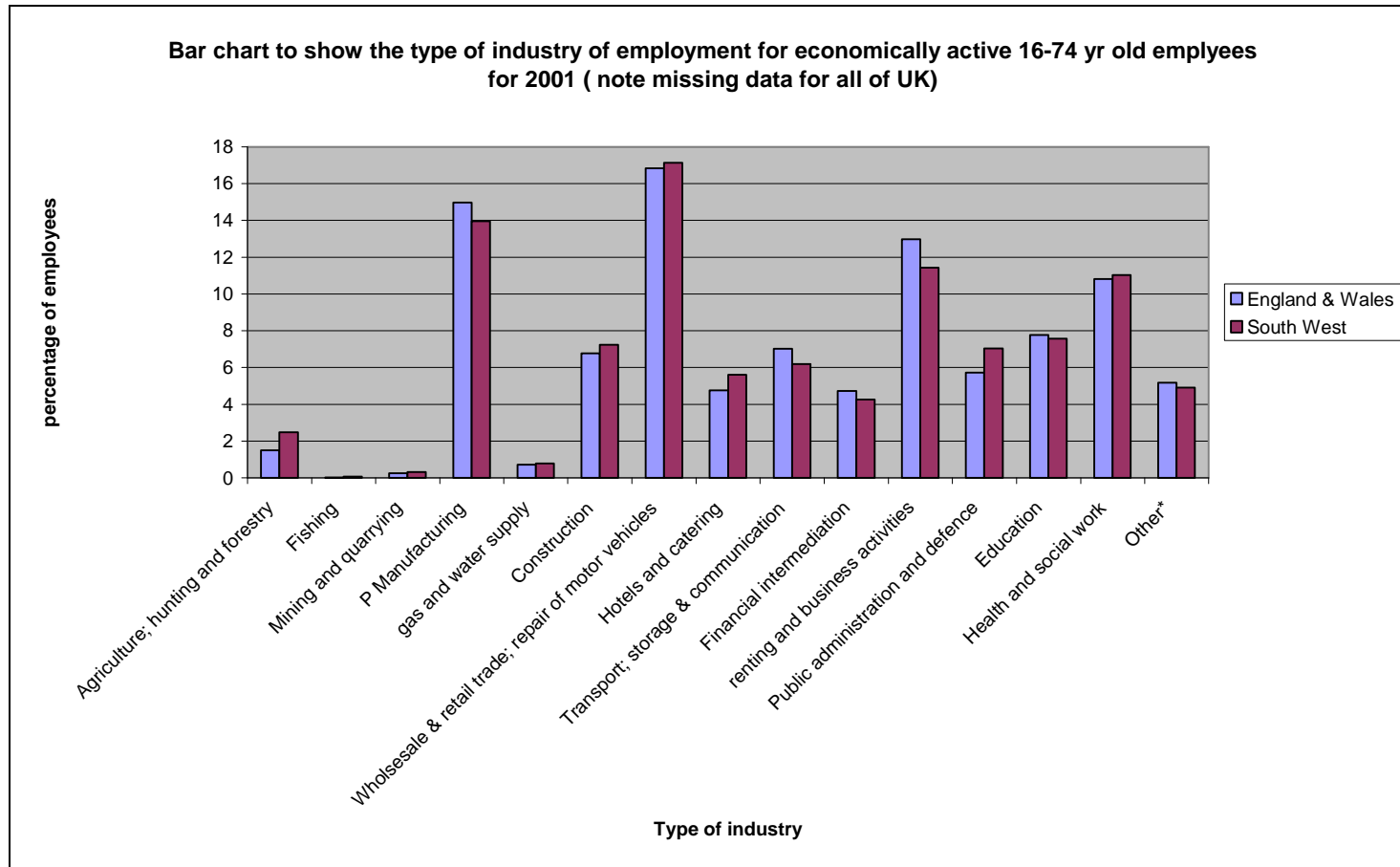
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>Topic: Social Exclusion</b>					
<b>IMD Extent</b> (proportion of a district's population living in the most deprived Super Output Areas (SOAs) of the country)	8,9,3	2004: Kennet: 0% North Wiltshire: 0% Salisbury: 0.01% West Wiltshire: 2% Swindon: 13%	2000: Kennet: 0% North Wiltshire: 00 Salisbury: 0% West Wiltshire: 00 Swindon: 9.63%	The IMD Extent has increased (more people living in SOAs) in West Wiltshire and Swindon between 2000 and 2004	Swindon has the highest percentage of people living in SOAs in comparison with Wiltshire and the South West.
<b>IMD Extent Rank</b> (ranking of IMD extent, on national scale. A Rank of 1 is the most deprived, and 354 the least deprived)  NB: some ranks are duplicated due to identical scores for this category	8,9,3	2004: Kennet: 298 North Wiltshire: 298 Salisbury: 242 West Wiltshire: 232 Swindon: 132	2000: Kennet: 158 North Wiltshire: 158 Salisbury: 158 West Wiltshire: 158 Swindon: 106	The IMD Extent rank for Swindon, North and West Wiltshire, Kennet and Salisbury, has increased (meaning these wards are now less deprived in comparison with others countrywide)	Assuming compatible methodologies between study years, this indicator has improved since 2000 in each area. Swindon remains the most deprived on this indicator.

### ***B.5 Employment and Transport***

#### **Summary**

There has been a decline in manufacturing employment in Wiltshire from 20% in 1998 to 15.5% in 2001. The two largest employment sectors are 'public administration, education and health' (25.0%) and 'distribution, hotels and restaurants' (24.8%). Wiltshire County Council is the largest civilian employer with approximately 7,000 staff across the county, and the military also have a large presence, particularly in the south of the county.

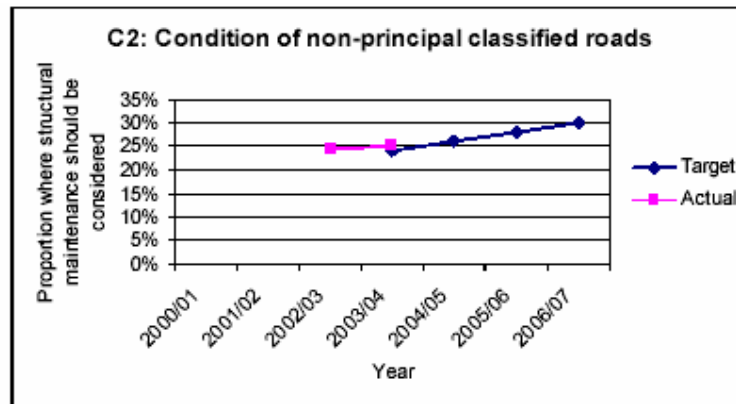
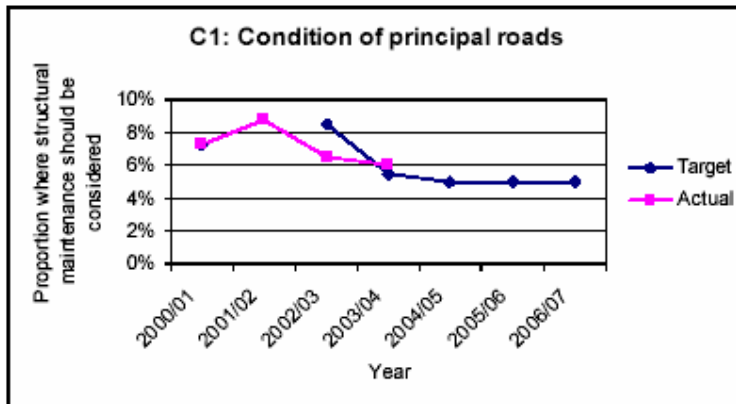
Unemployment rates showed a decline from the 2001 census (1.97%) to June 2003 when the figure stood at 2,790 (1.1%). This compares favourably to regional and national comparators (2001 census – South West 2.57%, England 3.35%)



(Source: National Statistics Online Census 2001 – [www.nationalstatistics.gov.uk](http://www.nationalstatistics.gov.uk))

In Wiltshire more people use the car to travel to work than the South West or England as a whole. Over 100 automatic counters counting at least 4 (quarterly) weeks per year are used to provide data on interurban traffic. In Wiltshire as a whole, traffic is currently growing more slowly than the target of 8.3%.

In terms of road condition, the graphs below taken from the 2004 APR show the condition of principal and non principal roads.

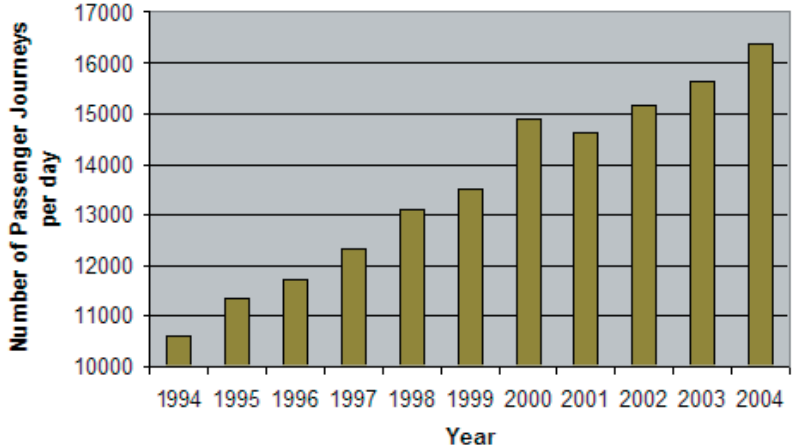


Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints																														
<b>Topic: Economy and Employment</b>																																			
<b>Wiltshire employment structure 2001</b>	5	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Public administration, education and health</td> <td>44,500</td> <td>25.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Distribution, hotels and restaurants</td> <td>44,000</td> <td>24.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banking, finance, insurance etc.</td> <td>36,500</td> <td>20.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manufacturing</td> <td>27,600</td> <td>15.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction</td> <td>8,800</td> <td>5.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other services</td> <td>7,700</td> <td>4.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport and communications</td> <td>7,300</td> <td>4.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture (<i>probably an underestimate</i>)</td> <td>900</td> <td>0.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy and water</td> <td>500</td> <td>0.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Sector	Total	Percentage	Public administration, education and health	44,500	25.0%	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	44,000	24.8%	Banking, finance, insurance etc.	36,500	20.6%	Manufacturing	27,600	15.5%	Construction	8,800	5.0%	Other services	7,700	4.2%	Transport and communications	7,300	4.1%	Agriculture ( <i>probably an underestimate</i> )	900	0.5%	Energy and water	500	0.3%	Manufacturing employment has declined from 20% in 1998 to 15.5% in 2001.
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<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) per head.</b>	1	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Area</th> <th colspan="2">GVA £ per head</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2000</th> <th>2002</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Swindon</td> <td>22,433</td> <td>24,113</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wiltshire</td> <td>12,640</td> <td>13,861</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South West</td> <td>12,902</td> <td>14,286</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UK</td> <td>13,867</td> <td>15,273</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Area	GVA £ per head		2000	2002	Swindon	22,433	24,113	Wiltshire	12,640	13,861	South West	12,902	14,286	UK	13,867	15,273	Results show that the GVA £ per head for Swindon is almost double that of Wiltshire and is almost double the UK and South West average. The GVA £ per head across all areas shows a positive trend.													
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Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend		Issues/Constraints
		Working outside the UK	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	
		Working at offshore installation	0	0	0.1	0.1	
<b>Mode of travel to work</b>	1		<b>% of people from Swindon</b>	<b>% of people from Wiltshire</b>	<b>% of people in the South West</b>	<b>% of people in E&amp;W</b>	
		Driver in a car or van	59.0	60.5	58.8	55.2	
		Passenger in a car or van	7.3	6.0	6.3	6.3	
		Bus, mini-bus, or coach	7.7	2.8	5.1	7.4	
		Train	0.9	1.7	0.9	4.1	
		Underground, metro, light rail or tram	0.04	0.1	0.1	3.0	
		Motorcycle, scooter or moped	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	
		Taxi	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	
		Bicycle	5.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	
		Walk	10.3	12.2	12.2	10.0	
		Other	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	
		Work from home	7.1	11.1	11.0	9.2	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints																																		
<b>Growth in rail passenger journeys in Wiltshire 1994 - 2004</b>	16	 <p>The graph shows a steady increase of rail passenger journeys from 1994 to 2004.</p>																																					
<b>Wiltshire Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties (KSI) 2003 by Authority</b>	16	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Highway Authority</th> <th colspan="4">Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties (KSI)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1994-98 Average</th> <th>2003</th> <th>% Change</th> <th>2010 Target (40% Saving)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wiltshire CC</td> <td>315</td> <td>287</td> <td>-9</td> <td>189</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swindon BC</td> <td>84</td> <td>72</td> <td>-14</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Highways Agency</td> <td>88</td> <td>76</td> <td>-14</td> <td>53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All Wiltshire</td> <td>487</td> <td>435</td> <td>-11</td> <td>292</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Great Britain (2002)*</td> <td>47.6</td> <td>39.4</td> <td>-17</td> <td>28.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Highway Authority	Killed and Seriously Injured Casualties (KSI)				1994-98 Average	2003	% Change	2010 Target (40% Saving)	Wiltshire CC	315	287	-9	189	Swindon BC	84	72	-14	50	Highways Agency	88	76	-14	53	All Wiltshire	487	435	-11	292	Great Britain (2002)*	47.6	39.4	-17	28.6
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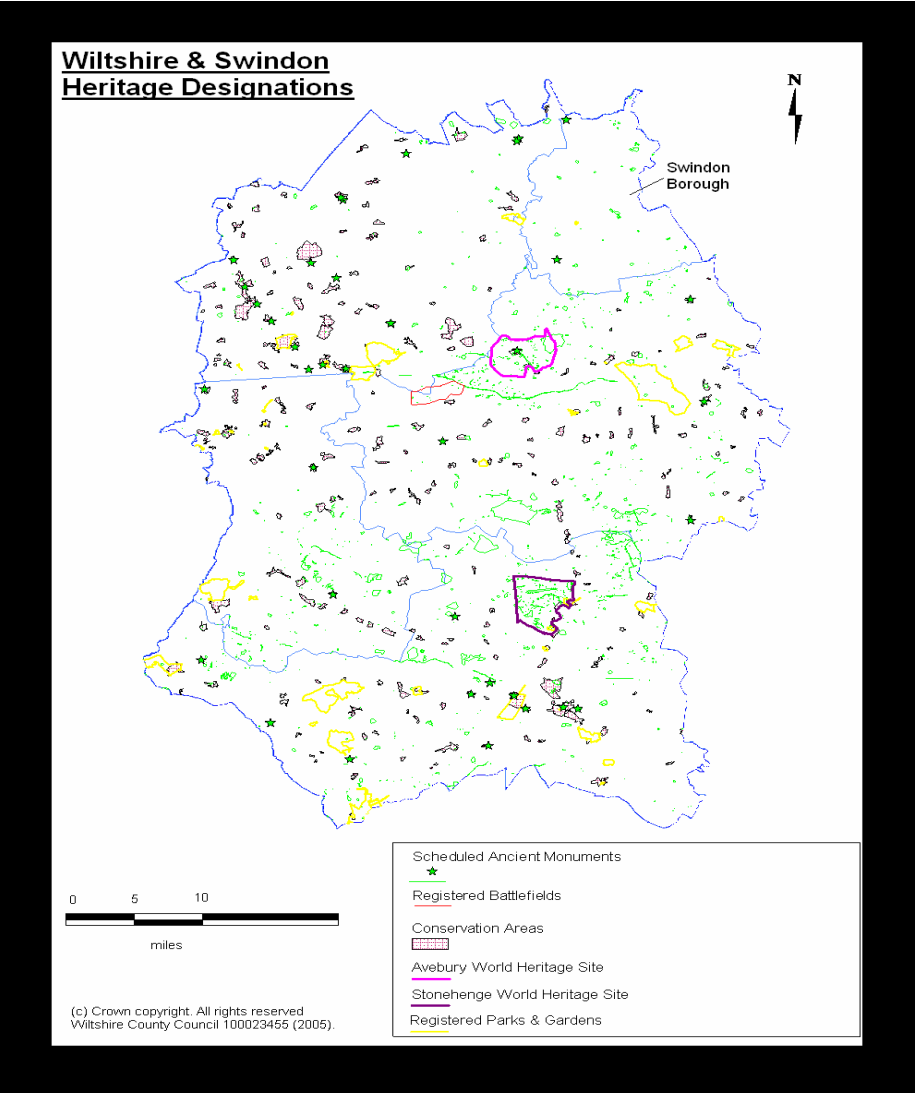
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		*GB casualties in thousands  The All Wiltshire reduction in KSI casualties of 11% has fallen behind the National reduction, which stands at 17%. The current trend suggests that the target 250 will not quite be met.			

