



SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL / STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

**of the Wiltshire & Swindon Waste Development
Control Policies DPD**

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL ADOPTION STATEMENT

September 2009

Enfusion *in association with*
Centre for Sustainability at TRL



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Prepared for: Wiltshire Council and Swindon Borough Council

<i>date:</i>	September 2009	
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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This document is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) adoption statement for the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (DPD). It describes how the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process has influenced the progression of the Development Control (DC) Policies, how environmental considerations and consultation responses have been taken into account during the development of the DPD and also outlines the reasons for choosing the Preferred Strategy in light of other reasonable alternatives and monitoring measures.

The Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF)

- 1.2 The Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) is part of the new system introduced by the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)¹. It takes the form of a portfolio of documents including Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents, the Statement of Community Involvement, and an Annual Monitoring Report. The purpose of the Development Control Policies is to set out the development policies required to deliver the vision for Waste Management in Wiltshire and Swindon.

Sustainability Appraisal & Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.3 Planning legislation requires that DPDs are subject to a SA, a systematic process that is designed to evaluate the predicted social, economic and environmental effects of development planning. European² and UK legislation³ require that the DPDs are also subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), a process that considers the effects of development planning on the environment. Where significant adverse effects are predicted, the SEA aims to identify means to avoid or mitigate such effects. Government guidance⁴ advises that these two processes should be carried out together and requires DPDs to be subject to a SA incorporating SEA.
- 1.4 The SA/ SEA Regulations require that a 'statement' be made available to accompany the adopted plan or programme. This document is the SA adoption statement that has been produced for the SA of the Wiltshire and Swindon Waste DC Policies DPD. In line with the requirements of the SA/ SEA Regulations, it provides the following information:
- How environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme;
 - How the Environmental Report⁵ has been taken into account;
 - How opinions expressed in relation to the consultations on the plan/ programme and Environmental Report have been taken into account;
 - The reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and

¹ Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

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

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

⁴ DCLG (November 2005), Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents

⁵ The SA/SEA Report is also called the Environmental Report for the purposes of the SEA Directive.

- The measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the plan or programme.
- 1.5 The DPD was also subject to a Habitats Regulations Assessment, which was carried out in parallel to the SA/ SEA process. The HRA assessed the impacts of the DC Policies DPD, in-combination with the effects of other plans and projects, on European sites, which are internationally important sites designated for their ecological status. This assessment also accompanied the DC Policies Submission Document and was reported separately.

2.0 How environmental considerations have been integrated into the Development Control Policies DPD

- 2.1 The integrated SA/ SEA process has been designed to ensure sustainability considerations are incorporated into planning and decision making processes. SA is an iterative process, thereby influencing and informing each stage of plan development.
- 2.2 During late 2005 a Scoping process was carried out to help ensure that the SA covered the key sustainability issues relevant to land use planning for waste development in Wiltshire and Swindon.
- 2.3 Relevant plans and programmes were reviewed to develop a wider understanding of the issues and priorities for Wiltshire and Swindon, and information about the current and future social, environmental and economic characteristics of the County and Borough were compiled. From these studies, key sustainability problems and issues were identified, which included landscape protection, air quality, climatic factors and transport, biodiversity, cultural heritage, and waste production.
- 2.4 A SA Framework was compiled, which comprised of a list of 19 SA Objectives that aim to resolve the issues and problems identified. These SA Objectives were used to test the draft DPDs as they were being prepared. Each stage of the preparation of the DC Policies DPD was appraised systematically using the SA Objectives. Detailed appraisals were undertaken of the Issues and Options (2006), Preferred Options (2006) and Revised Preferred Options (2007) documents.
- 2.5 Where it was considered that there were opportunities to enhance the sustainability of the emerging policies, recommendations were made and included the protection of geodiversity and consideration of impacts on townscapes, streetscapes, town centres and areas of historic or conservation importance.
- 2.6 The SA process aimed to ensure the integration of environmental considerations into the DC Policies DPD preparation by:
- Undertaking the SA process in parallel with development of the DPD and by providing information on sustainability implications to influence the content of the DC Policies;
 - Issuing the Scoping Report to the statutory consultees for comments on the key environmental issues and proposed scope of the SA;
 - Undertaking an assessment of the Issues and Options;

- Recording an assessment of the environmental effects of the DC Policies in three Environmental Reports written as the DPD was progressed. Environmental Reports were produced alongside the Preferred Options, the Revised Preferred Options and the Submission Document; and
- Making recommendations in each Environmental Report for how the DPD could be amended to reduce or offset adverse environmental effects and enhance positive effects.

