Appendix 1 - Key Diagram

Key amended to correct colour of symbol for 'Provision for green waste composting'

Picture 1

Appendix 2 - Submission Policies Map

Appendix 3 - Allocated Waste Sites - Inset Maps

Allocated Waste Sites - Inset Maps

The following sites are allocated to address the identified needs for new and improved waste management facilities and capacity.

Inset 1- Area of search at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, south east of Three Legged Cross

Inset 2 - Land south of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford

Inset 3 - Area of search at Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham

Inset 4 - Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath Industrial Estate

Inset 5 - Loudsmill, Dorchester

Inset 6 - Old Radio Station, Dorchester

Inset 7 - Eco-Sustainable Solutions, Parley

Inset 8 - Land at Canford Magna, Poole

Inset 9 - Land at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate, Poole

Inset 10 - Binnegar Environmental Park, East Stoke

Inset 11 - Land at Bourne Park, east of Piddlehinton

~~**Inset 12** - Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works~~

Inset 1~~3~~ 2- Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works

The Development Considerations for each site comprise specific requirements, issues and opportunities that should be addressed through a planning application. Proposals must show how the Development Considerations for the site have been addressed. It should be noted that the Development Considerations do not comprise an exhaustive list of matters to be considered.

Inset 1 - Area of Search at Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, Three Legged Cross

This site comprises a parcel of employment land that forms a southern extension to the existing Woolsbridge Industrial Estate, south east of Three Legged Cross within East Dorset. The land is currently brownfield, previously developed land.

There is a need for a transfer facility for local authority collected waste in East Dorset to bulk up recyclates and residual waste. There is also a need for a facility to manage bulky waste. The site is allocated for waste transfer and/or the transfer or treatment of bulky waste. For both facilities wastes would be stored within a building. Bulky wastes include hard plastics and soft furnishings such as mattresses. A facility could simply provide a local or strategic location for bulking up these waste for onward transport to a treatment facility elsewhere. Alternatively, a treatment facility would be a strategic facility, enabling bulky waste to be sorted into different fractions and shredded to produce Refused Derived Fuel or Solid Recovered Fuel.

Development Considerations

1. The applicant must provide sufficient information to enable the Waste Planning Authority to carry out Appropriate assessment at the planning application stage in accordance with Conservation & Species Regulations (2017). This should include, as a minimum, Phase 2 Surveys for Annex 1 birds to inform an assessment of the effects of development on the populations on site and in surrounding areas.

2. Application of the sequential test required as eastern borders flood zones 2 and 3. Consideration of an appropriate buffer from flood zones 2 and 3.

3. Consideration of an appropriate buffer and mitigation to protect the Dorset Heaths SAC, SPA and Ramsar, SSSI and SNCI.

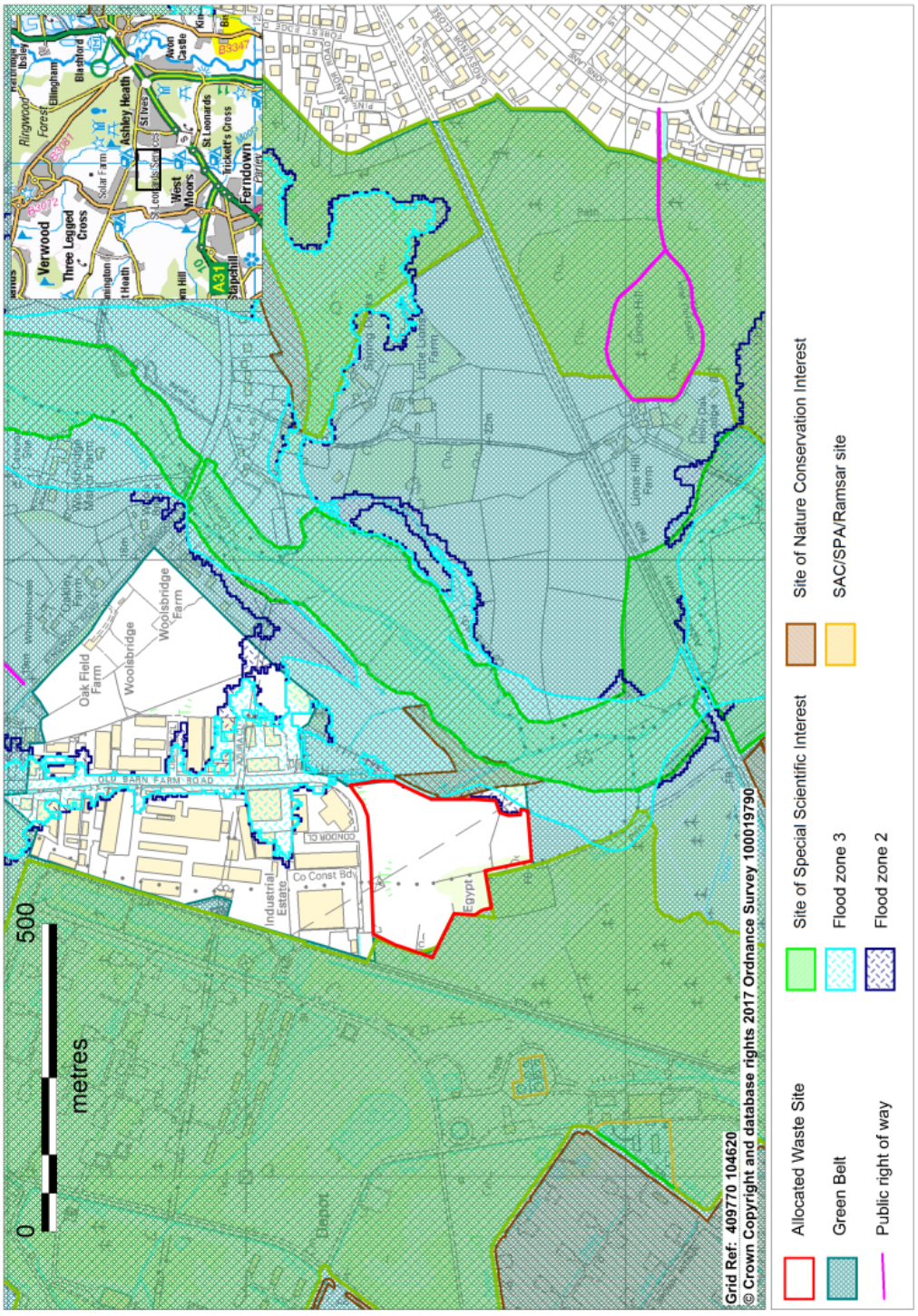
4. Depending on the precise location of development within the area of search and nature of the development the following mitigation may be necessary to reduce effects on European Sites to levels acceptable under the Habitats Regulations 2017:

   • Habitat enhancement works on land adjacent to the allocated site (including Woolsbridge Farm Carr SNCI

   • A managed habitat buffer between the development and the European sites

Parish Council/Ward	Verwood and West Moors, East Dorset
Site area	5.08ha
Existing land use	Agricultural/brownfield land
Proposed uses	Waste transfer: up to c. 1ha required Treatment of bulky waste: up to c. 1ha required
Access	Via the existing access to Woolsbridge Industrial Estate
Sensitive Receptors	Adjacent to Dorset Heaths Special Area of Conservation/Dorset Heathlands Special Protection Area and Ramsar site; Site of Nature Conservation Interest and flood zone 3.

Inset 1 - Woolsbridge Industrial Estate



Inset 2 - Land south of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford

The site lies to the south of Sunrise Business Park and north-east of the A350. The site is situated in a good location to serve Blandford and surrounding areas with a number of potential options to provide a new access into the site.

The site is allocated for a waste management centre, which would comprise a modern split level household recycling centre and transfer station with provision of traffic circulation route and associated parking areas.

The land is greenfield and currently in agricultural use. Although it is within the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB, the site could form an extension to Sunrise Business Park. This site would meet an identified need for which no other suitable alternative site has been found. ~~As such it is consideredto present exceptional circumstances and sufficient public interest to justify a location within the AONB.~~

Development Considerations

1. Preparation of a comprehensive landscape and ecology masterplan so that the design, layout, hard and soft landscape treatment, access, circulation, building design, other structures, fencing and highway infrastructure, ensures any adverse impacts upon the AONB are mitigated satisfactorily. This masterplan should include:

    - A dark skies strategy to demonstrate how light spill into the AONB will be avoided or if this is not practicable minimised
    - ~~Reduction of~~ Means of reducing the formation levels of the building to minimise its visual impact.
    - Structural native tree and shrub planting at an appropriate scale and size to achieve timely screening and integration in keeping with landscape character. Consideration of wildflower/flowering meadow grass and verge areas.

2. Preparation of a comprehensive landscape and ecology management plan to cover the establishment phase for the landscape works and the longer term, on-going, management and maintenance. To include management of roadside and boundary hedges. Low input, low maintenance approach required.
3. Retention, protection and enhancement of the tree/hedge belts on the north-east and south-east field boundaries and, wherever practicable, and south-west edge of the site. Details to be included in landscape management plan.
4. Layout of the development should seek to maintain current openness and avoid visual ‘crowding’ of the

area around the roundabout. Buildings should be set back from roundabout and align with existing buildings at Sunrise Business Park.

5. Lighting and colours should comply with AONB guidance. Materials should have a matt finish, and avoid shiny metal surfaces or chimneys / vents.
6. Preparation of a plan for the management of soils and excavated waste to ensure ground levels and earth shaping minimises visual impact and topsoil for planted areas is used only if required in the landscape proposals.
7. Pre-determination archaeological evaluation, to include consideration of possible prehistoric enclosure, to accompany and inform application.
8. Demonstrate that the tests set out in paragraph 115 and 116 of the National Planning Policy Framework are met.
9. Hydrological/contaminated land risk assessment. Preparation of a drainage strategy.

Parish Council/Ward	Blandford Forum Town Council. Site adjoins Pimperne Parish Council.
Site area	3.55ha
Existing land use	Agriculture
Proposed uses	Waste management centre
Access	New access would be required
Sensitive receptors / designations	Within Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB

Replace map as follows

Inset 2 - Land south of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford

Inset 3 - Area of Search at Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham

The existing Shaftesbury household recycling centre is small and needs bringing up to modern standards. There is insufficient space available to improve the existing site. Land within the extension to Brickfields Business Park is allocated for a replacement facility to serve the growing towns of Shaftesbury, Gillingham and surrounding villages.

The land is allocated in the North Dorset Local Plan (2016) as a Key Strategic Employment Site to form an extension to the existing Brickfields Business Park as part of the Gillingham Strategic Site Allocation, with associated access improvements. There is sufficient space available to facilitate a new split level waste facility including a one way traffic circulation route, and a waste vehicle depot, if required.

The site is situated on the southern side of Gillingham and therefore in a good location to serve the two towns of Gillingham and Shaftesbury. Master planning for the land is at an early stage therefore a specific site within the business park has not been identified for a waste facility. An area of search has been allocated to address this need.

