

West Sussex Waste Local Plan 2001-2016

Revised Deposit Draft

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*Revisions to the policies and text are shown in bold italic. Deletions from the
policies and text are struck-through like this.*

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Waste – the challenge we all face

Introduction

1. All households, businesses and industries in West Sussex produce waste. As a community we are producing more waste than ever before. In the past, waste has simply been buried in landfill sites. The challenge in the coming years is to introduce better, more sustainable, ways of dealing with waste to enable us to reduce our heavy dependence on landfill, which can be very environmentally damaging. However, there is only a small amount of capacity at existing waste management facilities to secure the recovery of waste through recycling, composting or energy generation. A substantial number of new facilities will be needed if we are to raise environmental standards and achieve greater sustainability.
2. In recent years there have been rapid changes in national and European waste policy. This Plan, the West Sussex Waste Local Plan 2001-2016, takes account of these changes, and aims to promote waste minimisation and resource recovery and to support the shift away from waste disposal by landfill. However, the issues faced by West Sussex are hard ones to address including:
 - the need to deal with growing amounts of waste;
 - the desire to increase the use of recycling and recovery facilities; and
 - the concerns of local communities about potential waste facilities.
3. The Plan will provide a detailed land-use policy framework for the provision of waste management facilities in West Sussex until 2016. The Plan contains policies to help determine planning applications for waste management facilities, as well as site-specific proposals aimed at providing sufficient land and opportunities to enable the waste industry to develop and provide more effective and sustainable waste management.
4. The plans and aspirations in the County Council's Waste Management Strategy (WMS), "A Way with Waste", have helped to inform the choices for land provision within the WLP although they do not determine the content of the Waste Local Plan. The WMS sets a broad strategy and programme of action to cut down the waste we create, to get more benefit from the waste left over, and to gain value from wastes management. In line with the WMS, the County Council, as the Waste Disposal Authority, ~~will let~~ **has let** a Design, Build, Finance and Operate (DBFO) contract **"Reclaim" – see paragraph 123)** to increase waste minimisation, recycling and composting. The project ~~will~~ **involves** the management and operation of facilities but ~~will~~ **excludes** collection services and end disposal, which will be let as a separate contract.
5. A Regional Waste Strategy (RWS) is being prepared which will provide guidance for waste planning authorities in the South East and will be taken into account as the Plan progresses. The RWS will be more than a land-use planning document as it will input into waste management and inform the revision to regional planning guidance and the developing regional spatial strategy. ***The Regional Assembly submitted the Draft RWS to the Government on 1st March 2004.***

What is Waste?

6. Waste can generally be defined as anything that is surplus, no longer required for its original use, or is broken, worn out, contaminated or spoiled. It is important that waste material, whatever its origins, is viewed as a valuable resource which can be reused, repaired or recycled rather than being discarded or disposed of without any value being extracted.
7. From a land-use planning point of view, waste is considered as non-inert, inert, or special ~~and-controlled~~ waste:
 - **Non-inert waste** *(or “non-hazardous waste” in EU Directives)* is potentially biodegradable or may undergo significant physical, chemical or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. It is made up of household, industrial and commercial waste. The treatment or disposal of non-inert ~~(or-controlled)~~ waste usually requires planning permission and is strictly regulated.
 - **Inert waste** does not normally undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. ~~It comprises largely some mining or quarry waste and natural waste from agricultural uses such as soil, brick and rubble~~ *It may include materials such as rock, concrete, brick, sand, soil or certain arisings from road building or maintenance.*
 - **Special ~~and-controlled~~ waste** *(or “hazardous waste” in EU Directives)* may be hazardous to humans for example, clinical waste and requires specific and separate provision for dealing with it.
8. The waste arises from ~~three~~ different streams: *including municipal solid household waste*, commercial and industrial waste; ~~and~~ construction and demolition waste *forms a distinct stream within the industrial waste category*. Municipal solid waste ~~includes~~ *(MSW) is a term used for* waste collected from homes and elsewhere by the Waste Collection Authorities (the District and Borough Councils) or left at ~~Civic Amenity~~ *Household Waste Recycling Sites*. Commercial and industrial waste arises from premises which are used wholly or mainly, for trade, industry, business, sport, recreation or entertainment. Construction and demolition waste arises from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures and mostly includes brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil. *The term “controlled waste” is applied to household, industrial and commercial wastes (including construction and demolition and special/hazardous wastes) that are subject to regulation by the Environment Agency.*

Waste Planning, Management and Regulation

9. Within West Sussex there are a number of organisations that are involved in waste planning, management and regulation. The County Council has two roles. First, it is the County Planning Authority responsible for all land-use planning matters associated with waste. Second, it is the Waste Disposal Authority responsible for making arrangements for the disposal of municipal solid waste. Municipal waste currently makes up only about 40% of total waste requiring management in West Sussex although the proportion does vary from year to year. There are also the Waste Collection Authorities and the Waste Regulation Authority (the Environment Agency). Non-municipal waste (which makes up about 60% of the total waste arising in the County) is dealt with entirely by the private sector which collects and arranges disposal of the waste. This Plan covers the provision of waste management facilities for both municipal and non-municipal waste, both of which, for example, are disposed of in the same landfill sites.

10. In order to clarify the different roles of the organisations, their responsibilities are outlined briefly below. More detail is provided in Background Paper 1 and in the Environment Agency's Background Paper.
11. **Waste Planning:** West Sussex County Council, as the County Planning Authority, has specific responsibility for strategic and local waste land-use planning policy, which includes the ~~preparation of strategic waste land-use policy in the~~ Structure Plan and the Waste Local Plan. It is also responsible for the determination of planning applications for the processing or disposal of waste and for ensuring compliance with planning permissions.
12. **Waste Collection:** This is the responsibility of the Districts and Boroughs, the Waste Collection Authorities (WCA), who collect the municipal waste for their areas. Some Districts/Boroughs also collect some commercial and industrial waste.
13. **Waste Disposal:** West Sussex County Council, as the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA), is responsible for co-ordinating and managing the disposal of municipal waste, which includes household, some commercial or industrial waste, and waste deposited at ~~Civic Amenity Household Waste Recycling Sites. The WDA is also responsible for the preparation of the separate Waste Management Strategy (WMS) "A Way with Waste", adopted in 1999. A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for West Sussex is prepared jointly with WCAs and the Environment Agency.~~
14. **Waste Recycling:** The WCAs and WDA are responsible for the recycling of household waste. Commercial and industrial waste recycling is *mainly* carried out by the private sector, ~~although this is sometimes done on behalf of the WCAs and WDA.~~
15. **Waste Management Facilities:** The private sector, the waste industry, provides facilities for waste treatment and disposal. Most landfill sites are privately owned. Contracts are entered into with the WDA for the treatment and disposal of municipal waste and with business for the collection and disposal of their wastes.
16. **Waste Regulation:** This is undertaken by the Environment Agency (EA) which aims to prevent or minimise the effects of pollution on the environment. It issues Waste Management Licences and is responsible for the enforcement of any conditions it imposes. The EA must be consulted on the Waste Local Plan to ensure that environmental objectives are not adversely affected.

Role of the Waste Local Plan

17. The Waste Local Plan can only deal with land-use planning matters; it does not contain policies for matters other than for development and the use of land. As such, it sets out the detailed land-use planning policy framework for the management and disposal of waste in West Sussex. Its principal uses are to provide:
 - site-specific proposals to ~~ensure that there is a sufficient number and range~~ *enable the provision* of facilities to manage the waste (municipal and other) arising in the County; and
 - detailed policies to guide the determination of planning applications for waste management facilities.
18. As a land-use plan, the Waste Local Plan has an important but relatively limited role with regard to the wider waste management agenda. It does not cover the waste management and disposal strategy (for example, how much waste should be recycled)

and waste collection services. Also, it cannot require the introduction of measures to reduce the use of packaging. However, it can include policies to encourage the provision of waste management facilities such as local recycling centres within new developments.

19. Similarly, the Plan can neither rule-in nor rule-out, in principle, proposals for certain types of waste management operations, such as incineration, if the proposals are acceptable in land-use planning policy terms. The Plan needs to make provision for a full range of facilities in line with the National Waste Strategy. Therefore, it has to identify *and/or set out criteria by which to assess* sites suitable for the various waste management options and indicates the range of uses which are likely to be acceptable. However, just because a site is allocated in the Plan does not mean that it will be developed, as that will depend upon the suitability of a specific planning application.
20. Knowledge of “A Way with Waste”, the Waste Management Strategy (WMS), and its plans and aspirations for waste management has helped to inform the choices for land provision within the WLP although it does not determine the content of the Plan. The WMS sets a broad strategy and programme of action to cut down the waste we create, to get more benefit from the waste left over, and to gain value from wastes management. The priorities of the WMS include an integrated blend of waste management options based on proven technologies; raising awareness and understanding of waste management problems; and building partnership and agreement with individuals, local communities, local authorities, business, and the waste industry.

Vision

21. The Plan sets out our Vision for land-use and development associated with waste to 2016 and beyond:

West Sussex will be able to manage the waste it produces. We will manage more sustainably, with least damage to the environment as a whole, looking to the long-term as well as today. We will manage waste as near as possible to where it is produced.

22. The wider vision for waste management in West Sussex aspires to the concept of ‘zero waste’, ~~when~~ *where waste is minimised and* all waste material will be re-used or recovered productively. The concept aims to reduce consumption at the outset and ensure that products are seen as a valuable resource, which can be reused, repaired or recycled rather than viewed as waste. Although this is a long way from full realisation, the Plan has an important role to play in contributing to this wider vision for waste management. It will do this by assisting the waste industry in moving towards the management of waste as a resource and away from the disposal of unprocessed waste direct to landfill.
23. It is expected that by the end of the plan period new methods of waste management will have secured a major increase in the amount of waste recovered, and a consequent decrease in the amount of waste being disposed of to land. At the same time, improvements in standards of operation will have significantly reduced the overall impact of waste management on the County’s environment. Modifications to existing waste management facilities and the development of new facilities are inevitable. There is a need to ensure that these proposals are of high quality, whatever they are for and wherever they are located, and that overall the least harm is caused and that the most benefits are secured, particularly to the environment and the communities of West Sussex.

Aims and Objectives

24. The Vision is reflected in the Plan's interrelated aims and objectives which reflect the views of residents and businesses about planning for waste management in the future and the concerns of the different agencies and organisations working in the County. The aims, which will establish a step change towards the Vision, are:
- to protect *and enhance* the character and environment of the County;
 - to meet the community's needs for land for waste management to maintain self-sufficiency within West Sussex;
 - to enable both national and regional waste recycling reduction and recovery targets to be achieved or exceeded;
 - to reduce the rate at which both land and natural resources are consumed;
25. These aims are supported by specific objectives:
- to reduce the overall impact of waste management operations;
 - to ensure that overall the Best Practicable Environmental Option is pursued;
 - to manage waste as close as possible to its point of production bearing in mind the need to minimise the number of new, major facilities;
 - to avoid, where possible, the use of greenfield sites for permanent built waste management facilities particularly those sites subject to important designations such as AONB;
 - to ~~make~~ *enable* sufficient land provision for permanent built waste management facilities and for disposal to land equivalent to the waste arising in the County;
 - to establish a network of permanent built waste management facilities;
 - to enable new technologies for waste management to come forward;
 - to enable waste to be managed as a resource, as much as possible, through recycling, composting and energy recovery
 - *to enable a progressive movement up the waste hierarchy in the management of waste.*

Working towards the Vision

26. Waste production *has, historically, increased* ~~is increasing~~ at an average rate of about 3% per year. ~~By the end of the plan period in 2016, an estimated 2 million tonnes of waste will require management in West Sussex each year, of which 38% is estimated to be municipal waste. Figures for waste arisings, recovery rates and capacity vary over time and are included in an annually updated monitoring report rather than in the Plan itself. Further work will be undertaken as new information becomes available.~~
27. The Government has set a range of tough targets to increase the amounts of waste being recovered and to reduce the amounts going to landfill. For example, the European Union Landfill Directive requires that, by 2020, the quantity of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill is reduced to 35% of 1995 levels. We also have statutory targets for raising the amount of household waste which is recycled or composted to at least 25% by 2005 and increasing thereafter. These targets mean that substantial new waste management operations are required in West Sussex. By 2016, capacity needs to be in

place to allow most of the County's waste to be processed in some way with only the residues going to landfill.

28. If recycling and recovery targets are to be met, then it is estimated that provision needs to be made in this Plan for *the period 2004-2016*:
 - permanent, built waste management facilities, primarily recovery operations involving recycling, composting and energy generation to manage at least ~~1.8~~ *13.3* million tonnes of inert waste and ~~5.6~~ *7.4* million tonnes of non-inert waste; and
 - the disposal to land through landfill and/or landraising of up to ~~6.2~~ *8.5* million tonnes of non-inert waste *and 4 million tonnes of inert waste*.
29. ~~Although~~ *There is no overall a* numerical requirement for new landfill sites for inert waste, ~~additional sites need to be identified~~ to cope with the loss of capacity at existing sites, to provide broad geographic coverage in order to minimise the need to transport waste, and to potentially assist in the restoration of former minerals workings. This would leave open choices on the most sustainable pattern of inert sites in the future.
30. If no progress is made towards increased waste recovery, then it is estimated that provision will need to be made for the land disposal of over ~~13~~ *15* million tonnes of waste (both inert and non-inert). This would need further sites to be identified and a review of the Plan.
31. Without permanent built waste management facilities there can be no reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill. A countywide network of facilities needs to be established. The purpose of this Plan is to identify suitable sites for such facilities and to set out criteria for considering them and judging the acceptability of proposals on sites not allocated in the Plan.
32. Facilities are needed primarily within built-up areas and more particularly on suitable industrial or industrial type land. With particular emphasis given to the integration of waste management, land is also needed within the curtilage of, and adjacent to, existing waste management operations. Land which has already been disturbed, particularly in working or worked out quarries, may also be suitable for the disposal of waste.
33. The approach to site selection has been to pursue the Best Practicable Environmental Option for the County as a whole. This means considering the existing distribution of waste management facilities and the geographical distribution of the main centres of waste generation (the 'horseshoe' from Chichester round the coast and the county's eastern and north-eastern boundaries to Horsham). The approach also took account of important environmental, proximity and accessibility constraints in the rural heart of the county (such as the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty); the severe geological constraints on opportunities for land disposal of non-inert waste; and accessibility by road, rail and water. The priority has been to ~~reuse~~ brownfield sites ~~within built-up areas~~ rather than greenfield sites.
34. The Plan, therefore, makes provision for waste management facilities in appropriate locations to meet identified needs. It sets out the considerations to be taken into account in assessing the individual proposals for new waste management facilities and our preferred use for each site. Hard choices have had to be made with regard to the balance between meeting the need for land for waste management whilst protecting the character and environment of the County and the amenity of residents. Our priority is that the sites ~~allocated~~ *identified* in the Plan should be used first to meet the demand for such facilities. However, other, unidentified, sites which come forward will be

considered on their merits against the policies of this Plan. In exceptional circumstances, the need to make land provision to deal with the waste generated by the communities in West Sussex may be an overriding consideration.

35. The Plan is based on assessments of waste management and disposal needs. It should be recognised, however that there are many variables which affect the overall waste picture, not all of which are totally reliable to predict. These include emerging national and European policy, the impact of environmental taxes, and the development of new and innovative technologies. However, as far as it is possible, the Plan creates the necessary certainty and confidence for residents, business and waste operators to make their own plans for the future. The Plan will be reviewed at regular intervals to take account of new information.
- ~~36. The Plan's approach is to enable and encourage recycling etc by identifying plenty of sites/areas of search. Fewer sites have been identified for energy from waste and landfill and they should only be released if there is shown to be a need.~~

Summary of the Policies

37. The following is a summary of the local land-use planning policies for waste in West Sussex:

Need

We will:

- plan positively to enable West Sussex to provide enough waste management facilities to be broadly **self-sufficient** in managing its own waste and for land to be released for development only when it is needed (Policy N1).
- ensure that ~~between 2001-2016 there is~~ a range of new facilities for **waste collection, sorting, transfer, recycling, treatment and composting** *can be provided* in appropriate locations to enable and encourage waste to be diverted away from landfill (Policy N1).
- ensure that **energy from waste** facilities are only built if they are needed because there ~~are not enough facilities for recycling and composting to manage~~ *is insufficient capacity to manage through recycling and composting* the amount of non-inert waste in West Sussex ~~between 2001-2016~~ (Policy N1).
- ensure that **landfill** sites only come forward if the waste arisings ~~between 2001-2016~~ cannot be managed through other means (Policy N1).

General Policies

- proposals for waste management facilities on allocated sites ~~(Policies A1-4)~~ or other sites must be: needed (Policy N1); meet the criteria in Policies G1-~~12~~ **13**; and meet the criteria in the relevant use-specific policies.
- we want new facilities to deliver the **most benefits and least damage to the environment** at an acceptable cost (Policy G1).
- we want to protect and, where possible, enhance the distinctive and diverse **character** of West Sussex. Therefore, we will protect important areas and features which contribute to the character of the different parts of the County, including those relating to landscape (including ~~AsONB~~ **AONB**); woodlands and forests;

ivers, waterways and wetlands; the coast; the distinctiveness of settlements and their settings (including Strategic Gaps); and historic and archaeological heritage (Policy G2).

- we want to protect and, where possible, enhance the **environment** of West Sussex. We want the best use to be made of land so that the need for greenfield sites is reduced. We will protect the wide range of habitats, species and geological features in the County and resist development that would increase the risk of flooding without providing proper protection from this risk. It is also important that development *has an acceptable impact on the environment. is not located on land which is unstable and that it does not harm the quality of air, soil or water resources* (Policy G3).
- we will ensure that potential harm to the quality of **air and soil, and the water environment** from waste management operations is minimised and that appropriate protection measures are undertaken (Policy G4).
- we want waste management facilities, *including those* which come forward on unidentified or windfall sites, to be located **close to where the waste is generated** (Policy G5).
- we will ensure that new facilities can be served safely and adequately by **transport** links and encourage the moving of waste by railways and navigable waterways where this is possible. We will ensure that highway standards are met (Policy G6).
- we want to ensure that facilities can operate with minimum impact on the communities where they are located and on **public amenity**. Therefore, we will encourage good working practices and the inclusion of measures so that waste management operations are not disruptive to residents, users of the public rights of way network and other sensitive land-uses (Policy G7).
- we want new waste management facilities be of **high quality** and to include landscaping so that they do not harm the character of the area by being visually intrusive and do not adversely affect adjoining land-uses (Policy G8).
- we will ensure that the **infrastructure**, facilities and services required to serve new waste facilities is provided (Policy G9).
- we will want the **restoration** of sites to take place to a high standard so that the character of the area and the environment in general is enhanced. We will make sure any new uses are appropriate to their locations and that buildings, machinery and plant are removed when they are no longer needed (Policy G10).
- we want there to be sufficient sites for a range of waste management options so that we can meet the needs that arise within the County. Therefore, we will **safeguard** *allocated and most existing permanent* waste management sites from alternative development and ensure that adjoining development does not prevent the sites being used for waste management (Policy G11).
- we will encourage adequate provision to be made for waste management, such as recycling facilities, as part of the **infrastructure of new development**, including during the construction phase, whether it is large-scale or an individual dwelling (Policy G12).
- *we will ensure that waste development does not have an adverse effect on aviation safety (Policy G13).*

Use-Specific Policies

- proposals for waste management facilities ~~which come forward on allocated sites (Policies A1-4) and on other sites~~ must be needed (Policy N1) and meet the criteria in use-specific policies as well as that in the general policies (G1-~~12~~ 13).
- to enable increased materials recovery, we want to encourage the provision of new ~~civic amenity sites~~ **household waste recycling sites** to serve those settlements which do not have **satisfactory access to** an existing site ~~or are not within 8 kilometres of a site~~ (Policy U1).
- we recognise the role that **scrapyards** play in the collecting, sorting and bulking of mainly metal wastes, including the dismantling of cars. Existing scrapyards should not extend beyond their boundaries where this would harm the character and amenity of the area. New scrapyards should be located on suitable waste management or general industrial sites (Policy U2).
- we want proposals for **open-air composting** in the countryside to be located on poor quality land (excluding that of agricultural and ecological value), on existing hardstandings, or on agricultural land in specific circumstances (Policy U3).
- we want proposals for ~~enclosed~~ **in-vessel composting** to be located on suitable waste management, general industrial, or brownfield sites within built-up areas (Policy U4).
- we support the development of additional waste management facilities within the curtilage of ~~identified~~ **existing wastewater treatment works** (WWTW) which incorporate proposals for the recovery of materials. New WWTW, which cannot be accommodated on existing sites, should be located on permitted or allocated sites, general industrial sites, or brownfield sites outside built-up areas (Policy U5).
- ~~We want~~ proposals for **energy from waste** plants ~~to~~ **should** include facilities for the recovery of materials for recycling and/or composting. ~~If sites other than those allocated in Policy A3 need to come forward they should be located on suitable waste management or general industrial sites.~~ As some residue will be inevitable, they should also have good access to the locations where it will be disposed (Policy U6).
- we want proposals for the treatment of ~~special and controlled~~ **hazardous waste** to be part of a regional strategy for dealing with it. Proposals must deal with the specific needs arising in the County and be close to the locations where the waste is generated (Policy U7).
- we want any proposals for **landfill** sites to make use of man-made holes, particularly where this will help to restore landscapes such as former mineral workings. Proposals for the disposal of non-inert waste should include facilities for the recovery of energy from gas. We will ensure that the final landform and landscape of all landfill sites are in keeping with the character of surrounding areas and that any new uses are appropriate to their locations. We will also ensure that the ecological value of such sites is protected. We will make sure that buildings, machinery and plant are removed when they are no longer needed (Policy U8).
- we want proposals for **landraising** to use poor quality land (excluding that of agricultural and ecological value). We will ensure that final landforms are in keeping with the character of surrounding areas. We will make sure any new uses are appropriate to their locations and that buildings, machinery and plant are removed when they are no longer needed (Policy U9).