Table 1 lists the SA and DC Policies documents that have been produced.

Report	Purpose	Availability	Who produced the report / Date
Scoping Report	To consult on the proposed scope of the environmental assessment.	All documents published for consultation were available from County Hall, the Borough Council offices, the district council offices and all libraries in Wiltshire and Swindon. They were also available on the WCC website. Copies of the document, and related documents, along with the details of where the document would be available for inspection, were sent to various bodies. Organisations contacted included the statutory consultees for all the DPDs consulted on, these included the Regional Planning Body, the Highways Agency and all Local Planning Authorities, County Councils and Parish/Town Councils that adjoin or cover the same area as the Local Planning Authority, as well as the statutory environmental bodies.	Enfusion November 2005
Issues and Options	Set out the 'key issues and options' that the County and Borough Councils considered would influence land use planning for minerals over the plan period.		WCC and SBC November 2005
Issues and Options Appraisal (Detailed SA was undertaken, however, no report was produced)	Assessed the initial issues and options against the SA framework.	This document was made available as an appendix of the Preferred Options SA Report.	Enfusion May 2006
Preferred Options Stage	Set out the preferred policy options for determining applications for waste development.	As for Scoping Report/Issues and Options above.	WCC and SBC June 2006
Preferred	To highlight to plan		Enfusion

Options SA Report	makers and consultees the likely effects of the Development Control Policies DPD.		May 2006
Revised Preferred Options	Set out the revised preferred policy options for determining applications for waste development.		WCC and SBC May 2007
Revised Preferred Options SA Report	To highlight to plan makers and consultees the likely effects of the Development Control Policies DPD.		Enfusion July 2007
Submission Document	Provides the final Development Control Policies DPD content.		WCC and SBC July 2008
Submission SA Report	To highlight to plan makers and consultees the likely effects of the Development Control Policies DPD.		Enfusion July 2008
Adoption Statement and publication of adopted Waste DC Policies DPD	To report that the Development Control Policies DPD has been adopted and where it will be available for inspection.	All published documents are available from County Hall, the Borough Council offices, the former district council offices and all libraries in Wiltshire and Swindon. They were also available on the WC website.	WCC and SBC September 2009
SA Adoption Statement (this document)	To highlight how the SA process has influenced the development of the Development Control Policies DPD and set a framework for monitoring the sustainability effects.	The Adoption Statement is being made available on the Wiltshire Council website.	Enfusion September 2009

3.0 How the Environmental Report has been taken into account

3.1 The following section outlines how the SA has influenced the progression of the DC Policies at various stages through the process.

Appraisal of the Waste Development Control Polices DPD Options 2005

3.2 In November 2005, a Development Control DPD Issues and Options report, jointly prepared by the Councils was placed on consultation. The Options outlined in this report were appraised by Enfusion, and the results used to further develop the emerging policies in the Waste Development Control DPD. Issues outlined in the paper were presented with a range of alternative Options and a comparison of the sustainability effects of implementing each Option was made, with recommendations made as to the Preferred Option in each instance.

Appraisal of the Waste Development Control Policies DPD Preferred Options- Stage 1 (2006)

- 3.3 The development of Options, and the subsequent SA undertaken, informed the development of Preferred Options, which were then also subject to a detailed SA, with suggestions made for the mitigation of negative effects, where appropriate. Where available, evidence from the SA Scoping Stage and from other researched sources was used to justify the prediction of effects. The assessment found that the Preferred Options would make a significant contribution to sustainability, and included recommendations for further iterations of Development Control policies. The Preferred Options report and accompanying SA Report were placed on consultation in May 2006.

