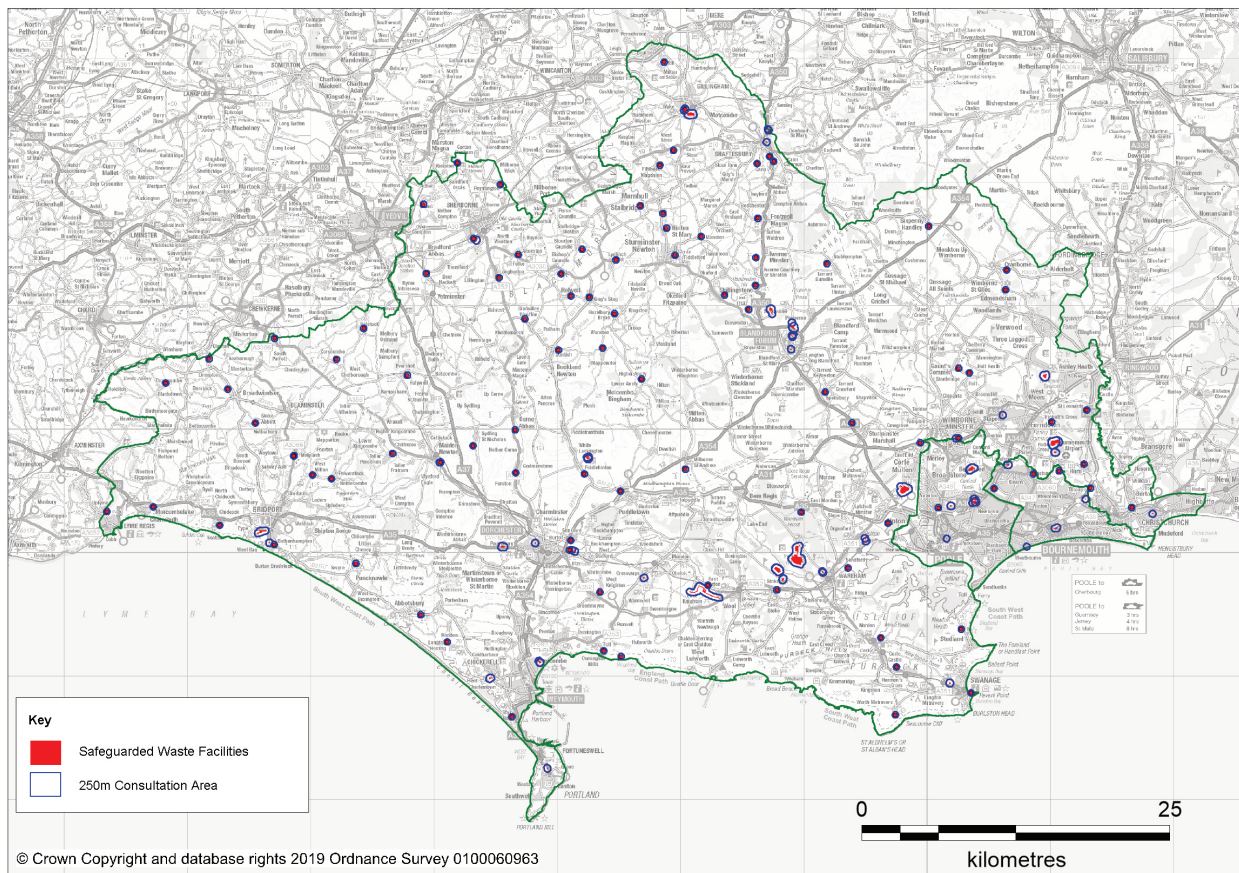


## Appendix 4 - Safeguarding Map

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

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

Figure 11 Safeguarding Map





## Appendix 5 - Development Excluded from Safeguarding Provisions

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

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

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

**Table 13 Development in the Waste Consultation Area**

<b>Nature of development</b>	<b>Included or excluded from consultation with the Waste Planning Authority</b>
Applications for householder development including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of a replacement dwelling where the new dwelling occupies the same or similar footprint to the building being replaced</li> <li>• Minor extensions to existing dwellings or properties where they lie within the existing curtilage</li> <li>• Proposals for the provision of incidental and non-habitable structures lying within the curtilage of an existing dwelling (such as driveways, garages, car parks and hard standing)/</li> </ul>	Excluded
Proposals for the erection of agricultural buildings immediately adjacent to an existing working farmstead	Excluded
Applications related to existing permissions such as for reserved matters, or for minor amendments to current permissions	Excluded
Applications for other kinds of consent - advertisements, listed building consent, Conservation Area consent and proposals for work to trees or removal of hedgerows.	Excluded
Proposals for the demolition of a residential or other building	Excluded
Proposals for minor works such as fencing or bus shelters	Excluded
Any new built development, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applications for development on land that is already allocated in adopted local development plans</li> </ul>	Included

