Warwickshire County Council

Waste Development Framework - Core Strategy - Revised Spatial Options

Contents

1 Introduction

What is a Core Strategy?

1.1 The Core Strategy of the Waste Development Framework will set out the spatial vision, spatial objectives and policies, as well as setting out a monitoring and implementation framework for waste up to 2025, and providing the framework for waste development control . The Core Strategy will be a Development Plan Document and has to be in conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands. The four stages of consultation outlined in Figure 1.1 will all contribute to the production of the Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document.

Where have we got to?

1.2 Work commenced on the Core Strategy of the Waste Development Framework in July 2005, and saw consultation on Issues and Options in February 2006, and the Preferred Options in August 2006. The Core Strategy was due to be submitted to the Secretary of State for examination in January 2007. At the time the Core Strategy was due to be submitted, the plan preparation process was in a state of uncertainty as to the way forward following the first two Core Strategies being found unsound by an independent inspector.

1.3 Communities and Local Government (CLG) then wrote to all authorities anticipating that their Local Development Schemes would need revision in light of new government guidance and the publication of the 'Barker Report'. Following that advice and the need to undertake a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), Warwickshire County Council felt it would be inappropriate to progress its Waste Core Strategy to the Submission stage and has concluded that it needs to return to the Options stage (i.e. two stages back in the process) instead of moving forward to Submission as previously planned.

1.4 Although we have consulted on the key issues in the waste field, the spatial options to deliver the waste strategy have not been considered in sufficient detail as is required to meet the current test of soundness (Test vii - PPS12, 2004), which requires the Council to demonstrate that *"the strategy/policies represent the most appropriate in all the circumstances, having considered the relevant alternatives and they are founded on a robust and credible evidence base."*

1.5 As a consequence of the events above, the County Council amended and sought approval for revisions to the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) in November 2007, which was brought into effect on the 11th December 2007. Since the approval of the revisions to the MWDS by Government Office for the West Midlands (GOWM) and building on the key issues and policy principles that were consulted on in the original Preferred Options, Warwickshire County Council have been developing Spatial Options which will form the basis of this consultation with stakeholders on where the future waste management facilities should be located in the County. The Spatial Options have been tested and refined through early stakeholder engagement with GOWM, the County's Waste Development Forum (which is made up of representatives from industry, interest groups, statutory consultees such as the Highways Agency and the Environment Agency), the Warwickshire Districts/Boroughs and through a workshop with a number of adjoining authorities.

1 Introduction

1.6 The aim of this document is to build on the feedback from the preliminary consultation that took place between December 2007 and May 2008. This consultation sets out exactly what is meant by each of the spatial options, together with identifying its advantages and disadvantages. Stakeholders will be invited to comment on whether there are any other spatial options that we have missed and should be considered in moving forward to the Preferred Option.

1.7 Whilst the core strategy is not intending to identify strategic sites, this consultation document will seek views on what constitutes a strategic site. The views received will assist in moving forward and putting in place the overarching strategy in the Core Strategy. Strategic sites will then be identified in a separate Site Allocations document.

What happens next?

1.8 Figure 1.1 outlines the stages of consultation in the production of the Waste Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document. Following the current consultation, all the comments will be collated and a report written summarising the findings. Each representation received during the 6 week consultation period will be considered by Warwickshire County Council. These comments will then be incorporated (wherever possible) in the Preferred Options Paper of the Waste Core Strategy and this Paper will be consulted on for a statutory 6 week period commencing in December 2008.

1.9 The next key public consultation date will be June 2009 when the Waste Core Strategy will be submitted to the Secretary of State and the public will again be invited to comment on the document. All representations received during this statutory 6 week consultation period will be made publicly available and considered by an independent Inspector at examination (December 2009). Warwickshire County Council intends to adopt the Waste Core Strategy in September 2010.

Introduction 1

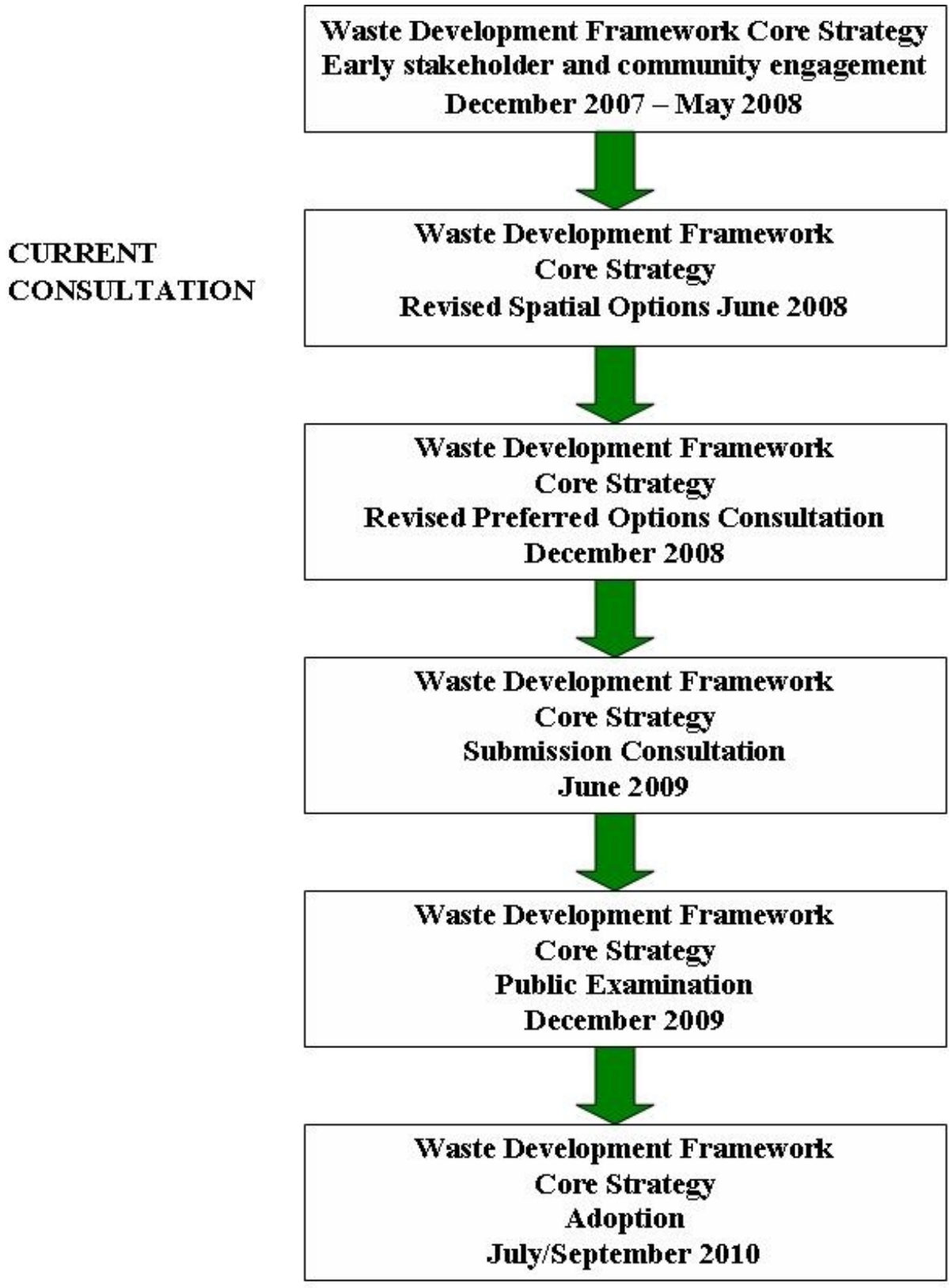


Figure 1.1 Consultation timetable

2 Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire

2 Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire

2.1 Warwickshire is bounded to the northwest by the West Midlands Metropolitan County and Staffordshire, Leicestershire to the northeast, Northamptonshire to the east, Worcestershire to the west, Oxfordshire to the south and Gloucestershire to the southwest. Warwickshire lies at the heart of Britain's transport network, with several key strategic routes passing through the County, and has established transport links with Coventry, Birmingham and Solihull in the West Midlands region, and also with the South East (see Map 2.1). The county covers an area of 1,975 sq.km and runs 96 km from north to south.

2.2 Warwickshire is home to 522,200 people and the population has been growing for the past three decades. Population sizes within the districts are shown in table 2.1 below, but the largest towns in Warwickshire as of 2005 are Nuneaton (pop. 78,650), Rugby (62,550), Leamington Spa, (45,950) and Bedworth (41,750). The population of Warwickshire has grown by 11% over the past 30 years and is projected to increase by a further 3.6% between the period 2000 to 2010. The largest predicted growth over this period is in North Warwickshire followed by Warwick, Stratford and Rugby. Growth has been particularly rapid in recent years, with continued in-migration from the urban areas of Coventry and Birmingham being a key factor behind this trend. However, population decline is predicted in Nuneaton and Bedworth over the same period.

Districts	Population
North Warwickshire	62,300
Nuneaton and Bedworth	120,700
Rugby	90,200
Stratford-upon-Avon	116,100
Warwick	132,900
Warwickshire	**522,200**

Table 2.1 Population sizes (mid 2005 estimates)

2.3 Despite the focus of population within the main towns of the County, a significant part of Warwickshire is rural in nature. The majority of Warwickshire's population live in the north and centre of the county. The market towns of northern and eastern Warwickshire were industrialised in the nineteenth century and include Atherstone, Bedworth, Nuneaton and Rugby. Major industries include (or included) coal mining, textiles, engineering and cement production, but heavy industry has been in decline, being replaced by distribution centres, light to medium industry and services. The prosperous towns of central and western Warwickshire include Leamington Spa, Stratford-upon-Avon, Kenilworth, Alcester and Warwick and harbour light to medium industries, services and tourism as major employment sectors. The south of the county is largely rural and sparsely populated and includes a small area of the Cotswolds, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Map 2.2)

Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire

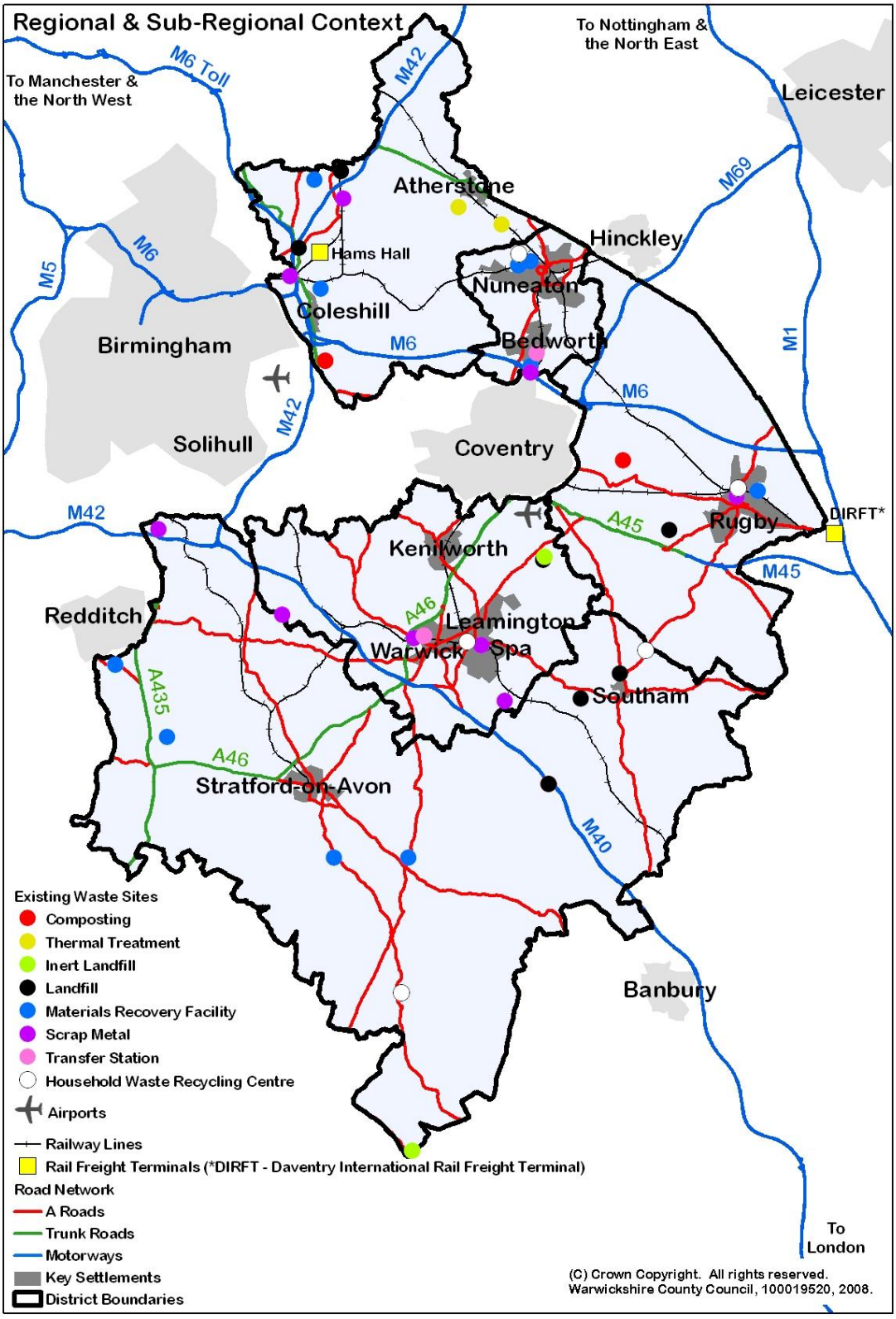
2

2.4 The West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy – Phase 2 Revision Draft – Preferred Option December 2007 document has identified that the sub-region has strong structural and functional relationships running in a corridor from Nuneaton/Bedworth to Warwick/Leamington and is also crossed by an east/west transport axis leading to Rugby. It advises that development should be focused on the North-South Corridor and Rugby with the necessary supporting infrastructure. The Phase 2 Revisions Draft has also identified Rugby, Nuneaton/Bedworth and Warwick-Leamington Spa within the North-South Corridor as Settlements of Significant Development (SSDs).

2.5 In August 2007, Warwickshire County Council, Coventry City Council, Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council and the Districts and Boroughs of Warwickshire commissioned consultants to produce a Level 1 SFRA in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 25 -Development and Flood Risk (PPS 25). The outputs from the SFRA provide information to inform the Waste Development Framework to ensure due regard is paid to flood risk in the creation of policies and plans. The SFRA maps all forms of flood risk and use this as an evidence base to locate new development primarily in low flood risk areas. Areas of 'low' (zone 1), 'medium' (zone 2) and 'high' (zone 3) risk are mapped using data collected from many sources, which include the Environment Agency, Warwickshire County Council, Severn Trent Water, the Highways Agency and British Waterways. The Level 1 SFRA was completed in February 2008 and the areas of medium and high risk are shown on the constraints map (Map 2.2).

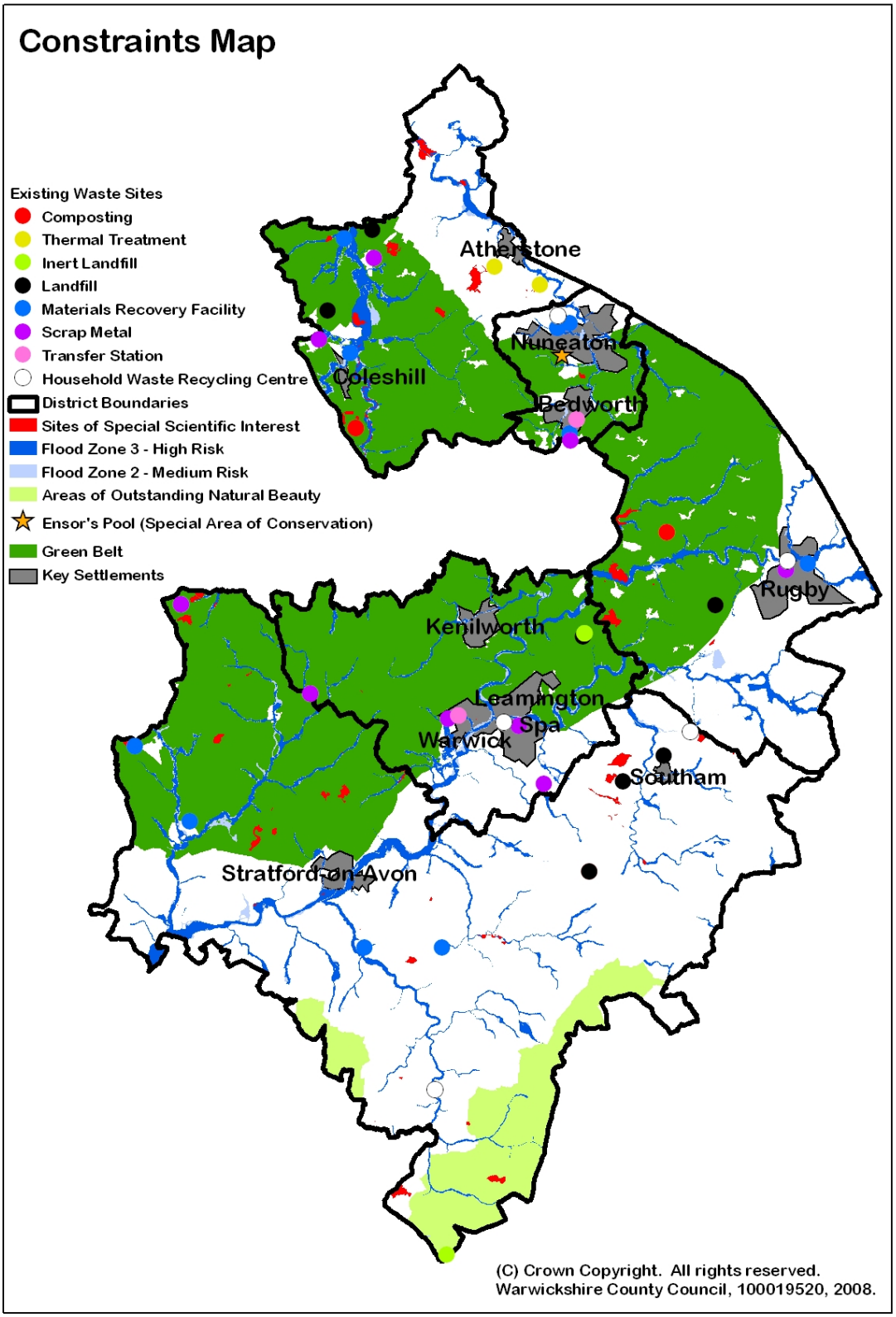
2.6 In accordance with Articles 6.3 and 6.4 of the European Habitats Directive, Warwickshire County Council must undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to assess that its plans or projects, either individually or in combination, do not impact upon the conservation objectives of European designated sites. European designated sites include Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) or Offshore Marine Sites (OMSs). As Warwickshire has one European designated site within its boundary, Ensor's Pool SAC in Nuneaton (shown on Map 2.2), an assessment has been undertaken.

2 Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire



Map 2.1 Regional and Sub-regional Context

Spatial Portrait of Warwickshire 2



Map 2.2 Constraints Map

3

Vision and Key Objectives for the Waste Development Framework

3 Vision and Key Objectives for the Waste Development Framework

Vision Statement

3.1 The vision statement and key objectives used in this document are those that were consulted on in the Waste Development Framework Core Strategy Preferred Options and Proposals dated August 2006 having been amended to reflect the consultation responses.

3.2 In order to guide the Waste Development Framework, a vision is proposed that encapsulates all aspects of waste management planning that the Framework seeks to deliver.

3.3 That vision is

Seeking to ensure that sustainable waste management practices are delivered in accordance with the priorities identified in the waste hierarchy taking all measures to safeguard existing communities, human health and the environment and seeking opportunities to develop economic prosperity within Warwickshire through the use of waste as a resource.

Consultation Questions : -

Do you agree with this vision statement?

If no, what amendments would you make to the vision statement?

Vision and Key Objectives for the Waste Development Framework

Key Objectives

3.4 The key objectives for the Waste Development Framework are

To help deliver sustainable development by using waste as a resource by moving it up the waste hierarchy in accordance with European, national and regional guidance, by looking to landfill disposal as a last option, but one that must be adequately catered for.

To enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet an identified need.

To conserve and enhance the natural and historic environment and avoid, mitigate and compensate potential adverse effects associated with the provision of facilities.

To take all appropriate precautionary measures to avoid or minimise the impact of waste activities on climate change such as minimising waste in future development and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.

To have regard for the most sustainable means of transportation of waste in locating facilities.

To have regard for the concerns and interests of local communities.

To prevent "inappropriate development" in the greenbelt as defined in national guidance set out in Planning Policy Statement 10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10).

To help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest installations.

3 Vision and Key Objectives for the Waste Development Framework

Consultation Questions : -

Do you agree with the key objectives as set out above?

If no, what amendments or additional objectives would you suggest?

4 What are the Key Issues?

4.1 In earlier consultation exercises we canvassed views on the primary issues that were identified as being critical in delivering an effective Waste Development Framework. These issues were accompanied by a series of options as to how the issues could be addressed. We received views and comments on the key issues and the options to address them at both the Issues and Options and Preferred Options stage which have been taken into account in moving forward to identify spatial options.

4.2 Whilst not the focus of this consultation, we have set out below the key issues and the preferred option for addressing them, having been amended to reflect the consultation responses previously received.

4.3 Whilst key issues 6, 7 and 9 remain valid as issues to be considered, they are very much subject to the outcome of this consultation on spatial options. It needs to be recognised therefore, that whilst the preferred option (as a result of previous consultations) is set out below, this may need to be revisited at the Revised Preferred Options stage.

4.4 Key issues 8 and 9 will be influenced by the responses we receive on what constitutes a strategic site.

Key Issue 1 - Delivering Sustainable Waste Management Practices

4.5 The UK Strategy for Sustainable Development (1999) includes a headline indicator for waste indicating that 'tackling waste is important if we are to achieve improved resource efficiency, essential for sustainable development'. A key aspect in the delivery of sustainable waste management practices is the planning process that should aim to deliver a cohesive and complementary mix of waste management facilities. It is recognised that there is an inherent balance between responding to an increasing volume of waste with appropriately designed and located facilities, whilst protecting the natural, semi-natural and built environment as well as preserving human health.

4.6 A key aspect of the delivery of sustainable waste management practices is therefore greater linkage with supporting policies including transport and a need to consider beyond the operational lifespan of the facility to make provision for restoration and subsequent re-use. A fundamental principle of achieving sustainable waste management practices is to drive waste up the waste hierarchy, with the aim of diverting waste from landfill and promoting recycling and the achievement of re-use and recovery targets. In addition, there is a need to empower communities to address waste issues at source, dealing with waste as close to the site of production as possible in accordance with the 'proximity principal'.

4.7 The implications for Warwickshire of the effects of waste growth are explained further in the Waste Core Strategy Background Technical Document.

4 What are the Key Issues?

4.8 Following earlier consultation the preferred option for addressing this issue was to :

> Pursue a site selection approach that fully integrates other planning policy considerations including transport, protection of human health, protection of the environment and a desire to secure sustainable economic prosperity. This approach would aim to deliver sites based on a quantified need linked to geography and waste production.

Key Issue 2 - Municipal Waste Management Practices

4.9 Municipal waste includes household and other wastes that are collected by the Waste Collection Authorities within Warwickshire. Warwickshire County Council is the Waste Disposal Authority with a responsibility for the disposal of waste once collected.

4.10 Following earlier consultation the preferred option for addressing this issue was to :

> Adopt a strategy whereby a qualitative and quantitative approach based on the waste hierarchy, the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency and the sub-regional need for municipal waste strategies is used to determine the location and mix of municipal waste treatment facilities.

Key Issue 3 - Industrial and Commercial Waste Management Practices

4.11 The West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase Two Revision Preferred Option (December 2007) estimated that there was approximately 609,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste produced in Warwickshire 2005/06. The prediction is that this will have grown to 914,000 tonnes per annum by the year 2025/26. Further detailed information on how the industrial and commercial waste is broken down is included in the Waste Core Strategy Background Technical Document.

4.12 Following earlier consultation the preferred option for addressing this issue was to :

> Adopt strategies aimed at delivering the waste hierarchy and the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency in order to meet the sub-regional need, that would reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste that is sent for final disposal.

Key Issue 4 - Construction and Demolition Waste Management Practices

4.13 The types of waste that are included within construction and demolition wastes include asbestos, paper, general commercial and industrial and healthcare wastes. Within Warwickshire, the total volume of construction and demolition waste at 2005 has been evaluated as 1,542,000 tonnes. Further detailed information on the breakdown of the additional waste types that may be included as construction and demolition and the future growth scenarios is included in the Waste Core Strategy Background Technical Document.

What are the Key Issues? 4

4.14 Following earlier consultation the preferred option for addressing this issue was to :

> Adopt strategies aimed at delivering the waste hierarchy and the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency that would limit the amount of waste sent for final disposal and developers would be expected to re-use construction and demolition wastes in new build where practicable.

Key Issue 5 - Hazardous Waste Management Practices

4.15 The cumulative quantity of hazardous waste arising within Warwickshire for the period 2005 to 2026 has been estimated at 1,379,000 tonnes. Due to its nature this waste is difficult to treat and dispose of. Further detailed information on the capacity required for hazardous waste is included in the Waste Core Strategy Background Technical Document.

4.16 Following earlier consultation the preferred option for addressing this issue was to : -

> Adopt a quantitative and geographic approach taking into account the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency to establish the type of facility and general location for hazardous waste facilities.

Key Issue 6 - Waste Management Treatment and Disposal Options

4.17 The work undertaken by the Regional Technical Advisory Body to inform the Phase Two Revision of the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy has identified, by Waste Planning Authority, the treatment gap for each. This treatment gap is for municipal, industrial and commercial wastes only. In some cases there is already an over supply of treatment capacity but overall for the region there is a treatment gap of 3.4 million tonnes. Of this treatment gap 600,000 tonnes are attributed to Warwickshire. The Waste Core Strategy Background Technical Document provides further detail on the capacity gap, together with a description of the technologies to deliver it.

4.18 Following earlier consultation the preferred option for addressing this issue was to : -

> Adopt policy based on a selection of technologies that demonstrate the principles of the waste hierarchy.

(NB - This may be revised in the light of the responses to the spatial options consultation.)

4 What are the Key Issues?

Key Issue 7 - Waste Management Location Options

4.19 The legislative framework and policy drivers put pressure on the Local Planning Authority to make provision for certain types of waste management facility i.e. no longer permitting Local Planning Authorities to place undue reliance on landfill as a disposal option.

4.20 In addition to these pressures the Local Planning Authority must also deal with issues relating to the siting of these facilities. One such issue relates to location i.e. should Warwickshire County Council focus on predominantly urban development; a mixture of urban and rural development or predominantly rural development?

4.21 Following earlier consultation the preferred option for addressing this issue was to : -

> Adopt policy developed to focus new waste facilities to contribute to sustainable waste management practices.

(NB - This may be revised in the light of the responses to the spatial options consultation.)

Key Issue 8 - Scale of Waste Management Facilities

4.22 In addition to waste management location options, Warwickshire County Council must also identify an appropriate scale for waste management facilities.

4.23 Following earlier consultation the preferred option for addressing this issue was to : -

> Adopt policy based on providing flexible local waste facilities scaled to meet most of the requirements of each local district, or a pair of adjoining districts, supported by specialist facilities scaled to meet the counties or sometimes wider need to treat particular materials.

(NB This will be influenced by the responses we receive on what constitutes a strategic site)

Key Issue 9 - Utilisation of Existing and New Sites

4.24 Warwickshire County Council must consider whether it is appropriate to utilise existing sites or develop new sites. This issue is linked to both the location and scale of waste management facilities.

4.25 Following earlier consultation the preferred option for addressing this issue was to :

> Adopt policy focused primarily on sites where waste management activities would be compatible with the pattern of current or previous land uses (e.g. existing waste management facilities, industrial, contaminated or vacant land) and/or where sites are specifically allocated for this purpose in the Site Allocations Development Plan Document.

What are the Key Issues? 4

(NB - This may be revised in the light of the responses to the spatial options and strategic sites consultation.)

Key Issue 10 - Protection of Environmental Resources

4.26 In developing new waste management facilities, Warwickshire County Council must have due regard to the need to protect environmental resources.

4.27 Following earlier consultation, the preferred option for addressing this issue was to :

> Deliver policy that seeks to provide protection for sites of international importance for natural, historic and environmental resources and sites with nationally recognised designations. Due consideration will also be given to the protection and mitigation, as necessary, of sites of local significance without prejudicing an otherwise sustainable waste management development opportunity.

Key Issue 11 - Transport Infrastructure

4.28 In considering the locations of future waste management facilities, due consideration must be paid to the existing or future planned transport infrastructure.

4.29 Following the consideration of various options in the earlier consultations the preferred option for addressing this issue was to :

> Deliver policy aimed at a sustainable mix of transport strategies to be incorporated within site selection (allocation) policies, by giving due consideration to the proximity of waste management facilities to the source of waste, with a strategy to minimise traffic impacts.

Key Issue 12 - Site Decommissioning and Restoration

4.30 Whilst the primary focus of the development plan may be directed at waste management facility planning, Warwickshire, nonetheless, recognises the importance of decommissioning and restoration activities both for current sites nearing their end of life and to build into future waste management site provision.

4.31 Following earlier consultation the preferred option for addressing this issue was to :

> Adopt policy to deliver a strategic approach to restoration in adherence to core principles for the protection and enhancement of the natural, semi-natural and built environment.

4 What are the Key Issues?

Key Issue 13 - Monitoring Regime and Stakeholder Engagement

4.32 Warwickshire County Council recognise the importance of monitoring the activity of waste management treatment facilities to ensure that they remain within agreed operational practices and guidelines. In addition, stakeholder and community engagement is seen as critical in ensuring that public realm issues are appropriately considered in future waste management practices.

Consultation Questions : -

Are the key issues above still appropriate?

Should they be amended in any way?

Are there any new issues that should be considered?

5 Spatial Options

5.1 The seven draft spatial options set out below are not intended to be exhaustive or mutually exclusive. However, they are intended to stimulate debate as to the future distribution of waste facilities across Warwickshire.

5.2 Each of the spatial options are described and depicted spatially (where possible). Advantages and disadvantages of each are described, but we would welcome your views as to whether there are any other options that ought to be considered at this stage.

Option 1

Develop new facilities County wide on industrial estates, brownfield industrial land and existing waste management facilities.

Advantages

- The infrastructure is already largely in place.
- Transport routes have already been identified and tested on industrial estates, brownfield industrial land and existing waste management facilities.

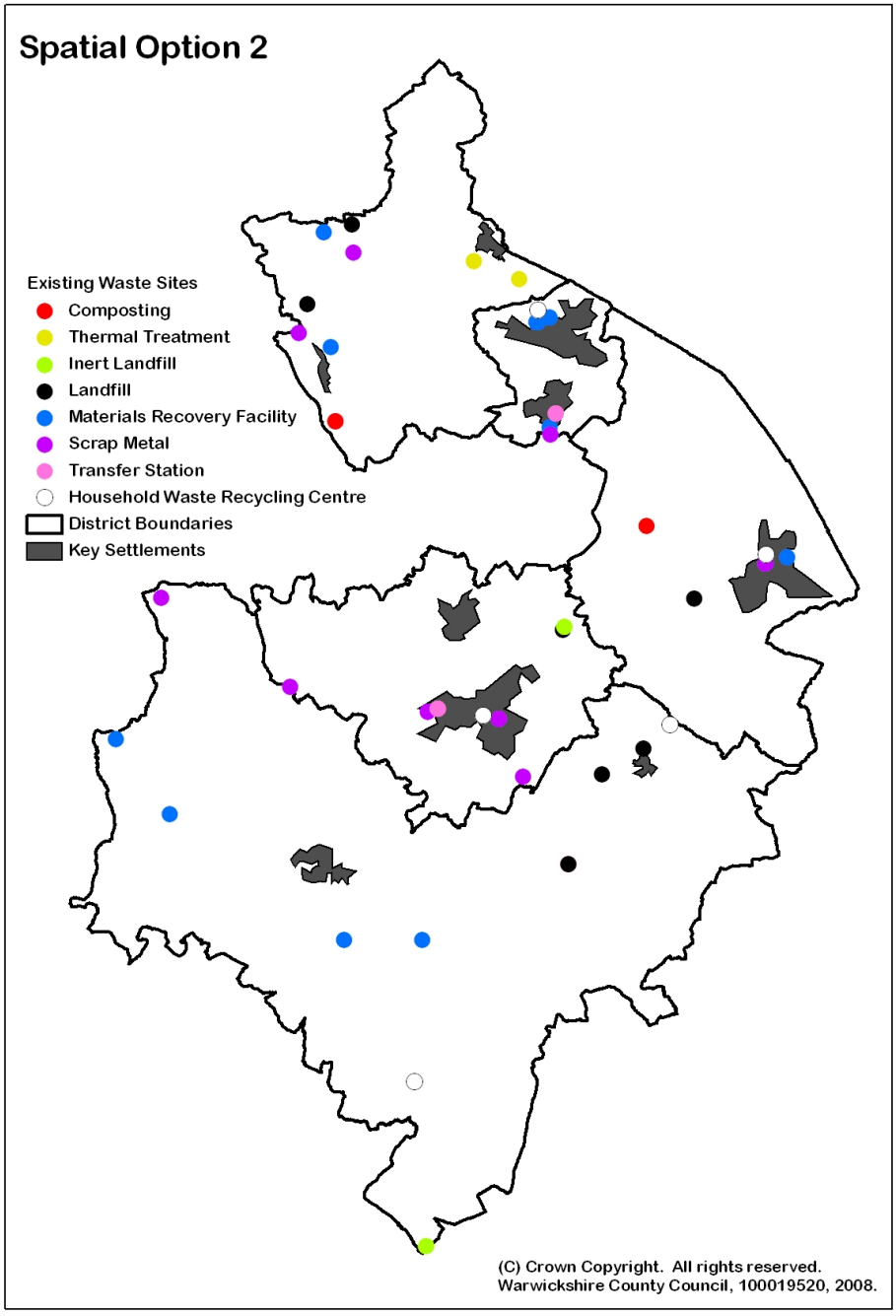
Disadvantages

- The existing sites may not be in the correct location in relation to the waste arisings, generating longer haulage.
- The existing sites are in potentially remote locations with poor access.

5 Spatial Options

Option 2

Develop new facilities County wide on existing waste management facilities.



Map 5.1 Spatial Option 2

Spatial Options 5

Advantages

- The infrastructure is already in place at the existing waste management facilities.
- Waste disposal is already an accepted use on the existing sites.
- Transport infrastructure is already largely in place.

Disadvantages

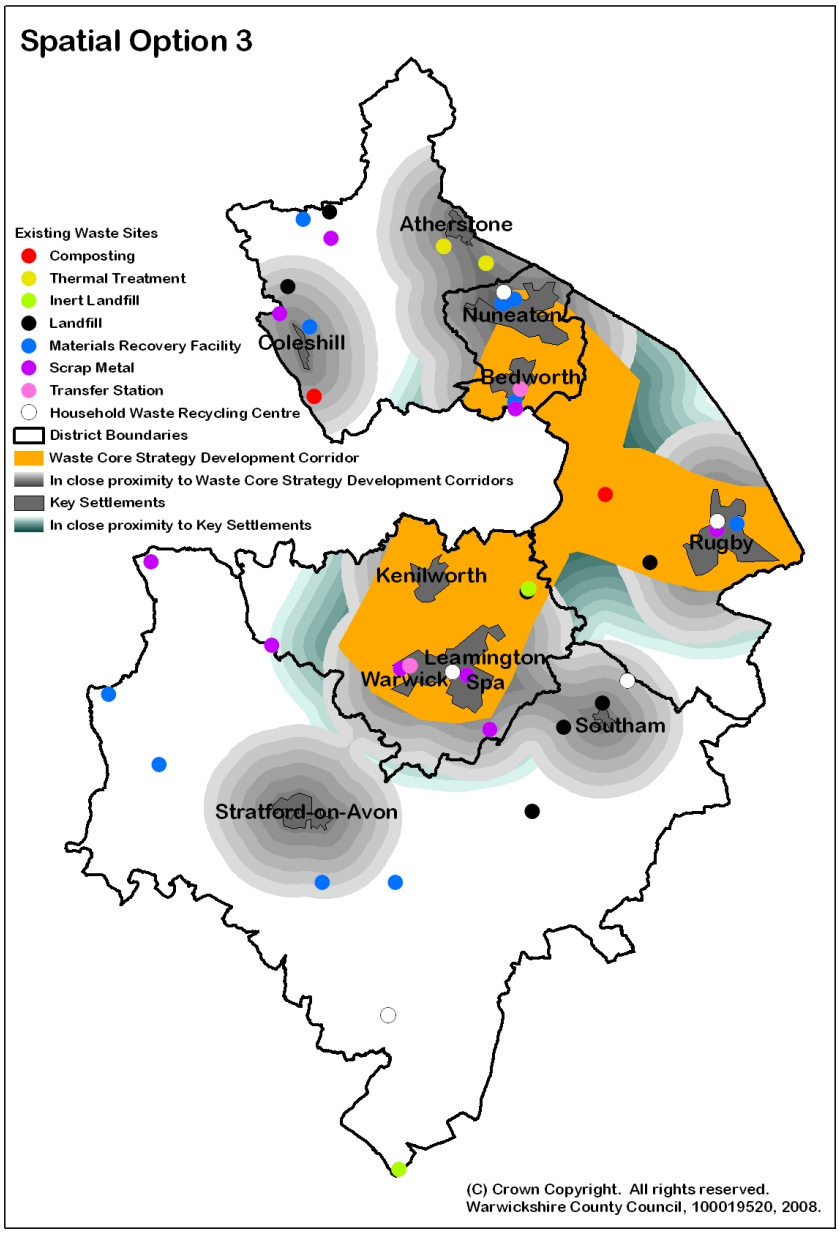
- The existing waste management facilities may not be in the correct place in relation to the waste arisings.
- The existing facilities are in potentially remote locations.
- The introduction of different waste technologies at the existing sites will necessitate a reassessment of their impact, as things may well have changed since they commenced operations.
- This option could prolong adverse impacts thought to be temporary when operations were orignially permitted.

5

Spatial Options

Option 3

Develop new facilities on industrial estates, brownfield industrial land and existing waste management facilities within and/or in close proximity to the waste core strategy development corridor[i] and the key settlements of Atherstone, Coleshill, Nuneaton/Bedworth, Rugby, Kenilworth, Warwick/Leamington Spa, Southam and Stratford-upon-Avon.



Map 5.2 Spatial Option 3

i The corridor that runs north-south from Nuneaton to Warwick/Leamington Spa and extends west-east across to Rugby along the A45 corridor

Spatial Options 5

Advantages

- The infrastructure is already in place in these locations.
- The locations are close to the waste arisings.
- Major waste infrastructure is already in place on existing waste management facilities in some of these locations.

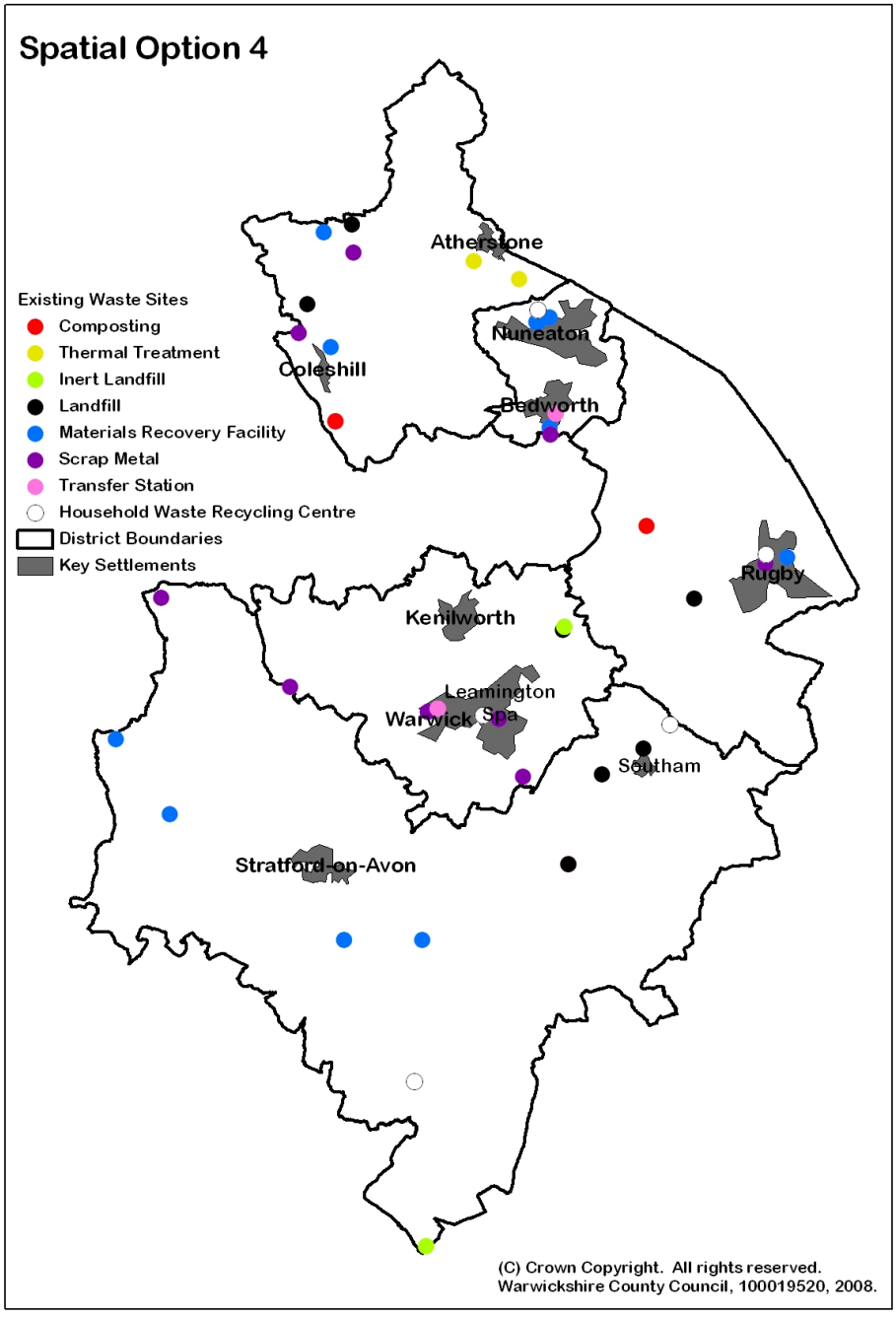
Disadvantages

- Waste management facilities may have difficulty in finding viable sites and have to compete with other land uses for the land in these locations.
- The acceptability of waste management facilities in these location will need to be tested.

5 Spatial Options

Option 4

Develop new facilities on industrial estates, brownfield industrial land and existing waste management facilities within the key settlements of Atherstone, Coleshill, Nuneaton/Bedworth, Rugby, Kenilworth, Warwick/Leamington Spa, Southam and Stratford-upon-Avon.



Map 5.3 Spatial Option 4

Spatial Options 5

Advantages

- Any new facility will be close to the waste arisings.
- The infrastructure is already largely in place.
- Existing uses on industrial estates, brownfield industrial land and at existing waste management facilities have already been tested for acceptability.

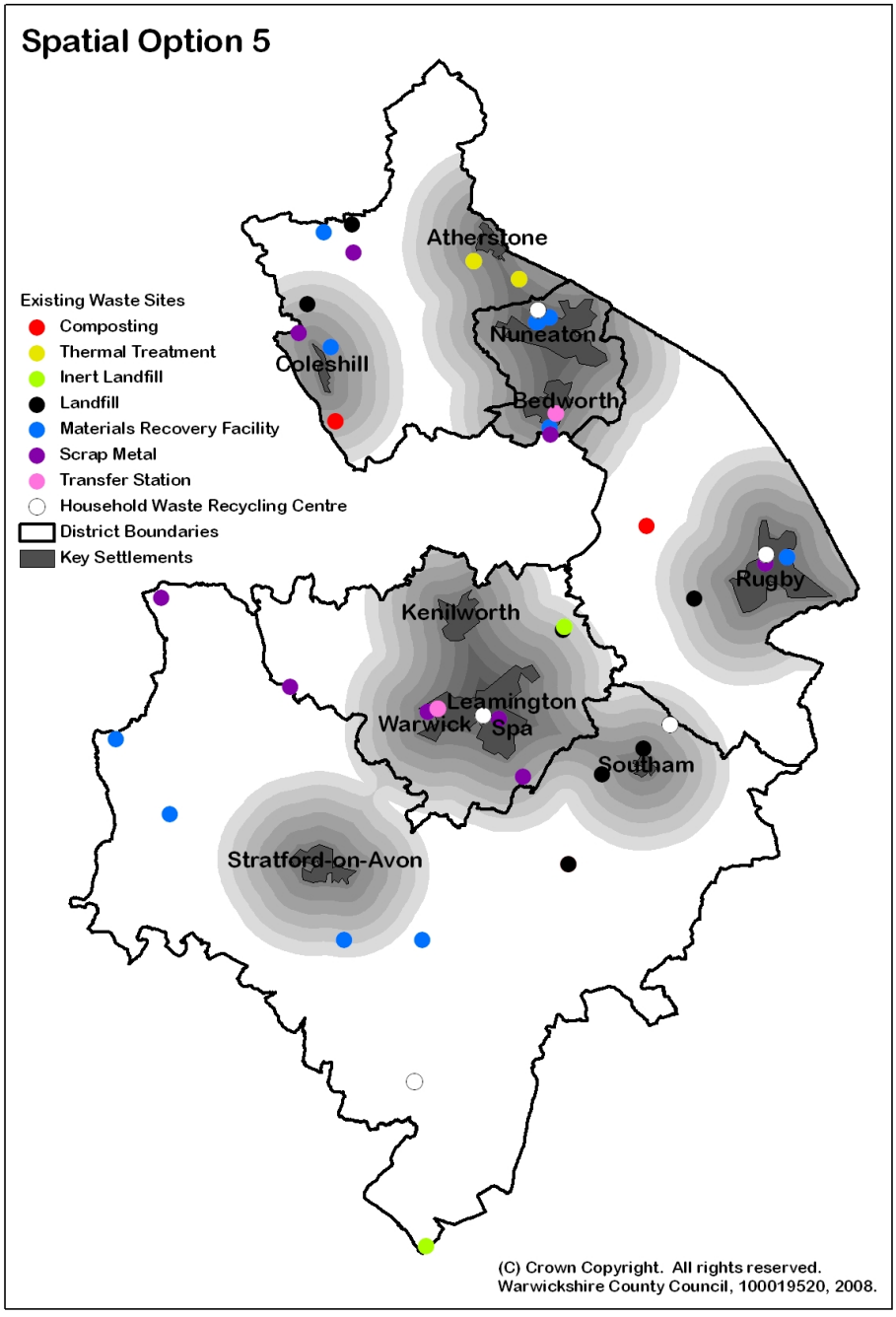
Disadvantages

- Any new facility may have difficulty in finding viable sites and have to compete with other land uses for the land in these locations.
- There will be increased pressure on the existing infrastructure and services in these locations.
- The impact of new waste management facilities will need to be reassessed in these locations.

5 Spatial Options

Option 5

Develop new facilities on industrial estates, brownfield industrial land and existing waste management facilities within and/or in close proximity to the key settlements of Atherstone, Coleshill, Nuneaton/Bedworth, Rugby, Kenilworth, Warwick/Leamington Spa, Southam and Stratford-upon-Avon.



Map 5.4 Spatial Option 5

Spatial Options 5

Advantages

- Any new facility will be close to the waste arisings without being in the key settlements.
- The infrastructure is already largely in place.
- Existing uses have been tested for acceptability.

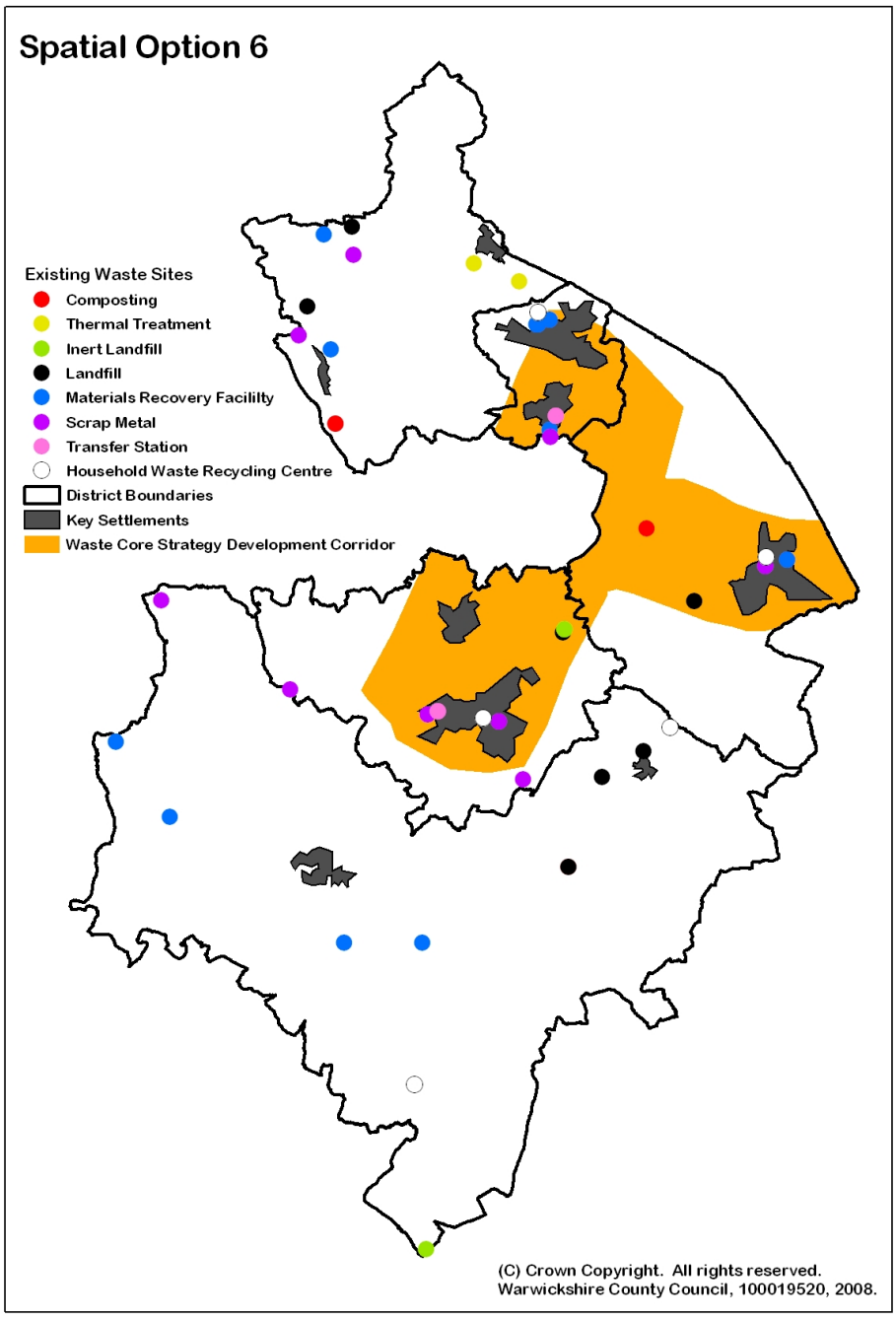
Disadvantages

- There is no clear definition of 'in close proximity', as this may well vary with the waste stream and capacity.
- There will be increased pressure on the existing infrastructure and services in these locations.
- The impact of new waste management facilities will need to be reassessed.

5 Spatial Options

Option 6

Develop new facilities on industrial estates, brownfield industrial land and existing waste management facilities within the waste core strategy development corridor[ii].



Map 5.5 Spatial Option 6

ii The corridor that runs north-south from Nuneaton to Warwick/Leamington Spa and extends west-east across to Rugby along the A45 corridor

Spatial Options 5

Advantages

- Any new facility will be close to the waste arisings.
- The infrastructure is already largely in place.
- Existing uses have already been tested for acceptability.

Disadvantages

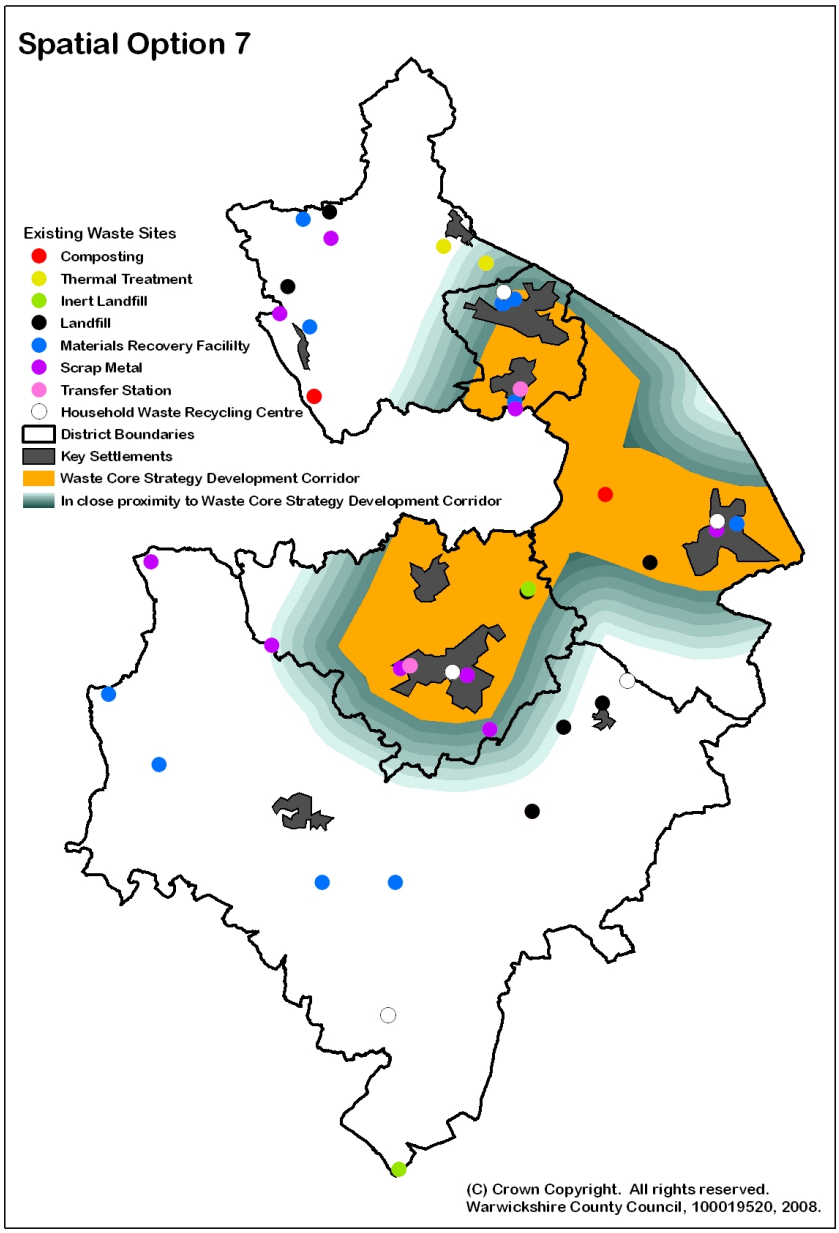
- Some of the key settlements that produce waste are excluded and any new facility will not be close to the arisings.
- Any new facility may have difficulty in finding viable sites and have to compete with other land uses for the land in these locations.
- Outside of the built-up areas the area is predominantly green belt.

5

Spatial Options

Option 7

Develop new facilities on industrial estates, brownfield industrial land and existing waste management facilities within and/or in close proximity to the waste core strategy development corridor[iii].



Map 5.6 Spatial Option 7

iii The corridor that runs north-south from Nuneaton to Warwick/Leamington Spa and extends west-east across to Rugby along the A45 corridor

Spatial Options 5

Advantages

- Any new facility will be close to the waste arisings without being in the waste core strategy development corridor.
- The infrastructure is already largely in place.
- Existing uses have already been tested for acceptability.

Disadvantages

- There is no clear definition of 'in close proximity', as this may well vary with the waste stream and capacity.
- There will be increased pressure on the existing infrastructure and services in these locations.
- Outside of the built-up areas the area is predominantly green belt.

Consultation Questions : -

Which of the spatial options outlined above do you consider to be the most appropriate?

If so, what are the reasons for your choice?

Are there any other spatial options that ought to be considered?

6 What is a Strategic Site?

6 What is a Strategic Site?

6.1 The Government's consultation on Streamlining Local Development Frameworks (November 2007) defines strategic sites as "those sites considered central to achievement of the strategy". As previously advised, we are intending to identify sites in a separate Sites Allocation Development Plan Document. However, to enable the County Council to deliver its Waste Development Framework it is considered preferable for it to identify what it believes to be a strategic sites to make that delivery possible in the core strategy. As such, views on the definition of a strategic site would be welcomed.

6.2 Guidance for Authorities to enable them to make a judgment is contained in the environmental Assessment Regulations which provides a threshold of 50,000 tonnes/annum but Warwickshire believes this to be too restrictive and a number of alternatives are suggested. However these definitions do take it much wider than being strategic for the County and embraces the strategic needs of the Midland Region as a whole and adjoining Regions

- Sites handling >50,000 tonnes/annum
- Sites handling >50,000 tonnes/annum but must be receiving wastes from a wider catchment than Warwickshire
- Sites handling >100,000 tonnes/annum
- Sites handling >100,000 tonnes/annum but must be receiving wastes from a wider catchment than Warwickshire
- Sites handling wastes received from more than one District/Borough
- Sites handling wastes received from more than one District/Borough and the West Midlands Region
- Sites handling wastes received from more than one District/Borough, the West Midlands Region and/or adjoining Regions

Consultation Questions : -

Do you support any of the definitions outlined above?

What are the reasons for your choice?

Do you consider there are other definitions that ought to be considered?

7 How to get involved

7.1 Anybody is welcome to respond to this consultation, during the six week consultation period from the ** June - ** August 2008 (dates to be confirmed) You can either:

- Complete the on-line questionnaire;
- Obtain a copy from your local Council offices or local library;
- Telephone 01926 412061 or 412455 and request a copy that will be posted to you; or
- Write to:

Waste Core Strategy: Revised Spatial Options Consultation
Planning Policy
Environment and Economy Directorate
Warwickshire County Council
PO Box 43
Shire Hall
Warwick
CV34 4SX

This document, together with the Waste Core Strategy Background Technical Document, the Habitats Regulation Assessment, the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Level 1) and the Sustainability Appraisal of the Revised Spatial Options are available on-line at

www.warwickshire/wastecorestrategy

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7 How to get involved

1 Glossary

Anaerobic Composting (Digestion)	A waste treatment process whereby biodegradable material is encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen. The waste is broken down in an enclosed vessel under controlled conditions that results in the production of digestate and biogas. The biogas is captured and converted to energy. The digestate can be used as a soil improver either directly as a liquid or dried and then applied as a dried solid.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	These are statutory designations under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. The primary objective is the conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape.
Arisings	See **Waste Arisings**
Bring Sites	Bring sites include bottle and paper banks and are facilities provided at supermarkets and other locations that are visited regularly by householders in that recyclable waste may be deposited.
Combined Heat and Power (CHP)	A process whereby the heat from locally-centred electricity generation can be used to provide district heating, utilising waste materials as a fuel source.
Commercial waste	Waste from premises used mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment. (1990 EPA 5.75(7))
Composting	See **Windrow Composting**
Contaminated land	This means that land has been so polluted that it cannot be put to a useful purpose without removing the contamination first.
Demolition waste	Masonry and rubble wastes arising from the demolition or reconstruction of buildings or other civil engineering structures.
Development Control	Processing and decision-making in relation to planning applications together with enforcement of planning control under Town and Country Planning legislation.
Domestic waste	Waste or refuse that arises from private houses, synonymous with household waste.
Energy from Waste	Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values – this energy can be recovered through, for example, incineration with electricity generation.
Greenfield	Land which has never been affected by development.
Groundwater	Water held within soil or rocks below the ground surface but is usually taken to mean water in the saturated zone.

1 Glossary

Anaerobic Composting (Digestion)	A waste treatment process whereby biodegradable material is encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen. The waste is broken down in an enclosed vessel under controlled conditions that results in the production of digestate and biogas. The biogas is captured and converted to energy. The digestate can be used as a soil improver either directly as a liquid or dried and then applied as a dried solid.
Hazardous waste	A waste that has an unacceptable impact on the environment or endangering health. The term only applies to wastes that contain sufficient quantities of hazardous materials to render the waste as a whole hazardous.
Household waste	See **Domestic waste**
Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)	A Household Waste Recycling Centre is a facility where the public can dispose of bulky household waste. They include the provision of recycling points for the opportunity to recycle a range of materials.
Industrial waste	Waste from any of the following: any factory; premises for the provision to the public of transport services (land, water and air); premises for the purpose of connection of the supply to the public of gas, water, electricity or provision of sewerage services; premises for provision to the public of postal or telecommunication services (1990 EPA 5.75 (6)).
Inert waste	Waste which will not easily decompose e.g. uncontaminated top soil; subsoil; clay; sand; brickwork; stone; silica and glass.
Landfill	Landfill is the controlled deposit of waste into or onto land. Minerals workings and extraction sites are used as landfills providing a means to restore the land. Where excavations for landfill are not available it may be possible to deposit waste onto the ground surface and create a waste disposal site – this is known as landraising.
Municipal waste	This is household waste plus the trade waste collected by District Councils, plus the inert building waste we receive at Household Waste Recycling Centres.
Odour	The often unpleasant smell of a material.
Planning Condition	A condition attached to a planning permission, subject to which the permission has been granted.
Planning Policy Statements (PPS)	Sets out the government's policies on different aspects of planning. They range from key objectives, operational principles to guidance and advice on more specific issues. It is expected that Local Planning Authorities must adhere to their guidance in preparing Local Development Frameworks.
Previously Developed Land (PDL)	Land previously affected by development which has been abandoned and may be in a derelict condition.

Glossary

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Anaerobic Composting (Digestion)	A waste treatment process whereby biodegradable material is encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen. The waste is broken down in an enclosed vessel under controlled conditions that results in the production of digestate and biogas. The biogas is captured and converted to energy. The digestate can be used as a soil improver either directly as a liquid or dried and then applied as a dried solid.
Principle of proximity	Consideration of transport distances between where the waste is produced and where it is treated or disposed of in evaluating the suitability of a site. Acceptable distances will vary according to the waste treatment process involved.
Principle of self-sufficiency	Communities to take more responsibility for their own waste.
Pyrolysis	Pyrolysis is thermal degradation of a material in the complete absence of an oxidising agent (e.g. air or oxygen). In practice, complete elimination of air is very difficult and some oxidation is likely to occur. Typically the process occurs at temperatures in the range 400-800°C. When applied to waste materials, the action of heat breaks complex molecules into simpler ones. This results in the production of gas, liquid and chars. These products can have several uses depending on the nature of the feedstock, however for waste based feedstocks the most likely use is as a fuel for energy generation.
RAMSAR site	Listed under the Convention of Wetlands as areas of international importance especially for waterfowl habitats.
Recovery	The collection, reclamation and separation of materials from the waste stream.
Recovery facilities	A facility that recovers value, such as resources and energy, from waste prior to disposal, includes recycling and composting facilities.
Recycling	The collection and separation of materials from waste and subsequent processing to produce new marketable products.
Restoration	Completion of a landfill site to allow planned after use.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A site statutorily protected for its nature conservation, geological or scientific value.
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	See **Municipal Waste**
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	Designated with the intention to protect habitats of threatened species of wildlife, under the European Community Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora.

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Special Protection Areas (SPA)	Designated under the European Community Council's Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds to protect threatened species.
Trade waste	See **Commercial Waste**
Transfer Station	A depot where waste from collection vehicles is stored temporarily prior to carriage in bulk to a treatment or disposal site.
Void space	The capacity within a landfill and landraising available for waste, together with cover, construction material, capping engineering and restoration layers.
Waste	Waste is defined in Circular 11/94 and in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations (1994) as 'any substance or object which the holder discards, or intends to discard or is required to discard'.
Waste Arisings	These are wastes generated within the area, derived from waste disposals minus imports plus exports.
Waste Hierarchy	A ladder of waste management principles comprising waste reduction at the top followed by re-use, then recovery and finally landfill as the least sustainable method of waste disposal.
Waste Stream	Waste arising from a particular waste source.

Table 1.1 Glossary