Allocations *Location of Facilities*

- we support the handling of waste at the higher end of the **waste hierarchy** through reduction, recovery of materials, and the recovery of energy. This does not mean that any type of facility will be acceptable on land which is ~~allocated~~ **identified** as it will need to pass other planning and regulatory tests and also be environmentally acceptable in non-planning terms ~~(Policies A1-4)~~.
- we will ensure that new permanent, built waste management facilities are located close to where the waste is generated. Therefore, we have identified **sites close to the main centres of population** based on three sub-areas: Chichester and the surrounding rural area; the main coastal towns; and the eastern and north-eastern settlements ~~(Policies A1-4)~~.
- ~~in allocating sites~~ we ~~will give have given~~ priority to the development of brownfield sites and general industrial sites within **built-up areas before greenfield sites** whilst ensuring the quality of the local environment is protected and, where possible, enhanced ~~(Policies A1-4)~~.
- we have identified suitable locations around the County, without using greenfield sites, for **major permanent, built waste management facilities**. These sites are our preferred sites to meet the demand for the collection, sorting, transfer and treatment of waste (Policy A1).
- ***we acknowledge the value and scarcity of existing and proposed sites. These sites should be safeguarded (Policy A1A).***
- ~~we have identified sites in countryside locations which are suitable for the open-air composting of green waste (Policy A2).~~
- ~~we have identified three sites which are suitable in land-use planning terms for large-scale **energy from waste**, if such facilities are needed. We have indicated our order of preference in which they should be brought forward (Policy A3). If there is need for energy from waste plants which cannot be met on these sites, other sites may be suitable under Policy U6.~~
- we acknowledge that there is likely to be a continuing need for the disposal of **non-inert waste to landfill** sites. If this need arises, in order to protect water resources, we consider that this should only take place in existing clay quarries. We have identified the reuse of some for this purpose (Policy A4).
- we have identified sites for the disposal of **inert waste to landfill sites** which are required to provide flexibility, reduce the need to transport waste, and to assist the restoration of former minerals workings (Policy A4).

Background

Purpose and Status of the Plan

38. The West Sussex Waste Local Plan is being prepared as a statutory local plan in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). This *Revised* Deposit Draft is the County Council's most up-to-date statement on local land-use planning policy for waste and, as such, it replaces Policies W1-6 of the Deposit Draft of the West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016.
39. The Waste Local Plan, when adopted, will form part of the 'Development Plan' for West Sussex. The Development Plan comprises the adopted Structure Plan, the Minerals and Waste Local Plans, and the adopted local plan for the District or Borough within which the proposed land-use or development is located. Structure and Local Plans which are under preparation prior to adoption, including this version of the Waste Local Plan, are material considerations when determining planning applications as they form part of the emerging Development Plan. The weight to be accorded to draft Structure and Local Plans will increase as they progress towards adoption.
40. The Plan provides clear guidance for the waste industry and the public about the land-use waste planning policies of the County Council as the County Planning Authority. It takes account of local needs and national and regional planning policy guidance. It will guide the development and use of land for waste-related matters to 2016.
41. The County Council is responsible for determining planning applications for minerals and waste whereas the District and Borough Councils are responsible for making decisions on most other planning applications. This Waste Local Plan should be read as a whole to provide a complete picture of the County Planning Authority's land-use planning policies for waste. Applications for planning permission are judged against the policies in the Development Plan and decisions are made in accordance with those policies unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Material considerations may include the relevant parts of regional and national planning policy guidance. Any proposal for development which is in clear conflict with the provisions of this Plan will not be permitted unless there are convincing reasons which demonstrate why permission should be granted.

How the Plan has been Prepared

42. West Sussex County Council, as the County Planning Authority, has responsibility for preparing the West Sussex Waste Local Plan. The Waste Local Plan covers the period up to 2016. This is a draft document that can undergo revisions up until the point of adoption. It will be subject to review thereafter.
43. A Pre-Deposit Consultation Document (Waste Planning in West Sussex, an Issues Paper) was published in December 2000. It provided the first chance for the County's 750,000 residents and others to give their views on the future content of the Waste Local Plan. The document featured a possible strategy, suggested key policies and 48 potential locations and sites across West Sussex for new waste management developments. Also published at the same time were Information Papers 1 to 5. These have been updated and new ones added (see Background Documents).

44. The Authority received over 4,500 individual responses, including 770 completed questionnaires from the County Council's free newspaper "Connections". When drafting ~~this~~ *the Deposit Draft* version of the Plan, the Authority ~~has taken into~~ *took* account *of* the responses to the pre-deposit consultation.
45. A statement has been prepared by the County Council which explains the pre-deposit consultation process; who was consulted, what steps were taken to publicise the proposals, and how the opportunity was provided for interested parties to make representations.
- 45a. The Deposit Draft was published in February 2003. The formal "public deposit" period required by the regulations was between 15th May and 26th June 2003. Responses were received from almost 4,000 individuals and organisations. The total number of representations was over 14,000 and of these all but 2% were objections. This Revised Deposit Plan has been prepared following careful consideration of the representations by the Council and was approved by the Council meeting on 23rd July 2004.*

How to Comment on the Plan

46. The *Revised* Deposit Draft Plan is now available for public inspection. Comments should be made within the formal six week deposit period which will run from *17th September to 29th October 2004*. This is to provide individuals and organisations and other interested parties with the opportunity to consider the Plan, and to object or to make other representations. *At this stage the regulations require that objections and supporting representations are confined to the proposed changes to the plan – they cannot relate to aspects of the Deposit Draft that have remained unchanged.*
47. Copies of the *Revised Deposit* Draft Plan, and its accompanying documents, are available for inspection at County Hall, at District Council offices, at libraries and help points, and on the Waste Local Plan website (www.westsussex.gov.uk/wplan). Copies may be purchased from the address below.
48. Comments should be made in writing to be received by the County Council no later than *29th October 2004*. Comments can be submitted by one of the following methods:
- in writing preferably using the official comments form or by letter (containing the name, address and postcode of the respondent). Photocopies of the form are acceptable or further copies may be obtained. They should be sent to:
 - ~~The County Planning Officer~~ *Head of Planning Services* (ref. wplan)
 - West Sussex County Council
 - County Hall
 - Tower Street
 - Chichester PO19 1RH
 - by using the electronic version of the comments form on the website (www.westsussex.gov.uk/pl/wplan).
 - by e-mail to wplan@westsussex.gov.uk (containing the name, address and postcode of the respondent).

What Happens Next?

49. The County Planning Authority (**CPA**) will consider all objections and representations received during the consultation period. ~~It will make available at the deposit points, a list of all the objections and representations received, together with details of where they may be viewed.~~ As part of its consideration, the CPA may discuss with objectors whether changes can be made to the Plan to satisfy, either fully or in part, their objections.
50. ~~If changes are proposed, an amended version of the Plan, the Revised Deposit Draft, will be published for a six-week period for public comment in Winter/Spring 2004. At this second stage, objections and representations will be accepted only where they relate to the changes from the Deposit Draft which have been proposed by CPA.~~
51. Following the revised deposit stage, a Local Plan **Public Local Inquiry (PLI)** will be held ~~Winter 2004. This is currently programmed to begin in November 2005.~~ An Inquiry is one of the key legal stages in the preparation of a local plan, as it enables the Plan and its policies to be examined by an independent Inspector in the light of objections to the Deposit Draft or the Revised Deposit which remain unresolved by the Council.
52. ~~Following consideration of the report of the Local Plan Inquiry Inspector, which contains his conclusions and recommendations about the unresolved objections, the CPA will prepare formal Proposed Modifications to the Plan. These will be available for public comment in Autumn/Winter 2005. It is anticipated that following the commencement of Part 2 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004, the report of the Inquiry Inspector will be binding on the County Planning Authority. If so there would be no formal Modifications stage as required under previous legislation.~~ The Council will move to formally adopt the Local Plan in 2006. A more detailed explanation and description of these procedures is available from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.
- 52a. In line with Government wishes the Waste Local Plan will be subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment. This will be carried out in conjunction with an independent specialist to provide a rigorous and impartial assessment. The appraisal forms an integral part of the plan and will inform the monitoring and review of policies.*

Format of the Plan

53. The Plan is comprised of two statutory elements; the Written Statement and the Proposal Map. The **Written Statement** sets out the policies and site specific proposals relating to the development and use of land for waste. The policies are supported by text which sets out the general background to issues and explains why the policies are necessary with reference, where appropriate, to the County Council's aims and objectives and national and regional planning policy guidance. The policies, which form the most important part of the Plan, are set out in bold text in grey boxes to distinguish them from the explanatory text.
54. The policies in the Plan are arranged in themes rather than topics. The first theme is the need for waste management facilities which is at the heart of the Plan (Policy N1). The next theme is the locational strategy behind the selection of the sites ~~identified allocated~~ within the Plan (policies prefixed A). The general policies (prefixed with G) include the protection and enhancement of the character and environment, resources and assets of the County as well as other matters such as protecting public health, safety and amenity.

The last theme covers specific forms of waste management and sets out criteria to ensure that such uses are well-planned (policies prefixed U).

How the Plan Works

55. Any proposal whether for an ~~allocated identified~~ site ~~under Policies A1-4~~ or for an unidentified site must first be considered against the need policy (N1). If it is needed, it should then be considered against the general policies. If it passes these tests and is acceptable in principle, the development must accord with any use-specific policy, if applicable, before it can be permitted.
- ~~56. Each site which is taken forward as an allocation in the Revised Deposit Draft will be supplemented by Site Development Principles (SDP) which should be met in any planning application. The SDP will take into account the comments of the public during the consultation on the Deposit Draft, and the results of further technical work on these sites.~~
57. Cross-referencing within the policies has been kept to a minimum and wording such as “in accordance with the other policies of the Plan” has not been used. The planning system requires applications to be determined in accordance with the Development Plan and this means assessing the applicability of all policies. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the range of policies in the Plan which may apply to specific development proposals.
58. It should also be noted that the use of the word “normally” has not been used in the policies of the Plan. It is important that the Plan is as clear and precise as possible and the word “normally” is unnecessary as each policy refers to what is ‘normal’ and what should or should not be permitted. Legislation provides the flexibility once accorded by the use of the word “normally” by recognising that there may be instances where other material considerations should outweigh the policies of the Development Plan (see paragraph 41).
59. The location of those sites ~~allocated identified~~ for possible future waste management uses is shown on the **Proposals Map** which uses an Ordnance Survey base. Larger-scale inset maps are used to indicate the precise area covered by each allocation. The allocation of sites and their inclusion on the Proposals Map indicates that the principle of the waste management is acceptable for the use/uses indicated in the Plan but it does not confer any assumed rights of planning permission.
60. In the event of any conflict between the Proposals Map and the Written Statement, the Written Statement takes precedence.

Legislative and Policy Background

61. The wider background against which the Plan has been prepared includes the legislative and policy framework for waste planning and key principles which underpin the Plan's strategy. A detailed summary of this ‘higher level’ context is set out in Background Paper 1 (The Plan-Making Framework).
62. The framework can be broken down into the following:
 - European legislation and policy;
 - National legislation and policy;
 - Regional planning policy;

- Strategic planning policy.

European Context

63. The key principle of the European Union, which relates to the management of waste, is to focus on the diversion of waste away from disposal to landfill. Its key objectives can be summarised as:
- minimisation at source;
 - maximum recovery;
 - landfill as a last resort;
 - a high level of environmental protection;
 - self sufficiency; and
 - a move towards sustainable development.
64. The main requirements of European Union policy on waste are embodied in the European Landfill Directive (adopted in 1999). The Landfill Directive aims to reduce by 2020 the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (bmw) going to landfill to 35% of the total bmw (by weight) produced in 1995. Intermediate targets *are 75% by 2010 and 50% by 2013 are also proposed*. Other requirements of the Directive include separate landfills for hazardous, non-hazardous and inert wastes, and banning landfilling with tyres, liquid wastes, infectious clinical waste and certain types of hazardous waste.
65. The Landfill Directive, reinforced by national and regional policy, will require substantial changes to the way in which waste is managed. There will need to be a major increase in re-use and recovery operations; additional land will be needed which has implications for the preparation of this Plan.
66. This Plan is founded on the basis that it will enable this target to be met or exceeded.
- 66a. The Directive on the Incineration of Waste(WID) aims "to prevent or where that is not practicable to reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment caused by the incineration and co-incineration of waste". The provisions of the directive were implemented in the Waste Incineration (England and Wales) Regulations in December 2002.*
- 66b. Under the Regulations, all new plants (including alternative thermal treatment processes such as gasification and pyrolysis) must comply with the WID requirement by the 28th December 2005. The Directive has more stringent emissions limits and monitoring requirements than those previously required in the UK including the principles of recovery of heat as far as is practicable and the requirement that residues should be minimised in their amount and harmfulness and recycled where possible.*
- 66c. The End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive, which came in to force in October 2000, sets targets for the proportion of materials that must be recovered from vehicles at end of life and requires producers to manufacture new vehicles with a view to their being recycled. At present there are about 2 million vehicles disposed of each year. Currently about 75% of the weight of each ELV is recycled (Environment Agency). The directive requires 85% recovery, of which 80% is to be reuse or recycling, by 2006, these targets rise to 95% and 85% respectively by 2015.*

66d. The directive requires that dismantlers are authorised and sets out environmental treatment standards. It is anticipated that those facilities, which operate outside the standards or who, find the cost of meeting the new regulatory requirements too high are likely to close. New facilities are likely to be large scale serving a wide catchment area due to the economies of scale.

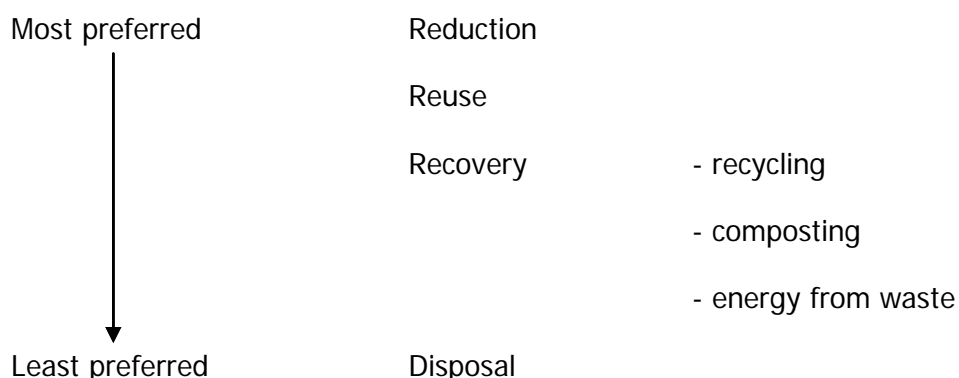
66e. The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive aims to reduce the waste arisings from electrical and electronic equipment and improve the environmental performance of those involved in its production, distribution and consumption. The Directive is due to be brought into force in August 2004. Challenging targets will be set to increase the recycling and recovery of different categories of appliance; it is not possible to identify with any certainty what sites and technologies might be required to achieve the Directive's targets.

National Context

67. The most recent expressions of Government policy on waste planning are set out principally in "Waste Strategy 2000", the Government's White Paper on waste and in Planning Policy Guidance Note 10: "Planning and Waste Management" (PPG10).

Waste Strategy 2000

68. Waste Strategy 2000 (WS2000) proposes changes in the way we manage waste; it commits the Government to maximising the amount of value recovered from waste, through increased recycling, composting and energy recovery, and to reducing substantially the amount of waste going to landfill.
69. When identifying the combination of facilities, which give the best balance between environmental, social and economic needs (the Best Practicable Environmental Option – BPEO), the WS2000 expects account to be taken of:
- the waste hierarchy;
 - the proximity principle; and
 - self-sufficiency.
70. Although the waste hierarchy is not strictly related to land-use, the Waste Local Plan must take into account and deal with all the elements of the waste hierarchy. The hierarchy, as set out below, represents a ranking of different waste management options giving a broad indication of their relative environment benefits and disbenefits.



71. The aim of the waste hierarchy approach is to bring about a shift in emphasis from the current practice of relying predominantly on disposal to landfill to a range of measures. These include the promotion and adoption of waste minimisation and reuse initiatives, recycling, composting, and the recovery of value and energy from waste to reduce the residues for final disposal. More importantly the waste hierarchy is a concept which should be used when assessing the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO).
72. To achieve its objective of reducing the amount of waste going to landfill, WS2000 also sets targets to be met by Waste Planning Authorities, which are set out below.
 - By 2005 to:
 - reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste landfilled to 85% of the 1998 levels;
 - recover value from 40% of municipal waste and to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005.
 - By 2015 to:
 - recover value from 67% of municipal waste, and to recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste.
73. The Government is also expecting, in the period 1994 to 2006, to increase by over 80% the use as aggregates of secondary and recycled waste materials.
74. It is emphasised that for the Strategy to succeed “there will be a greater need for waste sorting and bulking depots, and materials and energy recovery facilities, in the future” (Part 2, paragraph 3.33).
75. This proposals in the Plan enable these aims to be met.

Planning Policy Guidance Note 10: “Planning and Waste Management”

76. PPG10, *September 1999*, (paragraph A51) gives advice on the location of new waste management sites. It encourages sites to be located on or adjacent to industrial areas; degraded, contaminated or derelict land; working and worked out quarries; existing landfill sites; existing or redundant sites or buildings; sites previously occupied by other types of waste management facilities; and other suitable sites located close to railways or water transport wharves, or major junctions in the road network. All locations need to be considered in terms of the BPEO.
77. PPG10 also identifies detailed planning considerations (for example, relating to transport, traffic and access, dust and odours) which the ~~WPA~~ *Planning Authority* will need to take into account when dealing with the allocation of sites, with criteria for the selection of sites, and with planning applications. *Paragraphs 33-34 of PPG10 contain specific advice on the content of Waste Local Plans.*

Planning Policy Guidance Note 23: “Planning and Pollution Control”

78. PPG23, *February 1997*, gives advice on the relationship between planning development and pollution control which are subject to different legislation. The planning and pollution control systems are both designed to protect the environment from the potential harm caused by development and operations and therefore complement each other. PPG23 is concerned with the release of potentially polluting substances, which needs to be taken into account, but only to the extent that it may affect the current and future uses of land.

79. ~~PPG23 sets out a general content for a waste local plan indicating what policies and proposals should be included. It encourages methods of waste management that have the least overall environmental impact, taking into account the potential for energy or materials recovery.~~

Regional Context

80. The South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA) has *produced the South East Regional Waste Strategy* ~~been asked by the Secretary of State to prepare a waste strategy for the region as a matter of urgency. A draft Regional Waste Strategy (RWS) will be published in Spring 2003 and which~~ *"No Time to Waste" which was submitted to the Government on 1st March 2004. This* will eventually *in due course* be adopted as guidance for waste planning authorities in the South East. *The strategy, which covers the period up to 2016, is based on the proposition that we should change the way we deal with waste in the region. It promotes the idea of resource management, encouraging the reduction, re-use and recycling of materials rather than treating them as waste.* The RWS will be more than a land-use planning document as it will input into waste management and informs the revision to regional planning guidance and the developing regional spatial strategy. The RWS ~~will be~~ *is being* taken into account as the Plan progresses.
81. SEERA is assisted by the South East Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste (SERTAB). The overall aim of SERTAB is to inform and advise the SEERA and Waste Planning Authorities within the South East Region on regional waste management issues, including the assembly and interpretation of relevant information and provision of advice on options and strategies for dealing with the waste that needs to be managed within the region.
82. Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9, *March 2001*) expects the ~~WPA~~ *Planning Authority* to make provision for a sufficient range and number of facilities for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste that will need to be managed within its area (Policy INF3). It also advocates *waste minimisation and* regional self-sufficiency in waste management; this means that most waste should be treated or disposed of within the region in which it is produced. *The waste management policies of RPG9 will be replaced by "No Time to Waste".*

Strategic Context

83. The approved West Sussex Structure Plan 1993 sets out the strategic land-use planning policy framework for the preparation of local plans with the County. A new Structure Plan, the West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016, is currently being prepared to replace the approved Plan and ~~should be adopted in December 2003~~ *is programmed for adoption in July 2004.*
84. The aims of the emerging Structure Plan are to:
- to meet the diverse needs of our communities and businesses;
 - to protect the distinctive character of our towns and villages, countryside and coast; and
 - to protect the environment and use our natural resources and assets wisely.
85. A priority of the Structure Plan is to locate development within existing towns and villages through the use of brownfield sites. It contains policies to protect sensitive landscapes

and environmental resources as well as policies on transport, waste management and minerals policies. The increased use of railways for freight transport is also encouraged.

86. Policy ERA7 sets out the ~~WPA's~~ strategic planning policy on waste as well as requirements for the Waste Local Plan. It does not cover the waste management and disposal strategy and waste collection services. The Structure Plan can neither rule-in nor rule-out certain types of waste management operations taking place within the County, in principle. As both the Structure and Local Plan are land-use plans, they must consider the acceptability of waste management uses in planning policy terms.
87. In essence, Policy ERA7 seeks to ensure that sufficient provision is made for facilities for waste management, taking into account the objectives to re-use, recycle and reduce the amount of waste, to reduce the amount going to landfill, and to protect and conserve the environment. Amongst other matters, the Waste Local Plan is required to ensure that a sufficient range and number of waste management facilities are provided in suitable locations to meet identified needs and that the combination of facilities provides the most benefits or least damage to the environment.

Sustainable Development

88. National and regional guidance encompass the aim of working towards 'sustainable development' which the Government regards as: social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; effective protection of the environment; prudent use of natural resources; and maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. This is reflected in the United Kingdom Sustainable Development Strategy.
89. Sustainable development, in a land-use planning context, is about controlling and managing the demand for development, including the use of land, so that the quality of life can be improved, both now and in the future, by meeting social and economic needs without causing unacceptable damage to the environment. Social progress, economic growth, and environmental protection (including the use of natural resources) should be integrated in such a way that ~~trade-offs between these objectives are minimised~~ **benefits are maximised**.
90. Three basic principles apply which underpin the policies of this Plan:
- First, development, either by itself or cumulatively with other similar development, should meet the social and economic needs of society and improve their quality of life. In doing this, it should not disadvantage others.
 - Second, development should not prejudice the ability of future generations to meet their needs or enjoy a quality of life at least equivalent to that available to people today.
 - Third, development should not cause unacceptable damage to, or the irretrievable loss of, important natural, historic, recreational or cultural resources or assets. Where it is unclear whether the principles would be breached, the 'precautionary principle' should be applied and the development resisted.
91. Within this general framework, sustainable waste management means using material resources efficiently to cut down on the amount of waste we produce. Where waste is generated it should be dealt with in a way which actively contributes to the economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development.