### ***B.6 Cultural Heritage***

#### **Summary**

Wiltshire contains a wealth of archaeological and architectural features, including the combined World Heritage Sites of Stonehenge and Avebury, Salisbury Cathedral, and the more recent industrial archaeological features such as Box Tunnel and the Kennet and Avon Canal. The county has 12 National Trust properties which attract large numbers of visitors.

The figure below shows the heritage sites in Wiltshire and Swindon:



The Stonehenge World Heritage Site was designated in 1986, covers 2,600 hectares, and includes over 400 scheduled ancient monuments. The Avebury site includes the remains of the largest stone circle in the British Isles, as well as the largest prehistoric mound in Europe (Silbury Hill), whilst the stone circle at Stonehenge is the most sophisticated in the world and was erected between circa 3000BC and 1500BC.

The county contains nearly 20,000 archaeological sites of interest ranging from prehistoric through to Roman and medieval times. Recent archaeological projects and finds include Bradford on Avon Roman villa, All Cannings Cross, Silbury Hill, excavations at Boscombe Down, Amesbury, and the discovery of an inverted syphon running under the River Kennet at George Bridge near Marlborough. Wiltshire also contains one of England's 43 Registered Historic Battlefields at Roundway Down, where the Royalists defeated the Parliamentarians during the Civil War in 1643.

There are also approximately 14,000 listed buildings, 10 Historic Parks and Gardens and more than 250 Conservation Areas. The number of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Buildings at Risk 2005' register stands at 28 (including two in Swindon). This remains the same as for 2004.

The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>Topic: Cultural Heritage</b>					
<b>World Heritage Sites</b>	18	Avebury and Stonehenge World Heritage Site  Designated in 1987.			The Avebury World Heritage Site includes remains of the largest stone circle in the British Isles, the longest stone avenue (West Kennet), one of the longest Neolithic burial mounds (West Kennet long barrow) , one of the largest causewayed enclosures (Windmill Hill), and the largest prehistoric mound in Europe (Silbury Hill).  The Stonehenge World Heritage Site is considered to be architecturally the most complex circle of Neolithic and early Bronze Age Britain.
<b>Number of listed buildings and monuments</b>	18	Wiltshire and Swindon have approximately 14,000 listed buildings. Grade I listed			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		buildings include Salisbury Cathedral, Wilton House and Wardour Castle.			
<b>Number of archaeological sites of interest</b>	38	In Wiltshire there are approximately 4,500 sites of prehistoric remains, and over 14,000 sites of Roman and medieval remains, including 50 known Roman villa sites.			
<b>Historic Battlefields</b>	19	1 Historic Battlefield Site in Wiltshire. None in Swindon.	Battle of Roundway Down (1643) fought between Royalists and Parliamentarians in the English Civil War. Site is North of Devizes.		
<b>Number of listed buildings and SAMs on English Heritage "At Risk" Register</b>	19	Swindon UA :2 Wiltshire: 28	S-West: 170	No trend data	
<b>Conservation Areas</b>	34,32,38	Wiltshire and Swindon: > 250 conservation areas Swindon: 28 W.Wilts: 39			Wiltshire Structure Plan 2001 - 2011 gives priority for preserving and enhancing the special character of 22 settlements.
<b>Historic Parks and Gardens</b>	34,32	Swindon: 3 W.Wilts: 7 (2 Grade I, 1 Grade II*, 4 Grade II)			



**B.7 Water Resources**

**Summary**

Similar to the South-West as a whole the chemical and biological river water quality in Wiltshire has shown a gradual improvement between 1995 and 2003, although there are some anomalies to this (e.g.; biological quality in Kennet has declined). The trends are also similar for the level of nitrates and phosphates, although once again there are exceptions. Salisbury District, which is dominated by the catchment of the Hampshire Avon, has the best results for biological and chemical river water quality of all the Wiltshire Districts, whereas for nitrates and phosphates the results are more mixed. Ogbourne in Wiltshire has been designated as a Nitrate Sensitive Area.

With regards to water quantity, there are issues relating to abstraction for public water supply causing low flows in rivers within four catchments in the Wessex Water region. This is affecting the fishery, appearance and biodiversity interest of the rivers concerned, with the Wylfe and Malmesbury Avon being those affected within Wiltshire. As a result, the Low Flow Solutions Project has been set up; with Wessex Water, English Nature and the Environment Agency working with Ofwat to implement measures which aim reduce the problem of low flow during dry summer months. These include maximising the use of water supply from Bristol Water and seeking additional water from Wimbleball reservoir in Somerset, so that the low flow rivers are used as sources for abstraction only as a last resort. Environment Agency maps summarising the assessments of water availability for winter and summer both show that Wiltshire includes the majority of areas in the South-West where there is an unacceptable flow regime.

The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>Topic: Water Resources</b>					
<b>Wiltshire &amp; Swindon River Catchments</b>	24	The Wiltshire & Swindon study area forms part of four river catchments, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The River Thames;</li> <li>▪ The Bristol Avon;</li> <li>▪ The Hampshire Avon; and</li> <li>▪ The River Test.</li> </ul>			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints																																																																	
<p><b>Chemical water quality in Wiltshire 1990 - 2006</b></p>	<p>3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chemical water quality in Wiltshire</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1990</th> <th>1995</th> <th>1997</th> <th>1998</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bad Quality %</td> <td>1.08</td> <td>0.44</td> <td>0.12</td> <td>0.12</td> <td>0.12</td> <td>0.12</td> <td>0.06</td> <td>0.06</td> <td>0.12</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor Quality %</td> <td>11.45</td> <td>8.42</td> <td>7.62</td> <td>7.71</td> <td>7.95</td> <td>5.81</td> <td>6.35</td> <td>4.10</td> <td>6.33</td> <td>4.29</td> <td>4.33</td> <td>5.82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fair Quality %</td> <td>41.90</td> <td>28.88</td> <td>32.56</td> <td>31.87</td> <td>23.02</td> <td>18.65</td> <td>18.31</td> <td>20.78</td> <td>22.38</td> <td>30.08</td> <td>25.22</td> <td>19.06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good Quality %</td> <td>45.57</td> <td>62.27</td> <td>59.70</td> <td>60.30</td> <td>68.91</td> <td>75.42</td> <td>75.28</td> <td>75.05</td> <td>71.16</td> <td>65.63</td> <td>70.45</td> <td>75.12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Environment Agency (2007)</p> <p>94.18% of rivers fell into the good or fair category in 2006. Although this was an increase of 6.7 percentage points on 1990, there has been a decline of 1.49 percentage points on 2005.</p> <p>In 2006 75.12% of all rivers monitored in the county fell into the good category. This shows an increase of 4.67 percentage points since 2005, although the figure for 2006 is still below the peak in 2000 of 75.42%.</p>				1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Bad Quality %	1.08	0.44	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	Poor Quality %	11.45	8.42	7.62	7.71	7.95	5.81	6.35	4.10	6.33	4.29	4.33	5.82	Fair Quality %	41.90	28.88	32.56	31.87	23.02	18.65	18.31	20.78	22.38	30.08	25.22	19.06	Good Quality %	45.57	62.27	59.70	60.30	68.91	75.42	75.28	75.05	71.16	65.63	70.45	75.12	
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<b>River water nitrate levels</b>	20	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Nitrate</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>1995</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2003</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>%High</th> <th>%High</th> <th>%High</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kennet</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>71.7</td> <td>80.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N.Wilts</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>95.4</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salisbury</td> <td>29.7</td> <td>86.2</td> <td>90.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swindon</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>75.3</td> <td>62.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W. Wilts</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>79.9</td> <td>77.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>S-West</td> <td>50.1</td> <td>51.3</td> <td>48.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Nitrate					1995	2000	2003		%High	%High	%High	Kennet	N/A	71.7	80.7	N.Wilts	N/A	95.4	85	Salisbury	29.7	86.2	90.9	Swindon	N/A	75.3	62.3	W. Wilts	N/A	79.9	77.6					S-West	50.1	51.3	48.3		<p>Mixed trends.</p> <p>Kennet and Salisbury seeing increases in nitrates.</p> <p>North Wiltshire, West Wiltshire and Swindon seeing decreases.</p>
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Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>Abstraction from groundwaters</b>		<i>Data on Wiltshire currently unavailable</i>			
<b>Flood Risk</b>	24	<p>Fluvial flooding is the primary source of flooding within Wiltshire as the settlement pattern has been partly shaped by the watercourses, which has resulted in major towns being located on or nearby rivers.</p> <p>26 of the 57 potential waste site allocations considered within the MWDF have a percentage of their area located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 or are located less than 20 metres from Flood Zone 2.</p>			

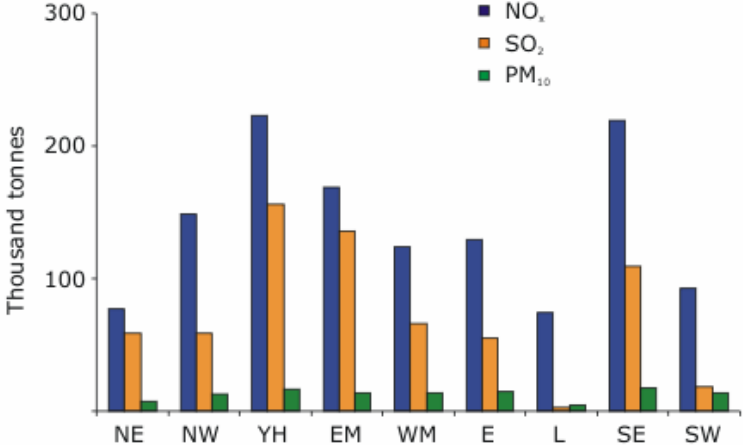
### ***B.8 Air Quality***

#### **Summary**

Seven Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) have been declared in Wiltshire, with five of these being on individual stretches of roads in Salisbury, and the remaining two being in Westbury and Bradford on Avon (West Wiltshire). In Salisbury there have been recent changes to the locations of the AQMA, with the Wilton Road AQMA being revoked, and an additional central Salisbury AQMA being declared in Exeter Street. Whereas the Salisbury and Westbury AQMA have been notified on the basis of high NO<sub>2</sub>, the Bradford on Avon AQMA has also been notified for particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>).

There are no automatic air monitoring sites within the county, the nearest sites being at Bath, Bristol, Somerton and Bournemouth. In order to assist local authorities in the review and assessment of their local air quality, Defra has produced data which provides estimates of background annual mean air pollutant concentrations at a 1 km x 1 km grid resolution. These estimates are available for the year 2001 for NO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> secondary, SO<sub>2</sub>, Benzene, CO and 1,3-butadiene. Projected concentrations are also available for: NO<sub>x</sub> (2005, 2010), NO<sub>2</sub> (2005, 2010), PM<sub>10</sub> (2004, 2010), Benzene (2003, 2010), and 1,3-butadiene (2003). The predicted trends for all four districts in Wiltshire show reductions for all the pollutants.

The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints																																								
<b>Topic: Air Quality</b>																																													
<b>Estimated emissions from each region, 2004</b>	17	 <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated Emissions (Thousand tonnes) by Region and Pollutant</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>NO<sub>x</sub></th> <th>SO<sub>2</sub></th> <th>PM<sub>10</sub></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NE</td> <td>80</td> <td>60</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NW</td> <td>150</td> <td>60</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YH</td> <td>220</td> <td>150</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EM</td> <td>170</td> <td>130</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WM</td> <td>120</td> <td>70</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>130</td> <td>60</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L</td> <td>80</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SE</td> <td>220</td> <td>110</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SW</td> <td>90</td> <td>20</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Defra</p> <p>In 2004 the South West emitted 93,100 tonnes of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), 18,500 tonnes of sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and 14,200 tonnes of particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>).</p> <p>This accounted for 7 per cent of the total England and Wales NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, 2 per cent of the total SO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and 11 per cent of all PM<sub>10</sub>s.</p>			Region	NO <sub>x</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	NE	80	60	10	NW	150	60	15	YH	220	150	20	EM	170	130	15	WM	120	70	15	E	130	60	15	L	80	5	5	SE	220	110	20	SW	90	20	15	
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Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints																																																																																																																												
<b>Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)</b>	21	<b>7 AQMAs declared (Reason)</b>  <b>West Wiltshire DC –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Westbury. (NO<sub>2</sub>) (Sections of Haynes Rd &amp; Warminster Rd); and</li> <li>Bradford on Avon (NO<sub>2</sub> &amp; PM<sub>10</sub>) (Masons Lane, Market St, Silver St, St Margaret's St.).</li> </ul> <b>Salisbury DC –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brown St. (NO<sub>2</sub>);</li> <li>Fisherton St. (NO<sub>2</sub>);</li> <li>Milford St. (NO<sub>2</sub>);</li> <li>Minster St. (NO<sub>2</sub>); and</li> <li>Wilton (NO<sub>2</sub>).</li> </ul>			Note no AQMAs declared in Swindon, Kennet, or North Wiltshire																																																																																																																												
<b>Estimated background Air Pollution Data</b>  Figures derived by calculating the average of the predictions for all sites in each of the districts (962 Kennet, 763 N.Wilts, 1,000 Salisbury, 520 W.Wilts, and 235 Swindon)	22	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Pollutant</th> <th colspan="3">Kennet</th> <th colspan="3">North Wiltshire</th> <th colspan="3">Salisbury</th> <th colspan="3">West Wiltshire</th> <th colspan="3">Swindon</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2001</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2010</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NOX</td> <td>19.4</td> <td>16.5</td> <td>13.1</td> <td>26.8</td> <td>22.3</td> <td>17.4</td> <td>16.9</td> <td>14.3</td> <td>11.5</td> <td>21.4</td> <td>18.6</td> <td>14.7</td> <td>35.8</td> <td>29.5</td> <td>22.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO2</td> <td>14.6</td> <td>12.8</td> <td>10.3</td> <td>18.5</td> <td>16.3</td> <td>13.4</td> <td>13.1</td> <td>11.2</td> <td>9.0</td> <td>15.7</td> <td>14.0</td> <td>11.4</td> <td>22.6</td> <td>19.8</td> <td>16.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PM10</td> <td>17.4</td> <td>16.8</td> <td>15.7</td> <td>17.9</td> <td>17.2</td> <td>16.0</td> <td>17.4</td> <td>16.8</td> <td>15.6</td> <td>18.1</td> <td>17.4</td> <td>16.2</td> <td>18.6</td> <td>17.9</td> <td>16.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SO2</td> <td>2.18</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>2.10</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>2.08</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>3.17</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>2.48</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benzene</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>															Pollutant	Kennet			North Wiltshire			Salisbury			West Wiltshire			Swindon			2001	2005	2010	2001	2005	2010	2001	2005	2010	2001	2005	2010	2001	2005	2010	NOX	19.4	16.5	13.1	26.8	22.3	17.4	16.9	14.3	11.5	21.4	18.6	14.7	35.8	29.5	22.9	NO2	14.6	12.8	10.3	18.5	16.3	13.4	13.1	11.2	9.0	15.7	14.0	11.4	22.6	19.8	16.6	PM10	17.4	16.8	15.7	17.9	17.2	16.0	17.4	16.8	15.6	18.1	17.4	16.2	18.6	17.9	16.5	SO2	2.18	-	-	2.10	-	-	2.08	-	-	3.17	-	-	2.48	-	-	Benzene	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2		
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			8	6	3	3	1	7	6	5	2	4	2	7	5	1	4																	
		CO	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-																	
		1,3-butadine*	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	-																	
			8	7		1	9		7	6		0	9		5	3																		
		<p>* Figures for 1,3-butadine in the 2005 column relate to 2003.</p> <p>Units: NOx (ugm-3 as NO2 annual mean); NO2 (ugm-3 annual mean); PM10 (ugm-3 grav. annual mean); SO2 (ugm-3 annual mean); Benzene (ugm-3 annual mean); CO (mgm-3 annual mean); 1,3-butadine (ugm-3 annual mean)</p> <p>Wiltshire figure averages are all lower than Swindon. More detailed analysis needs to be carried out to determine the hotspots within the Wiltshire districts based on the grid references provided with the data-sets.</p>																																
<b>Automatic air monitoring sites</b>	23	Nearest automatic air monitoring sites in the South-West are in Bath, Bristol, Somerton, and Bournemouth.																																
<b>Pollutant levels ( in annual tonnes ) for Council locations ( 2001 ) and source of pollutants</b>	25	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Pollutant</th> <th>Wiltshire 2001</th> <th>Swindon 2001</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1,3-Butadiene</td> <td>0.24</td> <td>0.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benzene</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carbon monoxide</td> <td>254</td> <td>322</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lead</td> <td>5.8</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nitrogen</td> <td>54</td> <td>55</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note the locations used to collect this information are the Swindon Borough Council and Wiltshire County Council office post codes ( SN1 2JN and BA14 8JN)</p>															Pollutant	Wiltshire 2001	Swindon 2001	1,3-Butadiene	0.24	0.31	Benzene	1.1	1.2	Carbon monoxide	254	322	Lead	5.8	1.2	Nitrogen	54	55
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<b>Benzene</b>	26		<u>National target</u> Running annual mean to be below 16.25ug/m <sup>3</sup> by 31/12/2003														
<b>1,3-Butadiene</b>	26		<u>National target</u> Running annual mean to be below 2.25ug/m <sup>3</sup> by 31/12/2003														
<b>Carbon monoxide</b>	26		<u>National target</u> Running 8 hour mean to be below 10.0ug/m <sup>3</sup> by 31/12/2003														
<b>Lead</b>	26	No data found for Swindon and Wiltshire	<u>National target</u> Annual mean to be below 0.5ug/m <sup>3</sup> by 2004 and below 0.25ug/m <sup>3</sup> by 31/12/2008														
<b>Nitrogen dioxide</b>	26		<u>National target</u> 1 hour mean not to exceed 200ug/m <sup>3</sup> more than 18 times per year by 31/12/2005. Annual mean to be below 40ug/m <sup>3</sup> by 31/12/2005.														
	27	Swindon 2000															

