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1 Plymouth's Waste DPD

Introduction

1.1 This Development Plan Document (DPD) for Waste forms part of a portfolio of documents called the Local Development Framework. The Local Development Framework is being prepared under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and will replace the existing Plymouth City Local Plan. When adopted, it will, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), form the statutory Development Plan for Plymouth.

1.2 The City Council adopted the Core Strategy for the Local Development Framework in April 2007. The Core Strategy sets out the overarching principles for development in Plymouth for the period 2006 to 2021. It includes a section on waste, which establishes the strategic objectives and policy framework for sustainable waste management in the City. This DPD focuses particularly on providing site allocations and a decision-making framework to ensure that the waste objectives are realised.
2 Context for Plymouth’s Waste DPD

The Need for Change

2.1 Moving towards more sustainable waste management is a key objective for the future – we cannot simply continue to bury our waste.

2.2 It is essential that the Council sets a spatial planning framework that enables the city's waste recovery and recycling targets, arising from European and Government legislation, to be met. In essence we need to divert waste away from landfill in favour of more sustainable methods where waste is treated as a resource.

2.3 We are living beyond our environmental means. Using the planet’s resources within the limits of its eco systems is vital to the survival, health and prosperity of future generations. The most crucial threat from exceeding environmental limits is from dangerous climate change. The cost of tackling this threat now will be far less than the damaging costs of climate change later if we fail to take prompt action. What we do about waste is a significant part of how we treat our environment. Reducing our use of natural resources, and recycling materials and recovering energy from those we do use, is a vital part of moving us towards a more sustainable existence. In addition, if waste is not managed safely then it can become a serious threat to public health, and cause damage to the environment as well as being a local nuisance.

Better management of waste can contribute to:

- Reducing greenhouse gases – notably methane from landfill sites but also carbon dioxide emission (through re-use and recycling)
- Improving resource efficiency – saving energy and reducing material use through waste prevention, re-use, recycling and renewable energy recovery
- Protecting public health through safe management of potentially hazardous substances
- Protecting ecosystems (soils, groundwater, emissions to air)
- Safeguarding social amenity – by ensuring household waste is collected, reducing flytipping by households and businesses, and limiting local nuisances from waste facilities

From Box 1.1 Environmental Rationale for Action in Waste Strategy for England 2007 (DEFRA)

2.4 Disposal of biodegradable waste to landfill results in emissions of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas which adds to global warming (methane is 23 times as damaging a greenhouse gas as carbon dioxide and currently makes up about 3% of UK greenhouse gas emissions). On the other hand, recycling waste and recovery of energy from it can preserve virgin materials
and reduce the use of fossil fuels (so reducing greenhouse gas emissions). By further reducing landfill and increasing the amount of waste that is recycled, composted or has energy recovered, there is considerable scope for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the waste we produce.

2.5 Like most of the UK, Plymouth has been reliant upon landfilling as the primary method of waste disposal. Since the early 1960’s the City’s landfill site has been at Chelson Meadow, but this has reached the end of its life and closed for the landfilling of waste in March 2008. However, despite the objective of providing sustainable waste management facilities in Plymouth, there is still likely to be a long term need for some landfill capacity, but on a much reduced scale. Following a detailed assessment of potential sites within the City it was concluded that no new landfill sites can be identified within the City’s boundary.

2.6 The challenge is therefore two-fold: first, to respond to the immediate issue of managing waste in the short term now that Chelson Meadow has closed, whilst at the same time meeting recycling and recovery targets; and second, to lay the foundations for a new long term and sustainable waste management solution. Although waste minimisation will start to have an increasing impact on the amount of waste we each produce, Plymouth will still need to provide new facilities to significantly increase the value recovered from the waste still produced - through reuse/recycling, composting and the generation of energy. (Failure to manage waste more sustainably will result in harm to the environment, unnecessary resource depletion and significant cost to the Council, businesses and residents.)

National Waste Policies

2.7 The Government has set out its vision for sustainable waste management in its Waste Strategy for England 2007. The Government’s key objectives are to:

- put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use
- meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste
- increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste
- secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill
- increase recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.

2.8 The Government’s Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) seeks a step change in the way waste is handled, as well as significant new investment in waste management facilities. It sees the planning system as pivotal to the provision of these new facilities. Positive planning should provide sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time. It sets out 7 key planning objectives that all planning strategies should adhere to, which are particularly relevant to this DPD in the absence of a Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) apportionment to Plymouth.
Key Planning Objectives (from PPS10)

PPS10 indicates that Waste Planning Authorities should prepare and deliver strategies that:

- help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for;
- provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities;
- help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, are consistent with obligations required under European legislation and support and complement other guidance and legal controls such as those set out in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994;
- 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 appropriate installations;
- reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness;
- protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission;
- ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.

Regional Waste Policies

2.9 The Regional Waste Strategy for the south west 2004-2020, 'From Rubbish to Resource', sets out challenging targets to reduce the growth in waste arisings, reduce reliance on landfill, develop waste reprocessing capacity and build up markets for recyclables. Its vision is that: "the south west will become a minimum waste region by 2030, with households and businesses maximising opportunities for reuse and recycling". By 2020, the aspiration is that less than 20% of waste produced in the region will be landfilled.

2.10 The draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) takes its lead from the Regional Waste Strategy. (It completed its Examination in Public stage in July 2007.) The RSS should be read in conjunction with this DPD since both documents form key parts of the development plan.