Development Considerations

1. Site is within the Gillingham Strategic Site Allocation. Development should accord with Policy 21 of the North Dorset Local Plan (2016).
2. Comprehensive approach to the design of the site within the Gillingham southern extension, reflecting the design principles for the Strategic Site Allocation.
3. Capacity issues at Station Road/New Road junction would need to be resolved satisfactorily through mitigation, to include commitment to provision of a new access to the site that would enable access and egress of vehicular access to be directed via proposed new link road between the B3081 to the B3092.

4. Site is partially within a consultation zone for a major hazard site. The HSE should be consulted on any proposal, at the design stage and prior to application.

5. Site is on a minor aquifer of secondary or unproductive designation. Protection of land and groundwater from contamination and oil storage is required.

6. Avoidance or diversion of public right of way N64/48

7. Archaeological assessment to accompany and inform application

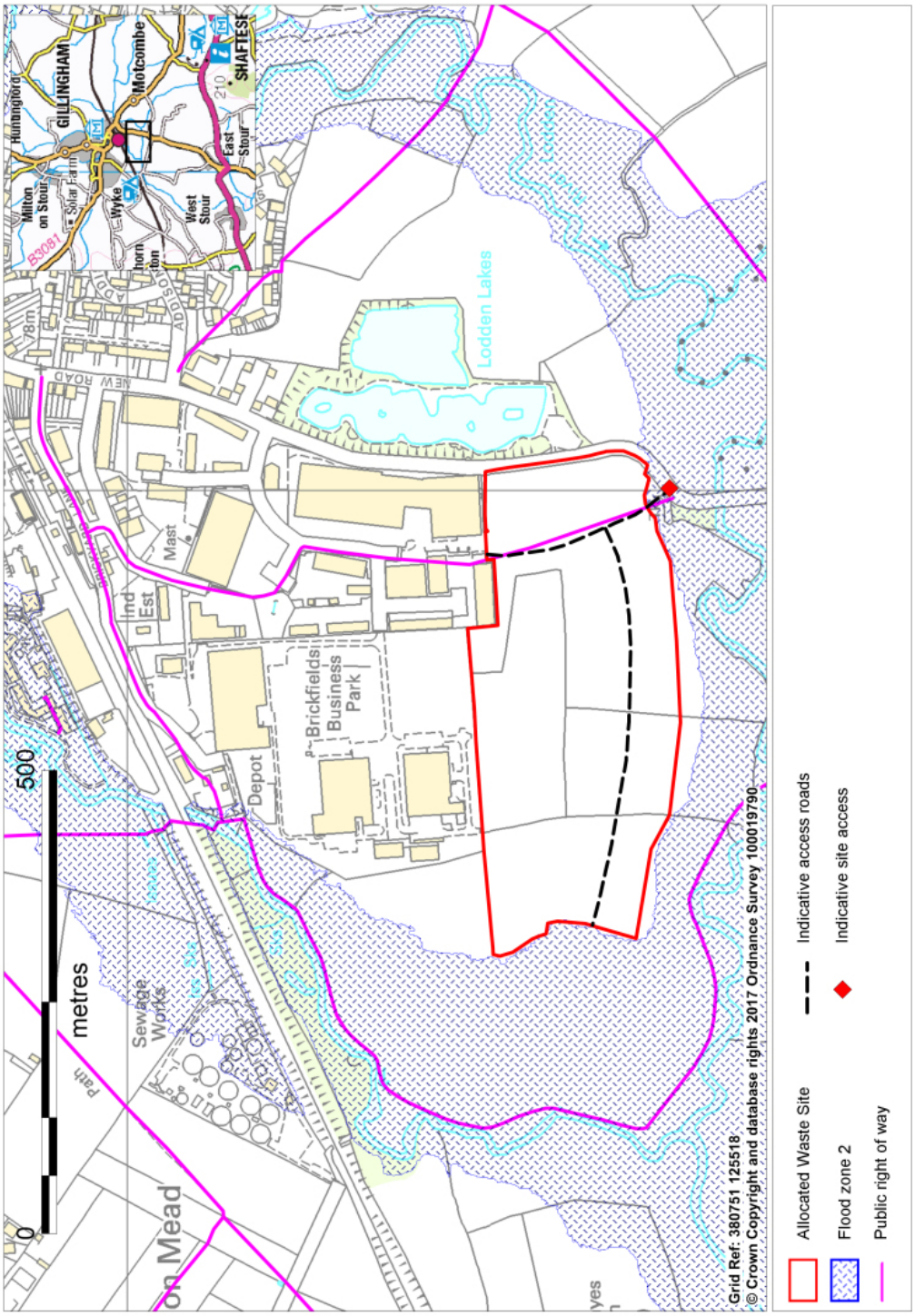
8. An adequate buffer should be provided to protect the River Stour and Lodden

9. Any existing contaminated land would require site investigation, risk assessment and remedial options appraisal.

Parish Council/Ward	Gillingham Town Council, North Dorset
Site area	10ha
Existing land use	Agriculture. The site is allocated employment land and forms part of the planned southern extension to Gillingham
Proposed uses	Household recycling centre (HRC): around 1ha required Waste vehicle depot: up to 0.5ha required

Sensitive receptors	The site lies partially within a consultation zone for a major hazard site. The western and southern boundaries of the site border Flood Zone 2. A public right of way runs through the site.

Inset 3 - Brickfield Business Park, Gillingham



Inset 4 - Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath Industrial Estate

Land at Blackhill Road is located within Holton Heath Industrial Estate. It is allocated employment land and is well located to serve Purbeck, with good access and limited environmental issues. The site is allocated for a waste transfer facility and vehicle depot.

There is a need for a transfer facility for local authority collected waste in Purbeck ~~for~~ to bulk~~ing~~ up recyclates and residual waste. There is also a need to re-locate ~~the~~ Dorset Waste Partnerships existing waste vehicle depot which could be accommodated on this site.

If it can be demonstrated that there is no longer a need for such a facility, transfer of C&I and/or CDE waste can be considered where this would be of a comparable nature.

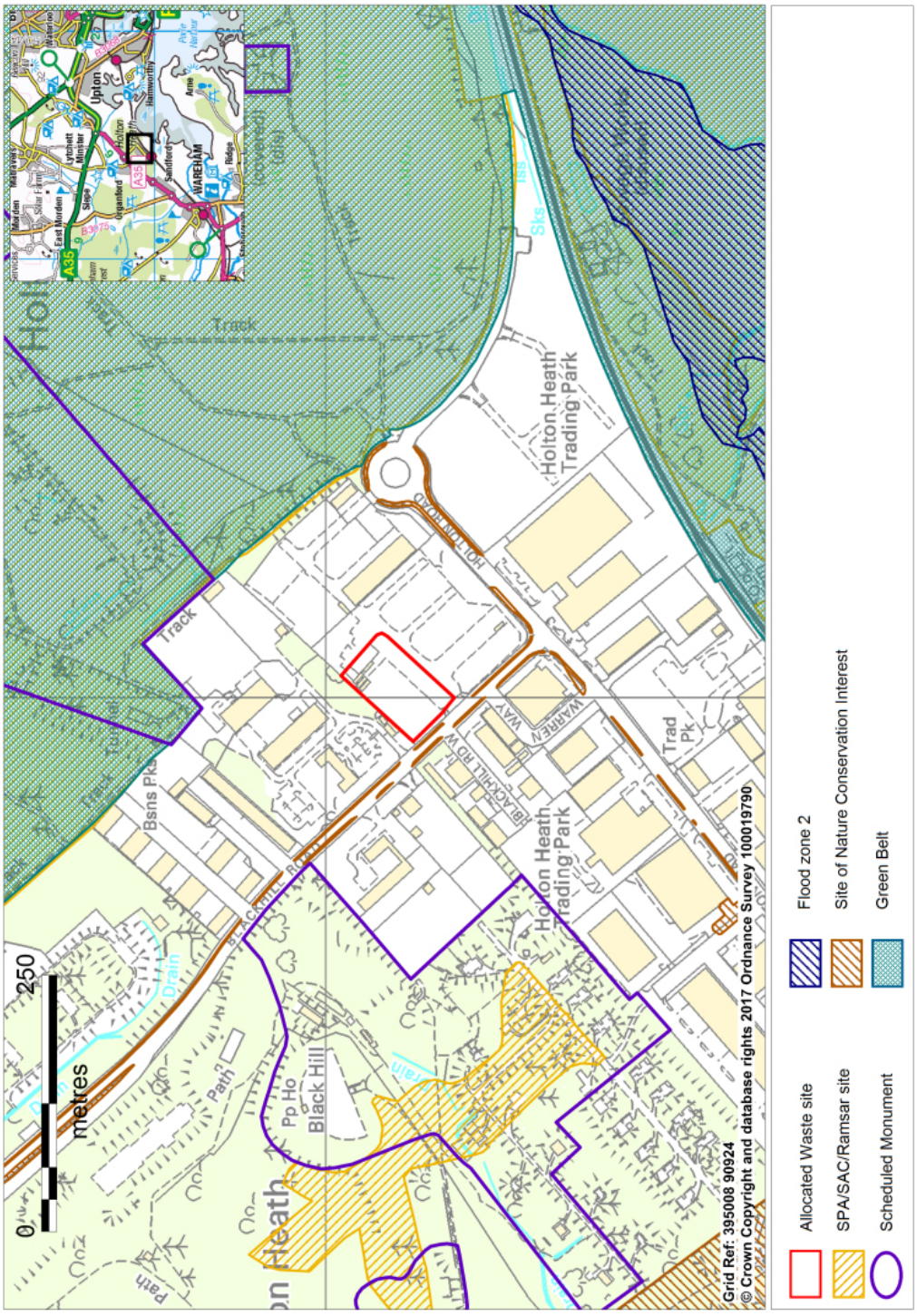
A transfer station would comprise a building within which to store and bulk up waste materials. A waste vehicle depot would comprise hard standing for the storage of waste vehicles and staff cars. Office accommodation, wash down and fuelling facilities and possibly a workshop could be provided.

Development Considerations

1. Access should be from the A351 (Blackhill Road) only
2. Protection of verge areas close to the proposed development against damage, particularly from traffic
3. Opportunities for landscape enhancement, for example selected specimen tree planting, should be explored
4. Any existing contaminated land would require site investigation, risk assessment and remedial options appraisal.

Parish Council	Wareham St. Martin, Purbeck
Site area	0.56ha
Existing land use	Employment land currently used for skip storage
Proposed uses	Waste transfer facility Waste vehicle depot
Access	From A351 to Holton Heath Industrial Estate, along Blackhill Road
Sensitive receptors / designations	The road verge adjoining the site is designated as a Site of Nature Conservation Interest

Inset 4 - Land at Blackhill Road



Inset 5 - Loudsmill, Dorchester

Dorchester's existing household recycling centre lies at the eastern edge of Dorchester on a site at the end of St George's Road. The wider site owned by Wessex Water comprises the sewage treatment works, as well as a metal recycling site. Wessex Water are at the early stages of master planning the site to build in capacity to expand their facilities. Land to the east of the existing household recycling facility is allocated for the provision of a new household recycling facility.

A new site with dedicated access from St George's Road should facilitate the development of a modern, split level household recycling centre, including a one way traffic circulation route. An improved household recycling centre in this location would continue to serve the residents of Dorchester and surrounding villages.