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		annual mean values site 1 = 33.1ug/m <sup>3</sup>  Site 14 = 48.7 ug/m <sup>3</sup>  Swindon 2001 annual mean results site 1 = 30.73ug/m <sup>3</sup>  Site 14 = 43.33ug/m <sup>3</sup>			
<b>PM10</b>	26		PM10 target: Annual mean less than 40 ug/m <sup>3</sup> by 31/12/2004 No more than 35 days where daily mean >=50 ug/m <sup>3</sup> by 2004.		
	27	Swindon 2001 number of days exceeding 50ug/m <sup>3</sup> = 23 ( from 15 <sup>th</sup> Aug – Dec)  2004 number of days exceeding			

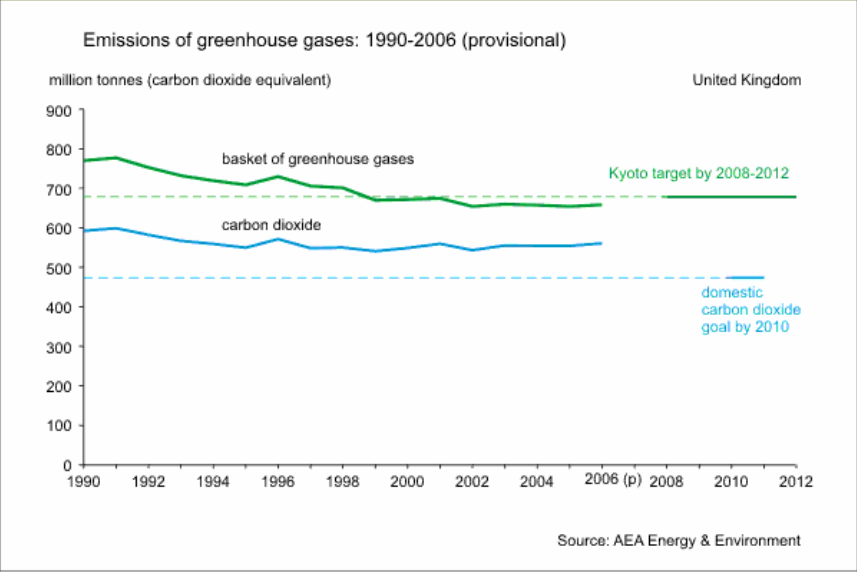
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		50ug/m <sup>3</sup> – 6 ( Jan and Feb)			
Sulphur dioxide	26		<u>National target</u> 15 minute mean not to exceed 266ug/m <sup>3</sup> more than 35 times per year by 31/12 2005  1 hour mean not to exceed 350ug/m <sup>3</sup> more than 24 times per year by 31/12/2004  24 hour mean not to exceed 125ug/m <sup>3</sup> more than 3 times per year by 31/12/2004.		
	27	Swindon = 1990/91 = 20ug/m <sup>3</sup> Swindon = 2002 = 7ug/m <sup>3</sup>			

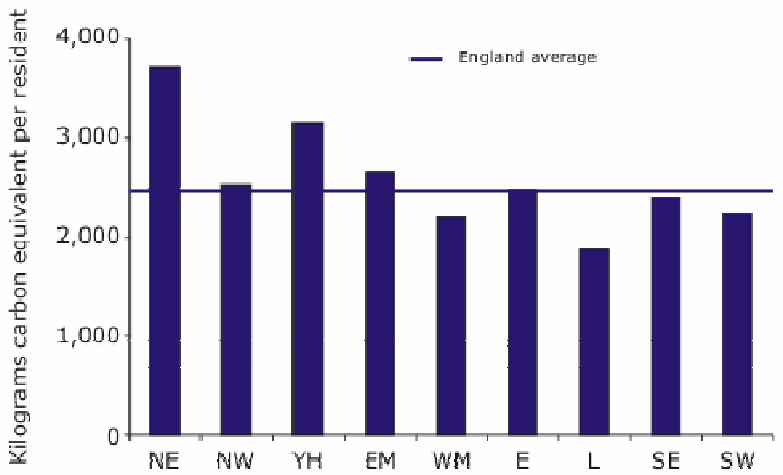
***B.9 Climatic Factors***  
**Summary**

The UK Climate Impacts Programme has identified that global temperature has risen by 0.6°C since the beginning of the twentieth century, and that over the last 30 years winters have been getting warmer and summers drier. In the South-West, 8 of the 10 warmest years since 1855 have occurred since 1990.

Global climate change, which is predominantly the result of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) caused by human activity, is a long-term but serious concern. The transport system is now the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK, and has shown a steady increase since 1990, unlike the industrial and domestic sectors which now have emissions lower than the 1990 base year (Sustainable Development Indicators, 2005).

The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>Topic: Climatic Factors</b>					
<b>Emissions of Greenhouse Gases: 1990 – 2006 (provisional)</b>	28	 <p>Emissions of the 'basket' of six greenhouse gases fell by 15.3 per cent between the base year and 2005. Emissions of carbon dioxide fell by 6.4 per cent between 1990 and 2005.</p>			<p>Target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% from 1990 levels by 2008-12. The UK aims to move beyond its Kyoto target towards its goal of reducing emissions of carbon dioxide by 20 per cent below 1990 levels by 2010, and to put itself on a path to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60 per cent by 2050. (Defra)</p>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<p><b>Total carbon dioxide emissions per head, 2004</b></p>	<p>17</p>	 <p>Source: Defra, DTI, netcen</p> <p>The South West emitted 11.9 million tonnes carbon equivalent of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in 2004; the third lowest amount of the regions. This equated to 2.4 tonnes per resident; below the average rate for England.</p>			

***B.10 Biodiversity***

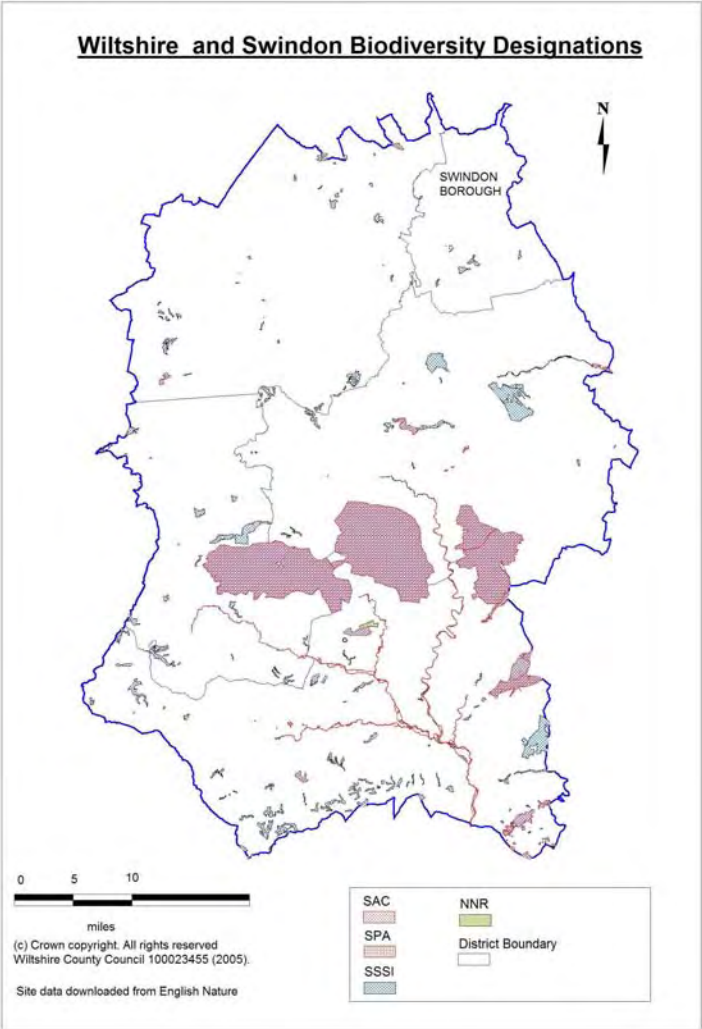
**Summary**

**European Designations**

Wiltshire is an important area for biodiversity, and contains either in full or part, 10 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and 2 Special Protection Areas (SPA), these being areas of European designation. The primary reasons for the selection of these sites are as follows (Source: Joint Nature Conservation Committee).

The figure below shows the designations within the plan area:





Site and Area	Primary Reason/s for Designation (Habitats and/or Species)
<p>Salisbury Plain SAC and SPA. Area: SAC: 21,466ha. SPA: 19,715ha</p>	<p>Salisbury Plain represents the best remaining example in the UK of lowland juniper scrub on chalk.</p> <p>Salisbury Plain in central southern England is believed to be the largest surviving semi-natural dry grassland within the EU and is therefore the most important site for this habitat in the UK.</p> <p>This site probably contains the largest area of 6210 semi-natural dry grassland in the Atlantic Biogeographical Region.</p> <p>Salisbury Plain represents marsh fritillary in chalk grassland in central southern England, and contains a cluster of large sub-populations where the species breeds on dry calcareous grassland.</p> <p>Salisbury Plain SPA is important for breeding populations of Stone Curlew and over-wintering populations of Hen Harrier. Other designation features include quail and hobby.</p>
<p>Porton Down SPA Area: 1,237ha</p>	<p>Porton Down SPA is important for downland breeding birds and supports important numbers of Stone Curlew.</p>
<p>River Avon SAC Area: 490ha</p>	<p>The Avon in southern England is a large, lowland river system that includes sections running through chalk and clay, with transitions between the two. Five aquatic <i>Ranunculus</i> species occur in the river system, but stream water-crowfoot and river water-crowfoot are the main dominants.</p> <p>There is an extensive population of Desmoulin's whorl snail along about 20 km of the margins and associated wetlands of the Rivers Avon, Bourne and Wylde.</p> <p>The Avon represents sea lamprey in a high-quality river in the southern part of its range.</p> <p>The Avon is a high-quality river that represents the southern part of the range of brook lamprey.</p> <p>The Avon in southern England represents a south coast chalk river supporting Atlantic salmon. There has been limited modification of the river course by comparison with many other southern lowland rivers in England.</p> <p>The Avon represents bullhead in a calcareous, relatively unmodified river in the southern part of its range in England.</p>
<p>Bath and Bradford upon</p>	<p>This site in southern England includes the hibernation sites associated with 15% of the UK greater horseshoe bat population and is selected on the basis of the importance of this exceptionally large over-wintering</p>

Site and Area	Primary Reason/s for Designation (Habitats and/or Species)
<p>Avon Bats SAC Area: 108ha</p>	<p>population Another designation feature is the presence of the lesser horseshoe bat. Small numbers of Bechstein's bats have been recorded hibernating in abandoned mines in this area, though maternity sites remain unknown</p>
<p>Pewsey Downs SAC Area: 154ha</p>	<p>This site is situated on the southern edge of the Marlborough Downs on the Wiltshire chalk and consists largely of semi-natural dry grassland. It contains a large population of the nationally scarce burnt orchid. The uncommon green-winged orchid, autumn lady's-tresses and frog orchid are also present, together with a rich assemblage of more widespread species, including bee orchid, fragrant orchid and pyramidal orchid.  Pewsey Downs is one of three sites selected in the central part of the range for early gentian. It holds a very significant population of hundreds of thousands of plants growing in high-quality chalk grassland</p>
<p>North Meadow and Clattinger Farm SAC Area: 105ha</p>	<p>North Meadow and Clattinger Farm in the Thames Valley in southern England is one of two sites representing lowland hay meadows near the centre of its UK range. This site represents an exceptional survival of the traditional pattern of management and so exhibits a high degree of conservation of structure and function. This site also contains a very high proportion (&gt;90%) of the surviving UK population of fritillary, a species highly characteristic of damp lowland meadows in Europe and now rare throughout its range.</p>
<p>Great Yews SAC Area: 29ha</p>	<p>Great Yews represents yew woods in the south-west of the habitat's range. Although it is the smallest example of the habitat within the SAC series, it is important for the presence of about 300 old trees.</p>
<p>Prescombe Down SAC Area: 76ha</p>	<p>Prescombe Down is one of three sites selected in the central part of the range for early gentian. It holds very significant populations of hundreds of thousands of plants in high-quality chalk grassland that has been sympathetically managed for many years.</p>
<p>Chilmark quarries SAC Area: 10ha</p>	<p>This complex of abandoned stone mines provides suitable hibernation conditions for a range of bat species and has a long history of usage by greater horseshoe.  One of the best areas in the UK for the lesser horseshoe bat.  This complex of abandoned mines in central-southern England is regularly used by small numbers of barbastelle as a hibernation site.</p>

Site and Area	Primary Reason/s for Designation (Habitats and/or Species)
	This complex of abandoned mines in central-southern England is regularly used as a hibernation site by small numbers of Bechstein's bat.
Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain SAC Area: 115ha	The cluster of sites selected in the Kennet and Lambourn valleys supports one of the most extensive known populations of Desmoulin's whorl snail in the UK and is one of two sites representing the species in the south-western part of its range in the important chalk stream habitat.
New Forest SAC Area: 29,254ha	<p>The New Forest covers a small area in the south east of Wiltshire. It has been primarily designated as a SAC for a variety of habitat types and species including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hatchet Pond oligotrophic waterbody</li> <li>• Vegetation of the Littorelletea uniflorae and/or of the Isoëto-Nanojuncetea.</li> <li>• Most extensive stands of lowland northern Atlantic wet heaths in southern England.</li> <li>• Largest area of lowland heathland in the UK. It is particularly important for the diversity of its habitats and the range of rare and scarce species which it supports.</li> <li>• Molinia meadows in southern England.</li> <li>• Largest area in England of Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion, in complex habitat mosaics associated primarily with the extensive valley bogs of this site.</li> <li>• Largest area of mature, semi-natural beech woodland in Britain and represents Atlantic acidophilous beech forests in the most southerly part of the habitat's UK range.</li> <li>• Largest area of mature, semi-natural beech woodland in Britain</li> <li>• Representative of old acidophilous oak woods in the southern part of its UK range. It is the most extensive area of active wood-pasture with old oak and beech in north-west Europe and has outstanding invertebrate and lichen populations.</li> <li>• Contains many streams and some small rivers that are less affected by drainage and canalisation than those in any other comparable area in the lowlands of England.</li> <li>• Outstanding locality for southern damselfly, with several population centres and strong populations estimated to be in the hundreds or thousands of individuals and with a long history of records</li> <li>• The New Forest represents stag beetle in its Hampshire/Sussex population centre, and is a major stronghold for the species in the UK. The forest is one of the most important sites in the UK for fauna associated with rotting wood, and was identified as of potential international importance for its saproxylic invertebrate fauna by the Council of Europe (Speight 1989).</li> </ul>

To demonstrate the importance of Salisbury Plain on an international scale as the largest area of flower rich chalk grassland in North West Europe the European Commission (EC) have agreed to contribute 50% of the total project cost for a major four-year restoration project called the Salisbury Plain LIFE Project, which is being led by English Nature,. The project began in September 2001 and has the objective to improve the conservation management at four sites:

- Salisbury Plain;
- Porton Down;
- Parsonage Down National Nature Reserve (NNR); and
- Pewsey Downs National Nature Reserve (NNR).