Appraisal of the Waste Development Control DPD Revised Preferred Options- Stage 2 (2007)

- 3.4 The feedback from the SA and Consultation on the Preferred Options were incorporated into the revision of the Preferred Options. A number of key changes were made to the policies. In particular WDC1 amalgamated policies on managing impacts relating to amenity, visual aspects, noise and light emissions, vibration, air emissions and climate change, contaminated land and agricultural land (previously contained in WDC 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 12). In addition new policies addressing issues of Sustainable Transportation of Waste and Renewable Energy were introduced. The Revised Preferred Options report and accompanying SA Report were placed on consultation in August 2007.

Appraisal of the Waste Development Control DPD Submission (2008)

- 3.5 The feedback from the SA and Consultation on the Revised Preferred Options was incorporated into the Submission document. A number of key changes were made to the policies. In particular policy WDC1 was added, which addressed key criteria for ensuring sustainable waste management development. Significant changes were also been made to policies WDC 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Leading on from these revisions further Sustainability Appraisal work was carried out. No significant changes were made to Submission policies WDC 3, 4 and 6, therefore no further SA work was deemed necessary.
- 3.6 The overarching findings of the SA showed that the Submission Development Control Policies both support and will make positive contributions to the sustainability objectives. The Submission DC Policies give strong support to sustainable development objectives in the areas of waste and transport minimisation, the protection of environmental, historic and cultural assets as well as providing opportunities for both renewable and the creation of new amenities (e.g. through sensitive and timely restoration practices). The policies also contained a strong commitment to minimise adverse cross-boundary and cumulative impacts (WDC1, 2 and 11).
- 3.7 The DC Policies have been progressively revised and amended to ensure concerns raised during consultation and as a result of the SA of the Issues

and Options, Preferred Options and Revised Preferred Options have been addressed.

Incorporation of suggested mitigation measures

- 3.7 Whilst no significant negative effects were identified in the assessment of the Development Control Policies, there remain a number of areas of uncertainty identified in earlier appraisals relating to impacts, in particular, cumulative impacts from an increase in waste management facilities over the plan period (e.g. air pollution, traffic congestion, increased greenhouse emissions). It was determined that the policies generally contained sufficient measures to mitigate such impacts (e.g. the requirement for SA to be undertaken for all proposals for new facilities; for new developments to be accompanied by assessments and the need to clearly demonstrate no significant negative impacts). However, the Submission SA Report additionally recommended that the monitoring strategy should include provision for assessing such impacts, where feasible. Monitoring measures are outlined in Section 7 and Table 2 of this adoption statement.

4.0 Consultation

- 4.1 This section outlines the consultation that has been undertaken and the responses received in relation to the SA/ SEA. Consultation is an important part of SA and has been undertaken at various stages in the process, as outlined in Table 1. After each round of consultation, the comments received were taken into account. The detailed responses to the SA/ SEA and/ or actions progressed to address the comments are provided at Appendix C in the Submission SA Report.
- 4.2 The Scoping Report was sent to the relevant stakeholders for consultation over a period of 5 weeks starting in November 2005. Stakeholders made suggestions relating to indicators for monitoring the sustainability effects of implementing the WLDDs, which are taken into account within Section 7 of the Submission SA Report. A small number of changes were made to the SA Framework of objectives and decision aiding questions.
- 4.3 Consultation was undertaken on the SA Report accompanying the Preferred Options Report Stage 1 (2006) and took place in June to August 2006. Consultation was also undertaken on the SA report published along with the DC Policies Revised Preferred Options Report, in accordance with SEA regulations and SA guidance and took place between August and September 2007.
- 4.4 The detailed responses to the comments made in relation to the SA/ SEA and actions progressed to address them are provided at Appendix C in the Submission SA Report. The Submission SA Report was also made available for public consultation between 4th August and 12th September 2008.
- 4.5 All stakeholder comments and the responses provided in relation to the consultation comments are provided at Appendix C of the Submission SA Report.