92. A Sustainability Appraisal has been carried out by independent consultants to inform the preparation of the Plan (see Background Documents) and to ensure that environmental and other sustainable development concerns are fully integrated into the Plan. It has assessed the Vision, aims and objectives of the draft Plan, the draft Development Strategy, and draft policies. The appraisal process will continue through the remaining stages of plan preparation.

Information in Support of Planning Applications

93. Planning applications will be determined in accordance with the whole Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise (see paragraph 41). The specific policies in the Waste Local Plan provide a framework for determining planning applications, which reduces the uncertainty for both the public and operators. The Plan should be read as whole and not as individual policies in isolation. All the policies of the Development Plan will be used by the County Planning Authority when determining planning applications (including reserved matters or schemes and approval for matters under the General Development Order).
94. The ~~allocation~~ **identification** of sites within the Waste Local Plan establishes that the specified waste management uses will be acceptable in principle on those sites. However, the need for such uses will still need to be demonstrated under Policy N1. The acceptability of each proposal in land-use planning terms will also need to be established when tested against the criteria of the general policies of the Plan (G1-~~12~~ **13**) and the criteria in any use-specific policies (U1-11) which relate to the use/s proposed.
- ~~95. The Plan will be supplemented by Site Development Principles (SDP) for each allocated site. They will indicate the specific issues to be addressed in any development in addition to the general matters to be addressed (see paragraph 98). The SDP, in the form of supplementary planning guidance (SPG), will be the subject of separate consultation with the public, businesses and other interested parties before being adopted by the County Council. As such it will be a material consideration in deciding planning applications (see paragraph 41).~~
96. Careful consideration will be given to assessing the likely impacts of a waste management facility in order to ensure that comprehensive conditions are attached to any subsequent planning permission for waste uses. They will be carefully prepared in order not to duplicate or conflict with conditions which may be required by the Environment Agency as part of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 and in accordance with the guidance in Planning Policy Guidance Note 23: "Planning and Pollution Control" (PPG23).
97. The County Planning Authority will require applicants to provide adequate information about proposals for the development of waste management facilities and their potential impacts. This will enable the Council and statutory consultees to determine the full range of the potential effects of any scheme. The format and level of detail of the information required will vary according to location and the nature of the proposal and therefore be established in informal pre-application consultations with the County Council. Pre-application discussions should be initiated at the earliest practicable opportunity.
- ~~98. To help applicants it is proposed to prepare Supplementary Planning Guidance. The guidance will set out advice for operators and for prospective applicants. It will address the maintenance and improvement of standards of operation; the expected content of a planning application; and when an Environmental Statement would be required, and its content. However~~ Information required to accompany an application may include:

- a noise report;
- a visual assessment; (including landscape impact);
- a traffic assessment;
- an assessment of potential effects on any elements of historic, geological/geomorphological or nature conservation interest;
- a water interests survey, to be specified by the Environment Agency;
- an air quality assessment;
- proposals for the mitigation of any potentially harmful effects including any compensation packages; and
- a geological and hydrological survey for an EfW plant or landfilling/landraising proposals.

Environmental Statements

99. Where proposals for waste management facilities are likely to have a significant impact on the environment, applications will be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999. An EIA is an important technique for investigating the full implications of new development before it is undertaken.
100. Whether or not a particular waste proposal warrants an EIA will depend upon such factors as the sensitivity of location, size, nature of the proposal and the arrangements for transporting waste. Some locations will be particularly sensitive due to the impact the proposal is likely to have, for example, on residential amenity, the water environment, nature conservation, archaeological features, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings and landscape. A major proposal within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty will usually require an EIA as will a major proposal affecting a conservation site of international or national importance and, in many instances, one of more local significance (such as a Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI)).
101. Developers may seek a '*scoping screening* opinion' from the County Planning Authority prior to making a planning application to ascertain *whether or not an Environmental Statement will be required. If an Environmental Statement (ES) is required, a "scoping opinion" may be sought, setting out* what matters should be considered in the ~~ES Environmental Statement~~ that would accompany the application. *Whether or not such requests are made* the County Planning Authority *will assess applications in consultation with Borough/District Councils and if an EIA is required an ES must be submitted with the application.* ~~must assess all applications that are made, and where appropriate, issue a 'Screening Opinion' setting out what environmental considerations should be contained within an Environmental Statement.~~
102. When it is determined that an EIA is required, an ~~ES Environmental Statement (ES)~~ must be produced to accompany the application. This should take the form of a technical evaluation of the environmental effect of the development, and a non-technical summary to make the ES accessible to the general public. It is recommended that potential applicants open discussions with technical bodies, such as English Nature, the Countryside Agency, and the Environment Agency, at an early stage to help determine the scope of the ES. Guidance on the need for and production of ESs is given in Circular 2/99 "Environmental Impact Assessment".

Emergency Planning

103. In the event of an emergency, for example, an oil spillage where shingle is contaminated or ~~another~~ *there is a* foot and mouth outbreak, the County is responsible for making sites available for disposal of the shingle or carcasses subject to a licence from the Environment Agency. In such cases, non-inert landfill sites may be used. Even in an emergency, a licence from the Environment Agency is required. If the contamination is such that the EA do not grant a licence, the waste will be exported out of the County to a suitable disposal site.

Monitoring and Review

104. In accordance with PPG12 (paragraph 2.17) the Plan indicates how monitoring and review are to be carried out.
105. The Plan recognises the importance of securing and maintaining the capacity to meet the community's requirements for dealing with the waste that it generates whilst at the same time ensuring that environmental conditions and standards are continually improved. Therefore the Plan will be monitored and reviewed on a regular basis.
106. The aims and objectives set out in the introductory Chapter provide a basis both for monitoring whether the Plan is achieving what it sets out to achieve, and for identifying where policies may need to be adjusted.
107. An annual review of waste data and trends in waste management will be published. It will help to determine the extent to which the Plan is achieving its objectives, and making progress towards key targets. It will also seek to ensure that self-sufficiency can be maintained, and that land for re-use and recovery facilities continues to be readily available.
108. The monitoring process will determine the timing of any subsequent reviews of the Plan, in line with PPG12.

Background Papers

109. The Plan is accompanied by:
- the Statement on Consultation and Publicity (see paragraph 45);
 - Background Papers 1 to 9 (see Background Documents) including the Sustainability Appraisal (see paragraph 92); ~~and~~
 - the Environment Agency's Background Paper;
 - *"No Time to Waste – Regional Waste Management Strategy", Consultation Draft, March 2003 and Proposed Alterations to Regional Planning Guidance, March 2004, South East England Regional Assembly.*

Need

Self-Sufficiency

110. The concept of regional self-sufficiency for waste management purposes is established in PPG10 and repeated in RPG9. The concept is that most waste should be treated or disposed of within the region in which it is produced. Each region should provide for facilities with sufficient capacity to manage the expected quantity of waste arising for at least 10 years. It is recognised in some cases the units may be smaller than regions but larger than counties.
111. County self-sufficiency is an essential building block of regional self-sufficiency. In essence, there should be a net balance of import/export between counties. Therefore, the County Council must make adequate provision in the Waste Local Plan for any waste management facilities which might be needed, taking into account the advice of the SEERA.
112. Although West Sussex is numerically self-sufficient, in reality it exports and imports waste from adjoining areas. In some areas of the County it may be better for the waste to go over the County border or be imported to the County in line with the proximity principle.

Existing Capacity in West Sussex *in 2001*

113. Although there are some relatively large flows of waste into and out of West Sussex, at present, overall the County has the capacity to be self-sufficient, by disposing of approximately the equivalent of its own waste arisings. The County Planning Authority considers that in West Sussex there should be capacity for the County to be self-sufficient in managing its own waste, other than for waste requiring specialised provision of a sub-regional or regional nature.
114. The amounts of waste will vary from year to year; for example, the level of inert waste ~~will~~ *may* increase if rates of construction increase. In general, the overall amount of inert waste over the last 10 years has remained relatively stable whereas non-inert waste has grown at about 5-6% per annum on average.
115. In 2000/01, figures supplied by the Environment Agency identified that 461,000 tonnes of inert waste and 819,000 tonnes of non-inert waste required management per annum. Relatively small amounts of special and controlled waste (19,000 tonnes in 2000/01) arise in West Sussex each year.
116. At present there is a heavy reliance on landfill for the disposal of waste, with only a small amount of the total waste generated in West Sussex being recovered (~~about 15%~~) as only a small amount of operational capacity exists to secure the reuse or recovery of waste material.
117. Existing landfill capacity for non-inert waste at 2002 is estimated to be 1.8 million tonnes. However, it is estimated that the total amount of non-inert waste going to landfill in 2000/01 was about 696,000 tonnes (819,000 tonnes less 15%). At this rate of filling, existing capacity would last less than three years.

118. Similarly, there is estimated to be existing landfill capacity for 4.6 million tonnes of inert waste. The total amount going to landfill in 2000/01 was about 392,000 tonnes (461,000 less 15%). At this rate of filling, existing capacity would last approximately 12 years.

Future Requirements

- ~~119. Figures for waste arisings, recovery rates and capacity vary over time and are included in an annually updated monitoring report rather than in the Plan itself. Further work will be undertaken as new information becomes available. To assist in assessing the level of provision that the Plan will need to make for waste management facilities, a broad assessment of future waste arisings has been made. In making the estimates for both inert and non-inert waste, it is assumed that there will be an overall growth rate in waste production of 3% per year. This is based on information relating to municipal waste in WS2000 and on rates used by the Environment Agency in its forecasts of future municipal waste production. This compares with growth of non-inert waste of about 5-6% per annum during the 1990s.~~
- ~~120. Accordingly, the annual amount of inert waste requiring management is expected to increase from some 470,000 tonnes in 2001 to 732,000 tonnes in 2016; the total amount requiring management over the 15 year period to 2016 would be about 9 million tonnes. The annual amount of non-inert waste requiring management is expected to increase from some 840,000 tonnes in 2001 to 1.3 million tonnes in 2016; the total amount requiring management over the 15 year period to 2016 would be about 16 million tonnes. Special waste arisings are assessed at 20,000 tonnes per year, a total of 300,000 tonnes over the period to 2016.~~
- ~~121. The estimates are used as a broad indication only of the possible scale of land requirements. They are not presented as an accurate forecast of the future situation. Regular monitoring will be undertaken. The release of the sites allocated in the Plan will be managed so that they only come forward when there is a proven need (see Policy N1). If monitoring shows that the assumptions on which the Plan is founded are significantly incorrect, then this will be taken into account in a future review of the Plan.~~

Balance between Recovery and Landfill

122. Although a significant proportion of the waste produced in West Sussex could be recovered e.g. by increasing recycling, at present the majority of waste is disposed of untreated to landfill sites. Changes in legislation and society's aspirations require more sustainable approaches to the way in which waste is managed throughout the UK. In West Sussex, we want to **minimise the amount of waste produced;** to enable and encourage more recycling and recovery; and rely less on landfill to dispose of waste in the future.
123. In response to the need to invest in the County's waste management infrastructure the County Council, as the Waste Disposal Authority, commenced work on a Design, Build, Finance and Operate (DBFO) contract in January 2000. At its heart is the aim to increase waste minimisation, recycling and composting. The project involves the management and operation of **CA household waste recycling** sites, transfer stations, **composting facilities** and materials recycling facilities (MRFs). It excludes collection services and end disposal, which is being let as a separate contract. The new contract **known as "Reclaim" is a partnership between West Sussex County Council, District and Borough Councils and Viridor Waste Management. Reclaim** will provide the infrastructure to handle recyclables and meet the Government targets set for West

Sussex. These improvements will enable **at least** 45% of municipal waste to be recycled by 2015.

123a. The County Council is currently considering the end disposal contract, known as the Materials Resource Management Contract. The contract will explore opportunities to reduce, where possible, the landfill demand. The contract should be in place by 2007.

124. There are national targets for waste reduction and recovery. The Government recognises that although it can be valuable to set targets for the various waste management options, there is no guarantee that they will always be met. However, targets do establish useful benchmarks for the Plan; for estimating future land requirements, and to measure progress away from the current almost total reliance on landfill.

125. The Government's current targets are set out in the Background Chapter. Achieving these 'challenging' targets across the full range of wastes would mean that by **2015** ~~2016~~, re-use and recycling would have reduced by almost 50% the total volume of waste requiring final disposal to land ~~over the period to 2016~~. Given the current very slow progress in moving away from the reliance on landfill, more modest targets could be seen as more attainable. However, bearing in mind the Plan's basic aim of reducing the rate at which land is consumed, a challenging target has been adopted:

*The Plan should make sufficient provision for waste recovery to enable and encourage the amount of waste being recycled and recovered to be at least 50% of total arisings and that the amount going to final disposal is reduced to no more than 50% of the total arisings **by 2015**.*

126. This represents a very significant switch from the current position. This target is consistent with those set nationally and reflects the guidance in PPG10 (paragraph 29) that the WPA should be "challenging but realistic about the scope which options for waste management may provide for reducing the amount of waste which requires final disposal". The Plan enables this target to be met via land allocations for a mix of new recovery operations, as it is considered to be unlikely that any one method of recovery will, on its own, be able to meet the Plan's target. The Plan makes no assumptions about precisely what mix of facilities and technologies will be needed to bring this about.

Need for Facilities

127. To enable West Sussex to maintain its ability to be self-sufficient and to deliver the strategy set out above, major new waste management and disposal capacity needs to be established, and maintained, during the plan period. In particular, to meet the Plan's target a substantial increase in the number of permanent facilities for reuse and recovery operations will need to be accommodated.

Table 1: Waste Arisings, Need and Requirement 2001-2016		
	Inert (mt)	Non-Inert (mt)
Waste arisings (2001-2016)	9.00	16.00
Target for recovery (2001-2016)*	at least 4.50	at least 8.00
Amount to be recovered within existing capacity (2001)	2.70	2.40
Residual requiring new recovery capacity (2001-2016)	at least 1.80	at least 5.60

Waste requiring disposal to land (2001-2016)	4.50	8.00
Existing and permitted landfill capacity (2001)	4.56	1.80
Residual requiring new landfill capacity (2001-2016)	**	up to 6.20
* at least 50% of total waste arisings to be recycled, composted, or used for energy from waste.		
** no overall numerical requirement but additional sites needed to enable flexibility, to provide a geographical spread, and to secure the restoration of minerals workings (see paragraph 307).		

128. It is estimated that land provision needs to be made sufficient to enable at least an additional 1.8 million tonnes of inert waste (an average of 120,000 tonnes per year), and an additional 5.6 million tonnes of non-inert waste (an average of 376,000 tonnes per year), to be removed from the amount of waste requiring final disposal to land. We estimate that new facilities to enable this to happen would need about 22 hectares of land in total in a range of sites around the County. This estimate is based on our knowledge of current technologies and their land take.
129. In any event, for at least the next 10 years, landfill will continue to be the main method of waste management in West Sussex, and whether or not additional waste recovery capacity becomes available, there will be a continuing and major requirement for the land disposal of both inert and non-inert waste and their residues.
130. In addition, even on the assumption that waste diversion targets will be met, land provision may still need to be made over the period to 2016 sufficient to accommodate up to about 6 million tonnes of non-inert waste and its residues through disposal to land. There is sufficient capacity at existing landfill sites to deal with the 4.5 million tonnes of inert waste which require disposal. Although new sites are not needed to fulfil any numerical requirement, it is desirable for other reasons for new sites to be identified (see paragraph 307).

Policy N1 NEED FOR FACILITIES

- (a) Proposals for new permanent, built waste management facilities will be permitted provided that they are required between 2001-2016 to ensure the provision of a range of waste collection, sorting, transfer, recycling, *treatment* and composting facilities in appropriate locations.
- (b) Proposals for new energy from waste facilities will not be permitted unless there is insufficient capacity to manage through recycling and composting the non-inert waste arising in West Sussex between 2001-2016.
- (c) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste will not be permitted unless there is insufficient capacity to manage through other means, the waste arisings in West Sussex between 2001-2016.

131. The need for waste management facilities must be carefully monitored and forms part of 'plan, monitor and manage' approach of the Plan, an approach advocated through the planning system. It should have regard to actual and forecast waste arisings, the numbers and type of existing and permitted waste management facilities and the various official targets for waste management.

132. If waste facilities are permitted in excess of local needs it could encourage the importing of waste from other areas over long distances, contrary to the proximity and self sufficiency principles and discourage the provision of local options closer to the point of waste generation. Conversely, under provision in relation to the forecasts will encourage the export of waste to other areas. *In relation to any proposed facility it will be necessary for the applicant to demonstrate why it is needed, taking into account existing and permitted capacity, current forecasts of waste arisings, waste streams to be dealt with and the areas to be served. In the case of proposals which would fall towards the lower parts of the waste hierarchy this consideration will be more rigorous and it will need to be shown clearly why the waste cannot be dealt with at a higher level in the hierarchy.*
133. As nearly all waste management facilities, particularly the larger facilities, have an impact on the environment it is important that the need for the facility is justified. Although there may be a proven need for a new facility, this must be balanced against the environmental impact of the proposal. Proposals may not be permitted if the need for the development does not outweigh any adverse environmental or other impacts.

Strategy

Best Practicable Environmental Option for West Sussex

134. The principal strategic waste planning circumstances in the County influence the approach to the identification of new sites to meet the need identified in the previous chapter. These include:
- the potential impact of waste management facilities on people and the environment;
 - important environmental, proximity and accessibility constraints in the rural heart of the County (such as the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty);
 - the overall shortage of existing waste management and disposal capacity;
 - the existing distribution of waste management facilities;
 - the geographical distribution of the main centres of waste generation - the 'horseshoe' from Chichester round the coast and the County's eastern and north-eastern boundaries to Horsham;
 - severe geological constraints on opportunities for land disposal of non-inert waste; and
 - accessibility considerations influenced by the rail and strategic road networks, and navigable water.
135. WS2000 indicates that the principle of the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) should be applied when identifying the combination of facilities required to manage waste arisings. Therefore, the best balance between environmental, social and economic needs has been sought and the County Council has selected the approach which is judged to provide the most benefits and least damage to the environment at an acceptable cost. *WS2000 establishes that, in considering local environmental, social and economic factors, "these may well result in different BPEOs for the same waste in different areas, or even different BPEOs for the same type of waste in the same area at different times". This implies that there will be no uniform results. In determining BPEO the Government expects account to be taken of Regional Self Sufficiency, the Proximity Principle and the Waste Hierarchy. The interpretation of these principles is set out in the plan.*

Key Choices for West Sussex

136. The aim of the waste hierarchy approach (see paragraph 70) is to promote the waste minimisation and reuse initiatives, recycling, composting and energy recovery thereby reducing waste for final disposal. All the elements of the recovery criterion i.e. recycling, composting and energy from waste, have equal weight in land-use terms. The Plan, therefore, should make provision and identify sites for all the elements.
137. In order to ensure that diversion targets could be met, and self-sufficiency could be maintained, re-use and recovery facilities would need to be in place by 2016 to allow most of the waste generated in West Sussex to be processed, with only residues going to landfill. Given the current almost total reliance on landfill, the lack of permanent recovery facilities, and the need to move away from the landfilling of unprocessed waste, the situation in West Sussex requires urgent attention. Land provision for new re-use and

recovery operations needs to be made now as any delay would mean most waste continuing to have to go, unprocessed, to landfill.

138. To enable West Sussex to be self sufficient overall in dealing with the equivalent of its own waste arisings, substantial new capacity for waste management operations needs to be established, and maintained during the plan period. In particular, as processes further up the waste hierarchy come to play a more important role in the management of waste, and as the industry devotes more resources to them, a substantial increase in the number permanent, built facilities for re-use and recovery operations will need to be accommodated. To meet these requirements, additional land provision is required.

Locational Strategy

139. An important principle of the Structure Plan is the sequential approach to locating new development. This is set out in Policy LOC1. The priority is, where possible, to locate development within existing towns and villages through the use of previously-used land/brownfield sites (vacant, derelict or underused land and buildings), rather than on greenfield sites. Accordingly, when seeking suitable locations for new, permanent, built waste management developments, national and Structure Plan policies point towards the opportunities afforded within built-up areas by industrial, degraded, contaminated or derelict land.
140. Where there are no suitable sites within the built-up area, there will be a need to consider sites in the countryside. Where a countryside location is required, as a general rule, it is best to use previously-developed land before greenfield sites. Sites outside the AONBs and Strategic Gaps are preferred but it is recognised that sometimes, when all factors are weighed up, sites within such an area may offer the best location.
141. Particular attention should also be given to locations along strategic road, rail or water corridors.
142. For disposal to land, national and Structure Plan policies point towards suitable working and worked out quarries, and existing landfill sites. PPG10 (paragraph A54) recognises that former workings, which provide good opportunities for landfill, are located partly for geological reasons and some of these may, inevitably, be in areas, which are subject to planning constraints on landscape or amenity grounds.
143. At present, waste management in West Sussex is primarily a 'countryside-based' activity. Achieving a move away from the current reliance on landfill and towards new re-use and recovery facilities implies a locational shift, with waste management operations taking place at a much larger number of urban locations across West Sussex.

Sub-Areas

144. For built facilities, in order to keep the overall impact on the environment and on people to the minimum, it is important that the management of waste and its transportation is kept as local as possible. A key objective of the Plan is to further the proximity principle. Therefore, provision needs to be made to facilitate the provision of a 'network' of locations and sites across the County, related to the major centres of population and employment, and located to take maximum advantage of the existing infrastructure, particularly that relating to transport.

145. A specific analysis has been developed to enable a closer look at current circumstances and future requirements for three broad sub-areas of the County. Consideration has been given to the volumes of waste arising on a local basis and the availability of existing facilities within these local areas to accommodate current and predicted future volumes of arisings. In defining sub-areas regard has been given to the limitations of available data. One consequence is that District boundaries have been followed, but this should not necessarily be taken to indicate that each sub-area should be fully self-sufficient. There may be sites close to but outside a sub-area which are well located to serve the sub-area. The three sub-areas are:

- Chichester and its surrounding rural areas (Chichester District)
- The main coastal towns between Bognor Regis and Shoreham-by-Sea/Southwick (Adur, Arun and Worthing Districts)
- The Eastern and North-Eastern settlements (Crawley, Horsham and Mid Sussex Districts).