Another project underway which is receiving European funding is the River Avon SAC LIFE project. This is part of the “Life in UK Rivers” programme which is developing conservation strategies on seven UK SAC rivers. The strategy for the River Avon will guide the management of the river over the next ten years.

The River Avon SAC Conservation Strategy details several building developments and road schemes proposed within the Avon SAC catchment. The potential impacts on the SAC from these developments are pollution of the river system during construction, runoff during operation/usage, indirect pressures on the river if floodplain dynamics are altered, increased demand on water resources in the area, increased need for sewage disposal, and fragmentation of habitat.

### **National and Local Designations**

Of national importance there are 136 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and 7 National Nature Reserves (NNRs), whilst at a local level the county has 7 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). In addition there are 42 Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) and approximately 1,500 County Wildlife Sites (CWS) (both figures are for Wiltshire & Swindon).

English Nature reports on the condition of SSSIs, grading them into six categories. The Government has set a Public Service Agreement for 95% of SSSI to be in the top two categories by 2010. The current figure for Wiltshire is 86.95% which shows an improvement over the 77.49% reported on the English Nature website in March 2005, prior to some of the site condition information being updated.

**County: Wiltshire May 2005**

% Area meeting PSA target	% Area favourable	% Area unfavourable recovering	% Area unfavourable no change	% Area unfavourable declining	% Area destroyed / part destroyed
86.95%	53.37%	33.58%	5.25%	7.80%	0.00%

**Other Biodiversity**

The Wiltshire Biological Action Plan (BAP) includes nine habitat action plans and one species action plan (bats). Of the habitats within Wiltshire, chalk grassland is one of the most important, with the county holding over 50% of the UK's resource of flower rich chalk grassland.

Despite the dominance of chalk down-land in certain areas of the county, Wiltshire has a wide variety of habitat types, and it encompasses parts of nine of the English Nature Natural Areas, these being bio-geographic zones which reflect the geological foundation, natural systems and processes, and wildlife within the area.

A Regional Nature Map is currently under development which identifies areas of opportunity for habitat creation at a landscape level. For the LTP SEA this map provides context to help guide potential habitat creation enhancement and creation opportunities.

The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>Topic: Biodiversity</b>					
<b>Special Areas for Conservation (SAC)</b>	31	10 SACs in Wiltshire & Swindon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bath and Bradford on Avon Bats</li> <li>• Chilmark Quarries</li> <li>• Great Yews</li> <li>• Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain</li> <li>• New Forest</li> <li>• North Meadow and Clattinger farm</li> <li>• Pewsey Downs</li> <li>• Prescombe Down</li> </ul>			Wiltshire holds over 50% of the UK's resource of flower rich chalk grassland. (CCFC 2004)

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Avon</li> <li>Salisbury Plain</li> </ul>			
<b>Special Protection Areas (SPA)</b>	31,5	2 SPAs in Wiltshire & Swindon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Salisbury Plain</li> <li>Porton Down</li> </ul>			Salisbury Plain is the largest area of chalk grassland in NW Europe. (Over 41% of the total)
<b>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b>	31	136 SSSIs <u>May 2005</u> % Area Favourable: 53.37% Unfavourable recovering: 33.58 Unfavourable no change: 5.25% Unfavourable declining : 7.8% Destroyed/part destroyed: 0%	<u>March 2005</u> % Area Favourable: 52.93% Unfavourable recovering: 24.56% Unfavourable no change: 6.32% Unfavourable declining : 16.19% Destroyed/part destroyed: 0%	English Nature target to have 95% of SSSI in Favourable or Unfavourable Recovering categories by 2010.  Currently there is a positive trend	% area meeting PSA target: 77.49%.  9 SSSIs in Swindon
<b>National Nature Reserves (NNR)</b>	31	7 NNRs in Wiltshire and Swindon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fyfield Down - Kennet</li> <li>Langley Wood and Homan's Copse - Salisbury</li> <li>North Meadow, Cricklade (Spotlight reserve) – N.Wilts</li> <li>Parsonage Down - Salisbury</li> <li>Pewsey Downs - Kennet</li> <li>Prescombe Down - Salisbury</li> </ul>			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wylve &amp; Church Dean Downs - Salisbury</li> </ul>			
<b>Local Nature Reserves (LNR)</b>	31,34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 LNRs in Swindon</li> <li>Coate Water</li> <li>Seven Fields</li> <li>Stanton Park</li> <li>Barbary Castle</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 LNRs in Wiltshire</li> <li>Avon Valley - Salisbury</li> <li>Bemerton Heath and Barnard's Folly - Salisbury</li> <li>Drews Pond Wood - Kennet</li> <li>Flouse Hole - Salisbury</li> <li>Oakfrith Wood - Kennet</li> <li>Scotchel Nature Reserve - Kennet</li> <li>Smallbrook Meadows – W.Wilts</li> <li>Corston Quarry and Pond</li> </ul>			Radnor Street Cemetery (Swindon) is likely to be designated as an LNR.
<b>County Wildlife Sites</b>	32	Approximately 1,500 in Swindon and Wiltshire			
<b>Areas of High Ecological Value (AHEVs)</b>	32,38	W.Wilts: 6 sites			
<b>Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)</b>		60 RIGS in Wiltshire and Swindon			
<b>Protected Verges</b>	33	Wiltshire has 50 Verges which are protected for wildlife:			



Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kennet – 7</li> <li>• N.Wilts – 17</li> <li>• Salisbury – 20</li> <li>• W.Wilts - 6</li> </ul>			
<b>EN Natural Areas</b>	31	<p>Wiltshire is covered by the following English Nature Natural Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cotswolds</li> <li>• Thames and Avon Vales</li> <li>• Mid-Vale Ridge (very small area)</li> <li>• Berkshire and Marlborough Downs</li> <li>• London Basin (very small area)</li> <li>• Hampshire Downs</li> <li>• South Wessex Downs</li> <li>• Wessex Vales</li> <li>• New Forest</li> </ul> <p>Swindon is covered by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thames and Avon Vales</li> <li>• Mid-Vale Ridge</li> <li>• Berkshire and Marlborough Downs</li> </ul>			
<b>Swindon 'Country Wildlife Sites'</b>	34	88 Country Wildlife Sites in Swindon.			
	34,35	Great Western Community Forest – 36,260 Ha around Swindon extending into	UK: 7.7% (Europe 30%)		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		Wiltshire and Oxfordshire.  Swindon 4% woodland  Wiltshire 7%			
<p>English Nature is leading a major four-year restoration project, which began in September 2001, called the Salisbury Plain LIFE Project to improve the conservation management at four sites: <b>Salisbury Plain, Porton Down, Parsonage Down National Nature Reserve (NNR) and Pewsey Downs National Nature Reserve (NNR)</b>.</p> <p>The European Commission (EC) have agreed to contribute 50% of the total project cost of £2,130,000 and the other 50% is matched partner funding from Headquarters Army Training Estate (HQ ATE), Defence Estates (DE), English Nature, Defence Science Technology Laboratory (DSTL formerly DERA), the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), Butterfly Conservation (BC) and the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH).</p> <p>Three Biodiversity Action Plans exist for the area – Wiltshire, Swindon, and Cotswold Water Park. (See Review of PPPs for a summary)</p>					

***B.11 Landscape***

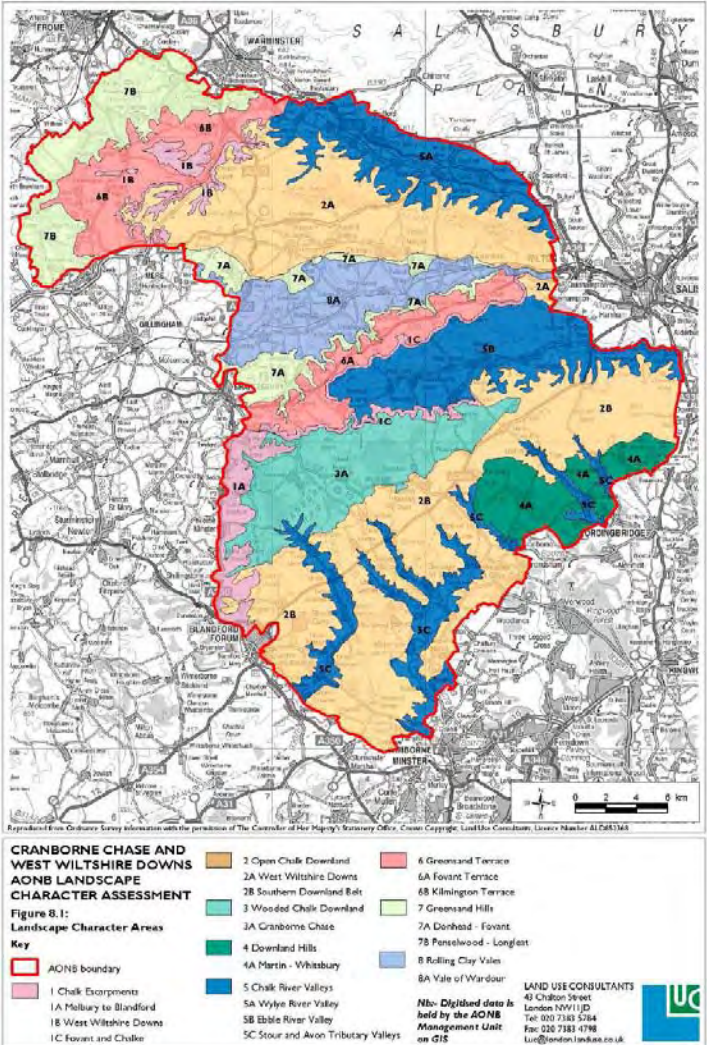
In common with the cultural heritage and biodiversity topics, Wiltshire's landscape is also one of great importance on a national scale. The south-east tip of the county has been included in part of the recently designated New Forest National Park. Also, three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) cover 43% of the county (Cotswolds, North Wessex Downs, and Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs). The figure below shows the location and extent of these AONBs.



**Cotswolds AONB** – The Cotswolds became an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in 1966, and is the largest in England and Wales covering an area of 790 sq miles extending into parts of Somerset, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire. Limestone gives the Cotswolds its distinctive, unified appearance, visible in the buildings and walls which blend in with their surroundings. The Cotswolds has a diverse landscape with limestone grasslands contrasting with ancient beech woodlands and intimate valleys.

**North Wessex Downs AONB** – designated in 1972, it is the largest AONB in South East England and the third largest nationally, covering parts of Wiltshire, Hampshire and Oxfordshire. Although the North Wessex Downs has chalk downlands at its backbone, the AONB is made up of a variety of landscape types which range from open downland, river valleys and vales, and wooded plateau.

**Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB** – covering 379 square miles this AONB is the sixth largest in the country, and is part of the extensive chalk belt which stretches across Southern England. Chalk uplands dominate, and the AONB is made up of the rolling scenery of the West Wiltshire Downs separated from the wooded chalk landscape of Cranborne Chase by the Vale of Wardour. Nearly half of the area lies within Salisbury District, with the remainder stretching into parts of West Wiltshire District, Dorset, Hampshire and Somerset. The Landscape Character Areas for this AONB are shown on the plan below:



Source: [http://www.cwwdaonb.org.uk/pdfs/lca/8\\_Landscape\\_Character\\_AONB.pdf](http://www.cwwdaonb.org.uk/pdfs/lca/8_Landscape_Character_AONB.pdf)

The landscape of the county is anything but uniform, with 11 of the Countryside Agency Landscape Character Areas featuring to a greater or lesser extent within the county border. This national classification takes a broad brush approach to defining landscape character within England. Within Wiltshire a county wide landscape classification has just been completed in draft (see [http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/mainindex/environment/countryside/environmentcountrysidelandscape/environmentcountrysidelandscapecharacterassessment/environment-wiltshire\\_landscape\\_character\\_assessment\\_draft\\_document.htm](http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/mainindex/environment/countryside/environmentcountrysidelandscape/environmentcountrysidelandscapecharacterassessment/environment-wiltshire_landscape_character_assessment_draft_document.htm)).

The LCA divides Wiltshire into 16 character types. These are:

Type 1: Open Downland  
Type 2: Wooded Downland  
Type 3: High Chalk Plain  
Type 4: Low Chalk Plain  
Type 5: Chalk River Valley  
Type 6: Greensand Terrace  
Type 7: Wooded Greensand Hills  
Type 8: Limestone Ridge Type

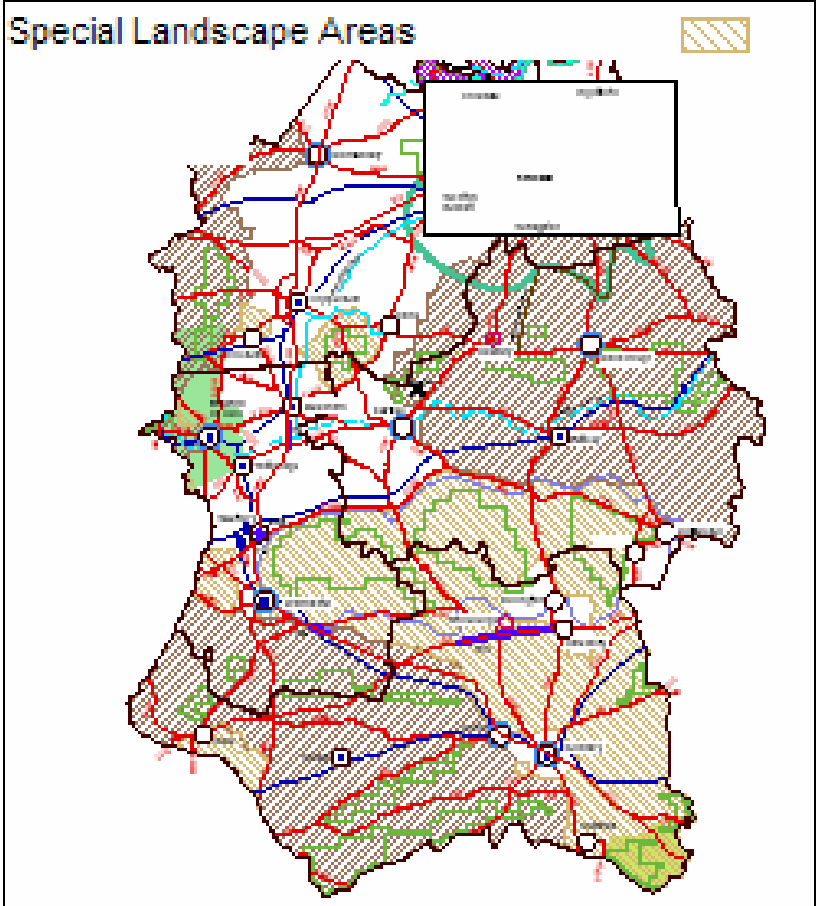
Type 9: Limestone Wold  
Type 10: Limestone Valleys  
Type 11: Rolling Clay Lowland  
Type 12: Open Clay Vale  
Type 13: Wooded Clay Vale  
Type 14: Forest-Heathland Mosaic  
Type 15: Greensand Vale  
Type 16: Limestone Lowlands

Each of the generic landscape types has a distinct and relatively homogenous character with similar physical and cultural attributes, including geology, landform, land cover, biodiversity and historical evolution. The main character areas that have been affected by mineral development are:

- Type 12: Open Clay Vale - there has been extensive quarrying of sand, gravel and some clay (deriving from the Jurassic Limestone of the Cotswolds Hills) in area 12A: *Thames Open Clay Vale*. These pits flooded and the lime rich waters have formed the Marl lakes of the Cotswold Water Park;
- Type 10: Limestone Valleys – where there is some small scale quarrying activity; and
- Type 13: Wooded Clay Vale and Type 16: Limestone Lowlands where old quarries form high scientific interest for geological reasons.