5.0 Alternatives

- 5.1 It was determined by WCC/SBC that no relevant or viable strategic options were available to policy makers, therefore the DC Policies Issues and Options Report presented a range of issues and proposed draft policies rather than the approach taken in the Core Strategy, which offered a number of alternative 'options' for each 'issue'. During the Issues and Options stage, WC and SBC considered various draft policies in relation to the following issues:
- Environmental Protection
 - Transportation
 - Waste Elimination, Reduction and Re-use
 - Waste Recovery
 - Waste Disposal
 - Hazardous Waste Management
 - Waste Water Treatment Facilities
 - Restoration and Aftercare
- 5.2 Alternative policies were presented in the DC Policies Revised Preferred Options Report in relation to policies WDC5 (Airfield Safeguarded Areas) and WDC7 (Biological and Geological Interest). The method outlined in Section 2 was used to appraise each of the proposed alternative policies. The detailed SA provided comments regarding the nature of the sustainability effect for each draft policy, which included recommendations to be incorporated into the development of the Submission Document.
- 5.3 For detailed information of the proposed draft policies and alternative policies considered, please see the following document:
- Revised Preferred Options SA Report:
 - Main Report Section 5 & Appendix D; and
 - Main Report Section 7 & Appendix F.

6.0 Examination in Public

- 6.1 Following the Examination in Public and subsequent Inspector's Report a number of minor changes have been made to the DC Policies. These changes were minimal and it was determined that they did not constitute significant changes to the intent of the policies and would therefore not require additional SA. In particular, they would not result in the addition or removal or any significant effects that hadn't already been considered through the SA process.

7.0 Monitoring

- 7.1 The SEA Directive requires that the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans are monitored to identify unforeseen adverse effects, and to enable appropriate remedial action to be undertaken if required (Article 10.1). ODPM's SA Guidance (November 2005) specifies that monitoring arrangements should be designed to:
- highlight significant effects;
 - highlight effects which differ from those that were predicted; and
 - provide a useful source of baseline information for the future.
- 7.2 It is important to ensure the monitoring strategy is manageable, includes a practicable number of indicators, and focuses on the key sustainability issues. The selection of key indicators should be informed by the outcome of the appraisal, such that it is possible to monitor whether significant effects foreseen were accurately predicted.
- 7.3 The Planning Act requires Waste Planning Authorities and Local Planning Authorities to produce Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) to document progress in implementing the Local Development Framework. Wiltshire County Council published an AMR in 2007/08 to discuss progress during the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008, 'The Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08.' Guidance from the ODPM advises that these AMRs should incorporate SA monitoring, and it is therefore recommended that the indicators identified in Table 2 are incorporated into subsequent AMRs. This approach is in accordance with ODPM guidance which suggests that plan monitoring and SA monitoring can be prepared concurrently to avoid unnecessary duplication (Appendix 14 - ODPM SA Guidance).
- 7.4 Expanding upon existing monitoring arrangements (rather than seeking to implement a separate monitoring scheme) will ensure that the organisational structures necessary to compile and report on the sustainability effects are already in place, and able to respond to any unexpected adverse effects. Consequently, it is recommended that the scope of future AMR monitoring include indicators to measure the significant sustainability effects of implementing the WLDDs, and include relevant indicators from those identified below.
- 7.5 The following outlines the approach taken to the development of monitoring indicators and targets:
- Consideration of the baseline features that will indicate the effects of the plan.
 - Linking indicators and targets to the SA Framework developed in the Scoping Stage.
 - Considering the consultation received from stakeholders, which included recommendations for indicators and targets.
 - Consideration of the likely significant effects that were identified during the Sustainability assessment and the mitigation measures that were proposed to offset or reduce significant adverse effects.
 - Consideration of existing monitoring arrangements for the Adopted Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan 2011 (the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)).