Development Considerations

1. Site would be enhanced by upgrading of the private access road. This should be built into any proposals if practicable.

2. Provision of a suitable new access to the site

3. Comprehensive landscape masterplan for the site and the surrounding area, to include building and site layout considerations and boundary treatment to mitigate any landscape and visual impacts, taking into consideration the setting of Mount Pleasant Scheduled Monument.

4. Site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. Detailed risk assessment to accompany and inform application. Protection of land and groundwater from contamination and oil storage is required.

5. Archaeological pre-determination evaluation, particularly for undisturbed areas of land, to accompany and inform application.

6. Consideration and assessment of the potential impacts of development on the significant and setting of the Mount Pleasant and Conquer Barrow Scheduled Monuments. Appropriate mitigation to respond to this assessment should be put in place.

7. Development must include careful management of drainage and surface water runoff to avoid impacts on the water quality of the River Frome (SSSI). This should include a buffer comprising wet woodland planting, of native species.

8. Surveys to determine presence of species including common protected reptiles, breeding birds, bats, dormice and Great Crested Newt. Adequate mitigation/compensation, plus enhancements, should be put in place.

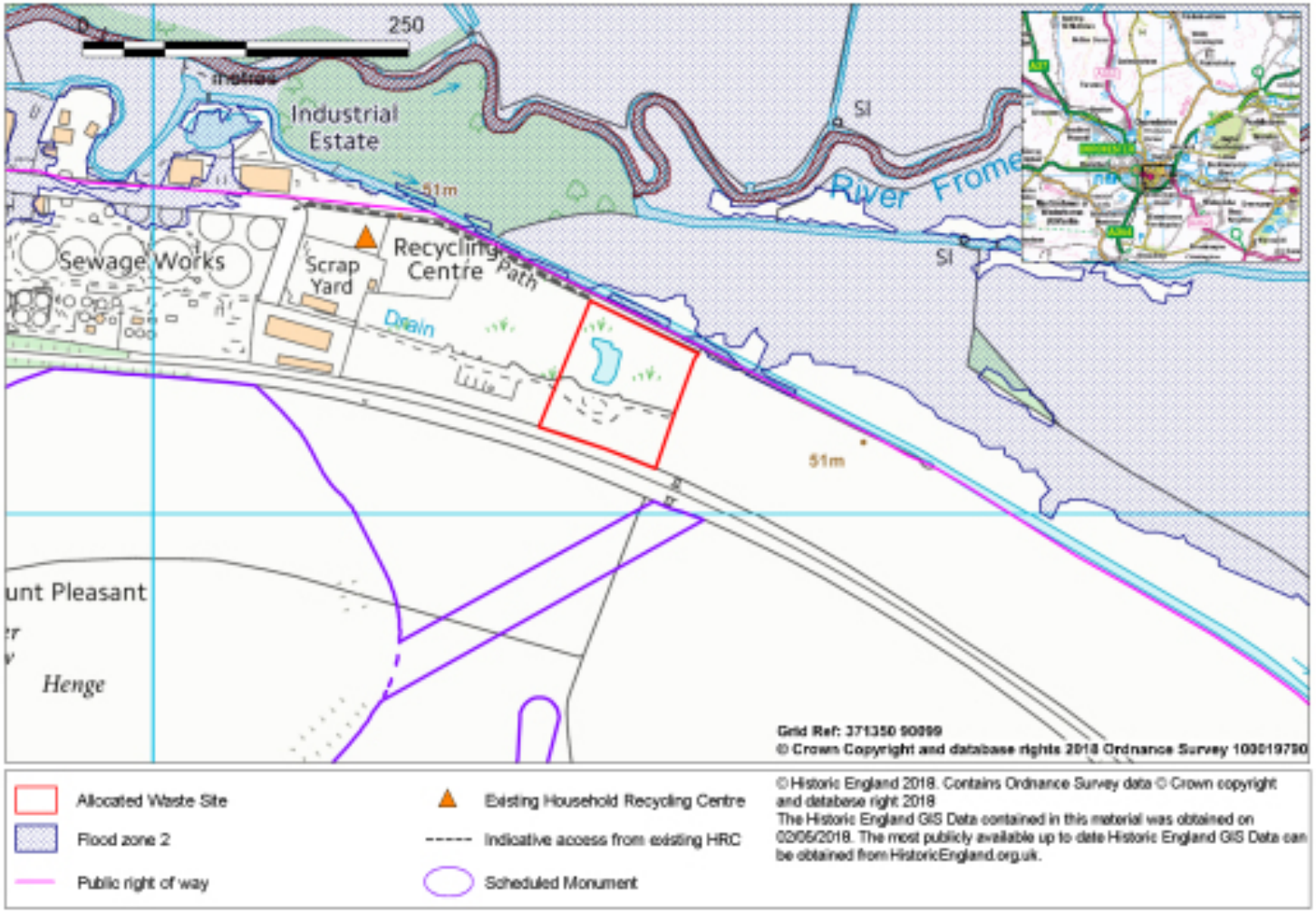
9. Application of the sequential test required as northern edge is situated within flood zone 2.

10. Any existing contaminated land would require site investigation, risk assessment and remedial options appraisal.

Parish/Town Council	Dorchester Town Council (Adjacent to Stinsford)
Site area	0.92ha
Existing land use	Brownfield land
Proposed use	Household recycling centre - c. 0.5 - 1ha required
Access	Access via St George's Road. Partially single track, unadopted road. There would be the need for a dedicated access to the new site.
Sensitive receptors / designations	St George's Road is a residential street, along which HGVs serving the facility and private vehicles accessing the site travel.

Insert new plan as follows, showing amended Scheduled Monument boundary

Inset 5 - Loudsmill, Dorchester



Inset 6 - Old Radio Station, Dorchester

The site is allocated for a waste transfer facility and vehicle depot. There is a need for a transfer station for local authority collected waste in the Dorchester area ~~for the~~ to bulk~~ing~~ up ~~of~~ recyclates and residual waste collected from Dorchester and surrounding areas. There is also a need for a local authority vehicle depot for the storage of waste vehicles.

If it can be demonstrated that there is no longer a need for such a facility, transfer of C&I and/or CDE waste can be considered where this would be of a comparable nature.

A transfer station would comprise a building within which to store and bulk up waste materials. A waste vehicle depot would comprise hard standing for the storage of waste vehicles and staff cars. Office accommodation, wash down and fuelling facilities and possibly a workshop could be provided.

The Old Radio Station lies to the north of the A35, around 1km west of Dorchester. The site is previously developed and is currently occupied by a Dorset County Council bus depot, who are looking to relocate providing the opportunity for a waste facility. There are buildings on-site which formerly housed Friary Press printworks and two other small businesses. The site has good access to the strategic network. Although the site is situated within the Dorset AONB, it is a developed site and is considered appropriate for the proposed uses subject to mitigation.

Development Considerations

1. Landscape-led masterplan approach to the design of the site ~~to mitigate~~ so that any adverse impacts upon the AONB are mitigated satisfactorily. The masterplan should take into account the following design considerations:

   a. Maintaining the baseline position as far as practicable. To include retention of the existing facade of the southern elevation; and retention of management of existing tree and shrub planting.

   b. Mitigation of any adverse landscape and visual impacts, taking into account the setting of Maiden Castle Scheduled Monument, To include minimising scale and mass of buildings; minimising light pollution and visual impacts of security fencing; use of suitable high-quality materials; and use of new soft landscape to help integrate the development.

   c. ~~and to provide enhancement opportunities.~~ Achieve enhancement. To include review of signage and colour of southern elevation facade and design of gateway to site to provide enhancement opportunities.

2. Transport assessment to accompany and inform application

3. Phase 1 habitat survey and bat survey to accompany and inform application

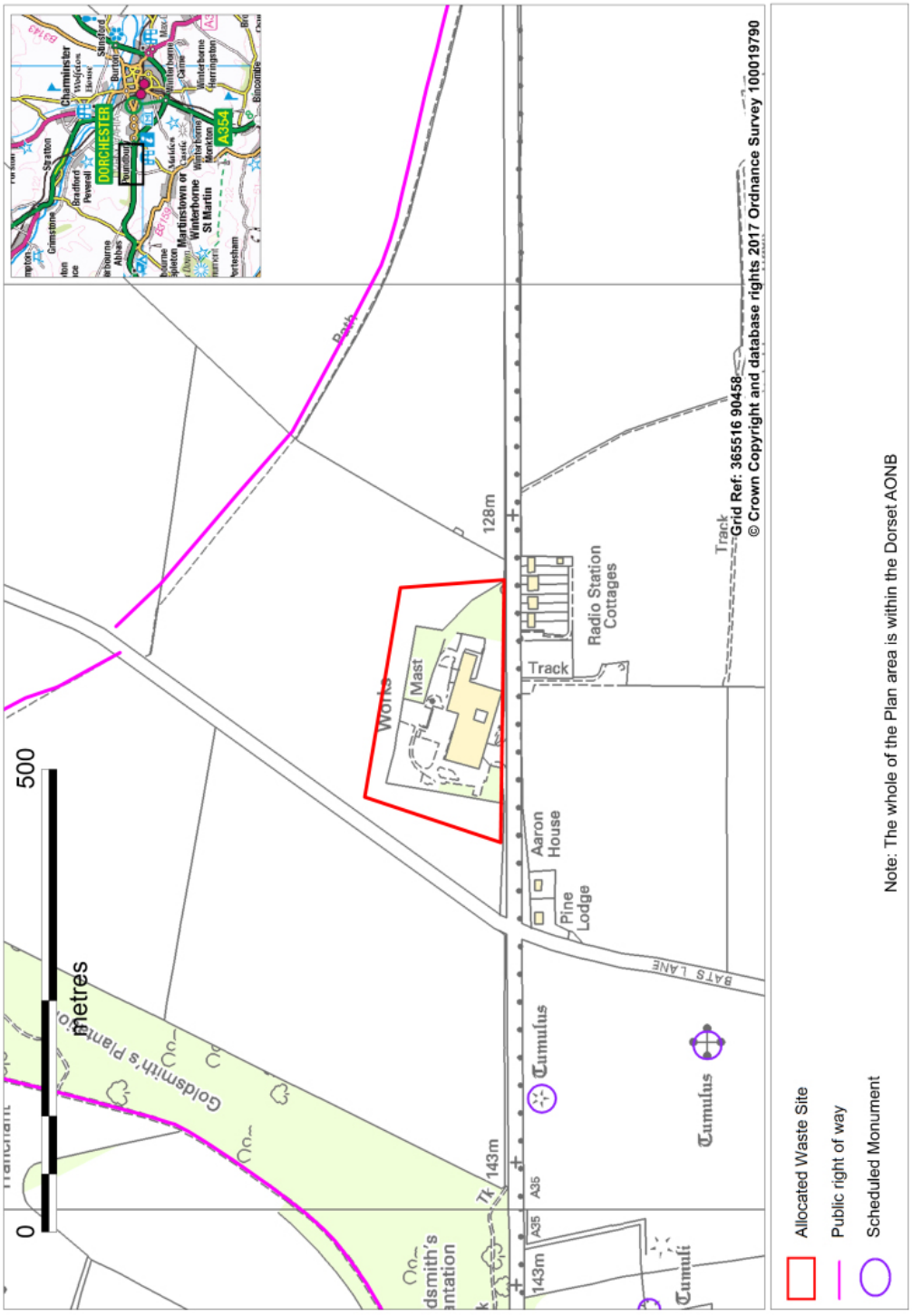
4. Any existing contaminated land would require site investigation, risk assessment and remedial options appraisal.