### **Special Landscape Areas**

Special Landscape Areas (SLA) are landscapes of County Importance. SLA is a non-statutory designation protected through County Structure Plan and Local Plan policy. 5 areas have been designated.

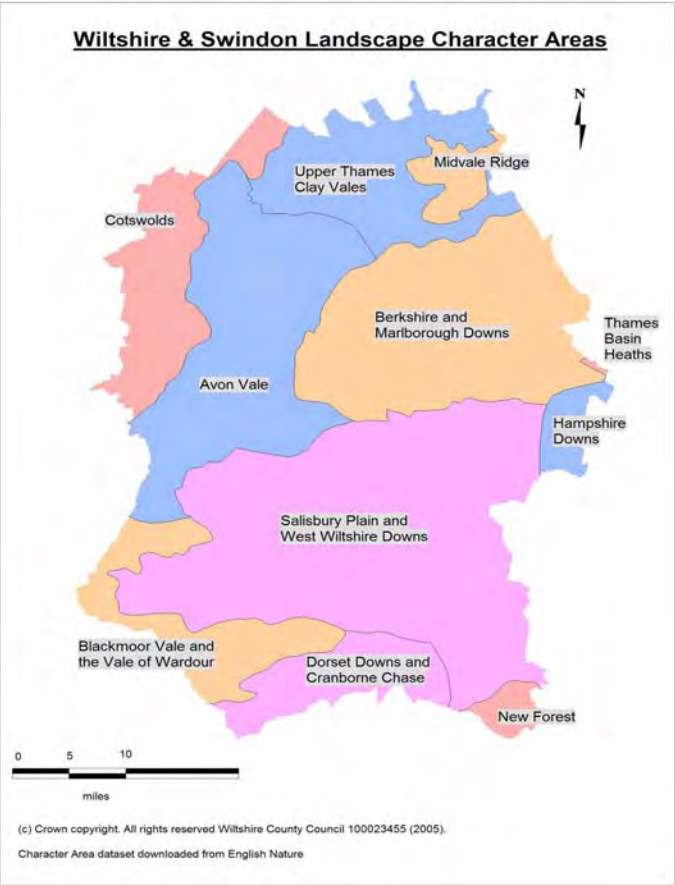


(Source: Wiltshire Structure Plan Key Diagram)



Trends in Landscape Character

The figure below shows the landscape character of the area:



Results from the Countryside Agency “Countryside Quality Counts” reports show changes in the character of the landscape character areas over the period 1990 to 1998. Changes were classified using the following categories:

- Marked changes consistent with character;
- Marked changes inconsistent with character;
- Some changes inconsistent with character;
- Limited changes but consistent with maintaining character; and
- Small or limited changes consistent with character.

The overall results are shown below:

Character Area with statement of overall change.

Marked changes inconsistent with character

- Avon Vale
- Blackmoor Vale and the Vale of Wardour
- Dorset Downs and Cranbourne Chase
- Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs
- Upper Thames Clay Vales

Some changes inconsistent with character

- Berkshire and Marlborough Downs
- Hampshire Downs
- Mid-Vale Ridge (very small area in Wiltshire)
- New Forest
- Thames Basin Heath (very small area in Wiltshire)

Limited changes but consistent with maintaining character

- Cotswolds

A review of the reports to determine the reasons for change identified transport related pressures in several of the character area profiles. Those which relate to Wiltshire are as follows:

Berkshire and Marlborough Downs

- *Pressure for new roads and improvements to existing roads*
- *Pressure for new motorway services, petrol stations & other associated developments on major routes*
- *Recreational pressures from conflicting interest between walkers, motor-cyclists and off-road vehicles on downland tracks.*

Blackmoor Vale and the Vale of Wardour

- *Improvements to the A303 and A30 could have a significant effect on the landscape*

Cotswolds

- *There is pressure for facilities at tourist honeypots, with associated congestion, erosion of footpaths, bridleways and viewing point.*

Dorset Downs and Cranbourne Chase

- *Several major roads pass through the area. The associated earthworks, lighting and signs are likely be particularly prominent in such open landscape*

New Forest

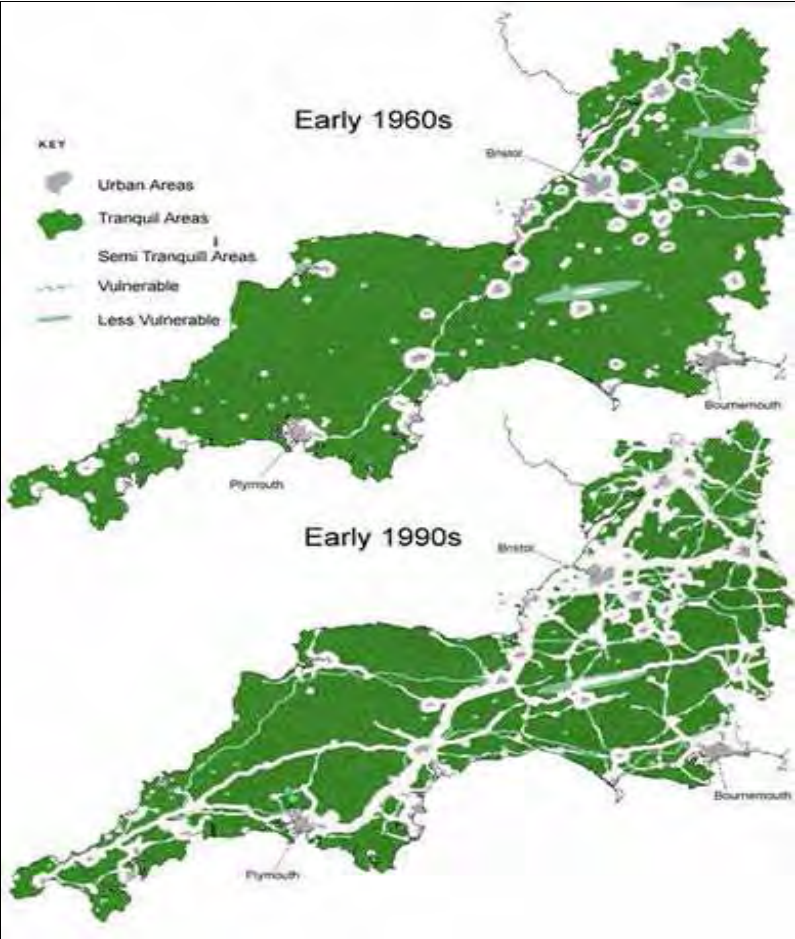
- *In recent decades the area has grown enormously in popularity as a place to visit for recreation. Volumes of traffic and numbers of visitors have steadily increased, as have the facilities to provide for them. This has resulted in minor but widespread changes, for instance through signs, waymarking, gates and car parks which tend to clutter the area.*

Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs

- *There are several trunk roads across the Plain and the A303 runs directly past Stonehenge. There are strong pressures to upgrade the road to dual carriageway at this point and other road improvements could have significant impacts.*

**(Source:** Countryside Quality Counts. Countryside Agency).

Part of the appeal of the rural nature of Wiltshire, particularly within the AONBs, is the tranquillity provided in these locations. County level data is not available for tranquillity, but at a regional scale the map below shows how the area of tranquillity decreased from the early 1960s through to the early 1990s.



(Source: CPRE and Countryside Agency 1995 cited at [www.swenvo.org](http://www.swenvo.org))

The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>Topic: Landscape and Townscape</b>					
<b>Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)</b>	51/52	<p>Approximately 43% of Wiltshire lies within an AONB</p> <p>The North Wessex Downs AONB covers a large area of Kennet, the southern portion of Swindon, and the far south-east of North Wiltshire.</p> <p>The Cotswolds AONB covers the western extreme of North Wiltshire and the north-west tip of West Wiltshire.</p> <p>The Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB covers a large area of Salisbury district and the southern portion of West Wiltshire.</p>		53% of Dorset's total land area 21% of the surface area of Hampshire is AONB designated	See Review of other Plans and Programmes for a summary of the AONB Action Plans
<b>National Parks</b>		The status of the New Forest as a new National Park was confirmed on 1 March 2005.			A National Park Authority to manage the Park was established on 1 April 2005 with a limited range of statutory powers and functions. It will become fully operational on 1 April 2006.
<b>Quiet Lanes</b>	36	Pewsey Vale Quiet Lanes Network introduced in July 2004.			
<b>Environmentally Sensitive Areas</b>	38	South Wessex Downs Avon Valley			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Landscape Character	37, 34	Swindon is covered by the following Countryside Agency Landscape Character Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mid Vale Ridge</li> <li>• Upper Thames Clay Vales</li> <li>• Berkshire and Marlborough Downs</li> </ul> 8 Character Areas defined for Swindon in SPG 'Landscape Character Areas': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Downs</li> <li>• Downs Plain</li> <li>• Scarp</li> <li>• Wroughton Vale</li> <li>• Lydiard Ridge</li> <li>• Midvale Ridge</li> <li>• Vale of White Horse</li> <li>• Thames Vale</li> </ul>			
		Wiltshire is covered by the following Countryside Agency Landscape Character Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cotswolds</li> <li>• Avon Vale</li> <li>• Mid-Vale Ridge (very small area)</li> <li>• Upper Thames Clay Vales</li> <li>• Berkshire and Marlborough Downs</li> <li>• Thames Basin Heath (very small area)</li> <li>• Hampshire Downs</li> <li>• Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs</li> <li>• Blackmoor Vale and the Vale of Wardour</li> <li>• Dorset Downs and Cranbourne Chase</li> </ul>			

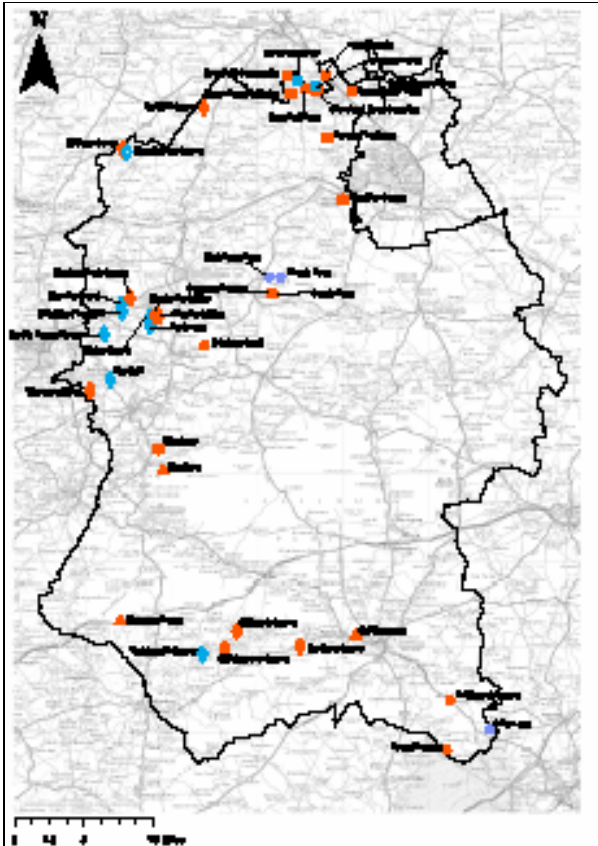
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>New Forest</li></ul>			

***B.12 Soil and Minerals***

**Summary**

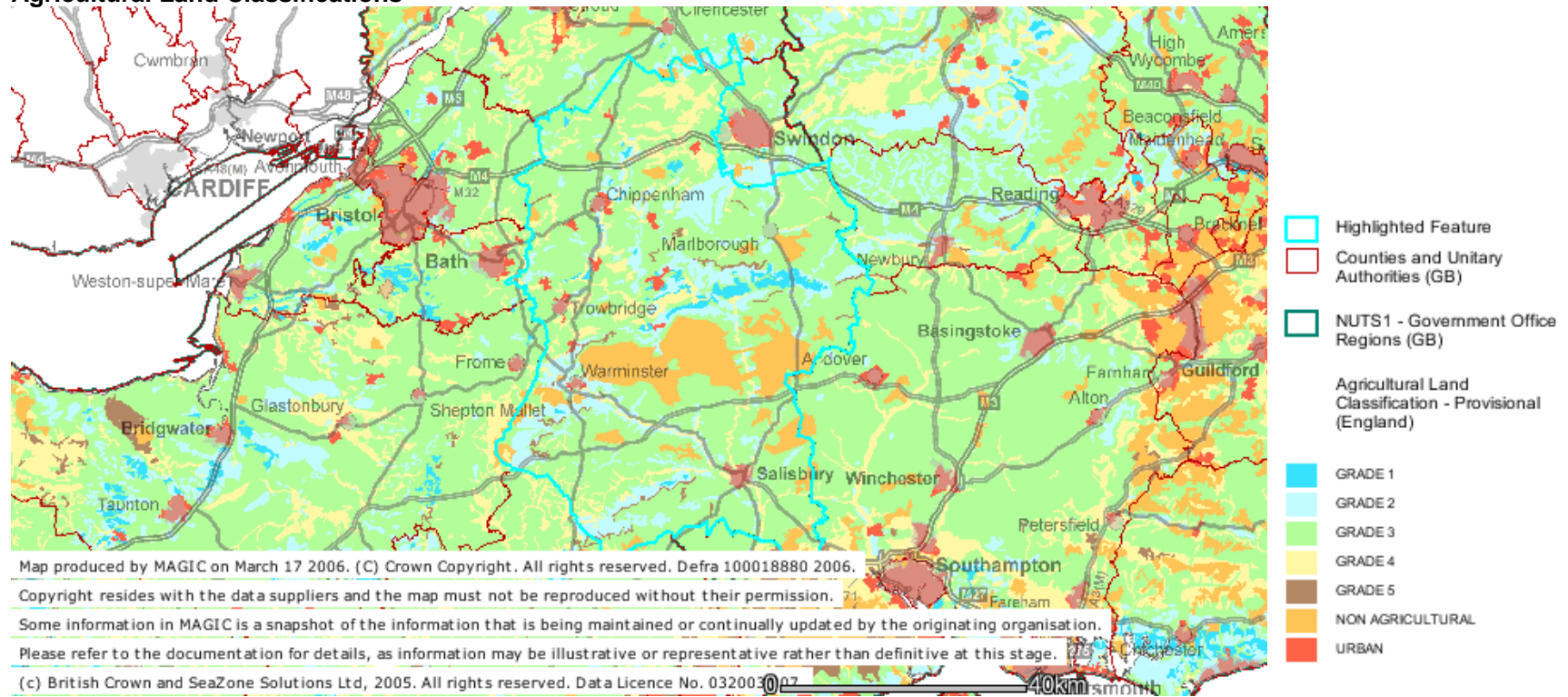
There are currently 23 active mineral workings in Wiltshire and Swindon and currently none in Swindon. Of these, 6 produce sand and gravel, 4 produce building sand, 2 produce chalk, 3 extract clay and 8 produce building stone (limestone and small amounts of sandstone). The County also has 10 Dormant (sand and gravel / building sand / crushed rock) and 5 temporarily inactive (sand and gravel / building sand / crushed rock / chalk) quarries. The majority of these are open-cast but some take the form of extensive underground mine complexes. These sites are shown in the map below.



