Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Report

November 2017

Non Technical Summary

Non Technical Summary

Introduction

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Mineral Planning Authorities to prepare a Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). The MWDF is made up of a portfolio of Development Plan Documents (DPDs), which will include policies to deal with minerals and waste.

The first document to be produced was the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy Development Plan Document. The Minerals Strategy sets out the vision, objectives and spatial strategy for minerals development in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. Following on from this is the preparation of the Bournemouth,Dorset and Poole Mineral Sites Plan. A separate Sustainability Appraisal report is being prepared to support this Plan.

This Sustainability Appraisal report has been prepared to support the preparation of a new Waste Plan. The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan will replace the current adopted Waste Plan (2006) and will identify sites for new waste management facilities to meet the county's needs. Once adopted, it will provide the policy framework for determining planning applications for waste management facilities up to 2033.

What is a Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment

This report provides an overview of the assessment work carried out and explains how the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) ties into the Waste Plan as a whole. The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of planning policy documents.

It is a legal requirement to carry out a SA of plans and programmes. In addition, Under European Directive, local authorities are also required to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and an 'Environmental Report'. This report covers both of these requirements as an Integrated Strategic Environmental Assessment/Sustainability Appraisal, known herein as 'SA'.

SA is carried out at the various key stages in the development of DPD's. The preparation of the Waste Plan has involved six key stages:

- An updated SA Scoping Report in 2015 and refereed to in Chapter 3 of this report which set out the scope of the SA work to be carried out in relation to the Waste Plan
- The Waste Plan Issues Consultation December 2013
- The Draft Waste Plan July 2015
- The Draft Waste Plan Update – Additional and Emerging Preferred Waste Site Allocations May 2016
- Additional consultation on waste site options in Blandford and Purbeck February 2017
- The Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan December 2017

The Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

In order to carry out the SA an understanding of the current environmental, economic and social characteristics was required. Detailed information was collected and a full analysis of other plans, programmes, polices and baseline data was carried out and contained within the Scoping Report. A summary of the SA scoping stage including consideration of the County's characteristics and the legislative and policy context is included in Chapter 3 of this report.

From the research and analysis a series of issues and potential challenges facing the plan area associated with waste management were identified. It would be these issues that would be taken into account and responded to in developing the Waste Plan and SA. The issues are listed in Chapter 3 of this report presented as a series of twelve topic areas as follows:

Topic Paper 1 - Waste

Topic Paper 2 - Minerals

Topic Paper 3 - Climate Change and Energy

Topic Paper 4 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Topic Paper 5 - Water

Topic Paper 6 - Historic Environment

Topic Paper 7 - Landscape

Topic Paper 8 - Air Quality and Noise

Topic Paper 9 - Transport

Topic Paper 10 - Economic Development and Employment

Topic Paper 11 - Soil and Land

Topic Paper 12 - Population and Human Health

Based on the identified issues 18 sustainability objectives (see below) were developed to assess the issues and impacts, measure how well the emerging Waste Plan is addressing these and what the overall residual impacts are likely to be. This was used to identify recommendations as to how adverse impacts could be overcome or mitigated. Additional criteria, or indicators, were identified for each objective to assist in the application of the objectives. It should be noted that two sustainability objectives were screened out because they were considered not relevant to the strategy, polices and site options being appraised through the preparation of the Waste Plan. These are highlighted in the list below.

Any new guidance published since the preparation of the scoping report in 2015 was reviewed during the preparation of this SA report in order to ensure that the evidence base and sustainability objectives properly reflect current policy and issues relevant to waste planning in Dorset. It was concluded that no new guidance raised any new issues that were considered significant enough to warrant a review of the sustainability objectives.

Sustainability Objectives – Environmental

1. To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency
2. To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity
3. To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.
4. To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.
5. To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.
6. To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).
7. To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.
8. To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise.
9. To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.

Sustainability Objectives – Economic

10. To conserve and safeguard mineral resources – This objective has been screened out.
11. To promote the use of alternative materials.
12. To provide an adequate and affordable supply of minerals to meet society's needs. This objective has been screened out.
13. To promote and encourage sustainable economic growth

Sustainability Objectives – Social

14. To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.
15. To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.
16. To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.
17. To sustain the health and quality of life of the population
18. To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.

Heath Impact Assessment

The SA has included a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) in order to specifically predict the health consequences of the implementation of the Waste Plan. It has also helped the WPA understand how planning can contribute positively to better health.

Certain waste treatment and the transportation of waste have potential implications for the health and wellbeing of people and HIA is necessary to anticipate and mitigate health consequences.

The sustainability appraisal of the Waste Plan policies highlighted inevitable tensions between the polices that would lead to the provision of new waste facilities and quality of life objectives. However, conversely new/improved sites will facilitate the sustainable management of waste, through modern facilities, which has benefits on quality of life and health. Indirectly, health benefits would be attributed to moving waste up the hierarchy by diverting waste from landfill and increasing recycling. More direct benefits are experienced by users of well laid out public waste facilities that see reduced queueing and safety improvements from the reduced need to carry waste up steps. However, potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life were also identified particularly if facilities are located close to communities and/or where access to facilities passes through residential areas or past other sensitive receptors.

Policy 13 - 'Amenity and quality of life' focuses specifically on the avoidance or mitigation of impacts from the development of a waste facility. Implementation of this policy will have a positive impact in terms of protecting the quality of life of sensitive receptors. Policy 23 - 'Restoration, aftercare & afteruse' requires restoration at the earliest practical opportunity. The sustainability appraisal highlighted that this may provide benefits to the quality of life of the population and access to the countryside for the population.

The appraisal of specific site options has tended to favour developments in industrial locations/allocated employment land as there tends to be less sensitive receptors nearby. Generally, expanding existing facilities would have less impact on communities, green spaces and the countryside than new sites. However, the potential for cumulative impacts was identified such as increased local traffic and landscape impacts.

Many of the development considerations contained within the Waste Plan Site Allocations are there to address and reduce impacts on the health and well being of people as highlighted through the HIA.

Other assessment work

An Equalities Impact Assessment has been undertaken for the production of the Waste Plan raising a number of issues such as the need to produce clear documents, using plain English where possible, compliance with corporate standards and the use of venues for exhibitions/examinations that do not exclude certain groups.

A Conservation Regulations Assessment has been carried out to access the likely significant effects of the Waste Plan on Natura 2000 designated nature conservation sites. As necessary this assessment has fed into the SA in relation to biodiversity issues.

Heritage Assessment work and a strategic flood risk assessment has also been undertaken to support the preparation of the Waste Plan. As necessary the results of this work has been built into the SA and the development considerations of the Waste Plan.

How has the SA been carried out?

This SA has involved the prediction, evaluation of the likely significant effects of the implementation of the Waste Plan and has identified possible ways of overcoming or mitigating adverse impacts. The assessment has been based on professional judgement taking into account the baseline information, issues facing the County and other available background evidence and technical expertise relevant to the issues raised.

The SA of the Waste Plan considered each option/policy against the sustainability objectives using a series of matrices.

The options/policies were systematically assessed against each of the sustainability objectives considering:

a. The potential impacts/outcomes of the implementation of the proposed policy, as measured against each sustainability objective. This included a reasoned justification of the expected impacts of the policy, in terms of each of the sustainability objectives. In some cases, these include an estimation of the short, medium and long-term impacts.
b. An overall assessment, based on the reasoned justification, of the expected impact of the policy or site option. This stated whether the proposed policy/site option would have a negative impact, positive impact, neutral (the policy will have no specific effect) or would not be applicable (where the objective was not relevant and no assessment was made) as measured by the sustainability objective. Again, this is in some cases presented in terms of short / medium / long-term timescales, as the impacts can vary with time.
c. The potential for cumulative and in-combination effects having regard to other plans affecting Dorset.

A summary or conclusion of the assessment was presented at the end, drawing on the most significant outcomes of each appraisal and highlighting the contribution to overall sustainability that each policy may make.

The SA has therefore apprised the following:

- The Waste Plan Objectives and Spatial Strategy against the SA objectives;
- The emerging options against the SA objectives, at each stage as relevant. A summary of the options considered is contained within Chapter 4 of this report.
- The policies against the SA objectives, at each stage as relevant;
- The Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan Policies against the SA objectives.

The full sustainability appraisal undertaken at each main stage of the documents preparation is available on our website. A final set out SA matrices for all options and policies considered throughout preparation of the Waste Plan can be found in Appendix C.

What are the findings of the SA?

Chapter 6 summarises the findings of the sustainability appraisal of the Pre-Submission Waste Plan. It sets out the results of the appraisal and identifies positive and negative impacts of the Plan's objectives, spatial strategy and policies indicating where uncertainties exist. This section highlights where polices have the potential to have significant effects (either alone or in combination) and which of the environmental factors that may be affected.

In many cases the effects are uncertain and are dependent upon applications coming foward and the effectiveness of the policies in managing negative effects of these proposals.

The SA has identified the potential effects of developments but the eventual impacts will depend on the scale of development, nature and type of operations and the precise location and design of development in relation to sensitive receptors. The Waste Plan also, as appropriate, includes development criteria for each site allocation. The criteria indicate where potential impacts would need to be carefully considered and possible mitigation. In addition, at the planning application stage an Environmental Impact Assessment will further address any remaining uncertainties related to detailed site specific matters.

The following key points can be drawn from the sustainability appraisal of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan:

- The Waste Plan objectives that promote the development of waste facilities (objective 1, 2 and 3) and the spatial strategy for the management of waste have the potential to give rise to negative impacts on the environment. Implementation of the detailed development management policies should ensure mitigation of significant effects of future development to an acceptable level. There would however be positive impacts for the economy and to a limited extent employment opportunities from the development of a sustainable network of waste facilities.

- Key strategic policies promoting the development of waste facilities (Policy's 3 to 9 and 11) have greatest potential to give rise to significant negative impacts on the environment however the policy's contain criteria which together with the development management policies will ensure mitigation of significant effects. The policies will result in positive impacts for the economy and will ensure a sustainable waste management infrastructure for society, which has important benefits in terms of meeting the needs of society.

- A number of other policies also highlighted potential negative impacts. It was felt that the plan has taken all reasonable steps to mitigate potential impacts through safeguards built into policy wording and the detailed development management policies.

- Careful monitoring and implementation of all polices, particularly the key delivery policies, will be essential to ensure significant effects are avoided.

- Cumulative and in-combination impacts were identified which could arise through the implementation of a number of the strategies and policies. This is dealt with in detail in Chapter 7.

- Generally the development management policies within the Plan will be used to prevent, reduce and where necessary offset any significant adverse effects on the environment and communities through the implementation of the plan.

What differences has the Sustainability Process Made?

The SA process has been carried out alongside the development of the Waste Plan polices and site allocations. It has informed the formulation of the policy and development criteria for site allocations throughout. Consultation on the plan and accompanying SA at each key stage has meant that environmental, social and economic considerations have been integrated into the process of Plan preparations.

A series of recommendations for mitigation were made during the process to improve the policies and site allocations of the Waste Plan, and its implementation. Chapter 10 of this report provides a summary of the potential sustainability issues arising from the SA/SEA at each stage that led to mitigation in the form of changes to policy wording, site boundaries and development considerations.

Where these effects are identified an explanation of where mitigation measures are included within policies in the Waste Plan is set out in order to demonstrate that the plan has taken all reasonable steps to mitigate effects.

Mitigation measures, drawn from the Environmental Impact Assessment of proposals, can also be included as conditions attached to planning permissions for waste development to reduce potential impacts on Dorset's environment and communities.

Monitoring

The SEA Directive requires monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan, in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to enable remedial actions to be taken. Chapter 11 of this report sets out the proposals for monitoring the implementation of the Waste Plan.

The key significant effects that have been identified, throughout this report, are likely to be linked to impacts on amenity, landscape, biodiversity and minerals related transportation. Careful monitoring will be essential to ensure that all policies and site allocations, especially those with the potential for specific effects, are implemented correctly and significant impacts are avoided. This will help to ensure consistent implementation of policies and any necessary mitigation.

The Waste Plan Pre-Submission Draft contains a monitoring framework. The framework contains a set of indicators and targets that have been developed to allow direct and indirect effects of the plan to be monitored. In particular, the framework incorporates indicators for the policies that have potential significant effects or uncertainties/risks as identified in Chapter 6 of this report.

What happens next?

A period of formal consultation on the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan will take place between 1 December 2017 and 31 January 2018. Alongside the Waste Plan, the SA report is also being made available for consultation to facilitate informed consultation responses.

Should the Waste Plan undergo any further significant changes in the future, including as a result of consultation responses, the changes will be subject to further SA and this report updated before the Waste Plan is submitted to the Secretary of State for examination.

1 Introduction

1 Introduction

The Dorset Waste Plan

1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Waste Planning Authorities to prepare a Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). The MWDF will be made up of a portfolio of Development Plan Documents (DPD), which include policies to deal with minerals and waste.

1.2 The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan, once adopted, will identify sites for new waste management facilities to meet the county's needs. It will provide the policy framework for determining planning applications for waste management facilities

Strategic Environmental Assessment/Sustainability Appraisal

1.3 Integrated Strategic Environmental Assessment/Sustainability Appraisal (SEA/SA) (known herein as 'SA') of the Waste Plan has been undertaken by officers of the Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team.

1.4 SEA involves the systematic identification and evaluation of the environmental impacts of strategic action (e.g. the Plan). In 2001, the EU legislation for SEA with the adoption of *Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment'* (the SEA Directive). The Directive entered into force in the UK on 21 July 2004 and applies to a range of English plans and programmes, including Waste DPDs.

1.5 SA broadens the concept of SEA to also address economic and social impacts. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities must undertake an SA for each of their Minerals and Waste DPDs.

1.6 The Waste Plan has been through a number of key stages of consultation at each stage SA has been undertaken. In some cases this led to amendments and refinement of the options and policies. Further details on these stages can be found in Chapter 2. This document forms the SA Report for the Pre-Submission Draft of the Waste Plan. It builds on the previous appraisals and reflects changes arising from public consultation and the development of new policies.

The SA Process

1.7 The Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) has provided guidance for undertaking sustainability appraisal of DPDs within the 'Plan Making Manual' [(1)] which incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive. This guidance can be found on the Planning Advisory Service website and makes it clear that the sustainability process should be fully integrated with the plan making process.

1 http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pageId=109798

1.8 The sustainability appraisal process has informed the preparation of the Waste Plan from the outset. Evidence gathering was the first stage in preparing the Waste Plan and the following were considered when developing the evidence base and establishing the sustainability appraisal objectives:

- Identifying relevant policies, plans and programmes (see chapter 3);
- Collecting baseline data (see Chapter 3);
- Identifying the sustainability issues and appraisal objectives (see Chapter 3) and
- Considering the options and alternatives (see Chapter 4).

1.9 Once the scope of the SA was established and consulted upon the following activities were undertaken:

- Testing the Waste Plan objectives against the SA objectives (see Chapter 3)
- Development and refinement of the options. This involved the main body of appraisal work and various stages of consultation (see Chapter 4)
- Prediction and appraisal of the significant effects (see Chapter 6)
- Consideration of mitigation of significant effects and maximisation of beneficial impacts (see Chapter 10)
- Proposal of measures to monitor the significant effects of the implementation of the Waste Plan (see Chapter 11)

This Sustainability Report

1.10 This SA Report on the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan is a key part of the appraisal process. It provides the public with the information on the effects of the Plan (and the alternatives considered). The public is therefore fully informed when consulted and is able to comment both on the Plan, the alternatives and their appraisal.

1.11 This report documents the full appraisal of the Waste Plan and summarises the potential economic, social and environmental implications. It demonstrates that sustainability considerations have been fully incorporated into the development of the Waste Plan throughout, and provides information for stakeholders as well as an audit trail of the appraisal process.

1.12 The SA Report will support the Pre-submission draft of the Waste Plan, which will be subject to consultation during December 2017 and January 2018. The publication stage is a formal opportunity for stakeholders to make representations on any aspect of the soundness of the Waste Plan or the SA Report that accompanies it. Any representations received to the Pre-Submission Draft or SA will be considered and if necessary changes will be proposed through modifications to the Plan. The Waste Plan and accompanying SA Report will then be formally submitted to the Government. An independent Inspector will be appointed to consider the soundness of the Waste Plan and an examination will be held. The Pre-Submission Draft contains an indicative timetable up to adoption of the Waste Plan.

Health Impact Assessment

1.13 The SA has been conducted in an integral manner through the inclusion of Health Impact Assessment (HIA). Health related objectives have been incorporated into the sustainability appraisal at all stages. Further information on HIA and the consideration of the impacts of the Waste Plan on the overall health of the population can be found in Chapter 9 of this report.

Equalities Impacts Assessment

1.14 An Equalities Impact Assessment has been undertaken for the work of the Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team which specifically includes the production of the Waste Plan. The assessment reviewed the main issues, positive and/or negative relating to the different equality strands of; access, disability, race/ethnicity, economic equality, gender (including transgender), age, sexual orientation, faith/belief and other factors of disadvantage.

1.15 The issues raised in relation to the production of the Waste Plan include:

a. The need for published documents to be clearly written using Plain English as far as possible
b. The need to comply with corporate standards regarding access to documents by non-English speaking residents.
c. The use of venues for exhibitions/examination that do not lead to the exclusion of anyone

1.16 With the exception of the issues highlighted above the assessment concluded that there should be no exclusion on grounds of race/ethnicity, gender, age, sexual orientation from the work of the Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Team.

1.17 The full Equalities Impact Assessment can be found as appendix A to this report.

Appropriate Assessment

1.18 A Conservation Regulations Assessment has been undertaken on the Waste Plan, in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010). The purpose of this assessment was to assess the likely significant effects of the plan on Natura 2000 designated nature conservation sites.

1.19 The Conservation Regulations Assessment is another way in which potential environmental effects have been considered in the development of the Waste Plan. This assessment has fed into the Sustainability Appraisal in relation to biodiversity where necessary and is referred to where appropriate in this report and the appraisal matrices can be found as appendix C.

Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

1.20 In accordance with the SEA Directive requirements, this section outlines the methodology followed in appraising the options and policies of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan. This assessment comprises the prediction, evaluation and mitigation of the potential effects of the Plan.

1.21 The SA of the Waste Plan considered each option/policy against the sustainability objectives set out in the SA Framework. The appraisal involved assessing the performance of each option or proposed policy against each of the sustainability objectives, using a series of matrices. The appraisal was based on professional judgement, officer discussions, technical expertise and the evidence base, taking account of consultation recommendations at each stage.

1.22 Often it was found necessary to make a series of assumptions in order to confine the scope of the appraisal process and provide some degree of consistency in the process.

1.23 The options/policies were systematically assessed against each of the sustainability objectives considering;

a. The potential impacts/outcomes of the implementation of the proposed policy, as measured against each sustainability objective. This included a reasoned justification of the expected impacts of the policy, in terms of each of the sustainability objectives. In some cases, these include an estimation of the short, medium and long-term impacts.
b. An overall assessment, based on the reasoned justification, of the expected impact of the policy. This stated whether the proposed policy would have a negative impact, positive impact, neutral (the policy will have no specific effect) or would not be applicable (where the objective was not relevant and no assessment was made) as measured by the sustainability objective. Again, this is in some cases presented in terms of short / medium / long-term timescales, as the impacts can vary with time.
c. Potential for cumulative and in-combination effects.

1.24 A summary or conclusion of the assessment was presented at the end, drawing on the most significant outcomes of each appraisal and highlighting the contribution to overall sustainability that each policy may make. Where the appraisal has indicated a need to amend the policy wording mitigation was set out. Finally each matrix sets out the proposed indicators to be used to monitor the effectiveness of the policy (when the Waste Plan is adopted). The indicators have been included in the 'Implementation and Monitoring' chapter of the Waste Plan, see also Chapter 11 of this report.

Testing the options/policies of the Waste Plan

1.25 A full sustainability appraisal, following the methodology set out above has been undertaken at each main stages of the documents preparation (see table 3 in Chapter 2). The full appraisal, updated for the Pre-Submission Waste Plan can be found at appendix C to this report. In addition, the appraisal summaries were included within the main Draft Waste Plan 2015 consultation document for ease of reference and to encourage stakeholder comments on the SA. Copies of the sustainability appraisal matrices that accompanied each consultation stage can also be made available on request.

1.26 Chapter 6 of this report provides a summary of the potential sustainability issues arising from the SA/SEA at each stage that led to mitigation in the form of changes to the policy wording. The focus of these appraisal summaries concerns only the potential sustainability issues that were considered to require appropriate mitigation measures and the measures recommended.

Compliance with the SEA Directive

1.27 The sustainability appraisal is compliant with the SEA Directive. Table 1 below sets out where information required by the SEA directive can be found.

Table 1 Compliance with the SEA Directive

SEA Directive requirement	Where in the plan and SA documentation can this be found?
The plan's objectives and the content of the plan	Chapter 4 of the Pre-Submission Draft contains the Vision and Objectives
The SA methodology, including in relation to consultation	Chapter 2 and 3 of the SA Report
The policy context in which the plan is being prepared	Chapter 2 of the Pre-Submission Draft, and SA scoping report
The sustainability objectives relevant to the Plan	The SA scoping report and chapter 3 of the SA report
The baseline situation	Chapter 2 of the Pre-Submission Draft and the SA Scoping Report contains an outline of the spatial characteristics of the Plan area. Chapter 7 of the Pre-Submission Waste Plan contains details of waste arisings and capacity, setting the context for the projections and forecasting.
The likely situation without the plan (the business as usual scenario?	Chapter 3 of the SA Report
Key issues for the plan	The key strategic spatial issues that the Waste Plan needs to tackle were set out in the Waste Plan Issues consultation document. These were considered in further detail within the 2015 Draft Waste Plan and through Identified needs in Chapter 7 of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan. These issues are then developed within the chapters of the Waste Plan that follow.
Key issues relating to European Sites	The Conservation Regulations Assessment of the Waste Plan
The alternatives considered and the rationale behind them	Chapter 4 of the SA Report
The likely significant effects of the plan including the alternatives considered	Chapter 6 of the SA Report

SEA Directive requirement	Where in the plan and SA documentation can this be found?
Mitigation and enhancement measures	Chapter 10 of the SA Report and within the development considerations of the allocated sites.
Monitoring arrangements	Chapter 14 of the Pre-Submission Draft and Chapter 11 of the SA Report
How the SA findings were taken into account	Chapter 6 of the SA Report and appendix C appraisal matrices
Non-technical summary	Attached to the SA Report

2 Consultation

2 Consultation

Consultation Requirements for the Sustainability Appraisal

2.1 The SEA Directive requires that…

" authorities with relevant environmental responsibilities and the public…shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan…and accompanying environmental report…"

2.2 The SEA Directive creates the following requirements for consultation:

- Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. These authorities are designated in the SEA Regulations as the Consultation Bodies.
- The public and the Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report, and must be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions.

2.3 In England, the 'consultation bodies' are Natural England, Historic England and Environment Agency, and they have been included in the consultation at every stage in the development of the Waste Plan. However, Dorset County Council has consulted more widely with stakeholders, throughout each stage than is statutorily required including parish councils, district/boroughs, neighbouring authorities, community groups, the waste industry and other key stakeholders. This has ensured that a wide range of stakeholders had the opportunity to contribut to the development of the Waste Plan and have been able to consider the relative impact or benefits of different options.

Consultation on the scope of the sustainability appraisal

2.4 The most recent Waste & Minerals Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, was published in March 2015. It set out the scope of the appraisal and the information to be gathered or relied upon. It will apply to all the minerals and waste development plan documents that will be prepared. The Scoping Report identifies the sustainability objectives that will be used in the sustainability appraisal of the policies and proposals in the Waste Plan. It also sets out baseline information for both waste management and minerals and for each of the topics addressed through the sustainability appraisal process. The report replaces the previous Scoping Report, published in 2014, and provides updated baseline information and a revised set of objectives and indicators to reflect the latest guidance and policy. The sustainability appraisal scoping report and the series of accompanying topic papers can be downloaded from the website.

2.5 The 2015 version of the sustainability appraisal scoping report and the series of accompanying topic papers can be found on our website. The sustainability objectives set out in this report were used in assessing the sustainability of options and policies of the 2015 Draft Waste Plan, the 2016 Draft Waste Plan, the addition focused consultation on sites in 2017 and the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan.

Further Sustainability Appraisal Consultation

2.6 Sustainability appraisal of the options and policies was undertaken at each stage in the preparation of the Waste Plan (see table 2). At each stage the SA was available for consultation alongside the Waste Plan. Any responses received were considered and where applicable taken into account resulting in changes to policy wording and the development of site specific development considerations for allocated waste sites.

2.7 A full sustainability appraisal of the Waste Plan Issues consultation (2013/14) was not undertaken as there were no policies to assess. Key sustainability issues were highlighted for each of the key identified needs and possible options. Sustainability appraisal of the vision and objectives was undertaken and a summary included in the consultation document.

2.8 Table 3 contains a breakdown of the responses made specifically to the SA and summary of how they were taken forward at each stage. A full list of all comments made and officers responses at each stage is available on request.

Table 2 Stages in the Preparation of the Waste Plan

Document	Date
Waste Plan Issues consultation	December 2013 - January 2014
Draft Waste Plan	July - September 2015
Draft Waste Plan Update - Additional and Emerging Preferred Waste Site Allocations	May - July 2016
Waste Site Options in Blandford and Purbeck	March April 2017
Pre-Submission Draft	December 2017 - January 2018

Table 3 Summary of consultation responses to the SA

Summary of Response made to the SA	Section of the Waste Plan	DCC Response
Waste Plan Issues consultation		
Note the intended sustainability benefit of constructing a MRF in Dorset in terms of reducing the movement of waste (presumably in terms of total miles travelled) and the	Identified Need 1 - MRF Question 8	Comment noted and agreed with

Summary of Response made to the SA	Section of the Waste Plan	DCC Response
consequent overall positive impact on highway congestion and air quality.		
Support the intention to consider innovative ways of addressing the need for transfer capacity to support the management of waste in the Plan area and deliver sustainability benefits.	Identified need 3 - Bulking up/Transfer/HRC/WMC Question 10	Support welcomed
Support the intention to consider innovative ways of addressing the need for transfer capacity to support the management of waste in the Plan area and deliver sustainability benefits.	Identified need 4 - Bulky Waste Question 11	Support welcomed
Sustainability means that we should be reducing our waste so that we can handle it all within our community	Identified need 7 - Residual waste Question 13	
It is a nonsense to extract minerals from one site to fill a void in another simply because there is inadequate waste resource. It flies in the face of sustainability.	Identified need Question 14	There is a need for inert landfill capacity to accommodate construction, demolition and excavation waste that cannot be recycled due to its cohesive nature.
From a sustainability point of view, commercial and industrial waste is just as important as municipal waste and we would suggest measures to reduce, reuse and recycle commercial and industrial waste should be brought in to the plan.	General Comments on the Waste Plan Issues Paper	The Waste Plan will seek to facilitate the movement of commercial and industrial waste up the hierarchy in the same way of municipal solid waste.
Draft Waste Plan 2015		
We support the principles of the Waste Hierarchy and Proximity but	Proposed Policy 1 - Sustainable waste	Neither proximity nor self-sufficiency are

Summary of Response made to the SA	Section of the Waste Plan	DCC Response
advise that, to ensure sustainability, Proximity should over-ride Self-Sufficiency and use of facilities on neighbouring Local Authority boundaries should continue where this reduces transport distance and emissions.	management	intended to be over riding, applications should be considered on their merits taking into consideration both principles.
Do not support the approach to the acknowledged conflict (tensions) between sustainability and economic benefits. Must have a sustainable programme for disposing of waste in all its forms without further adverse impact on climate, the local environment and the needs of an increasing local population. Growth in population, tourism and commercial waste during and beyond the plan period should be taken into consideration. While economic benefits should be achieved where possible, sustainability is crucial.	Vision, Objectives and Spatial Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Summary	It is maintained that there is an inevitable tension between objectives that will lead to the provision of new waste facilities and those that aim to protect the environment. The final Waste Plan will include a detailed range of policies containing specific criteria that ensure that impacts are mitigated to acceptable levels balancing the need for waste facilities with environmental issues.
Objective 4 notes enhance the natural environment, but Vision and Strategy only mention mitigation. Enhancement should be included and designed in to all proposals, and as such, perhaps should be more strongly supported in the Vision and Strategy.	Question 5	Comments are noted and a number of amendments have been made to the vision.
This site scores highly in the Sustainability Appraisal. Option ND01 is not contrary to planning policy and could accommodate the facilities to meet the identified needs in the short term. Options ND02 and ND04 are	ND01 Holland Way Question 6	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.