5. Site is in a more sensitive location on the Chalk Major Aquifer of Principal designation. Detailed risk assessment to accompany and inform application.

6. Demonstration that the tests set out in paragraph 115 and 116 of the National Planning Policy Framework are met.

Parish Council	Bradford Peverell (Adjacent to Winterborne St. Martin) West Dorset
Site area	3.35ha
Existing land use	Dorset County Council bus depot and Dorset County Council offices
Proposed uses	Waste vehicle depot - up to 0.5ha required Waste transfer facility - around 1ha required
Access	Access as existing, from A35
Sensitive receptors / designations	There is a residential flat on the site and properties opposite, on the other side of the A35. The site is within the Dorset AONB

Inset 6 - Old Radio Station, Dorchester



Inset 7 - Eco Sustainable Solutions, Parley

This is an existing waste management facility incorporating a range of activities including inert recycling, green waste composting, road sweeping recycling and recovery, wood recycling and biomass. There are also permitted activities that benefit from planning permission but are yet to be developed.

There is scope to re-develop and intensify waste management uses on this site and increase the capacity to manage larger quantities of waste and provide the ability to manage waste further up the waste hierarchy. The proposed uses are likely to replace permitted, undeveloped uses.

Development Considerations

1. The applicant must provide sufficient information to enable the Waste Planning Authority to carry out Appropriate assessment in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations (2010).

2. Long-term restoration of surrounding heathland given the site's proximity to ecological designations.

3. Given the sites location, next to Aviation Park West, Bournemouth Airport and other large developments, opportunities for combined heat and power should be explored and provided if practicable.

4. The issues of appropriate stack height, building orientation, colour and lighting must be addressed with regards to aerodrome safeguarding (including radar reflections and shadows) and minimising landscape impacts.

5. Any increased traffic would rely upon the improved Chapel Lane access and internal site infrastructure included within the 2015 Planning permission. Mitigation to address congestion in the area likely to be in the form of a contribution towards B3073 corridor improvements.

6. There should be no net loss of capacity for waste streams that would affect the Waste Plan's spatial strategy. Latest figures should be drawn from published monitoring reports, other relevant information and discussions with the Waste Planning Authority.

7. Suitable controls to minimise odour from the site to acceptable levels will be required.

8. Development of a comprehensive landscape and ecological scheme for the site, with particular attention to mitigation enhancement opportunities for the eastern fields, that are very susceptible to development, and detailed design considerations to minimise visual impacts from any associated stack.

9. Development should demonstrate that there would be no further harm to the openness and purpose of the Green Belt. High standards of design and landscaping will be expected for development within the Green Belt.

10. Application of the sequential test required as small parts of the site are situated within flood zones 2 and 3 and the requirement to prepare a Flood Risk Assessment to assess fluvial flood risk, other sources of flood risk and management of surface water. Proposals should also demonstrate that there will be no adverse effects on flood risk mitigation measures required to develop the adjacent employment site.

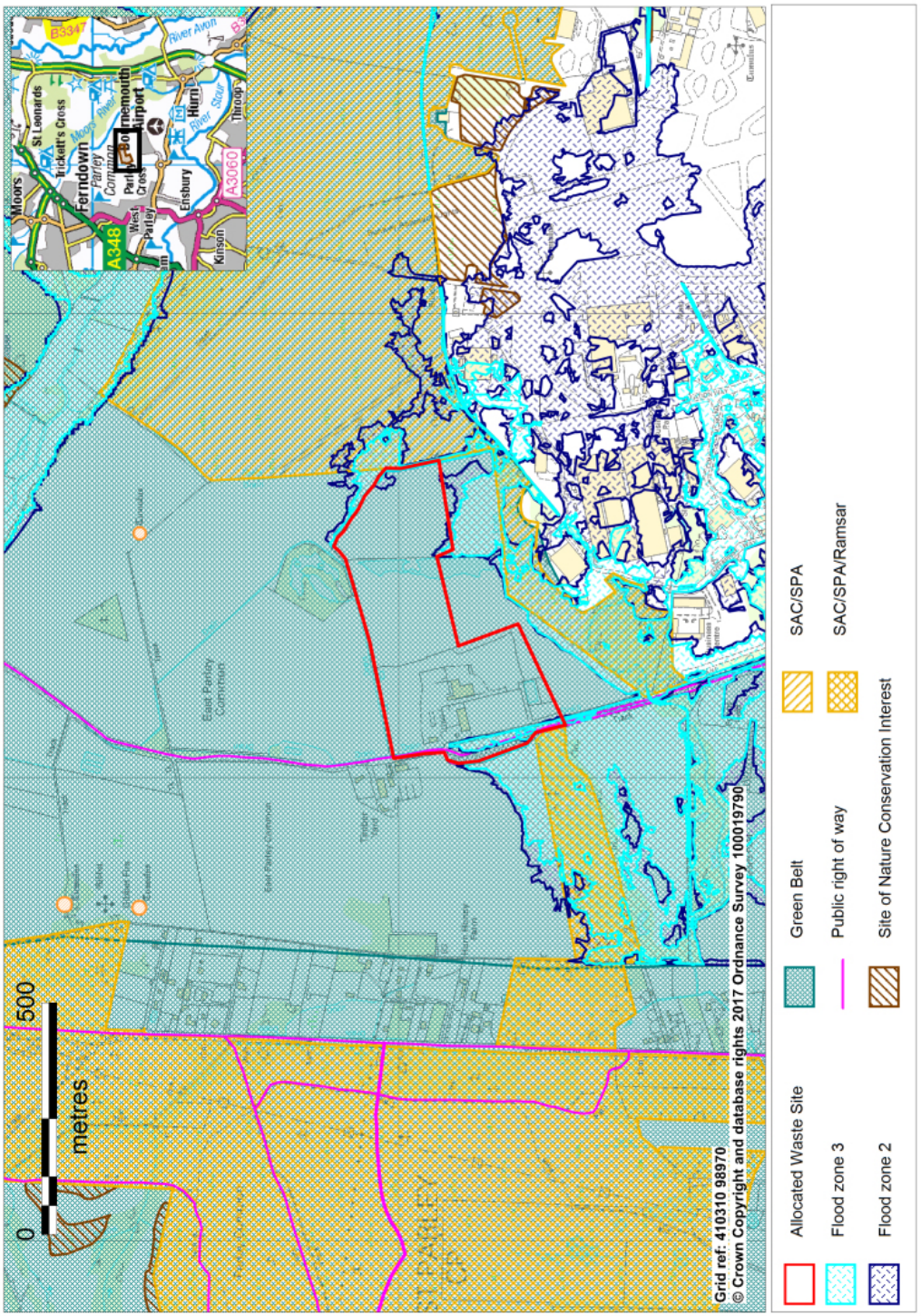
11. Development must include measures to protect land and groundwater from contamination and oil storage.

12. Given the proximity of the site to the airport, developments should demonstrate, through the preparation of a Bird Management Plan, that there are no unacceptable bird strike hazards arising from proposals.

13. Consideration should be given to the creation of a buffer zone in the south-east section of the site and a carefully designed surface water drainage system to help ensure no hydrological effects on the European Sites.

Parish Council/Ward	Hurn Parish, Christchurch
Site area	16.06ha
Existing land use	Existing waste management facility incorporating, inert recycling, open-windrow composting, wood recycling and biomass and road sweepings recycling and recovery. Anaerobic Digestion and Solid Recovered Fuel Facility (permitted not developed)
Proposed uses	Opportunities for intensification of the site including the management of non-hazardous waste
Potential additional capacity	Site has been assessed for its potential to manage circa 160,000tpa of residual waste
Sensitive Receptors/designations	Site lies within the SE Dorset Green Belt One residential property lies within 250m

Inset 7 - Eco Sustainable Solutions, Parley



Inset 8 - Land at Canford Magna, Poole

This is an existing complex of waste management facilities adjacent to the former Whites Pit landfill sites, including an Mechanical Biological Treatment Plant (MBT), a landfill gas compound and a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). Permission has also been granted for the development of a Low Carbon Energy Facility (partly constructed), a standalone syn-gas production facility and an extension to the operational MRF.

This is an established facility, with dedicated access and with a relatively small number of sensitive receptors in the vicinity. The site is in the South East Dorset Green Belt but is classified as previously development land ~~identified in Poole's Development Plan as a Major Developed Site in the Green Belt.~~

There are opportunities to intensify waste management uses to manage larger quantities of waste and provide the ability to manage waste further up the waste hierarchy, within the existing site and on land to the west.

Development Considerations

1. Preparation of a landscape design and management plan to include retention of existing vegetation including existing trees and woodland strip to provide a buffer between the site and the SNCI and to reduce visual impacts

2. Ecological mitigation likely to be required due to extension of the site and given proximity of the SSSI. This should include the mitigation of any loss of wet habitat from future development and an appropriate buffer from the SSSI.

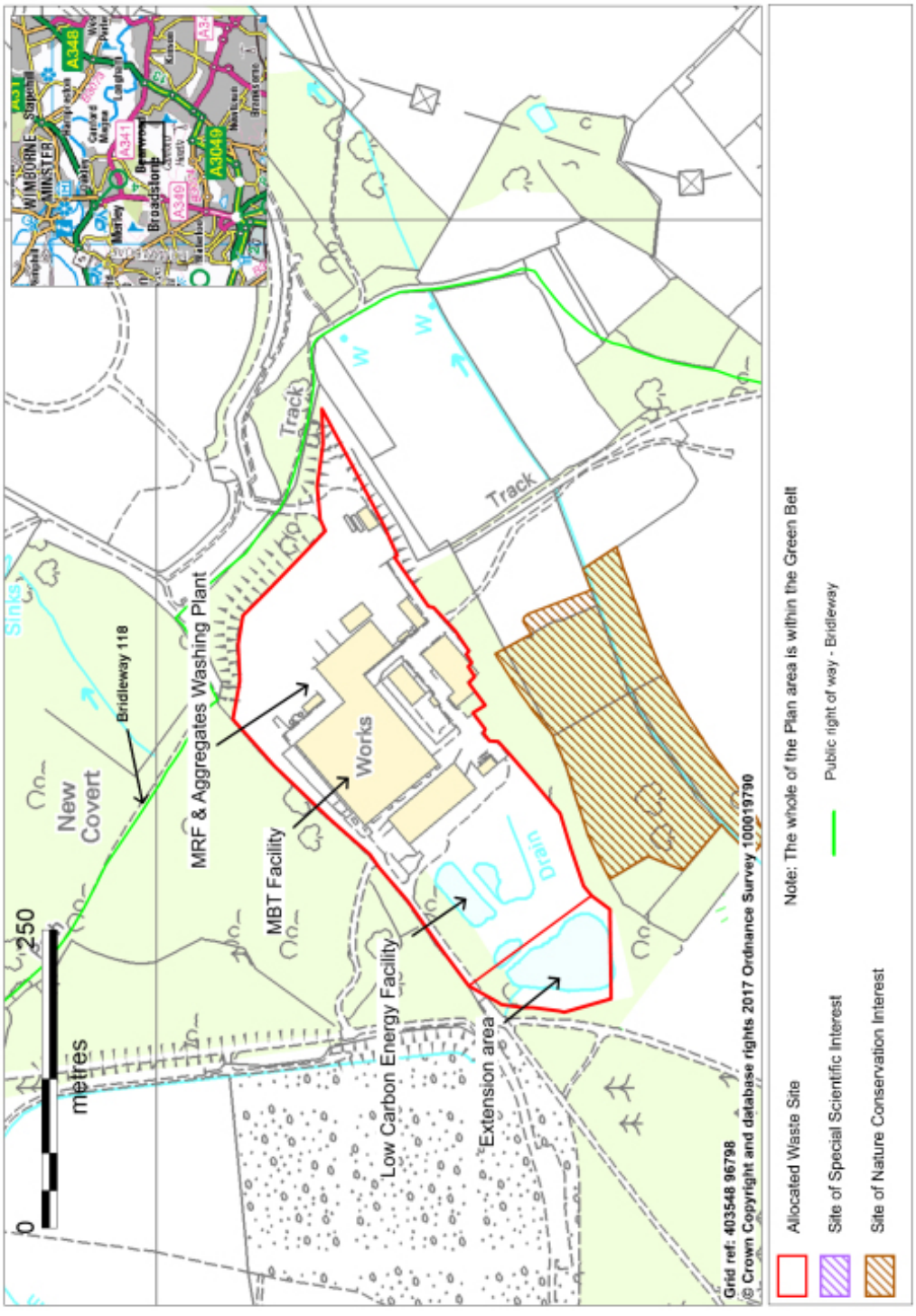
3. Consideration given to how the continued use of the existing site may affect restoration of White's Landfill Site and potential biodiversity enhancements.