- 7.6 In line with the findings of the SA of the Waste Core Strategy Submission Document, no significant negative effects were identified through the SA of the Submission DC Policies. The Submission SA Reports for both the Waste Core Strategy and the DC Policies identified that there is the potential for some uncertainties to be carried forward. For example, the predicted increase in the requirement for waste management facilities over the plan period may put additional pressure on sensitive areas (e.g. designated habitats or populations adjacent to existing facilities likely to experience expansion). It was determined that the Submission Control Policies incorporated robust measures to address these issues, such as the requirement for new developments to be accompanied by assessments, and the need to clearly demonstrate no significant negative impacts.
- 7.7 The issues identified through the Submission SA Reports for the Waste Core Strategy are also directly relevant to the DC Policies. The sustainability indicators and targets presented in Table 2 are therefore unchanged from those proposed in the SA Adoption Statement for the Waste Core Strategy.

Table 2: Monitoring Measures

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Data Source	Frequency	Who is responsible?
1. Promote healthy exercise, especially daily exercise	Potential effects on rights of way and recreational areas of open space	Percentage of applications for waste management development that would lead to a loss of public rights of way	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Percentage of applications for waste management development that would lead to an enhancement to public rights of way where this is appropriate	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Percentage of applications for waste management development within or adjacent to tourist or recreational areas	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Percentage of applications for waste management facilities that enhances tourist or recreational assets	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
2. Enable access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	Increased opportunities to recycle	Percentage of new developments making provision for waste segregation and recycling.	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
3. Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Conflicts between waste and communities	Enforcement complaints concerning waste Development	Minerals & Waste Development Framework: Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Number of liaison groups for waste sites that have met at least once.	Minerals & Waste Development Framework AMR	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Number of waste management proposals which would have an unacceptable detrimental impact upon existing or proposed neighbouring uses, local amenity or	Minerals & Waste Development Framework AMR	Annually	WC/ SBC/ EA

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Data Source	Frequency	Who is responsible?
		human health.			
4. Give people in the county access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Employment levels in the waste management sector	Change in employment levels resulting from increased development in waste management facilities.	Proposed indicator in Submission SA Report	Annually	WC/ SBC
5. Meet local needs locally	Increase in the numbers of waste facilities of satisfactory capacity located in close proximity to major road networks	Percentage of waste management facilities developed within 1km of the primary route network.	Minerals & Waste Development Framework AMR	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Percentage of waste management facilities developed within or adjoining: a) major urban areas – previously developed land; b) existing waste management facilities;	Minerals & Waste Development Framework AMR	Annually	WC/ SBC
6. Balance the need for growth with the protection of the environment	Sufficient capacity to deal with growing level of waste	Waste arisings for: a) Municipal; b) Industrial and Commercial; c) Construction and Demolition; and d) Hazardous	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC/ EA
		Capacity of new waste management facilities permitted (by type): a) Recycling and Composting b) Recovery c) Landfill	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Percentage of waste imported and exported for management: a) Non-Hazardous b) Hazardous c) Inert	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC/ EA

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Data Source	Frequency	Who is responsible?
7. Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Movement of waste up the hierarchy (SA Objective 18)	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type: a) Recycling and composting b) Recovery c) Landfill	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/SBC
8. To improve our roads and make them safer	Modal shift to more sustainable modes of freight transportation.	Number of applications for waste management developments within 1km of the Wiltshire HGV route network	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Number of applications supported by site transport plans	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Number of applications for waste management development leading to highway improvements	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
9. Protect habitats and species	Potential effects on biodiversity	Percentage of applications for waste management development where part of or all of which lie within a SSSI	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Percentage of applications for waste management development where part of or all of which lie within designations of local importance	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Percentage of applications for waste management development that provides a net gain in biodiversity	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
10. Promote the conservation and wise use of land	Increased landtake	Area of land taken by new waste management development permitted on: a) Greenfield land b) Brownfield land	Proposed indicator in Submission SA Report	Annually	
11. Protect and enhance	Potential effects on	Percentage of applications for waste	Development	Annually	WC/ SBC