~~146. The analysis of each sub-area:~~

- ~~• estimates (to the nearest 10,000 cubic metres) the volume of inert and non-inert waste arisings. The estimates are derived on the basis of the sub-area's share of the County's population and employment; and~~
- ~~• summarises existing waste management facilities.~~

Site Selection

147. Identifying *major* sites through the waste local plan ensures that development is brought forward in the most sustainable locations, rather than relying on sites brought forward piecemeal through the plan period. Finding sufficient and suitable land is difficult and very controversial locally. The selection of sites for waste management ~~has been~~ *is* guided by a number of criteria. Important environmental and natural resources need to be taken account of in the identification of suitable land. However, where there is a need to make land provision for waste generated by the community as a whole, these constraints cannot be regarded as absolute.

148. The planning considerations used to identify suitable locations and sites for new waste management developments reflect those identified in PPG10 (paragraph A11). The general considerations in PPG10 include protecting environmental and natural resources, consideration of traffic implications, the protection of local amenity and reinstating the site to an appropriate afteruse. They are set out in detail in Background Paper 3.

149. In addition to planning considerations, the size of waste management facilities will depend upon:

- required capacity; and
- structural requirements of the technical process.

150. The key considerations in selecting sites are as follows:

- The sequential approach to site selection – previously-developed/within or outside built-up areas/within or outside ~~AsONB~~ *AONB*;
- Proximity – to the County's principal centres of waste production (the main built-up areas);

- Accessibility – to the County's Strategic and Supporting Road Networks and the potential for securing access by rail or water;
- Integration – the potential for integration/co-location with other waste management operations in order to reduce the overall impact of waste management operations and land-take;
- Impact – of the proposed development and of the traffic generated;
- Capacity – of sufficient size to accommodate an appropriate waste management use.

Permanent, built waste management facilities

151. Facilities should be located primarily within the built-up areas, and more particularly on suitable industrial land already being used for, or committed to, industrial, storage or distribution uses (Use Classes B2 [general industrial] and B8 [storage and distribution]): ~~Locations have also been sought,~~ on disturbed land, or on land within the curtilage of existing waste management operations. Particular emphasis ~~has been~~ /s given to locations and sites where integrated facilities could be developed. As well as being spatially integrated, integration should also be functional by linking facilities along the waste hierarchy, for example, by linking a materials recovery facility with an energy from waste plant.

Land disposal for waste

152. Sites for the disposal of waste to land have been sought on land which has already been disturbed in some way or on land which is to be disturbed in the future through implementation of an existing permission or Development Plan allocation and where there is the potential or need for restoration. Unlike other waste management facilities which can be planned in close proximity to waste production, by their very nature landfill sites have to be used where they naturally occur. Such land includes working and worked-out quarries; disturbed land; and existing landfill sites. Most such sites are likely to be in the countryside including some in ~~AsONB~~ **AONB**.
153. Although there is an aim to reduce landfill to a minimum, there will be a need for more landfill for putrescible (non-inert) waste. Sites which may potentially leach into groundwater would not be acceptable. Therefore, the use of landfill sites within clay areas, which are non-porous, is more suitable for the disposal of non-inert waste because the risks of groundwater pollution are much lower.

Greenfield sites

154. The Plan does not make any proposals for waste management and disposal on greenfield sites, although they do involve the reuse of some previously-developed land outside built-up areas. ~~Some sites are within the AsONB or Strategic Gaps, where, on balance, these are considered to be suitable in principle for waste management facilities.~~

General Policies

Introduction

155. Proposals for waste management facilities which come forward, ~~on allocated sites (Policies A1-4) and on sites which have not been allocated~~ *whether on sites identified in the plan or on other sites*, must be needed (Policy N1), meet the criteria in Policies G1-~~12~~ *13*, and meet the criteria in the relevant use-specific policies (U1-9).

Best Practicable Environmental Option

Policy G1 *BEST PRACTICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL OPTION*

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted provided that they contribute to achieving the best overall balance between environmental, social and economic needs and they deliver the most benefits ~~and~~ *or the* least damage to the environment *as a whole*, at ~~an~~ acceptable cost, *in the long term as well as the short term*.

156. Some methods of dealing with waste are more sustainable than others. The thrust of Government policy is to ensure that, when considering waste management options, the protection of the environment and sustainable development are at the heart of decisions. As the environmental impacts of different options could vary widely, the application of the BPEO will assist in determining the most sustainable method of waste management in a specific instance.
157. The BPEO procedure aims to ensure that the waste management option chosen is environmentally sustainable, but also considers whether the cost of that option is in proportion to the environmental benefits gained and its environmental impact.

Character

Policy G2 *CHARACTER*

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted provided that the location, scale, appearance, and level of activity do not have an unacceptable impact on:

- (a) the character, distinctiveness and sense of place of the surrounding urban and/or rural area;
- (b) the natural beauty, distinctive character and remote and tranquil nature of the Sussex Downs, High Weald and Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- (c) woodlands and forest habitats, including ancient woodlands;
- (d) rivers, waterways and wetlands;
- (e) the distinctive character and resources of the coast and coastal waters, including river estuaries;
- (f) the objectives and integrity of Strategic and Local Gaps;
- (g) the distinctive character of towns and villages; and
- (h) the historic and archaeological heritage of the County.

158. The character of West Sussex is important to residents and visitors alike. Many factors have shaped the distinctive character of the County; including the geology, vegetation and human activity, and it continues to evolve. Therefore, waste must be managed and disposed of in locations which least compromise the quality of the character of West Sussex.

159. Development should also respect the character of the area. This applies equally to the built and rural environment. The distinctive character of the towns and villages within the County can be adversely affected by inappropriate development, which has an immediate obvious impact on many residents. All applications will need to have regard to the need to protect sites with important archaeological and historic features, including listed buildings and conservation areas. *With all waste facilities, from recycling plants to landfill sites, there may be an inherent risk and impact on the character of the county. Therefore, regard will be given to the design of facilities to safeguard this character and the need for techniques of mitigation to minimise the potential impact of waste management facilities.*

159a. Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are of national significance. Major projects will be subject to the same level of assessment as if the site were in a National Park and should be demonstrated to be in the public interest. Regard should be had to environmental, social and economic effects of all proposals (see PPG7, paragraph 4.8).

Environment

Policy G3 *ENVIRONMENT*

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted provided that they:

- (a) make efficient use of the land;
- (b) would not have an unacceptable impact on:
 - (1) important habitats, species and geological features; and
 - (2) the integrity of functional floodplains, ~~or flood protection or coastal defence measures~~ *the integrity of sea/tidal/fluvial defences, or would impede access for future maintenance and improvements of sea/tidal/fluvial defences;*
- (c) are not located in areas:
 - (1) at risk or potential risk of fluvial or tidal *or groundwater* flooding or where it would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere *as a result of increased surface water runoff* unless appropriate protection measures are provided; and
 - (2) subject to land instability unless problems can be satisfactorily resolved.

160. West Sussex has a rich and diverse environment. The environment provides positive and tangible economic benefits across the economy of the County. It is essential to strike the balance to avoid, wherever possible, damaging the very things which makes individual areas unique and attractive whilst maintaining the social and economic well-being of local communities. With all waste facilities, from recycling plants to landfill sites, there may be an inherent risk and impact on the environment. Therefore, regard will be given to the design of facilities to safeguard the environment and the need for techniques of mitigation to minimise the potential impact of waste management facilities.
161. The value of the environmental assets of West Sussex is important. It is essential that these features are not damaged by inappropriately located or poorly operated waste management facilities. The key objective is, therefore to protect natural ~~and man-made~~ resources from inappropriate development of waste management facilities ensuring that all alternative less environmentally important sites are considered before sites are located within designated areas.
162. Many areas are recognised by the designation of a substantial number of locally, nationally and internationally important sites including *Special Areas for Conservation (SACs), Ramsar sites (wetlands of international importance)*, Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites (RIGS), Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI). Care also needs to be taken for areas which are not covered by a designation but which are important to protect the natural biodiversity of West Sussex. Local and National Biodiversity Action Plans provide guidance on these areas.

Air, Soil, and Water

Policy G4 *AIR, SOIL AND WATER*

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted provided that they would not have an unacceptable impact on:

- ~~(a) air quality through pollution by odour, dust, smoke, heavy metals, gases and fumes;~~
 - ~~(b) soil quality through pollution by leachates, gases and heavy metals; and~~
 - ~~(c) the water environment through pollution.~~
- air quality, soil quality or ground and surface waters through pollution.*

163. Waste management facilities have the potential to give rise to pollution because of the inherent nature of the materials being handled and the process. *Pollution may arise in a number of ways, including through odour, dust, smoke, heavy metals, gases, fumes, leachate or other means.* While pollution is a complementary regulatory concern for the District/Borough Councils and the Environment Agency, it does represent a material planning consideration. In the case of each potential impact close regard will be given to proposed measures to minimise the impacts and to provide for mitigation where appropriate. The minimisation of pollution from waste management activities through the use of planning conditions and legal agreements if necessary will be sought to ensure waste operators run sites in such a way as to minimise impacts on the natural environment and local amenity.
164. In order to minimise the potential adverse environmental impacts of waste management facilities, the County Council will work with and consult the appropriate environmental regulation authorities, particularly the Environment Agency and the Environmental Health departments of the District Councils. This will help to achieve satisfactory design, layout and control measures at sites handling waste materials. To ensure that the imposition of environmental controls can be co-ordinated, PPG23 suggests that all applications for developments requiring a Waste Management Licence are submitted to the EA at the same time as planning permission is sought.

Air Pollution

165. When considering planning applications for waste management developments, the County Planning Authority will seek to ensure that odour, dust, fumes and gases are kept to an acceptable level. The development should include appropriate measures having regard to information on air quality and on any possible cumulative effects of airborne emissions. This will be done in close liaison with the appropriate agencies, as specified in PPG23 and will avoid the duplication of responsibilities between pollution control agencies and the County Planning Authority.
166. In considering planning applications for *EFW energy from waste* proposals and landfill sites, particular attention will be given to the proposed monitoring, control and long-term management systems for emissions and landfill gas. For applications for energy from waste plants in particular, regard will be given to the comments of the Environment Agency in relation to *chimney and stack* emissions.

Soil Pollution

167. The protection of soils is a principal objective of environmental policy. Soils are a scarce and non-renewable resource with varying biological, chemical and physical properties. They must be protected and preserved in order to maintain their important ecological functions. Essential for environmental interaction, is the capacity of soils to act as a filter and buffer system against chemical degradation (acidification, heavy metals, pesticides and other organic pollutants, etc).
168. In dealing with non-inert waste, there is a risk of contamination of the soil by leachates, gases and heavy metals (particularly from wastewater treatment works). Every effort should be taken when a site is developed to minimise the risk of contamination of the environment. Where there is known or suspected contamination then work should be carried out to assess the nature and extent of contamination.

Water Pollution

169. Waste management facilities have the potential to cause significant damaging effect on the water environment, including water quality, wildlife value, recreation and fishing. Wastes which pose the most threat to the water environment, are those that degrade or leach to produce water soluble products. They include some domestic, commercial and industrial wastes.
170. The County Planning Authority has an important role to play in the protection of the water environment through the determination of applications for waste management facilities and associated development. While the Environment Agency has statutory responsibility for the water environment, the protection of the water environment is a material consideration in the determination of applications for waste management facilities.
171. Close attention will be given to proposed schemes for leachate management particularly at landfill sites but also at composting sites.
172. Appropriate measures will be required for safeguarding the water environment during and after land disposal operations, and the prudent use and recycling of water within the site will be encouraged. Where operations are proposed below the water table, a comprehensive groundwater management scheme will be required to cater for the periods both during and after disposal operations. Groundwater Protection Maps produced by the EA are available to advise developers whether a site will be a risk to groundwater. *The Environment Agency's position ("Landfill Directive: Regulatory Guidance Note 3", December 2002) is that proposals for landfill within a groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 will not be accepted. Any other proposed landfills will be subject to a risk assessment that would be based on the nature and quantity of the wastes, and the natural setting and properties of the location. If the risk assessment demonstrates that active long-term site management would be essential to prevent long-term groundwater pollution, the Environment Agency consider that the proposal should not be accepted if it is within a groundwater Source Protection Zone II or III, or in a major aquifer, or below the water table in any strata where the groundwater provides an important contribution to river flow or other sensitive surface waters.*

Managing Waste Close to Source

Policy G5 *MANAGING WASTE CLOSE TO SOURCE*

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted provided that ~~they are well located having regard to the point at which the waste is generated~~ BPEO and the Proximity Principle are demonstrated in relation to the points at which the waste is generated, collected and sorted and the location of the proposed waste management facility, taking into account any particular environmental, social, economic and transport considerations that apply to the waste management facilities and processes proposed.

173. PPG10 advocates that waste should be managed in accordance with the proximity principle. In essence this means that, other things being equal, a location close to the source of the waste is preferred to one further away. The main reasons are:
- it is more likely to accord with the principles of sustainable development by avoiding environmental damage caused by transporting waste over a longer distance;
 - it encourages all those who create waste to take more responsibility for its management;
 - it may assist the local economy through employment generated by waste facilities; and
 - overall costs should be lower.
174. Ideally a local network of sites would manage waste close to its production or at its source. While the overall objective is to locate facilities as close as practicable to identified sources of waste, it will not always be possible to find suitable sites nearby. It is acknowledged that managing waste close to its source might be easier to achieve when applied to built waste management facilities in comparison to landfill sites as landfill can only take place where the voids exist and these may be in relatively remote rural areas. Adherence to the proximity principle may also be difficult in the shorter term where there is an inadequate range or distribution of facilities close to where the waste is generated. In some cases, the need to find sites so that the distance waste is transport is minimised, must be weighed against other considerations such as AONB designation.
175. Some waste management operations are economically viable only when they are centralised and operate on a larger scale. Therefore, the application of the proximity principle will vary from use to use. Such major facilities should be located in close proximity to major waste sources and be supported by local waste transfer facilities for bulking-up and transport of waste from more distant areas.

Transport

Policy G6 *TRANSPORT*

Proposals for waste management facilities *should be accompanied by a transport assessment. They* will be permitted provided that:

- (a) transport links are adequate to serve the development or can be improved to an appropriate standard without causing unacceptable environmental impacts;
- (b) where possible, the waste is capable of being transported to and from the site via the rail network or navigable waterways;
- (c) where necessary, the waste is capable of being transported to and from the site via the Strategic Road Network with minimal use of local roads;
- (d) *vehicle movements associated with the facility will not have an adverse impact on the safety and free-flow of existing traffic;*
- (e) there is safe and adequate access to the highway network; and
- (f) satisfactory provision is made for vehicle turning and parking, manoeuvring, loading and wheel cleaning facilities.

176. The transport of waste is one of the most immediate impacts of waste management activity. Currently the majority of waste is transported by road. Access from the highway will be required to meet standards acceptable to the Highway Authority. The County Planning Authority will seek to minimise the environmental impact of transporting waste where practicable. The main ways to achieve this aim are: first, by reducing the distance that waste has to be transported; and second by seeking the movement of waste by modes of transport other than road i.e. rail and water.
177. The potential for the transport of waste by rail offers a significant opportunity for reducing the quantities of waste currently transported by road. However, at present rail transport is only likely to be a viable option for the transport of wastes in very high volumes and over relatively long distances although this may change in the future following continued investment in the rail network.
178. Ideally new waste management facilities should be reasonably close to, and accessible to, the Strategic Road Network/Primary Route Network, but this may not always be practicable. In assessing whether proposals are acceptable, account will be taken of:
- the number of vehicle movements, size and routing of vehicles likely to be associated with the proposal; and
 - the cumulative impact of the vehicle movements on the locality.
179. The sites identified in the Plan have been evaluated in relation to their distance from the nearest strategic or local lorry route, and whether there is a possibility of using rail services. Realistic estimates of the number of vehicle movements likely to be generated will be required and will be taken into account in relation to the standard of the road network, the scope for appropriate improvements (especially in AONBs) and the effect on the environment including local and other communities.
180. Where the access to or into the site is inadequate, the developer will need to remedy this in order to make the proposal acceptable.

181. The main problems associated with road transportation, as with other freight commodities, are the impacts on people and the environment, road safety and the ability of the roads to deal with the proposed traffic. Other significant issues are noise, mud, dust, spillage of cargo, fumes and damage to roads and buildings. These can be dealt with by measures such as wheel cleaning facilities, highway improvement etc. Agreements will be sought prior to the grant of any permission to ensure that the development and its operations are controlled comprehensively. Where necessary, agreements relating to lorry routeing will be sought to minimise the impact of traffic on communities (see Policy G7).
182. Undertakings, for example, to manage the routeing of their vehicles to avoid residential areas or poor roads, and planning conditions may be sought from operators. Such undertakings require the support of the drivers, not all of whom may be within the operators control, but they have proved effective in relation to a number sites. Traffic Regulation Orders prohibiting heavy vehicles will be considered where appropriate.

Public Amenity

Policy G7 *PUBLIC AMENITY*

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted provided that:

- (a) sensitive and environmentally sound work practices are employed;**
- (b) the proposed method and scheme of working, either on its own or with other similar uses, would not have an unacceptable impact on public amenity, and neighbouring land-uses;**
- (c) appropriate measures are incorporated to:**
 - (1) minimise emissions of noise; and**
 - (2) control the impact of lighting.**
- (d) where necessary, suitable arrangements are made for the diversion of public rights of way.**

183. Waste management facilities will have an impact on surrounding areas: for example, the visual intrusion of the site; changes in landscape; noise; dust; and traffic. Therefore, careful consideration will be given to assessing the likely and potential impacts of waste management sites. It is important that practicable steps are included to satisfy these concerns at the time of a planning application. The County Planning Authority will assist applicants by taking part in pre-application consultations. This process helps to identify the main issues, which will need attention. Where an Environmental Statement is required by the County Planning Authority there should be a more formal pre-application stage involving relevant statutory bodies.
184. Specific works can be undertaken to mitigate against any potential disturbance. These range from providing landscaping, bunds, trees or fencing, depending on the nature of the disturbance. The precise type of mitigation works required will vary depending on local circumstances e.g. the character of the vicinity and adjacent properties, topography, existing fencing or landscape features. It is likely that physical screening or landscaping will be required to provide satisfactory visual or acoustic screening to the development. Most commonly landscaping may be required which includes planting to provide a visual break and/or bunds.

185. The County Planning Authority will seek to protect local amenities from the effect of operations associated with waste management development. It will therefore encourage and, where appropriate, require best operational practice at all waste management sites.
186. The combination of noise disturbance by plant and vehicles, including vehicles arriving and queuing to enter a site early in the morning, dust emissions and potentially intrusive lighting emphasises the need for requiring reasonable limitations to working hours. It is appreciated that this will affect commercial practice but in some locations it will be necessary if waste management facilities are to be acceptable.
187. It is appropriate to consider the cumulative impact upon residents, upon the landscape, built environment and upon the road network. In some instances the combined impact may be sufficient to merit the refusal of planning permission, but in other cases phased agreements may provide for the disturbance to be reduced to an acceptable level.
188. Careful consideration will be given to assessing the likely impacts of a waste management facility in order to ensure that comprehensive conditions are attached to any subsequent planning permission. These will be carefully prepared in order not to duplicate conditions which may be required by the Environment Agency as part of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994.

Noise

189. Noise from waste management facilities, unless suitably managed, may adversely affect the amenity of adjoining areas, for example, nearby premises and their occupants. For new waste management proposals, applicants will be required to submit surveys of existing and predicted noise levels at the boundary of the site and at 'noise sensitive' locations. An evaluation of the surveys will indicate where mitigating action is required to make the proposal acceptable.
190. Noise sensitive properties are normally defined as being dwellings but this definition can extend to include schools, hospitals, offices, some factories, livestock farms and places of recreation.
191. Conditions may be imposed requiring that specified maximum levels of noise are not exceeded. Appropriate monitoring points will be identified on site boundaries and/or at appropriate locations outside the site.

Lighting

192. Most sites will require lighting for safety and security. This can be potentially intrusive. Care should be taken to ensure the light is directed away from nearby properties and public highways. It should also avoid 'light' pollution of the skies. Conditions may be imposed on planning permissions to control the tinting, intensity and positioning of artificial lighting of sites, in the interests of local amenity.

Public Rights of Way

193. The Public Rights of Way Network (PROW) provides an important means of accessing the countryside in general. Waste development can directly effect PROW in both the short and long term. Where this occurs, operators will be required to provide satisfactory alternative routes or ensure that PROW on their land remain usable at all times. Alternative paths and any necessary diversions of existing paths will be required to be in

place in good time. Restoration schemes should provide for access which is at least as good as that existing before workings began and should be seen as an opportunity to create new PROW when possible and desirable. The extinguishment of PROW will not be acceptable.

Litter, Vermin, and Birds

194. Some waste management facilities, particularly landfill and landraising, have the potential to attract vermin and birds and to generate litter. The control of litter, vermin and birds is a waste regulation matter and will be dealt with by the Environment Agency in relation to the issuing of Waste Management Licences (see paragraph 164).

Waste Management Contracts

195. Under contracts entered into with the WDA, sites will need to be operated to an Environmental Management System certified to ~~ISO 14001 (now being subsumed into~~ ISO 9000:2000). This amongst other things will require the operator to take remedial action to address complaints and make continuous improvement to operations. The operator has an obligation to address such concerns to keep their certification as a contractual condition.