<b>Nature of development</b>	<b>Included or excluded from consultation with the Waste Planning Authority</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposals for minor infilling of development within the defined settlement limits for towns, villages and hamlets identified in adopted local development plan documents</li> <li>• Applications for temporary buildings, structures or uses</li> <li>• Applications for development on land not allocated in local development plans</li> </ul>	
Applications for change of use	Included
Proposal for any extension of and/or change to the curtilage of property	Included

## Appendix 6 - Programme of replacement of saved policies

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

Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (61)
Policy 1 Guiding Principles	Sets out the WPA's overarching guiding principles for waste management development including a series of criteria for assessing applications for waste development.	Waste Plan policies: Policy 1 - Sustainable waste management Policy 3 - Sites allocated for waste management development Policy 4 - Applications for waste management facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste Policy 6 - Recovery Facilities Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal Policy 9 - Special types of waste Policy 11 - Waste water and sewage treatment works Policy 12 - Transport and access

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

Waste Local Plan (2006)  Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (61)
		Policy 13 - Amenity and quality of life  Policy 14 - Landscape & design quality  Policy 16 - Natural resources  Policy 17 - Flood risk  Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest  Policy 19 - Historic environment  Policy 21 - South East Dorset Green Belt
Policy 2 Integrated Waste Management Facilities	WPA stance on integrated waste management facilities	Policy 2 - Integrated waste management facilities
Policy 3 Waste Developments Within the AONB	WPA stance on development within the AONB subject to a series of criteria.	Policy 14 - Landscape & design quality
Policy 4 Landscape Character	Criteria for assessing applications in relation to impact on landscape.	Policy 14 - Landscape & design quality
Policy 6 Local Designations	WPA stance on development affecting sites of regional or local importance	Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest
Policy 7 Wildlife Corridors and Stepping Stones	WPA stance on the mitigation/replacement of wildlife corridors or other features.	Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest

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

Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (61)
Policy 8 Protection of Species	WPA stance on protection of species	Policy 18 - Biodiversity and geological interest
Policy 9 Archaeology	WPA stance on protection of archaeology.	Policy 19 - Historic environment
Policy 11 Heritage Coast & World Heritage Sites	Criteria for assessing applications in relation to proposal for waste facilities within the Heritage Coast and/or World Heritage Site.	Policy 14 - Landscape & design quality
Policy 12 Agricultural Land	WPA stance on protection of agricultural land.	Policy 16 - Natural Resources
Policy 13 Water Resources	Criteria for assessing applications in relation to water resources	Policy 16 - Natural Resources Policy 17 - Flood Risk
Policy 15 Rights of Way	Criteria for assessing applications in relation to rights of way	Policy 12 - Transport and access
Policy 17 Safeguarding	WPA stance on safeguarding waste facilities from non-waste development.	Policy 24 - Safeguarding waste facilities
Policy 19 Ground Investigation	Criteria for assessing the impact of applications for ground investigations.	Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste
Policy 20 Safety and Capacity of The Highway Network	Criteria for assessing applications accompanied by a Transport Assessment	Policy 12 - Transport and access
Policy 21 Transport Impact	WPA stance on the impacts of transport from waste facilities.	Policy 12 - Transport and access