Summary of Response made to the SA	Section of the Waste Plan	DCC Response
also not contrary to policy, however both site have restricted capacity and would not be able to accommodate the full WMC required. Options ND03 and ND05 are both outside of settlement boundaries and within the AONB and are both contrary to national and local planning policy.		
We note the points included in the Sustainability Appraisal. However, we would have concerns over land south of Pimperne, due to wetland landscape/river corridor implications to an already heavily modified winterbourne stream, and if that were the preferred option, would expect to see a robust riparian buffer and habitat enhancement to maintain function and connectivity and improve remaining habitat quality.	Various Sites Question 6, 7,10, 11, 12	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
We note the points included in the Sustainability Appraisal. However, we would have concerns over PK02 and PK03 due to wetland landscape/river corridor implications, and if that were the preferred option, would expect to see a robust riparian buffer and habitat enhancement to maintain function and connectivity and improve remaining habitat quality.	Question 8 Relocation of the existing Wareham vehicle depot and development of a new transfer station, Purbeck	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
We note the points included in the Sustainability Appraisal. However, would have concerns over WD05 (Stinsford) and WD07 (Louds Mill) due to wetland landscape/river corridor implications, and if that were the preferred option, would expect to see a robust riparian buffer and	Question 9 Replacement/Improvement of Dorchester Household Recycling Centre, West Dorset	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.

Summary of Response made to the SA	Section of the Waste Plan	DCC Response
habitat enhancement to maintain function and connectivity and improve remaining habitat quality.		
WD08 is the smallest of the proposed sites and thus possibly offers the least long term capacity sustainability. The access limitations also restrict its long term sustainability there is well documented history of consistent underestimation of demand and usage of such public amenities and it is likely that traffic flows, both using the HRC and normal regular use, will continue to rise.	Question 9 Replacement/Improvement of Dorchester Household Recycling Centre, West Dorset	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
Various comments related to the East Dorset Site Options including; • Site longevity • Build costs • Traffic impacts • Proximity to residential areas	Figure 11 Site options for a replacement for Wimborne Household Recycling Centre and/or a depot	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
Brickfields Business Park scores highly in the Sustainability Appraisal, not contrary to planning policy, generally well located to serve both towns. Other options are both outside of settlement boundaries and contrary to planning policy	Question 11 Site Options - Replacement/Improvement of Shaftesbury Household Recycling Centre, North Dorset	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
Note the Sustainability Appraisal summary states that this site is not ideally located and that there is potential for adverse impacts on biodiversity and landscape	PK03 - Binnegar Environmental Park, East Stoke	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
Acknowledge the conclusion of the Plans sustainability appraisal that there is likely to be an adverse impact on the landscape, as well as the historic environment	WD01 - Land North West of Monkey's Jump	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.

Summary of Response made to the SA	Section of the Waste Plan	DCC Response
Acknowledges the conclusion Sustainability Appraisal that there is potential for significant adverse impacts on the landscape and the AONB, as well as the historic environment .	WD06 - Rainbarrow Farm	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
Draft Waste Plan Update - Additional and Emerging Preferred Waste Site Allocations		
Concern that the impacts of intensification of waste facilities has not been considered with the SA in particular with regards to noise, small and impact on Canford Heath.	WP04 Site Control Centre	Comments will be considered further when developing the preferred site.
Draft Waste Plan Update - Additional and Emerging Preferred Waste Site Allocations (2016) and Waste Site Options in Blandford and Purbeck (2017)		
No Specific comment on the Sustainability appraisal, however many responses focused on issues covered in the appraisal		

3 Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context

3 Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context

3.1 This chapter presents an overview of the scoping stage and the development of the sustainability appraisal framework.

3.2 The scoping report established the scope of the sustainability appraisal of the Development Plan Documents being prepared by Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole Councils. This includes the range of information to be collected to form the evidence baseline, the range of other policy documents relevant to and impacting on waste planning in Dorset and the coverage of sustainability objectives required to properly assess the sustainability and potential impacts of the emerging Waste Plan.

3.3 Three scoping reports have been produced. The original report was compiled and consulted on during 2006/2007. It was reviewed and updated during 2009/2010 and again in 2015 in order to ensure that the evidence base and sustainability objectives properly reflected current policy and issues relevant to waste planning in Dorset. This section concentrates on the preparation and content of the revised scoping report, which can be found in full on our website.

3.4 The scoping report includes a series of topic papers which collectively establish the developing evidence base to be used in the production of the Waste Plan and also used in developing and carrying out the required sustainability appraisal. The key outcome from the scoping report was the sustainability objectives which have been used in the sustainability appraisal of the Waste Plan.

3.5 This chapter provides a summary of the main aspects of the scoping report, as follows;

- Review of relevant plans and programmes
- Collection of baseline information
- Identify sustainability issues
- Develop the sustainability appraisal framework - objectives, indicators and targets

Review of relevant plans and programmes

3.6 In accordance with the SEA Directive requirements, a review of relevant plans and programmes that may influence the Waste Plan and vice versa was undertaken. This detailed review is contained in the SA Scoping Report as a series of twelve separate topic papers. These include the topics identified in the SEA Directive, along with social and economic topics to fulfil the requirements of the sustainability appraisal guidance and the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004.

3.7 Each topic was researched and analysed and the relevant plans, policies and programmes identified and reviewed in terms of their implications on the Waste Plan. The tables below highlight the range of potential impacts, issues and key messages associated with waste management that were identified in relation to each topic.

3.8 The tables below shows the policy documents reviewed at the scoping stage and the key messages that emerged, and highlights government guidance that has now been replaced.

Topic Paper 1 - Waste

Policy Documents	Key messages relevant to Waste DPDs
Key International Policy • Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	• Legislation, policy and strategies at all levels seek the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy. This is a key principal which should underpin the Waste Plan. • There is a clear aspiration for a zero waste economy in which material resources are reused , recycled or recovered wherever possible, and only disposed of as the option of very last resort. Taxes on landfill disposal of waste support this. • Provision of waste management facilities with sufficient capacity to enable waste to be recycled, treated or in the last instance disposed of, as close to where the waste is produced as possible, should be facilitated to meet the needs of the county. The provision of facilities to meet the county's own needs and enable self-sufficiency as far as possible will be a role for the Plan. • The plan will need to ensure that the provision of such facilities does not harm the environment or human health, in line with national and international policy and legislation. • Positive planning should provide a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste, thereby assisting with the implementation of the waste hierarchy.
Key National Policy • National Planning Policy for Waste • Waste Planning Practice Guidance Waste Management Plan for England (2013)	
Key Local Policy • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Local Plan (2006) • Joint Municipal Waste Strategy for Dorset 2008-2033 - Updated March 2017 • Bournemouth Borough Council Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2011 - 2026) • Borough of Poole Waste Strategy Review (2008 - 2018) • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy (2014)	

Topic Paper 2 - Minerals

Table 4

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key International Policy	

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
• Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the management of waste from extractive industries (March 2009)	
Key National/Regional Policy • National Planning Policy Framework 2012	
Key Local Policy • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Strategy 2014 • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals and Waste Local Plan 1999 (five policies still current).	

Topic Paper 3 - Climate Change and Energy

Table 5

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
• Key International Policy • Kyoto protocol	• The Waste Plan will have a role, albeit limited in securing sustainable development. • Waste policy will have a role in guiding development into areas that will have a lesser effect on, or where there is a minimal likelihood of being affected by, climate change (particularly flooding).
• Key National/lLocal policy • Climate Change Act 2008 • National Planning Framework & technical guidance • Climate Change Risk assessment and National Adaptation plan – July 2012 • Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole renewable energy strategy to 2020 – March 2012 • Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole energy efficiency strategy & action plan – Nov 2009	

Topic Paper 4 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Table 6

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key International Policy • Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (The Birds Directive)	• The various policy documents establish the importance of protecting

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
• Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance • Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (The Habitats Directive)	and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity through the development of planning policy documents. • Establishes the hierarchy of sites designated for nature conservation or geological interest and the relative levels of protection afforded to the various sites. • Importance of maintaining a appropriate network of habitats and links/wildlife corridors between these habitats. • There is a requirement to ensure that the integrity of European sites is not affected by waste development. • Raises the issue of cumulative impacts and the need to take these into account. • Establishes the need for waste development to take into account the various environmental or geomorphological designations (particularly the reasons for their designation) and ensure that appropriate measures are built into the emerging policy document to protect the sites and where appropriate their surroundings, and to mitigate any possible effects of essential development.
Key National/Regional Policy • Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) • Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 • Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 • Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 • National Planning Policy Framework • UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994 • The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework 2012 • Securing the Future - UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 • UK Geodiversity Action Plan • Biodiversity 2020 - A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services	
Key Local Policy • Dorset Biodiversity Strategy • Dorset and East Devon Coast World Heritage Site Management Plan 2009-2014 • Dorset Local Geodiversity Action Plan • The State of Dorset's Environment (October 2014) • Biodiversity Indicators Report March 2014 • Biodiversity Indicators Report Marine 2014	

Topic Paper 5 - Water

Table 7

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key International Policy • EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) • EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (1991/271/EC) • EC Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC) • EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive	• The policy guidance establishes the importance given to the water environment (ground, surface and coastal) at both national and international levels. • The emerging Waste Plan will be required to take careful account of any possible impacts that waste facilities may cause to the water environment and minimise these impacts through provision of mitigation or if necessary avoiding the proposed development altogether. • For water, and particularly groundwater, the effects of possible cumulative impacts must be carefully considered and planning policy should seek to protect and improve water policy, and to minimise flood risk by locating new developments and associated plant in the most suitable (lowest risk) areas.
Key National/Regional Policy • Future Water - The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008) • Water for Life and Livelihoods - River Basin Management Plan South West River Basin District (EA) • Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice GP3 (EA) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • Planning Practice Guidance (March 2014) • National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England - Environment Agency 2011.	
Key Local Policy • EA Catchment Flood Management Plans • Water Companies - Resource Management Plans • Dorset Coast Strategy • Dorset County Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	

Topic Paper 6 - Historic Environment

Table 8

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key International Policy • Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Council of Europe, 1992)	• The various policy documents establish the importance of the historic environment, in all its various forms - including

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key National/Regional Policy • Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 • Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 • National Planning Policy Statement • A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West **Key Local Policy** • Dorset Historic Landscape Characterisation *(currently unpublished)* • Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB Historic Landscape Characterisation (2007)	designated assets, the time-depth of the historic landscape and undesignated/undiscovered archaeology. • The significance of heritage assets must be taken into consideration. • The provision of appropriate protection/mitigation from the impacts of waste development must be included within the emerging Waste Plan. • The setting of historical assets, including scheduled monuments and listed buildings, is important and will need to be considered when potential waste management sites are identified. • Sufficient information on the historic environment needs to be provided by applicants for waste management facilities.

Topic Paper 7 - Landscape

Table 9

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key International Policy • European Landscape Convention **Key National/Regional Policy** • The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012 • National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014)	• The various policy documents establish the need to take account of the landscape in waste planning, together with the weight to be accorded to the various designations and that protection is commensurate with the designations status giving appropriate weight to their importance. • The enhancement of the natural and local environment through the protection and enhancement of valued landscapes. • The importance of high quality outcomes in new development through good design and layout.

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key Local Policy • Countryside Character Volume 8: South West *along with* the 8 Joint Character Areas which cover Dorset • The Dorset Landscape - Character Types and Character Assessment (Dorset For You website) • Cranborne Chase AONB Management Plan (2014-2019) • Dorset AONB Management Plan, A Framework for the Future (2014-2019) • Dorset and East Devon Coast World Heritage Site Management Plan 2009-2014 • Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan (April 2014) • South East Dorset Green Infrastructure Strategy, Investing in Green Spaces (July 2011)	• Possible impacts of waste development on the landscape must be assessed and taken into consideration, and appropriate protection and mitigation implemented. • The Waste Plan must include appropriate policy coverage to achieve the above. • Sustainability objectives should aim to protect the landscape and where possible enhance it through high quality restoration schemes (as appropriate). • When considering new sites for waste facilities the Waste Plan should aim to find suitable sites outside of the the Green Belt.

Topic Paper 8 - Air Quality and Noise

Table 10

Policy Documents	Relevance to Waste Plan
Key International Policy • European Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)	• Policy guidance identifies that both air quality and noise can impact on local communities. • The Waste Plan will need to include policy coverage of this topic, minimising and mitigating impacts to local communities and others particularly from noise resulting from waste operations. It should not be necessary to control the pollution aspects of a waste management facility where the facility requires a permit from the pollution control authority.
Key National Policy • National Planning Policy Framework	
Key Local Policy • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Local Plan 2006	

Topic Paper 9 - Transport

Table 11

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key International Policy • Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area: Towards a Competitive and Resource-Efficient Transport System. (EU, 2011) **Key National Policy** • National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG, 2012) • Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: making sustainable local transport happen. (DfT, 2011) **Key Local Policy** • Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3). (BBC/BoP/DCC, 2011)	• Efficient transport networks are vital to the health of the local economy and road congestion/delay can severely impact this. Waste land use planning will need to minimise potential congestion related to developments. • There is a need to reduce the greenhouse gas emission from transport with an aim to decarbonise the transport network by 2050. These policy documents stipulate that all development should help to achieve this goal. • An identified key method to reduce congestion and emissions from transport is to simply reduce the need to travel. Waste land use planning should seek to reduce waste mileage, however it should be noted that choice over sites will be limited. • Transportation policy seeks to facilitate the shift of road freight to other modes. Waste land use planning should consider the potential to use other of methods of transporting waste freight. • There is an on-going imperative to increase the safety of the transportation network. Waste developments must not negatively impact safety, particularly for vulnerable road users. • The transport network can impact local communities both positively and negatively. Waste land use planning must seek to minimise any negative impacts and aim to reduce existing negative impacts • The transport network can impact heavily on the natural environment. It is important that all development relating to transport seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment.

Table 12

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key National/Regional Policy • National Planning Policy Framework	• Guidance sets out the need for planning to drive and support sustainable economic development. • The green knowledge economy is seen as the appropriate model for sustainable economic development in the sub region. • In terms of contribution to the economy, the waste industries makes a contribution through the provision of employment. There is potential for the creation of highly skilled jobs as part of the green knowledge economy. • The Waste Plan will need to balance the provision of waste infrastructure required to support the economy, with the potential impacts that waste facilities can have on other businesses/residents.
Key Local Policy • Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership Prospectus (2011) • Local Economic Assessment for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole (2011)	

Topic Paper 11 - Soil and Land

Table 13

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key National/Regional Policy • National Planning Policy Guidance • Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England • Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites • The State of Soils in England and Wales (EA)	• The various policy documents establish the importance of protecting and enhancing, and minimising disturbance to, soils. • The economic value of best and most versatile agricultural land should be taken into consideration.
Key Local Policy • Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Local Plan 2006	

Topic Paper 12 - Population and Human Health

Table 14

Policy Documents	Relevance to the Waste Plan
Key National/Regional Policy • National Planning Policy Framework • National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014) • Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006-2026 (SWRA, 2006) • Draft Guidance on Health in SEA: Consultation Document	• Moving waste up the waste hierarchy to protect both human health and the environment is a key message that the Waste Plan must reflect. • Impacts of waste management on local communities and their health and well-being are key issues to be taken into consideration. • National policy indicates that the Waste Plan should help to secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health. • The design and layout of new developments has an impact on the
Key Local Policy • Shaping our Future: Dorset Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 to 2020	

Collection of Baseline Information

3.9 The collection of baseline information is a key component of the SA process and a legal requirement under the SEA Directive. This is information relevant to the production of the Waste Plan, and on which the strategies, proposals and policies of the Plan will be based. Baseline information helps to provide a basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability issues and problems.

3.10 The evidence base is constantly evolving and remains a 'living draft', which will be regularly updated as new legislation, policy and research is produced. The baseline information is presented in the various topic papers of the scoping report, including maps as appropriate. A summary of the key baseline evidence that can be found in the topic papers is set out in Table 4.

Table 15 Key Baseline Information

Topic Paper	Key Baseline Information
Topic Paper 1 - Waste	Maps of existing facilities, capacity and data on waste arisings
Topic Paper 2 - Minerals	Maps of minerals sites and data on aggregates production/landbanks

Topic Paper	Key Baseline Information
Topic Paper 3 - Climate Change and Energy	Targets for greenhouse gas emission reduction and estimated figures for carbon dioxide emissions emitted in Dorset
Topic Paper 4 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity	A series of maps inc. The Dorset Nature Map, International, National and Local nature conservation designations and geology.
Topic Paper 5 - Water	Maps of Dorset rivers and catchment areas, water quality information, water resources and consumption and flood zone maps
Topic Paper 6 - Historic Environment	Maps of conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled monuments and registered parks and gardens
Topic Paper 7 - Landscape	Maps of landscape designations and landscape character areas and Green Belt
Topic Paper 8 - Air Quality and Noise	Maps of tranquillity areas and intrusion maps
Topic Paper 9 - Transport	Maps of bus, rail and road networks
Topic Paper 10 - Economic Development and Employment	Key economic indicators and employment by sector (inc the waste industry)
Topic Paper 11 - Soil and Land	Map showing agricultural land classification in Dorset
Topic Paper 12 - Population and Human Health	Population density maps and key statistics, Dorset age structure, population change, life expectancy and housing growth

Identify sustainability issues and developing the sustainability appraisal framework

3.11 From the review of plans and programmes, key messages and collation of baseline information a series of issues and problems facing the plan area relating to each topic were identified. These issues developed into 18 sustainable development objectives. The objectives are sub-divided into environmental (1-9), economic (A10 - A13) and social (A14 - A18) groups, although most have a degree of overlap.

3.12 The sustainability appraisal framework provides a way in which the options/strategies/policies/proposals of the Waste Plan can be appraised to assess their potential impacts and to consider to what extent they promote sustainability.

3.13 The SA objectives form the foundation of the SA framework and together with the criteria or indicators which assist in testing and measuring objectives are set out in tables 5, 6 and 7. The criteria/indicators were used throughout as an aide-memoir to break down the meaning of each objective but were not all necessarily documented in detail for each assessment.

3.14 Two sustainability objectives have been screened out because it is considered that they are not relevant to any of the polices and site options being appraised. These are highlighted in the tables below.

Table 16 Environmental Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Indicators

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy or policy...
1 To move waste management up the waste hierarchy	• Assist in driving waste up the waste hierarchy? • Make provision for waste management facilities commensurate with the waste hierarchy? • Enable waste to be diverted from landfill? • Enable increased recycling or treatment of organic waste?
2 To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity.	• Conserve, enhance or create natural and semi-natural habitats of recognised ecological value and/or the green corridors that link them? • Directly or indirectly affect internationally or nationally designated or recognised sites or UK BAP habitats? • Conserve or enhance species diversity and avoid harm to internationally and nationally protected, scarce and rare species (including UK BAP species)? • Provide for positive management of existing habitats? • Assist species to adapt to the anticipated effects of climate change? (i.e. through connecting habitats and/or providing greenspace)? • Reflect the South West Nature Map? • Expand the spatial extent of BAP priority habitat within Dorset? • Contribute to an adverse cumulative impact of development on biodiversity?
3 To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	• Conserve or enhance the World Heritage Site and its setting? • Conserve or enhance geological SSSIs? • Create, extend or enhance Local Geological Sites? • Allow access to geodiversity resources for study?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy or policy...
4 To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	• Protect or enhance the quantity and quality of ground, surface and sea waters? • Avoid adverse effects on existing patterns of groundwater flow and/or surface water flow? • Maintain water consumption within local carrying limits?
5 To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	• Minimise the risks and impacts of flooding having taken into account climate change? • Minimise the numbers of people and property at risk from flooding?
6 To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).	• Cause a loss of, or harm to, the character and/or setting of historic assets? • Cause harm to the historic landscape? • Provide for the maintenance of the historic environment? • Provide new information on the historic environment, or improve education about and/or interpretation of the historic environment?
7 To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	• Conserve and enhance landscape character, quality and distinctiveness, paying particular regard to AONB and other designated areas of high landscape and/or historic sensitivity or value? • Minimise the landscape and visual intrusion of waste facilities on sensitive and/or distinctive landscapes? • Contribute to an adverse cumulative impact of development on protected landscapes? • Encourage development of land which is not sympathetic to the identified landscape character of that location? • Provide for the restoration of land to an appropriate after-use and landscape character through Landscape Restoration Strategies.
8 To protect and improve air quality.	• Adversely affect air quality, including through transportation, particularly in Air Quality Management Areas?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy or policy...
	• Increase the likelihood of higher levels of dust in the air? • Increase the likelihood of higher levels of noise and impact on sensitive receptors
9 To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	• Reduce the quantity or quality of the best and most versatile agricultural land? • Encourage the de-contamination and/or re-use of soils? • Conserve or enhance soil quality? • Reduce the capacity of the soil to hold carbon?

Table 17 Economic Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Related Criteria

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy, or policy...
10 To conserve and safeguard mineral resources.	This objective has been screened out
11 To promote the use of alternative materials.	• Encourage/promote the production and/or use of recycled or secondary aggregates?
12 To provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet society's needs.	This objective has been screened out
13 To encourage sustainable economic growth.	• Provide for waste management facilities in the county? • Maintain or increase employment? • Maintain and enhance skills levels, particularly through the provision of highly skilled jobs? • Ensure that waste facilities and mineral sites, including the transportation of materials, do not prejudice the development of the local economy in Dorset?

Table 18 Social Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Related Criteria

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy, or policy...
14 To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	• Ensure new development minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to climate change? • Minimise emissions of greenhouse gases from operations, ensuring the efficient use of energy, and maximising opportunities for the generation of renewable energy?
15 To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	• Reduce the negative impacts associated with minerals and waste transportation on the transport network as a whole? • Reduce the impact of road traffic, in particular HGV trips, on local communities? • Reduce the vehicle kilometres travelled for the transportation of minerals and waste? • Support and encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport? • Support and encourage the use of low emission vehicles for the transportation of waste and minerals? • Support the carbon reduction targets set at the international, national and local level? • Support the road casualty reduction indicators set at the international, national and local level?
16 To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them.	• Facilitate the use of rail or waterborne freight for the purpose of transporting waste and minerals? • Accommodate the efficient movement of people, goods and services thus supporting sustainable economic growth in the Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset area?
17 To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	• Contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities to move waste up the hierarchy? • Impact on the quality of life of local communities (including through factors such as noise)? • Cause a cumulative impact on certain communities (i.e. through permitting further development in an area, or extending the life of an existing permission)?

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	To what extent does the strategic option, objective, strategy, or policy...
18 To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	• Promote linkages between open spaces, and enable/improve access to the countryside ? • Provide an opportunity for Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace?

Testing the Waste Plan objectives against the sustainability objectives

3.15 This section of the report tests the compatibility of the Waste Plan objectives against the SA Framework.

3.16 The Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan has an overall vision for waste management in Dorset which will be delivered through a series of six strategic objectives. Both the vision and objectives have evolved through the various consultation stages to the final vision/objectives that are contained within the Publication Plan. Table 19 provides an assessment of the objectives of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan compared with the SA Framework to ensure that the Waste Plan objectives provide an appropriate basis for developing the plan and reflect the principles of sustainability. Text has been used rather than symbols for the purposes of
clarity.

Table 19 SA of the Waste Plan Objectives

Sustainability Objectives	Publication Waste Plan Objectives					
	Waste Plan Objective 1	**Waste Plan Objective 2**	**Waste Plan Objective 3**	**Waste Plan Objective 4**	**Waste Plan Objective 5**	**Waste Plan Objective 6**
1 To move waste management up the waste hierarchy	Compatible - would ensure that waste is moved up the waste hierarchy	Compatible	Compatible - this policy encourages emerging technologies	Although these objectives are not in-compatible protection of the environment etc. may make finding sites for new development more challenging particularly given the widespread designations in the county	Compatible	Compatible - objective should protect waste sites
2 To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity.	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	Compatible	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Publication Waste Plan Objectives					
3 To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity.	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	N/A	N/A
4 To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	N/A	N/A
5 To reduce flood risk and improve flood management.	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	N/A	N/A
6 To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	N/A	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Publication Waste Plan Objectives					
sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings).						
7 To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast.	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	N/A	N/A
8 To protect and improve air quality.	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	Compatible - encouragement of emerging technologies may result in air quality improvements.	Compatible	Compatible	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Publication Waste Plan Objectives					
9 To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality.	Incompatible - the policy allows for development	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	N/A	N/A
11 To promote the use of alternative materials.	Compatible - this policy encourages reuse and recycling	Compatible - the policy allows for new facilities to meet local needs which includes facilities for recycling	Compatible - emerging technologies may make better use of resources	N/A	Compatible	Compatible - objection will protect waste facilities that may support recycling/composting
13 To encourage sustainable economic growth.	Compatible - the policy encourages the use of waste as a resource to maximise economic benefits	Compatible - policy encourages new facilities locally which should support growth	Compatible - contribute to growth through the provision of a network of facilities to manage waste inc energy recovery	Compatible	N/A	Compatible - Safeguarding a sustainable network of waste management facilities would contribute to the achievement of sustainable economic growth.
14 To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	Compatible - this policy discourages landfill of waste	Compatible - policy allows for local facilities which may reduce distance travelled by waste	Compatible - provision of energy recovery opportunities	N/A	Compatible - this objective specifically seeks to reduce greenhouse gases and assist in	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Publication Waste Plan Objectives					
					climate change adaptation through the promotion of appropriate waste management facilities.	
15 To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts.	Incompatible/Compatible - this policy may increase traffic locally through new facilities but could reduce overall waste miles.	Compatible - policy allows for local facilities which may reduce distance travelled by waste	N/A	N/A	Compatible - this objective specifically seeks promote the use of sustainable transport modes.	N/A
16 To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no	N/A	Compatible - policy allows for local facilities which may reduce distance travelled by waste	N/A	N/A	Compatible - this objective specifically seeks promote the use of	N/A

Sustainability Objectives	Publication Waste Plan Objectives						
unmitigated negative impacts on them.					sustainable transport modes.		
17 To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	Compatible - this policy discourages landfill of waste	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	Compatible - encouragement of modern waste management technologies	Compatible	Compatible	N/A	
18 To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces.	Incompatible - through the provision of new sites	Incompatible/Compatible - the policy allows for development but in appropriate locations	N/A	Compatible	N/A	N/A	

3.17 In summary, table 19 shows that the Waste Plan objectives provide an appropriate basis for assessing the Waste Plan. They reflect and address the key sustainability issues relevant to Dorset associated with the management of waste, as identified at the scoping stage. Many objectives are generally compatible but there are a number of inevitable tensions or incompatibilities which will be tested through the appraisal of impacts. The key points can be summarised as:

1. Inevitably the development of new waste sites (strategic objectives 1 and 2) does have environmental consequences. However there are significant benefits through the provision of local waste facilities for communities and businesses and through reducing the distance waste travels. Necessary safeguards are built in through the objectives (and through the detailed policies) which seek to minimise impacts to acceptable levels.
2. Objective 3 generally performs well as it encourages the development of modern waste management facilities allow for emerging technologies which could see environmental, social and economic benefits.
3. Objective 4 contributes to a number of the sustainability objectives and it will help to ensure that environmental and social enhancements are achieved where possible in developments. However, it may have negative impacts on the economy and the overall delivery of waste facilities given the sensitivity of the Dorset environment and difficulty in finding suitable sites for development.
4. Objective 6 does not have a direct effect on environmental objectives. However, the principle of safeguarding helps to ensure a sustainable network of waste facilities which will have economic and social benefits.

The situation without the Waste Plan

3.18 Under the SEA Directive, the implications of the 'business-as-usual' scenario for the plan area must be established. This has involved considering how current policies, practises and trends might change in the future in the absence of any active intervention through the Waste Plan. Developing an understanding of how the area might change without the plan has assisted in 'future proofing' options and policies and in justifying the interventions ultimately set out in the plan.

3.19 The NPPF includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development. Guidance suggests that where a plan is absent, out of date or silent on a particular issue then applications should be approved. It is therefore vital that work on the Waste Plan progresses to adoption in order for up to date policy guidance to exist to guide decision making within the plan area up to 2033. The preparation of the Waste Plan has involved the collection of essential data on waste arisings, capacity and growth in order to assess shortfalls in capacity for the management of all streams of waste and provide an up to date assessment of likely future needs.

3.20 The strategy for the provision of waste facilities is based on an understanding of the current waste management industry, national planning policy priorities, evidence of future growth, the spatial characteristics of the Plan area and the issues that need to be addressed. The strategy has been developed in order to address the waste management needs of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.

3.21 The Waste Planning Authority is confident that the appropriate needs have been identified. Sufficient sites are proposed for allocation in the final Plan to reduce the likely hood of unsuitable sites being permitted on appeal. In some cases it has been considered appropriate to rely on criteria based policies rather than site specific allocations to aid flexibility.