High Quality Development

Policy G8 *HIGH QUALITY DEVELOPMENT*

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted provided that they:

- (a) are of high quality with regard to their construction, layout, scale and appearance, ~~and efficiency~~;**
- (b) incorporate *appropriate* landscaping and screening as an integral part of the overall development of the site to mitigate any adverse visual impacts; and**
- (c) represent the best practice appropriate to the proposed use.**

196. Some waste management facilities may be visually intrusive due to the nature and scale of the processes undertaken. In the past, some have had architecturally unimaginative structures. However, there is scope for more imaginative design and structures including the sympathetic use of colours, materials and landscaping. Although this applies to all proposals, it is particularly the larger ones, such as MRF/EfW facilities, where the quality of the development must be properly addressed. A high quality development can assist in improving the image of waste management as an activity. This is particularly important in those areas and industrial estates where economic regeneration is being sought.
197. Policy DEV1 of the West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016 sets out ten principles to ensure that all new development is of high quality. It encourages innovative and imaginative schemes which will make a positive contribution to the quality of the local environment. A high standard of development, including landscaping, will therefore be sought in proposals for all new, extended or altered waste management facilities. This applies to the scale, use of materials, architectural detailing, siting and external appearance of buildings, machinery and plant which should be appropriate to their

location. They should complement the existing site topography and natural cover. The amenity of rights of way (particularly views of operations) will be taken into account in considering proposals for landscaping and screening. *Account should be taken of the landscape character of the area in which the proposal is located, including any assessments which have been undertaken. In the case of major facilities it may be necessary for a local landscape character assessment to be carried out, if no adequate framework exists.*

Infrastructure

Policy G9 *INFRASTRUCTURE*

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted provided that the infrastructure needs they create are met as they are required, they do not impose additional costs on the existing residents or businesses of West Sussex, and where possible, they accommodate existing needs.

198. As part of a planning application, the County Planning Authority will look to the provision of any new or improved infrastructure which is required to serve the development. This could include contributions of land and finance towards the provision or improvement of existing infrastructure (whether on or off-site) which is necessary to meet the needs of the new development and to avoid worsening conditions for users of existing infrastructure. Most commonly, this will include infrastructure relating to transport, such as improvements to approach roads or access, and to utilities, such as water supplies.
199. Where the new or improved infrastructure is agreed with developers, it will be secured by planning conditions or planning obligations as appropriate to ensure that new or improved infrastructure which is required is available or will be provided at the appropriate stage. Circular 1/97 advises on the use of planning obligations. Where appropriate, the provision of new or improved infrastructure should be provided in step with the development.
200. In addition, contributions towards the cost of waste management infrastructure will be sought from other forms of development.

Restoration

Policy G10 *RESTORATION*

Proposals for waste management facilities/operations will be permitted provided that:

- (a) those involving the use of open land in the *countryside rural area* are accompanied by schemes for the high quality restoration of the land *that take into account local landscape character*, and for any necessary management and aftercare, which are practicable and appropriate for their locations;
- (b) those involving sites within built-up areas are accompanied by schemes for the reuse, rehabilitation or removal of any buildings in the event that waste management uses cease; and
- (c) where appropriate, all buildings, machinery and plant will be removed when they are no longer required in connection with the principal use
- (d) any potential for pollution or contamination arising from the use will be managed and controlled.*

201. The County Planning Authority is committed to achieving higher standards of restoration and changing public attitudes are demanding these improving standards. The industry also recognises the need for high quality restoration. Standards of restoration have generally improved in recent years although there remains scope for improvement.
202. One way of minimising development impact is to ensure that land taken for waste uses is restored at the earliest opportunity and that it is left in a safe state capable of sustaining an acceptable after-use. Such uses may include agriculture, forestry, nature conservation or amenity/recreation but the CPA will support other beneficial uses which accord with the policies of the Development Plan. Proposals which offer opportunities for habitat creation *(where appropriate contributing to Local Biodiversity Action Plan targets)*, recreation provision, ~~or~~ landscape enhancement *or sustainable land management* will be encouraged in appropriate locations.
203. Where appropriate, stripping, handling and storage of soils prior to and during operations, such as landfill, will be required in order to protect their quality pending re-spreading. Soils required for restoration must be retained on the site.
204. On larger sites, restoration will be required to be progressive in nature and take place in a reasonable timescale, so that only a portion of the site is disturbed at one time. Waste disposal operations will be required to follow a rolling programme of restoration, for example, by tipping in 'phases' and completing their restoration in sequence. Where sites are large and cannot be restored in the short term interim schemes for restoration and improvement of the site will be required.
205. Applicants will normally be required to submit an aftercare scheme for a period of five years following restoration to ensure that the restoration scheme is maintained until it becomes naturally self-sustained. In certain cases it may be appropriate to define a shorter or longer period, depending on the nature of the restoration scheme and the likely time for its self-sustaining establishment.

206. Legal agreements may be sought where appropriate to regulate post reclamation maintenance and land management practices in order to maintain the intended after use.
207. Waste management sites which are no longer needed for their original purpose should be reused for uses which accord with the policies of the Development Plan. Schemes should be developed at the outset although there will be a need to take account of any changing circumstances over time. In many cases, waste management sites within the built-up area could be reused for other uses which involve similar processes or have similar characteristics, for example, general industrial uses (Class B2). For large facilities, such as energy from waste plants, a decommissioning plan will be required as part of the planning application and waste management licensing conditions.

Safeguarding Sites (See new Policy A1A)

Policy G11

~~Development that would prevent or prejudice the use of the following sites for waste management uses will not be permitted unless sufficient operational capacity remains within the County to meet identified waste management needs:~~

- ~~(a) the existing permanent waste management sites listed at the end of the Plan; and~~**
- ~~(b) the sites allocated in A1 as shown on the Proposals Map.~~**

- ~~208. Waste management operations require careful site selection and are not easy to locate. There are many difficulties associated with establishing new waste facilities, including a scarcity of suitable sites for waste development within the plan area. It is essential for the stock of existing and proposed sites to be safeguarded. When suitable sites are found, they require protection from other nearby developments, which may result in potential conflicts.~~
- ~~209. The County Planning Authority will, therefore, seek to protect such sites from inappropriate neighbouring developments, which may prejudice their continuing efficient operation. This will apply to landfill sites as well as other waste management operations, including waste transfer stations. In addition, the County Planning Authority will consider the implications for waste planning in West Sussex of a site allocated under Policies A1-4 being used for purposes other than waste management. The principle is that the sites allocated for waste management should be safeguarded so that they are available for implementation during the plan period.~~

Waste Management within Other Developments

Policy G12 ***WASTE MANAGEMENT WITHIN OTHER DEVELOPMENTS***

Proposals for development will be permitted provided that adequate provision is made for new waste management facilities as an integral part of the development including, where appropriate:

- (a) facilities within individual buildings or groups of properties to enable the source separation, the storage of waste, and where applicable, home composting;**
- (b) facilities within or adjacent to the proposed development for the collection, recycling and/or, where applicable, composting of waste;**
- (c) temporary on-site facilities during the construction phase for the recovery of waste arising from demolition and/or construction; and**
- (d) facilities for combined heat and power or district heating where this is appropriate in accordance with the Policy U6.**

210. As part of the development of residential, employment and other development, provision should be made for new waste management facilities. This applies equally to proposals for a single dwelling and for a major urban extension. They should be planned and provided as an integral part of the development. This accords with the proximity principle of dealing with waste as close to its generation as possible. *In cases where applicants consider that the integral provision of facilities is not practical, feasible or desirable, the reasons for this must be clearly demonstrated.*
211. Consideration must be given to accessible recovery and recycling facilities as part of the development. The provision of waste management facilities is therefore part of the infrastructure requirements of the development and developer contributions will be sought.
212. It is important that wastewater facilities are provided as part of waste management facilities in order to ensure that there are adequate wastewater treatment works to treat the additional sewage flows from new development.
213. The design and the layout of new homes, offices and other uses should include provision for the storage of recyclables within or in the curtilage of the individual units. Bin storage areas should be provided adjacent to dwellings which could also accommodate recycling boxes. New layouts should also take account of increased water run-off.
214. Where possible, and in accordance with Policy U6, schemes should be included in development proposals to enable surplus heat generated through energy from waste plants to be distributed to homes and businesses. Such proposals, known as combined heat and power plants (CHP) or district heating will enable additional benefits to be achieved where waste residues are reduced through energy from waste schemes.

Aerodrome Safeguarding

Policy G13 Aerodrome Safeguarding

Proposals for waste development within the safeguarded area of airports and aerodromes will be permitted provided that it can be adequately demonstrated that such developments will not adversely affect their operational integrity or safety.

214a. Waste management facilities may have an impact on the use of aviation facilities within the county. The managing bodies of Gatwick, Shoreham and Goodwood airports/airfields must be consulted on all development likely to attract birds within a 13 km radius. Restrictions also apply in respect of the height of proposed buildings or structures. Reference should be made to the appropriate aerodrome safeguarding maps. It may be possible to incorporate mitigating measures in the development which will overcome aviation objections. Further information is contained in Joint Circular 01/2003 (ODPM, DfT, NAFW).

Use-Specific Policies

Introduction

215. This chapter deals with the different uses which relate to waste management processes from collection and sorting of waste materials, transfer for treatment to recover value from the waste through recycling (reprocessing), composting, other methods such as anaerobic digestion, and energy from waste, before final disposal of the residues through landfilling or landraising. Proposals for waste management facilities for such uses which come forward ~~on allocated sites (Policies A1-4) and on sites which have not been allocated~~, *whether on sites identified in the plan or on other sites*, must be needed (Policy N1) and meet the criteria in use-specific policies (U1-9) as well as ~~that those~~ in the general policies (G1-12).

Regulation

216. The Environment Agency is responsible for regulating pollution from waste plants. Waste Management Licences should be applied for at the same time as planning permission so that the planning implications of any limitation imposed can be assessed as early as possible. The County Planning Authority will require an assessment of the environmental and health impacts of an EfW development in all cases. This can be submitted as part of the overall Environmental Impact Assessment, where an EIA is required in accordance with the 1999 Regulations.

Waste Collection, Sorting and Transfer *and Recovery*

216a. In order to increase the amount of waste managed towards the higher end of the waste hierarchy it is necessary to develop ways of minimising the amount of waste that goes to landfill. Waste recovery is a process that reduces the need for landfill by finding beneficial uses for waste. Processes and facilities include:

- Recycling of construction and demolition waste*
- Materials Recovery/Recycling Facilities (MRFs)*
- Scrap yards and metal recovery facilities*
- Waste transfer stations*
- Household waste recycling sites*
- Composting*
- Energy recovery from combustion*
- Energy recovery from developing technologies (e.g. anaerobic digestion and gasification)*
- Energy recovery from landfill gas production*

216b. The range of potential facilities for material recovery and recycling is wide, but there are a number of common features. Increasingly the process can take place in a modern style industrial building with no, or minimal, storage of materials. Processes too are essentially industrial in nature.

216c. Recovery and recycling facilities involve the use of machinery inside and outside of the buildings. Noise and dust are therefore important amenity issues. Visual impact will also be relevant where larger scale activities are proposed and where the activity involves outside storage and working/circulation areas.

216d. Transportation of materials is a key issue in the location of waste processing facilities. Whilst rail and water transport will be encouraged, it is likely that most trips will take place by road. Good access to the principal highway network is important in order to avoid the detrimental impact on residential amenity by increased road traffic movements.

216e. In view of the environmental, amenity and highway constraints in locating waste processing facilities, the most appropriate locations will generally be within existing employment sites or areas with industrial uses. Certain facilities may be incompatible with sensitive industrial sites e.g. food processing, "clean" industries and high tech business parks. In rural areas, facilities that re-use an existing building may be acceptable provided that associated outdoor storage and activity is limited in order to prevent visual intrusion.

217. The key to successful recovery of materials and energy from waste is to ensure that the waste undergoing these processes is composed mainly of a single source. However, some waste, such as household waste, is made up of a wide variety of materials and before such 'mixed waste' can be recycled, it needs to be sorted into its component materials, i.e. different waste streams. The way in which the waste is collected can have a large impact on the practicality and viability of reprocessing/recycling operations. This section provides guidance on potential uses for the collection, sorting and transfer of waste.

Civic Amenity Sites Household Waste Recycling Sites.

218. ~~Civic amenity sites (CA sites), also known as household waste recycling centres~~ ***Household Waste Recycling Sites (formerly known as Civic Amenity Sites)***, provide a valuable facility for many households to dispose of unwanted items. More recently there has been a change of emphasis in management of the sites, away from a disposal-orientated service to a more efficient segregation and recovery of materials including paper, cardboard, scrap metal, engine oil, glass, car batteries, hardcore, vegetation and plant matter, and fridges and other electrical equipment. This development will continue and it is expected that ~~CA household waste recycling~~ sites will make an increasing contribution towards Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) materials recovery targets in the future.

219. At present, the permanent ~~CA household waste recycling~~ sites listed at the end of the Plan, and safeguarded under Policy G11, are supplemented by mobile ~~CA~~ sites across the County, such as those which locate on public car parks. However, the use of some of these locations as stopping points ~~for the mobile CA service~~ may not continue in the future due to changes in regulatory requirements. In addition, there are some settlements which do not have, or are not within 8 kilometres (5 miles) of, a ~~CA~~

household waste recycling site. These include Haywards Heath, Henfield, Pulborough, Selsey, Steyning, Storrington, the Witterings and Worthing (west). Therefore, ~~Policy U1 establishes that CA sites in certain locations will be acceptable in principle~~ *Policy U1 sets out criteria for the provision of new sites in these areas and other appropriate locations* to enable increased materials recovery across the County.

Policy U1 *HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING SITES*

~~Proposals for permanent civic amenity sites within eight kilometres (five miles) of the following settlements will be permitted provided that they are located, where possible, on previously developed land or provided as part of new development in accordance with Policy G12 and there is good accessibility by private car from these centres of population:~~

- ~~(a) Haywards Heath;~~
- ~~(b) Henfield;~~
- ~~(c) Pulborough;~~
- ~~(d) Selsey;~~
- ~~(e) Steyning;~~
- ~~(f) Storrington;~~
- ~~(g) The Witterings; and~~
- ~~(h) Worthing (west).~~

Proposals for new Household Waste Recycling Sites will be permitted if they are located near the population they are intended to serve and are:

- (a) within allocated or permitted employment land; or*
- (b) on previously developed land or within existing buildings; or*
- (c) a temporary use within existing landfill operations, restricted to the life of the landfill*
- (d) within or adjacent to other waste management facilities.*

220. Proposals for ~~CA~~ *household waste recycling* sites should be located either on sites which accord with Policy U1 or on the sites ~~allocated~~ *identified* in Policy A1, *A1A and A1B*. Proposals on ~~unallocated~~ *other* sites will be treated on their merits against the policies of the Development Plan. In particular they should accord with the proximity principle (see Policy G5) and have good accessibility by private car.

Waste Transfer Stations

221. Waste transfer stations receive, sort, segregate and bulk up waste materials to be transferred to another facility for recycling, treatment (including composting or the recovery of energy) or final disposal. Most tend to deal with bulky mixed wastes i.e. construction, demolition and scrap metal. They are also important facilities in the cost-effective and environmentally sustainable operation of waste collection from households and also many commercial and business premises. As a process they aid recycling and waste management options towards the top end of the waste hierarchy.

222. The benefit of waste transfer stations is that they reduce traffic movements by bulking up waste to be treated elsewhere. However they do generate a significant amount of road traffic and should be located close to the strategic road network but close to the source of waste as possible. Proposals for waste transfer stations should be located on the sites ~~allocated~~ **identified** in Policy A1, **A1A and A1B**. Proposals on other sites will be treated on their merits against the policies of the Development Plan.

Materials Recovery Facilities

223. A Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) is a specialised plant which separates, processes and stores recyclables. Often waste transfer stations and MRFs are located on the same site so that after the waste is separated, the waste is bulked up and sent for recycling (reprocessing). Proposals for MRFs should be located on the sites ~~allocated~~ **identified** in Policy A1, **A1A and A1B**. Proposals for other sites will be treated on their merits against the policies of the Development Plan.

Construction and Demolition Waste

224. A ~~large~~ significant proportion of total waste generation is from the construction and demolition industry (inert waste). In theory such waste is 'clean' and indestructible, and so gives considerable scope for recycling, to produce a 'secondary aggregate'. This not only reduces the need for landfill but also reduces the environmental impact of quarrying. There is generally less need for land disposal of inert waste since most of it can be reused or recovered. There will be a need for sites which enable the storage of sorted waste before it can be reused. Proposals for such processes should be located on the sites ~~allocated~~ **identified** in Policy A1, **A1A and A1B**. Proposals for other sites will be treated on their merits against the policies of the Development Plan.
225. Often construction and demolition waste can be reused near the area where it has been generated. An example could be reusing waste from road construction to form bunds along the new road. Such development might be the most sustainable as the waste is not transported away from the site and is in close proximity to where it is generated.

Scrapyards

226. Scrapyards play a role in the collection, sorting and bulking up of predominantly metal wastes. Many of the scrapyards in the County are well-established but are not well located due to the impact of noise and their unsightly appearance on the character and amenity of surrounding areas. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 requires such facilities to be licensed: part of this process involves the regularising of their planning status through the granting of Certificates of Lawful Use or Development. The presence of some elements, such as acid and batteries, may result in the waste being classified as special waste (see Policy U7).

Policy U2 *SCRAPYARDS*

- (a) Proposals for the extension of existing scrapyards beyond their boundaries will not be permitted where the scale, appearance, and level of activity would have an unacceptable impact on the character and amenity of the surrounding area. ~~Any permission will be granted for a temporary period to allow the impact of the proposal to be assessed.~~
- (b) Proposals for the handling, sorting, storage and transfer of scrap metal, including the dismantling of scrap vehicles, will be permitted provided that they are located on:
 - (1) suitable existing, permitted or allocated sites for waste management facilities; or
 - (2) suitable existing, permitted or allocated general industrial (Use Class B2) sites.

227. The County Council will encourage the relocation of poorly located scrapyards to more suitable sites, such as the sites ~~allocated~~ *identified* under Policy A1, *A1A and A1B*, or on general industrial sites where their impacts would be more acceptable. Policy U2 establishes the principle that existing scrapyards should not extended beyond their boundaries where there would be unacceptable impacts on the character and amenity of surrounding areas. ~~Successful proposals will only be permitted for a temporary period to allow the impact of the extended facility to be assessed and, where appropriate, to allow the land to return to an acceptable use. For new sites and extensions to existing sites applicants will be expected to provide evidence to indicate how the proposed operations will be compatible with existing neighbouring uses.~~
228. New scrapyards should locate on suitable waste management sites, including those ~~allocated~~ *identified* under Policy A1, *A1A and A1B*, or on general industrial sites. Proposals for other sites will be treated on their merits against the policies of the Development Plan.

Treatment of Waste**Recycling (reprocessing)**

229. The benefits of recycling some of the materials recovered from waste include the reduced demand for raw materials by extending their life and maximising the value extracted from them, saving energy and reducing emissions to air and water in production processes, and the need for less waste to go to final disposal through landfill or landraising. Following the collection and sorting of materials, such as glass, plastics, and paper, into different waste streams, they can be transferred to other plants for recycling, also known as reprocessing.
230. Due to the capacity and location of the waste reprocessing industry, recycling does not occur evenly across the country and may be concentrated in one region. At present, West Sussex does not accommodate facilities for the processing of waste materials and they have to be transported to other parts of the country for reprocessing. However, proposals for the reprocessing of waste materials will be encouraged to facilitate an expansion in production capacity. Such facilities should be located on the sites ~~allocated~~ *identified* in Policy A1, *A1A and A1B*. Proposals for other sites will be treated on their merits against the policies of the Development Plan.

Composting

231. Composting is a biological process, which reduces the bulk of green and some other biodegradable wastes, to a stabilised residue which can be used as a soil fertiliser/enhancer (compost). The process can help to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste going to landfill. The compost can be used as a soil conditioner or improver for land reclamation, ~~but concerns over quality have limited its market penetration.~~

231a. Due to the Animal By-Products Regulation 2003 there is concern about the use of compost that may have contained fish, meat or poultry from household and/or restaurant kitchens. Subject to appropriate treatment and to restrictions concerning pasture land, such compost may be suitable for use on agricultural land. A way to ensure pathogens from kitchen waste are destroyed is to use in-vessel composting.

231b. As part of a planning application for composting facilities the Environment Agency will be consulted, particularly in relation to the potential health impact of bioaerosols. The EA position on composting is that "there will be a presumption against permitting (and to object to any planning application) of any new composting process (or modification to an existing process) where the boundary of the facility is within 250 metres of a workplace or the boundary of a dwelling, unless the application is accompanied by a site-specific risk assessment which shows that the bioaerosol levels are and can be maintained at appropriate levels at the dwelling or workplace".

232. In terms of the waste hierarchy, the National Waste Strategy affords composting a similar status to that of materials recycling. Home composting is the most desirable solution for the management of biodegradable household or green waste, which is normally derived from garden vegetation such as hedge trimmings or kitchen waste, such as vegetable peelings. Home composting initiatives jointly promoted by the County, District and Borough Councils have increased the amount of green waste, and most recently kitchen wastes, being 'composted' at home. The Plan encourages provision to be made in new development for home composting and other forms of waste management (see Policy G12).
233. Not all households have enough garden space to undertake composting and there will still be a requirement for large-scale green waste composting for waste collected at ~~CA~~ *household waste recycling* sites and through kerbside collection schemes. The majority of central composting schemes use the 'turned windrow' method, i.e. outdoor windrows which are mechanically turned, typically once a week, to maintain aerobic conditions.
234. The existing infrastructure for green waste composting is insufficient to cater for the amount of waste currently being recovered. Therefore, in addition to home-composting, larger composting facilities are likely to be needed. These operations are generally of two types:
- open-air or 'windrow' composting, which is carried out either in the open-air or in 'windrow sheds'. ~~Waste is shredded, mixed and placed in conical heaps formed into long rows.~~ The waste requires regular turning, which allows aeration and maintains correct temperatures. *This technique would only be used for green waste.*
 - enclosed or 'in-vessel' composting where the material is either loaded into fixed compartments or into a continuously-fed plant. In both arrangements the process

requires forced aeration systems. The advantage of the 'in-vessel' process is that environmental controls, both within the plant and to arrest potential emissions causing odours and dust, are more effective. *After stabilisation the product may require space for final maturation, i.e. windrow composting.*

235. Open-air composting has become a common form of composting of green waste materials, particularly in the countryside due to the large land requirement. It has the potential to release odours and bio-aerosols and is therefore best suited for dealing with garden waste rather than food wastes. For large-scale composting, the outdoor method is now generally being superseded by enclosed or in-vessel containment systems, which afford greater control of process and emissions.
236. Large-scale composting is best carried out to utilise organic wastes brought in from elsewhere, for example, ~~EA household waste recycling~~ sites. This is likely to require a countryside location. *However, due to the EA position statement the range of potentially suitable sites may be limited.* Suitable locations for such facilities are likely to include agricultural holdings where the proposed methods are similar to agricultural practices, or industrial type locations where 'in-vessel' composting systems are proposed to be adopted. ~~Although 'windrow' and 'in-vessel' composting are separate technologies, in most cases they can be employed together on the same site to produce a viable compost product. Four sites have been identified in Policy A2 as being suitable in principle in land-use planning terms for the open-air composting of green waste.~~

Open-Air Composting

Policy U3 *OPEN-AIR COMPOSTING*

- (a) Proposals for ~~small-scale~~ open-air composting *and associated facilities within built-up areas* will be permitted provided that ~~they are located as close as possible to the origins of the waste~~.
- ~~Proposals for large-scale open-air composting will be permitted provided that they are located outside built-up areas~~ on suitable:
- (1) existing, permitted or allocated sites for waste management facilities;
 - (2) previously despoiled, contaminated or derelict land;
 - (3) existing hardstandings; or
 - (4) agricultural land, provided that ~~the compost produced is used on that agricultural unit~~ *this would not lead to the irreversible loss of the best and most versatile land (grades 1,2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification System).*
- (b) *Proposals for open-air composting may be permitted on other sites which can be shown to be suitable for local community or agriculturally-based schemes in close proximity to the source of the waste.*

237. There is increasing interest in small-scale composting sites particularly involving community groups. Community composting schemes are encouraged on suitable sites ~~within built-up area boundaries~~. The advantages of such schemes is that composting takes place in close proximity to the source of waste generation and the impact, for example, transport implications, is smaller compared to larger schemes. However, such

sites will need to be carefully controlled and managed to ensure that problems do not arise.

238. The majority of agricultural waste, animal matter and vegetable and plant wastes are normally treated and disposed of within the agricultural unit. This does not require planning permission unless farm waste is brought in from other agricultural units. The most economical and environmental way of dealing with farm by-products, for example, manure and slurry is to apply it to the land as a fertiliser. This can provide valuable nutrients and organic matter. Care needs to be taken in the application of fertilisers not to pollute the groundwater or surface water (~~see Policy G4~~).

Enclosed In-Vessel Composting

Policy U4 IN-VESSEL COMPOSTING

Proposals for ~~enclosed~~ in-vessel composting facilities *with associated open windrow areas where required* will be permitted provided that they are located on:

- (a) ~~suitable~~ existing, permitted or allocated sites for waste management facilities ~~(including wastewater treatment works)~~;
- (b) ~~suitable~~ existing, permitted or allocated general industrial (Use Class B2) sites;
- (c) other ~~suitable~~ previously-developed land ~~within built-up areas~~ (including degraded, contaminated or derelict land); or
- (d) ~~suitable agricultural units within existing buildings sites where all reception, handling, and processing of the waste and residue will take place within an enclosed building.~~

239. For the composting of mixed organic wastes, only enclosed or in-vessel systems are likely to achieve efficient process control. As the capital costs of such facilities are comparatively high, it is likely that enclosed or in-vessel systems will need to be relatively large in order to be cost effective.

239a. In-Vessel composting can ensure that conditions and impacts such as noise, dust, odour can be better controlled. Composting can take place in units no bigger than a shipping container, large shed or purpose built vessels (e.g. containers, silos, tunnels or rotating drums). Enclosed or in-vessel composting means that garden and/or kitchen waste is broken down and stabilised quickly. It also complies with the Animal By-Products Regulations when dealing with kitchen waste. In-vessel composting is the first stage of the composting process and is associated with windrow for the final maturation of the product.

239b. Composting also achieves a number of benefits in line with new European and UK standards for disposing of sewage sludge, which require water companies to improve treated sludge quality from waste water treatment plants. To meet the new regulations sludge can be treated in a number of ways including in-vessel composting.

239c. Although In-vessel composting can occur on agricultural units it is considered to be an industrial process, the buildings for receiving, handling and processing

would be industrial by nature, unless already located on an agricultural unit. Potential suitable sites are considered to be land allocated for employment/industrial use, within previously used industrial or agricultural built development which does not require substantial alteration and within or adjacent to other waste uses.

Wastewater Treatment Works

240. Wastewater treatment works offer potential locations for waste management processes, such as in-vessel composting and anaerobic digestion, which are 'functionally-related' to the existing operations. In West Sussex there are over eighty existing sites in total, many of which are in the countryside. As many sites are within designations such as ~~AsONB~~ **AONB**, there must be a clear established need for the development which outweighs any adverse environmental or other impact that the development would be likely to cause. However, development on such sites would reduce the need to develop on greenfield land. ~~Ford, Goddards Green, and Horsham (Christ's Hospital) Wastewater Treatment Works may be suitable sites for enclosed/in-vessel composting.~~

Policy U5 *WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS*

- (a) **Proposals for additional facilities for the treatment of wastewater at existing sites will be permitted provided that they would not have an unacceptable impact under the other policies of the Plan.**
- (b) **Proposals for new wastewater treatment works will be permitted provided that:**
 - (1) **it can be demonstrated that the development cannot be accommodated at an existing site ; and**
 - (2) **they are located on suitable:**
 - (i) **previously despoiled, contaminated or derelict land;**
 - (ii) **permitted or ~~allocated~~ *identified* sites for permanent, built waste management facilities, or**
 - (iii) **existing, permitted or allocated general industrial (Use Class B2) sites.**
- (c) **Proposals for the treatment of wastewater should, where appropriate and practicable, incorporate facilities for the recovery of materials.**

241. Wastewater, also known as sewage, is discharged direct into the wastewater system from homes, commercial and industrial premises, institutions or arisings from cesspools, septic tanks etc. The Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations 1994, which implements the requirements of the European Directive on Urban Waste Water Treatment, now prevents the discharge of sewage and other sludges to the sea or watercourses without additional treatment.
242. Wastewater treatment works tend to be constrained in terms of location; they need to be relatively close both to the residential area they serve, and to watercourses for discharge of treated waters. In some cases, expansion on existing sites may not be acceptable on environmental grounds. Proposals for new treatment works will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the need for development cannot be accommodated at an existing site and that the facilities are necessary which includes demonstrating that it is

required to meet current environmental standards or regulatory provisions. Proposals should be in accordance with the environmental protection policies of this plan. In particular proposals must demonstrate satisfactory controls for odour. The County Planning Authority supports joint working with the water companies in order to minimise the environmental impacts of any developments and to ensure the provision of sustainable wastewater treatment facilities.

Energy from Waste

243. There is a need to reduce the amount of waste being disposed to landfill sites in West Sussex. Following the recovery of recyclable materials and value through composting, the recovery of energy from waste residues is one way in which the volume of residue requiring final disposal to land is greatly reduced. As a benefit, value in the form of energy can be recovered from the residue which reduces the need for other forms of energy generation. For example, it may be possible to incorporate energy from waste proposals into schemes delivering combined heat and power (CHP). This recovers energy and distributes the surplus heat to homes and businesses. Opportunities for utilising surplus energy and particularly surplus heat produced through energy from waste schemes must be maximised although this may not be a practicable or viable option in all cases.
244. Direct incineration is currently the most common type of waste management technique involving the recovery of energy from waste. *The Council, under the current waste management strategy approach, do not envisage a need to use direct incineration as a means of dealing with municipal waste, at least before 2015.* However, there are three other broad waste management processes which come under the term 'energy from waste'. Firstly, waste can be used as a fuel substitute either directly or as refuse-derived fuel (RDF), which is usually produced from municipal solid waste which has had recyclable materials and non-combustible materials removed. Secondly, fuel such as methane gas can be recovered as a by-product of waste disposal (see paragraph 261). Thirdly, energy can be recovered as a by-product of materials recovery processes, such as anaerobic digestion which involves the biological degradation of organic waste without oxygen to produce methane gas and a residue which can be used as a soil improver.
245. Energy from waste (EfW) is, therefore, a generic term which covers a range of existing and emerging technologies which are going through a period of rapid change. These technologies include gasification ~~which involves the heating of carbon-based wastes in the presence of air or steam to produce fuel-rich fuels.~~ and pyrolysis ~~(see Glossary) is a similar process where organic waste, such as plastics or tyres, is heated in the absence of air to produce a mixture of gaseous and liquid fuels and a solid inert residue.~~ It is possible, therefore, that new methods of EfW provision may emerge during the plan period. Given the current dynamism in development of various energy recovery technologies it is not appropriate to be prescriptive as regards preferred technical approaches.
246. The waste hierarchy and Government guidance encourage the reduction, reuse, recycling and composting of waste before using waste management practices such as energy from waste (EfW). Any proposals for EfW facilities should not be undertaken without consideration first being given to the possibility of material recycling and composting. Proposals for EfW facilities will only be acceptable if there is a proven need having had regard, in the first instance, to the availability of facilities higher up the waste hierarchy (see Policy N1). It will be important that communities have confidence that site operators and the EA will ensure that all the conditions and controls for such facilities are fully

implemented. Particular attention will need to be paid to the best available peer reviewed and accepted scientific evidence on potential impacts on human health, including findings on the proximity of facilities.

Energy from Waste – General

Policy U6 *ENERGY FROM WASTE*

- (a) **Proposals for energy from waste facilities, ~~including the sites allocated in Policy A3,~~ will not be permitted unless:**
- (1) **they are part of integrated waste management systems which include the recovery of materials through recycling and/or composting;**
 - (2) **where possible, they are part of a scheme for combined heat and power; and**
 - (3) **they are readily accessible to sufficient, suitable and available locations for the final disposal of the residue.**
- (b) **Proposals for thermal waste treatment, including incineration, without the recovery of energy will not be permitted.**

247. The County Planning Authority will not support EfW proposals unless there is a demonstrable need for them and they form an integrated system in which priority is given to materials recovery. ~~Three potential sites have been identified in Policy A3 as being suitable in principle in land-use planning terms for energy from waste plants. If there is a need for energy from waste plants and it cannot be met on these sites, other sites may be acceptable.~~ Anaerobic digestion may be suitable at wastewater treatment works (see Policy U5). Direct incineration or other thermal treatment without energy recovery offers little or no advantage over landfill and will not be supported.
248. Some EfW plants are substantial in scale and have key locational requirements. They are best sited reasonably close to the sources of waste (i.e. close to the main centres of population) so that the distances the waste has to be transported are minimised. Heavy goods vehicle movements are usually generated and the EfW plant should therefore be sited to minimise distance to the primary road network. A location with access to the rail network opens up the possibility of using trains to bring in waste or take away residues if this is economic. As the buildings required are large and may need a chimney stack, regard will be had to the impact on sensitive landscapes and townscapes.
249. Many of the concerns the public has about the use of EfW facilities are the same as for those relating to other waste management facilities. These are mainly about: emissions and possible health effects; traffic and other impacts on the local area; and whether they potentially discourage recycling and reuse of waste. Such concerns will be addressed at the time of a planning application. It is the Environment Agency's role to control any emissions through the waste management licensing system and many of the traffic concerns can be addressed as part of the application. As mentioned in paragraphs 74 and 125, even with the most optimistic assumptions about waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and composting, there will be some waste materials and/or residue, which will require treatment. The national waste hierarchy indicates that recovering energy from the waste is preferable to final disposal to land.

~~Biomechanical Waste Treatment~~ Mechanical and Biological Treatment (MBT)

250. This is an integrated waste management operation which involves the mechanical sorting of municipal solid waste to remove recyclable materials followed by the biological treatment of the organic residue through composting or anaerobic digestion. The generic term for this process is biomechanical waste treatment (BWT). Although the residue may not be of sufficient quality to be used as a marketable compost, the quantity of residual waste requiring final disposal to land can be significantly reduced as can the potential for landfill gas generation. *MBT is a generic term for a number of processes that treats residual waste before disposal. The aim of MBT is to minimise the environmental impacts of end disposal and to gain some further value from the waste. It tends to involve the removal of metals and glass and a drying/partial composting of the remaining waste to stabilise the residue. The remaining waste is screened and homogenised and used either as a feedstock for another treatment process (e.g. refuse derived fuel for recovery in a gasification, co-incineration or Energy from Waste Plant), alternatively it can be sent to landfill as a partially stabilised residue. Other systems can use in-vessel composting or anaerobic digestion to stabilise the waste. MBT is not a disposal method, therefore the reduced amount of residue will still require disposal for example through landfill or energy from waste facilities.* Proposals for ~~BWT~~ MBT facilities should be located on the sites ~~allocated~~ in Policy A1, **A1A and A1B**. Proposals for other sites will be treated on their merits against the policies of the Development Plan.

~~Special and Controlled Hazardous~~ Waste Treatment

251. Some wastes, ~~include~~ **including** special and hazardous wastes, require stringent handling and treatment. A definition of special waste is found in Regulation 2 of the Special Waste Regulations 1996; examples are industrial solvents, certain clinical wastes, etc. These are subject to close monitoring by the Environment Agency. Controlled wastes appear on the Hazardous Waste List and include clinical, liquid and some scrap metals, such as mercury.

Policy U7 ~~HAZARDOUS WASTE~~

Proposals for the treatment of ~~special and controlled~~ **hazardous** waste will be permitted provided that:

- (a) where appropriate, they form part of a regional strategy for dealing with such waste;
- (b) they make substantial contributions to meeting the needs of West Sussex for the treatment of such waste; and
- (c) in order to reduce the hazards of its transportation, they are located as close as possible to the origins of the waste.

252. The former regional planning body SERPLAN considered that sub-regional self-sufficiency in the disposal of special waste would not be feasible. This is due to the specific requirements for management of these wastes, the relatively small amounts generated and the costs of establishing specialist management and disposal facilities (Revised Waste Planning Advice: A Sustainable Waste Strategy for the South East 1996-2010 (SERP160)). *The South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA) consider that the region needs to make provision for a small number of large-scale specialist facilities to deal with waste streams such as hazardous waste ("Proposed Alterations to Regional Planning Guidance, South East – Regional Waste Management*

Strategy" SEERA, March 2004). Most special waste arising in the County is dealt with at specialist plants elsewhere. However, in order to meet new regulatory requirements, facilities may be required in the County for the treatment of some waste materials, such as batteries, ~~for which there is not currently a regional strategy.~~

253. ~~As the treatment of special waste may be hazardous,~~ The County Planning Authority will require an assessment of the environmental and health impacts of any proposals *involving hazardous waste*. Any applications for special waste treatment facilities will require licensing from the EA.

Final Disposal

254. Although the central strategic aim of the Plan is to reduce the final disposal of waste residues to land by encouraging waste management methods further up the waste hierarchy, there will still be a considerable need for sites for landfill, and possibly landraising. In particular, sites for the disposal of non-inert waste will be required because:
- alternative waste management processes will still produce residues which require disposal to land, e.g. EfW produces residues;
 - the plan period covers a transitional phase where the current landfill dominated practice is moving to more sustainable methods. While this is going on, there will be an ongoing need for disposal to land.
255. Given the attractive nature of West Sussex there are few areas of despoiled land which readily lend themselves to such operations and, therefore, landfilling is most likely to occur where it forms part of a restoration scheme of former minerals workings. The Local Plan allocates sufficient landfill sites under Policy A4 to meet expected need for the final disposal of waste to land. It is not anticipated that there will be a need for sites for landraising through the disposal of waste if these landfill sites come forward as expected and efforts to increase recycling and other recovery methods are successful.

Landfill – General

Policy U8 *LANDFILL*

- (a) Proposals for landfilling with waste, including the sites allocated in Policy A4, will not be permitted unless:
- (1) the resulting final landform, landscape and afteruse are of high quality and enhance the character of the area; and
 - (2) in relation to non-inert waste, where appropriate and practicable, they incorporate measures to recover energy from any landfill gas.
- (b) Proposals for landfilling with waste on unallocated sites will not be permitted unless the need cannot be met on the sites allocated in Policy A4 and they involve suitable man-made voids or, where appropriate, the restoration of mineral workings.
- (c) Proposals for temporary facilities for other waste management uses at landfill sites will be permitted provided that they are acceptable in land-use planning terms in their own right and that they are removed when landfilling has been completed.

256. One of the principal aims of planning control over the landfilling and landraising of waste is to ensure that land taken for waste disposal is restored at the earliest practicable opportunity and is capable of supporting an acceptable after-use once disposal operations have ceased.
257. Particular regard will be given to establishing the broad framework for restoration, the identification at an early stage of appropriate after-use and after-care conditions; progressive restoration will be required where possible. This will be carried out in liaison with other agencies i.e. the Environment Agency, DEFRA (Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs), District Councils etc.
258. The County Planning Authority will adopt a flexible approach to restoration, but it is essential that both disposal operations and restoration be properly designed at the planning application stage to ensure that operations are both technically and financially feasible. Restoration of a waste disposal site should positively enhance the site and respect the character of the landscape it is set in, and where possible improve the provision of facilities for the benefit of the general public.
259. The County Planning Authority will need to be satisfied that land settlement and surcharging are fully taken into account in proposals for the final landform. The agreed restoration and aftercare scheme will need to proceed immediately following completion of landfilling in a progressive manner across the site.
260. Public concern over landfill developments and the shortage of landfill void capacity is encouraging the regulators and the waste management industries to evaluate the potential for landfill mining. This is a process whereby solid wastes which have been previously landfilled are excavated and processed. In addition, landfill mining can be used as a remedial measure to improve poorly designed or improperly operated landfills that do not meet environmental and public health specifications. This has not yet been tried in the UK to any significant degree but might become an option for the future.
261. Landfilled biodegradable waste is a source of methane gas, which is a major greenhouse gas, more potent than carbon dioxide. It is produced as a by-product of decomposing household and commercial non-inert waste. It is often noticeable and objectionable because of its smell and it can be identified even in very small quantities. Its control within a landfill site requires special engineering techniques to gather and dispose of the gas. The gas can be collected and used as an important source of renewable energy; producing heat and generating electricity or both. The reuse of this gas is therefore encouraged but suitable management systems must be integral to all proposals to use heat or generate electricity from this source.
262. Landfill gas within a landfill site has to be controlled and monitored due to its hazardous nature. Controls are stipulated within the Landfill Regulations (England and Wales) 2002.

Landraising

Policy U9 *LANDRAISING*

- (a) Proposals for the final disposal of waste through landraising will not be permitted unless:**
- (1) the need cannot be met on the sites allocated in Policy A4;**
 - (2) the land has already been despoiled, contaminated or is derelict;**
 - (3) they would not involve the best and most versatile land;**
 - (4) the resulting final landform, landscape and afteruse are of high quality and enhance the character of surrounding areas; and**
 - (5) they are well-located having regard to the facilities at which the waste is treated.**
- (b) Proposals for temporary facilities for other waste management uses at landraising sites will be permitted provided that they are acceptable in land-use planning terms in their own right and that they are removed when landraising has been completed.**

263. There is no need for sites for landraising unless the landfill sites allocated in Policy A4 do not come forward as anticipated or efforts to increase recycling and other recovery methods are unsuccessful. Landraising proposals, if required, should firstly be located on previously-developed land, or as part of the restoration of existing land disposal or mineral working sites. In exceptional circumstances, when all previously-developed sites have been investigated, landraising opportunities on greenfield sites may be acceptable.
264. In order to increase access to recycling facilities it is desirable that material recovery and recycling facilities are located adjacent to or in close proximity to landraising sites. This helps to reduce the reliance on landraising by only disposing of any final waste residue in this way. As landraising is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy the need for such waste management proposals must be demonstrated.
265. The issues concerned with landraising are similar to those raised by landfilling. In particular the traffic implications will need to be carefully assessed and the final landform designed to integrate with the surrounding area.
266. Details of the scheme should be provided in order for the County Planning Authority to be satisfied as to the means of control, and subsequent use, of landfill gas, particularly in respect of the potential impact on neighbouring land uses and amenity.

~~Allocations~~ Location of Facilities

Introduction

267. The Plan cannot promote one technology in preference to another or be prescriptive about the possible uses of waste management facilities on sites which are acceptable in principle (~~see Policies A1-4~~). It is important, therefore, that the Plan remains flexible enough to respond to changes in waste management practices and technologies over the plan period. However, some technologies may comply with environmental policies more easily than other technologies.

Permanent Built Waste Management Facilities ~~—Allocations~~

267a. The Council's strategy for accommodating the waste management facilities that will be needed over the plan period is for them to be located:

- *On the major sites identified in Policy A1*
- *On existing waste management sites*
- *On other sites that meet the criteria set out in the plan.*

268. The need for waste collection, sorting, transfer, *recovery* and treatment facilities to be available at a range of locations across the County has led to the identification of specific *major* sites ~~and areas of search~~ (as indicated on the Proposals Map). ~~In some cases the whole of an industrial estate may be identified, as it is often difficult to predict which particular sites within it may come forward. In practice, it is not expected that the whole area will be used for waste management facilities, but that one area or unit within it will be used but which cannot be specifically identified at this stage. The Plan identifies which facilities might be acceptable on specific sites allocated and within these areas of search.~~ *These sites will enable the provision of major integrated waste management facilities to serve the different parts of the county. For small-scale facilities, individual sites are not allocated because of the wide range in the types of facility required and the likelihood that factors affecting the suitability of specific small sites will change. Instead, in order to maintain the flexibility necessary if the need for waste management facilities is to be met, criteria are set out to guide the location of facilities.*

Policy A1 *PERMANENT BUILT WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES*

Proposals for ~~new permanent, major~~ built facilities for the collection, sorting, transfer, *recovery* and treatment of waste (~~excluding open-air composting~~) will be permitted at the following locations, ~~subject to Policy U6(b) in particular:~~

(a) Chichester and its Surrounding Rural Area:

Portfield, Chichester (1st Deposit Site C)

~~(1) Site A—Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester;~~

~~(2) Site B—Midhurst Depot, Midhurst;~~

~~(3) Site C—Portfield, Chichester;~~

- ~~(4) Site D – Quarry Lane Industrial Estate search area, Chichester;~~
- ~~(5) Site E – Terminus Road Industrial Estate search area, Chichester; and~~
- ~~(6) Site F – Westhampnett Civic Amenity Site, Chichester.~~

(b) Main Coastal Towns:

~~Land at former Ford Aerodrome (part of 1st Deposit Site J)~~

~~Former Shoreham Cement Works, Upper Beeding (1st Deposit Site K)~~

- ~~(1) Site G – Brighton Road search area, Shoreham;~~
- ~~(2) Site H – Dale Road/Meadow Road Industrial Estate search area, Worthing;~~
- ~~(3) Site I – East Worthing search area;~~
- ~~(4) Site J – Ford search area;~~
- ~~(5) Site K – Former Shoreham Cement Works, Upper Beeding;~~
- ~~(6) Site L – Harwood Road/Fort Road search area, Littlehampton;~~
- ~~(7) Site M – Lancing Business Park search area, Lancing; and~~
- ~~(8) Site N – Southern Cross Industrial Estate search area, Bognor Regis.~~

(c) Eastern and North-Eastern Settlements:

~~Warnham Brickworks (1st Deposit Site W)~~

- ~~(1) Site O – County Oak Industrial Estate search area, Crawley;~~
- ~~(2) Site P – Former Wastewater Treatment Works, Civic Amenity Site and Transfer Station, Burgess Hill;~~
- ~~(3) Site Q – Foundry Lane Industrial Estate search area, Horsham;~~
- ~~(4) Site R – Hampers Lane Engineering Works, Washington;~~
- ~~(5) Site S – Nyetimber Chalkpit, Pyecombe;~~
- ~~(6) Site T – Imberhorne Lane, East Grinstead;~~
- ~~(7) Site U – Star Road Trading Estate search area, Partridge Green;~~
- ~~(8) Site V – Stephenson Way Industrial Estate search area, Crawley; and~~
- ~~(9) Site W – Warnham Brickworks.~~

~~Proposals for small-scale built facilities for the collection, sorting, transfer, treatment or recovery of waste will be permitted at the above locations provided that the potential of the site for the location of major facilities is not compromised.~~

~~269. Industrial estates are suitable locations for waste management facilities as waste collection, sorting, transfer, and treatment operations are similar to industrial processes and they require similar buildings and infrastructure. In addition, the introduction of such uses can assist with economic regeneration.~~

- ~~270. Site A: Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester (4.8 hectares) – the site is an existing fuel depot on previously-used land, within the countryside and a strategic gap. It is considered suitable for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility. Access is from the Strategic Road Network (A259).~~
- ~~271. Site B: Midhurst Depot, Midhurst (2.4 hectares) – the site is in an existing industrial estate within the built-up area. It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility to serve the local area. There is potential to link with existing waste management operations. Access is via the local road system. Part of the area is identified as being at risk of flooding; this issue will need to be addressed at the time of any application).~~
272. Site C: Portfield, Chichester (11.3 hectares) - the site is on previously-used land outside the built-up area boundary; minerals-related operations are already on site. It is considered suitable for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer, **treatment** or recovery facility ~~(as well as other uses – see Policies A2 and A3)~~. Access is directly onto the Strategic Road Network (A27).
- ~~273. Site D: Quarry Lane Industrial Estate, Chichester (19.4 hectares) – the area of search covers an existing industrial estate within the built-up area. It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility. Access is from the A259 which links onto the Strategic Road Network (A27).~~
- ~~274. Site E: Terminus Road Industrial Estate, Chichester (24.9 hectares) – the area of search covers an existing industrial estate within the built-up area. It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility. Access is via the Strategic Road Network (A27).~~
- ~~275. Site F: Westhampnett Civic Amenity Site (3.1 hectares) – the site is outside the built-up area and currently used as a civic amenity site. The site is considered suitable for permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility with potential to link in with the existing CA site. Access is from the A285. The site is identified as being at risk of flooding; this issue will need to be addressed at the time of any application.~~
- ~~276. Site G: Brighton Road, Shoreham (16.2 hectares) – the area of search covers an existing industrial estate within the built-up area and within the Shoreham Maritime Project regeneration area. It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility. There is potential to link with adjoining and nearby waste management operations. Access is either via the local road system or directly onto the Supporting Road Network (A259). It is adjacent to the railway system and harbour. Part of the area is identified as being at risk of flooding; this issue will need to be addressed at the time of any application. The proposals being developed by Adur District Council for the Shoreham Waterside North Planning Brief must be taken into account fully in considering the potential for this area.~~
- ~~277. Site H: Dale Road/Meadow Road Industrial Estate, Worthing (3.5 hectares) – the site is a previously-developed site within the built-up area. The area of search also covers an existing industrial estate. It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility. There is potential to link with adjoining and nearby waste management operations. Access via the local road system onto the Supporting Road Network (A259).~~

- ~~278. Site I: East Worthing Area of Search (50 hectares) – the area of search covers an existing industrial estate within the built-up area and an undeveloped area allocated for industrial purposes in the Adur District Local Plan and the Deposit Draft of the Worthing Borough Local Plan. It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility. There is potential to link with a proposed relocated civic amenity site. Part of the area is identified as being at risk of flooding; this issue will need to be addressed at the time of any application. Access via the industrial estate road system and local roads onto the Strategic Road Network (A27). Access to the allocated but undeveloped area would be via the proposed East Worthing Access Road (EWAR). However, as EWAR is unlikely to be built before the implementation of improvements on the A27, it is doubtful that this part of the search area will be available for waste management until later in the plan period.~~
279. Site J: Ford ~~Area of Search (18.2 approx. 9 hectares) – the area of search is previously-developed land outside the built-up area. *This is an area of the former aerodrome adjoining an existing industrial area and where consent has been granted for industrial uses.*~~ It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer, *treatment* or recovery facility, potentially linking with nearby waste management uses (transfer station and recycling operations and wastewater treatment works). Access is directly from Ford Road.
280. Site K: Former Shoreham Cement Works, Upper Beeding (25 hectares) - the site is on previously-developed land within the Sussex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, adjacent to a SSSI. The site is considered suitable for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer, *treatment* or recovery facility ~~(as well as other uses – see Policies A2 and A3).~~ Access is directly onto the Strategic Road Network. Policy NE6 of the West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016 Deposit Draft requires that development must deliver major environmental and landscape improvements. *Issues of subsurface gas and potential land contamination will have to be addressed at the time of any application.*
- ~~281. Site L: Harwood Road/Fort Road Littlehampton (8.7 hectares) – the area of search covers an existing industrial estate within the built-up area. It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility. Access is directly from the industrial estate to the Strategic Road Network; it is adjacent to the railway system. The area is identified as being at risk of flooding; this issue will need to be addressed at the time of any application.~~
- ~~282. Site M: Lancing Business Park, Lancing (37 hectares) – the area of search covers an existing industrial estate within the built-up area. It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility. Access is via the local road system onto the Supporting Road Network (A259); it is adjacent to the railway system.~~
- ~~283. Site N: Southern Cross Industrial Estate, Bognor Regis (20 hectares) – the area of search covers an existing industrial estate within the built-up area. It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility. Access is direct onto the supporting road network (A29). Part of the area is identified as being at risk of flooding; this issue will need to be addressed at the time of any application.~~
- ~~284. Site O: County Oak Industrial Estate Crawley (1.6 hectares) – the site is previously-developed land, part of which is an industrial estate within the built-up area. It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection,~~

- sorting, transfer or recovery facility. There is potential to link with adjoining civic amenity facilities. Access is via the local road system to the Supporting Road Network (A23). An Innovation Centre is now being built adjacent to the proposed waste management site; the precise boundary of the allocation will be reviewed as the Plan progresses in order to ensure that a site of sufficient size and layout for the necessary facilities is secured.
285. Site P: ~~Former wastewater treatment works, CA site, transfer station, Burgess Hill (11.5 hectares) – the site is previously developed land outside the built-up area. It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility. There is potential to link with the existing waste management uses (civic amenity site and waste transfer). Access to the site is via the local road network.~~
286. Site Q: ~~Foundry Lane Industrial Estate, Horsham (6.2 hectares) – the site is within an existing industrial estate within the built-up area. It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility. Access via the supporting road system; it is adjacent to the railway system.~~
287. Site R: ~~Hampers Lane Engineering Works, Washington (4.5 hectares) – the site is on previously used land outside the built-up area boundary, on the edge of a proposed country park. It is considered suitable for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility. Access is directly onto the supporting road network.~~
288. Site S: ~~Newtimber Chalkpit, Pyecombe (2 hectares) – the site is an existing chalkpit within the countryside and the Sussex Downs AONB, adjoining a SSSI. It is considered suitable for aggregate recycling waste management facilities although the protection of the SSSI will need to be satisfactorily addressed. There is potential to link with existing temporary waste uses on site (recycling of secondary aggregates). The site has direct access to the Strategic Road Network (A23). Access is shared with a public footpath, the amenity of which will need to be protected.~~
289. Site T: ~~Imberhorne Lane, East Grinstead (2.9 hectares) – the site is outside the built-up area boundary, within a strategic gap and is currently partly used as a civic amenity site and waste transfer station. It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility. There is potential to link with adjoining civic amenity facilities and transfer station. Access is via the local road system.~~
290. Site U: ~~Star Road Trading Estate, Partridge Green (9.2 hectares) – the area of search covers an existing industrial estate within the built-up area. It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility. Access is via the local road system.~~
291. Site V: ~~Stephenson Way Industrial Estate, Crawley (10.5 hectares) – the area of search covers an existing industrial estate within the built-up area. It is considered to be a suitable area for a permanent built waste management collection, sorting, transfer or recovery facility. There is potential for linking with permitted (but not yet built) waste management uses. Access is via the local road network onto the Strategic Road Network. Part of the area is identified as being at risk of flooding; this issue will need to be addressed at the time of any application.~~
292. Site W: Warnham Brickworks (10.2 hectares) - the site is an existing brickworks within the countryside. It is considered suitable for a permanent built waste management collection,

sorting, transfer, *treatment* or recovery facility ~~(as well as other uses – see Policies A2 and A3)~~. The site is adjacent to the railway from which access is potentially feasible and it is accessible to the Strategic Road Network (A264) via the local road network. *Issues of subsurface gas and potential land contamination will have to be addressed at the time of any application. The Environment Agency require that works be located at a minimum of 5 metres from the tops of the banks of the drainage ditches that pass through the site, and that particular attention is paid to the possible presence of protected species (Great Crested Newts).*

Policy A1A EXISTING WASTE MANAGEMENT SITES

Development that would prevent or prejudice the use of the following sites for waste management uses will not be permitted unless sufficient operational capacity remains within the County to meet identified waste management needs or a replacement site has been identified and permitted:

- (a) the existing permanent waste management sites listed at the end of the Plan; and*
- (b) the sites allocated in Policy A1 as shown on the Proposals Map; and*
- (c) new sites permitted and developed for waste management uses during the plan period.*

Proposals for new built facilities for the collection, sorting, transfer, treatment or recovery of waste will be acceptable in principle at existing permanent waste management sites safeguarded under this policy, provided that they can be accommodated without conflict with other development plan policies.

292a. Waste management operations require careful site selection and are not easy to locate. There are many difficulties associated with establishing new waste facilities, including a scarcity of suitable sites for waste development within the plan area. It is essential for the stock of existing and proposed sites to be safeguarded. When suitable sites are found, they require protection from other nearby developments, which may result in potential conflicts.

292b. The County Planning Authority will, therefore, seek to protect such sites from inappropriate neighbouring developments, which may prejudice their continuing efficient operation. This will apply to landfill sites as well as other waste management operations, including waste transfer stations. In addition, the County Planning Authority will consider the implications for waste planning in West Sussex of a site identified under Policy A1 being used for purposes other than waste management. The principle is that waste management sites should be safeguarded so that they are available for implementation during the plan period. Sites covered by this policy which become vacant or where the existing waste use ceases operation will continue to be subject to safeguarding for alternative waste uses.

Policy A1B BUILT WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES OUTSIDE IDENTIFIED SITES

Proposals for built facilities outside the sites identified in policies A1 and A1A will be assessed on their merits against the following locational criteria:

- (i) if the site is within an existing industrial area, estate or business park, it can be accommodated without unacceptable harm to the character, operation of other uses, and health and amenity of users of the estate;*
- (ii) if the site is located elsewhere within an urban area, or adjoins non-industrial uses, it can be demonstrated that the proposal is compatible with neighbouring uses and can be accommodated without unacceptable harm to the community or the environment;*
- (iii) if the site is within a rural area, the proposal makes use of existing buildings or previously developed land and can be accommodated without unacceptable harm to the rural environment/locality.*

292c. In applying this policy regard will had to the factors set out in paragraph A51 Of PPG10, "Planning and Waste Management", September 1999. Industrial estates, especially those containing heavy or specialised uses, are suitable locations for waste management facilities as waste collection, sorting, transfer, recovery and treatment operations are similar to industrial processes and they require similar buildings and infrastructure. In addition, the introduction of such uses can assist with economic regeneration.

292d. Considerations for proposals in industrial/business estates will include the overall character of the estate (including the proportion of industrial/heavy industrial uses), plans and strategies for regeneration, the extent of vacancy/dereliction, types of operations/processes present (e.g. food industries, hi-tech uses etc.) and the nature of existing uses in the vicinity of the site.

292e. Sites suitable for waste facilities in urban areas outside industrial areas will be limited by the potential effects of operation on residential, commercial, recreational and other uses. There will, however, be scope for some types of facility, especially those dealing with waste generated in the locality e.g. recycling points and facilities within developments.

292f. In rural areas there will be opportunities for the provision of built facilities, particularly where the proposal involves the re-use or redevelopment of existing buildings or would contribute to the restoration of a site. Proposals would need to be compatible with development plan policies restricting development in rural areas.

292g. For the avoidance of doubt, all proposals that are acceptable in principle under this policy must also meet the specific requirements of policies N1, G1 to G13, and U1 to U9.

293. Strategic Locations for large-scale development are identified in the Structure Plan. The mix of uses and precise area of the development will be identified in the relevant local plan by the District Councils. Given the size of the proposed developments they may be suitable locations for waste management facilities to serve a wider need than that generated by the development. In any case, the provision of facilities to serve the developments is considered to be an essential part of the infrastructure of new development (see Policy G12).

~~Open-Air Composting Allocations~~

~~Policy A2~~

~~Proposals for the open-air composting of green waste will be permitted at the following locations:~~

~~(a) Chichester and its Surrounding Rural Area:~~

- ~~(1) Site C – Portfield, Chichester; and~~**
- ~~(2) Site X – Woodmancote.~~**

~~(b) Main Coastal Towns:~~

- ~~(1) Site Y – Lidsey Oilsite.~~**

~~(c) Eastern and North-Eastern Settlements:~~

- ~~(1) Site P – Former Wastewater Treatment Works Site and Transfer Station, Burgess Hill.~~**

294. ~~The following sites are allocated in Policy A2 for the open-air composting of green waste:~~

295. ~~Site C: Portfield, Chichester (11.3 hectares) – the site is on previously used land outside the built-up area boundary. Minerals-related operations are already on site. It is considered suitable for green waste composting as well as other uses (see Policy A1 and A3). Access is directly onto the Strategic Road Network (A27).~~

296. ~~Site X: Proposed Gravel working site at Woodmancote (40.1 hectares) – the land is an existing, former and proposed gravel working within the countryside, which is considered suitable for green waste composting (as well as for landfill – see Policy A4). It is accessible from the local road network.~~

297. ~~Site Y: Lidsey Oilsite, Lidsey (1.7 hectares) – the site is outside the built-up area, directly adjacent to a wastewater treatment works. The site is considered suitable for green waste composting, potentially linking with the adjoining waste management facilities. Access is via a track directly onto the supporting road network.~~

298. ~~Site P: Burgess Hill CA site, transfer station and former sewage treatment works, Burgess Hill (11.2 hectares) – the site is previously developed land outside the built-up area. It is considered to be a suitable area for green waste composting (as well as for other uses – see Policy A1). There is potential to link with the existing waste management uses (civic amenity site and waste transfer). The site is accessible from the local road network.~~

Energy from Waste Allocations

Policy A3

~~Proposals for new energy from waste facilities will be permitted at the following locations, in order of preference, provided that they are needed in accordance with Policy N1(b):~~

- ~~(a) Site W – Warnham Brickworks;~~
- ~~(b) Site C – Portfield, Chichester;~~
- ~~(c) Site K – Shoreham Cement Works, Upper Beeding.~~

299. ~~Three potential sites have been identified as suitable in principle in land-use planning terms for large-scale energy from waste plants. They would also be suitable for smaller-scale facilities. They should be released in the following order of preference:~~

300. ~~The best site of the three is that at Warnham Brickworks, an existing brickworks outside the built-up area. Site W (10.2 hectares) is adjacent to the railway from which access is feasible and it is accessible to the Strategic Road Network (A264) via the local road network. There are already waste management facilities close to the site and it is large enough to accommodate further waste management facilities (see Policies A1 and A2). These advantages outweigh its disadvantages of being close to the County border (and therefore likely to attract waste imports), and its distance from the coastal towns.~~

301. ~~The second preference for energy from waste is the site at Portfield, Chichester, which does not have potential for rail access. Site C is previously-used land (11.3 hectares) outside the built-up area boundary. Due to its size, it could accommodate a range of waste management facilities in addition to EfW (see Policies A1 and A2). It does not have rail access, but it does have good road access, being located on the Strategic Road Network (A27).~~

302. ~~The third choice is Site K, the former Shoreham Cement Works site at Upper Beeding, which is a previously-developed site (25 hectares) within the Sussex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, adjacent to an SSSI. The lack of rail access and its location within the AONB are disadvantages which are set against its good access to the main road network and its closeness to waste sources (i.e. the coastal towns). The site is also suitable for other waste management facilities (see Policy A1). Policy NE6 of the West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016 Deposit Draft requires that development of the site must deliver major environmental and landscape improvements.~~

Landfill Allocations

Policy A4 **LANDFILL FACILITIES**

- (a) Proposals for the disposal of non-inert waste to land will be permitted at the following locations, in order of preference, provided that they are needed in accordance with Policy N1(c):
- (1) Eastern and North-Eastern Settlements:
 - (i) Site Z - Claypit north of Graylands, Warnham;
 - (ii) Site AA - Laybrook Brickworks, Thakeham; **and**
 - ~~(iii) Site BB - Freshfield Lane Brickworks, Horsted Keynes.~~
- (b) Proposals for the disposal of inert waste to land will be permitted at the following locations, provided that they are needed in accordance with Policy N1(c):
- (1) Chichester and its Surrounding Rural Area:
 - (i) Site X - Woodmancote.
 - (2) Eastern and North-Eastern Settlements:
 - (i) Site CC - Golding Barn Chalkpit, Upper Beeding; **and**
 - ~~(ii) Site DD - Keymer Tileworks, Burgess Hill.~~

303. ~~Three~~ **Two** sites have been identified in Policy A4(a) as being suitable in principle for the disposal of non-inert waste. They are ~~all~~ existing clay workings associated with brick making. ~~All and~~ are in the countryside. Claypits are geologically the most suitable for disposal of non-inert waste, which can assist with their restoration.
304. Site Z: Claypit North of Graylands, Warnham (34.5 hectares) - the site is an existing claypit within the countryside and a strategic gap and is a geological SSSI. It is considered suitable for landfill of non-inert waste. The site is accessible from the local road network although the local roads are poor. Access to the site is likely to need improvement. This is the preferred site because of its nearness to other existing and proposed waste management facilities, to sources of waste, and to the main road network. ***Issues of subsurface gas will have to be addressed at the time of any application. The Environment Agency require that works be located at a minimum of 8 metres from the tops of the banks of the drainage ditches that pass through the site, and that particular attention is paid to the risk assessment process for any proposal (see paragraph 172).***
305. Site AA: Laybrook Brickworks (6.2 hectares) - the site is an existing claypit within the countryside. It is considered suitable for landfill of non-inert waste. The site is accessible from the supporting road network. This is the second preference, in land-use planning terms as it is further from the main road network. ***Issues of potential land contamination will have to be addressed at the time of any application. The Environment Agency require that works be located at a minimum of 8 metres from the tops of the banks of the drainage ditches that pass through the site and the adjacent pond, and that particular attention is paid to the risk assessment process for any proposal (see paragraph 172).***
- ~~306. Site BB: Freshfield Lane Brickworks, Horsted Keynes (11 hectares) - the site is an existing claypit within the countryside. It is considered suitable for landfill of non-inert waste.~~

~~The site is accessible from the local road network although the local roads are poor. There are ecological issues which will need to be addressed. This is the third preference as it is further from the main road network, local access is poor and it is within the High Weald AONB.~~

307. There is ~~no~~ *a* numerical requirement for new sites for the disposal of inert waste ~~(see paragraph 130). However, and~~ new sites are required to provide flexibility, for example, if the need for disposal cannot be met at existing sites for technical reasons; to ensure a good geographic coverage in order to minimise the transportation of inert waste; and to assist the restoration of former minerals workings. Accordingly, the following sites have been identified in Policy A4(b) as being suitable in principle for the disposal of inert waste.
308. Site X: Proposed gravel working site at Woodmancote (40.1 hectares) - the land is an existing, former and proposed gravel working within the countryside, which is considered suitable for landfill of inert waste ~~(as well as for composting – see Policy A2)~~. It is accessible from the local road network. *Issues of subsurface gas and potential land contamination will have to be addressed at the time of any application. The Environment Agency require that particular attention is paid to the risk assessment process for any proposal (see paragraph 172).*
309. Site CC: Golding Barn Chalkpit, Upper Beeding (3.7 hectares) - the site is an existing chalkpit within the countryside and the Sussex Downs AONB. It is considered suitable for landfill of inert waste. The site is accessible from the local road network. Access is shared with a bridleway, the amenity of which will need to be protected. *Issues of potential land contamination will have to be addressed at the time of any application. The Environment Agency require that particular attention is paid to the risk assessment process for any proposal (see paragraph 172).*
- ~~310. Site DD: Keymer Tileworks, Burgess Hill (14.4 hectares) – the site is an existing claypit adjacent to housing within the built-up area of Burgess Hill. It is considered suitable for landfill of inert waste although clear community benefits will need to be achieved through restoration of the site. In addition, there are ecological issues which will need to be addressed relating to the presence of protected species. Part of the area is identified as being at risk of flooding; flood protection measures will be required. The site is accessible from the local road network but the access may not be suitable for the proposed use. Therefore, access by rail may be required in view of the poor local roads situation. After filling/grading/settling the site may be suitable for a range of urban uses including housing and public open space. The future use of the site after landfilling will need to be considered in the Mid-Sussex District Local Plan.~~

Existing Waste Management Facilities

Existing permanent waste management sites to be safeguarded under Policy ~~G11~~ **A1A**. Facilities operated by WSCC are indicated by "(WSCC)" in the address section.