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

Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (61)
		Policy 13 - Amenity and quality of life
Policy 23 - Off Site Highway Improvements	WPA stance on the need for off site highway improvements.	Policy 12 - Transport and access
Policy 24 The Major Road Network	WPA stance on the location of waste facilities in relation to the strategic road network.	Policy 12 - Transport and access
Policy 25 Negotiated Improvements	WPA stance on seeking improvements and ways which this may be achieved.	Rarely used policy, considered unnecessary
Policy 26 Applications Falling Within Sites Identified in Schedule 1	Policy linked to preferred waste site allocations.	Policy 3 - Sites allocated for waste management development
Policy 27 Small Scale Recycling Facilities	Criteria for permitting small scale recycling facilities.	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 28 - Household Recycling Centres	Criteria for permitting proposals for household recycling facilities.	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 29 Waste Transfer Stations or Extensions to Existing Waste Transfer Stations	Criteria for permitting proposals for transfer stations	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 30 Waste Management Centres	Criteria for permitting proposals for waste management centres	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 31 Materials Recovery Facilities	Criteria for permitting proposals for Materials Recovery Facilities	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste Policy 6 - Recovery Facilities

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



Waste Local Plan (2006) Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (61)
Policy 32 'Recycling of Inert and Construction and Demolition Waste'	MPA stance on proposals for recycling inert and construction and demolition waste	Policy has already been replaced by <b>Minerals Strategy</b> (2014)  Policy RE1 – Production of Recycled Aggregates
Policy 33 Metal Recycling Sites	Criteria for permitting metal recycling sites	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 34 Open Air Composting	Criteria for proposals for open air composting facilities	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 35 In-Vessel Composting	Criteria for proposals for in vessel composting facilities	Policy 5 - Facilities to enable the recycling of waste
Policy 36 Mechanical Biological Treatment And Refuse Derived Fuel	Criteria for proposals for MBT with/or without RDF	Policy 6 - Recovery Facilities
Policy 37 Anaerobic Digestion and Gasification and Pyrolysis	Criteria for proposals for Anaerobic Digestion and Gasification and Pyrolysis plants	Policy 6 - Recovery Facilities
Policy 38 Energy From Waste by Incineration	Criteria for proposals for energy from waste incineration plants.	Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste
Policy 39 Disposal of Non-Inert Waste	Criteria for proposals for the disposal non-inert waste.	Policy 7 - Final disposal of non-hazardous waste
Policy 40 - Landfilling Inert Waste in Selected Strategic Mineral Voids	Criteria for proposals for inert filling at Warmwell and Henbury.	Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal

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

Waste Local Plan (2006)  Policy number	Reason for policy	Policy to be superseded by: (61)
Policy 41 Landfilling Inert Waste in North and West Dorset	Criteria for proposals for inert filling in North and West Dorset.	Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal
Policy 42 Landfilling Inert Waste in Areas Not Covered By Policies 40 And 41	Criteria for proposals for inert filling outside preferred sites and north/west Dorset.	Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal
Policy 43 Waste from Construction Projects	Criteria for the disposal of inert waste from construction projects	Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal
Policy 44 Agricultural Improvements	Criteria for proposals for agricultural improvements.	Policy 8 - Inert waste recovery and disposal
Policy 45 Reclamation of Landfill Sites	Criteria for proposals for the reclamation of landfill sites	Policy 23 - Restoration, aftercare & afteruse
Policy 46 Sewage Treatment Works	Criteria for proposals for waste water or sewage processing plants	Policy 11 - Waste water and sewage treatment works
Policy 47 Facilities for Clinical, Special or Hazardous Wastes	MPA stance on proposals for the management of clinical, spacial or hazardous waste	Policy 9 - Special types of waste

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

## Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Disposal:** any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.<sup>(62)</sup> Includes landfill and incineration without energy recovery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Hazardous waste:** Waste which has hazardous properties and poses a greater risk to the environment and human health than non-hazardous waste. It is defined as "waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III" of the revised Waste Framework Directive. Examples include paints, solvents, oil and pesticides. Where the production of hazardous waste cannot be prevented, opportunities for recycling and recovery should be fully investigated with disposal to hazardous landfill being the last option.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA):** A public body with responsibilities for the UK's public sector civil nuclear liabilities and their subsequent management, for developing and ensuring delivery and implementation of the programmes for interim storage and geological disposal of the UK's higher activity wastes, and for developing a UK wide strategy for managing the UK nuclear industry's Low Level Waste (LLW) and for securing disposal capacity for LLW from non-nuclear industry users.

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

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

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

**Recovery:** any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.<sup>(62)</sup>

**Recycling:** any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.<sup>(62)</sup>

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

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

**Re-use:** any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived.<sup>(62)</sup>

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

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

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

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

**Waste:** any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard<sup>(62)</sup>

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

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

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

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