4. Given the site's location within the South-East Dorset Green Belt, applications will be considered against National Policy and Waste Plan Policy 21.

Parish Council/Ward	Merley and Bearwood Ward, Borough of Poole
Site area	6.77ha Existing site - 6.08ha Extension - 0.66ha
Existing land use	Existing waste management facility incorporating a mechanical biological treatment plant, a landfill gas compound and a materials recovery facility. Low carbon energy facility (partly constructed)
Proposed uses	Opportunities for intensification of the site including the management of an increased tonnage of non-hazardous waste.
Potential additional capacity	Site has been assessed for circa 25,000tpa of additional capacity for residual waste management
Access	As existing, the site has a 1km dedicated hard surfaced haul road to light controlled junction on the A341, Magna Road
Sensitive Receptors	Canford Park Arena and sports ground is adjacent to the northern boundary of the site. There are no residential properties within 250m

Insert new Plan which has been amended to include bridleway 118

Inset 8 - Land at Canford Magna, Poole



Inset 9 - Land at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate, Poole

Mannings Heath is in a good strategic location, situated within an industrial area, allocated employment land with relatively good access. There are a number of waste management uses on the wider industrial estate.

The site comprises an existing waste transfer station dealing with the receipt, bulking and transfer of commercial and industrial waste. The site consists of a group of waste processing, workshop, maintenance and office buildings.

There are considered to be opportunities to re-develop and intensify waste management uses on this site, including the development of facilities for the management of non-hazardous waste, to enable it to be pushed up the waste hierarchy. The proposed uses are likely to replace permitted, activities.

Key Development Considerations

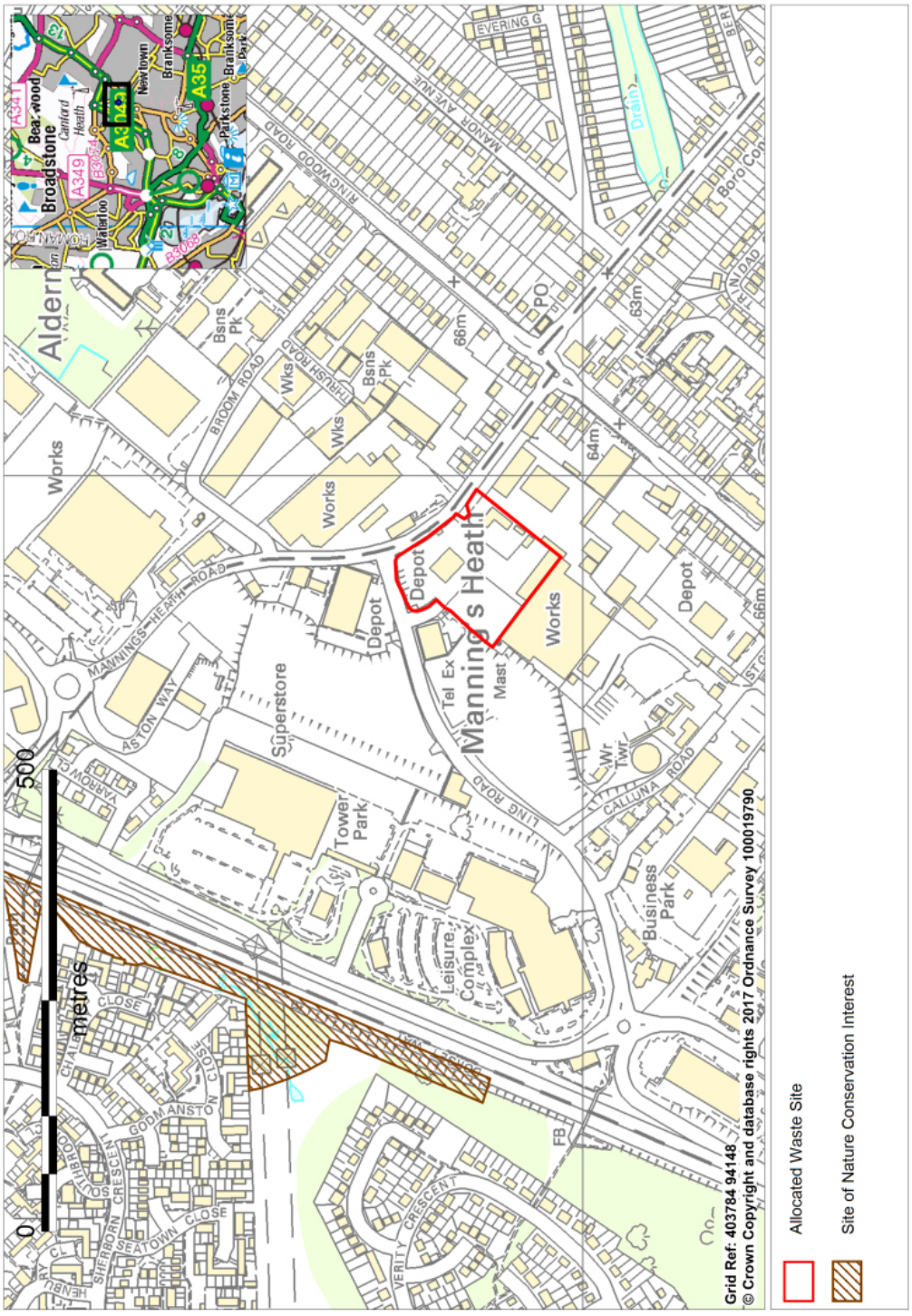
1. Proposals should incorporate improvements to ensure safe access and egress to and from the site. Site layout and design should provide capacity to ensure there is no potential queueing on the highway.

2. Careful consideration should be paid to the amenity of local residents and nearby businesses and mitigation built into proposals to reduce effects from odour, dust etc.

3. Preparation of a comprehensive landscape design and management plan.

Parish Council/Ward	Newtown Ward, borders Alderney Ward to the east, Borough of Poole
Site area	1.60ha
Existing use	Allocated employment land Existing waste management facility incorporating materials recovery facility and waste transfer.
Proposed uses	Opportunities for intensification of the site comprising the management of non-hazardous waste through the preparation of Refused Derived Fuel (RDF) or Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF)
Potential additional capacity	Site has been assessed for its potential to manage up to 100,000tpa of residual waste through preparation of RDF/SRF
Access	Access onto Ling Road
Sensitive Receptors	Residential properties within 250m Tower Park entertainment complex and Tesco adjacent to site.

Inset 9 - Land at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate



Inset 10 - Binnegar Environmental Park, East Stoke

Binnegar Environmental Park lies to the north of an active sand and gravel quarry, located on Puddletown Road at East Stoke. The site is on an area of previously worked land. The park was granted planning permission for a variety of waste uses in 2010. A materials recycling facility has been built, but has since been mothballed. There is also permission for an in-vessel composting facility and inert waste recycling facility but these have not been constructed.

There are considered to be opportunities to re-develop and intensify waste management uses on this site, including the development of facilities for the management of non-hazardous waste, to enable it to be pushed up the waste hierarchy. The proposed uses are likely to replace existing activities and permitted undeveloped uses.

Development Considerations

1. The applicant must provide sufficient information to enable the Waste Planning Authority to carry out Appropriate assessment at the planning application stage in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

2. The site should be subject to a detailed landscape and visual impact assessment and preparation of a comprehensive Landscape and Ecological Masterplan for the site. This should demonstrate how impacts will be minimised, particularly from any stack by its design, formation level, colour, texture and overall height. This should also give regard to how lighting on the site will be minimised. Proposals should also incorporate appropriate screening to ensure protection of adjacent public right of way.