Chichester and its Surrounding Rural Area			
Site Ref.	Site Address	Grid Ref.	Activity
CH39	Westhampnett CAS HWRS - Coach Road, Chichester (WSCC)	4878 1055	Civic Amenity Household Waste Recycling Site
CH40	Portfield - Chichester	4879 1044	Recycling of aggregates
CH48	Goodwood - Valdoe Quarry	4873 1082	Recycling of aggregates
CH87	Eartham Gravelpit	4920 1076	Landfill (inert), Recycling of aggregates
CH94	Boxgrove Gravelpit	4917 1082	Landfill (inert)
CH96/1A	Tangmere Airfield	4919 1054	Green waste composting
CH105	Adsdean Chalkpit, Adsdean Farm, Funtington	4797 1091	Landfill (inert), Recycling of aggregates
CH606	Midhurst CAS HWRS - Bepton Road (WSCC)	4878 1211	Civic Amenity Household Waste Recycling Site
CH608	Runcton - Walnut Tree Farm, Vinnetrow Row	4891 1031	Green waste composting
CH609	Tangmere - Church Farm, (WSCC)	4892 1063	Green waste composting
CH**	Chichester Waste Water Treatment Works, Apuldram Lane	4842 1038	Wastewater Treatment Works

Main Coastal Towns			
Site Ref.	Site Address	Grid Ref.	Activity
Adur District			
AD61 ^(a)	Wastes Management Complex, Halewick Lane, Sompting (WSCC)	5173 1065	Materials Recovery Facility, Waste Transfer Station, Civic Amenity Household Waste Recycling Site
AD65	Shoreham CAS HWRS - Brighton Road (WSCC)	5226 1051	Civic Amenity Household Waste Recycling Site
AD66	Shoreham Waste Water Treatment Works, Basin Road, Southwick	5250 1047	Wastewater Treatment Works
AD67	Lancing - Sussex Waste Recycling, Chartwell Road, Churchill Industrial Estate	5173 1039	Waste Transfer Station, Recycling of aggregates
(a) Following the Secretary of State's refusal to grant planning permission for a permanent facility, a replacement is being sought.			

Arun District			
AR61	Fontwell - Everyman's Pit, Slindon Bottom Road	4949 1081	Landfill (inert), Recycling of aggregates/soil
AR94	Lidsey Landfill	4926 1031	Landfill (non-inert)
AR105	Ford Aerodrome, Ford Road	4994 1029	Wastewater Treatment Works
AR108	Bognor Regis CAS HWRS - Shripney Road (WSCC)	4941 1005	Civic Amenity Household Waste Recycling Site
AR109 ^(a)	Littlehampton CAS HWRS - Mill Lane (WSCC)	5029 1042	Civic Amenity Household Waste Recycling Site
AR110	Clapham - Holt Farm	5095 1059	Green waste composting
AR111	Ford Airfield	4987 1024	Waste Transfer Station (construction)
AR112	Ford - Units 9/10, Hangar 3, Rudford Industrial Estate	4999 1025	Waste Transfer Station
Worthing Borough			
WB61	Worthing CAS HWRS - Dominion Way (WSCC)	5159 1040	Civic Amenity Household Waste Recycling Site
WB65	East Worthing Waste Water Treatment Works, Meadow Road	5168 1035	Wastewater Treatment Works
WB** ^(b)	Worthing CAS HWRS - Willowbrook Road (WSCC)	5162 1039	Civic Amenity Household Waste Recycling Site
WB67	North Barn Farm, Titnore Lane, Worthing	5101 1042	Green Waste Composting
(a) Extension permitted but not implemented.			
(b) Permitted but not implemented.			

Eastern and North-Eastern Settlements			
Site Ref.	Site Address	Grid Ref.	Activity
Crawley Borough			
CR05 ^(b)	Crawley – Goodsyards, Gatwick Road	5287 1387	Recycling of aggregates
CR64	Crawley Waste Water Treatment Works	5289 1402	Wastewater Treatment Works
CR65 ^(a)	Crawley – Stephenson Place, Stephenson Way, Three Bridges	5286 1365	Waste Transfer Station, Recycling of aggregates
CR66	Crawley - Hyders Farm, land off Lowfield Heath Road	5252 1396	Green waste composting
CR67	Crawley CAS HWRS - Metcalf Way (WSCC)	5267 1386	Civic Amenity Household Waste Recycling Site
CR69	Spindle Way, Unit 1, Three Bridges	5275 1364	Tyre recycling

(a) Subject to approval of reserved matters.			
(b) Permitted but not implemented.			
Horsham District			
HO69/66	Small Dole - Horton Landfill site	5204 1122	Landfill (non-inert)
HO79	Faygate - Holmbush Farm, Crawley Road	5236 1352	Landfill (inert), Recycling of aggregates
HO83	Warnham - Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site	5171 1347	Landfill (non-inert)
HO96	Washington – Windmill Landfill, Phases 1,2,3, The Hollow, Rock Road	5129 1134	Landfill (non-inert)
HO125	Sullington - Angell's Sandpit, Washington Road	5098 1149	Landfill (inert)
HO139	Horsham CAS - Hop Oast Roundabout, A24 (WSCC)	5161 1287	Civic Amenity Household Waste Recycling Site
HO**	Horsham Wastewater Treatment Works, Christ's Hospital	5189 1286	Wastewater Treatment Works
HO 140 ^(a)	Billingshurst	5080 1261	Civic Amenity Household Waste Recycling Site
(a) Permitted but not implemented.			
Mid Sussex District			
MS01	Twineham - Winterpick Mushrooms Ltd, Albourne Road	5239 1184	Green waste composting
MS02	West Hoathly - Chiddinglye Farm, Selsfield Road	5355 1327	Green waste composting
MS04	Goddards Green Wastewater Treatment Works, Cuckfield Road, Burgess Hill	5311 1203	Wastewater Treatment Works
MS23	Newtimber Chalkpit - Pyecombe	5275 1135	Recycling of aggregates
MS61	East Grinstead Refuse Transfer Station and CAS HWRS - High Grove, Imberhorne Lane (WSCC)	5378 1372	Civic Amenity Household Waste Recycling Site, Waste Transfer Station
MS85	Turner's Hill - Burleigh Oaks Farm	5346 1364	Waste Transfer Station, Recycling of aggregates
MS115	Burgess Hill Recycling Centre/Amenity Site - Fairbridge Way (WSCC)	5311 1202	Civic Amenity Household Waste Recycling Site, Waste Transfer Station, Recycling of aggregates
MS132	Haywards Heath - Princess Royal Hospital	5336 1227	Waste Transfer Station (clinical)

Background Documents

Background Papers

Survey and analysis work for the Plan is recorded in a series of Background Papers (BPs):

- BP1 "The Plan-Making Framework". The European Union, National, Regional and Structure Plan policy background.
- BP2 "Waste Management and Disposal". An analysis of the existing situation, an assessment of possible future levels of waste arisings, and of the implications for the Waste Local Plan.
- BP3 "Establishing Criteria for the Selection of Locations and Sites for New Waste Management Facilities". Identifying locational considerations.
- BP4 "Waste Recovery". An assessment of its potential contribution to future waste management, and the role of the County Planning Authority in securing waste recovery.
- BP5 "Identifying Plan Proposals for New Waste Management Developments". A description of the process by which locations and sites considered to be suitable for new waste management developments are identified.
- BP6 "Waste Management Operations – Their Principal Characteristics". An appraisal of the principal characteristics of the types of permanent waste management operations which may be expected to be built in West Sussex.
- BP7 "Landraising". A description and assessment of land raising operations in West Sussex.
- BP8 "Summary of the Response to the Pre-Deposit Consultation".
- BP9 "Sustainability Appraisal".
- BPEA1 "The Environment Agency and Sustainable Waste Management".

The first four Background Papers were considered by the Planning Authority during 1999, and published with the Public (Pre-Deposit) Consultation Document in November 2000. Updated versions of Background Papers 1 to 4 were made available on the Waste Local Plan website in June 2002, and have now been updated again to include more recent information, particularly new government policy and advice. The BPs are now published or republished as separate supporting documents, and are available for inspection along with the Plan itself. They will continue to be updated as part of the regular monitoring of waste planning issues in West Sussex. It is anticipated that they will next be updated for the public local inquiry into objections to the Plan.

A full list of source documents is included in each Background Paper.

Other Principal Source Documents

National

- Waste Strategy 2000, Government White Paper, 2000.

- Planning Policy Guidance Note 10, Planning and Waste Management, September 1999.
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 12, Development Plans, January 2000.
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 23: Planning and Pollution Control, 1994.

Regional

- Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9, 2001)
- Strategic Waste Management Assessment 2000 (Environment Agency, 2000).

County

- West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016 Deposit Draft, November 2001
- Waste Planning in West Sussex; an issues paper. Pre-Deposit Consultation Document, November 2000.

Glossary and Abbreviations

Glossary

Aerobic Digestion: The decomposition of waste under microbial action ~~on~~ *in* the presence of oxygen.

Afteruse: The ultimate purpose to which waste disposal sites are returned.

Aftercare: Steps taken to bring land to the required standard for agriculture, forestry or amenity uses. May include planting, cultivating, draining or otherwise treating the land.

Agricultural Waste: Waste, which arises from agricultural activity. Natural waste includes manure and vegetation waste, is not classified as controlled waste. Non natural waste such as discarded tractors and chemicals are controlled.

Anaerobic Digestion: Anaerobic digestion uses an enclosed process in large vessels to decompose organic materials. The process has some similarities to composting but requires more expensive equipment. It has the added benefit of recovering energy and takes place in the absence of oxygen. The residue usually requires further treatment before it can be used as compost.

Anaerobic Digestion Plant: An enclosed ~~pre-fabricated~~ container within which selected organic biodegradable waste is processed through anaerobic digestion creating biogas, liquid and solid residues.

Best Available Techniques Not Entailing Excessive Costs (BATNEEC): The combination of technology and operational resources, that for any particular process, will minimise the release of pollutants and render harmless those substances that might cause harm if released into the environment at an acceptable financial cost.

Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO): The outcome of a systematic and consultative decision making procedure which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment across air, land and water. The BPEO procedure establishes, for a given set of objectives, the option that provides most benefits or the least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term as well as in the short term. (WS2000, part 2, annex D).

Biodegradable Waste: ~~Waste which contains naturally occurring micro-organisms which results in the waste breaking down and producing potentially polluting by-products. Material which is capable of being broken down, usually by micro-organisms, into basic elements. Most organic wastes, such as food and paper, are biodegradeable.~~

Biogas: The gas produced by the breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen that can be used as a fuel.

Brownfield Sites: See Previously Developed Land (PDL).

Civic amenity sites (CA sites): ~~Civic amenity sites are provided by the Waste Disposal Authority for residents to dispose of waste, direct and free of charge. They can also receive green waste and other items such as car batteries, waste oils, fridges and scrap metal. The separated waste can be diverted from the waste stream into reuse, recycling and composting. See Household Waste Recycling Sites.~~

Clinical Waste: Waste arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar practices, which may present risks of infection.

Commercial Waste: Waste arising from premises which are used wholly or mainly, for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment, excluding municipal and industrial waste.

Composting: Composting is a biological process which produces a bulk reduced, stabilised residue known as compost. The process can help to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste going to landfill. Compostable wastes include the putrescible part of refuse e.g. food scraps and garden wastes, sewage sludge, manure and organic processing residues such as fermentation and food processing residues. Micro organisms stimulate the process which requires oxygen and involves a period of elevated activity in excess of 50 degrees centigrade. The compost can be used as a soil conditioner or for improvements for land reclamation.

Construction and Demolitions Waste: Arises from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures. It mostly includes brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but it can also contain quantities of timber, metal, plastics and (occasionally) special (hazardous) waste materials.

Controlled Waste: ~~Waste materials that appear on the Hazardous Waste List.~~ *Household, industrial and commercial waste or any such waste. Essentially waste that is subject to regulation by the Environment Agency through waste management licensing, including construction and demolition wastes and special wastes. The main exempted categories comprise mine, quarry and farm wastes. Radioactive and explosive wastes are controlled by other legislation and procedures.*

Definition of Waste: The definition of waste in force in England and Wales is the definition given in Article 1(a) of the amended Framework Directive on Waste, which states that "waste shall mean any substance or object in the categories set out in Annex 1 which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard".

There are currently 16 categories in Annex 1 to the Directive:

- Production or consumption residues not otherwise specified below
- Off-specification products
- Products whose date for appropriate use has expired
- Materials spilled, lost or having undergone other mishap, including any material, equipment etc contaminated as a result of that mishap
- Materials contaminated or soiled as a result of planned actions (e.g. residues from cleaning operations, packaging materials, containers etc)
- Unusable parts (e.g. reject batteries, exhausted catalysts etc)
- Substances that no longer perform satisfactorily (e.g. contaminated acids, contaminated solvents, exhausted tempering salts etc)
- Residues of industrial processes (e.g. slags, still bottoms etc)
- Residues from pollution abatement processes (e.g. scrubber sludges, baghouse dusts, spent filters etc)
- Machining/finishing residues (e.g. lathe turnings, mill scales etc)
- Residues from raw materials extraction and processing (e.g. mining operations, oil field slops etc)
- Adulterated materials (e.g. oils contaminated with PCBs etc)
- Any materials, substances or products whose use has been banned by law

- Products for which the holder has no further use (e.g. agricultural, household, office commercial or shop discards etc)
- Contaminated materials, substances or products resulting from remedial action with respect to land
- Any materials, substances or products which are not contained in the above categories

Demolition Waste: See Construction Waste.

Energy from Waste (EfW): A generic term applied to processes which involve the treatment of waste material under controlled conditions to release energy which is recovered for a beneficial purpose e.g. electricity generation. EfW covers a wide range of processes including combustion with direct or indirect use of the energy produced (incineration), manufacture of refuse-derived fuel, gasification, pyrolysis, and anaerobic digestion.

Gasification: ~~See Pyrolysis.~~ *A process involving partial combustion with air, steam or oxygen which converts most of the carbon to form a combustible gas to produce heat and/or energy.*

Green Waste: Waste derived from vegetation, normally orientating from kitchens and gardens.

Hazardous Waste List (HWL): The Hazardous Waste List (90/904/EC) lists the wastes on the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) (94/3/EC) considered to have hazardous constituents above certain thresholds. A waste threshold on the HWL is more likely to be considered 'special waste' in the UK.

Heavy Metals: A group name applied to metals and semimetals (metalloids) that have been associated with contamination and potential toxicity or ecotoxicity. The term generally includes arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury, vanadium and zinc.

Household Waste: This includes waste from household collection rounds, waste from services such as street sweepings, bulky waste collection, litter collection, hazardous household waste collection and separate garden waste collection, waste from ~~civic amenity~~ *household waste recycling* sites and waste separately collected for recycling or composting through bring or drop-off schemes, kerbside schemes and at ~~civic amenity~~ *household waste recycling* sites.

Household Waste Recycling Sites: provided by the Waste Disposal Authority for residents to dispose of waste, direct and free of charge. They can also receive green waste and other items such as car batteries, waste oils, fridges and scrap metal. The separated waste can be diverted from the waste stream into reuse, recycling and composting (formerly known as Civic Amenity Sites).

Industrial Waste: Waste from any factory and from any premises occupied by an industry (excluding mines and quarries).

Integrated Pollution Prevention Control (IPPC) Authorisation: An IPPC authorisation must be obtained prior to the operation of waste management facilities which, due to the nature and quantity of waste that they deal with, are considering to have greater potential to cause pollution and harm to human health i.e. large landfill sites or EfW facilities. An IPPC authorisation places wider controls on the operation of a waste management facility than those offered by a waste management license. IPPC Authorisations are required under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and are administered by the Environment Agency.

Inert Waste: Waste that does not normally undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological changes when deposited at a landfill site. These sites are used for the deposit of Category A waste only (see below).

Landfill: A landfill involves the disposal of waste in voids, usually below surrounding ground levels. Most modern landfills are engineered in order to reduce their impact on the environment. Non-inert landfills can be used for the deposit of household and commercial and industrial waste along with inert waste (Category A waste only).

Landraising: Where some or all of the waste is deposited above ground, and the landscape is contoured and engineered in order to reduce their impact on the environment. (WS2000, part 2, annex D))

Material Recovery Facility (MRF): A MRF is a specialised plant which separates, processes and stores recyclables. Examples of materials which can be recycled include glass, paper, ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

Municipal Waste: This includes household waste and any other wastes collected by a Waste Collection Authority, or its agents, such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste, commercial or industrial waste, and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials.

Non-inert waste: Waste that is potentially biodegradable or may undergo other significant physical, chemical or biological changes when deposited at a landfill site. Non-inert landfills can be used for the deposit of household, commercial and industrial waste.

Previously-Developed Land (PDL): Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural and forestry buildings) and associated fixed infrastructure. It may include land and buildings (and their curtilages) which are vacant, derelict or underused but excludes certain uses such as parks, recreation grounds and allotments. Developments in gardens in urban areas are included in PDL. A precise definition is included in Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing.

Proximity Principle: waste should generally be managed as near as possible to its place of production, because transporting waste itself has an environmental impact. (PPG10)

Pyrolysis and gasification: ~~Gasification and pyrolysis involve the recovery of energy through the heating of waste at high temperatures. Both processes, which fall under the generic 'energy from waste' heading, involve a chemical reaction that produces a syngas which is then used to generate the electricity. A process involving the thermal degradation of waste, at relatively low temperatures, in the absence of air or oxygen to produce a gas, liquid and solid (char). Gas can then be used to produce heat and/or energy.~~

Recovery: Refers to obtaining value from wastes through either recycling, composting, and energy recovery from waste (such as incineration, gasification, pyrolysis, anaerobic digestion).

Recycling: The recovery of value from waste include reprocessing other than composting and EfW.

Recycling Plan: it is a duty of the Waste Collection Authorities (District and Borough Councils) with the Waste Disposal Authority (the County Council) to produce recycling plans. Which should be incorporated in the Municipal Waste Strategy.

Scrapyards: Scrapyards are used for the recovery of metals. The materials recovered can be used as a feedstock for the refining industry.

Self-Sufficiency: the treatment or disposal of waste within the area in which it is produced. (Adapted from PPG10)

Special Wastes: ~~Defined by the Control of Pollution (Special Wastes) Regulations, 1980 as any controlled waste that contains any of the substances listed in Schedule 1 to the Regulations, or is dangerous to life, or has a combustion flashpoint of 21°C or less, or is a medical product as defined by the Medicines Act, 1968~~ *In general terms, controlled waste as respects which regulations are in force under Section 62 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (currently the Special Waste Regulations 1996, as amended). Detailed definition is contained in the Regulations.*

Sustainable Development: development, which can meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (WS2000, part 2, annex D).

Sustainable Waste Management: using material resources efficiently, to cut down on the amount of waste we produce. Where waste is generated, dealing with it in a way that actively contributes to the economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development. (Waste Strategy 2000, part2, annex D)

Types of Waste

- **Category A waste:** Solid materials which either do not degrade or degrade only very slowly. They are clean and dry, generally dense and heavy and include soil, brick and rubble. In certain circumstances they can be used as a construction material (e.g. as a sub-base or for bulk fill), or as cover at landfill sites.
- **Category B waste:** Solid materials which may decompose slowly and may be slightly soluble in water. They consist of clean, dry materials from predominantly commercial and industrial sources. Included are metals (in solid form only), plastics, wood and paper.
- **Category C waste:** Solid materials which may decompose and may consist in part of soluble matter which could cause pollution if allowed to enter ground or surface water systems. The main constituent is household waste and is generally known as 'putrescible'. NB: Categories B and C are also known together as non-inert waste.

Waste Collection Authority (WCA): The District and Borough Councils.

Waste Disposal Authority (WDA): The County Council.

Waste Hierarchy: a theoretical framework which acts as a guide to the waste management options which should be considered when assessing the BPEO (PPG10):

- Reduction
- Re-use
- Recovery
 - Recycling
 - Composting
 - Energy recovery
- Disposal

Waste Management Licences (WML): Licences are required for the depositing, recovery or disposal of waste. The licences and conditions attached to them ensure that the waste operations are carried out in a way which protects the environment and human health. The licensing system operated by the Environment Agency is separate from, but complementary to the planning system.

Waste Regulation: A Waste Management License is required by anyone who proposes to deposit, recover or dispose of waste. In England, the Environment Agency, as the

Waste Regulation Authority (WRA), issues licenses and is responsible for the enforcement of any conditions it imposes. The licensing system is separate but complementary to the land-use planning system. The purpose of the license and the conditions attached to it is to ensure that the waste operation, which it authorises, is carried out in a way which protects the environment and human health.

Waste Transfer Stations (WTS): WTS are used to bulk up waste prior to transport for further processing or for final disposal elsewhere. The main benefit of WTS is the reduction in transport costs and vehicle movements that can be achieved.

Windrow: Open air composting of biodegradable waste is often undertaken in long lines, which enables the matter to be mechanically turned easily. This usually occurs once a week to maintain aerobic conditions.

Abbreviations

AONB: Area *or Areas* of Outstanding Natural Beauty

BATNEEC: Best Available Techniques Not Entailing Excessive Costs

BPEO: Best Practicable Environmental Option

~~**CA:** Civic Amenity Sites~~

EA: Environment Agency

EfW: Energy from Waste

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EU: European Union

HWL: Hazardous Waste List

IPPC: Integrated Pollution Prevention Control

MRF: Material Recovery Facilities

PDL: Previously-Developed Land

PPG: Planning Policy Guidance Note

RPG: Regional Planning Guidance

RWS: Regional Waste Strategy

SEERA: South East England Regional Assembly

SERTAB: South East Region Technical Advisory Body

SSSI: Site of Special Scientific Interest

WCA: Waste Collection Authority

WDA: Waste Disposal Authority

WDP: Waste Disposal Plan

WLP: Waste Local Plan

WML: Waste Management Licence

WS2000: Waste Strategy 2000

WTS: Waste Transfer Station

WWTW: Wastewater Treatment Works

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