

Nottinghamshire and Nottingham  
**Waste Core Strategy**

**Sustainability Appraisal  
Report on Proposed  
Changes**



**September 2012**

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# **1. Introduction**

## **Waste Development Framework**

- 1.1. The County and City Councils are working together to produce a Waste Core Strategy which, along with other subsequent documents, will replace the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan (2002). It will provide the local policies against which all planning applications for future waste development will be assessed. The Waste Core Strategy will look ahead until 2031. The other Development Plan Documents (DPDs) will include the a site allocations document and a development management policies document.

## **Requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**

- 1.2. The EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC) came into force in the UK on 20 July 2004 through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. This requires the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment which includes waste core strategies because of the likely significant effects they might have on the environment
- 1.3. The Directive and Regulations state that the SEA must consider biodiversity, population, human health, flora and fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between these factors.

## **Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal**

- 1.4. All local development frameworks, including waste, are required to complete a SA under S19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The purpose of the SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. SA helps local planning authorities to ensure that sustainable development is considered in the preparation of their plans.

## **Sustainability Appraisal Process**

- 1.5. Although the requirements to complete SA and SEA are distinct, the government has issued guidance that states that SA fully incorporates the requirements of the European Directive on SEA and therefore providing the SA follows published guidelines, there is no need to carry out a separate SEA. This report therefore refers to both processes as SA for simplicity.

## **Monitoring**

- 1.6. The SA makes recommendations on the indicators that should be used to monitor the likely significant impacts of the Waste Core Strategy on the SA objectives. Where these identify adverse impacts remedial action can be taken. Due to the close links between the SA and the Waste Core Strategy, monitoring of both should be based on the same framework. No changes have been made to the monitoring indicators as set out in table 5.1 of the Waste Core Strategy SA Report on the Proposed Submission Document (February 2012), these will be incorporated into the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Waste Core Strategy.

### **The Proposed Changes**

- 1.7. Consultation took place on the Waste Core Strategy Proposed Submission document during the period 5<sup>th</sup> March to 30<sup>th</sup> April 2012. Following this consultation period a number of Proposed Changes have been made to the submission document. Some of these changes have been to the Proposed Policies. As a result these proposed policy changes are required to undergo SA, as outlined in paragraph 1.4 above. No changes have been made to the SA objectives or the decision making criteria that are set out in the SA Report on Proposed Submission Document (February 2012). The SA Framework is provided in Appendix A.
- 1.8. The Government requires that all new development plans include a policy on the presumption in favour of sustainable development. As this is a new policy it has been subject to SA.
- 1.9. This document addresses the following:
- SA of new Policy on the Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development (WCSSD);
  - Updates the SA policy matrices on Policy WCS2 – Future Waste Management Provision, Policy WCS4 – Disposal Sites for hazardous, Non-hazardous and inert waste, Policy WCS5 - Power station ash Policy WCS11 – Managing non-local waste and Policy WCS12 – Protecting and enhancing our environment;
  - Updates Table 4.2 of the Waste Core Strategy SA Report on Proposed Submission Document (February 2012) to include the new policy WCSSD;
  - Updates Table 4.5 of the Waste Core Strategy SA Report on Proposed Submission Document (February 2012) which assesses the cumulative effects of the proposed WCS on the SA objectives.
- 1.10. There have been no identified issues that would require any changes to the proposed monitoring indicators, as set out in Table 5.1 of the Waste Core Strategy SA Report on Proposed Submission Document. (February 2012).