3. Consideration of appropriate HGV routes should be built into any proposals.

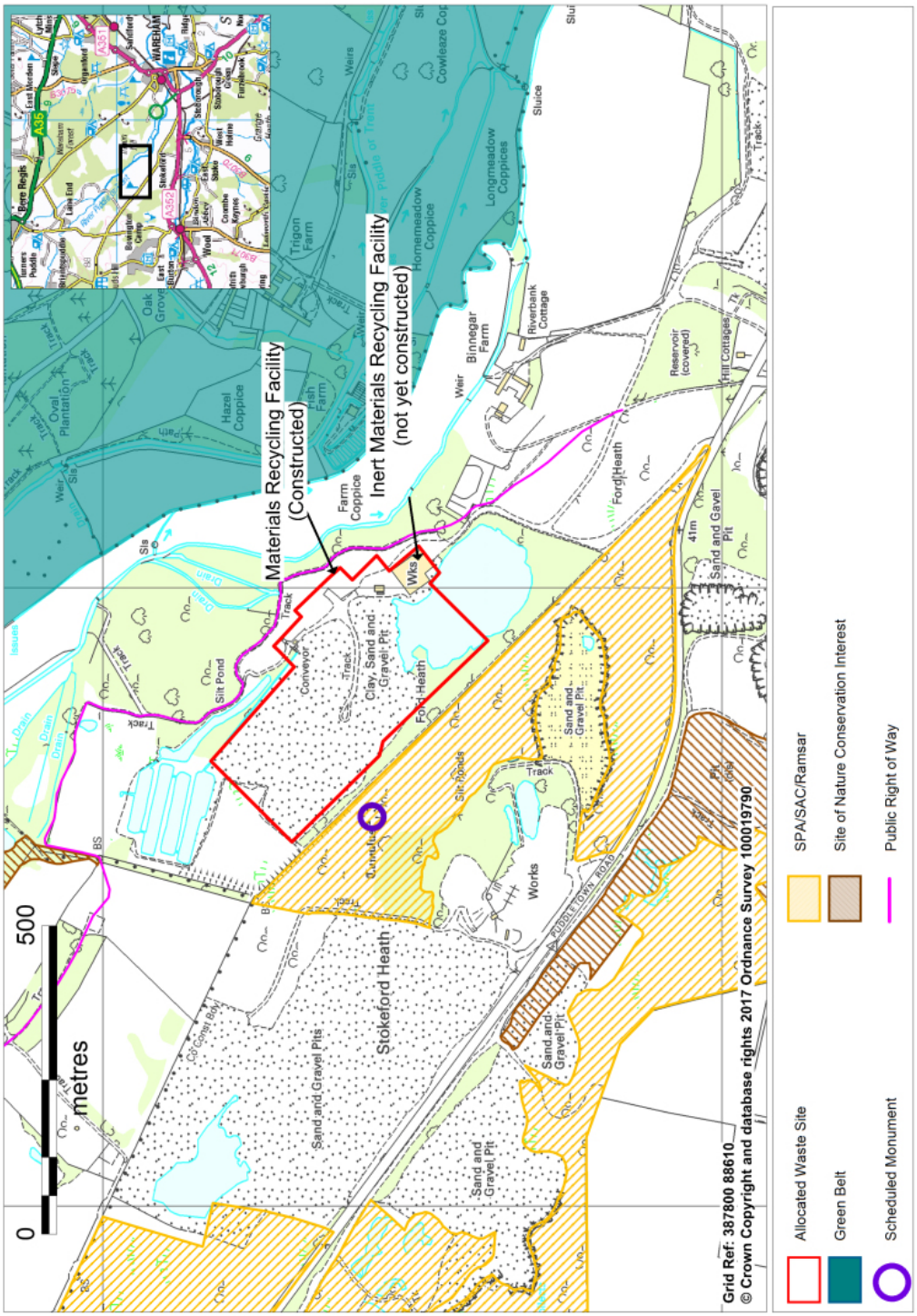
4. Consideration will need to be given to the impact of development on the setting of the Scheduled Monument situated south-west of the site. Archaeological assessment and evaluation to accompany and inform application.

5. A site specific strategy of surface water management should demonstrate that runoff rates are not increased and therefore do not contribute to a cumulative impact or off site downstream worsening of flood risk.

6. Consideration will need to be given to an appropriate buffer from the River Piddle.

Parish Council/Ward	East Stoke Parish Council, Purbeck
Site area	9.92ha
Existing land use	Existing permitted waste management facility incorporating materials recovery facility. Inert recycling facility and in-vessel composting (permitted not developed)
Proposed uses	Opportunities for intensification of the site including the management of non-hazardous waste
Potential additional capacity	Site has been assessed for its potential to manage up to 100,000tpa of residual waste
Access	As existing, from Puddletown Road
Sensitive Receptors/designations	There are several properties situated in close proximity. The site is adjacent to Stokeford Heath SSSI and Dorset Heathlands SAC. Buddens Farm SNCI lies to the north.

Inset 10 - Binnegar Environmental Park, East Stoke



Inset 11 - Bourne Park, Piddlehinton

The site is allocated to address the identified need for additional capacity for the management of green waste in western Dorset.

An existing anaerobic digestion (AD) plant is located at the northern end of Bourne Park, which manages food waste and agricultural slurry.

This site could accommodate open windrow composting of green waste collected from the western Dorset area. Locating composting alongside the existing AD facility provides benefits. There is the option to take softer green waste into the AD process and both operations could share facilities such as the weighbridge. Leachate from the composting operations could also be used in the AD process if required.

Development Considerations

1. The scale, height, mass and overall design of all structures, boundary features and other infrastructure, including lighting, should respect the site's overall open character and help to minimise landscape and visual impacts including providing projection to the historic character of Piddlehinton Camp, as appropriate.

2. Assessment of the potential impact on Scheduled Monument 1004550 ('Round Barrow SW of Bourne Farm').

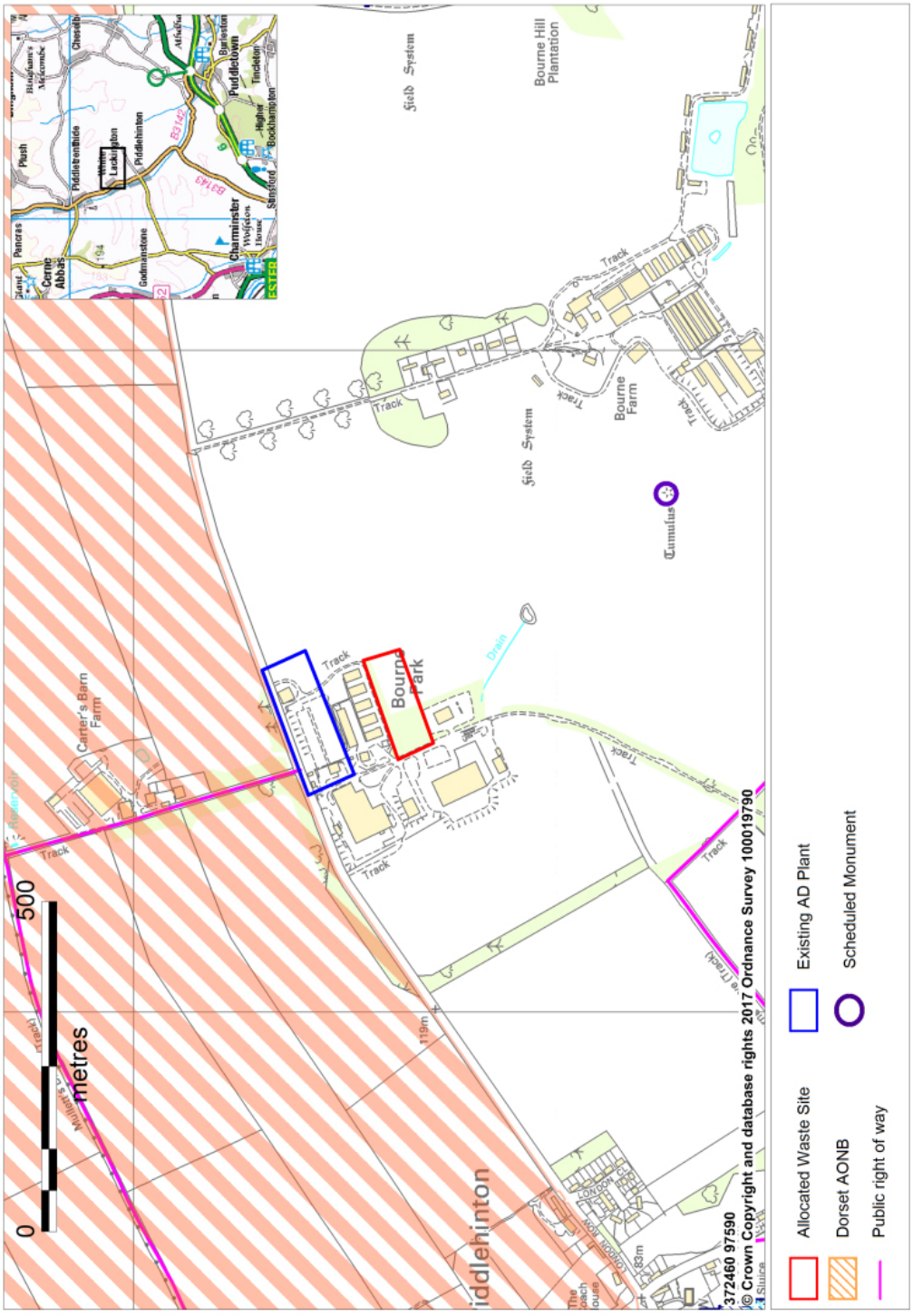
3. Vehicles accessing the facility should, wherever possible, come from the major road network in the south. Access to the site should be via the existing Piddlehinton Enterprise Park, avoiding London Row.

4. Phase 1 habitat survey to accompany and inform application.

5. Archaeological assessment and/or evaluation to accompany and inform application.

Parish Council/Ward	Piddlehinton Parish Council, West Dorset
Site area	0.90ha
Existing land use	Agriculture
Proposed use	Green waste composting
Access	As existing AD facility, access from the B3143 to the south via Piddlehinton Enterprise Park
Sensitive receptors	The Dorset AONB boundary runs to the north of the site Site is within Source Protection Zone 1

Inset 11 - Bourne Park, Piddlehinton



Inset 12 - Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works - DELETE SITE

~~This site comprises land to the north west of Gillingham's existing sewage treatment works. The site is surrounded by agricultural land to the north and west and is adjacent to the London to Exeter mainline railway to the east. The site is allocated to form an extension to the existing facility. The requirement for additional capacity is driven by expansion of the town.~~

~~Additional sewage treatment capacity would include hydraulic units, biological units, a chemical dosing plant and additional sludge holding/storage tank(s). Concrete and steel tanks would house the proposed processes with associated mechanical and electrical process plant, equipment, controls, site roads and paths.~~

~~The extension area will also allow for landscape mitigation to be built into future development, such as hedge and tree screening.~~

~~Development Considerations~~

1. ~~Development would require permanent diversion and part extinguishment of public right of way N64/51.~~
2. ~~Preparation of a comprehensive landscape masterplan which aims to retain, protect and enhance existing vegetation, trees and hedgerows.~~
3. ~~Preparation of an odour management plan.~~
4. ~~Archaeological assessment to accompany and inform application.~~

~~Parish Council/Ward~~	~~Gillingham Town Council, North Dorset~~
~~Site area~~	~~1.15ha~~
~~Existing land use~~	~~Agriculture~~
~~Proposed uses~~	~~Sewage treatment works (extension to existing facility)~~
~~Access~~	~~Access as existing via Common Mead Lane~~
~~Sensitive receptors / designations~~	~~A public right of way crosses the northern part of the site~~

Inset 12 - Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works

The site comprises land to the north west of the existing sewage treatment plant situated to the south of Maiden Newton. The site is surrounded by agricultural land and the Weymouth to Bristol mainline railway to the west. Growth of the facility's catchment will put increased pressure on the existing facility, resulting in the need for expansion. The site is allocated for an extension to the existing sewage treatment works. The extension area will allow for landscape mitigation to be built into future development, such as hedge and tree screening.

Additional sewage treatment capacity would include hydraulic units, biological units, a chemical dosing plant and additional sludge holding/storage tank(s). Concrete and steel tanks would house the proposed processes with associated mechanical and electrical process plant, equipment, controls, site roads and paths.

Development Considerations

1. Comprehensive landscape masterplan scheme of hedge and copse planting to mitigate impacts on the open countryside in this part of the AONB.