3.22 The strategy for the provision of strategic recycling facilities to manage the increased levels of collected co-mingled recyclates in the Plan area is through the provision of a strategic Materials Recovery Facility situated in one of two permitted sites within South East Dorset.

3.23 A number of Dorset's existing household recycling centres, transfer stations and waste management centres are unsuitable and in need of improvement/relocation to bring them up to modern standards and to serve growing local communities. The Waste Plan seeks to address these needs through the allocation of new sites. It has not been possible to allocate a specific site for the reloaction of the Wimborne HRC. The Waste Plan includes a criteria based policy for assessing applications for HRC's. The WPA is confident that this policy will ensure that an unsuitable site should not be granted planning permission.

3.24 Increased levels of collected green waste in the Plan area means that we do not have sufficient facilities within the County. The shortfall will be addressed through the provision of localised composting facilities to facilitate a good spatial distribution. The Waste Plan seeks to address this though a site allocation to meet the needs of the west Dorset area. In addition, a criteria based policy will enable additional facilities should the need arise.

3.25 The need to divert bulky waste from landfill during the plan period will be addressed through the provision of a strategic facility for treating bulky waste through site allocations.

3.26 Landfill capacity is diminishing and existing waste treatment capacity is insufficient to meet our projected needs. The shortfall will be addressed through the allocation of several residual waste treatment facilities including intensification of an existing facility. Existing landfill sites with remaining capacity will be safeguarded to ensure that capacity is not sterilised by non-waste uses. This will enable these facilities to re-open should the need arises and if it is economically viable to manage waste through landfill in the future.

3.27 Increased levels of inert waste arisings in the Plan area, along with the expiration of temporary permissions for recycling and landfilling has resulted in a shortfall in capacity for management. The shortfall in capacity for inert recovery and/or disposal is addressed through the allocation of sites in the Mineral Sites Plan requiring inert material for their restoration as well as through the provision of localised inert landfill sites. A criteria based policy in included in the Waste Plan.

3.28 Hazardous and other special types of waste require specialist management. The Plan does not make provision for self sufficiency as these types of waste are considered at a wider than local scale. However, policies within the Waste Plan will enable sites to be brought forward should the need arise in the Plan area.

4 Consideration of Alternative Options

4 Consideration of Alternative Options

Consideration of Options/Alternatives

4.1 The preparation of the Waste Plan has involved a number of stages whereby a number of alternative approaches to achieving the vision and objectives of the strategy have been considered and appraised. These alternatives include high level spatial options together with options covering more specific issues such as the level of waste growth. Site specific options for addressing the waste management needs are also considered and have developed throughout the preparation of the Waste Plan.

4.2 In December 2013 the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan issues consultation document was published for consultation. This document provided consultees with an outline of the issues that the Plan needed to deal with, supported by explanatory text, and an explanation of the options for addressing the issues. The options were developed from a review of the baseline date and discussions with a range of stakeholders both internal and external. Key sustainability issues were highlighted within the consultation document.

4.3 In July 2015 the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Draft Waste Plan was published for consultation. This consultation gave stakeholders an additional opportunity to consider some of the higher level strategic options and the implications for the options that were being proposed to be taken forward. In addition the 2015 Draft Waste Plan, contained a range of site specific options to address the identified waste management needs. The Draft Waste Plan was accompanied by a full sustainability appraisal of the polices and sites options. Where appropriate, the options were appraised against each other using the SA objectives as a means of highlighting the differences between them, and to aid decision making to ensure the most sustainable, deliverable option was taken forward. A summary of the sustainability appraisal was included within the consultation document to assist the consultation.

4.4 Although most of the site specific options were included within the 2015 consultation document and accompanying sustainability appraisal, a number of additional sites and/or waste management facilities emerged and these were subject to consultation in 2016 and 2017. The Draft Waste Plan Update - Additional and Emerging Preferred Waste Site Allocations was published in May 2016 contained six additional sites or amendments to sites/facilities and a series of sixteen sites that were emerging as preferred sites for allocation in the final Plan to address the identified waste management needs. An updated sustainability appraisal was also available. In March 2017 an additional document was published for focused consultation. It contained three additional sites in Blandford and Purbeck. There sites had emerged since the 2016 consultation and were reasonable alternatives to sites already subject to consultation.

4.5 Table 20 summarises the key options/alternatives that were considered during the preparation of the Waste Plan. The table highlights which options were taken forward and why including the results of the SA, stakeholder consultation and influences given the baseline situation. A summary of the reasons for discounting options is also included below, further detail can be found in the detailed SA matrices included as appendices to this report. The main basis for the options put forward is also set out in the final column.

Table 20 Key options and alternatives considered during the preparation of the Waste Plan

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
Waste Plan Issues Consultation, December 2013				
Growth in commercial and industrial (C&I) waste arisings	• 0% Growth • 2% Growth • An alternative option	As a result of stakeholders comments, further work was undertaken and a further range of growth scenarios were developed. See below Draft Waste Plan options.	Consultation responses	• 0% Growth was broadly in line with municipal waste growth at the time. Similar factors are likely to influence C&I waste arisings and MSW arisings. • 2% in line with economic growth • An opportunity for stakeholders to propose an alternative rate of growth.
Growth in construction, demolition & excavation (CDE)waste arisings	• 0% Growth • 1.4 - 1.6% Growth (over the Plan period) • 1.4% • An alternative option	As a result of stakeholders comments, further work was undertaken and a further range of growth scenarios were developed.	Consultation responses	• 0% Growth reflects the impact of the landfill tax and aggregates levy which will encourage re-use and the production of recycled aggregates.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
		See below Draft Waste Plan options.		• 1.4 - 1.6% in line with growth in the construction sector over the plan period. • 1.4% in line with population growth. • An opportunity for stakeholders to propose an alternative rate of growth.
Identified Need 1 - Materials Recycling Facility	• Mannings Heath, Poole. There are a number of possible locations within this industrial area. Planning permission currently exists on a brownfield site. Elsewhere the existing MRF (SITA) could be developed further. Mannings Heath is strategically in a good location with good access from	No options have been taken forward for allocation.	No option was taken forward in the Waste Plan. The Waste Planning Authority was confident that a facility would be developed on one of the permitted sites to deal with increased quantities of recycled materials in the Plan area. This will ensure sufficient capacity.	N/A

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. • Canford Magna, Poole. This is a site with a number of existing waste uses and planning permission currently exists for a MRF. This site could provide benefits in terms of co-location of waste facilities. However the site is situated within the Green Belt and facilities currently have temporary permissions (albeit to 2035). • A MRF was recently built at Binnegar Quarry, near Wareham. This has advantages being an existing facility. However its rural		The situation regarding capacity for recyclates will be monitored, but it was considered that a criteria based policy to enable the development of additional sites would be appropriate.	

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	location, some distance from the conurbation, would provide disadvantages and it is outside the broad area shown on Figure 6.			
Identified Need 2 - Household Recycling Centres (HRC)	A full sieve exercise and assessment of site options for each of the identified needs will be undertaken.	See Draft Waste Plan for options that emerge from sieve exercise (below).	N/A	N/A
Identified Need 3 - Bulking up/Transfer facilities for recyclables and residual waste. HRC combined with transfer/bulking up facilities known as Waste Management Centres	• Extensions to existing HRCs • New sites on industrial estates, brown field land, other waste management facilities could provide opportunities for co-locating waste facilities	A range of site specific options have been taken forward. Some are extensions to existing facilities and others are new sites. See below.	See results of a full site selection sieve exercise	• Extensions to existing HRCs could provide more sophisticated waste management facilities • New sites could provide more viable, moder fit for purpose facilities.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
Identified Need 4 - Bulky Waste Bulking up/Transfer facilities	• Opportunities should be considered to co-locate bulky waste transfer facilities with other waste facilities such as; Existing HRCs and WMCs particularly where expansion/relocation is being considered through this plan Materials Recycling Facilities Existing or planned transfer facilities for other types of waste • New sites on industrial estates or brownfield land	A range of site specific options have been taken forward. Some are within existing facilities and others are new sites. See below.	See results of a full site selection sieve exercise	• Co-location can provide advantages including reduced waste millage, costs etc • New sites could provide better strategically located sites and more viable facilities.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
Identified Need 5 - Bulky Waste Treatment facilities	• Opportunities should be considered to co-locate bulky waste treatment facilities with other waste facilities • New sites on industrial estates or brownfield land could provide opportunities. • Consider if suitable facilities exist outside Dorset that have surplus capacity and could meet this need.	A range of site specific options have been taken forward. Some are within existing facilities and others are new sites. See below.	See results of a full site selection sieve exercise	• Co-location can provide advantages including reduced waste millage, costs etc • New sites could provide better strategically located sites and more viable facilities.
Identified Need 7 - Facilities for the Management of Residual Waste	• Rely on landfill sites outside of Dorset • Rely on existing treatment facilities in Dorset, Hampshire and further afield • Identify additional non-hazardous landfill void space within Dorset	The Draft Waste Plan seeks to make provision for new energy from waste facilities through the identifications of suitable sites in Dorset.	There is no guarantee that facilities (landfill sites or treatment sites) outside Dorset will have capacity to manage Dorset's waste.	All options were put forward to draw responses from stakeholders and gather information.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	• New facilities for the treatment of residual waste including the opportunities to generate heat and power in Dorset • A combination of the above options	A range of site specific options emerged from a site selection sieve exercise. See below.	Discussions with the waste industry have concluded that there is very unlikely to be additional landfill void space available in Dorset.	
Draft Waste Plan, July 2015				
Issue/need	**Options**	**Option taken forward**	**Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options**	**Basis for options put forward**
Growth in local authority collected waste	• Low Waste Growth - 0.81% • Medium Waste Growth - 1.66% • High Waste Growth - 2.70%	Medium Waste Growth - 1.66%	This option allows for housing growth and an increase in tonnage of waste per household which may occur as the economy improves	• 0.81% - Zero growth in waste arisings per household but builds in housing growth as proposed by District/Boroughs • 1.66% - allows for housing growth and an

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
				• increase in tonnage of waste per household • 2.70% - allows for increased housing and a high level of waste increase per household.
Growth in commercial and industrial waste arisings	• Low Waste Growth - 1.12% • Medium Waste Growth - 1.68% • High Waste Growth - 2.24%	Low Waste Growth - 1.12%	Provides for growth (50% rate of economic growth) over national projections building in sufficient flexibility for the management of this waste stream. Government objective to decouple waste growth from economic growth.	• 1.12% - Provides for growth over national projections building in sufficient flexibility • 1.68% - Assumes waste arisings will grow at 75% the rate of economic growth • 2.24% - assumes waste arisings grow in accordance with the projected value added for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.
Growth in inert waste arisings	• Low Waste Growth - 0%	Medium Waste Growth - 1.9%	Stakeholders views and further work	• 0% - assumes waste arisings will remain constant

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	• Medium Waste Growth - 1.9% • High Waste Growth - 3.5%		locally on GVA projections	• 1.9% assumes waste arisings will increase at 50% rate of growth in the construction sector • 3.5% - assumes waste arisings will increase in line with projected GVA for the construction sector
Replacement of the Blandford Waste Management Centre and waste vehicle depot	• ND01 Holland Way • ND02 Land off Shaftesbury Lane • ND03 • ND04 Brewery Site • ND05 Land south of Pimperne	Land south of Sunrise Business Park NB: Alternative options emerged and were considered in subsequent consultations (See below)	Other options were either unavailable or poorly located. The site is situated in a good location to serve Blandford and surrounding villages,adjacent to an existing industrial estate and there is considered potential to provide a new access. This site is situated within the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise. Further sites emerged after this consultation - see below for details.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			therefore appropriate landscape mitigation and enhancements measures will need to be incorporated into any proposal.	
The development of a transfer station and waste vehicle depot for the Dorchester area	• WD01 Land northwest of Monkeys Jump • WD02 Old Radio Station • WD03 Land to the South of Stadium Roundabout • WD05 Land at Stinsford Hill • WD04 Charminster Depot and Farm	Old Radio Station & Stinsford Hill - Transfer station and depot Charminster depot - depot only	Discounted options were either found to be unavailable or would have greater impacts on the AONB. The Old Radio station site is currently used by Dorset Passenger Transport who would like to relocate during the early part of the plan period, leaving a site with good access to the strategic network available for a waste transfer facility.	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			Although the site is in the AONB it is already developed unlike other options. This site could also be suitable for a waste vehicle depot as an alternative to Charminster Depot. Charminster depot is considered to be the best option to deliver a waste vehicle depot. This site is brownfield land next to an existing depot and already has many of the requirements of a waste vehicle depot. However, given its size co-location of waste facilities would not	

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			be possible. This issue will be considered further. There are still some concerns over the development of Stinsford Hill as it is a green field site, particularly in terms of landscape andvisual impact. The wider site being considered for allocation should enable development to avoid Flood zones 2/3 and build landscape mitigation into any proposal.	
Relocation of the existing Wareham vehicle depot and development of a new transfer station	• PK01 • PK02 Dorset Green Technology Park • PK03 Binnegar Environmental Park	Land at Blackhill Road	Other options were considered to be contrary to national policy and/or poorly located to serve	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			Purbeck, with poor access to public transport, potential landscape and ecology impacts	
Replacement/improvement of Dorchester Household Recycling Centre	• WD01 Land northwest of Monkeys Jump • WD02 Old Radio Station • WD03 Land to the South of Stadium Roundabout • WD05 Land at Stinsford Hill • WD06 Rainbarrow Farm • WD07 Loudsmill • WD08 Parkway Farm Business Park	Land at Stinsford Hill (a wider site) Loudsmill - Expansion of existing site	There are still some concerns over the development of the green field site at Stinsford, particularly in terms of landscape and visual impact. The wider site being taken forward for further consultation should enable development to avoid Flood zones 2/3 and build landscape mitigation a proposal. Other options were either found to be unavailable or would	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			have greater highways impacts and/or impacts on the AONB. The site at Lousdsmill is in an established location, on employment land and there is a landowner willing to provide sufficient land for appropriate expansion.	
Replacement/Improvement of Wimborne Household Recycling Centre	• ED01 Brook Road • ED02 Blunts Farm • ED03 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate • ED04 West Moors Petroleum Depot • ED05 Little Canford Depot • ED06 East Dorset Police Headquarters • ED07 Bailie Gate Ind Estate	Blunts Farm (Wider area of search for consultation)	Although an objection has recently been received from the landowner to the development of Blunts Farm, this site will be retained for now until further consultation has been undertaken on a wider Ferndown	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	• ED08 Land at Candy's Lane • PO03 Nuffield Waste Management Centre		'area of search'. Blunts Farm and the wider Ferndown Industrial Estate is a good location for a HRC to serve Ferndown, Wimborne and surrounding areas. Blunts Farm and the wider industrial estate is allocated employment land and surrounded by industrial units. There are also unlikely to be significant landscape and visual impacts as a result of development in this area. The WPA is aware that Blunts Farm is a key employment	

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			site for East Dorset and that the promotion of a number of waste facilities would take up a significant proportion of the available land. This issue will need to be addressed further.	
Replacement/Improvement of Shaftesbury Household Recycling Centre	• ND06 Wincombe Business Park • ND07 Brickfields Business Park • ND08 Enmore Green	Brickfields Business Park	The Brickfields site is considered to be the best option to deliver a new modern HRC/depot for allocation in the Waste Plan. Brickfields Business Park is allocated employment land, situated on the southern side of Gillingham and therefore is a good location for a facility	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			to serve the two towns of Gillingham snd Shaftesbury. Wncombe Business Park is considered to small to create a split level modern HRC. Land at Enmore Green is unallocated greenfield land with poor access.	
Management of Bulky Waste	• ED02 Blunts Farm • ED03 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate • ED04 West Moors Petroleum Depot • ED05 Little Canford Depot • ED06 East Dorset Police Headquarters	ED02 Blunts Farm (wider area of search) ED03 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate PO01 Area 2 and 3 Ling Road (new area of search)	At this stage a number of sites have been shortlisted to deliver this need. Discounted options within East Dorset were either unavailable for waste development	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	• PO01 Area 2 and 3 Ling Road • PO02 Site Control Centre • PO03 Nuffield Waste Management Centre • PO04 SITA MRF • BO01 Kinson STW • CB01 Hurn MRF	Eco- Composting, Parley - New Site for consultation (see below)	or not situated on allocated employment land, unlike short listed sites.	
Facilities for the management of residual waste	• ED02 Blunts Farm • ED03 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate • ED04 West Moors Petroleum Depot • ED06 East Dorset Police Headquarters • PO01 Area 2 and 3 Ling Road • PO02 Site Control Centre • PO03 Nuffield Waste Management Centre • PO04 SITA MRF • CB02 Eco Composting Parley	ED02 Blunts Farm (wider area of search) ED03 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate PO01 Area 2 and 3 Ling Road (new area of search) PO02 Site Control Centre CB02 Eco-Composting, Parley	At this stage a number of sites have been shortlisted to deliver this need. Discounted options within East Dorset were either unavailable for waste development or not situated on allocated employment land, unlike short listed sites.	The options included in the 2015 Draft Waste Plan were the results of a county wide site selection exercise.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
Inert Filling	• WD10 Broadcroft Quarry • WD11 Coombefield Quarry	N/A	Neither of these sites have been taken forward. An application is currently being considered for an extension of Broadcroft. If this application is approved there will be no need for additional capacity at Coombefield.	There sites were nominated for inclusion in the Waste Plan for infilling to facilitate the restoration of quarries.
Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works	• Expansion of exiting facility to the northwest	Expansion of exiting facility to the northwest An amended Option A is being taken forward for further consultation	Only one option existed as the site is constrained on all other sides	The need for additional capacity has given rise to the need for expansion. Growth of catchment has given rise to the need for expansion The proposed change to Option A would allow for landscape mitigation
Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works	• Option A - North of existing facility • Option B - Northeast of existing facility			
Safeguarding - Waste Consultation Zones	• Consultation Zone < 250m circa 100m	Consultation Zone 250m	250m strikes an appropriate balance	Options provide a range of scenarios

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
NB: No specific options were presented in the Draft Waste Plan however stakeholders were asked for their comments on waste consultation zones. An appraisal of a range of zones has been undertaken.	• Consultation Zone 250m • Consultation Zone >250m circa 500m		between protection and placing too heavy a burden on the local planning authorities.	
Draft Waste Plan Update - Additional and Emerging Preferred Waste Site Allocations, May 2016				
Issue/need	**Options**	**Option taken forward and Pre-submission Plan reference**	**Reasons for taking the chosen option**	**Reasoning behind discounting other options**
Residual Waste Treatment	• WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search' • WP02 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate • WP03 Mannings Heath 'Area of Search'	See below - further consultation on site options for residual waste treatment		

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	• WP04 Site Control Centre, Canford Magna • WP05 Eco-Composing, Parley			
Bulky Waste Management	• WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search' • WP02 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate • WP03 Mannings Heath 'Area of Search' • WP05 Eco-Sustainable Solutions, Parley	WP02 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate	Available allocated employment land, willing landowner. Although site is more remote than other options there will be opportunities to bulk up waste throughout Dorset resulting in limited movements to site.	The Ferndown 'Area of Search' is unavailable for waste uses Mannings Heath and Eco Sustainable Solutions are being considered for other uses.
Blanford Waste Management Centre and Waste Vehicle Depot	• WP06 Land South of Sunrise Business Park	Land South of Sunrise Business Park	The site is situated in a good location to serve Blandford and surrounding villages,adjacent to an existing industrial	NB: Alternative options emerged and were considered in subsequent consultations (See below)

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			estate and there is considered potential to provide a new access. This site is situated within the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB therefore appropriate landscape mitigation and enhancements measures will need to be incorporated into any proposal.	
Dorchester Transfer Station and Waste Vehicle Depot	• WP10 Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill (WMC) • WP12 Old Radio Station (Depot and transfer) • WP13 Charminster Depot (Depot only)	WP12 Old Radio Station (Depot and transfer)	Site is large enough to accommodate transfer and depot facilities together rather than on separate sites around the town. There	There is considerable uncertainty over the deliverability of land at Stinsford Hill and it is considered that there would be a risk in identifying a site that relies upon the

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			are both financial and operational advantages to this. Site also has better access than the other options.	possibility of future larger scale development on this side of Dorchester. There are also concerns related to traffic/access and likely to be landscape impacts that could be difficult to overcome through mitigation.
Dorchester Household Recycling Centre	• WP10 Wider area of land at Stinsford Hill (WMC) • WD11 Loudsmill (HRC only)	WD11 Loudsmill	This site is likely to provide a financially viable and therefore deliverable option to provide an improved facility to serve Dorchester and surrounding areas. The site area has been reduced to a more specific allocation in the final Waste Plan.	There is considerable uncertainty over the deliverability of land at Stinsford Hill and it is considered that there would be a risk in identifying a site that relies upon the possibility of future larger scale development on this side of Dorchester. There are also concerns related to traffic/access and likely to

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
				be landscape impacts that could be difficult to overcome through mitigation.
Wareham Transfer Station and Waste Vehicle Depot	• WP15 Land at Blackhill Rd	Land at Blackhill Rd	There are no significant issues raised to the development of this site subject to protection of the verges which will be ensured through guidance in the Plan.	No alternative options have been shortlisted to address this need.
Wimborne Household Recycling Centre, depot and transfer station	• WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search'	Further consideration to be given to West Moors Petroleum Depot	Further investigation has revealed that West Moors Petroleum Depot is unavailable for waste uses. It has not been possible to identify a specific site to	Blunts Farm is a key employment area for East Dorset and allocation for a waste facility would impact on the district councils ability to meet the demand for employment land.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			address this need. The preferred approach is to rely on a criteria based policy and the suit of development management policies in order to determine an application for a HRC/Transfer station.	The landowner has confirmed that there is no available land at Blunts Farm Development in the Green Belt is not appropriate particularly given the high level of recreational use on the land included for consultation. The WPA is not currently aware of any available land of sufficer size for a HRC/Transfer within the wider Ferndown and Uddens Industrial Estate.
Household Recycling Centre to serve Shaftesbury and Gillingham	• WP07 Brickfields Park, Gillingham	Brickfields Park, Gillingham	This is large site providing an opportunity for a modern, split level facility to serve the growing needs of Shafesbury and	No alternative options have been shortlisted to address this need.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			Gillinham. Its location on the southern side if Gillingham provides good access for both towns. There may be scope to reduce the site boundary to a more specific site for allocation in the final Waste Plan. However, the Waste Planning Authority understands that master planning for this site is still some way off.	
Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works	• WP08 Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works	Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works	Evidence supports continued consideration of this site for allocation in the final Waste Plan.	No alternative options have been shortlisted to address this need.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
			No significant issues have been raised and there are no alternative options.	
Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works	• WP09 Amended option for expansion of STW	Expansion of Sewage Treatment Works to the north of the existing facility.	The site proposed for allocating, abuts the north west edge of the site and allows for landscape mitigation to be built into future development.	No alternative options have been shortlisted to address this need.
Green Waste Composting	• WP14 Bourne Park, Piddlehinton	Expansion of existing waste site incorporating open windrow composting of green waste	There is a need for capacity for green waste composting in this part of Dorset.	No alternative options have been shortlisted to address this need.
Waste Site Options in Blandford and Purbeck, February 2017				
Issue/need	**Options**	**Option taken forward and Pre-submission Plan reference**	**Reasons for taking the chosen option**	**Reasoning behind discounting other options**

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
Waste Management Centre for Blandford and waste vehicle depot	• WP17 Land East of Sunrise Business Park • WP18 Langton Lodge Farm • WP06 Land South of Sunrise Business Park (not subject to consultation at this stage)	Inset 2 - Land South of Sunrise Business Park	Site in a good strategic location to serve the needs of Blandford and supporting areas.	Land East of Sunrise would have significant adverse landscape, visual and recreational impact not likely to be addressed through mitigation. Development at Langton Lodge farm would give rise to unacceptable impacts on the amenity/safety of users of Black Lane inc a school. There are also significant issues of deliverability and viability of the site due to the presence of water mains on the site.
Residual Waste Treatment	• WP19 Binnegar Environmental Park The options below have been previously considered to address this need. Not subject to consultation at this stage.	The decision has been made to take forward a range of sites to address the shortfall	The chosen strategy provides a flexible approach to meeting the shortfall in waste arisings.	Land within the Ferndown 'area of search' is unavailable for waste uses.

Issue	Options	Option taken forward	Reasons for taking the chosen option forward or discounting other options	Basis for options put forward
	• WP01 Ferndown 'Area of Search' • WP02 Woolsbridge Industrial Estate • WP03 Mannings Heath 'Area of Search' • WP04 Site Control Centre, Canford Magna • WP05 Eco-Composing, Parley	Inset 7 - Eco-Composing, Parley Inset 8 - Canford Magna Inset 9 - Land at Mannings Heath Ind. Estate Inset 10 - Binnegar Environmental Park		Woolsbridge Industrial Estate is more remote than other options resulting in waste travelling greater distances. Neither site are being actively promoted by waste management companies, significantly reducing the likelihood of delivery compared to other options.

5 Sustainability Appraisal and Site Selection

5 Sustainability Appraisal and Site Selection

5.1 The matrices found in Appendix C contain a detailed appraisal of the site options considered at each stage in the emerging Waste Plan. The SA process has been used as a means of testing the suitability of individual waste site options. The matrices ensure a standardised approach which has been used to assess each site being considered for inclusion in the Waste Plan. This approach provides consistency and a clear audit trail to demonstrate how assessments have been undertaken.

5.2 Alongside the sustainability appraisal, the individual site assessments contain greater detail relating to each site option and waste proposals. The sustainability appraisal and site assessment process, together, draw out the potential positive and negative impacts and opportunities of sites and where necessary identified the need for further work and/or suitable mitigation.

5.3 The sustainability appraisal should be read in conjunction with the relevant site assessments. The site assessment proforma includes;

- A map of the area and site boundary
- A description of the proposal including the type of waste proposed to be managed and existing land use
- Scale of development - tonnage of waste to be managed
- Details of access and traffic generated by proposals
- Details of sensitive receptors
- Deliverability/viability - issue of landownership, proximity to waste arisings

5.4 Input from specialist consultees, both internal and external, has been sought to compete the detailed sections of the site assessment. Wherever possible this will include a view regarding the suitability of the site, highlighting issues where further studies are recommended.

5.5 The assessment of sites is, by its nature, a complex task that deserves in-depth consideration. A series of colours/scores have been used consistently in the SA matrices and the site assessment proformas to aid the assessment of sites. The colour scoring is explained in Table 21. Examples of constraints and opportunities that lead to certain scoring is shown. It should be noted that these are a selection of the issues and possible indicators and should provide a clear guide as to the appropriate scoring not an exhaustive list. The colour scoring system has also been used in the viability assessment, see Chapter 8 for further details.

Table 21 Colour Scoring Table

Score	Examples of constraints	Examples of opportunities
Red	Red highlights significant/absolute constraints. • Mitigation to acceptable levels of impact is not possible - irreversible or permanent loss of valued environmental assets or functions	No opportunities present or opportunities cannot be realised. This could include;

Score	Examples of constraints	Examples of opportunities
	• Site in the AONB with no opportunities for mitigation and the presence of suitable alternatives with less impacts • Site contains sensitive receptors* for which there may be significant harm and mitigation highly problematic. • Conflict with Aerodrome Safeguarding Areas which cannot be mitigated • Site contains RIGS or SSSI no acceptable mitigation resulting in irreversible or permanent loss • Site within AQMA and/or associated traffic would travel through AQMA, impacts would be significant • Permanent loss of public rights of way with no opportunity for diversion • Whole site within Flood Zone 3 and is proposed for facilities classified as 'highly' or 'more vulnerable' (Haz waste facilities) • Unacceptable Impact on historic asset and/or their setting • Utilities/Infrastructure presents a significant constrain to development	• EfW in a rural setting with no opportunity to utilise heat/grid connection • Poor location/transport links away from the population the facility is designed to serve • No opportunities for safe/appropriate access • Multiple land ownership/landowner not interested in developing site • No interest from the waste industry to develop the site • Site is within an existing waste facility and proposals would result in significant loss of important waste capacity • No opportunities to restore land through proposal
Amber	Amber highlights potentially significant harm/constraints. Although this may not indicate absolute constraints, that will automatically rule out the site from further consideration, further information will be needed at the Plan making stage to address the issue and identify whether mitigation is possible prior to allocation in the Waste Plan. • Site in the AONB, further information will be needed to ensure mitigation is possible. • Site is in the Green Belt • There are sensitive receptors in the vicinity and mitigation may not be fully effective or problematic • Site within an aerodrome safeguarding area, some potential for mitigation but could be problematic • Site contains is in the vicinity of RIGS or SSSI. Potential for mitigation but could be problematic	Opportunities limited or potential to realise opportunities problematic • EfW in a rural setting limited opportunities to utilise heat/grid connection • Poor location from the population the facility is designed to serve however good transport links • Problematic access • Land in multiple ownership with some interest in developing part of the site • Interest from the waste industry to develop the site unknown

Score	Examples of constraints	Examples of opportunities
	• Site is fully within best and most versatile agricultural land (graded 1-3a) resulting in permanent/significant loss • Site is in the vicinity of AQMA and/or associated traffic likely to travel through AQMA, negative impacts on AQMA • Permanent loss of public right of way, opportunities for diversion likely to be possible but problematic. Temporary loss with no opportunity for diversion. • Whole/Part site within Flood Zone 3 and is proposed for facilities classified as 'highly' or 'more vulnerable' (Haz waste facilities) opportunities for avoidance possible but problematic • Whole/Part of site within SPZ1 • Impact on Historic asset and/or their setting, mitigation possible but could be problematic • Utilities/Infrastructure presents a constrain to development, mitigation possible but problematic • Greenfield land away from development/planned developed or incompatible with adjoining uses	• Site is within an existing waste facility and proposals would result in loss of important waste capacity • Very limited opportunities to restore land through proposal
Yellow	Yellow highlights issues of concern/risk of harm, however these are likely to be mitigated and may be able to be addressed through changes to the site boundary and/or 'development considerations' within the Waste Plan. Risk of harm may be acceptable when weighed against benefits. • Site is adjacent to the AONB, mitigation is likely to be possible. • Site is in the Green Belt however, it is already developed land and proposals will have limited additional impacts • There are sensitive receptors in the vicinity but an acceptable level of mitigation is likely to be possible.	Good opportunities, however potential to realise opportunities problematic. For example, • EfW situated next to an established employment site where retrofitting CHP likely to be problematic • Good location to population facility designed to serve • Some accessibility issues • Some interest from the waste industry to develop but no known commitment • Site is within/adjoining an existing waste facilities but

Score	Examples of constraints	Examples of opportunities
	• Site within an areodrome safeguarding area, risk of harm is low and can be mitigated to an acceptable level • Site contains RIGS or SSSI but mitigation likely to reduce impact to acceptable levels. • Site contains some best and most versatile agricultural land (graded 1-3a)mitigation/avoidance is possible but problematic (or site allocated for development in a Local Plan) • Site is in the vicinity of AQMA but associated traffic unlikely to travel through AQMA, risk of impact. • Permanent/temporary loss of public right of but good opportunities for acceptable diversion. RoW adjoining site resulting indirect impacts for users. • Site within Flood Zones 1 to 3a but good opportunities to avoid development within these areas or compatible development (non-haz waste treatment). • Whole/Part of site within SPZ2/SPZ3 • Historic assets within the vicinity but mitigation likely to mitigate impacts to an acceptable level • Utilities/Infrastructure an issue but unlikely to present a major constraint • Greenfield land, but adjoins brownfield, allocated or developed land (compatible development).	there may be some loss of existing waste capacity • Some limited opportunities to restore land through proposal
Green	Issues thought unlikely to be a constraint to development of the site. Development considerations may still be included in the Waste Plan but may be addressed at the Planning Application stage. Positive impacts may also be identified under this category. • Site is not located within a sensitive landscape designation, any minor landscape impact could be avoided or mitigated • No sensitive receptors in the vicinity • The site is not located within an aerodrome safeguarding area	Good/significant opportunities and there are no constraints to realising opportunities. This could include; • Sites in good (local/strategic) locations for managing waste with good accessibility • Opportunities for co-location of waste facilities • Allocated employment land

Score	Examples of constraints	Examples of opportunities
	• Site does not contain a RIGS or SSSI and there are no such feature in the vicinity that would be effected • Development would avoid loss of agricultural land graded 1-3a • Site and associated traffic unlikely to impact on AQMA • No loss of public footpath or opportunities for enhancement through diversion • Entire site situated within Flood Zone 1 or is compatible development • No historic assets within in the vicinity, no impacts identified	• EfW situated next to employment site with opportunities to establish CHP at master planning/grid connection • Site owned by parties with a commitment to development • Site owned by a waste company promoting the site • Site is adjoining/entirely within an existing waste facility with no loss of existing capacity/or existing capacity not needed • Opportunities to restore land through proposal is significant and beneficial
No colour	Issue is not relevant/applicable to the proposal Insufficient information to make an assessment	

* Sensitive receptors includes residential properties,business, community facilities, recreation and tourism facilities.

5.6 Within the sustainability appraisal matrices, every site has been fully assessed by considering the proposal against each sustainability objective. Where no colour is given, the issue is not relevant to the proposal or insufficient information is available to award a score. The summary and conclusions set out in the sustainability appraisal and proforma draws on all known issues in order to determine an overall score for each site. Overall conclusions with regards to the suitability of site options are shown at the bottom of each SA table highlighting which sites are looking most favourable and where conflicts and issues exist.

5.7 In many cases the assessment of options has highlighted issues that need further action. Where relevant, additional specialist studies and assessments have been undertaken to address the issues. Mitigation of issues will be crucial to address the issues that arise to an acceptable level. Where mitigation measures are likely to be required these are set out in the Waste Plan to ensure that they are followed through to the application stage. These are known as 'Development Considerations'.

5.8 For proposals where mitigation of identified adverse issues will not be possible, it is likely that those sites would not normally be progressed further. Other sites are not progressed because they are unavailable or undeliverable for a range of reasons. Sites thought suitable are recommended for identification in the Waste Plan subject to approval by Members of the Councils.

Conservation Regulations Assessment

5.9 In addition to the SA, a separate Conservation Regulations Assessment (CRA) has been undertaken at the various consultation stages (2015, 2016 and 2017) and the Pre-Submission stage. The CRA considers whether there would be 'likely significant effects' (LSE) on European/International nature conservation designations from the implementation of the plan. There are no policies contained in the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan where adverse effects on European sites are predicted as likely or inevitable to arise if the Policies were adopted.

5.10 In undertaking the CRA for the policies within the 2015 Draft Waste Plan, the following policies, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, were considered to have uncertain effects on European sites. This was because the policies or accompanying text was not specifically defined in precautionary terms to protect European sites and, at the time of undertaking the assessment, it is was known which sites will be allocated to deliver the policies. Therefore there was a level of uncertainty about what may result from the policies and it was thought best to adopt a precautionary approach and include a European site safeguard criterion within the policy or accompanying text to mitigate against likely significant effects.

- Policy 1 Sustainable Waste Management
- Policy 2 Integrated Waste Management Facilities
- Policy 3 – Applications for Waste Facilities Not Allocated in the Waste Plan.
- Policy 4 – Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
- Policy 5 – Energy Recovery
- Policy 6 – Final Disposal of Non- Hazardous Waste
- Policy 7 – Inert waste recovery and disposal
- Policy 8 – Special Types of Waste
- Policy 10 – Sewage Treatment Works

5.11 One additional policy contained in the 2016 Draft Waste Plan was also considered to have uncertain effects on European sites. This policy was 'Proposed Waste Site Allocations' again it was thought best to adopt a precautionary approach and include a European site safeguard criterion within the policy.

5.12 The following sites options contained within the 2015 Draft Waste Plan, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, were considered to have uncertain effects on European sites

- ED02 – Blunts Farm, Ferndown
- ED03 – Woolsbridge Industrial Estate – south site
- WD10 - Broadcroft Quarry, Portland
- WD11 - Coombefield Quarry, Portland
- PO02 – Site Control Centre, Canford Magna

5.13 There were two sites,either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, where it was concluded that there would be a Likely Significant Effect on European sites, These sites were.

- ED04 – West Moors Petroleum Depot
- CB02 - Eco-Composting, Parley

5.14 These sites would require an appropriate assessment to determine whether the development proposal would result in a significant adverse effect on the integrity of the European sites. However it was noted that CB02 had already been brought forward and is the subject of a planning application. As part of the application, DCC has carried out an Appropriate Assessment and concluded that proposed on-site mitigation was sufficient to mitigate against Adverse Effect.

5.15 The CRA was updated as part of the preparation of the 2016 Draft Waste Plan in relation to the additional and/or amended sites and facilities. The following sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, were considered to have uncertain effects on European sites.

- WP01 – Ferndown Area of Search
- WP02 – Woolsbridge Industrial Estate – south site
- WP04 – Site Control Centre, Canford Magna
- WP05 - Eco- Composting, Parley

5.16 After consultation with Natural England, it was determined that the uncertainty over likely Significant Effects could be eliminated for WP01 and WP02 by the inclusion of a site specific clauses within relevant policies. For WP03 and WP05 further information/additional studies on emission would be required to provide certainty that changes to policy wording would be sufficient to enable a conclusion of no Likely Significant Effect to be reached.

5.17 The CRA was updated again in 2017 to consider the additional sites in Blandford and Purbeck subject to consultation in February 2017. WP19 Binnegar Environmental Park was assessed as having uncertain effects on European Sites. After consultation with Natural England it was determined that further information would be required to ensure that there would be no Likely Significant Effects in relation to emissions from proposed development.

5.18 A further CRA was also undertaken on the revised policies and site allocations contained within the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan. Safeguards within policy wording to prevent the possibility of significant effects were recommended for those policies where there is a realistic pathway and where history suggests that, without safeguard, such effects could happen.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

5.19 The evidence base that supports the preparation of the Waste Plan includes a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SRFA). The SFRA provides an assessment of the impact of all potential sources of flooding in accordance with latest guidance and evidence. The SFRA seeks to make recommendations to steer waste development away from those areas where flood risk is considered greatest taking into consideration climate change and other local circumstance where possible. This ensures that areas allocated for waste facilities can be developed in a safe, cost effective and sustainable manner. In addition, the SFRA assists in the development of planning policies to minimise and manage flood risks.

5.20 Issues, recommendations and outcomes of the SFRA have been integrated into the SA under the appropriate SA objective.

Heritage Assessment

5.21 Stage 1 Heritage assessments have been carried out for selected proposed waste site allocations to assess the level of impact, if any, on existing heritage assets and their settings. The level of work carried out has been proportionate to the stage of site development - namely allocation in a Plan.

5.22 As a result of this work further safeguards have been built into the Waste Plan through the 'development considerations'. In one instance a Stage II Heritage Assessment was undertaken this reflects the nature of heritage assists in the vicinity of the site.

Environmental Impact Assessment

5.23 In addition, at the planning application stage an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will further address any remaining uncertainties related to detailed site specific matters. Mitigation measures, drawn from the EIA, can be included as a requirement of planning permissions granted for waste development to reduce potential impacts on Dorset's environment and communities. For example, conditions can require the enclosure of storage areas and lorries to mitigate against the effects of dust and site screening / landscaping of sensitive habitats and receptors using trees, bunds etc can be required to prevent landscape impacts.

6 Appraisal Findings and Identified Significant Effects

6 Appraisal Findings and Identified Significant Effects

6.1 This section summarises the findings of the sustainability appraisal of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan

6.2 Table 22 sets out the results of the appraisal and identifies positive and negative impacts of the Plan's objectives, spatial strategy and detailed policies (contained within the Pre Submission Draft Waste Plan). Where uncertainties exist these are highlighted. As required by the SEA Directive, the table specifically highlights likely significant effects on the environment, including biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape.

6.3 The table sets out where the principle of the policy has the potential to have significant effects (either alone or in combination) and which of the environmental factors may be affected. Where these effects are identified an explanation of mitigation measures included within policies in the Waste Plan is set out to prove that the plan has taken all reasonable steps to mitigate effects. Careful monitoring will be essential to ensure that all policies, especially those with the potential for specific effects, are implemented correctly and significant impacts are avoided.

6.4 In many cases, the effects are uncertain and are dependent upon planning applications for sites coming forward and the effectiveness of the policies in managing negative effects of these proposals.

6.5 The SA has identified the potential effects of developments but the eventual impacts to a large extent will depend on the scale of development, nature and type of operations and the precise location of development in relation to sensitive receptors. This uncertainly is addressed to some extent through an SA of the site allocations, however some issues will need to be addressed at the planning application stage. The Waste Plan also, as appropriate, contains 'development considerations' for site allocations therefore indicating where potential impacts would need to be carefully considered and possible mitigation.

6.6 The Waste Plan has also been subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment. This assessment has also examined the possible effects of the Plan on European nature conservation sites.

Table 22 Significant Effects of the Implementation of the Waste Plan

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
A Vision for Sustainable Waste Management in Dorset	There are a number of inevitable tensions between the vision (which may lead to the provision of new facilities) and the SA objectives (which aim to protect the natural and built environment and amenity). There would be economic benefits from of the provision of a sustainable network of waste management facilities and through maximising waste as a resource. Overall, the appraisal highlights the need for the Waste Plan to include all necessary safeguards through guidance and specific policies to ensure that any impacts from waste facilities are mitigated to acceptable levels.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Self sufficiency Economic growth Climate change **Negative:** Biodiversity/geodiversity Water/Flood risk Historic Environment Landscape Soil Quality of life Countryside	The vision will be implemented through the suite of policies contained withing the Waste Plan. New or expanded waste facilities promoted through the vision have the potential to give rise to negative impacts on the environment. There may also be the potential for cumulative impacts with other waste and non waste developments. The detailed development management policies mitigate all the issues raised. In addition, core policies for the specific waste facilities have criteria specific to that waste facility to ensure any development will be acceptable.
Waste Plan Objectives	There are a number of inevitable tensions between the objectives (which may lead to the provision of new facilities) and the SA objectives	**A range of potential positive and negative impacts have been identified.**	The Waste Plan objectives will be implemented through the suite of policies contained withing the Waste Plan.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	(which aim to protect the natural and built environment and amenity). There would be economic benefits from of the provision of a sustainable network of waste management facilities and through maximising waste as a resource. Overall, the appraisal highlights the need for the Waste Plan to include all necessary safeguards through guidance and specific policies to ensure that any impacts from waste facilities are mitigated to acceptable levels.		New or expanded waste facilities promoted through objective 2 have the potential to give rise to negative impacts on the environment. There may also be the potential for cumulative impacts with other waste and non waste developments. The detailed development management policies mitigate all the issues raised. In addition, core policies for the specific waste facilities have criteria specific to that waste facility to ensure any development will be acceptable. The implementation of Objective 4 through the suite of policies contained in the Waste Plan should help to ensure no significant effects on the environment.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Policy 1 – Sustainable waste management	This is an overarching policy which establishes the principles of sustainable waste management and is therefore generally positive. There is some conflict through the principle of self sufficiency, which inevitably could bring more facilities into the Plan area. Whilst this is positive overall in sustainability terms there could be some local impacts.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Biodiversity Water Landscape Noise Use of alternatives Countryside Economic growth Transport **Negative:** Quality of life Economy	The implementation of this positive policy, encouraging the sustainable management of waste, will be guided/mitigated through the suit of policies contained in the Waste Plan and site allocations and will provide certainly for the future of sustainable waste management throughout the county.
Policy 2 - Integrated waste management facilities	This is an overarching policy which supports integrated waste management facilities and is generally positive. There is some conflict as it may bring more facilities/waste capacity into one area. However, other polices within the plan should provide the necessary protection.	**Positive:** Climate change Waste hierarchy Economic growth Transport **Negative:** Quality of life Economy	There may be the potential for cumulative impacts from the co-location or intensification of waste management facilities. Development will be guided by the suit of development management policies that should ensure no unacceptable cumulative impacts.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Policy 3 - Sites allocated for waste management development	This policy encourages development within allocated sites for waste facilities as specified. These sites are allocated to address specific needs and shortfall in existing capacity.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Economic growth **Negative:** Economic growth Quality of Life Biodiversity Landscape	The allocated sites referred to in this policy have been subject to a rigorous site selection exercise. Several site allocations are situated within allocated employment land which may be a potential adverse impact through preventing use by other businesses that may add more to the economy. Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities. Future development, promoted through this policy, has the potential to give rise to negative impacts on the environment and the quality of life of people living nearby. In some parts of the county there is also the potential for cumulative impacts

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
			with other waste and non waste developments. The detailed criteria contained within this policy along with the detailed development management policies and development considerations (refereed to in the Policy) should mitigate all the issues raised and provide a network of sustainable waste management facilities.
Policy 4 - Applications for waste facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan	This policy allows for sites to be considered for waste facilities that are not allocated in the Plan. This provides flexibility to ensure that provision is made for waste management facilities and is therefore generally positive.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Economic growth **Negative:** Economic growth Quality of Life Biodiversity Landscape	This policy prioritises employment land which may have a potential adverse impact through preventing use by other businesses that may add more to the economy. Conversely new waste management facilities provide job opportunities locally and a network of facilities for use by local business and communities.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
			Wherever possible site allocations will drive waste development to the most appropriate locations. Future development, promoted through this policy, has the potential to give rise to negative impacts on the environment and the quality of life of people living nearby. In some parts of the county there is also the potential for cumulative impacts with other waste and non waste developments. The detailed criteria contained within this policy along with the detailed development management policies should mitigate all the issues raised and provide a network of sustainable waste management facilities.
Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste	This policy specifically requires proposals to manage waste in accordance with the	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Quality of Life	Future development, promoted through this policy, has the potential to give rise

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	waste hierarchy. It is generally a positive policy which should allow for a network of appropriate facilities to be developed in the Plan area. Protection of the environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan.	Noise Economic growth **Negative:** Quality of Life Economic growth	to negative impacts on the environment. In some parts of the county there is also the potential for cumulative impacts with other waste and non waste developments. The detailed criteria contained within this policy along with the detailed development management policies and development considerations associated with allocations should mitigate all the issues raised and provide a network of sustainable waste management facilities.
Policy 6 – Recovery facilities	This policy specifically requires proposals to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. It is generally a positive policy which should contribute to the provision of a network of appropriate facilities to be developed in the Plan area. This may help to reduce the impacts of waste transportation and	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Quality of Life Economic growth Transport **Negative:** Quality of Life Economic growth	Future development, promoted through this policy, has the potential to give rise to negative impacts on the environment. In some parts of the county there is also the potential for cumulative impacts with other waste and non waste developments.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	provide advantages to the economy through employment opportunities and the generation of heat and power. There may be a potential adverse impact if new waste facilities result in the use of employment land that could have been developed by other businesses which would provide greater employment opportunities locally. However, employment land is considered appropriate for waste management uses. Protection of the environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan.	Biodiversity Landscape	The detailed criteria contained within this policy along with the detailed development management policies and development considerations associated with allocations should mitigate all the issues raised and provide a network of sustainable waste management facilities. A range of site allocations have been included to ensure that the shortfall in residual waste management capacity can be met through appropriate facilities with no unacceptable impacts.
Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste	This policy allows for disposal of non-hazardous waste as a last resort in accordance with the waste hierarchy which allows flexibility and supports net self sufficiency and may reduce the distance travelled by waste. Protection of the	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Economic growth Transport **Negative:** Quality of Life	Future development, promoted through this policy is limited, but has the potential to give rise to negative impacts on quality of life. In some parts of the county there is also the potential for cumulative impacts

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan.		with other waste and non waste developments.
Policy 8 – Inert waste recovery and disposal	This policy allows for inert waste filling where it results in benefits and where materials capable of producing high quality aggregate have been removed for recycling. This may result in benefits to the economy, landscape and biodiversity. Conversely there may be negative impacts in terms of the transportation of inert materials and on the quality of life of residents in the vicinity.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Economic growth Biodiversity Landscape Use of alternatives **Negative:** Quality of Life Transport	This implication of this policy is generally positive in that it allows for the use of inert material in restoration which may provide biodiversity and landscape enhancements. Any negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it should be adequately mitigated in accordance the criteria within in this policy and the suite of development management policies.
Policy 9 - Special types of waste	This policy allows for the management of specialist wastes locally which will contribute to self sufficiency. New facilities may have a negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it. Protection of the environment and sensitive receptors is provided through other policies within the Waste Plan.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Economic growth Transport **Negative:** Quality of Life Transport	The implication of this policy is generally positive as it allows for the management of specialist wastes locally. There is however an inevitable tension between policies that allow development and the potential

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
			development has to give rise to impacts, particularly locally. Any negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it should be adequately mitigated in accordance with the detailed criteria contained within this policy along with the suite of development management policies.
Policy 10 – Decommissioning and restoration of Winfrith	This policy seeks to ensure the Waste Planning Authority supports positive restoration of the Winfrith site which will deliver biodiversity and amenity benefits. It also enables the management of certain waste on site, thereby contributing to self-sufficiency. The use of the railway would help to support reductions in carbon emissions as well as serving local air quality and amenity benefits. This, combined with the support for making use of Dorset Green for vehicular access, should also help to reduce transportation impacts	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Economic growth Transport Biodiversity Climate Change Countryside **Negative:** Quality of Life	The implications of this policy are generally positive. Any negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it should be adequately mitigated in accordance with the detailed criteria contained within this policy along with the suite of development management policies.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	and deliver highway safety and amenity advantages.		
Policy 11 – Waste water and sewage treatment works	This policy will assist in the provision of a network of local sewage treatment facilities; this will support future development in the Plan area. Inevitably new facilities or extensions to existing facilities may have a negative impact or perceived impact on the quality of life of residents living close to it. However this policy supported by other policies Waste Plan should provide adequate protection.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy Economic growth Biodiversity Water Quality of life **Negative:** Quality of Life Transport	Improved sewage treatment facilities promoted through this policy will have the potential to give rise to negative impacts on the environment. The detailed criteria contained within this policy along with the detailed development management policies and development considerations associated with allocations should mitigate all the issues raised and provide for a network of sustainable waste management facilities.
Policy 12 - Transport and access	This policy specifically addresses the impacts of traffic generated by waste management proposals and seeks to minimise and mitigate impacts. This is important since waste management facilities can generate significant traffic movements.	**Positive:** Transport Use of sustainable transport	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
			and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 12 – Amenity and quality of life	This policy focuses on the avoidance or mitigation of impacts from the development of a waste facility. It has a positive impact in terms of protecting the quality of life of local populations. The policy complements the other development management polices.	**Positive:** Landscape Noise Transport	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 13 – Landscape & design quality	This policy is focused on mitigating impacts on the landscape. It therefore has a positive impact in terms of enhancing landscape character and protecting designated landscapes. It complements the other development management polices.	**Positive:** Landscape	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Policy 14 – Sustainable construction and operation of facilities	This policy should contribute to the reduction of the harmful effects of climate change. It has a positive impact ensuring that waste management facilities are constructed sustainably.	**Positive:** Water Use of alternative materials Climate Change	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 15 – Natural resources	This policy is focused on managing impacts on water and soil resources. It has a positive impact in protecting and enhancing the water environment and best and most versatile land. This policy complements the other development management polices.	**Positive:** Water Biodiversity Soil	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 17 – Flood risk	This policy is focused on flood risk. It has a positive impact and should ensure that there is no increased flood risk resulting from	**Positive:** Flood Risk	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	the development of waste facilities.		manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 18 – Biodiversity and geological interest	This policy is focused on protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity and overall should have a positive impact. The policy complements the other development management policies.	**Positive:** Biodiversity Geodiversity	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 19 – Historic environment	This policy is focused on the conservation and avoidance of adverse impacts on heritage assets and their setting and directly addresses this sustainability objective. The policy complements the other development management policies.	**Positive:** Historic Environment	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
			sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 20 - Airfield safeguarding areas	There are no specific effects in relation to the sustainability objectives from this policy. This policy is included for health and safety purposes, to protect aircraft, particularly from bird strike.	N/A	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. No significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 21 – South East Dorset Green Belt	This policy seeks to protect the South East Dorset Green Belt from inappropriate development which is covered by the sustainability objective relating to landscape conservation. The policy complements the other development management policies.	**Positive:** Landscape	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with all types of waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Policy 22 – Waste from new developments	This policy focuses on the management of waste from major non-waste developments and supports the principles of the waste hierarchy.	**Positive:** Waste hierarchy	This policy is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 23 – Restoration, aftercare & afteruse	This policy seeks to achieve acceptable restoration and aftercare measures at the earliest opportunity which will provide positive environmental and social benefits.	**Positive:** Biodiversity Landscape Countryside Quality of life	This policy, along with the other development management policies, intends to manage the operational impacts associated with temporary waste developments. It is positive in sustainability terms and therefore no significant negative effects arising from its implementation are identified.
Policy 23 – Safeguarding waste facilities	This policy specifically aims to protect existing waste management facilities from non-waste development which will ensure a network of facilities within the Plan area and assist in the achievement of self sufficiency. This policy enables the WPA to resist development which may have an impact on an existing waste facility. This may have a negative	**Positive**: Waste Hierarchy Economic growth **Negative:** Economic growth	This policy is generally positive as it ensures the protection of a network of waste management facilities which is important for use by local business and communities. Conversely, this policy enables the WPA to resist development which may have an impact

Section of the Waste Plan	Summary of Sustainability Appraisal	Potential Impacts	Does the Plan Overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	impact on the economy if it results in the loss of new non waste development.		on the waste facility. This may have a negative impact on economic growth.

Positive impacts and enhancements of the Implementation of the Waste Plan

6.7 The focus of much of this report is on the negative impacts of waste development and issues that may require mitigation to ensure no significant negative impacts to the baseline environmental conditions. However, it is also worth highlighting the range of positive environmental impacts and enhancements that may occur as a result of the implementation of the Waste Plan. Consideration of positive impacts has been restricted to the a selection of polices contained within the Waste Plan Pre-Submission Draft and the list in Table 23 should not be seen as exhaustive.

Table 23 Positive impacts and enhancements of the implementation of the Waste Plan

Policy Reference	Nature of positive impact
Policy 1 – Sustainable waste management	Policy provides a level of certainty that future waste proposals will deliver the key underlying principles of the plan.
Policy 2 - Integrated waste management facilities	Environmental benefits through the reduction in waste miles and the transportation of waste - supporting efficient waste collection. Co-location of waste management facilities with end users maximising the use of heat and power.
Policy 3 – Sites allocated for waste management development	Policy provides a level of certainty that provision is being made for a sustainable network of waste facilities to address identified needs.
Policy 4 - Applications for waste facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan	Policy provides a level of certainty to allow for the development of a sustainable network of waste facilities to meet the identified needs even when it has not been possible or appropriate to allocate specific sites in the Waste Plan.
Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste	A positive policy that will allow for new and/or improved recycling facilities encouraging the application of the waste hierarchy.
Policy 6 - Recovery facilities	A positive policy that will allow for the recovery of non-hazardous waste encouraging the application of the waste hierarchy.
Policy 7 - Final Disposal of Non-Hazardous Waste	Policy ensures that disposal of non-hazardous waste to landfill or waste treatment without recovery is only considered as a last resort given the environmental impacts of disposal compared to the benefits of other

Policy Reference	Nature of positive impact
	methods of waste management further up the waste hierarchy.
Policy 8 – Inert Waste recovery and disposal	Policy ensures landscape or recreational amenity benefits from inert waste recovery or disposal.
Policy 10 – Decommissioning and restoration of Winfrith	The intention of this policy is to ensure beneficial restoration of the Winfrith site. Specifically, it recommends the use of rail sidings to reduce transport impacts of decommissioning.
Policy 12 - Transport and access	The transportation of waste can be one of the biggest negative impacts of new waste facilities both locally and over a wider area. The implementation of this policy will ensure safe access is provided and that developers will provide funding for necessary highway improvements. Policy also requires the consideration of sustainable transport options. However, the supporting text acknowledges that opportunities may be limited given the rural nature of Dorset and the dispersed nature and scale of waste arisings.
Policy 13 – Quality of Life	Policy is focused on reducing the immediate impacts of a site's development on amenity.
Policy 14 – Landscape & design quality	Policy is focused on conserving the character and quality of the landscape. The policy explains that this will be achieved through sympathetic design and location and mitigation.
Policy 15 – Sustainable construction and operation of facilities	Policy addresses a number of the sustainability objections, through the promotion of sustainable construction, water efficiency, offset carbon emissions and energy efficiency.
Policy 18 – Biodiversity and geological interest	Policy is focused on protecting and enhancing biodiversity.
Policy 19 – Historic environment	Policy is focused on protecting the historic environment.
Policy 22 - Waste from new developments	Policy requires non-waste developments to consider waste management. This will have a positive impact

Policy Reference	Nature of positive impact
	on new developments and encourage the separation of waste which in term should facilitate recycling.
Policy 23 – Restoration, aftercare & afteruse	Policy seeks to secure timely restoration and aftercare.
Policy 24 - Safeguarding waste facilities	Policy should ensure the retention of waste facilities

7 Assessment of Cumulative and In-combination Effects

7 Assessment of Cumulative and In-combination Effects

7.1 As well as considering the individual strategies and policies in isolation, consideration has been given to the cumulative effects that could result from the implementation of the Waste Plan, as a whole, during the Plan period. This wider assessment process considered the potential for effects from other plans and programmes both within the Plan area and, where relevant, the potential for cross-boundary effects that may be felt in neighbouring counties or in Dorset as a result of development plans in adjoining counties.

What are secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects

7.2 The SEA Directive requires the assessment of effects including secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. Secondary or indirect effects are those that are not as a direct result of the Waste Plan, but occur at a distance from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway. Cumulative effects are those effects which, though they may be small in relation to one policy, may combine across the plan (or in association with other plans) to produce an overall effect which is more significant. Synergistic effects are those where the combined effect of a number of policies is greater than the sum of individual effects.

7.3 Where relevant this section also considers temporal aspects i.e. impacts in the short, medium and long term and whether impacts are permanent or temporary. In addition, where particular geographical areas are most likely to be affected by the implementation of the Waste Plan and other non waste developments these have been explained.

Summary of the cumulative and in-combination effects - Site Specific Allocations

7.4 In general terms, the Waste Plan allows for a network of appropriate waste management facilities to address the identified needs for new and/or improved facilities.

7.5 Impacts on biodiversity, landscape, air quality, noise and human health resulting from future waste developments and the transportation of waste are inevitable and acknowledged throughout the sustainability assessment. Given the growth in waste arisings projected over the Plan period impacts from waste related activities are likely to be felt in areas currently affected by waste facilities and more widely, particularly in areas where new waste site allocations are included in the Waste Plan. Although in some cases the development of improved facilities may result in reduced impacts locally.

7.6 There is currently a network of existing waste management facilities across Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. These include localised, specialist and strategic facilities. Historically, waste was managed in landfill sites where choice over locations was driven by former quarrying. Dorset's two remaining landfill sites have recently been mothballed meaning that they cannot be relied upon in the future. It is understood that waste management companies are looking at rationalising landfill sites to provide regional facilities for use by a number of authorities. Waste requiring disposal to landfill is therefore likely to travel greater distances in the future.

7.7 Nowadays waste management has shifted to more industrial type locations for recycling and treatment where, in theory, there is greater choice over location and facilities can be better placed to serve the population they are designed to serve with better access and transport links.

7.8 There are facilities outside Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole that currently manage waste derived from Dorset. Many of the facilities located within Dorset also manage waste arising from adjoining authorities, and, for specialist facilities, further afield. Cross boundary movements are inevitable and reflect normal working of the economy. Cumulative impacts relating to facilities outside of Dorset have been considered when preparing this assessment and will be referred to as appropriate. There are no new planned waste facilities on any of Dorset's boarders which would impact directly on communities in adjoining authorities.

7.9 New local recycling and transfer facilities are required throughout Dorset specifically within Ferndown/Wimborne, Blandford, Gillingham/Shaftesbury and Dorchester. These needs are required to upgrade existing facilities and reflect the growth of these towns and quantities of waste arisings.

7.10 The need for residual waste treatment facilities is driven by Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole and any new facility(s) should be strategically well located in the County. Given that Dorset is a rural authority and the largest quantities of waste will be derived from in and around the conurbation this would be the most sustainable location for such facilities and formed the bases of the area of search for new sites (see Waste Plan Issues Consultation, December 2013). However, locating strategic facilities within south east Dorset would rely on a network of transfer stations throughout the County to bulk up waste for onward transportation. The difficulty in finding available sites within the conurbation has also resulted in sites further west being considered for new treatment facilities. In reality, some waste treatment capacity in the west coupled with the majority of capacity in the south east may result in a reduction in miles travelled by waste. This may have advantages. There is some concern regarding the viability of sites with relatively small throughput.

7.11 This assessment has highlighted the areas where the likelihood of cumulative impacts is greatest both in terms of the development itself and transportation of waste.

7.12 Considering the broad distribution of future non-waste development, it is likely that the main focus will be in and around Poole and Bournemouth. The Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership's Strategic Economic Plan proposes major development at Aviation Park at Bournemouth Airport and regeneration of the Port of Poole. A major urban extension of almost 1,000 dwellings is also proposed at north Christchurch. Elsewhere a major urban extension (1800 dwellings) is proposed in Gillingham in the north of the County and over 1200 dwellings in and around Wimborne in the east. In the west, Dorchester will be the main focus of development with around 1900 dwellings currently allocated and extensions on the edge of Weymouth will also boost that town's growth by around 1300 dwellings.

7.13 Housing growth leads to the need for new or improved infrastructure which includes waste facilities and it is no coincidence that many of the areas for planned future development are also areas that require new or expanded waste facilities. For example, the Shaftesbury household recycling centre is in need of expansion and modernisation to serve a growing

population. Waste development, in combination with non-waste developments nearby, lead to increased indirect and direct effects on sensitive receptors on the landscape, biodiversity and the highways network.

7.14 Appendix B includes a series of maps that illustrate future housing and employment development proposed through district/borough local plans and how this compares to the location of waste site options. Where relevant, mineral sites being proposed through the Mineral Sites Plan have also been included on the maps. This exercise has enabled a full assessment of the cumulative effects of site allocations. The key findings are explained in Table 24.

7.15 Generally, it is considered that protection and mitigation for the environmental and other interests will be provided through;

- the criteria within the specific waste facility policies (Policy 5 to Policy 9 and Policy 11)
- the suite of development management policies (Policy 12 to Policy 24) and
- the development considerations set out for each site allocation.

7.16 Table 24 does not refer to temporal aspects. This is because all the site allocations within the Pre-Submisson Waste Plan are for permanent facilities therefore impacts will be related to construction of new facilities and operation throughout the life of the Plan and beyond. Historically, where non-hazradous landfill sites were proposed for the management of residual waste impacts would change following the end of tipping. Opportunities were often realised through restoration to nature conservation or recreation facilities. There will be a need for additional capacity for the disposal of inert waste during the Plan period. A criteria based policy is included in the Waste Plan to allow for appropriate sites to come forward. Positive opportunities are likely to arise at these sites through restoration.

Table 24 Cumulative Impacts of Site Allocations

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility Strategic/local	Identified cumulative impacts	Improvement identified	Does the Plan overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Inset 1	Woolsbridge Industrial Estate	Local waste transfer Strategic waste transfer/treatment of bulky waste	Impacts on SNCI from waste development in combination with further development of the wider allocated employment area and land to the north east (Map 5).	Development of a transfer station would allow for the bulking up of waste derived from the east Dorset area for onward transport to disposal/treatment/ recycling facilities either within Dorset or elsewhere. This should reduce vehicle movements and the waste miles overall. There are currently no facilities within the Plan area for the sustainable management of bulky waste. This material is currently bulked up and transported out of the county for management/landfill. The potential to develop a facility within Dorset for the management of this waste would reduce waste miles and move this waste stream up the waste hierarchy.	Avoidance of contamination of the SNCI built into development considerations through the requirement for an appropriate buffer or other mitigation.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility Strategic/local	Identified cumulative impacts	Improvement identified	Does the Plan overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Inset 2	Land South of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford	WMC local facility	Impact on the AONB from WMC and access in combination with existing traffic accessing Sunrise Business Park and allocated employment nearby (Map 1).	Improvements on current facility which is not fit for purpose. A modern, purpose built facility will reduce the need for site closure while skips are emptied and therefore see a reduction in queueing traffic.	Specific requirements for mitigating impacts on the AONB are built into the development considerations.
Inset 3	Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham	HRC/Depot - local facility	Traffic impacts of waste facility in combination with major Gillingham urban extension.	A new HRC would replace the existing Shafesbury HRC. The existing facility is too small to serve a growing population and the need to close the site whilst skips are emptied results in regular traffic queueing within the industrial estate. A new modern facility would provide safety improvements for users and would have better circulation significantly reducing queueing.	The development of Brickfields Business Park brings with it a package of infrastructure requirements including a new road into the site. This should resolve traffic issues to acceptable levels. A range of issues are included within the development considerations for this site and should assist in mitigating the cumulative impacts of development.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility Strategic/local	Identified cumulative impacts	Improvement identified	Does the Plan overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Inset 4	Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath Ind Estate	Local - waste transfer/Depot	Impact of additional vehicles in combination with existing vehicles on the estate, in particular relating to damage of the verges.	A transfer station in this location would enable the sustainable movement of waste around Purbeck (and surrounding areas) - reducing movements/miles associated with waste	Development considerations include requirements for the protection of verge areas close to the proposed development
Inset 5	Loudsmill, Dorchester	Local - HRC	Impact of additional vehicles arising as a result of an improved facility, town growth and new housing development nearby. The precise location of the site allocation is made in the context of the expansion of Wessex Waters operations. The developments in combination will give rise to cumulative impacts in terms of traffic and landscaping.	A new HRC would replace the existing Dorchester HRC. The existing facility is too small to serve a growing population, resulting in traffic queueing along St Georges Road. A new modern facility would provide safety improvements for users and would provide a longer access/better circulation to significantly reduce/eliminate queueing on St Georges Road.	Access improvements are set out within the development considerations for the site allocation. Development considerations also require preparation of a comprehensive master plan for the site. This should address mitigation of development in the area.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility Strategic/local	Identified cumulative impacts	Improvement identified	Does the Plan overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Inset 6	Old Radio Station, Dorchester	Local - Transfer/Depot	Landscape impacts/AONB Limited additional impacts as development would take the place of existing bus depot.	A transfer station in this location would enable the sustainable movement of waste around west Dorset/Weymouth area - reducing movements/miles associated with waste	Development considerations recommend a landscape led master plan approach to re-development on this site.
Inset 7	Eco-Sustainable Solutions	Strategic - increased capacity of residual waste	Additional traffic movements - major growth area. Landscape - intensification/ development in the green belt. Impact on European sites of nature conservation. Noise, dust and lighting associated with intensification.	This is an existing waste management facility providing opportunities presented through co-location of waste facilities which is encouraged through national policy and other Waste Plan policies.	Development considerations in relation to appropriate stack hight will reduce impacts on European sites to acceptable levels. LEP funding for highways improvements has built additional waste movements into transport modelling evidence base work to insure capacity exists for additional movements.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility Strategic/local	Identified cumulative impacts	Improvement identified	Does the Plan overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Inset 8	Canford Magna, Poole	Strategic - increased capacity of residual waste	Impact on Ecology/SNCI Noise, dust and lighting associated with intensification and additional vehicle movements	Intensification of this existing waste facility would have limited additional impacts whilst providing additional capacity for the management of residual waste, in a good strategic location, for which there is a significant shortfall. Intensification may reduce the need (or delay the need) for new waste facilities to be developed which will reduce, delay impacts elsewhere.	Development considerations include the retention of woodland strip to provide a buffer between the site and the SNCI and further requirements for ecological mitigation.
Inset 9	Mannings Heath Industrial Estate	Management of non-hazardous residual waste	Impacts associated with addition vehicle movements in combination with exiting congestion in the area.	Site is in a good strategic location and would contribute to addressing the significant shortfall in capacity for residual waste management. The existing site could be visually improved by re-development.	Development considerations require proposals to incorporate access and egress improvements.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility Strategic/local	Identified cumulative impacts	Improvement identified	Does the Plan overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
Inset 10	Binnegar Environmental Park	Management of non-hazardous residual waste	Impacts associated with the intensification of the site in combination with surrounding quarrying activities inc impacts from the transportation of waste	Site would contribute to addressing the significant shortfall in capacity for residual waste management. Although not well located, strategically, the site is in close proximity to the recently mothballed landfill site. Some of the movements of waste would be arising from similar locations.	Development considerations include the need to consider appropriate HGV routes.
Inset 11	Land at Bourne Park, east of Piddlehinton	Strategic - green waste composting	Expansion of waste development - landscape impacts and impacts from the transportation of waste in combination with the existing waste facility and other uses at Piddlehinton Enterprise Park.	There is a need for facilities for the management of green waste to provide a good spatial spread throughout the county. This will reduce traffic movements/miles associated with green waste	Development considerations recommend appropriate landscaping and sensitive lighting design to minimise impacts. Access to the site should be via the Enterprise Park, again this is bu lilt into development considerations.
Inset 12	Gillingham Sewage	Local - extension to existing facility	None identified	Expansion would meet the need for additional capacity driven by	No cumulative impacts identified

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility Strategic/local	Identified cumulative impacts	Improvement identified	Does the Plan overcome/mitigate the potential impacts?
	Treatment Works			the expansion of the town without the need for a new site elsewhere. There would be limited additional vehicle movements and it should be possible to retain, protect and enhance existing vegetation to mitigate impacts.	
Inset 13	Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works	Local - extension to existing facility	Landscape impacts of expansion - site is situated in the AONB	Expansion would meet the need driven by growth of the catchment without the need for a new site elsewhere.	Changes to the site boundary, prior to allocation, should ensure that appropriate landscape mitigation can be built into any development. The requirement for a comprehensive landscape master plan scheme has been included in the development considerations.

Cumulative and in-combination effects of the Waste Plan Spatial Strategy

7.17 The Waste Plan Pre-Submission Draft contains 9 key spatial strategies. These have been assessed against the 16 sustainability objectives in Tables 25 and 26.

7.18 Generally the environmental objectives highlight possible tensions with the spatial strategies that aim to deliver new waste facilities, thereby promoting future development. However, the suite of development management policies, the specific policies for waste facilities and the development considerations associated with site allocations are expected to provide adequate protection of these interests ensuring significant impacts are mitigated.

7.19 Although economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including modern waste facilities, possible tensions have been identified. The development of waste facilities on employment land is likely to offer less employment opportunities than other land uses relative to the site of site required. Policies for the development of waste facilities will act with other tiers of planning frameworks to promote sustainable economic development such as the NPPF and the work of the Dorset Local Economic Partnership.

7.20 The transport related sustainability objective is generally compatible however possible tensions exist, particularly locally. A network of well located waste management facilities in Dorset will reduce the overall distance travelled by waste which provides advantages and reduced cumulative impacts of waste transportation. However, inevitably, the development of new facilities will increase traffic movements locally which could result in cumulative impacts with other nearby developments. Cumulative impacts have also been identified where existing waste management facilities are proposed for intensification. On the other hand, expansion and improvement of existing waste facilities could improve traffic circulation/flows around the site thereby resulting in limited cumulative impacts or enhancements.

7.21 In terms of the social sustainability objectives, the assessment has generally highlighted possible tensions with the spatial strategies. Waste management, by its very nature, will inevitably impact on communities living in close proximity to waste sites (inc noise, odour and traffic). Often these are perceived impacts that don't materialise to the envisaged extent. The cumulative effect of the strategies being implemented together, particularly in certain parts of Dorset, could increase impacts without careful site management and mitigation.

7.22 There is the potential for cumulative impacts to be felt in certain areas where there is a need for new waste infrastructure in addition to the development of employment. For example, the proposal to develop a waste facility in Gillingham is within an urban extension area for the town where significant non-waste development is also planned. Christchurch is another area where, without careful management, cumulative impacts could be felt through the intensification of the Eco Sustainable Solutions Facility and major development of Aviation Park West. Increased traffic congestion is a key impact that may occur through the various developments and would need to be given specific consideration in consultation with the relevant authorities. Development considerations to deal with this are included within the Waste Plan in the form of contributions to the road infrastructure.

7.23 Although possible tensions are identified between a number of strategies and objectives, waste site specific policies, development considerations and the general development management policies should ensure that the potential effects highlighted will be adequately mitigated.

Table 25 SA of the Waste Plan Spatial Strategy - Part 1

SA objectives	1 Strategic recycling facilities	2 Local recycling facilities	3 Green waste composting	4 Food waste treatment	5 Bulky waste
To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	**Compatible** The development of a strategic recycling facility will help move waste up the waste hierarchy and promote self sufficiency as much of Dorset's recyclates are currently exported	**Compatible** The improvement of local household recycling centres will contribute to the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy	**Compatible** The development of green waste composting facilities in Dorset will promote self sufficiency	**Compatible** Additional food waste treatment facilities would move waste up the hierarchy and promote self sufficiency	**Compatible** The development of new facilities to manage this bulky waste will divert the waste from landfill moving it up the waste hierarchy.
To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	**Possible tension** (All aspects of the spatial strategy encourage the development of new/improved waste facilities) Development of new waste facilities has the potential to cause negative impacts on biodiversity. However, impacts will depend on the facilities location and the more detailed policies that support the strategy (inc Policy 18 'Biodiversity and geological interest' will provided appropriate protection.				
To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of	**Possible tension** depending on site - Policy 16 'Natural resources' will provide appropriate protection.				

water in a sustainable way					
To reduce flood risk and improve flood management	**Possibler tension** depending on site - Policy 17 'Flood Risk' will provide appropriate protection.				
To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings)	**Possible tension** depending on site - Policy 19 'Historic environment'				
To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast	**Possible tension** depending on site - Policy 14 'Landscape & design quality'				
To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise	**Possible Tension** The development of a new waste facility may increase noise and dust. However conversely, the	**Possible Tension** The development of a new recycling facilities may increase noise and dust in the immediate vicinity. However	**Possible Tension** The development of a new waste facility may increase noise	**Possible Tension** The development of a new waste facility may increase noise and dust or affect air quality in the immediate vicinity. However conversely, the	**Possible Tension** The development of a new waste facility may increase noise and dust in the immediate vicinity. However

	provision of waste facilities in Dorset will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste. Recyclates are currently exported.	conversely, the provision of well located waste transfer stations will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste.	and dust or affect air quality in the immediate vicinity. However conversely, the provision of localised composting facilities will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste.	provision of a good spatial distribution of localised facilities will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste.	conversely, the provision of a bulky waste facility in Dorset will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste.
To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality	**Limited Possible Tension** Depending on development site, however sites are brownfield/allocated employment land and not best and most versatile agricultural land.	**Limited Possible Tension** Depending on development site, where sites are brownfield/allocated employment land there will be limited tensions.	**Possible Tension** Site allocation - Grade 3 agricultural land.	**Limited Possible Tension** Depending on development site. Appropriate sites are unlikely to be best and most versatile agricultural land.	**Limited Possible Tension** Depending on development site. Sites are brownfield/allocated employment land and not best and most versatile agricultural land.
To promote the use of alternative materials	**N/A**	**Compatible** A network of sustainable local household recycling centres would encourage/promote recycled aggregates as this type of material can be recycled at these facilities	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

To encourage sustainable economic growth	**Possible Tension** Economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including modern waste facilities. However, the development of a strategic recycling facility on employment land is likely to offer less employment opportunities than other land uses.	**Possible Tension** Economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including modern waste facilities. However, the development of a a recycling facility on employment land is likely to offer less employment opportunities than other land uses.	**Compatible** Economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including facilities to manage green waste. This type of facility is less likely to be developed on employment land than other waste developments.	**Possible Tension** Economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including modern waste facilities. However, the development of a food waste treatment facility on employment land is likely to offer less employment opportunities than other land uses.	**Possible Tension** Economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including modern waste facilities. However, the development of a bulky waste facility on employment land is likely to offer less employment opportunities than other land uses.
To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change	**N/A**	**N/A**	**Possible Tension** Green waste composting could generate emissions, albeit limited.	**Compatible** The development of food waste treatment facilities in Dorset may provide opportunities for the generation of renewable energy	**NA**
To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts	**Compatible** The development of a strategic recycling facility in Dorset should reduce the distance travelled by recyclates	**Compatible\Possible Tension** The development of a a network of sustainable local recycling facilities in	**Compatible\Possible Tension** The development of a network of localised green	**Compatible\Possible Tension** The development of a network of localised facilities for the management of food waste in Dorset should reduce the overall distances travelled by this waste	**Compatible\Possible Tension** The development of a bulky waste facility in Dorset should reduce the overall distances travelled by this waste

		Dorset should reduce the distance travelled by recyclates. Impacts will however vary between sites. New or relocated facilities are likely to increase HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.	waste composting facilities in Dorset should reduce the overall distances travelled by this waste stream. However there may be an increase in HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.	stream. However there may be an increase in HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.	stream. However there may be an increase in HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.
To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them	**Possible Tension** The sites proposed for a strategic recycling facility are unlikely to facilitate use of rail or water transportation. Depending on development site there may be opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport.	**Possible Tension** The sites proposed for a recycling facilities are generally unlikely to facilitate use of rail or water transportation. There may be opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport. Its unlikely to be appropriate for visitors of recycling centres to access the sites via public transport.	**Incompatible** The site allocated for a green waste composting is unlikely to facilitate use of rail or water transportation. Opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport are also very limited in this location.	**Possible Tension** Depending on sites coming forward for the management of food waste there may be opportunities to use rail or water transportation however this is thought to be unlikely. Depending on development site there may be opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport.	**Possible Tension** The sites proposed for bulky waste management are generally unlikely to facilitate use of rail or water transportation. There may be opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport .
To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	**Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in development and quality of life for those	**Compatible/Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in development and quality	**Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in	**Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in development and quality of life for those living in the immediate proximity, depending on sites	**Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in development and quality of life for those

	living in the immediate proximity. However this strategy would directly contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities to move waste up the hierarchy.	of life for those living in the immediate proximity. However this strategy would directly contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of modern accessible facilities to move waste up the hierarchy.	development and quality of life for those living in the immediate proximity. Although there limited sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the site allocation. This strategy would directly contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities to move waste up the hierarchy.	coming forward. However this strategy would directly contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities to move waste up the hierarchy.	living in the immediate proximity. However, this strategy would directly contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities to move waste up the hierarchy.
To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces	**Compatible** The sites proposed for a strategic recycling facility are previously developed and unlikely to reduce access to recreational and open space.	**Possible Tension** Most site allocations are brownfield/allocated employment land and unlikely to reduce access to recreational and open space.	**Compatible** The site proposed for green waste composting will not reduce access to recreational and open space.	**Possible Tension** Depending on development site, however if sites are brownfield/allocated employment land they are unlikely to reduce access to recreational and open space.	**Compatible** Depending on development site, Site allocation on brownfield/allocated employment land therefore will not reduce access to recreational and open space.

Table 26 SA of the Waste Plan Spatial Strategy - Part 2

SA objectives	6 Residual Waste Management	7 Landfill Disposal	8 Hazardous Waste	9 Inert Waste Management
To move waste management up the waste hierarchy and promote net self sufficiency	**Compatible** The provision of facilities for the treatment of residual waste would push waste up the waste hierarchy and promote self sufficiency	**Compatible** Safeguarding landfill capacity in the event of future demand promotes self sufficiently	**Compatible** Whilst not making specific provision this strategy enables facilities to be brought forward should the need arise	**Compatible** The provision of localised facilities promotes self sufficiency
To maintain, conserve and enhance biodiversity	**Possible tension** (All aspects of the spatial strategy encourage the development of new/improved waste facilities) Development of new waste facilities has the potential to cause negative impacts on biodiversity. However, impacts will depend on the facilities location and the more detailed policies that support the strategy (inc Policy 18 'Biodiversity and geological interest') will provided appropriate protection. Disposal to landfill (either inert or non-hazardous) is a temporary operation and may provide for biodiversity enhancements through restoration including heathland linkages/wildlife corridors in the longer term. Development of new waste facilities has the potential to cause negative impacts on biodiversity. However, impacts will depend on the facilities location and the more detailed policies that support the strategy .			**Compatible** The use of inert waste for the restoration of quarries would aid the restoration of quarries. Depending on the restoration proposed, this could provide biodiversity enhancements.
To maintain, conserve and enhance geodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way	**Possible tension** depending on site - Policy 16 'Natural resources' will provide appropriate protection.			

To reduce flood risk and improve flood management	**Possible tension** depending on site - Policy 17 'Flood Risk' will provide appropriate protection.			
To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic environment (including archaeological sites, historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other locally distinctive features and their settings)	**Possible tension** depending on site - Policy 19 'Historic environment'			
To maintain, conserve and enhance the landscape, including townscape, seascape and the coast	**Possible tension** depending on site - Policy 14 'Landscape & design quality'			
To protect and improve air quality and reduce the impacts of noise	**Possible Tension** The development of a new waste facility may increase noise and dust or affect air quality in the immediate vicinity. However conversely, the provision of a residual waste treatment facility in Dorset will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste.	**Possible Tension** Disposal of waste to landfill may increase noise and dust in the immediate vicinity. However, the strategy does not encourage landfill disposal but allows for it to encourage self sufficiency. This would reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste to landfill sites outside of Dorset.	**Possible Tension** The development of a new waste facility may increase noise and dust in the immediate vicinity. However conversely, the provision of local facilities will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste.	**Possible Tension** Inert land filling may increase noise and dust in the immediate vicinity. However conversely, the provision of a good spatial distribution of local facilities will reduce impacts associated with the transportation of waste.

To maintain, conserve and enhance soil quality	**Limited Possible Tension** Depending on development site, however sites are brownfield or allocated employment land and not best and most versatile agricultural land.	**Compatible** New cells would be previously quarried areas of land and not best and most versatile agricultural land.	**Limited Possible Tension** Depending on development site, appropriate sites are unlikely to be best and most versatile agricultural land.	**Compatible** The use of inert was for the restoration of quarries would aid th restoration of quarrie Depending on the restoration proposed, this may assist in re-creating agricultural land.
To promote the use of alternative materials	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**Possible Tension\Compatible** The use of inert waste for the restoration of quarries would not encourage aggregate recycling. However, if recycling of high quality inert material was undertaken this would be compatible with this objective.
To encourage sustainable economic growth	**Possible Tension** Economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including modern waste facilities. However, the development of a waste facility on employment land is likely to offer less employment opportunities than other land uses.	**Compatible** Safeguarding landfill sites would allow for these facilities to be used for disposal of waste at an acceptable cost should the need arise.	**Possible Tension** Economic growth requires appropriate infrastructure including modern waste facilities. However, the development of a waste facility on employment land is likely to offer less employment opportunities than other land uses.	**Compatible** The use of inert waste for the restoration of quarries would aid the restoration of quarries. Depending on the restoration proposed, this could provide limited benefits to the economy.
To adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change	**Compatible** The development of residual waste treatment facilities in Dorset may provide opportunities for combined heat and power.	**Possible Tension** Disposal of non-hazardous waste to landfill may generate emissions	**N/A**	**N/A**

To minimise the negative impacts of waste and minerals transport on the transport network, mitigating any residual impacts	**Compatible\Possible Tension** The development of a residual waste treatment facility in Dorset should reduce the overall distances travelled by waste stream. However, there may be an increase in HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.	**Compatible\Possible Tension** Landfill disposal in Dorset should reduce the overall distances travelled by waste. However, there may be an increase in HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.	**Compatible\Possible Tension** The development of waste facilities in Dorset should reduce the overall distances travelled by this waste stream. However, there may be an increase in HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.	**Compatible\Possible Tension** The use of inert waste for the restoration of quarries would enable a network of localised facilities for the management of this waste stream. This should reduce the overall distances travelled by this waste stream. However, there may be an increase in HGV traffic in the immediate vicinity.
To support and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes, imposing no unmitigated negative impacts on them	**Possible Tension** The site allocations for residual waste management are unlikely to facilitate use of rail or water transportation. There may be opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport .	**Incompatible** The available sites for landfill would not facilitate use of rail or water transportation. Opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport would also be very limited.	**Possible Tension** Although it will depend on sites coming forward they are generally unlikely to facilitate use of rail or water transportation. There may be opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport .	**Incompatible** It is unlikely that sites coming forward would facilitate the use of rail or water transportation. Opportunities for staff to make use of sustainable transport would also be very limited.
To sustain the health and quality of life of the population	**Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in development and quality of life for those living in the immediate proximity. However, this strategy would directly contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities to move waste up the hierarchy.	**Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between development and quality of life for those living in the immediate proximity. However, the strategy does not encourage landfill disposal.	**Possible Tension** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in development and quality of life for those living in the immediate proximity. However, this strategy would directly contribute to quality of life through the provision of a network of facilities to move waste up the hierarchy.	**Incompatible** Inevitable tension between the strategy which would result in development and quality of life for those living in the immediate proximity.

To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces	**Possible Tension** Sites are brownfield/allocated employment land and unlikely to reduce access to recreational and open space.	**Possible Tension** Safeguarding may delay the restoration of quarries which would delay access to land for recreational purposes.	**Possible Tension** Depending on development site, however if sites are brownfield/allocated employment land they are unlikely to reduce access to recreational and open space.	**Compatible** The use of inert was for the restoration of quarries would enab land to be made available for recreati purposes.

Cumulative and in-combination effects of the Waste Plan Policies

7.24 The Waste Plan Pre-Submission Draft contains 24 policies. The policies include;

- Policies that reflect the guiding principles of the plan
- Policies specific to waste management methods and types of facilities containing criteria to ensure sustainable development and
- A suit of development management polices covering all aspects of sustainable development

7.25 Table 27 contains a summary of the cumulative effects of each policy. Generally, the environmental objectives highlight possible tensions with the policies that aim to deliver new waste facilities, thereby promoting future development. However, criteria within these polices and the suite of development management policies, the specific policies for waste facilities and the development considerations associated with site allocations are expected to provide adequate protection of these interests helping to mitigate against significant impacts.

7.26 The transport related sustainability objective is generally compatible. However, possible tensions also exist, particularly locally. A network of well located waste management facilities in Dorset will reduce the overall distance travelled by waste which provides advantages and reduced cumulative impacts of waste transport and other non-waste transportation. However, inevitably, the development of new facilities will increase traffic movements locally which could result in impacts and cumulative impacts with other developments. Cumulative impacts have also been identified where existing waste management facilities are proposed for intensification. Expansion of existing waste facilities could improve traffic circulation/flows around the site thereby resulting in limited cumulative impacts.

7.27 In terms of the social sustainability objectives, the assessment has generally highlighted possible tensions with the spatial strategies. Waste management, by its very nature, will inevitably impact on communities living in close proximity to waste sites (inc noise, odour and traffic). The cumulative effect of the strategies being implemented together, particularly in certain parts of Dorset, would increase impacts without careful site management and mitigation.

7.28 As explained above, there is the potential for cumulative impacts to be felt in certain areas where there is a need for new waste infrastructure in addition to the development of employment allocations. Increased traffic congestion is a key impact that may occur through the various developments and would need to be given specific consideration in consultation with the relevant authorities.

7.29 Although possible tensions are identified between a number of strategies and objectives, waste site specific policies and the general development management policies should ensure that the potential effects highlighted will be adequately mitigated.

Table 27 Cumulative and in-combination effects of Waste Plan Polices

Policy of the Waste Plan	Cumulative/Synergistic Effects
Policy 1 – Sustainable waste management	This policy will act together with behavioural change programmes in the three authorities to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill, such as 'Recycle for Dorset'.
Policy 2 - Integrated waste management facilities	This policy is likely to result in local cumulative effects as it will lead to intensification of waste operations. Where co-location of waste facilities is proposed in areas of housing/employment growth in-combination effects will be felt. This is however an inevitable tension given that waste development is a key infrastructure requirement of other non-waste developments.
Policy 3 - Sites allocated for waste management development	This policy may result in cumulative impacts where waste facilities are allocated in areas of housing/employment growth in-combination effects will be felt. This is however an inevitable tension given that waste development is a key infrastructure requirement of other non-waste developments. Cumulative impacts of allocations will also have been fully assessed through the Plan to ensure they are acceptable. Development considerations are included in the Waste Plan, in some cases, these are specifically to address cumulative impacts.
Policy 4 - Applications for waste facilities not Allocated in the Waste Plan	This policy may result in cumulative impacts but the location of development is currently unknown. The other polices within the Plan including the development management policies should ensure acceptable development.
Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste	This policy will act together with behavioural change programmes within the three authorities to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill, such as 'Recycle for Dorset' this should result in reduced quantities of waste and traffic movements/miles. The policy requires proposals to support the delivery of the Spatial Strategy, contributing to meeting the needs identified in this Plan. The cumulative effects of the strategy have been assessed elsewhere within this report.
Policy 6 – Recovery facilities	The policy requires proposals to support the delivery of the Spatial Strategy, contributing to meeting the needs identified in this Plan. The cumulative effects of the strategy have been assessed elsewhere within this report with regards to site allocations.

Policy of the Waste Plan	Cumulative/Synergistic Effects
Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste	Application of this policy is unlikely to result in cumulative effects as new facilities are not encouraged and the policy includes a criterion to protect the environment and amenity.
Policy 8 – Inert waste recovery and disposal	It is difficult to assess the cumulative effects of the implementation of this policy as the location of sites is unknown. However, this policy will not be implemented alone, any proposal will have to comply with all relevant polices. This should ensure that adverse impacts are mitigated to an acceptable level.
Policy 9 - Special types of waste	Application of this policy is unlikely to result in cumulative effects. The policy includes a criterion to protect the environment and amenity.
Policy 10 – Decommissioning and restoration of Winfrith	This policy should not result in cumulative effects. The policy supports the restoration of Winfrith. It also encourages on-site reuse or disposal and the use of rail sidings which would reduce impacts associated with transportation of waste.
Policy 11 – Waste water and sewage treatment works	Application of this policy is unlikely to result in cumulative effects. The policy includes a criterion to protect the environment and amenity.
Policy 12 - Transport and access	This policy will act cumulatively with the Local Transport Plan and planning frameworks (the NPPF and the local plans) to promote a greater use of sustainable transport and reduce road millage required to transport freight.
Policy 13 – Amenity and quality of life	A wide range of other plans act to either directly or indirectly maintain or improve amenity and quality of life in the County. Examples include the local plans, AQMA management plans, the Local Transport Plan and AONB management plans. Furthermore, non-waste development subject to other land use plans that aim to minimise the impact of development on public health and amenity, such as the NPPF and the local plans, will help minimise the impact of further development.
Policy 14 – Landscape & design quality	This policy will act cumulatively with other land use plans that aim to minimise the impact of development on landscape character and quality, such as the NPPF, the local plans, the AONB management plans and the South East Dorset Green Infrastructure Strategy. Together, they will help minimise the impact of future development in Dorset on the landscape.

Policy of the Waste Plan	Cumulative/Synergistic Effects
Policy 15 – Sustainable construction and operation of facilities	This policy contains criteria to reduce impacts from built waste management facilities.
Policy 16 – Natural resources	This policy will act cumulatively with other plans such as the South West River Basin Management Plan, Wessex Water resource management plan and other land use plans that aim to improve water quality, such as the NPPF and the local plans.
Policy 17 – Flood risk	Non-waste development subject to other land use plans that aim to improve society's resilience to flooding, such as the NPPF and the local plans and the local flood risk management Plans, will help minimise the impact of further development.
Policy 18 – Biodiversity and geological interest	Non-waste development subject to other land use plans that aim to minimise the impact of development on biodiversity and geodiversity assets, such as the NPPF and the local plans, will help minimise the impact of further development on natural resources.
Policy 19 – Historic Environment	Non-waste development subject to other land use plans that aim to minimise the impact of development on the historic environment, such as the NPPF and the local plans, will help minimise the impact of further development on the historic environment.
Policy 20 - Airfield safeguarding areas	Application of this policy is unlikely to result in cumulative effects.
Policy 21 – South East Dorset Green Belt	This policy will work with the NPPF to ensure development in the Green Belt is minimised thereby reducing cumulative impacts of development.
Policy 22 – Waste from new developments	This policy will act cumulatively with local plans and the NPPF to ensure that non-waste developments make sufficient provision for waste management both in their development and long tern design. This will assist in reducing the cumulative impacts of waste management.
Policy 23 – Restoration, aftercare & afteruse	This policy could combine with other plans or initiatives to improve green infrastructure provision, such as South East Dorset Green Infrastructure Strategy and contribute to the targets of the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy. However, given that most waste developments involve a permanent use of land opportunity's are limited.

Policy of the Waste Plan	Cumulative/Synergistic Effects
Policy 24 – Safeguarding waste facilities	This policy will assist in reducing cumulative effects as it enables to WPA to object to non-waste facilities that encroach on safeguarded waste facilities where there would be an adverse cumultive impact from the developments.

Cumulative and in-combination effects of the implementation of the Waste Plan by topic

7.30 Each of the twelve SA topics were considered as part of the assessment of the overall cumulative effects of the implementation of the Waste Plan as a whole. Reference is made, in the assessment, to specific development management policies in the Waste Plan where these would mitigate against identified effects and/or reference is made to related documents where relevant mitigation measures have been considered. The relevant SA objective numbers are also included for ease of reference.

Topic 1 - Waste (SA objective 9 and 10)

7.31 Waste is produced by household and business in the county. The amount of waste currently being produced is understood and has been projected throughout the Plan period building in growth due to house building proposals and a general upturn in the economy. The amount of waste arisings has been compared with existing waste management capacity in order to identify the need for new waste management facilities.

7.32 In addition, a review of the counties existing household recycling centres and transfer facilities has been undertaken in order to identify facilities in need of replacement/improvement.

7.33 The Waste Plan makes provision for new waste management capacity through the allocation of specific sites and criteria based policies.

7.34 In order to drive waste up the waste hierarchy, the waste implications of all new development including but not limited to residential, commercial, industrial and waste developments must be considered. On-site waste management can reduce the amount of waste arisings, especially at a local level and reduce the cumulative impacts of development particularly through a reduction in HGV movements.

Mitigation:

The Waste Plan aims to encourage a reduction in waste arising from new developments through Policy 22 'Waste from new developments'. The policy requires proposals for major developments to demonstrate that waste arisings will be minimised and managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy. It also requires facilities to be built into new developments to allow occupiers to separate and store waste and recycables and that that provision is made for the management of sewage and other waste arisings. These measures should help reduce the cumulative impacts from new developments.

Topic 2 - Minerals (SA objectives 9, 10 and 12)

7.35 Minerals sites inevitably generate waste material, much of which is re-used on site for restoration purposes and so its availability is of vital importance.

7.36 Historically, mineral voids were essential for the disposal of non-hazardous waste through landfill. However, as has already been mentioned there is a strong move away from landfill towards recycling and treatment of waste in more industrial locations. Dorset has two former quarries that until recently have been used for the disposal of non-hazardous waste.

These have now been mothballed as it is not economically viable to fill them with waste. Dorset also has a number of former quarries throughout the county that are used for the disposal of inert waste. Policy 8 'Inert waste recovery and disposal' allows for new inert waste disposal where all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling.

7.37 The impact of filling former quarries with waste, post extraction, needs proper consideration as it may lengthen the period of time during which impacts on nearby sensitive receptors are felt, particularly with regards to traffic movements if extraction and infilling take place concurrently. Conversely, inert filling it may provide for better restoration opportunities.

7.38 The production of recycled aggregate from extraction wastes will, in combination with a range of other extraction and manufacturing industries contribute to the safeguarding of the built environment and the jobs of people working in the construction sector. However, the production and transportation of recycled aggregates inevitably has the potential to cause negative impacts on nearby sensitive receptors. Cumulative impacts may also arise with other developments, particularly when aggregates recycling takes place in industrial locations.

Mitigation:

The development management and other relevant policies of the Waste Plan should ensure impacts form the disposal of waste in former quarries are minimised.

The adopted Minerals Strategy (2014) and Mineral Sites Plan also includes a series of relevant policies to minimise negative impacts associated with aggregates recycling. Mineral Strategy Policy RE1 'Production of Recycled Aggregates' is relevant as an increased supply of recycled aggregate, supported through this policy, reduces reliance on primary won aggregate.

Topic 3 - Climate Change and Energy (SA Objective 14)

7.39 Some waste management methods and the transportation of waste inevitably leads to the production of greenhouse gas emissions and this is an issue that has been considered in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Plan.

7.40 The Waste Plan sees a positive shift from landfill to waste treatment which should reduce greenhouse gas emission's and provided opportunities for combined heat and power which will assist in safeguarding non-renewable natural resources at a national and international level.

7.41 A network of well located waste management facilities in Dorset, promoted through the Waste Plan, will reduce the overall distance travelled by waste which provides advantages. Inevitably, the development of new facilities will increase traffic movements locally which could result in impacts and cumulative impacts when associated with other developments nearby.

Mitigation:

Policy 1 'Sustainable waste management' promotes the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy which should ensure landfilling of waste is minimised. In addition, the policy promotes self sufficiency and the proximity principle both of which should reduce the distance waste travels minimising the production of green house gases from waste transportation.

Policy 3 'Sites allocated for waste management development' includes 4 sites that are allocated for their potential for intensification including the development of facilities for the management of non-hazardous waste. No new sites are allocated for disposal of non-hazardous waste.

Policy 6 - 'Recovery facilities' allows for new facilities for the recovery of energy from waste. Energy recovery includes the production of heat and power for use at the site and/or for supply to a distribution grid, which can help address the challenges of energy security and climate change.

Policy 15 'Sustainable construction and operation of facilities' ensures that new waste management facilities demonstrate that the site design, layout and operation take account of climate change mitigation and resilience in a range of ways.

Topic 4 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity (SA objective 1 and 2)

7.42 The development of waste facilities inevitably has the potential to cause negative impacts on biodiversity and this is an issue that has been considered in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Plan. Unless effectively managed, waste development could potentially result in direct or indirect adverse impacts on features of biodiversity interest within the Plan area.

7.43 With regards to cumulative impacts, South east Dorset is likely to be worst affected as there are a number of existing waste management sites and new site allocations identified in this area. This is also the area of Dorset likely to see a highest levels of non-waste development leading to increased indirect effects. There are extensive areas of international, European and national nature conservation importance and the protection of the remaining heathland and wetland is of international,European and national and local importance. A Conservation Regulations Assessment has been carried out along side the SA as required by legislation. Specific policy wording has been recommended for inclusion in various Waste Plan policies to ensure that waste development does not adversely affect the integrity of the designated heathlands.

Mitigation:

Policy 18 'Biodiversity and geological Interest' requires developers to fully asses the potential effects of proposals on biodiversity interests. In addition it states that waste development must not adversely affect the integrity of European or Ramsar or other internationally designated sites. Adverse impacts should be avoided or where they cannot be the impact will be mitigated where adverse impacts cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, compensation will result in the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity.

Where the Conservation Regulations Assessment has highlighted possible conflicts from waste development on any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site specific wording has been incorporated into policies and development considerations to ensure that proposed development would not adversely affect their integrity.

Given that most waste developments are permanent facilities there are limited opportunities for post-restoration ecological enhancement of local landscapes. However, where waste management development does not constitute a permanent use of land Policy 23 'Restoration, aftercare & afteruse' requires the WPA to be satisfied that acceptable restoration and aftercare measures will be implemented contributing to the targets of the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy.

Inert waste disposal a temporary use of land and there are significant opportunities available post filling through site restoration which can provide biodiversity enhancements such as wildlife corridors and improved heathland linkages.

Topic 5 - Water (SA objectives 5 and 6)

7.44 Waste development has the potential to affect surface and ground water levels and quality. The effect of development on all water bodies must be addressed to ensure there are no unacceptable impacts on the volumes, quality, and direction and rate of flow of surface, coastal and groundwater resources, including aquifers.

Mitigation:

Policy 16 - 'Natural resources' requires proposals for waste management facilities to demonstrate that the quality and quantity of water resources would not be adversely impacted.

Policy 17 'Flood Risk' ensures that proposals should include appropriate measures to minimise any increase in flood risk. Specific reference is made in the policy to require regard to be had to cumulative effects with other existing or proposed developments.

Topic 6 - Historic Environment (SA objective 4)

7.45 Dorset has a rich heritage of prehistoric sites, conservation areas, listed building, historic parks and gardens and scheduled monuments; some have existing waste sites and/or allocations in close proximity to their boundaries. Therefore impacts of development on historic assets and its setting needs appropriate consideration.

7.46 Where a number of waste sites and/or other forms of development such as housing have an effect on the same resource there is the potential for cumulative impacts. For example, waste sites may sit within close proximity to barrows and other archaeological sites protected as Scheduled Monuments.

7.47 Waste transportation and other forms of development can also have a cumulative impact on historic features, or their settings. Heavy lorries have the potential to cause vibration on historic buildings.

Mitigation:

Policy 19 'Historic Environment' aims to ensure that the historic environment is afforded the appropriate level of conservation and enhancement.

The importance of the Historic Environment was recognised through the preparation of the Waste Plan evidence base. A heritage assessment was undertaken for all sites within the vicinity of a historic asset in order to consider any impacts on the asset or its setting. This work has enabled specific development considerations to be included within the Plan to provide protection as appropriate.

Topic 7 - Landscape (SA objective A3)

7.48 The Dorset landscape is of extremely high value and is integral to the overall character and identity of the county. New and expanded waste facilities inevitably have the potential to cause negative impacts on the landscape and this is an issue that has been considered in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Plan.

7.49 Any alteration to areas of significant landscape value, through the introduction of discordant features as a result of waste development, will have the potential for both short and long distance visual impacts. This will contribute to a wider process of landscape change that arises from growing development pressures in Dorset and the wider area (i.e. demand for land for housing and commercial and industrial development).

7.50 Local waste management facilities such as household recycling centres need to be in close proximity to users, to serve particular towns or wider catchments. Sometimes this inevitably leads to site options being within sensitive areas, such as the AONB. There are however examples of existing waste facilities that have been designed to sit within the AONB. A Waste Management Centre has recently been built in Bridport. This is a town which is entirely covered with AONB designation therefore there was no choice but to locate the waste facility within the AONB. Careful design and mitigation was necessary to minimise landscape impacts to an acceptable level.

7.51 Blandford is an example of where options for a WMC have had to focus on areas of least sensitivity within the AONB as no suitable sites have been identified outside the AONB. Consideration should be given to the need for other built development in combination with waste development that may lead to increased cumulative impacts.

7.52 As previously mentioned there is also the potential for cumulative impacts from waste development and other planned developments in North Dorset, East Dorset and Christchurch due to the planned development and major urban Extensions.

Mitigation:

Most waste developments are of a permanent nature therefore landscape impacts are likely to be for the long term. This means that the provision of mitigation through the Waste Plan is important to protect Dorset's sensitive landscape.

Development Management Policy 14 'Landscape & design quality' ensures that waste developments are compatible with their setting and that provisions are in place to conserve the character and quality of the landscape. Adverse impacts should be avoided. Where this

is not possible adverse impacts are required to be mitigated. For site options within particularly highly sensitive areas bespoke landscape and visual impact work has been undertaken, during the preparation of the Waste Plan, with the outcomes feeding into the site selection process and development considerations in the form of appropriate mitigation.

Given that most waste developments are permanent facilities there are limited opportunities for post-restoration enhancement of local landscapes. However, where waste management development does not constitute a permanent use of land Policy 23 'Restoration, aftercare & afteruse' requires the WPA to be satisfied that acceptable restoration and aftercare measures will be implemented. Regard should be given to the Landscape Management Guidelines.

Topic 8 - Air Quality and Noise (SA objective 8)

7.53 The development of new waste facilities and ongoing operation inevitably has the potential to cause some level of negative impacts through the production of dust and noise. These are issues that have been considered through the Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Plan. Increased levels of atmospheric pollution have the potential to reduce air quality, with indirect negative effects on the wider environment including human health, biodiversity and the water environment.

7.54 Dorset generally has good air quality and with environmental improvements in technology this is expected to improve. There are three Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in the Plan area. It is unlikely that the development of waste sites will have any direct impacts on these. Impacts are more likely to come from HGV traffic through or near to the AQMAs. New waste facilities are required in the Dorchester area and consideration has been given to the sting of these new facilities in relation to the Dorchester AQMA. No significant issues have been identified with regards to the allocated sites in the Waste Plan.

7.55 The quality of many of Dorset's communities, habitats and landscapes are dependent on relatively high levels of tranquillity, which inevitably may be threatened by waste facilities and waste transportation. However, with the move away from landfill to recycling and treatment the types of locations appropriate for these facilities are less rural, focusing, where possible, on industrial/employments sites and allocated land.

7.56 Noise and dust arises from a wide range of sources, including industrial and commercial operations, residential properties and traffic. The activities of the waste industry will contribute to noise levels and air quality in combination with every other part of the economy, which in areas with higher concentrations of population may result in higher levels of ambient noise and/or deterioration of the air quality.

Mitigation:

Impacts on AQMAs are most likely to be addressed through relevant AQMA action plans and other traffic management strategies. However, possible impacts have been taken into consideration during the preparation of the Waste Plan and will continue to be a consideration through the determination of planning applications.

Policy 13 'Amenity and quality of life' seeks to ensure that the potential adverse impacts associated with waste sites are managed in order to protect the amenity of sensitive receptors. Development Management Policy 12 'Transport and access' ensures that adverse impacts as a consequence of traffic are fully considered through a Transport Assessment.

Topic 9 - Transport (SA objective 14 and 16)

7.57 Waste is usually transported by road which contributes to congestion and leads to adverse environmental impacts such as noise, air pollution, vibration and dust. The number of daily HGV movements associated with waste extraction forms just a small proportion of the overall number of daily HGV movements across Dorset.

7.58 Cumulative impacts will result from existing waste sites, planned waste sites and other non-waste developments operating concurrently. Where a number of sites are operational at the same time the volumes of HGV traffic could result in significant adverse effects and highway safety issues. This is particularly likely to be an issue as the greatest volumes of waste requiring treatment/management originates in the south east of the county, with the effect that the A31, A350 and A35 are the most heavily used routes in terms of HGV use.

7.59 The capacity of the main truck road (A31) in the south east is stated by the Highways Agency to be incapable of supporting additional traffic. This has obvious implications for the siting of new waste sites and has been a consideration through the SA and selection of sites.

7.60 Areas likely to have the potential for cumulative issues related to waste traffic, transportation and other non-waste developments are Christchurch with the expansion of Eco- Sustainable Solutions and Aviation Park West (non-waste). This area already suffer congestion which could be increased by any additional waste movements. However, the Local Enterprise Partnership of working on a package of infrastructure improvements in the area which should alleviate some of the congestion issues.

7.61 Additionally, household recycling centres, waste management centres and transfer facilities allocated in Dorset may give rise to cumulative effects. However, these effects are likely to be felt locally. Some reductions in cumulative impacts may result from proposals to improve access to existing waste sites and the circulation of traffic within sites, reducing queueing on public roads.

7.62 Planned waste development in Hampshire close to the Dorset border may add to cross boundary cumulative impacts of waste transportation. There are unlikely to be any further significant cumulative effects resulting from the implementation of other adjoining authorities development plan documents.

Mitigation:

A number of policies contained within the Waste Plan promote sustainable transportation, highlighting the importance of this issue. Policy 12 'Transport and Access' is the key policy dealing with this issue. It requires waste management facilities to demonstrate that a safe

access is to be provided and that there is sufficient capacity on the strategic road network. It also ensures that developers provide funding for necessary highways improvements. Consideration of sustainable transport is also required, however opportunities may be limited.

Topic 10 - Economic Development and Employment (SA objective 10)

7.63 A sustainable network of modern waste facilities to serve the county is an important component of the vital infrastructure required by communities to spur economic development. The waste and recycling sector is considered to be worth £11 billion (Local Government Association). With the right support and investment the waste industry is considered to be a key growth area for the UK economy.

7.64 Although the number of people employed in waste management in Dorset and its direct contribution to the economy is relatively small, the private waste companies do have an important role to play in supporting economic growth. They provide direct services to businesses, shops and other commercial enterprises as well as providing facilities to support the reuse of waste as a resource.

7.65 The level to which waste facilities provide economic benefits varies between facilities. On-going reliance on landfill would have a financial impact upon the waste collection and disposal authority and local businesses, as the landfill tax increases the cost of disposal to landfill. Therefore seeking to provide new facilities for the treatment of waste should reduce costs of disposal and waste transportation in the long term.

7.66 New treatment facilities also have the benefit of providing high-quality jobs and the production of renewable energy that were not available through disposal to landfill.

7.67 Waste management and the transportation of waste may lead to negative impacts or perceived impacts on other businesses, particularly the tourism industry. With regards to cumulative impacts, the south east Dorset conurbation is most likely to suffer greatest. This is where the largest proportions of waste are produced and where significant growth is planned.

Mitigation:

Various policies throughout the plan encourage waste facilities subject to environmental constraints and safeguards. These policies, and the site allocations, will ensure a sustainable network of waste facilities needed for the economy, within acceptable environmental limits.

Topic 11 - Soil and Land (SA objective 7)

7.68 Soil is a valuable and finite resource and inevitably will be affected by waste developments on greenfield sites. This has been considered in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Plan.

7.69 Waste developments and other non-waste developments are likely to increase negative impacts on soils in Dorset with the loss or damage of soils and sealing with impermeable construction materials. This will prevent water entering into the soil, can cause increased run off and may increase the chance of soil erosion and the likelihood of flooding.

7.70 Impacts on soil are unlikely to be of overriding importance. Many of the site allocations are situated on brownfield land where loss of quality soil is likely to be limited. Other sites on allocated employment land have already been assessed through the local plan process and development considered to be appropriate.

7.71 Most waste facilities are permanent so soils are likely to be lost. However, inert landfill sites are of a temporary nature (short to medium term). In many cases, it is possible to store soils and to reinstate sites to their pre-mineral extraction/waste use.

Mitigation:

Policy 16 'Natural Resources' ensures that proposals for waste development adequately protect and/or improve site soils.

For restoration of minerals sites through filling, policies in the Minerals Strategy (2014) will also provide protection. Policy DM1 'Key Criteria for Sustainable Minerals Development' seeks the protection of soil resources throughout the life of the development and preference is given to to the development of poorer quality land over higher quality or best and most versatile land. Policy RS1 'Restoration, Aftercare and Afteruse of Minerals Development' includes a requirement for proposals to demonstrate that measures will be taken to ensure that soil quality will be adequately protected and maintained throughout the life of the development and, in particular, during stripping, storage and management of soils, subsoils and overburden arisings as a result of site operations.

Topic 12 - Population and Human Health (SA objectives 13, 14 and 15)

7.72 The development and operation of waste sites has the potential to generate impacts that can cause negative or perceived impacts on the health and/or well-being of people living and working in close proximity to the sites. Increased traffic, treatment and storage of waste and the operation of machinery can create airborne emissions and can also road safety issues as well as resulting in noise, light pollution and vibration.

7.73 Occasionally, in combination, the development of sites formally used for recreational purposes and possible footpath diversions could have direct implications for local residents who regularly use this area for recreation. However, most site allocations are on brownfield or allocated employment land with very limited recreational uses.

7.74 The cumulative effects of waste management and other development sites together could have increased negative impacts on quality of life for communities particularly those living in areas of growth. Albeit relatively limited, there may be positive effects from waste development related to employment opportunities. This may have a positive impact on quality of life.

Mitigation:

There are a number of polices that address the potential impacts of waste facilities on human health. Policy 13 'Amenity and quality of life' is the key policy and ensures that proposals avoid or mitigate impacts on sensitive receptors. Potential mitigation measures that could be considered include; the incorporation of buffers between residents and waste sites,

screening bunds, natural tree screening, reduced hours of working and routing agreements. Where specific issues have been identified on allocated sites these have been highlighted as development considerations in the Waste Plan.

Cumulative impacts are likely to occur when waste sites are developed in busy industrial areas or where access to waste sites pases through residential areas.

8 Viability

8 Viability

8.1 The National Planning Policy Framework requires Plans to be deliverable and that the sites and scale of development identified in the Plan should not be subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that their ability to be developed viably is threatened.

8.2 An assessment of the viability of the Waste Plan proposals is presented within this chapter of the Sustainablity Appraisal. An understanding of the viability of the Plan and its vision is crucial to the overall assessment of deliverability. The assessment demonstrates that the Waste Plan, policies, spatial strategy and allocations are realistic and provide high level assurances that deliverability is viable.

8.3 The preparation of the Waste Plan and the site allocation process has been iterative. Draft polices and site options have been subject to consultation. The likely ability of the waste industry to deliver the plan's policies has been tested and revised as part of a dynamic process.

8.4 National Policy does not require the testing of every individual site however for completeness Table 28 lists all the sites allocated in the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan. The table highlights where viability issues have been raised as an issue during the process of plan preparation. In some cases more detailed consideration has been necessary. Table 29 provides a list of other site options that have been considered for allocation but discounted for reasons of viability or deliverability through at earlier stages.

8.5 A summary of the viability issues highlights any abnormal costs that might put into doubt the viability of sites taking into consideration the treatment of contaminated land, listed building and other complex sites. Other issues that have been considered include;

- existing land types/value
- Demolition costs
- build costs
- infrastructure costs including the need for new access, drainage and utilities
- Mitigation and landscaping costs
- Grid connection/opportunities for combined heat and power (where relevant)

8.6 Many of the sites that have been considered are owned and/or are being promoted by the waste industry. In these cases, issues of viability are likely to be limited. Other sites have been identified through the site selection process (see background paper 2) and are being promoted to meet needs identified by Dorset Waste Partnerships (DWP) for a household recycling centre, transfer station or waste management centre. Close working with DWP during the process of site selection has been essential to ensure that issues of viability were identified at an early stage and are able to be resolved.

8.7 The information contained in tables 28 and 29 should be read alongside the site assessments for each site. A summary of viability is also included in the sustainability appraisal matrices that can be found in Appendix C. Colour scoring has been used to aid the assessment of sites. This is consistent with the method of assessment used in the sustainability appraisal and is explained further in Chapter 5 of this report. Examples of constraints and opportunities

that lead to certain scoring is shown, however this should not be seen as an exclusive list. The final column of tables 28 and 29 show the colour awarded to each site. Unsurprisingly, no significant issues of viability or deliverability have been raised for sites allocated in the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan.

8.8 One issue of Plan viability to note relates to the significant shortfall in residual waste management capacity. Dorset currently has one waste treatment facility allocated for intensification through the Waste Plan. It is noted that the Plan should allow for other private sector companies to develop additional facilities to encourage a competitive environment. The Plan addresses this issue through the allocation of a range of sites to manage residual waste. Similarly, Bourne Park, Piddlehinton is allocated for green waste composting. The waste company promoting this site already operated a green waste composting facility in Christchurch. The Plan should allow for other private sector companies to develop additional facilities to encourage a competitive environment. The Plan addresses this issue through a criteria based policy which will allow for additional sites to come forward.

Consideration of Land Values

8.9 An understanding of land values within the Plan are has been sought in order to highlight any potential viability constraints to delivery of sites. The following paragraphs provide an indicative summary of land values only, as every site will be different. Prices for land will vary depending upon specific location, merits and drawbacks, cost of providing services and any extraordinary costs incurred in developing the site.

8.10 Information on land values has been provided by Dorset Property from their knowledge of past sales. A report published in February 2017 to support the implementation of the Dorset Innovation Park has also been drawn upon. The report provides an up-to-date review of sales for serviced employment land within the County.

8.11 Allocated employment land values vary significantly across the County. Rural parts of the county are likely to achieve in the region of £150,000/acre. Plots at Rolls Mill, Sturminster Newton, are good evidence of that, although they are serviced plots and the spine road into the estate has been built, unserviced plots would have a lower value.

8.12 For West Dorset and Purbeck values are likely to be in the region of £250,000/acre. Land in the East of the county commands a higher land value in the region of £350,000 to £500,000/acre depending on location and whether or not services/infrastructure is in place. Land values within employment sites on the Dorset/Hampshire boarder, Christchurch and Bournemouth are likely to be at the higher end of this range. Similarly, business parks within Poole have seen values in the region of £600,000/acre. Land at Poole Trade Park sold in 2015 for £625,000/acre.

8.13 Brownfield land is more difficult to quantify. Sites that required demolition and rebuilding would see similar land values to those set out above, less site clearance costs. However, if the land is contaminated the cost cleaning up the site could be much greater.

8.14 Greenfield, agricultural land values are significantly lower but these also vary across the county. For example, a piece of agricultural land in the middle of the countryside may have a value of approximately £10,000/acre whereas a paddock on the edge of a town would be higher at circa £25,000/acre where there is no hope value for development. This figure would rise if the prospect of a more valuable future use or development opportunity came about.

Table 28 Viability of Site Allocations

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 1	Woolsbridge Industrial Estate	Strategic - waste transfer - inc bulky waste management	Dorset Waste Partnership Waste Industry Site land owner	Allocated Employment Land therefore relatively high land cost but unlikely to be a deterrent to waste development. Value likely to be lower than other site options considered such as Ferndown Industrial Estate due to location and accessibility. Some brownfield land - could increase development costs but not considered to be a major constraint. Likely to have necessary services nearby	The site has a willing landowner and is allocated employment land. But is not being actively promoted for waste uses.	No significant issues of viability identified, however the site is not being actively progressed by a waste company so certainty of deliverability is less than other options.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 2	Land South of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford	WMC - local facility	Dorset Waste Partnerships Site land owner	Site is situated within the AONB therefore appropriate mitigation will increase the cost of development. A new access would be required into the site. There are understood to be a number of options with varying development costs. The site would be developed by DWP who have not raised any concerns with the viability of the site.	There is understood to be a willing landowner. Dorset Waste Partnership support the allocation of this land for the development of the proposed facilities.	No issues identified
Inset 3	Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham	HRC/Depot - local facility	Dorset Waste Partnerships Site land owner	Allocated Employment Land therefore relatively high land cost but unlikely to be a deterrent to waste development.	There is understood to be a willing landowner.	No issues identified.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
				Land is part of the Gillingham Southern Extension which includes a new access to the site. The need for a new HRC for Gillingham is driven by the expansion of the town and specifically the southern Urban Extension. Therefore, it will be possible to seek a contribution to the cost of developing a HRC, appropriate to the additional demand. Likely to have necessary services, if not these will be brought to the site through the wider employment site development.	Dorset Waste Partnership support the allocation of this land for the development of the proposed facilities. Northern part of the site is located within the inner part of the consultation zone for a major hazard site, may need to be excluded from site or from public areas of the site. However, given the site of the land available this should not effect deliverability.	

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
				The site contains a small amount of FZ2 however given the site of the site this could easily be avoided.		
Inset 4	Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath Ind Estate	Local - Transfer/Depot	Dorset Waste Partnerships Site land owner	This is allocated employment, brownfield land and the current use as skip storage is likely to be compatible with the proposed use and should not result in issues of viability. Protection of verges from damage by waste vehicles would be required but this is unlikely to effect viability.	There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability. Dorset Waste Partnership support the allocation of this land for the development of the proposed facilities.	No issues identified

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 5	Loudsmill, Dorchester	Local - HRC	Dorset Waste Partnerships Site Land owner	This is a brownfield site and therefore may be more costly to develop than a greenfield site. The development of a new site rather than an extension of the existing site will increase the cost of development. However, extension to the existing site is not an option due to landowner aspirations for expansion of the sewage treatment works. Access to the site would require development of a dedicated access track which will add to development costs.	There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability. Dorset Waste Partnership support the allocation of this land for the development of the proposed facilities.	No issues identified, however a long term lease would be required to justify investment in a new site and access road.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
				The site would be developed by DWP who have not raised any concerns with the viability of the site.		
Inset 6	Old Radio Station, Dorchester	Local - Transfer/Depot	Dorset Waste Partnerships Landowner Operator of existing Bus depot	This site is in an exposed position within the Dorset AONB requiring careful landscape mitigation. The adjoining landowner is thought to be willing to release further land for landscaping if required. This would add to the cost of development although additional land should have a low agricultural value. The building frontage is understood to be listed and would therefore need to be retained when the site is	There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability. Development would rely on the relocation of the existing bus depot. Indications are that should not affect deliverability during the Plan period.	No issues with deliverability identified.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
				re-developed. This would add additional costs to development. The site is brownfield and development would require existing structures to be demolished. This would be more costly than development of a greenfield site. The site would be developed by DWP who have not raised any concerns with the viability of the site.		
Inset 7	Eco-Sustainable Solutions	Strategic - increased capacity of residual waste	Waste Industry	This site is situated next to Bournemouth airport and in close proximity to European nature conservation sites. There is the potential for abnormal costs associated	The site is being actively promoted by waste companies. No additional issues with deliverability identified.	No significant issues of deliverability have been identified, subject to

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
				with ensuring aerodrome safeguarding issues are adequately addressed whilst ensuring no Likely Significant Effects on European sites. This is being investigated by the site promoter and is not currently considered to be a significant constraint to viability. Grid connection is good in this location and the site is located next to major heat users providing opportunities for renewable energy production to off set some of the operational costs.		development addressing aerodrome safeguarding and ensuring protection of European nature conservation uses.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 8	Canford Magna, Poole	Strategic - increased capacity of residual waste	Waste Industry Site Land owner	The site is being promoted by the private sector with a proven record in developing waste facilities in Dorset and elsewhere. No issues of viability identified	No issues with deliverability identified for this site. This is an existing facility and Dorset's only waste treatment facility. Reliance on one private sector company may drive up the cost of waste management in the County. The Plan should allow for other private sector companies to develop additional facilities to encourage a competitive environment.	No issues of deliverability have been identified

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 9	Mannings Heath Industrial Estate	Management of non-hazardous residual waste	Waste Industry Site Land owner	This site is situated in the vicinity of European nature conservation sites. Addressing this issue may be costly and may impact on the range of uses suitable on site. Although the site is allocated land, with a relatively high value it is an existing waste site being promoted by the landowner/operator. Re-development likely to require existing buildings to be demolished, however this is not thought to give rise to viability issues.	There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability.	No significant issues of deliverability have been identified, subject to mitigation measures to protect European sites being addressed and deliverable.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 10	Binnegar Environmental Park	Management of non-hazardous residual waste	Waste Industry Site Land owner	Not allocated employment land, likely to be of a lower value than other site allocations. This site is situated in the vicinity of European nature conservation sites. Addressing this issue may be costly and may impact on the range of uses suitable on site. Grid connection further than other options which could result in increased operational costs. This is not thought to affect viability. Site is being developed by a private waste management company.	There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability.	No significant issues of deliverability have been identified, subject to mitigation measures to protect European sites being addressed and deliverable.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 11	Land at Bourne Park, east of Piddlehinton	Strategic - green waste composting	Waste Industry	This is not allocated land, land values would therefore be relatively low. The site is being developed by a private waste management company - there are no issues of viability identified	There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability. Reliance on one private sector company to manage the majority of green waste in the County may drive up the cost of waste management. The Plan should allow for other private sector companies to develop additional facilities to encourage a competitive environment.	Site would provide for an improved spatial spread of facilities for the management of green waste in Dorset. No issues have been identified.

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Overall Waste Plan Viability Summary Colour Scoring
Inset 12	Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works	Local - extension to existing facility	Operator Wessex Water Site land owner	This site is being promoted by Wessex Water for future expansion - no issues of viability have been identified.	This site is being promoted by Wessex Water for future expansion. There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability.	No issues have been identified.
Inset 13	Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works	Local - extension to existing facility	Operator Wessex Water Site land owner	This site is situated in the Dorset AONB therefore appropriate landscaping would be required. This would have some impact on development costs but no issue of viability has been raised by the site promoter.	This site is being promoted by Wessex Water for future expansion. There are not understood to be any issues with landownership effecting deliverability.	No issues have been identified.

8.15 The following site options were considered for allocation but were found to have deliverability/viability issues that in all or part lead to the site being discounted. Colour scoring has been taken from the sustainability appraisal and site assessments to highlight the significant issues of deliverability/viability.

8.16 In several cases, site options were simply unavailable for waste uses due to being redeveloped or due to an unwilling landowner. These sites are undeliverable but not due to issues of viability and therefore have not been included in Table 29.

Table 29 Site Options discounted for reasons of Viability/Deliverability

Site Option and consultation document	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Viability Summary Colour Scoring
ND01 Holland Way Included in Draft Waste Plan July 2015 *This site houses the existing waste management centre serving Blandford.*	Waste Management Centre (consideration has also been given to this site for HRC or transfer facility only)	Waste Industry Dorset Waste Partnership	Issues of viability have been raised with regards to this site, related to land value and ransom strips over access. There are also issues relating to the size of this site. It would be too small for modern separate facilities (i.e. A HRC or a transfer facility), incorporating the necessary fire suppression systems and vehicle circulation, for example. It would also be too small for a combined HRC and transfer station. The viability of developing two separate sites is of significant concern. A separate report detailing the viability of this site has been prepared and can be made available on request.	Continued use of the site is supported by the land owner, however the cost of purchase is considered to exceed market value. Expansion of the site would be necessary to accommodate a modern facility, however the two adjoining areas of land are not available.	Significant deliverability issues. Development unlikely to be viable.

Site Option and consultation document	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Viability Summary Colour Scoring
ND02 - Land off Shaftesbury Lane Included in Draft Waste Plan July 2015	Waste Management Centre	Dorset Waste Partnership Site land owner	Due to the size of available land site could only accommodate HRC or depot. A combined WMC would reduce operational costs making the site more viable compared to other options.	Site being developed for a non-waste use	The site is now being developed for non-waste uses and is unavailable. Site could only accommodate HRC or depot, preferred site would accommodate WMC and depot together to reduce operational costs and env impacts.
WP18 Langton Lodge Farm Included in the focused consultation Feb 2017	Waste Management Centre	Dorset Waste Partnership Site land owner	The viability of the site will be impacted due to the cost of diverting the strategic water main.	Deliverability likely to be affected by the need to restrict operating times/HGV movements	Although the site is being promoted by the landowner, utilities infrastructure on the site presents a major constraint and recommended restricted operating times would cause operational difficulties.

Site Option and consultation document	Type of facility	Implementation Partners	Viability Issues Abnormal costs/issues?	Issues of Deliverability	Viability Summary Colour Scoring
WD05/WP10 Stinsford Hill Included in the Draft Waste Plan July 2015 and wider area of land included in the Draft Waste Plan Update - My 2016	Local - HRC/Transfer Depot	Dorset Waste Partnerships	Potential to have a significant impact on the water environment which would be costly to overcome and affect viability	Unallocated site	Although the site is being promoted by the landowner, Site has significant deliverability issues.

9 Health Impact Assessment

9 Health Impact Assessment

9.1 Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is intended to help inform decisions by predicting the health consequences of a proposal or policy being implemented. It has also helped the WPA understand how planning can contribute positively to better health.

9.2 Waste management and the transportation of waste have the potential to have implications on the health and well being of people and HIA is therefore necessary in order to anticipate and mitigate any health consequences. HIA is also necessary to ensure that any potential benefits that may arise (for instance through better management of waste) are highlighted.

9.3 In making decisions, the WPA has to balance numerous areas including financial, political and environmental, as well as health, and frequently have to trade off gain in one area against gain in another. HIA has enabled the health gains and losses of different options and policies of the Waste Plan to be fully appreciated.

9.4 HIA can also contribute to health equity by identifying different groups within the population who will experience health gains and losses resulting from policies so that decision makers can see how the proposals affect health inequality and aim to choose the most equitable option.

9.5 HIA has been integrated into the SA/SEA process. The 2015 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping report contained eighteen sustainability objectives, two of which are directly relevant to the assessment of health impacts; SA Objective 17 'To sustain the health and quality of life of the population' and SA Objective 8 'To protect and improve air quality'. Other objectives are also relevant to the assessment of health impacts including; SA objective 13 'To encourage sustainable economic growth' and SA objective 18 'To enable safe access to countryside and open spaces'.

9.6 The health impacts and their significance associated with the options and subsequent policies and proposals in the Waste Plan have been considered at each assessment stage. Where appropriate, recommendations/mitigation have been set out to ensure health impacts are reduced and where possible to provide enhancement of good health consequences.

9.7 Public consultation throughout the preparation of the Waste Plan has raised local concerns about the potential for new or expanded waste facilities and associated traffic to impact on health and more general quality of life and well being in areas likely to be effected by future waste management. This confirmed the importance of integrating HIA within the SA/SEA.

Health Impacts of the Waste Plan

9.8 The development of the Waste Plan began with consideration of waste planning issues and options for addressing the issues. The Waste Plan Issues consultation was published in December 2013. Key sustainability issues arising from the high level options were identified, as appropriate, within this document. This together with stakeholder consultation, led the decision making process and development of policies and site allocations. The Draft Waste

Plan was published in July 2015. This document included strategy and policies for the management of waste and site specific options to address the need for new facilities. Each aspect of the Draft Waste Plan was subject to sustainability appraisal.

9.9 Following on from this the Draft Waste Plan Update - Additional and Emerging Preferred Waste Site Allocations was published in 2016 and included a schedule of sites that were emerging as preferred sites as well as six additional sites or amendments to sites/facilities. An additional three sites were subject to focused consultation in 2017. Sustainability appraisal was undertaken on all new sites or where significant changes were being considered to sites and facilities (see appendix C).

9.10 In general terms, the higher waste growth scenarios put forward in the Waste Plan Issues Paper resulted in the need for more waste facilities. Inevitable, this highlighted a greater impact on quality of life and the potential for greater cumulative impacts than the lower growth scenarios. Depending on site location this could result in local impacts on air quality etc. This is discussed in further detail below with regards to the allocated sites.

9.11 The sustainability appraisal of the policies highlighted inevitable tensions between the polices that would lead to the provision of new waste facilities and quality of life objectives. However, conversely new/improved sites will facilitate the sustainable management of waste, through modern facilities, which has benefits on quality of life and health. Indirectly, health benefits would be attributed to moving waste up the hierarchy by diverting waste from landfill and increasing recycling. More direct benefits are experienced by users of well laid out public waste facilities that see reduced queueing and safety improvements from the reduced need to carry waste up steps. However, potential adverse impacts or perceived impacts on quality of life were also identified particularly if facilities are located close to communities and/or where access to facilities passes through residential areas or past other sensitive receptors.

9.12 Policy 13 - 'Amenity and quality of life' focuses specifically on the avoidance or mitigation of impacts from the development of a waste facility. Implementation of this policy will have a positive impact in terms of protecting the quality of life of sensitive receptors. The policy complements the other development management polices that deal more specifically with other issues. The appraisal process highlighted the need to widen the scope of the policy to allow for consideration of loss of light and loss of privacy. These issues have been added into the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan.

9.13 Policy 23 - 'Restoration, aftercare & afteruse' requires restoration at the earliest practical opportunity. The sustainability appraisal highlighted that this may provide benefits to the quality of life of the population and access to the countryside for the population.

9.14 The appraisal of specific site options has tended to favour developments in industrial locations/allocated employment land as there tends to be less sensitive receptors nearby. Generally, expanding existing facilities would have less impact on communities, green spaces and the countryside than new sites. However, the potential for cumulative impacts was identified such as increased local traffic and landscape impacts.

9.15 Table 30 highlights the health impacts that have been identified from the Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocations. Some issues associated either directly or in-directly with health have been highlighted through development considerations in the Waste Plan. The table below sets out the development considerations relevant to heath as this will provide a means of mitigating impacts.

Table 30 Health Impacts of Site Allocations

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Potential Heath Impacts	Mitigation/Development Considerations
Inset 1	Woolsbridge Industrial Estate	Strategic - waste transfer - inc bulky waste management	• Impact on sensitive receptors - noise, dust etc	• Only the southern extension area is allocated in the Waste Plan for several reasons including that this area has less sensitive receptors nearby than the eastern area.
Inset 2	Land South of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford	WMC - local facility	None identified - limited sensitive receptors in the vicinity	None specifically relevant to health
Inset 3	Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham	HRC/Depot - local facility	Part of the site is within a consultation zone for a major hazard site	• The boundary of the allocated site has been revised to exclude the majority of land that falls within the 'inner' consultation zone. Part of the allocated site still falls within 'inner', 'middle' and 'outer' parts of the consultation zone. Outdoor public uses may not be appropriate in the inner zone and this needs to be taken into account. Design solutions would need to be considered with input from the HSE. • The HSE should be consulted on any proposal, at the design stage and prior to application.
Inset 4	Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath Ind Estate	Local - Transfer/Depot	None identified - limited sensitive receptors in the vicinity	None specifically relevant to health

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Potential Heath Impacts	Mitigation/Development Considerations
Inset 5	Loudsmill, Dorchester	Local - HRC	• Access/highway issues • Land and groundwater contamination	• Site would be enhanced by upgrading of the private access road & provision of a suitable access to the site • Protection of land and groundwater from contamination and oil storage required
Inset 6	Old Radio Station, Dorchester	Local - Transfer/Depot	• Access/highway issues	• Transport Assessment to accompany and inform application
Inset 7	Eco-Sustainable Solutions	Strategic - increased capacity of residual waste	• Aerodrome safeguarding • Odour	• The issues of appropriate stack height, colour and lighting will be important considerations with regards to aerodrome safeguarding • Suitable controls to minimise odour from the site to an acceptable level will be required.
Inset 8	Canford Magna, Poole	Strategic - increased capacity of residual waste	None identified - limited sensitive receptors in the vicinity	None specifically relevant to health
Inset 9	Mannings Heath Industrial Estate	Management of non-hazardous residual waste	• Access/highways • Impact on sensitive receptors - noise, dust etc	• 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. • Careful consideration should be paid to the amenity of local residents and

Ref	Pre-Submission Waste Plan Site Allocation	Type of facility	Potential Heath Impacts	Mitigation/Development Considerations
				nearby businesses and mitigation built into proposals to reduce effects from odour, dust etc.
Inset 10	Binnegar Environmental Park	Management of non-hazardous residual waste	• Impact of RofW	• Proposals should incorporate appropriate screening to ensure protection of adjacent public right of way
Inset 11	Land at Bourne Park, east of Piddlehinton	Strategic - green waste composting	None identified - limited sensitive receptors in the vicinity	None specifically relevant to health
Inset 12	Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works	Local - extension to existing facility	• Impact on sensitive receptors - noise, dust etc • Impact of RofW	• Development would require diversion and part extinguishment of public right of way
Inset 13	Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works	Local - extension to existing facility	None identified - limited sensitive receptors in the vicinity	None specifically relevant to health

What happens next?

9.16 This report has highlighted in general terms the likely impacts in relation to health from the implementation of the Waste Plan and site allocations. Planning applications will be expected to fully consider the policies of the Waste Plan and where relevant address the development considerations. Often this will lead to further focused assessment and engagement on the detail of specific issues highlighted in this HIA. The development considerations referred to above can be found in the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan for each site allocation.

10 Mitigation

10 Mitigation

10.1 Consideration has been given to mitigating the impacts of the Waste Plan policies and site allocations throughout its the preparation. Changes have been recommended to the wording of specific policies following the sustainability appraisal to improve policies, provide greater protection for Dorset's assets and mitigate against negative effects of implementation.

10.2 Table 31 summarises where the sustainability appraisal and input for specialist consultees has highlighted a need for mitigation. Changes to the policy wording were recommended in order to make the policy more effective. These recommendations have been incorporated into the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan as detailed below.

10.3 Informal and formal consultation with stakeholders on the emerging Waste Plan has given rise to a number of issues being raised related to allocated sites. In many cases, mitigation will be required to reduce impacts to acceptable levels. Where necessary, this mitigation be has been incorporated into the specific site allocations through 'development considerations' covering issues such as landscape, buffers from ecological designations and access arrangements. Table 32 includes a list of the issues that are likely to need to be mitigated required through development considerations to ensure the proposed site allocations do not give rise to unacceptable impacts on the environment and sensitive receptors. The WPA will expect applications for waste proposals to address all the development considerations. The list set out below and within the Waste Plan should not be seen as an exhaustive list as it is likely that additional issues will arise when more the details of proposals are known.

Table 31 Mitigation

Stage of the document's preparation/ Policy Reference	Suggested Mitigation	Has the mitigation led to a change to the policy	Any other comments/observations
Draft Waste Plan (2016) Proposed Policy – Proposed Waste Site Allocations	The policy has been substantially reworded since the draft Policy was published for consultation. The Policy has been re-titled 'Policy 3 - Sites Allocated for waste management development'. There is the addition of a series of criteria that will ensure that impacts arising from waste development are adequately addressed and	Yes - changes made an included in Final Plan	Following the HRA, specific wording was recommended for inclusion in a number of Waste Plan policies/supporting text to provide certainty and ensure no likely significant effects on European Sites from implementation of the Plan.

Stage of the document's preparation/ Policy Reference	Suggested Mitigation	Has the mitigation led to a change to the policy	Any other comments/observations
	mitigated this includes a criteria related to European Sites. There is also the addition of a list of allocated sites within the policy.		
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Policy 3* - Applications for Waste Facilities Not Allocated in the Waste Plan	Pre Submission Waste Plan - Policy 4 'Applications for waste facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan' Additional criteria to be added to ensure no likely significant effects on European designated sites. Other changes recommended to improve the clarity of the policy and ensure that the locational criteria adequately address the range of proposals that may come forward during the Plan period.	Yes - various changes made an included in Final Plan	Following the HRA, specific wording was recommended for inclusion in a number of Waste Plan policies/supporting text to provide certainty and ensure no likely significant effects on European Sites from implementation of the Plan.
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Proposed Policy 4* - Facilities to enable the Recycling of Waste	Pre Submission Waste Plan - Policy 5 'Facilities to enable the Recycling of Waste' Various minor changes to improve the clarity of the policy making it clear what proposals are relevant. Additional criteria to be added to ensure no likely significant effects on European designated sites	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	Following the HRA, specific wording was recommended for inclusion in a number of Waste Plan policies/supporting text to provide certainty and ensure no likely significant effects on European Sites from implementation of the Plan.

Stage of the document's preparation/ Policy Reference	Suggested Mitigation	Has the mitigation led to a change to the policy	Any other comments/observations
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Proposed Policy 5*– Energy Recovery	Pre Submission Waste Plan - Policy 6 'Recovery Facilities' Various amendments to the policy to improve clarity and provide improvements/mitigation of development. Additional criteria to be added to the policy to encourage residues from the treatment process and bottom to be managed sustainably. Additional criteria to be added to ensure no likely significant effects on European designated sites	Yes - changes made an included in Final Plan	Following the HRA, specific wording was recommended for inclusion in a number of Waste Plan policies/supporting text to provide certainty and ensure no likely significant effects on European Sites from implementation of the Plan.
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Proposed Policy 6* - Final Disposal of Non-Hazardous Waste	Pre Submission Waste Plan - Policy 7 'Final Disposal of Non-Hazardous Waste' Reference made to the proximity principle. Additional protection against impacts on amenity and environment	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	Following the HRA, specific wording was recommended for inclusion in a number of Waste Plan policies/supporting text to provide certainty and ensure no likely significant effects on European Sites from implementation of the Plan. For this policy it was considered adequate to include text in the supporting text.
Draft Waste Plan (2015)	Pre Submission Waste Plan - Policy 8 'Inert Waste Recovery and Disposal'	Yes - change made an	Change to policy to clarify its intention.

Stage of the document's preparation/ Policy Reference	Suggested Mitigation	Has the mitigation led to a change to the policy	Any other comments/observations
Proposed Policy 7* – Inert Waste Recovery and Disposal	Policy to should be widened to cover landfill and land recovery. Reference to waste hierarchy	included in Final Plan	
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Proposed Policy 8* – Special Types of Waste	Pre Submission Waste Plan - Policy 9 'Special Types of Waste' Additional criteria to be added to ensure no likely significant effects on European designated sites Reference to waste hierarchy and specifically encouragement of energy recovery	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	Following the HRA, specific wording was recommended for inclusion in a number of Waste Plan policies/supporting text to provide certainty and ensure no likely significant effects on European Sites from implementation of the Plan.
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Policy 9* – Decommissioning and Restoration of Winfrith	Pre Submission Waste Plan Policy 10 'Decommissioning and Restoration of Winfrith' Commitment to preparation of a SPD	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	Provision of sustainability benefits through decommissioning
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Proposed Policy 10* – Sewage treatment works	Pre Submission Waste Plan Policy 11 'Waste water and sewage treatment works' Additional protection against impacts on amenity and environment	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	Following the HRA, specific wording was recommended for inclusion in a number of Waste Plan policies/supporting text to provide certainty and ensure no likely significant effects on European Sites from implementation of the Plan. For this policy it was considered appropriate to

Stage of the document's preparation/ Policy Reference	Suggested Mitigation	Has the mitigation led to a change to the policy	Any other comments/observations
			include within supporting text.
Draft Waste Plan (2015)Proposed Policy 12* – Quality of Life	Pre Submission Waste Plan Policy 13 'Amenity and Quality of Life' A number of changes to policy to widen its scope to ensure coverage of a wider range of sustainability issues, as follows; Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where it is demonstrated that any potential adverse impacts on amenity arising from the operation of the facility and any associated transport can be satisfactorily avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level, having regard to sensitive receptors, specifically addressing all, <u>but not exclusively</u>, of the following criteria: a. noise and vibration b. airborne emissions, including dust c. odour d. litter and windblown materials e. vermin, birds and pests f. lighting, <u>loss of light</u> g. <u>loss of privacy</u> h. visual impact	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	Widening the scope of this policy ensures that additional issues are considered through the determination of planning applications.

Stage of the document's preparation/ Policy Reference	Suggested Mitigation	Has the mitigation led to a change to the policy	Any other comments/observations
	i. site related traffic impacts j. stability of the land at and around the site, both above and below ground level.		
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Proposed Policy 20* – South East Dorset Green Belt	New criteria to allow for improvements to established waste management facilities located in the green belt, as follows; b. <u>it would serve to support an established waste facility and deliver operational and/or amenity improvements;</u>	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	There are a number of established waste sites within the Dorset's Green Belt that make a very important contribution to the management of waste. Amendments to the policy would allow for improvements to these facilities which may provide advantages consistent with a number of the sustainable objectives.
Draft Waste Plan (2015) Proposed Policy 23* – Safeguarding waste facilities	Pre Submission Waste Plan Policy 24 'Safeguarding waste facilities' Change to the policy to allow proposals for non-waste developments to be demonstrated to the wider authorities, as follows; ...Proposals for non-waste development that could prejudice a safeguarded waste site will only be permitted if is demonstrated ~~to the Waste Planning Authority~~ that one or more of the following circumstances apply:	Yes - change made an included in Final Plan	The amendment to the policy would reflect the fact that applications for non-waste facilities are determined by district/borough councils and will encourage successful application of the policy.

*Policy Numbers have changed in the final Pre-Submission Plan

Table 32 Site Allocations Mitigation/Development Considerations

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
Inset 1	Woolsbridge Industrial Estate	Waste transfer - inc bulky waste management	Site has been reduced in size to remove the eastern parcel of land and to exclude SNCI and Flood Zone 2 and 3. This should reduce impacts from development. <u>Development considerations</u> 1. Appropriate assessment in accordance with Conservation & Species Regulations (2010). 2. Consideration of an appropriate buffer from Flood Zones 2 and 3 3. Consideration of an appropriate buffer and mitigation to protect the SNCI
Inset 2	Land South of Sunrise Business Park, Blandford	Transfer/HRC	Site boundary has been pulled back to reduce the scale of development removing the depot from the site. This should reduce impacts on the AONB. <u>Development considerations</u> 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 minimised • Reduction of 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 screening and integration in keeping with landscape character. Consideration of wildflower/flowering meadow grass and verge areas.

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			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. 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. Flood risk assessment to accompany and inform application.
Inset 3	Brickfields Business Park, Gillingham	HRC/Depot	Site boundary has been pulled back to exclude flood zone 2 to reduce potential impacts. <u>Development Considerations</u> 1. Site is within the Gillingham Strategic Site Allocation. Development should accord with Policy 21 of the North Dorset Local Plan (2016).

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			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
Inset 4	Land at Blackhill Road, Holton Heath Ind Estate	Transfer/Depot	<u>Development Considerations</u> 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
Inset 5	Loudsmill, Dorchester	HRC	<u>Development Considerations</u> 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

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			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 of the impact of development on the Mount Pleasant Scheduled Monument. 7. Development must include careful management of drainage and surface water runoff to avoid impacts on the water quality of the River Frome (SSSI). 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.
Inset 6	Old Radio Station, Dorchester	Transfer/Depot	<u>Development Considerations</u> 1. Landscape-led masterplan approach to the design of the site to mitigate any adverse landscape and visual impacts, taking into account the setting of Maiden Castle Scheduled Monument, and to provide enhancement opportunities.

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			2. Transport assessment to accompany and inform application 3. Phase 1 habitat survey and bat survey to accompany and inform application
Insert 7	Eco-Sustainable Solutions	Strategic - increased capacity for residual waste	<u>Development Considerations</u> 1. 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, colour and lighting must be addressed with regards to aerodrome safeguarding 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

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			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.
Inset 8	Site Control Centre, Canford Magna	Strategic - increased capacity for residual waste	Extension to the south east not taken forward for allocation to reduce landscape impacts and further encroachment into the Green Belt. <u>Development Considerations</u> 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 3. Consideration given to how the continued use of the existing site may affect restoration of White's Landfill Site and potential biodiversity enhancements.
Inset 9	Land at Mannings Heath Industrial Estate	Capacity for the management of residual waste	Reduced range of appropriate treatment technologies to reduce impacts. <u>Development Considerations</u> 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.

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			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.
Inset 10	Binnagar Environmental Park	Capacity for the management of residual waste	<u>Development Considerations</u> 1. Appropriate assessment in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. 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.
Inset 11	Bourne Park, Piddlehinton	Green waste composting	<u>Development Considerations</u> 1. The scale, height, mass and overall design of all structures, boundary features and other infrastructure, including lighting,

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			should respect the site's overall open character and help to minimise landscape and visual impacts. 2. Assessment of the potential impact on Scheduled Monument 1004550 ('Round Barrow SW of Bourne Farm'). 3. 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.
Inset 12	Gillingham Sewage Treatment Works	Extension to existing facility	<u>Development Considerations</u> 1. Development would require 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.
Inset 13	Maiden Newton Sewage Treatment Works	Extension to existing facility	<u>Development Considerations</u> 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.

Site Ref	Site Allocation	Proposal	Mitigation
			3. Preparation of an odour management plan. 4. Archaeological assessment to accompany and inform application.

11 Monitoring

11 Monitoring

11.1 The SEA Directive requires monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan, in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects and to enable remedial actions to be taken. This chapter of the report therefore sets out the proposals for monitoring the implementation of the Waste Plan, essentially in terms of significant effects.

11.2 The key significant effects that have been identified, through this report, from the implementation of the Waste Plan are likely to be linked to the impacts on the economy, amenity, landscape, biodiversity and waste related transportation. Monitoring the consistency with related development management policies should provide the necessary check and should allow for essential mitigation to be build into future proposals.

11.3 Monitoring already plays an important role in the performance management of the waste planning process in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. Between April 2004 and March 2012 monitoring was presented in the form of Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs). The reports were required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. AMRs assessed progress on the preparation of development plan documents and numbers of applications considered by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority. They also contained data on waste arisings and management. These Annual Monitoring Reports can be found on the dorsetforyou.com website.

11.4 More recently, monitoring information is updated as and when information is available rather than within an annual report. Information on the amounts of local authority waste collected and management methods is presented in tables on our website up to 2016. A review of minerals and waste applications submitted and determined can also be found as well as details of minerals and waste enforcement notices issued. The monitoring information provides the means to assess, the implementation of the local development scheme and, through a series of indicators, the extent to which policies in adopted plans are being successfully implemented.

11.5 The Waste Plan Pre-Submission Draft contains a monitoring framework (reproduced below). The framework contains a set of indicators and targets that have been developed to allow direct and indirect effects of the plans to be monitored. The framework incorporates indicators for the policies that have potential significant effects or uncertainties/risks as identified in Chapter 6 of this report.

11.6 Monitoring the identified indicators will also enable gaps in the existing information to be filled providing a better impact prediction basis for future appraisals and revisions of the Waste Plan.

Table 33 Waste Plan Monitoring Framework

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
Policy 1 - Sustainable waste management *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2 and 3)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	This is a key overarching policy therefore it is likely that all permissions should be consistent with this policy reflecting the presumption of sustainable development	• Waste Management Authority* • Waste Industry • District/Borough Councils	Decisions not referencing this policy	This is a key overarching policy therefore it is likely that all permissions should be consistent with this policy if the policy is not being used there will be the need to raise awareness of the policy.
Policy 2 - Integrated waste management facilities *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2,3, 4 and 5)*	Percentage of waste management facilities permitted co-located with other waste activities. Percentage of relevant permissions co-located with heat users or other end uses.	Relevant permissions should be consistent with this policy.	• Waste Management Authority* • Waste Industry • Various environment bodies & internal specialists	Any approval not consistent with this policy, where the need for the development overrides the local cumulative impacts. High percentage of permissions not located with end users.	This policy relies on relevant applications being brought forward by the waste industry/waste management authority. This policy also relies on an assessment of cumulative effects. Identification of mitigation to reduce impacts may be essential to the implementation of this

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
					policy this could be achieved through EIA scoping, pre-application advice and planning conditions.
Policy 3 - Sites allocated for waste management development (Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2 and 3)	Number of waste management facilities permitted/refused on allocated sites. Capacity of permitted facilities for managing non-hazardous waste.	All permissions granted in accordance with waste site allocations (where sites have been allocated to deliver the waste facility) Applications should address development considerations as set out in the Waste Plan.	• Waste Management Authority* • Waste Industry	Refusal for a waste management facility on an allocated site. A downward trend/increased shortfall in waste management capacity.	This policy relies on applications being brought forward by the waste industry/waste management authority. Sites not coming forward due to funding issues.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
Policy 4 - Applications for waste facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2 and 3)*	Number of waste management facilities permitted/refused on unallocated sites. Capacity of permitted facilities for managing waste.	Waste management facilities to be permitted on allocated sites (where sites have been allocated to deliver the waste facility) Applications meeting the criteria set out in the policy.	• Waste Management Authority* • Waste Industry	Approvals for new waste management facilities on unallocated sites, where there are suitable site(s) allocated in the Waste Plan. A downward trend/increased shortfall in waste management capacity.	This policy relies on applications being brought forward by the waste industry/waste management authority. There may be a need to review the Waste Plan if a high percentage of applications are assessed against this policy (as opposed to Policy 3). Sites not coming forward due to funding issues.
Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2 and 3)*	Local authority/Commercial and Industrial waste arisings Number of recycling facilities permitted/refused.	Providing a network of modern, sustainable recycling facilities consistent with the spatial strategy.	• Waste Management Authority* • Waste Industry	Arisings of recylates, wood, green and bulky waste not in line with forecasts	This policy relies on applications being brought forward by the waste industry/waste management authority.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
	MRF capacity (recyclates) Wood, green waste , bulky waste capacity	Applications meeting the relevant criteria set out in the policy.		resulting in a greater/reduced capacity gap. Significant loss of recycling capacity resulting in a shortfall. No increase in capacity	Sites not coming forward due to funding issues.
Policy 6 - Recovery Facilities *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2 ,3 and 5)*	Local authority/Commercial and Industrial waste arisings Number of recovery facilities permitted/refused. Capacity of recovery facilities in the Plan area	To increase treatment capacity and move towards self sufficiency To increase the proportion of waste managed through recovery and reduce waste sent to landfill To increase amount of renewable energy from waste facilities	• Waste Management Authority* • Waste Industry	Arisings of residual waste not in line with forecasts resulting in a greater/reduced capacity gap. No increase in recovery capacity leading to a reliance on landfill or	This policy relies on applications being brought forward by the waste industry/waste management authority. There may be a need for review of policy and site allocations if applications are being granted without energy recovery.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
	Percentage of local authority collected waste managed through EfW Amount of renewable energy produced from waste facilities			recovery facilities out of Dorset. Reduction in local authority collected waste managed through EfW or increase in landfill.	
Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)*	Local authority/Commercial and Industrial waste arisings Capacity for disposal of non-hazardous waste Percentage of local authority collected waste through landfill	No additional capacity for landfill	• Waste Management Authority* • Waste Industry • Minerals Industry	Permission granted for new non-hazardous landfill capacity	If recovery facilities facilities are not coming forward this might trigger new applications for disposal. Consideration should be give to reviewing the site allocations and recovery policy.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4)*	Inert waste arisings Capacity for inert waste recycling Capacity for inert waste recovery/disposal (proportion)	Encourage recovery of inert waste over disposal. All materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling.	• Waste Management Authority* • Waste Industry • Minerals Industry	Arisings of inert waste not in line with forecasts resulting in a greater/reduced capacity gap. Downward trend in inert waste recycling capacity Significant increases in inert waste disposal	A significant number of applications for disposal are granted highlighting a possible increased demand for inert waste management.
Policy 9 - Special types of waste *(Contributes towards Objectives 1 and 2)*	Hazardous waste arisings (tpa) Capacity for managing hazardous waste	New capacity should meet a specific need.	• Waste Industry • Environment Agency	Arisings of hazardous waste not in line with forecasts.	This policy relies on applications being brought forward by the waste industry/waste management authority.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
Policy 10 - Decommissioning and restoration of Winfrith *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2 and 4)*	Production of SPD Restoration and decommissioning in line with policy	Achievement of interim end state by 2023 Restoration to end state of open heathland with public access	• Nuclear Decommissioning Authority • Purbeck District Council • Waste Industry • Environment Agency • Nuclear site license holder	Change to restoration proposed Change to target date for interim end state	Policy relies on successful liaison with the nuclear site license holder. Capacity for preparation of SPD
Policy 11 - Waste water and sewage treatment works *(Contributes towards Objectives 2 and 4)*	Arisings of dry solid sewage (tpa)	Providing a network of modern, sustainable treatment facilities	• Water Companies - Wessex water and South West Water	Applications coming forward on unallocated signalling a possible increase in demand for capacity.	Predictions for the need for sewage treatment facilities were not available for the entire plan period. There may be additional needs beyond the allocations contained within the Plan. This relies on successful liaison with the water companies.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
Policy 12 - Transport and access *(Contributes towards Objective 5)*	Number of applications accompanied by a Transport Assessment	All relevant permissions should be consistent with this policy in addressing traffic impacts of waste developments through a Transport Assessment.	• Highways England • Highways Authority • Waste Industry • Waste Management Authority*	Hight number of decisions not referencing this policy	Possible options for facilitating sustainable transport such as rail and water likely to be limited in the county. Identification of mitigation may be essential to the implementation of this policy and the delivery of the Plan. For allocated sites development considerations may highlight areas where mitigation may be required.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
Policy 13 - Amenity and quality of life *(Contributes towards Objectives 4 and 5)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All relevant permissions should be consistent with this policy in demonstrating avoidance/mitigation of adverse impacts including through conditions.	• Waste industry • Various environmental bodies & Internal specialists • Local Nature Partnership	High number of decisions not referencing this policy	Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations require an assessment of significant environmental effects of certain developments. Scoping/pre application discussions will highlight specific impacts that need to be assessed on a site by site basis. Identification of mitigation may be essential to the implementation of this policy and the delivery of the Plan. For allocated sites development

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
					considerations highlight areas where mitigation may be required.
Policy 14 - Landscape and design quality *(Contributes towards Objective 4)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All relevant permissions should be consistent with this policy in conserving the landscape from waste development	• Waste industry • DCC Landscape officer • AONB Management Teams	High number of decisions not referencing this policy High number of permissions being granted within the AONB and/or Wold Heritage Sites	Documents such as the AONB Management plans and the Dorset Landscape Character Assessment should provide further guidance to help successful delivery of this policy. Given the high proportion of land (inc towns) in the county situated within the AONB applications are likely to come forward. Identification of mitigation may be essential to the implementation

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
					of this policy and the delivery of the Plan. For allocated sites development considerations highlight areas where mitigation may be required.
Policy 15 - Sustainable construction and operation of facilities *(Contributes towards Objectives 4 and 5)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All relevant permissions should be consistent with this policy in order to achieve sustainable construction and operation of waste facilities	• Waste industry • Waste Management Authority*	High number of decisions not referencing this policy	Opportunities will vary in scale between development types and locations.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
Policy 16 - Natural resources *(Contributes towards Objective 4)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All relevant permissions should be consistent with this policy in order to protect water resources, soil and agricultural land	• Waste industry • Waste Management Authority* • Natural England • Environment Agency	High number of decisions not referencing this policy High number of permissions on best and most versatile agricultural land	Likely to need input from specialist consultees such as the Environment Agency and Natural England Identification of mitigation may be essential to the implementation of this policy and the delivery of the Plan. For allocated sites development considerations highlight areas where mitigation may be required.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
Policy 17 - Flood Risk *(Contributes towards Objectives 4 and 5)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All relevant permissions should be consistent with this policy in order to reduce risk of flooding	• Waste industry • Waste Management Authority* • Environment Agency • Local Lead Flood Authority	High number of decisions not referencing this policy High number of permissions situated in FZ3 and FZ2.	Likely to need input from specialist consultees such as the Environment Agency and Lead Flood Authority. Identification of mitigation may be essential to the implementation of this policy.
Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest *(Contributes towards Objective 4)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All relevant permissions consistent with this policy in order to protect European, Ramsar or other sites of internationally, national, regional or local importance.	• Waste Industry • Natural England • Local Nature Partnership • DCC Ecologist	High number of decisions not referencing this policy High number of refusals, or refusal on an allocated site, through failure to meet the requirements of this policy.	Likely to need input from specialist consultees such as Natural England. Delivery of this policy will rely on proposals demonstrating that there would be no unacceptable effects on designations.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
					Identification of mitigation may be essential to the implementation of this policy. Where mitigation cannot address impacts proposals cannot be developed, this may have an impact on the delivery of the Plan.
Policy 19 - Historic Environment *(Contributes towards Objective 4)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All relevant permissions consistent with this policy in order to conserve and enhance heritage assets.	• Waste Industry • Historic England • Historic Environment Team	High number of decisions not referencing this policy	Delivery of this policy will rely on proposals demonstrating that historic assets and their setting will be conserved and enhanced.
Policy 20 - Airfield Safeguarding *(Contributes towards Objective 4)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All reliant permissions consistent with this policy in order to ensure no new or increased hazards to aviation.	• Waste Industry • Waste Management authority* • Owner/operator of civil or military aerodromes	High number of decisions not referencing this policy	Policy only relevant for applications within Airfield Safeguarding Areas, therefore may have limited use.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
Policy 21 - South East Dorset Green Belt *(Contributes towards Objectives 4)*	% of planning decision making reference to policy	All permissions consistent with this policy in order to protect the SE Dorset Dorset Green Belt from inappropriate development	• Waste Industry	High number of decisions not referencing this policy	There may be a need to review the Waste Plan if a high percentage of applications are assessed against this policy. Requires that very special circumstances be demonstrated and a full assessment of alternative sites.
Policy 22 - Waste from new developments *(Contributes towards Objectives 1, 2 and 3)*	Number of major non-waste applications including a waste audit statement Contributions for waste infrastructure received	All major non-waste applications to include a waste audit statement Contributions towards all local authority recycling facilities identified within the spatial strategy	• District/borough Councils • Building/construction industry • Waste Industry • Waste Management Authority*	Relevant non-waste applications not including a waste audit statement. Failure to secure financial contributions	Application of this policy requires the district and borough authorities to consult the WPA on relevant applications. If it becomes apparent that this is not the case action will need to be taken.

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
		Identification of waste infrastructure needs in District/Borough Infrastructure Development Plans.			
Policy 23 - Restoration, aftercare and afteruse *(Contributes towards Objective 4)*	Applications for temporary facilities refer to landscape management guidelines and Dorset Biodiversity Strategy.	The completion of a restoration Supplementary Planning Document in order to provide further detailed guidance on restoration. Achievement of restoration in line with landscape management guidelines and Dorset Biodiversity Strategy	• Waste Industry • Internal specialists inc Ecologist/Landscape architect	Inappropriate restoration proposals	Given the move away from landfill towards permanent treatment facilities opportunities may be limited in the future as most permissions will be for permanent facilities. Capacity for preparation of SPD

Policy/Proposal *(and link to plan objectives)*	Key Indicators(s)	Target	Implementation Partners	Trigger Point for correction and/or mitigation	Implementation issues
Policy 24 -Safeguarding waste facilities *(Contributes towards Objective 6)*	Number of consultations on relevant applications. Proportion of consultations where objections have been made on safeguarding grounds.	No loss or potential loss of required waste management capacity. Implementation of suitable mitigation.	• District/Borough Councils • Adjoining Authorities • Waste industry • Development Industry	Loss of capacity through re-development for other uses contrary to advice. Harmful encroachment on existing waste management sites, sites with planning permission or waste allocations, contrary to advice.	District/borough councils not consulting the County Council over relevant proposals. Delivery requires close working with district/borough councils to protect sites and facilities. Requires up to date safeguarding map - regular review of safeguarded waste facilities

*This includes Dorset Waste Partnership, Bournemouth Waste Management and Poole Waste Management

12 What Happens Next?

12 What Happens Next?

12.1 Sustainability appraisal has played an integral part in the preparation of the Waste Plan, contributing to its development by providing an assessment of the sustainability of:

- The Waste Plan Issues Paper (2013)
- The Draft Waste Plan (2015, updated in 2016 and 2017)
- The Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan (2017)

12.2 The process has therefore provided an ongoing check on the sustainability of the emerging document as envisaged by government guidance. The SA has made a series of recommendations for mitigation that have sought to improve the policies of the Waste Plan, and its implementation. The recommendations have been incorporated into the developing Waste Plan, which in turn will be informed by consultation on the SA report which supports the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan.

12.3 Preparation of the Waste Plan has already been through a number of stages, during which time extensive stakeholder involvement has taken place. At this stage, the plan is published as required by Regulation 19 of the Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The intention of issuing this SA Report alongside the Waste Plan is to allow for representations to be made in connection with issues of soundness (i.e. whether the Waste Plan is justified, whether it is effective and whether it is consistent with national policy), issues relating to the Duty to Cooperate and whether it is legally compliant.

12.4 The SEA Regulations set specific requirements for consultation with the Statutory Environmental Bodies, the public and other interested parties. This SA Report will be published for consultation alongside the Waste Plan Pre-Submission Draft and will be made available to these bodies so that they can provide a response to the contents of the Waste Plan and SA Report.

12.5 The SA Report and Non-technical Summary will be available on the Dorset County Council website throughout the formal consultation period. Consultation is due to begin on 1 Deecember 2017 to 31 January 2018. Hard copies of any of the documents will be made available on request.

12.6 In order to ensure that the scope of representations are restricted to issues of soundness as required, respondents are encouraged to make representations on the official representation form that has been specifically designed. Electronic versions of the representation form can be found on the Dorset County Council website www.dorsetforyou.com/waste-plan. Comments can be made online, by email or to the following address:

Minerals & Waste Planning Policy

Dorset County Council

County Hall

Collition Park

Dorchester

DT1 1XJ

Tel (01305) 228585

Email mwdf@dorsetcc.gov.uk

Responses must be received by 5pm on 31 January 2018

12.7 Should the Waste Plan undergo any further significant changes in the future, including as a result of consultation responses, the changes will be subject to further SA and this report updated. Generally speaking, significant changes are those that result in a change of policy direction.

12.8 Following the publication stage outlined above, submission of the Waste Plan to the Secretary of State is expected to occur during February/March 2018. This will be followed by an Examination into the Waste Plan later in 2018 by an independent Planning Inspector. Following the examination, the Inspector will produce a report with recommendations and will make a decision on whether the Waste Plan is sound and can be taken forward for adoption by Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole authorities.

SA/SEA Statement

12.9 The SA/SEA Statement will be published alongside the Adopted Plan in 2018. Along with the SA Report, it must be made available to the three statutory environmental bodies and also the public. The purpose of the statement is to update the environmental information available with the final plan in order to outline how the environmental assessment and consultation have influenced the plan.

12.10 The statement will document any additions, amendments or deletions within the plan which have resulted from the findings of, and consultation on, the SA Report. This will provide detail on how the plan was modified to take into account the issues raised, and if no changes are made in response to an issue, reasons will be given. At this stage information will also be provided to explain why the alternatives carried forward into the plan have been accepted, and why other reasonable alternatives were rejected prior to submission of the Waste Plan.

12.11 The monitoring measures proposed will be finalised in the statement, which may involve the identification of new monitoring measures or amendments to those proposed. If the plan has been altered to avoid predicted significant effects, it may be that some proposed monitoring measures can be deleted.

14 Appendix A - Equalities Impact Assessment

14 Appendix A - Equalities Impact Assessment

Equality Impact Assessment – Screening Form
Service: Economy

Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Draft Waste Plan

Table 34

Type of Strategy (select as appropriate)	
Existing:	
New/proposed:	
Changing/Update/revision	**YES**
Other	

What is the aim of your strategy, policy, project or service?

Once adopted, the new Waste Plan will determine where new waste facilities are needed and will provide the policy framework for determining planning applications for waste management facilities. It will also safeguard existing sites which are already contributing to the management of waste within the plan area.

It will aim to support recycling and the conversion of waste into valuable resources wherever possible, with burying it in landfill being the last option.

The new plan will replace the current Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Local Plan (adopted in 2006).

Who will it impact upon?

Waste management affects most people's lives in some way because of the need to manage the waste that is produced by residents, communities and businesses.

Sites have been selected for allocation across the plan area on account of their suitability for waste management taking into consideration a number of issues, including specific areas of need.

Although the plan identifies potential locations for waste development, it is not certain that these sites will be developed as this will be subject to a planning application. Policies are also included in the Waste Plan to determine planning applications against. These will ensure the protection of amenity and the environment from future waste development.

Does or could the service, strategy, policy, project or change have an impact upon the following:

Protected characteristic	Positive impact	Negative	No Impact	Unclear
Age				
Disability				
Gender Reassignment				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Race and Ethnicity				
Religion and Belief				
Sex				
Sexual Orientation				
Other socially excluded groups (Carers, rural isolation, low income, military status)				

Does this have any impact on the workforce in relation to the following:

Protected characteristic	Positive impact	Negative	No Impact	Unclear
Age				
Disability				
Gender Reassignment				
Pregnancy and Maternity				
Race and Ethnicity				
Religion and Belief				
Sex				
Sexual Orientation				
Other socially excluded groups (Carers, rural isolation, low income, military status)				

If your answers to Q3 and 4 are mostly 'negative 'or 'unclear', you need to consider a full EqIA. If you do not intend to carry out one, please explain why:

The Waste Plan identifies site allocations across the Plan area which may be suitable for future waste development for specific facilities or a range of facilities to address identified needs.

A rigorous site selection process and sustainability appraisal has ensured that there is no preference to, or neglect of, any particular geographically-specific groups. Effective implementation of the policies and proposals should not lead to unacceptable adverse effects on different communities. In testing the suitability of sites and areas, the waste planning authority has considered a variety of issues including landscape, nature conservation, historic environment, traffic/access, emissions/odours noise etc (contained in National Planning Policy for Waste, October 2014).

The final Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan contains 13 site allocations for consultation. Several different types of waste management facilities are required. In general terms, household recycling centres/waste management centres should be located close to waste arisings to meet the needs of a specific community.

The need for strategic waste facilities, for the management of bulky or residual waste is driven by Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole and any new facility should be strategically well located in the County. The largest quantities of waste will be derived from in and around the conurbation and this would be the most appropriate location for the majority of waste capacity. This capacity in the south east should be supported by smaller facilities in the west and/or a suitable network of transfer facilities for moving waste most sustainably. Good transport links and access to the strategic road network have also been important considerations.

During the process of preparing the Waste Plan it is inevitably that proposed site options were clustered around a number of towns and the south east Dorset conurbation. A wide selection of community groups live within the urban areas, the waste management sites options and final allocations do not discriminate against any particular age group, gender, ethnicity etc.

A detailed site assessment has been prepared for each site option considered during the process including those identified for allocation in the final Waste Plan. These assessments have highlighted relevant issues such as proximity to sensitive receptors including residential properties and settlements. To some degree, there is the potential for amenity and health impacts (caused by noise, dust or odour) arisings from most site options. However, no waste site options (or allocations) have been assessed as having an impact on any equality group differentially.

In any case, before any development can take place planning permission needs to be granted. At this stage any adverse impacts that have been identified will be fully assessed and suitable mitigation identified. The final Waste Plan contains a series of 'development considerations' for each site. These highlight specific issues that will need to be addressed, as a minimum, through any planning application.

In addition to planning permission, waste management proposals would require an Environmental Permit, issued by the Environment Agency. The Environmental Permit application process deals with pollution control measures (to prohibit or limit the release of

substances to the environment from different sources to the lowest practicable level) and ensuring that ambient air and water quality meet standards that guard against impacts to the environment and human health.

Accessibility

Accessibility to services is an important part of ensuring social cohesion. The availability and quality of public transport is a key component to improving accessibility. Another important factor is the location of services in relation to public transport corridors; it is this factor which is most important when examining the impact that the waste sites will have upon accessibility.

Waste management facilities are more likely to be located close to urban areas, especially Household Waste Recycling Centres. These facilities are often located on the outskirts of towns within industrial estate type development. The general public is likely to need to visit such facilities; however, due to the nature of the items that need to be taken to such facilities, there are limited opportunities for shift from the private car to public transport.

The general public does not normally have a need to access other types of waste management facilities therefore the impact on individuals caused by not being able to easily access these sites, is not significant. Waste management facilities do not provide large scale employment opportunities and therefore the impacts of limited accessibility are unlikely to be significant. However, this issue has been considered through the sustainability appraisal of site options.

Consultation

The preparation of the Waste Plan has included a number of stages of consultation. During each consultation the Waste Planning Authority has gathered the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. A key outcome therefore is a plan which reflects the views of the local community and aims to minimise adverse impacts on them.

Specific consultation bodies, general consultation bodies and other consultation bodies are detailed in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning (England) Regulations 2012) and in Dorset County Council's adopted Statement of Community Involvement (2013). The general consultation bodies specifically include:

- Bodies which represent the interests of different racial, ethnic or national groups
- Bodies which represent the interests of different religious groups
- Bodies which represent the interests of disabled persons

A wide range of groups and individuals across the gender, age, belief/faith, Disability and race strands have been consulted throughout the preparation of the Waste Plan.

A variety of methods of consultation have been used during each consultation period and documents have been made as widely available as possible, within budget restrictions. Where possible, the contribution of different geographical groups has been monitored.

The following statement has been included on the reverse cover of the Waste Plan ‘All documents can be made available in audio tape, large print and Braille or alter naive languages on request.’

Responses to the consultation have been considered fully with additional information sought where appropriate to address issues raised through representations.

Opportunities

Equality groups could have improved employment opportunities by virtue of accessibility to waste management sites. However, these developments are geographically spread and the accessibility of employment opportunities will depend upon the location of the development. Waste management facilities and associated development create only limited employment opportunities.

Conclusion

The Waste Plan is a strategic level document that is concerned with strategic waste planning policies and the identification of sites based on a rigorous site selection exercise and planning merit; as such it is unlikely to impact people within the equality groups any differently than from the impact on the general population of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. The plan does not deal with detailed issues where there could be potential to discriminate against people within the equality groups.

To date none of the responses received during consultations have highlighted evidence which indicates that there is a apparent impact on any of the protected characteristics.