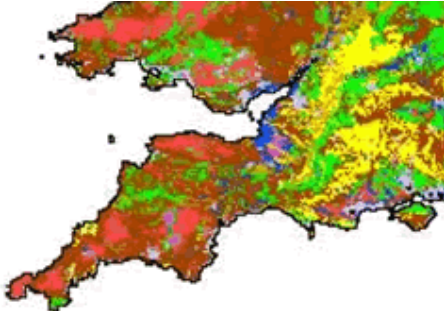


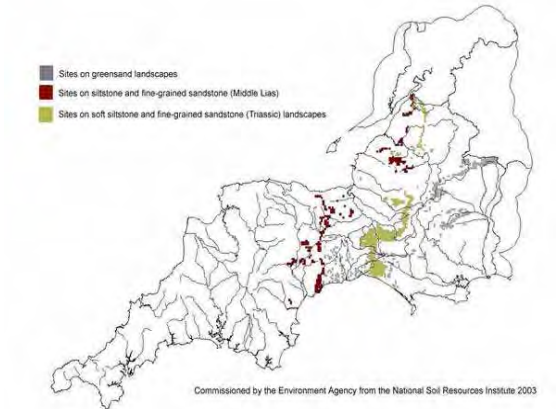
The highest concentration of current impacts is concentrated in the Cotswold Water Park where the main aggregates sites are located. The Cotswold Water Park has been quarried for sand and gravel for over sixty years with varying ecological impacts. Despite this, the Water Park is still of national nature conservation importance for wintering & breeding wetland birds and must be protected in the future. The challenge, in planning terms, is how to develop the area and improve upon the habitats and opportunities that exist through positive planning measures and collective aspirations. The other main impacts of aggregate extraction are due to the relative concentration of sites and include community impacts such as HGV traffic (mud on roads in winter), dust (summer) and noise

**Agricultural Land Classifications**



The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>Topic: Soil and Minerals</b>					
<p>South West map showing major soil groups</p>	<p>39</p>	 <p>Source: National Soil Resources Institute</p>			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<p><b>Distribution of vulnerable soils in the South West</b></p>	<p>37</p>	 <p>Source: National Soil Resources Institute</p>			<p>These areas of the Southwest soils have an inherent vulnerability to structural problems and are easily sealed by heavy rain causing local flooding, mud on roads and damage to property.</p> <p>This also causes water pollution as sediment and pollutants enters rivers affecting river habitats and spawning grounds for salmon, trout and other aquatic wildlife. Incidents associated with soil structure problems increased in recent years, and this would also be made worse through the predicted changing weather patterns associated with climate change with climate change.</p>
<p><b>Mining and Quarrying in Wiltshire</b></p>	<p>40</p>	<p>Most of the sites produce material that is used as aggregate in the construction industry, although there is some quarrying for Bath Stone and Portland</p>		<p>Historically, there have been numerous small-scale mineral workings in Wiltshire, serving local markets. In more recent years, there has been a shift towards fewer, larger sites</p>	<p>It is expected that there will be further large-scale mineral operations here in the future.</p>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		<p>Stone from the 'Stone Belt' in the north west and south west of the County.</p> <p>There are currently 23 active mineral workings in Wiltshire and currently none in Swindon. Of these, 6 produce sand and gravel, 4 produce building sand, 2 produce chalk, 3 extract clay and 8 produce building stone (limestone and small amounts of sandstone). The County also has 10 Dormant (sand and gravel / building sand / crushed rock) and 5 temporarily inactive (sand and gravel / building sand / crushed rock / chalk) quarries. The majority of these are open-cast but some take the</p>		<p>serving wider markets.</p> <p>Swindon Borough has seen comparatively little mineral working in the past and, at present has no permitted mineral extraction sites.</p>	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints																
		<p>form of extensive underground mine complexes.</p> <p>The Upper Thames Valley has been particularly intensively and widely worked for sand and gravel, and as a result the area has the largest concentration of gravel pit lakes in Britain.</p>																			
<b>Agricultural Land Use</b>	38	<p>Wiltshire &amp; Swindon</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Agricultural Use</th> <th>Area in hectares</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cropping</td> <td>122,201</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grassland</td> <td>97,255</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rough Grassland</td> <td>16,921</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Woodlands on Agricultural Holdings</td> <td>8,155</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Set aside</td> <td>17,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>6,456</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>268,759</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: June 1999 Agricultural and</p>	Agricultural Use	Area in hectares	Cropping	122,201	Grassland	97,255	Rough Grassland	16,921	Woodlands on Agricultural Holdings	8,155	Set aside	17,300	Other	6,456	<b>Total</b>	<b>268,759</b>		No trend data	
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Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		Horticultural Census England and Wales, Regions and Counties.			
<b>Sand and Gravel - soft sand</b>	41	Most county extractions from Lower Greensand east of Calne, Brickworth Quarry near Whiteparish, with traditional workings from Bagshot Sands at Pound Bottom east of Redlynch			Extraction concentrated in a few areas/sites
<b>Sand and Gravel – sharp sand and gravel</b>	40	Currently produced from 6 sites in Cotswold Water Park in the Upper Thames Valley			Deposits exist in the valleys of the Bristol Avon, Wylde and Salisbury Avon but the MPAs have no data on proven resources.
<b>Stone</b>	40	Bath Stone produced from a series of mines in the Gastard / Corsham area and Westwood. Traditional stone tiles are produced from a small open-cast quarry at Chedglow (near			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		Malmesbury); Crushed (limestone) rock produced from Knockdown Quarry near Sherston; Portland Stone produced at Chilmark Mine and Chicks Grove Quarry. Greensand dimension stone produced from a small quarry near Fovant (Old Hurdcott Quarry)			
<b>Clay</b>	40	Most extensive working at Westbury			
<b>Chalk</b>	40	Greatest production at Westbury; a rarely occurring chalk marketed in UK and internationally is produced from Quidhampton near Salisbury		In recent years number of chalk pits declined and now few larger quarries produce chalk.	



Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>Fullers Earth</b>	40	Occurrence is extremely restricted therefore no active & permitted sites.		Were workings on Wiltshire- Bath and North East Somerset boundary	Resource is valuable and versatile raw material.
<b>Iron Stone</b>	40			Past quarrying at Seend and Westbury.	Outcrops limited and extraction during next plan period is not envisaged.
<b>Hydrocarbons</b>	40	Extensive exploration revealed no workable oil and gas.			Pressure for further exploration cannot be ruled out in future.
<b>National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, for the period 2001-2016 (MPG6) June 2003</b>	42	The South West will have to provide 106 mt of sand and gravel and 453mt of crushed rock over the period. This assumes 121mt of alternative materials will be found.	These figures represent a 19% nationally in the amount of primary material needed. However, in the SW there will be great pressure to deliver the levels of sand and gravel needed.	See sub regional apportionments below	The government envisage these figures being used in the preparation of forthcoming Minerals Local Development Documents, and the Regional Spatial Strategy.
<b>Plan area's permitted reserves</b>	42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reserves of Sharp sand and gravel at the start of the adopted plan period (1992) = 9.04 million tonnes which, at the time provided sufficient supply potential to last eight years.</li> <li>Since 1992 additional reserves have been</li> </ul>		Much of the sharp sand and gravel resource in the Plan Area is highly constrained by environmental designations, is very close to settlements where mineral extraction may affect amenity or is restricted to locations with very poor access. Other important constraints include the need to avoid the pollution of water	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		<p>granted and these have been further supplemented by allocations (Preferred Areas) in the Plan. The Plan's approach to landbank maintenance is geared towards ensuring Wiltshire / Swindon have sufficient supplies of soft sand soft <b>and</b> sharp sand and gravel. This effectively means that separate landbanks are maintained for these two broad aggregate types. However at the Regional level, the South West Regional Aggregates Working Party treat Wiltshire and Swindon's landbank as a global resource.</p> <p>At 31 December 2003 Wiltshire and Swindon's global sand and gravel landbank equalled: <b>10.96 mt</b></p> <p>At current rates of extraction (average of the last three years production) the landbank would be sufficient to last 7.51 years. However if Wiltshire and Swindon's revised annualised production rate (1.85 mt per annum) is applied the landbank would only be sufficient to last 5.92 years.</p> <p><i>Note: Production / reserves figures for 2004 remain confidential at the time of producing this report.</i></p>		<p>resources, the widespread loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and ensuring that there is no increase in the risk of flooding.'</p> <p>Useful information would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• number and area of new sites being worked</li> <li>• indicators of biodiversity loss, and remediation</li> <li>• area and quality of habitat loss and loss of agricultural land</li> <li>• indicators of social impacts (traffic, nuisance, visual, and loss of amenity space)</li> <li>• economic costs/benefits</li> </ul>	
	43	At the national level, the new guidelines are		In June 2003, ODPM published draft revisions to	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		19% below previous MPG6 requirements due to the national requirement of 23% recycling of the total demand from aggregates. This varies on a local scale, however.			national and regional guidelines for the provision of aggregate minerals for the 16 year period, 2001-2016. The government envisage these figures being used in the preparation of forthcoming Minerals Local Development Documents, and the Regional Spatial Strategy.
<b>Dorset/Wiltshire Projected figures by South West RAWP, crushed rock</b>	43	<p><b>Dorset &amp; Wiltshire</b> 5 year average production 1997-2001 (percentage of overall regional production 1997-2001): 1.7%</p> <p>Permitted Reserves 2001: 48.5 million tonnes</p> <p>Between 2001 and 2016, Dorset &amp; Wiltshire are expected to produce 7.7 million tonnes.</p> <p>Dorset &amp; Wiltshire surplus: 40.8 million tonnes</p> <p>Between 2001 and 2016, 0.48 million tonnes are expected to be produced by Dorset &amp; Wiltshire ('annual expression')</p>			<p>The reduction in the overall requirement of crushed rock from the South West has resulted in there being sufficient permitted reserves to meet forecasts.</p> <p>Wiltshire can effectively be discounted from the crushed rock equation as the majority of production comes from Dorset</p>
<b>Wiltshire Projected figures by South West RAWP, sand and gravel</b>	43	<p><b>Wiltshire</b> 5 year average production 1997-2001 (percentage of overall regional production 1997-2001): 27.98%</p> <p>Permitted Reserves 2001: 11.26 million tonnes</p>		Is likely to require new sites. The Wiltshire Minerals Forum has indicated that the following areas should be investigated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'All MPAs in the Region will have to identify significant quantities of resource to meet shortfalls, and Wiltshire will face the greatest challenge in meeting sand and gravel</li> </ul>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		<p>Between 2001 and 2016, Wiltshire are expected to produce 29.66 million tonnes.</p> <p>Wiltshire shortfall: 18.4 million tonnes</p> <p>Between 2001 and 2016, 1.85 million tonnes are expected to be produced by Wiltshire ('annual expression')</p> <p>Largest area of sand a gravel working in Wiltshire and Swindon is in the Cotswold Water Park.</p>		<p>1. The Alluvium and Valley Gravel deposits associated with the Upper Thames and Bristol Avon; and the Upper Greensand deposits around Calne / Compton Bassett.</p> <p>2. The Upper Greensand / London Clay and Reading Beds sequence deposits associated with land around the Devizes area and further east around the Little Bedwyn / Great Bedwyn area of Kennet District; and the London Clay and Reading Beds / Bracklesham and Bagshot Beds sequences around the edges of the New Forest National Park and the Whiteparish area.</p>	<p>requirements if current proposals are ratified by the government following sub-regional apportionment exercise.'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officers from Wiltshire believe this method of meeting forecasts (i.e. assuming the previous production patterns can be projected forward to 2016) is inequitable and unsustainable, but the SWRAWP have concluded that MPAs ought to test the assumptions through the reviews of local plans</li> </ul>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
				<p>3. The Alluvium and Valley Gravel deposits associated with the tributaries of the Salisbury Avon; and the London Clay and Reading Beds sequence east of Whiteparish (if commercially exploitable).</p> <p>4. The London Clay and Reading Beds / Bracklesham and Bagshot Beds within the New Forest National Park</p>	
<b>Sales of land – won sand and gravel from Annual Minerals Surveys, 1985 to 2003</b>	45	<b><u>Wiltshire:</u></b> <b><u>1997 – 1.159 million tonnes</u></b> <b><u>2001 – 1.410 million tonnes</u></b>	South West: 1997 – 4.521 million tonnes 2001 – 5.274 million tonnes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In south west sand and gravel production has been steadily rising over the last decade</li> </ul>
<b>Production trends</b>	44			Past production/sales show overall production steadily risen 1991-2002 (no active sites in Swindon). Note: This increase does not	Total shortfall 1991 – 2002 (diff. between 1994 MPG6 requirements and ‘actual supply’): 3.3 million tonnes

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
				account for 1994 MPG6 targets for provision being met.	
<b>Predicted 2016 Supply Shortfalls (based on past supply patterns)</b>	43	Revised shortfalls: Sharp sand and gravel- 12.61 mt Soft sand – 3.1 mt			These shortfalls need to be addressed
<b>Wiltshire &amp; Swindon Supply Scenarios 2001 - 2016</b>	44	Wiltshire & Swindon: Undifferentiated Sand and Gravel Landbank Projections			At current production rates supplies of sharp sand and gravel will last until 2011.  At current production rates supplies of soft sand will last until 2015.
			Million tonnes		
		Sand and Gravel Landbank as at 2001 (mt)	11.65		
		Old MPG6 Production Rate (1)	1.35		
		Actual production rate over last 5 years (2)	1.25		
		Landbank in Years as an expression of (1)	6.3		
		Landbank in Years as an expression of (2)	9.3		
Wiltshire & Swindon: Sharp Sand and Gravel Landbank Projections					

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints	
			Million tonnes			
		Sand and Gravel Landbank as at 2001 (mt)	7.92			
		Old MPG6 Production Rate (1)	1.038			
		Actual production rate over last 5 years (2)	0.964			
		Landbank in Years as an expression of (1)	7.6			
		Landbank in Years as an expression of (2)	8.2			
		Wiltshire & Swindon: Soft Sand Landbank Projections				
			Million tonnes			
		Sand and Gravel Landbank as at 2001 (mt)	3.73			
		Old MPG6 Production Rate (1)	0.31			
		Actual production rate over last 5 years (2)	0.285			
		Landbank in Years as an expression of (1)	12.0			
		Landbank in Years as an expression of (2)	13.1			
		(as at 31 Dec 2001/ 1 <sup>st</sup> Jan 2002)				

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints		
<b>Annual Sales / Production of Aggregates</b>	46			Mineral Type	1991	2003	
				Sharp sand and gravel	7072 54	1203 422	
				Soft sand	1467 41	3659 16	
				Total	8539 95	1569 338	
<b>Production areas as % of Total Supply</b>	46				1991	2003	
				Cotswold Water Park	83%	77%	
				Calne/Compton Bassett	17%	16%	
<b>Preferred areas for Sharp</b>	41	Wiltshire & Swindon:					Some of the preferred areas
<b>% change from 2001 actual output required to meet new apportionment expectations</b>	45	Devon & Wiltshire: Crushed rock +9.38% Wiltshire: Sand and Gravel +27.84%	South West: Crushed rock +5.37% Sand and Gravel +24.75%				Note additions to actual outputs required to meet new apportionment



Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>Sand and Gravel Extraction</b>		Preferred Area	Area (ha)	Resource (million tonnes)	
		Land east of Latton	59	1.4 (+0.1 archaeological area)	
		Alex Farm	56	1.1 (+0.3 archaeological area)	
		Land north west of Water Eaton House	65	0.7	
		Land north of Latton	29	0.6	
		Total	421	7.7 (+0.4 archaeological area)	
<b>Estimated production of recycled aggregate from crushed hard construction, demolition and excavation arising in the South West in 2003</b>	45	Wiltshire and Swindon: Recycled aggregate produced – 699,000tonnes; Recycled aggregate per person in sub-region, 1,140kg.	South west: Recycled aggregate produced –4,473,000 tonnes; Recycled aggregate per person in sub-region, 980kg.		Production of recycled aggregate may need to be increased to enable county to meet production requirements.

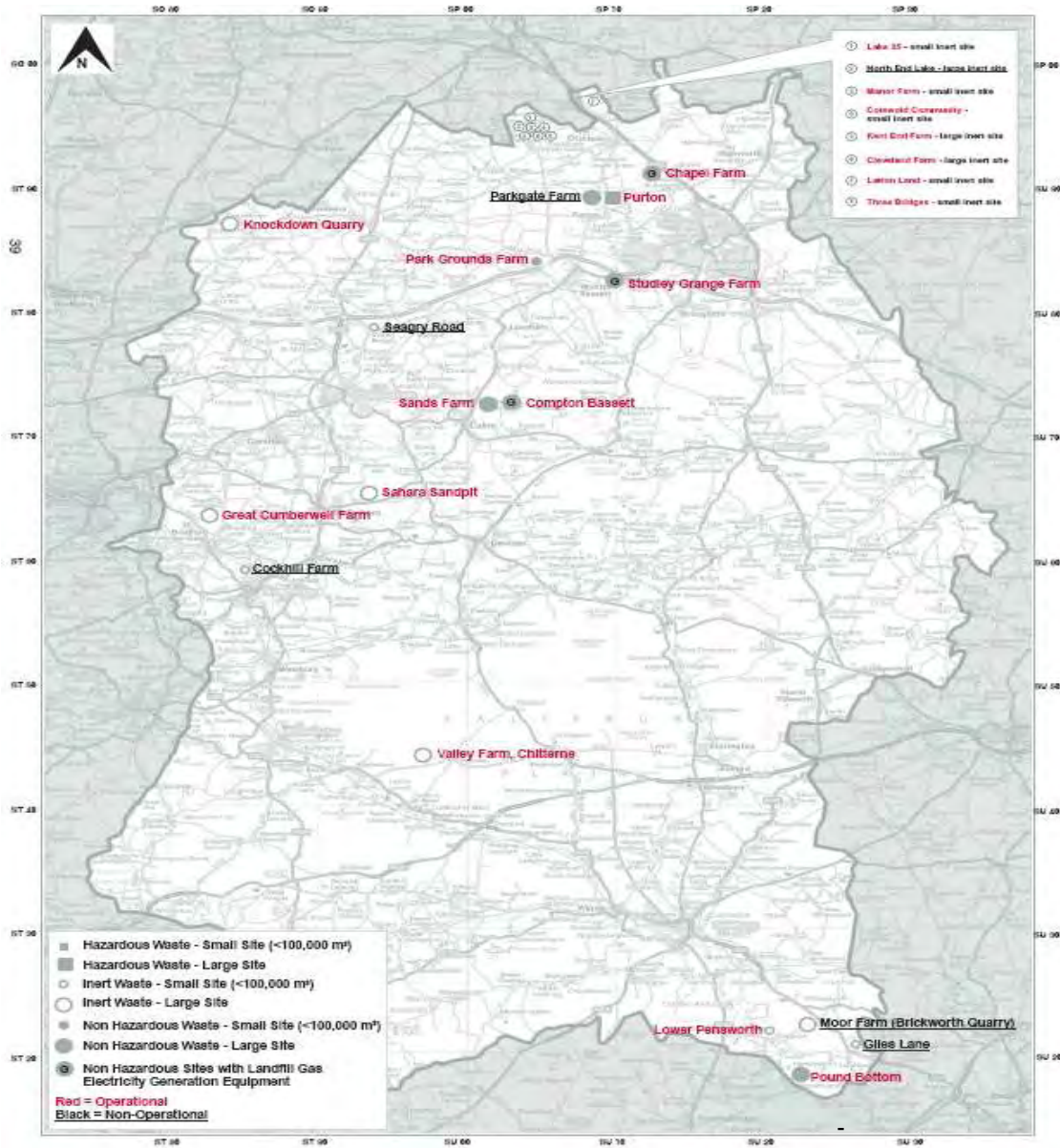
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>Wiltshire &amp; Swindon Supply Scenarios 2001 – 2016'</b>	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only 8 sand and gravel sites active in Wiltshire in 2001, but scale of operations was large, especially in Cotswold Water Park in upper Thames Valley, where 80% of this production is located.</li> <li>• Stock of permitted reserves of soft sand and sharp sand and gravel has a total of 11.66 million tonnes, with a combined output of 1.39 million tonnes in 2001, giving a projected lifetime of 8 years. With an expected shortfall of 18 million tonnes by 2016.</li> <li>• Similar economic resources within Wiltshire are only 4.2 million tonnes, and all lie in sensitive river valley landscapes and their exploitation would clearly have at least local environmental impacts.</li> </ul>			
<b>Wiltshire &amp; Swindon Supply Scenarios 2001 – 2016'</b>	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommended that the MPAs should review known and potential sand and gravel resources in Dorset, Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, and a detailed assessment of the extent to which these could be worked, using best practice mitigation techniques, without adverse effects on environmental designations, other major planning restrictions, and the risk of birdstrike to MOD facilities.</li> <li>• Once completed it will be possible to define all of the policy initiatives required to stimulate the preferred supply pattern</li> </ul>			
<b>Apportionment of Regional Aggregates Guidelines– Implications for Wiltshire and Swindon</b>	43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government advice that 'the RPB should consult its constituent MPAs and RAWP to determine whether the regional guidelines can be met at acceptable environmental cost. The likely environmental impacts of any additional extraction should be assessed in relation to the ability of the aggregate producing areas to absorb such impacts, especially impacts on areas of international and national landscape or conservation designations, and the impacts on the populations affected.'</li> <li>• SBC/WCC are concerned that the proposed sub-regional apportionment figure is too high and hence potentially unachievable within the context of 'the apparent lack of mineral resource and environmental constraints in the Plan area'</li> <li>• SCC/WCC think there is little evidence that the industry or the aggregate markets are prepared to meet the proposed forecast requirements</li> <li>• From a purely geological perspective, Wiltshire and Swindon may have enough mineral resources to meet requirements, but a number of environmental factors are considered likely to exert constraints, such as the SAC designation affecting the Salisbury Avon system, and all other major river systems in the plan area through a combination of national and local level designations.</li> <li>• The requirement for Wiltshire and Swindon to identify resources to maintain its supply of 28% of the Region's overall sand and gravel needs, 'is considered... an untested but potentially unreasonable</li> </ul>			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		and unsustainable burden upon the environment of Wiltshire and Swindon'.			
<b>Principal Issues According to MPA</b>	47	Principal issue on minerals is future aggregates production. WCC can no longer meet their RAWP apportionment from their traditional supply area – Cotswold Water Park. They are aware that other sharp sand and gravel reserves exist in the Bristol /Avon valley system and the Salisbury /Avon valley system but these areas have more environmental constraints. There are no major issues associated with other minerals including building stone and cement other than the potential for building stone operations in the south of the county to impact on AONB.			
<b>Data Gaps</b>	47	Wiltshire County Council at this stage unable to provide the following information: <b>Amenity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of complaints in respect of active mineral workings</li> <li>▪ Number of enforcement cases in respect of mineral developments (although the figure is less than 5)</li> <li>▪ The number of properties in the vicinity of active, dormant or proposed mineral sites.</li> </ul> <b>Safeguarding</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Digital data on Mineral Consultation Areas</li> </ul>			

***B.13 Waste***

Overall waste production in Wiltshire and Swindon has shown a steady increase in recent years. Municipal waste levels are expected to grow at a rate of 4% for Wiltshire, and 3% for Swindon. Based on these projections, it is expected that there will be a shortfall in landfill capacity, as well as recovery rates, although trends in household recycling have shown improvement, reaching approximately 19% in 2002/03. This must be improved upon in order to meet the DEFRA target of 26% by 2004. New waste management facilities must be created in order to meet future requirements for waste recovery rates as well as disposal capacity.

**Location of Landfill/ Landraise Sites in Wiltshire and Swindon at September 2004**



The pertinent data are:

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>Topic: Waste</b>					
<b>Municipal waste arisings - total tonnes (of which household waste)</b>	47	<u>2001/02</u> Wilts = 233 937 (216 255) Swindon = 82 386 (79 139) Total = 316 323 (295 170)  <u>2002/03</u> Wilts= 253 218 (224 325) Swindon= 92 864 (89 100)		Growth on previous year:  <u>2001/2002=</u> Wilts= +2.9% (+4.0%) Swindon= +2.1% (+1.6%)  <u>2002/2003=</u> Wilts= 7.9% (+3.7%) Swindon= +12.7% (+12.6%)	Waste growth has been increasing, as seen in the percentage growths from 2002/2003 on the previous year. Swindon experienced higher growth rates in this period, although the growth rate from the year previous to 2001/2002 showed Wiltshire to be the area with higher growth.  Wiltshire Strategic Board is championing a project to make Wiltshire the most waste efficient county by 2012. (CCFC 2004)
<b>Industrial and Commercial Wastes-total tonnes</b>	56		<u>South West 1999</u> Estimated total 6,807,000 construction and demolition and soil wastes.  Estimated 48% recovered. 22% disposed to landfill. 30% managed at sites		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
			exempt from waste management licensing (e.g. agricultural improvements)		
Types of industrial and commercial wastes produced (tonnes)	56		<p><u>1998/99</u></p> <p><b>Industrial Wastes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inert/Construction and Demolition = 20,000</li> <li>• Paper and Card = 37,000</li> <li>• Food = 30,000</li> <li>• General Industrial and Commercial = 120,000</li> <li>• Other General and Biodegradable = 76,000</li> <li>• Metals and Scrap Equipment = 38,000</li> <li>• Contaminated General = 20,000</li> <li>• Mineral Wastes and Residues =6,000</li> <li>• Chemical and Other = 48,000</li> <li>• Industry <i>Total=395,000</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Commercial Wastes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inert/Construction and Demolition = 2000</li> <li>• Paper and Card = 33,000</li> <li>• Food = 5000</li> <li>• General Industrial and Commercial = 210,000</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Latest data?</li> <li>• Trends?</li> </ul>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints																													
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other General and Biodegradable = 23,000</li> <li>• Metals and Scrap Equipment = 7000</li> <li>• Contaminated General = 9000</li> <li>• Mineral Wastes and Residues = 0</li> <li>• Chemical and Other = 5000</li> <li>• <i>Commerce Total = 294,000</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Total = 689,000</b></p>																															
<b>Waste Type</b> (to disposal)	56		1996/97: 218,000 1997/98 : 231,000 1998/1999 : 278,000 1999/2000: 298,000 2000/2001: 319,000		Increase																													
<b>Recorded Deposits by Waste Stream in Wiltshire and Swindon 1996/7 – 2000/1</b>	56	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Waste Type (to disposal)</th> <th>1996/7</th> <th>1997/8</th> <th>1998/9</th> <th>1999/00</th> <th>2000/1</th> <th>Trend</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Municipal</b></td> <td>218,000</td> <td>231,000</td> <td>278,000</td> <td>298,000</td> <td>319,000</td> <td>Increasing</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Industrial &amp; Commercial</b></td> <td>406,000</td> <td>343,000</td> <td>374,000</td> <td>485,000</td> <td>537,000</td> <td>Increasing</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Construction and</b></td> <td>107,000</td> <td>81,000</td> <td>150,000</td> <td>248,000</td> <td>193,000</td> <td>Fluctuating pattern</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Waste Type (to disposal)	1996/7	1997/8	1998/9	1999/00	2000/1	Trend	<b>Municipal</b>	218,000	231,000	278,000	298,000	319,000	Increasing	<b>Industrial &amp; Commercial</b>	406,000	343,000	374,000	485,000	537,000	Increasing	<b>Construction and</b>	107,000	81,000	150,000	248,000	193,000	Fluctuating pattern
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Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend			Issues/Constraints	
		<b>Demolition/Inerts</b>						
		<b>Soils and Sub-soils</b>	328,000	264,000	163,000	?	?	Trend unknown
		<b>Special</b>	22,000	112,000	7,000	49,000	47,000	Trend unknown
		<b>Sewage</b>	0	0	0	0	0	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	1,081,000	1,031,000	972,000	1,080,000	1,096,000	Trend stable/increasing
<b>Agricultural Wastes (tonnes)</b>	56		= 10% of South West as a whole.	1998: 1,614,000 - 94% comprised animal matter from the housing of livestock.			Trend unknown	
<b>Recorded deposits by waste stream in Wiltshire and Swindon 1996/7- 2000/1</b>								
<b>Municipal</b>	47	<b>1996/7</b>	<b>1997/8</b>	<b>1998/9</b>	<b>1999/00</b>	<b>2000/1</b>	Trend = predicted to increase	
		218,000	231,000	278,000	298,000	319,000		
<b>Industrial and Commercial</b>	47	<b>1996/7</b>	<b>1997/8</b>	<b>1998/9</b>	<b>1999/00</b>	<b>2000/1</b>	Trend = predicted to decrease slightly	
		406,000	343,000	374,000	485,000	537,000		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data		Comparators and targets		Trend		Issues/Constraints											
		1996/7	1997/8	1998/9	1999/00	2000/1													
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<b>Special</b>	47	1996/7	1997/8	1998/9	1999/00	2000/1	Trend = predicted stasis												
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<b>Percentage Composition of Waste Disposals in Wiltshire and Swindon 1998/99</b>	47	<table border="1"> <caption>Percentage Composition of Waste Disposals in Wiltshire and Swindon 1998/99</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Municipal</td> <td>28.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial &amp; Commercial</td> <td>38.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction &amp; Demolition</td> <td>15.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Soils &amp; subsoils</td> <td>16.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special</td> <td>0.7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Category	Percentage	Municipal	28.5%	Industrial & Commercial	38.5%	Construction & Demolition	15.4%	Soils & subsoils	16.8%	Special	0.7%	
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<b>Imports and Exports</b>	47	Currently, 80% of commercial and industrial wastes are dealt with in the plan area. The remainder is					There is currently a lack of specific data detailing the exact in and out movements of waste for the County.												

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		<p>sent to the South East of England. There have been substantial in-movements of waste from Hampshire, mainly due to the location of the landfill sites in proximity to the county. In 1998/99, just over 20% of all wastes disposed if in Wiltshire and Swindon were imported into the area</p>			
	56	<p>110,000 tonnes of industrial and commercial waste produced in Wiltshire and Swindon is exported (1998/1999).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1998/99: 208,000 tonnes (just over 20% of all wastes disposed of in Wiltshire and Swindon) of waste was imported into the Plan area.</li> <li>• Some special waste is exported, but the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data is not complete with regard to imports and exports of different waste streams.</li> <li>• Wiltshire and Swindon consider themselves likely to be self-sufficient with regard to disposal of <i>municipal waste</i>.</li> </ul>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
				quantity is unknown.	
<b>Municipal waste in Plan area sent to landfill/land raise</b>	56	78% (81% Swindon) (2002/3) 87% (2001/0)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends?</li> <li>▪ Dates of data?</li> </ul>
<b>Estimated construction and demolition, landfill disposal capacity (Wiltshire and Swindon) (cubic metres)</b>					
<b>Construction and demolition waste</b>	56	2000: 1,200,000*; 1,535,000 (max.) – 1,286,000 (min) @ 2003			
<b>Soils and subsoils waste</b>		Not given			
<b>Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings 1999/2001/2003 (million tonnes)</b>	57	<b>All management methods</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2003</b>
		<b>Used as Recycled Aggregate</b>	2.203	2.8	4.473
		<b>Used as Recycled Soils</b>	0.274	0.78	0.617
		<b>Used for Landfill Engineering or Restoration</b>	0.797	0.85	0.672

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints	
		Used to Backfill Quarry Voids	(not recorded)	1.38	0.959	
		Spread on Exempt Sites	0.052	6.33	2.412	
		Disposed of to Landfill	1.481	0.48	0.875	
		<b>Total Arisings</b>	<b>6.807</b>	<b>12.62</b>	<b>10.007</b>	
<b>Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings in Wiltshire and Swindon 2003 (million tonnes) (estimated)</b>	57	<b>All Management Methods</b>	<b>Tonnage (million tonnes)</b>	<b>Tonnage as a % of Total</b>		
		Recycled aggregates & soils	1.087	68%		
		Landfill Engineering & Restoration	0.112	7%		
		Road Planings	0.030	1.9%		
		Disposal to landfills, quarries & license exempt sites	0.370	23.1%		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1.599</b>	<b>100%</b>		
<b>Household waste recycled and composted (tonnes)</b>	47	<b>1998/1999</b>	<b>Household Recycling/ Composting</b>	<b>Recycling %</b>		Recycling and composting have been the only recovery options for household waste
		<b>Wiltshire</b>	23,498	12.6		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints												
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Swindon</b></td> <td>10,884</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td>34,382</td> <td>13.3</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Swindon</b>	10,884	15	<b>Total</b>	34,382	13.3			The Wiltshire County Council target for recycling 2004/05 was 27.5%. The actual percentage achieved was 27%. This shows a good performance in terms of targets, and compared to previous years' achievements.						
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<b>Wiltshire</b>	56	20.2% of waste recycled in 2002/03 (5.6% of this was composted) 2004/05: 27%	Gloucestershire County: 12% (1998/1999) to 24% (2004/05) Dorset County Average (1997/98): 31%	1998/99: 23,498 (recycling = 12.6%) 1999/00: 30,455 (recycling = 15%) 2000/01: 34,039 (recycling = 16%)  Trend indicates increase													

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			incinerated and only 16% is recycled. In comparison recycling rates of 30 – 60% are common in other European countries	2000/01: 44,941 (recycling =15 .7%)	management facilities.
Household Recycling Centre (HRC) recycling rates, 2006/07	15				



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Recycling Tonnage Breakdown	15	Source	Mar-05 YTD	Mar-06 YTD	Mar-07 YTD		
		Bring site	9,834	8,256	7,323		
		HRCs BVPI Recycled	16,196	18,718	23,055		
		HRCs BVPI Compost	14,853	13,919	13,083		
		HRCs Non BVPI	16,299	17,324	17,333		
		K/S (dry)	14,275	18,843	24,778		
		K/S (green)	2,373	8,121	14,559		
		Bulky collections	808	359	303		
		Street sweepings	2,176	2,937	3,662		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>76,814</b>	<b>88,477</b>	<b>104,096</b>		
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<p><b>Management of Household Waste 2002-2007 (as a percentage)</b></p>	<p>15</p>	<table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <caption>Household Waste Management Data (2002/03 - 2006/07)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>% to Landfill</th> <th>% Composted</th> <th>% Recycled</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2002/03</td> <td>80.32%</td> <td>5.75%</td> <td>13.33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003/04</td> <td>78.99%</td> <td>5.63%</td> <td>15.39%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004/05</td> <td>73.33%</td> <td>8.72%</td> <td>17.96%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005/06</td> <td>68.39%</td> <td>11.10%</td> <td>20.51%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006/07</td> <td>61.92%</td> <td>13.75%</td> <td>24.32%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The graph shows how the management of Wiltshire's household waste has changed over the last 5 years, with an increasing percentage of the waste being recycled or composted. (Recycle for Wiltshire 10/01/08)</p>			Year	% to Landfill	% Composted	% Recycled	2002/03	80.32%	5.75%	13.33%	2003/04	78.99%	5.63%	15.39%	2004/05	73.33%	8.72%	17.96%	2005/06	68.39%	11.10%	20.51%	2006/07	61.92%	13.75%	24.32%	
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<p><b>Renewable Energy Capacity by English Region (2006)</b></p>	<p>54/30</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Estimated Renewable Energy Capacity by English Region (2006) in MW</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Hydro</th> <th>Wind/Wave</th> <th>Landfill gas</th> <th>Other Biofuels</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>East Midlands</td> <td>5</td> <td>55</td> <td>60</td> <td>35</td> <td>155</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East</td> <td>0</td> <td>120</td> <td>170</td> <td>110</td> <td>400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North East</td> <td>5</td> <td>30</td> <td>35</td> <td>10</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North West</td> <td>5</td> <td>150</td> <td>160</td> <td>45</td> <td>360</td> </tr> <tr> <td>London</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>115</td> <td>115</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South East</td> <td>0</td> <td>95</td> <td>140</td> <td>130</td> <td>370</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South West</td> <td>15</td> <td>45</td> <td>75</td> <td>25</td> <td>160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Midlands</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>55</td> <td>90</td> <td>145</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yorkshire</td> <td>0</td> <td>35</td> <td>60</td> <td>65</td> <td>160</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	Hydro	Wind/Wave	Landfill gas	Other Biofuels	Total	East Midlands	5	55	60	35	155	East	0	120	170	110	400	North East	5	30	35	10	80	North West	5	150	160	45	360	London	0	0	0	115	115	South East	0	95	140	130	370	South West	15	45	75	25	160	West Midlands	0	0	55	90	145	Yorkshire	0	35	60	65	160	<p>County target for Wiltshire of 65-85MW of renewable electricity generating capacity by 2010, which is the equivalent to supplying between 73,750 and 87,000 homes.</p> <p>The total renewable energy capacity of Wiltshire and Swindon at the current time is approximately 8 MW; this is approximately 7.5% of the renewable electricity generated in the South West.</p>	
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North East	5	30	35	10	80																																																											
North West	5	150	160	45	360																																																											
London	0	0	0	115	115																																																											
South East	0	95	140	130	370																																																											
South West	15	45	75	25	160																																																											
West Midlands	0	0	55	90	145																																																											
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Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints																																																												
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Generation by English Region (2006)</b></p>	<p>54/30</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Estimated Data from Generation by English Region (2006) Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Hydro</th> <th>Wind/Wave</th> <th>Landfill gas</th> <th>Other Biofuels</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>East Midlands</td> <td>0</td> <td>100</td> <td>300</td> <td>250</td> <td>650</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East</td> <td>0</td> <td>200</td> <td>900</td> <td>700</td> <td>1800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North East</td> <td>0</td> <td>50</td> <td>150</td> <td>100</td> <td>300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North West</td> <td>0</td> <td>300</td> <td>700</td> <td>450</td> <td>1450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>London</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>400</td> <td>400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South East</td> <td>0</td> <td>250</td> <td>850</td> <td>950</td> <td>2050</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South West</td> <td>0</td> <td>100</td> <td>400</td> <td>250</td> <td>750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Midlands</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>250</td> <td>550</td> <td>800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yorkshire</td> <td>0</td> <td>100</td> <td>300</td> <td>850</td> <td>1250</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Region	Hydro	Wind/Wave	Landfill gas	Other Biofuels	Total	East Midlands	0	100	300	250	650	East	0	200	900	700	1800	North East	0	50	150	100	300	North West	0	300	700	450	1450	London	0	0	0	400	400	South East	0	250	850	950	2050	South West	0	100	400	250	750	West Midlands	0	0	250	550	800	Yorkshire	0	100	300	850	1250	<p>The graph demonstrates that the South East generated more electricity from renewable sources in 2006 compared to other regions England.</p> <p>Approximately 50% of the renewable electricity in the SW comes from landfill gas.</p>	
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Trends in generation from renewables by English Region (2006)	54	<p>The chart displays the total generation in G Wh for each year from 2003 to 2006, broken down by English region. The regions included are North East, London, East Midlands, South West, West Midlands, Yorks/Humber, South East, North West, and East. The total generation shows a clear upward trend over the four-year period, with the South East region showing the most significant increase, particularly in 2006.</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated Total Generation (G Wh) by Year</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>North East</th> <th>London</th> <th>East Midlands</th> <th>South West</th> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>Yorks/Humber</th> <th>South East</th> <th>North West</th> <th>East</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>200</td> <td>350</td> <td>400</td> <td>450</td> <td>550</td> <td>650</td> <td>800</td> <td>850</td> <td>1500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>350</td> <td>350</td> <td>350</td> <td>550</td> <td>650</td> <td>950</td> <td>1100</td> <td>1050</td> <td>1550</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>450</td> <td>300</td> <td>650</td> <td>600</td> <td>850</td> <td>1550</td> <td>1350</td> <td>1300</td> <td>1650</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>280</td> <td>400</td> <td>650</td> <td>800</td> <td>800</td> <td>1200</td> <td>2050</td> <td>1450</td> <td>1650</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year	North East	London	East Midlands	South West	West Midlands	Yorks/Humber	South East	North West	East	2003	200	350	400	450	550	650	800	850	1500	2004	350	350	350	550	650	950	1100	1050	1550	2005	450	300	650	600	850	1550	1350	1300	1650	2006	280	400	650	800	800	1200	2050	1450	1650
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<b>Total renewable energy generated in the South West according to county in 2006</b>	3/30	<p>Source: Regen SW (2005)</p>			<p>Key challenges to the appropriate development of renewable energy were identified by Wiltshire Renewable Energy Forum as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improving awareness, information and support at all levels.</li> <li>2. National and local government policy and submitting successful planning applications</li> <li>3. Landscape and the built environment</li> <li>4. Financial issues</li> <li>5. Lack of local expertise</li> <li>6. Electricity infrastructure constraints</li> </ol>																									
<b>Consumption of remaining landfill capacity Wiltshire and Swindon 2005-2021</b>	47	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Waste Type</th> <th>Waste to Landfill 2005-2021 (m<sup>3</sup>)</th> <th>Remaining Capacity 2005-2021</th> <th>Shortfall at 2021</th> <th>Estimated capacity expiry date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Non-Hazardous</td> <td>12,940,000</td> <td>6,576,000 m<sup>3</sup></td> <td>-6,364,000</td> <td>2013*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inert</td> <td>5,200,000</td> <td>2,670,000 m<sup>3</sup></td> <td>-2,530,000</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazardous</td> <td>560,000</td> <td>&lt;15,000 m<sup>3</sup></td> <td>-545,000</td> <td>2005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>18,700,000</td> <td>9,261,000m<sup>3</sup></td> <td>-9,439,000</td> <td>2013</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Waste Type	Waste to Landfill 2005-2021 (m <sup>3</sup> )	Remaining Capacity 2005-2021	Shortfall at 2021	Estimated capacity expiry date	Non-Hazardous	12,940,000	6,576,000 m <sup>3</sup>	-6,364,000	2013*	Inert	5,200,000	2,670,000 m <sup>3</sup>	-2,530,000	2013	Hazardous	560,000	<15,000 m <sup>3</sup>	-545,000	2005	Total	18,700,000	9,261,000m <sup>3</sup>	-9,439,000	2013			
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<b>Industrial and Commercial Waste diverted from</b>	56				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Latest data?</li> <li>• Trends?</li> </ul>																									



Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints	
landfill (Wiltshire and Swindon) (tonnage diverted) 1998/99		<b>Diversion Type</b>		<b>Industrial Waste</b>	<b>Commercial Waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % data</li> <li>• Market information for recovered materials?</li> </ul>
		Land recovery		1,000	0	
		Reused		18,000	5,000	
		Recycled		154,000	64,000	
		Thermal		14,000	4,000	
		Transfer		9,000	7,000	
		Treatment		21,000	5,000	
		Unrecorded		2,000	23,000	
TOTAL		219,000	108,000			
Industrial/ commercial /other wastes	56		Needs to ensure provision for 15% reduction to landfill, by 2005 (= 56,000 tonnes)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wiltshire and Swindon believe they have enough capacity for industrial and commercial waste during the plan period.</li> <li>• Wiltshire and Swindon consider they have adequate landfill available for construction and demolition, and soils and sub-soils waste over the plan period.</li> <li>• Wiltshire and Swindon identify the need for at least two strategic materials recovery facilities, three in vessel composting/anaerobic digestive facilities, additional green waste composting, and</li> </ul>	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
					several smaller scale energy-from-waste plants.
<b>Construction and demolition of waste diverted from landfill (Wiltshire and Swindon)</b> (tonnage diverted)	53/56/57/58		48% of construction and demolition and soil wastes produced in the South West = recovered as a recycled aggregate or soil, or beneficially reused on landfill sites (date unknown). 51% of construction, demolition and excavation wastes produced in the south west region were recovered through recycling in 2003 This compares favourably to the figure of 28% for 2001.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a <b>Data Gap</b> regarding the recovery and recycling/re use of construction and demolition wastes.</li> </ul>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data		Comparators and targets			Trend		Issues/Constraints
<b>Wiltshire Recovery &amp; Recycling/ Composting Targets (tonnes)</b>	47	<b>Target Year</b>	<b>Municipal Waste Arisings (4% growth p.a)</b>	<b>House hold Waste Arisings (4% growth p.a)</b>	<b>Total Municipal Waste to be Recovered</b>	<b>Of which house hold Waste Recycled/ Composted</b>	<b>Of which is Municipal Waste Recovery inc. EfW</b>	<b>Residual Municipal Waste Disposed to Landfill</b>	
		<b>1998/99</b>	206 498	186 197	No target	23 498 (12.6%)	N/A	183 000	
		<b>1999/00</b>	221 859	205 169	No target	30 455 (15%)	N/A	191 404	
		<b>2000/01</b>	227 087	207 580	No target	34 039 (16%)	N/A	193 048	
		<b>2001/02</b>	233 937	216 255	No target	33 520 (15.5%)	N/A	200 417	
		<b>2002/03</b>	253 218	224 325	(55 178) No target	43 406 (19.3%)	11 772	198 040	
		<b>2003/04</b>	263 347	233 298	No target	46 660 (20%)	N/A	216 687	
		<b>2005/06</b>	284 836	252 335	113 934 (40%)	83 271 (33%)	30 663	170 902	
		<b>2010/11</b>	246 546	307 004	155 946 (45%)	101 311 (33%)	54 635	190 600	
		<b>2015/16</b>	421 627	373 518	282 490 (67%)	123 261 (33%)	159 229	139 137	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data		Comparators and targets			Trend		Issues/Constraints
<b>Swindon Recovery and Recycling /Composting targets (tonnes)</b>	47	<b>Target Year</b>	<b>Municipal Waste Arisings (3% growth p.a)</b>	<b>House hold Waste Arisings (3% growth p.a)</b>	<b>Total Municipal Waste to be Recovered</b>	<b>Of which house hold Waste Recycled/ Composted</b>	<b>Of which is Municipal Waste Recovery inc. EfW</b>	<b>Residual Municipal Waste Disposed to Landfill</b>	
		<b>1998/99</b>	74 842	72 563	No target	10 884 (15%)	N/A	63 958	
		<b>1999/00</b>	81 008	77 392	No target	11 609 (15%)	N/A	69 399	
		<b>2000/01</b>	80 692	77 870	No target	10 902 (14%)	N/A	69 790	
		<b>2001/02</b>	82 386	79 139	No target	10 526 (13.3%)	N/A	71 860	
		<b>2002/03</b>	92 864	89 100	No target	16 929 (19%)	N/A	75 935	
		<b>2003/04</b>	95 650	91 773	No target	27 532 (30%)	N/A	68 118	
		<b>2005/06</b>	101 475	97 362	40 590(40%)	35 050 (36%)	5 540	60 885	
		<b>2010/11</b>	117 637	112 869	52 937 (45%)	40 633 (36%)	12 304	64 700	
		<b>2015/16</b>	136 374	130 846	91 371 (67%)	47 105 (36%)	44 266	45 003	
<b>Special/ Hazardous Wastes legislation</b>	47	Special/ Hazardous					The Regional Waste Vision states that by		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints																	
		wastes will be subject to new controls as the Landfill Directive seeks to end the disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes at the same site (co-disposal) by 2004		2020: <i>Waste streams that are hazardous or costly to recycle will be phased out and replaced by new clean materials that can be reused/ recycled effectively.</i>																		
<b>Hazardous waste Arisings and Disposals Wiltshire &amp; Swindon 1999 – 2003 (tonnes)</b>	47	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hazardous Waste</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2001</th> <th>2002</th> <th>2003</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Arisings</td> <td>28,000t</td> <td>38,000 t</td> <td>23,000 t</td> <td>35,000 t</td> <td>31,000 t</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disposals</td> <td>7,000 t</td> <td>49,000 t</td> <td>47,000 t</td> <td>74,000 t</td> <td>77,000 t</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Each year more than 5.2 million tonnes of hazardous waste is produced in England and Wales – largely by the construction, chemicals, electronics and lubricant oil industries.</p> <p>Hazardous waste is growing by an estimated 8 per cent a year.</p> <p>Landfilling of hazardous waste dropped by just 6 per cent between 1998-9 and 2000, with 40 per cent still being sent to landfill.</p> <p>In 2000, 40 per cent of hazardous waste was landfilled, 30 per cent received some form of treatment, 19 per cent was recycled or re-used, 3 per cent was incinerated and 8 per cent was recorded as transferred (short term).</p>	Hazardous Waste	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Arisings	28,000t	38,000 t	23,000 t	35,000 t	31,000 t	Disposals	7,000 t	49,000 t	47,000 t	74,000 t	77,000 t		
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Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
<b>Percentage Composition of Wastes to be Managed in the Plan area 1998/99-2010/11</b>	47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Municipal (32.2%)</li> <li>■ Industrial &amp; Commercial (37.1%)</li> <li>■ Construction &amp; Demolition (13.5%)</li> <li>■ Soils &amp; Subsoils (13.1%)</li> <li>■ Special (4.1%)</li> </ul>			
<b>Future Potential Waste Management Facilities</b>	47	<b>District/Borough</b>	<b>Number of Site proposed to be allocated</b>	<b>Strategic Sites</b>	<b>Local Sites</b>
		Kennet District	8	0	8
		North Wiltshire District	14	9	5
		Salisbury District	12	4	8
		Swindon Borough	10	5	5
		West Wiltshire District	11	5(6)	6(5)
		<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>23(24)</b>	<b>32(31)</b>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data		Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints
Sites in Wiltshire and Swindon that have consent or that have applied for consent to manage hazardous waste	47	Site Name	Location	Method	Status		
		Waste Matters	Brook Lane, Westbury	Solvent waste recycling and transfer	Permitted and licensed		
		Purton Landfill	Mopes Lane, Purton	Hazardous waste landfill	Permitted and licensed (IPPC)		
		Pound Bottom	Redlynch	Landfill of Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste (asbestos)	Permitted and licensed (IPPC)		
		Studley Grange	Lydiard Tregoze	Landfill of Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste (asbestos)	Permitted and licensed (IPPC)		
		Parkgate	Mopes Lane,	Hazardous waste landfill	Planning application		

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