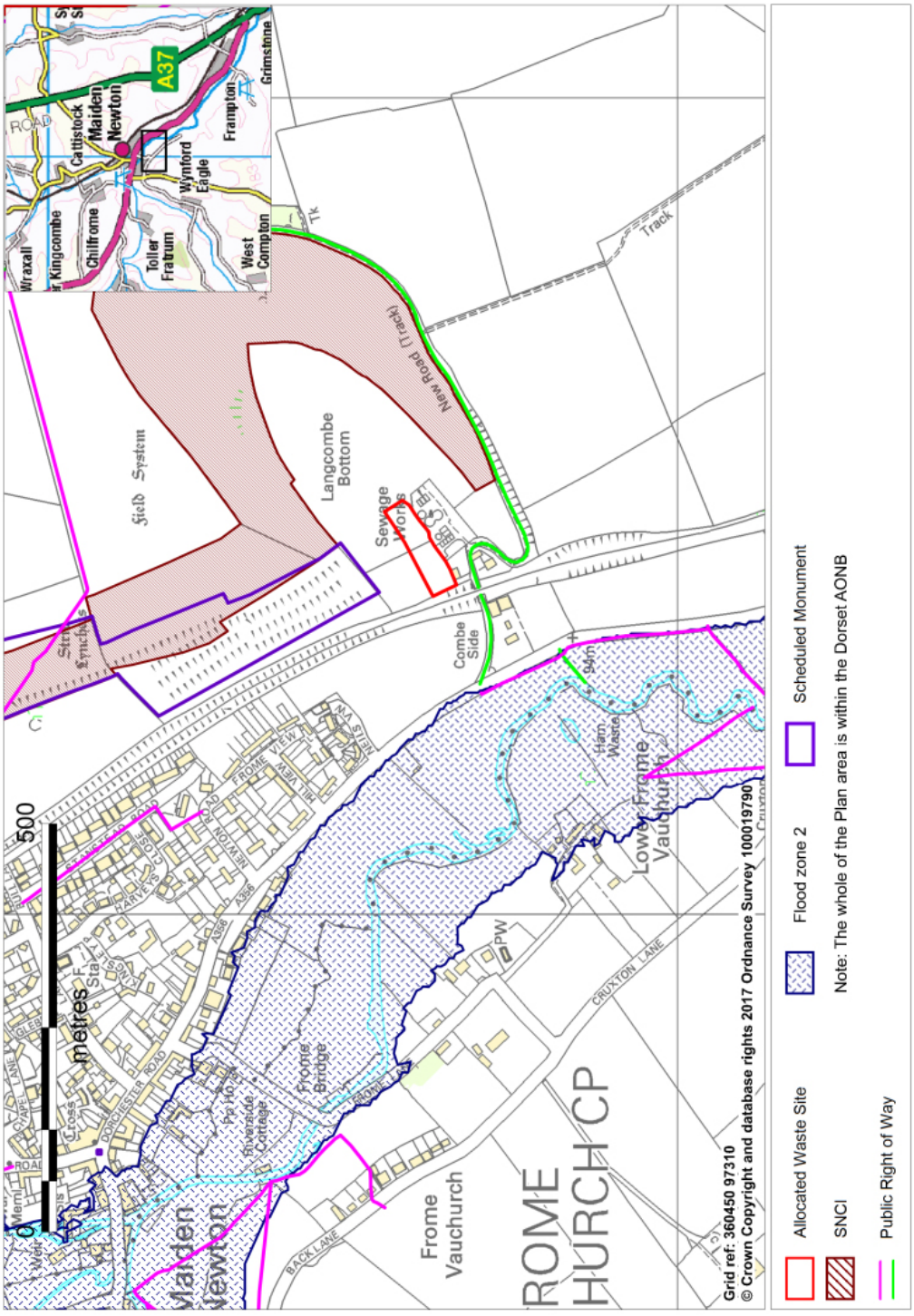
2. Phase 1 & 2 habitat survey, botanical survey and reptile survey to accompany and inform application.

3. Preparation of an odour management plan.

4. Archaeological assessment to accompany and inform application.

Site location	Maiden Newton, West Dorset
Parish Council/Ward	Maiden Newton Parish
Site area	0.38ha
Existing land use	Agriculture
Proposed use	Sewage treatment works (extension to existing facility)
Access	As existing via Combe Side and onto Dorchester Rd.
Environmental designations	The site is within the Dorset AONB. Langcombe Bottom SNCI.

Inset 13 - Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works



Appendix 4 - Safeguarding Map

Note: The Safeguarding Map is available to view online via Dorset Explorer.

The Safeguarded Waste Facilities are updated annually. Please refer to Dorset Explorer for the latest version.

Appendix 5 - Development Excluded from Safeguarding Provisions

1 District and Borough councils in the Plan area should consult the Waste Planning Authority on planning applications made on land within Waste Consultation Areas to ensure that waste management facilities are not compromised by non-waste development.

2 However, it is neither practicable nor necessary for consultation to occur on all developments proposed though planning applications. Table 13 sets out those types of application/development where it is not necessary for the Waste Planning Authority to be consulted.

3 For the avoidance of doubt, development that is subject to consultation with the Waste Planning Authority is set out but it should be noted that this is not an exhaustive list.

Table 13 Development in the Waste Consultation Area

Nature of development	Included or excluded from consultation with the Waste Planning Authority
Applications for householder development including: • Construction of a replacement dwelling where the new dwelling occupies the same or similar footprint to the building being replaced • Minor extensions to existing dwellings or properties where they lie within the existing curtilage • Proposals for the provision of incidental and non-habitable structures lying within the curtilage of an existing dwelling (such as driveways, garages, car parks and hard standing)/	Excluded
Proposals for the erection of agricultural buildings immediately adjacent to an existing working farmstead	Excluded
Applications related to existing permissions such as for reserved matters, or for minor amendments to current permissions	Excluded
Applications for other kinds of consent - advertisements, listed building consent, Conservation Area consent and proposals for work to trees or removal of hedgerows.	Excluded
Proposals for the demolition of a residential or other building	Excluded
Proposals for minor works such as fencing or bus shelters	Excluded
Any new built development, including: • Applications for development on land that is already allocated in adopted local development plans	Included

Nature of development	**Included or excluded from consultation with the Waste Planning Authority**
• Proposals for minor infilling of development within the defined settlement limits for towns, villages and hamlets identified in adopted local development plan documents • Applications for temporary buildings, structures or uses • Applications for development on land not allocated in local development plans	
Applications for change of use	Included
Proposal for any extension of and/or change to the curtilage of property	Included

Appendix 6 - Programme of replacement of saved policies

Saved polices are those in the Waste Local Plan (2006) contained in the Secretary of State's Schedules of Saved Policies under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended).

Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (62)
Policy 1 Guiding Principles	Sets out the WPA's overarching guiding principles for waste management development including a series of criteria for assessing applications for waste development.	Waste Plan policies: Policy 1 - Sustainable waste management Policy 3 - Sites allocated for waste management development Policy 4 - Applications for waste management facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste Policy 6 - Recovery Facilities Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal Policy 9 - Special types of waste Policy 11 - Waste water and sewage treatment works Policy 12 - Transport and access

62 Saved policies listed will remain in place until superseded by the adoption of the relevant policies of the Waste Plan as listed in this table.

Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (62)
		Policy 13 - Amenity and quality of life Policy 14 - Landscape & design quality Policy 16 - Natural resources Policy 17 - Flood risk Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest Policy 19 - Historic environment Policy 21 - South East Dorset Green Belt
Policy 2 Integrated Waste Management Facilities	WPA stance on integrated waste management facilities	Policy 2 - Integrated waste management facilities
Policy 3 Waste Developments Within the AONB	WPA stance on development within the AONB subject to a series of criteria.	Policy 14 - Landscape & design quality
Policy 4 Landscape Character	Criteria for assessing applications in relation to impact on landscape.	Policy 14 - Landscape & design quality
Policy 6 Local Designations	WPA stance on development affecting sites of regional or local importance	Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest
Policy 7 Wildlife Corridors and Stepping Stones	WPA stance on the mitigation/replacement of wildlife corridors or other features.	Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest

62 Saved policies listed will remain in place until superseded by the adoption of the relevant policies of the Waste Plan as listed in this table.

Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (62)
Policy 8 Protection of Species	WPA stance on protection of species	Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest
Policy 9 Archaeology	WPA stance on protection of archaeology.	Policy 19 - Historic environment
Policy 11 Heritage Coast & World Heritage Sites	Criteria for assessing applications in relation to proposal for waste facilities within the Heritage Coast and/or World Heritage Site.	Policy 14 - Landscape & design quality
Policy 12 Agricultural Land	WPA stance on protection of agricultural land.	Policy 16 - Natural Resources
Policy 13 Water Resources	Criteria for assessing applications in relation to water resources	Policy 16 - Natural Resources Policy 17 - Flood Risk
Policy 15 Rights of Way	Criteria for assessing applications in relation to rights of way	Policy 12 - Transport and access
Policy 17 Safeguarding	WPA stance on safeguarding waste facilities from non-waste development.	Policy 24 - Safeguarding waste facilities
Policy 19 Ground Investigation	Criteria for assessing the impact of applications for ground investigations.	Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste
Policy 20 Safety and Capacity of The Highway Network	Criteria for assessing applications accompanied by a Transport Assessment	Policy 12 - Transport and access
Policy 21 Transport Impact	WPA stance on the impacts of transport from waste facilities.	Policy 12 - Transport and access

62 Saved policies listed will remain in place until superseded by the adoption of the relevant policies of the Waste Plan as listed in this table.

Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (62)
		Policy 13 - Amenity and quality of life
Policy 23 - Off Site Highway Improvements	WPA stance on the need for off site highway improvements.	Policy 12 - Transport and access
Policy 24 The Major Road Network	WPA stance on the location of waste facilities in relation to the strategic road network.	Policy 12 - Transport and access
Policy 25 Negotiated Improvements	WPA stance on seeking improvements and ways which this may be achieved.	Rarely used policy, considered unnecessary
Policy 26 Applications Falling Within Sites Identified in Schedule 1	Policy linked to preferred waste site allocations.	Policy 3 - Sites allocated for waste management development
Policy 27 Small Scale Recycling Facilities	Criteria for permitting small scale recycling facilities.	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 28 - Household Recycling Centres	Criteria for permitting proposals for household recycling facilities.	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 29 Waste Transfer Stations or Extensions to Existing Waste Transfer Stations	Criteria for permitting proposals for transfer stations	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 30 Waste Management Centres	Criteria for permitting proposals for waste management centres	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 31 Materials Recovery Facilities	Criteria for permitting proposals for Materials Recovery Facilities	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste Policy 6 - Recovery Facilities

62 Saved policies listed will remain in place until superseded by the adoption of the relevant policies of the Waste Plan as listed in this table.

Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (62)
Policy 32 'Recycling of Inert and Construction and Demolition Waste'	MPA stance on proposals for recycling inert and construction and demolition waste	Policy has already been replaced by **Minerals Strategy** (2014) Policy RE1 – Production of Recycled Aggregates
Policy 33 Metal Recycling Sites	Criteria for permitting metal recycling sites	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 34 Open Air Composting	Criteria for proposals for open air composting facilities	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 35 In-Vessel Composting	Criteria for proposals for in vessel composting facilities	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 36 Mechanical Biological Treatment And Refuse Derived Fuel	Criteria for proposals for MBT with/or without RDF	Policy 6 - Recovery Facilities
Policy 37 Anaerobic Digestion and Gasification and Pyrolysis	Criteria for proposals for Anaerobic Digestion and Gasification and Pyrolysis plants	Policy 6 - Recovery Facilities
Policy 38 Energy From Waste by Incineration	Criteria for proposals for energy from waste incineration plants.	Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste
Policy 39 Disposal of Non-Inert Waste	Criteria for proposals for the disposal non-inert waste.	Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste
Policy 40 - Landfilling Inert Waste in Selected Strategic Mineral Voids	Criteria for proposals for inert filling at Warmwell and Henbury.	Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal

62 Saved policies listed will remain in place until superseded by the adoption of the relevant policies of the Waste Plan as listed in this table.

Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (62)
Policy 41 Landfilling Inert Waste in North and West Dorset	Criteria for proposals for inert filling in North and West Dorset.	Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal
Policy 42 Landfilling Inert Waste in Areas Not Covered By Policies 40 And 41	Criteria for proposals for inert filling outside preferred sites and north/west Dorset.	Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal
Policy 43 Waste from Construction Projects	Criteria for the disposal of inert waste from construction projects	Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal
Policy 44 Agricultural Improvements	Criteria for proposals for agricultural improvements.	Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal
Policy 45 Reclamation of Landfill Sites	Criteria for proposals for the reclamation of landfill sites	Policy 23 - Restoration, aftercare & afteruse
Policy 46 Sewage Treatment Works	Criteria for proposals for waste water or sewage processing plants	Policy 11 - Waste water and sewage treatment works
Policy 47 Facilities for Clinical, Special or Hazardous Wastes	MPA stance on proposals for the management of clinical, spacial or hazardous waste	Policy 9 - Special types of waste

62 Saved policies listed will remain in place until superseded by the adoption of the relevant policies of the Waste Plan as listed in this table.

Glossary

Advanced thermal treatment/conversion: refers to technologies that employ pyrolysis or gasification to process residual wastes. Both pyrolysis and gasification turn wastes into energy rich fuels by heating the waste under controlled conditions. These processes deliberately limit the conversion so that combustion does not take place directly. Instead, they convert the waste into valuable intermediates that can be further processed for materials recycling or energy recovery e.g. syngas, oils and char. These two processes are often combined in the operation of a single plant. The gas produced can be cleaned and used as a fuel for a Combined Heat and Power engine.

Air Quality Management Areas: Areas designated by local authorities because they are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines.

Anaerobic digestion: the natural breakdown of organic materials into methane and carbon dioxide gas and fertiliser. In the context of waste, this takes place in an anaerobic digester, which is typically a sealed vessel, or series of vessels, in which bacteria act without oxygen.

Autoclave plant - facility for treatment of waste with high temperature steam to recover recyclable material. Any residue remaining may be reused (e.g. In the form of refuse-derived fuel) or sent for disposal.

Biodegradable municipal waste: the fraction of municipal waste that will degrade within a landfill, giving rise to landfill gas emissions, primarily methane. It includes, amongst other materials, food waste, green waste, paper and cardboard.

'Bring' site: any facility (usually unstaffed and excluding household recycling centres) where members of the public can deposit recyclable materials such as glass cans, plastics, paper, textiles, shoes etc. Historically known as bottle banks.

Bulky waste: any article of waste which exceeds 25 kilograms in weight; and/or any article of waste which does not fit, or cannot be fitted into a receptacle for household waste or, where no such receptacle is provided, a cylindrical container 750 millimetres in diameter and 1 metre in length. Bulky waste is typically items that you would take with you when you move house, such as furniture, electrical appliances such as white goods, bicycles, rugs, garden furniture and other portable household items.

Combined Heat and Power: the combined production of heat (usually in the form of steam) and power (usually in the form of electricity). In waste-fired facilities, the heat would normally be used to serve a district heating scheme or to provide heating to an adjacent industrial use.

Co-mingled recycling: a collection system in which all dry recyclates such as paper, plastics, tins and other containers are mixed in a collection box and are put into one compartment on the lorry before being taken to a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) to be sorted. This is an alternative method to householders sorting their recyclables into different containers (known as source separated recycling).

Disposal: any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.[63] Includes landfill and incineration without energy recovery.

Energy ~~*from Waste (energy*~~ recovery~~*)*~~: includes a number of established and emerging technologies through which energy is recovered from waste. Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values - this energy can be recovered through (for instance) incineration with electricity generation or advanced thermal treatment methods such as gasification and pyrolysis.

Energy from Waste (EfW) Plant - incineration (burning) of waste to produce energy, possibly as part of a combined heat and power (CHP) plant. The residue consists of bottom ash (which can be reused as secondary aggregate), metals that can be recycled, and other materials that, in most cases, currently need to be sent for disposal.

Gasification: a form of advanced thermal treatment which turns wastes into energy rich fuels by heating the waste under controlled conditions. Gasification is the breakdown of hydrocarbons into a syngas by carefully controlling the amount of oxygen present. This is the same process as was used for the conversion of coal into town gas.

Geological disposal: A long-term management option involving the placement of radioactive waste in an engineered underground geological disposal facility, where the geology (rock structure) provides a barrier against the escape of radioactivity and there is no intention to retrieve the waste once the facility is closed.

Incineration: the controlled burning of waste at high temperatures in an industrial plant where combustible waste materials are burnt to reduce their volume, weight and pollution potential. A residue in the form of ash is left which requires disposal, although there is scope for re-use of the ash.

Inert waste: has no hazardous properties and does not undergo any significant physical chemical or biological transformations when disposed of. Examples of inert waste include concrete and sand. This waste category includes the majority of construction and demolition waste.

In-Vessel Composting (IVC): describes a group of methods that confine the composting materials within a building, container, or vessel. In-vessel composting systems can consist of metal or plastic tanks or concrete bunkers in which air flow and temperature can be controlled, using the principles of a "bioreactor". Generally the air circulation is metered in via buried tubes that allow fresh air to be injected under pressure, with the exhaust being extracted through a biofilter, with temperature and moisture conditions monitored using probes in the mass to allow maintenance of optimum aerobic decomposition conditions.

Hazardous waste: Waste which has hazardous properties and poses a greater risk to the environment and human health than non-hazardous waste. It is defined as "waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III" of the revised Waste

Framework Directive. Examples include paints, solvents, oil and pesticides. Where the production of hazardous waste cannot be prevented, opportunities for recycling and recovery should be fully investigated with disposal to hazardous landfill being the last option.

Household Recycling Centre: A site with facilities for recycling a range of household and garden waste, which can be deposited by residents living in the vicinity of the centre.

Kerbside collection: regular collection of recyclables from premises including collections from households as well as commercial or industrial premises.

Landfill: the controlled deposit of waste into or on to land in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is minimised or prevented. Particularly used as the term to describe the deposit of waste in voids in the ground, generally created by previous mineral working (and where landfilling provides a means to restore the land affected by past mineral extraction). Landfilled organic wastes decompose anaerobically, producing methane, which is vented, but which, if its present in significant quantities, can be recovered for heat and power.

Landfill Gas: gas generated by the breakdown of biodegradable waste under anaerobic conditions within landfill sites. The gas consists primarily of methane and carbon dioxide, with trace concentrations of other gases.

Materials Recycling Facility (MRF): a facility where mixed recyclables are sorted and separated into different types of materials by hand or machine (or both) before being sent to manufacturers who make it into new products. The machinery, processes and the materials that each MRF can accept vary. Once materials have been sorted, recycled materials become valuable commodities in the worldwide market.

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT): Mechanical Biological Treatment is a waste treatment process that is used to treat residual waste. MBT involves both mechanical and biological methods. The 'mechanical' part refers to the processes used for preparing and separating waste. There are a number of waste preparation techniques, such as shredding, sieving, and screening which are used to reduce the size of the waste and separate it. Metals are also removed by magnets and eddy current separators to maximise recycling. The 'biological' part of MBT refers to the anaerobic digestion or composting of the organic elements of the waste.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme: a document which lists the planning documents that Dorset County Council intends to produce and the timetable for producing them.

Non-hazardous waste: waste that does not have any significant hazardous properties and so does not fall under the definition of hazardous waste, and that does not meet the waste acceptance criteria for inert waste. It may be biodegradable. This waste category includes household, commercial and industrial waste. Examples of non-hazardous waste include paper, cardboard, plastic and organic wastes.

Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA): A public body with responsibilities for the UK's public sector civil nuclear liabilities and their subsequent management, for developing and ensuring delivery and implementation of the programmes for interim storage and

geological disposal of the UK's higher activity wastes, and for developing a UK wide strategy for managing the UK nuclear industry's Low Level Waste (LLW) and for securing disposal capacity for LLW from non-nuclear industry users.

Open windrow composting: used for processing garden waste, such as grass cuttings, pruning and leaves in either an open air environment or within large covered areas where the material can break down in the presence of oxygen.

Organic waste: comprises organic material such as food, garden and lawn clippings. It can also include animal and plant based material and degradable carbon such as paper and timber. As it is biodegradable there are requirements to divert this waste from landfill.

Pyrolysis: a form of advanced thermal treatment which turns wastes into energy rich fuels by heating the waste under controlled conditions. Pyrolysis is the thermal degradation of waste in the absence of air to produce char, pyrolysis oil and/or syngas. This is the same process as used for charcoal production.

Recovery: any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.[(63)]

Recycling: any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.[(63)]

Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF): A fuel produced by shredding non-hazardous residual waste. RDF consists largely of combustible components of municipal waste such as plastics and biodegradable waste. Non-combustible materials such as glass and metals are generally removed prior to making RDF. The residual material is sold as-is or compressed into pellets, bricks, or logs and can be combusted to produce energy.

Residual waste: refers to waste that cannot be or is not separated for recycling or composting. It therefore comprises 'black-bag' waste containing all waste that is left after materials for recycling and composting have been removed by the householder or producer.

Re-use: any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived.[(63)]

Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF): a solid fuel produced by shredding and dehydrating non-hazardous solid waste with a waste conversion technology. SRF can be distinguished from RDF in the fact that it is produced to reach certain standards/specification requirements. It is utilised for energy recovery in incineration or co-incineration plants.

Sustainability Appraisal: local planning authorities are bound by legislation to appraise the degree to which their plans and policies contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The process of sustainability appraisal examines the effects of plans and policies on a range of economic, environmental and social factors.

Transfer station/facility: a waste management facility to which waste is delivered for separation or bulking up before being transferred onwards to another waste facility for recycling, recovery or disposal.

Treatment: facilities for the recovery or disposal of waste, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal.

Waste: any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard [63]

Waste Collection Authority: a local authority responsible for the collection of municipal waste. District authorities, or unitary authorities where applicable, are usually responsible for waste collection in England.

Waste Disposal Authority: a local authority responsible for the disposal of municipal waste. County councils and unitary authorities have this responsibility in England.

Waste Management Centre: a site that has both a household recycling centre and a waste transfer station. These centres therefore have a facility for householders to deposit their waste and a facility for the bulking and sorting of delivered waste from municipal, commercial or industrial sources.

Waste stream: a categorisation of waste according to either the characteristics of the material or the source of the material.

63 Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC)