

**Waste and Minerals Core Strategy**  
**Revised Issues and Options for Waste, August 2008**

**W1 – Waste Prevention: The amount of waste produced by individuals and businesses must be reduced**

The WMDF Core Strategy should adopt a waste reduction strategy for municipal and commercial and industrial waste based on targeting resources on either:

W1a. Targeting the largest local waste streams; or

W1b. Targeting the most environmentally damaging waste streams, for example biodegradable waste that produces the most greenhouse gases; or

W1c. Targeting specific sectors only, such as certain commercial waste producers (e.g. leisure & catering or micro-businesses), or individuals (the general public), or waste produced by local authorities; or

W1d. Targeting specific geographic areas, based on demographic/economic evidence indicating the likelihood of the highest returns.

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W1e. Additionally, the strategy might introduce a policy that requires developers to make a financial contribution towards implementing waste minimisation measures, such as education of residents of the development being proposed.

*Note: dashed line indicates separation of mutually exclusive options, though there is some flexibility to combine options for this issue.*

The WMDF Core Strategy should adopt a waste reduction strategy for construction and demolition waste based on targeting resources on either:

W1f. Encouraging the district and borough authorities to include policies in their LDFs aimed at minimising waste during construction and demolition; or

W1g. Forming partnerships to promote waste minimisation as part of the sustainable design process.

**W2 – We need to understand how much additional waste recovery capacity is needed**

W2a. The assumptions that are used to forecast how much capacity will be required in future should be based on the principle of planning for lots of flexibility. This would include high waste growth, low impact of waste minimisation and the need for more additional waste recovery infrastructure than other options, to ensure that the strategy is deliverable.

W2b. The assumptions that are used to forecast how much capacity will be required in future should be based on the principle of planning for some flexibility. This would include medium waste growth and impact of minimisation and the need for less additional waste recovery infrastructure than option W2a.

W2c. The assumptions that are used to forecast how much capacity will be required in future should be based on the principle of planning for only low-end capacity forecasts, with no flexibility. This would include low waste growth and a significant contribution from minimisation and the need for less additional waste recovery infrastructure than W2b.

**W3 – Meeting need for new waste management capacity in environmentally acceptable ways**

An appropriate balance between recycling and composting methods and energy recovery methods should be based on:

W3a. Meeting regional targets for all types of waste.

W3b. Meeting national targets, but taking account of local factors to determine the most likely balance of requirements between waste management types and aiming towards extending national targets to meet regional targets where practicable.

W3c. Meet national targets for all types of waste.

**W4 – The need for an appropriate distribution and scale of waste recovery facilities**

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W4a. A few large facilities locations linked to the main urban settlements (Map 1)

*Description:* This option covers strategic locations where a few large waste management facilities are located in areas well related to the following three main urbanised areas:

- Portslade to Newhaven coastal conurbation
- Eastbourne, Polegate, Hailsham Triangle
- Bexhill and Hastings.

Therefore only areas of land within, and 500 metres beyond, these urbanised areas have been identified.

W4b. Many smaller facilities linked to main towns (Map 2)

*Description:* This option covers strategic locations within which many smaller facilities could be located that are within 500m of towns that have a population greater than 5000.

W4c. Many smaller facilities located away from all settlements (Map 3)

*Description:* This option covers strategic locations within which many smaller facilities could be located that would be further than 2 km from any settlement with a population greater than 1000.

W4d. A few large facilities located away from all settlements (Map 4)

*Description:* This option covers strategic locations within which a few large facilities could be located that would be further than 2 km from any settlement with a population greater than 1000 but linked by an A class road to the three main urbanised areas as set out in Option1a above.

Note: All options would require strategic locations to be within 1 kilometre of an A-class road and/or within 500 metres of a railway and would rule out strategic locations that directly impact upon specified designated environments.

**W5 - Identifying the right types of sites/areas for different types of waste management facility and minimising the impacts of facilities on people and the environment: Options for strategic locations for waste management facilities other than disposal to land.**

The following options bring together the twin objectives of prioritising the use of previously used land (to protect the environment) and the protection of communities and human health at the local level, which at core strategy level broadly equates to the relationship between waste facilities and settlement areas.

Additionally, the options all assume that the acceptance that waste development is suitable in principle in the defined locations/areas, is subject to impacts on the environment, communities and health being tested in detail and found to be acceptable by the relevant regulatory authorities. It is assumed that the Core Strategy would include a broad policy on this basis, but that the detailed expression of policy would appear in a lower-tier DPD.

Further, the options assume that the Core Strategy will include a policy that seeks to secure appropriate environmental and community benefits. It is likely that such a policy would be given more detailed expression in a lower-tier DPD.

W5a. Assume it is acceptable in principle to locate waste facilities only on

brownfield/previously developed land (including waste management sites) and in industrial areas, only within settlements.

W5b. Assume it is acceptable in principle to locate waste facilities only on brownfield/previously developed land (including waste management sites) and in industrial areas, within and outside settlements.

W5c. Assume it is acceptable in principle to locate waste facilities on other types of land, including Greenfield sites, which are part of identified growth areas, masterplan areas, urban extensions, or minerals sites.

W5d. Assume it is acceptable in principle to locate waste facilities on Greenfield sites generally, within or outside built-up areas.

## **W6 – The need for an appropriate distribution of Land Disposal facilities for residual waste: Options for Strategic Locations for Land Disposal Sites**

6a. Land Disposal Sites located avoiding:

- Water Resources
- Valued Environments (Map 1)

*Description:* This option covers strategic locations for land disposal sites that are:

- Away from Environment Agency groundwater protection zones I, II and III, below the water table in any strata where the groundwater provides an important contribution to river flow or other sensitive surface waters and on or in a Major Aquifer;
- 500 metres away from valued environments.

6b. Land Disposal Sites located at existing disposal sites, or at minerals voids, without consideration of environmental constraints and proximity to communities. (Map 2)

*Description:* This option covers all existing land disposal sites (for inert, as well as non-inert waste) and voids created by mineral workings (i.e. quarries).

6c. Land Disposal Sites located at existing disposal sites, or at minerals voids, avoiding:

- Water Resources
- Valued Landscapes (Map 3)

*Description:* This option covers all existing land disposal sites (for inert, as well as non-inert waste) and quarries that are:

- Away from Environment Agency groundwater protection zones I, II and III, below the water table in any strata where the groundwater provides an important contribution to river flow or other sensitive surface waters and on or in a Major Aquifer;
- 500 metres away from valued environments.

Certain strategic locations for Land Disposal Sites, or sites within these locations, may be preferred due to their proximity to waste arisings. The following options are intended to reflect this:

6d. Locations for Land Disposal Sites proximate to waste arisings should be

preferred over those which are greater distances from areas of waste arisings.

6e. To account for the possible importation of residual waste for Land Disposal, locations for Land Disposal Sites proximate to the borders of the Plan Area should be preferred to over those which are greater distances from the borders.

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