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Data Source	Frequency	Who is responsible?
landscape and townscape	landscape	management development submitted with a Landscape Character Assessment	Control Indicator		
		Percentage of planning applications within or adjacent to the New Forest National Park and the AONBs that have been informed by the relevant Management Plan	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
12. Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Potential effects on rural ways of life	Number of hectares of agricultural land grades 1, 2 and 3a permanently lost as a result of waste development.	Minerals & Waste Development Framework AMR	Annually	WC/ SBC
13. Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	Potential effects on cultural assets	Percentage of applications for waste management development part of or all of which lie within the following designations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Scheduled Ancient Monuments; ■ Registered Battlefields; ■ Listed Buildings; ■ Conservation Areas; ■ Locally important archaeological remains; and ■ Historic Parks and Gardens. 	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Percentage of applications for waste management development that would lead to a loss of historic canal or railway routes	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
14. Reduce vulnerability to flooding,	Increased risk of flooding	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	Minerals & Waste Development Framework AMR	Annually	EA

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Data Source	Frequency	Who is responsible?
	Increased flood storage capacity	Percentage of applications supported by a Flood Risk Assessment that identifies risk and leads to mitigation or compensation for that risk	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
15. Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions	Increased greenhouse gas emissions	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Minerals & Waste Development Framework AMR	Annually	WC/ SBC/ Developers
		Renewable electricity capacity: a) Wind b) Hydro c) Landfill Gas d) Sewage Gas e) Advanced Treatment of Waste f) CHP g) Solar PV			
		<u>Total installed electricity capacity</u>			
		Renewable heat capacity: h) Biomass Thermal i) Heat Pumps j) Sewage Gas CHP k) Solar Thermal l) CHP			
		<u>Total installed renewable heat capacity</u>			
		Percentage of applicants for the landfilling of waste proposing to recover energy from landfill gas	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Mega Watts of energy generated as	Core Strategy	Annually	WC/ SBC

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Data Source	Frequency	Who is responsible?
		part of waste management	Indicator		
		Percentage of applications incorporating renewable energy provisions	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
16. Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)	Increased water consumption	Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either water resources, flood defence or water quality.	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC/ EA
		Percentage of applications including provisions for the efficient use of water on site	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
17. Reduce the rate of landfill, increase recycling and open waste to energy facilities in Wiltshire	Increased waste to energy facilities	Municipal waste arising and management (by type) in Wiltshire and Swindon: a) Total arising b) Total recycled c) Total composted d) Total other recovery e) Total landfilled Amount of municipal waste recovered (including the recycling and composting of household waste).	Minerals & Waste Development Framework AMR	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Household waste arising and management (by type) as part of municipal waste arisings in Wiltshire and Swindon: a) Total arising b) Total recycled c) Total composted d) Total other recovery	Minerals & Waste Development Framework AMR	Annually	WC/ SBC

SA Objective	Effect to be monitored	Indicator	Data Source	Frequency	Who is responsible?
		e) Total landfilled			
18. Minimise the use of non-renewable resources and where possible promote the use of renewable resources	Movement of waste up the hierarchy	Amount of waste recovered (including the recycling and composting of household waste)	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC/ EA
		Percentage of approved proposals that maximise the recovery of resources from waste, as percentage of total proposals received	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC/ EA
		Percentage of major new developments making provision for waste segregation and recycling.	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Percentage of approved developments that carry out waste audits as required and maximise the recovery of resources from waste	Core Strategy Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
19. Minimise land, water, air, light, noise, and genetic pollution	Increased pollution levels	Proportion of operational waste sites which have received at least one monitoring visit: a) Landfill b) Waste Processing Facilities c) Scrapyards	Minerals & Waste Development Framework AMR	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Percentage of applications for Waste Management Development submitted with a sufficient Environmental Statement	Development Control Indicator	Annually	WC/ SBC
		Number of applications providing clear details of mitigation measures that will be implemented to make the proposal acceptable.	Development Control Indicators	Annually	WC/ SBC/ Developers
		Number of waste sites with an Environmental Management Plan.	Developers	Annually	WC/ SBC/ Developers