## **2. Sustainability Appraisal Update**

### **Proposed new Policy WCSSD – The presumption in favour of sustainable development**

- 2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was introduced by the Government in March 2012. The NPPF introduced at the heart of all planning policy a 'presumption in favour of sustainable development'. This presumption should be seen as a 'Golden Thread' running through both planning and decision making. Policy WCSSD has been included in the WCS to make clear the interrelationship between national planning policy and the WCS.
- 2.2. The proposed new policy is set out in Appendix B.
- 2.3. The findings of the SA are set out in Appendix C

### **Updates to the SA policy matrices**

- 2.4. The following policies have been subject to proposed changes following consultation on the Waste Core Strategy Proposed Submission document and reappraised (See Appendix C):
  - Policy WCS2 – Future Waste Management Provision
  - Policy WCS4 – Disposal Sites for hazardous, Non-hazardous and inert waste
  - Policy WCS5 - Power station ash
  - Policy WCS11 – Managing non-local waste
  - Policy WCS12 – Protecting and enhancing our environment
- 2.5. Appendix C sets out the revised appraisal matrix only for the instances where there was an impact as a result of the proposed change. Objectives where there was considered to be no impact have not been listed.
- 2.6. Overall it was considered that the proposed changes do not have a significant affect on the overall policy thrust of the Waste Core Strategy Submission document and that the strategic objectives of the Waste Core Strategy remain compatible with the SA objectives.

### **The relationship between the Waste Core Strategy's objectives and policies**

- 2.7. The SA Report on the WCS Proposed Submission document (February 2012) sets out a table showing which policies relate specifically to the Strategic Objectives of the WCS, this table has been updated at Appendix D, to include the proposed new policy WCSSD on the presumption in favour of sustainable development.

## **Cumulative effects of the Waste Core Strategy policies on the Sustainability Appraisal objectives**

- 2.8. The SA Report on the WCS Proposed Submission document (February 2012) sets out a table showing which policies relate specifically to the Strategic Objectives of the WCS. This table has been updated at Appendix E.
- 2.9. The overall comments on the likely significant cumulative effects have been assessed using the same criteria as before and it has been concluded that the inclusion of new policy WCSSD on the presumption in favour of sustainable development would not make any changes to the conclusions drawn in the previous SA report of February 2012.

## **3. Conclusions**

- 3.1. The strategic objectives of the Waste Core Strategy are compatible with the Sustainability Appraisal objectives. The purpose of policy development was to ensure that the Waste Core Strategy's objectives could be delivered. The inclusion of new policy WCSSD – The presumption in favour of sustainable development offers the potential for significant positive effects on the SA objectives. These encompass the environmental, economic and social aspects which together comprise overall sustainability.
- 3.2. The proposed changes to the other policies (see paragraph 2.4) will not alter the overall conclusions drawn in the previous SA Report (February 2012) in that they will deliver the strategic objectives of the Waste Core Strategy which thus remain compatible with the Sustainability Appraisal objectives.

## Appendix A - SA objectives and decision making criteria

Objective	Decision making criteria
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made to provide a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will the plan/proposal provide waste treatment/disposal sites close to where the waste is produced?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the distance waste is transported?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the cost of waste treatment/disposal?</li> <li>• Will it help to reduce fly-tipping?</li> <li>• Will the plan identify adequate resources to meet local and national requirements over the plan period?</li> </ul>
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels and safeguard features of geological interest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will the plan/proposal have an adverse affect on internationally, nationally or locally important sites or legally protected species?</li> <li>• Will it affect habitats or species identified within the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)?</li> <li>• Will it restore or create new habitat in line with LBAP priorities?</li> <li>• Will it support the retention/enhancement of the county's green infrastructure?</li> </ul>
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will the plan/proposal reduce overall transport distances for waste?</li> <li>• Will it reduce road haulage of waste?</li> <li>• Will it promote alternative forms of transport?</li> <li>• Will it reduce/increase road congestion?</li> <li>• Will it result in sites that are well related to the main highway network?</li> <li>• Will it require new transport infrastructure to be developed?</li> </ul>
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment above and below ground.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact upon heritage assets and/or their setting, including archaeological remains and historic buildings?</li> </ul>

Objective	Decision making criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it enhance or increase our understanding of the historic environment?</li> </ul>
<p>5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact on local landscape character or areas of important townscape?</li> <li>• Will it have an adverse affect on the openness and visual amenity of the Green Belt?</li> <li>• Will it affect areas of public open space?</li> <li>• Will it lead to landscape/townscape improvements?</li> <li>• Will it result in development that is sympathetic to its surroundings in terms of design, layout and scale?</li> <li>• Will it contribute to the availability of local building materials to enable local distinctiveness to be retained in conservation projects and reflected in new development?</li> </ul>
<p>6. Minimise impact and risk of flooding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will the plan/proposal increase the risk of flooding?</li> <li>• Will it help to alleviate flood risk or the impact of flooding?</li> </ul>
<p>7. Minimise any possible impacts on and increase adaptability to climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will the plan/proposal increase emissions of greenhouse gases from waste activities?</li> <li>• Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases?</li> <li>• Will it encourage the use of renewable energy sources?</li> <li>• Will it help to reduce our vulnerability to the impacts of climate change?</li> <li>• Will it help to increase the resilience of flora and fauna to climate change?</li> </ul>
<p>8. Protection of high quality agricultural land and soil.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact on soil quality?</li> <li>• Will it lead to the irreversible loss of best and most versatile agricultural land?</li> </ul>
<p>9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it promote sustainable waste management and encourage movement of waste up the waste hierarchy?</li> <li>• Will it reduce waste/provide for re-use of waste materials?</li> <li>• Will it make use of previous developed land or buildings?</li> </ul>

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Decision making criteria</b>
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal minimise energy needs?</li> <li>•Will it contribute to renewable/low carbon energy targets?</li> <li>•Will it offset the use of fossil fuels?</li> </ul>
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/have an adverse impact on local air quality?</li> <li>•Will it adversely affect a designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)?</li> </ul>
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal have an adverse impact upon water quality?</li> <li>•Will it increase demand for water?</li> <li>•Will it help to improve existing water quality?</li> <li>•Will the proposal incorporate sustainable water management and/or drainage?</li> </ul>
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal help to increase training and employment opportunities in Nottinghamshire?</li> <li>•Will it help to enable wider economic development?</li> </ul>
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Will the plan/proposal minimise adverse impacts of waste activity on human health and levels of nuisance including dust, particulate emissions, noise (including traffic noise), vibration, visual amenity and light pollution.</li> <li>•Will it promote best practice in the operation and restoration of sites?</li> <li>•Will it help to enhance health and wellbeing through the provision of new or improved public open space and access?</li> <li>•Will it lead to a loss of public open space/reduction in public access?</li> </ul>

## **Appendix B – Proposed new policy WCSSD - The presumption in favour of sustainable development**

When considering development proposals the Councils will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. The Councils will work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Planning applications that accord with the policies in this Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Councils will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:

- Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or
- Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.

### **Justification text**

The Government's National Planning Policy Framework recognises that sustainable development is about change for the better. It is about positive growth, making economic, environmental and social progress for this and future generations. To achieve sustainable development, economic, social and environmental gains should be sought jointly. They are mutually dependent.

In line with Government policy advice, the Councils have adopted a positive approach in seeking to meet the objectively assessed waste development needs of the area. The policies in the Core Strategy/Local Plan provides a clear framework to guide development that creates positive, sustainable growth, therefore following the presumption in favour of sustainable development, enabling proposals that accord with the plans objectives to be approved without delay.

## Appendix C – Waste Core Strategy policy appraisal matrices

<b>Policy WCSSD – Presumption in favour of sustainable development</b>			
<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made to provide a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	+	The policy is not site specific. Impact would be dependent on the location of any facility in relation to the economic, social and environmental characteristics of an area. The policy implicitly aims to direct development to the most sustainable locations, producing a positive outcome.	
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels and safeguard features of geological interest.	+	<p>Biodiversity could be protected under this policy which supports the development of new or extended waste management facilities where there is no unacceptable impact on overall environmental quality. There could also be improvements to biodiversity resulting from the policy's requirement to seek enhancement of the local environment.</p> <p>Inevitably, there is an element of compromise inherent in this policy as there are many factors which contribute to sustainable development. For example, biodiversity may have to be balanced against heritage, or local versus wider geographic benefits. Any particular aspect of sustainable development may therefore not be fully enhanced by applying this policy but rather an appropriate balance of protection and enhancement across all aspects will have to be sought. Consequently the policy can only be considered to have a positive impact rather than a very positive impact on many of the appraisal objectives.</p>	
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport.	?	The provision of new or extended waste facilities is likely to increase traffic movements, both publicly and privately. The policy presumption to work jointly and proactively with applicants may assist in mitigating some transport issues, such as the promotion of sustainable modes of transport through Travel	

		Plans, but it is unlikely to reduce transport movements.	
4. Protect the quality of the historic environment above and below ground.	+	<p>The historic environment under this policy could be protected as the policy seeks to secure development that improves the environmental conditions of the area.</p> <p>Inevitably, there is an element of compromise inherent in this policy as there are many factors which contribute to sustainable development. For example, the historic environment may have to be balanced against biodiversity, or local versus wider geographic benefits. Any particular aspect of sustainable development may therefore not be fully enhanced by applying this policy but rather an appropriate balance of protection and enhancement across all aspects will have to be sought. Consequently the policy can only be considered to have a positive impact rather than a very positive impact on many of the appraisal objectives.</p>	
5. Protect and enhance the quality and character of our townscape and landscape.	+	<p>The character and quality of landscape and townscapes under this policy could be protected as the policy seeks to secure development that improves the environmental conditions of the area.</p> <p>Inevitably, there is an element of compromise inherent in this policy as there are many factors which contribute to sustainable development. For example, landscapes and townscapes may have to be balanced against biodiversity, or local versus wider geographic benefits. Any particular aspect of sustainable development may therefore not be fully enhanced by applying this policy but rather an appropriate balance of protection and enhancement across all aspects will have to be sought. Consequently the policy can only be considered to have a positive impact rather than a very positive impact on many of the appraisal objectives.</p>	

6. Minimise impact and risk of flooding.	+	As the policy seeks to promote sustainable development it is more likely to locate development away from areas of flood risk in the first instance.	
7. Minimise any possible impacts on and increase adaptability to climate change.	+	The provision of new or extended waste facilities will inevitably have an impact on climate change, by working with applicants proactively on such issues a positive outcome could be achieved and adaptability to climate change could be built into development at an early stage.	
8. Protection of high quality agricultural land and soil.	?	The need to secure development that does not adversely impact upon the quality of agricultural land and soil quality may assist in regard to this objective and also to support other environmental policies within the Core Strategy.	
9. Promote more efficient use of land and resources	?	The general presumption to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions of an area should promote the use of Brownfield sites, although the policy does not specifically prioritise Brownfield land development, this is inherent in the principles of sustainable development.	
10. Promote energy efficiency and maximise renewable energy opportunities from new or existing development.	+	Energy efficiency should be achieved through Building Regulations and any improvements to them planned for over the plan period. The policy presumption to work jointly and proactively with applicants may assist in mitigating some of the energy efficiency issues. New development offers the opportunity to design in energy efficient features and encourage the use of renewable energy schemes.	
11. Protect and improve local air quality.	?	The provision of new or extended waste facilities is likely to have an impact on air quality through the emissions generated through the construction and operation of such premises as well as additional traffic as a consequence of new jobs and people movement. The policy presumption to work jointly and proactively with applicants may assist in mitigating some air quality issues, but it is unlikely to improve overall air quality.	
12. Protect and improve water quality and promote efficient use of water.	+	The need to secure development that improves and enhances environmental conditions may assist in the implementation of this objective and also to support other environmental policies within	

		the Core Strategy.	
13. Support wider economic development and promote local job opportunities	+	The policy seeks to secure development that improves the economic conditions within an area, therefore the policy should produce an overall positive effect if applied correctly.	
14. Protect and improve human health and quality of life.	+	The policy seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions within an area, therefore the policy should produce an overall positive effect if applied correctly.	

### Summary

This policy makes a contribution to sustainable development as it seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in an area and generally meets all of the 14 Sustainability Objectives. However, in many cases it will depend upon the implementation of the policy as to the outcome, this is because there are will be varied impacts of any development upon different objectives.

### Policies subject to proposed changes

The tables below set out the revised appraisal matrix only for the instances where there was a changed effect as a result of the proposed change. Objectives where there was considered to be no impact have not been listed. For the five policies subject to change there was only one objective in each where a change was seen; four of the five policy changes brought about a changed effect.

#### **Policy WCS2 – Future Waste Management Provision**

<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
1. Ensure that adequate provision is made to provide a network of suitable waste management sites for the safe treatment and disposal of waste.	+	The policy aims to ensure that waste management provision will be sufficient to provide for the plan areas capacity needs in accordance with the waste hierarchy.	

**Policy WCS4 – Disposal Sites for hazardous, Non-hazardous and inert waste**

<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels and safeguard features of geological interest	<b>I</b> (no change to effect)	The policy when implemented will limit unacceptable environmental impacts and result in associated environmental benefits such as restoration. However the policy may also result in a negative impact from, for example disposal on Greenfield sites. Whilst the policy makes it clear that hazardous waste needs specific geological requirements it does not set any specific criteria for inert waste.	(no change to mitigation)

**Policy WCS5 - Power station ash**

<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels and safeguard features of geological interest	<b>+</b>	While the policy is not site specific and impact would be dependent on the location of a disposal site specific provisions within the changed policy make greater provision for biodiversity.	

**Policy WCS11 – Managing non-local waste**

<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
3. Promote sustainable patterns of movement and the use of more sustainable modes of transport	<b>++</b>	The approach presented within the policy at sub section (b) policy should reduce unnecessary distances over which, or less sustainable means by which, waste has to be transported, in accordance with the proximity principle, leading to more sustainable patterns of movement.	

**Policy WCS12 – Protecting and enhancing our environment**

<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Commentary</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
2. Protect and enhance biodiversity at all levels and safeguard features of geological interest	++	Biodiversity would be protected under this policy which supports the development of new or extended waste management facilities only where there is no unacceptable impact on environmental quality. There could also be improvements to biodiversity resulting from the policy's requirement to seek enhancement of the local environment. As the policy supports development 'only' where no unacceptable impacts upon any aspect of environmental quality can be demonstrated it is considered to have a very positive impact on the appraisal objective.	

**Appendix D – The Relationship between the Waste Core Strategy’s objectives and policies – Updated to include Policy WCSSD**

Strategic Objective	Waste Core Strategy policy
SO1 Strengthen our economy	<p><b>WCSSD</b> – promotes and seeks to secure development that improves the economic conditions in an area.</p> <p><b>WCS1</b> promotes waste awareness and resource efficiency which will benefit the local economy and help minimise waste from all development.</p> <p><b>WCS2</b> promotes sustainable waste management by encouraging recycling and recovery above disposal.</p> <p><b>WCS3, WCS4, WCS5</b> and <b>WCS6</b> promote appropriate development locations and guide investment decisions by the waste industry.</p> <p><b>WCS7</b> supports the extension of existing waste management facilities where appropriate.</p> <p><b>WCS8</b> supports the use of new or emerging waste management technologies where this will lead to more efficient and sustainable waste management.</p> <p><b>WCS14</b> encourages high quality design which should improve the understanding and acceptance of waste management facilities, helping the waste industry to develop appropriate infrastructure.</p>
SO2 Care for our environment	<p><b>WCSSD</b> – promotes and seeks to secure development that improves the environmental conditions of an area.</p> <p><b>WCS3, WCS4, WCS5</b> and <b>WCS6</b> promote appropriate development locations.</p> <p><b>WCS12</b> and <b>saved policies</b> in the adopted Waste Local Plan will protect the environment, natural resources and local amenity.</p>
SO3 Community well-being	<p><b>WCSSD</b> – promotes and seeks to secure development that improves the social conditions of an area.</p> <p><b>WCS3, WCS4, WCS5</b> and <b>WCS6</b> promote appropriate development locations.</p> <p><b>WCS12</b> and <b>saved policies</b> in the adopted Waste Local Plan will protect local amenity.</p>

SO4 Energy and climate	<p><b>WCSSD</b> – promote sustainable development</p> <p><b>WCS1</b> promotes waste awareness and resource efficiency.</p> <p><b>WCS2</b> promotes sustainable waste management including energy recovery where appropriate.</p> <p><b>WCS13</b> seeks to minimise impacts on, and increase adaptability to, climate change.</p>
SO5 Sustainable Transport	<p><b>WCSSD</b> – promotes sustainable development</p> <p><b>WCS3</b> and <b>WCS4</b> promote waste treatment and disposal locations close to where waste is produced which should help to minimise the need to transport waste.</p> <p><b>WCS10</b> specifically seeks to maximise the use of alternative forms of transport and minimise the distance waste is transported by road.</p>
SO6 Meet our future needs	<p><b>WCSSD</b> – presumption in favour of sustainable development seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental condition of an area.</p> <p><b>WCS2</b> promotes sustainable waste management.</p> <p><b>WCS11</b> ensures sufficient future provision is made to manage at least the equivalent of our own needs and addresses the issue of cross-boundary movements to allow for the reasonable movement of waste where this is sustainable.</p>
SO7 High quality design and operation	<p><b>WCSSD</b> – promotes sustainable development</p> <p><b>WCS12</b> and <b>saved policies</b> in the adopted Waste Local Plan will protect the environment, natural resources and local amenity.</p> <p><b>WCS14</b> specifically encourages high standards of design, landscaping and sustainable construction in order to improve the acceptance of waste facilities.</p>

## Appendix E: Cumulative effects of the Waste Core Strategy policies on the Sustainability Appraisal objectives

SA Objective	WCS Policy															Comments on Significant Effects
	WCSSD Presumption in favour of sustainable Policy 1	Prevention & Re-use	Policy 2 Future Provision	Policy 3 Broad Locations	Policy 4 Disposal sites for non-hazardous/inert waste	Policy 5 Power Station Waste	Policy 6 Site Criteria	Policy 7 Extensions	Policy 8 New Technologies	Policy 9 Safeguarding	Policy 10 Transport	Policy 11 Managing Own Waste	Policy 12 Environment	Policy 13 Climate Change	Policy 14 Design	
<b>1. Make adequate provision</b>	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	0	++	0	+	0	There is likely to be a positive cumulative effect resulting from the combination of policy impacts.
<b>2 .Protect and enhance biodiversity &amp; geological interest</b>	+	?	?	?		?	?	?	?	?		?	+	+	0	Overall the cumulative effect is uncertain due to the strategic nature of the policies and the fact that impact would be dependent on the specific location of a waste management facility in the context of the receiving environment and the nature of the particular technologies used. However, proposals would have to be in accordance with policy 12 which seeks to protect and enhance the environment.
<b>3. Promote sustainable transport</b>	?	+	0	+	+	+	+	?		0	++	++	0	+	0	The promotion of a reduction in the need for transport as a secondary effect of the policies which encourage waste minimisation, provide for waste arisings from the Plan area to be managed within that area and direct facilities to sustainable locations, together with encouragement of use of alternative modes is

																	likely to produce a positive cumulative effect.
<b>4. Protect the historic environment</b>	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	0	The cumulative effect is predominantly uncertain due to the strategic nature of the policies and the fact that impact would be dependent on the specific location of a waste management facility in the context of the receiving environment and the nature of the particular technologies used. However, proposals would have to be in accordance with policy 12 which seeks to protect and enhance the environment.
<b>5. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape</b>	+	?	?	I	I	I	I	?	?	0	I	?	+	0	+	Overall the cumulative effect is uncertain due to the strategic nature of the policies and the fact that impact would be dependent on the specific location of a waste management facility in the context of the receiving environment and the nature of the particular technologies used. However, proposals would have to be in accordance with policy 12 which seeks to protect and enhance the environment and policy 14 which requires incorporation of high standards of design and landscaping in all new and extended waste management facilities.	
<b>6. Minimise risk of flooding</b>	?	?	?	?	?	I	?	?	?	?	0	?	0	+	+	Overall the cumulative effect is uncertain due to the strategic nature of the policies and the fact that impact would be dependent on the specific location of a waste management facility in the context of the receiving environment and the nature of the particular technologies used. However, proposals would have to be in accordance with policy 14 which	

																	aims to ensure the use of sustainable construction methods, including sustainable drainage systems and policy 13 which requires facilities to be located and designed to minimise potential climate change impacts, including flooding.
<b>7. Mitigate and adapt to climate change</b>	+	+	+	+	?	0	?	?	+	0	+	+	+	++	++		Positive cumulative effects are likely to result from the combination of impacts of the policies which seek to minimise production of waste, maximise recycling, composting and the treatment of waste close to source, promote new technologies, manage climate change, protect the environment and encourage use of sustainable transport and construction methods.
<b>8. Protect agricultural land and soil</b>	?	?	?	+	?	-	1	?	?	0	0	?	0	+	0		There are unlikely to be any significant cumulative negative effects on high quality agricultural land and soil. Although there is potential for an adverse effect from disposal of power station combustion waste depending on location, mitigation measures can be implemented to avoid or reduce potential impact. Some uncertainty about the cumulative effects exists due to the strategic nature of the policies and the fact that impact would be dependent on the specific location of a waste management facility in the context of the receiving environment. However, the combination of directing large scale facilities to urban areas (policy 3) and protecting agricultural land and soil by minimising impacts on climate change (policy 13) is likely

																		to have a positive secondary effect.
<b>9. Promote efficient use of land and resources</b>	?	++	+	0	-	+	I	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+			There is potential for an adverse effect associated with disposal sites, but such provision is necessary to ensure adequate provision overall within the waste management network and this is offset by the positive cumulative effects of a number of other policies. Policies which promote the sustainable management of waste are likely to interact to produce a positive synergistic effect.
<b>10. Promote energy efficiency &amp; renewable energy</b>	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	+	+			The combination of promotion of sustainable waste management principles and sustainable design and operation of waste management facilities is likely to produce a positive cumulative effect.
<b>11. Protect &amp; improve air quality</b>	?	I	I	-	-	0	?	I	?	0	+	-	+	+	0			Overall it is unlikely that there will be any significant adverse cumulative effects. Although there is potential for negative effects through the provision for the necessary disposal sites (policy 4), directing large scale facilities to urban areas (policy 3) and provision for additional facilities within the Plan area (policy 11), mitigation measures can be implemented to avoid or reduce potential impact. There is also equal potential for positive combined impacts from protecting environmental quality (policy 12), designing and operating facilities to minimise impacts on

																	climate change (policy 13) and encouraging the use of sustainable transport (policy 10).
<b>12. Protect &amp; improve water quality &amp; efficient use</b>	+	?	?	?	-	0	?	!	?	0	!	0	+	+	+		Overall the cumulative effect is uncertain due to the strategic nature of the policies and the fact that impact would be dependent on the specific location of a waste management facility in the context of the receiving environment and the nature of the particular technologies used. There is potential for an adverse effect as a result of provision for disposal (policy 4) however, mitigation measures can be implemented to avoid or reduce potential impact. There is also potential for positive effects resulting from the combination of protecting the environment (policy 12), minimising impacts on climate change (policy 13) and sustainable design (policy 14).
<b>13. Promote economic development &amp; job opportunities</b>	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	?	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	Provision for development of an appropriate network of waste management facilities (policies 1, 2, 3, 6 and 11) coupled with promotion of the use of new and emerging technologies (policy 8) is likely to produce a positive cumulative secondary effect in creating local job opportunities and opportunities for wider economic development.
<b>14. Protect &amp; improve human health and quality of life</b>	+	+	+	+	-	0	+	?	+	0	+	?	+	+	0	0	Positive cumulative effects are likely to result from the combination of impacts of the policies