2.11 The RSS requires waste planning authorities to make provision for appropriate facilities to meet indicative allocations set out in the document (draft RSS policy W1). However these allocations are apportioned only on a county basis which makes it difficult to demonstrate how the Devon (or Cornwall) authorities, including Plymouth and Torbay, are able to meet this policy
requirement. Policy W2 of draft RSS sets out how waste facilities should comply with the waste hierarchy. Policies W3 and W4 deal respectively with hazardous waste and the control, reuse, and recycling of waste in development.

Sub Regional Approach

2.12 Following discussions with the other Devon authorities, it was agreed that, in terms of meeting the apportionment requirement, Plymouth should be as self sufficient as possible, notwithstanding that future landfill capacity cannot be found within the city. Furthermore, encouragement is given within the Regional Spatial Strategy for Plymouth to be a potential location for a facility able to treat waste from the sub region. Economies of scale could accrue from developing such a facility. Traditionally, waste from Plymouth has been disposed of and treated outside the city, and in turn the city has taken waste into its facilities from surrounding disposal authorities. Providing it represents a sustainable solution, this form of intra-regional co-operation is to be encouraged.

The Plans of Neighbouring Waste Planning Authorities

2.13 In relation to the Plymouth sub-region it should be noted that: - The Devon Waste Local Plan was adopted in June 2006 and its policies and proposals have been "saved". It includes proposals for facilities including landfill and waste treatment. The Cornwall Waste Local Plan was adopted in 2002. A Waste DPD is in preparation and is expected to reach Preferred Options stage in March 2008. Apart from landfill facilities, there are no available sites in Cornwall within proximity of Plymouth that could potentially provide waste management capacity for the city. Similarly none of the sites identified in the Devon Waste Plan are considered to be either suitable or deliverable for the city’s waste management needs, particularly over the short and medium term. Discussions are ongoing with both authorities to ensure a joined up approach to the management of wastes in the sub region.

Plymouth Sustainable Community Strategy and Vision for Plymouth

2.14 Making Plymouth “one of Europe's finest, most vibrant waterfront cities where an outstanding quality of life is enjoyed by everyone” is the vision of Plymouth’s Sustainable Community Strategy, (adopted April 2007). It considers that this will be achieved “in a sustainable way by making sure that in securing improvements for today’s citizens we don’t sacrifice the quality of life of our future generations. We will act responsibly and play our part in tackling climate change.”

2.15 The Waste DPD progresses this vision by establishing a spatial planning framework for accommodating sustainable waste management facilities within the city, so that we can deal with the waste we produce, protect the environment and reduce the impacts we are currently having.

2.16 A ‘Healthy, Wealthy, Safe and Wise City’ are the four headline visionary goals of the Sustainable Community Strategy. This is underpinned by eight strategic objectives. The Waste DPD plays a direct role in the delivery of one objective, that being, “Maintaining a clean and
sustainable environment”. The Sustainable Community Strategy specifically identifies that a key long term priority is “to effectively manage our city’s waste”. Progress on this would take the form of seeing reduced growth in waste production per person and a reduced proportion of waste being sent to landfill.

The Plymouth Municipal Waste Management Strategy

2.17 The Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) forms the strategic road map for the future management of waste under the control of the Council over the period 2007 to 2030. The strategic objectives of the strategy are delivered through the Municipal Waste Management Action Plan. The Action Plan will, amongst other things, set out what infra-structure the Council will need to achieve its strategic aims. The Action Plan will be subject to annual review and revision to ensure the agreed strategy is being delivered.

2.18 The MWMS sets out how to achieve sustainable and affordable management of the city’s municipal waste. In doing so it also suggests the broad types and size of waste facilities that will be needed to handle the municipal waste we produce. An important role for the Waste DPD is to assist the delivery of the Council’s MWMS, by identifying where the types of waste management facility identified in the MWMS should be provided. The MWMS also establishes a framework for the procurement of infrastructure and services, in whole or part, for municipal waste collection, management and treatment. The Council may have a role in facilitating the delivery of sites, e.g. through Compulsory Purchase or direct provision of land already in Council ownership, but the infrastructure and services are likely to be provided by the private sector as part of a long term waste management contract.

2.19 The MWMS does not provide a strategy for the management of the other waste streams such as, commercial & industrial and construction & demolition waste. The City Council is not statutorily obliged to provide a waste management service for these types of waste, instead the private sector largely provides this waste management service. However, the waste planning framework must address the spatial planning issues associated with the need to sustainably manage these other waste streams.

2.20 Following consultation and ‘Sustainability Appraisal’, the preferred scenario presented in the adopted MWMS is described as ‘optimised recycling with energy recovery’. The waste flow and types of facility that may be required to deliver this strategy are described in Appendix 1, which is taken from the approved MWMS. It is possible that a private sector contractor could manage other waste streams in addition to the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and this could have an impact on the most sustainable and viable management option.

2.21 The Waste DPD needs to be flexible enough to accommodate any changed circumstances or implications arising from the implementation of the Waste Management Strategy and the procurement of any long term contracts.
What the Waste DPD does

2.22 Given the imperative to achieve a major step change in the way the city’s waste is managed, the task for this DPD is clear. Consequently, the Waste DPD proposes the locations in the city where waste management facilities should be provided, thus enabling the fulfillment of the city’s waste management strategy and compliance with regional and national targets. These facilities include both large scale ‘strategic’ sites capable of handling large quantities of waste as well as those able to accommodate smaller scale facilities to meet more ‘local’ needs. The Waste DPD is concerned with all relevant waste streams, the principal ones being, municipal waste, commercial & industrial waste and construction & demolition waste.

The Evidence Base

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3 Objectives for the Waste DPD

Waste Objectives

3.1 The objectives for the Waste DPD are set out in the adopted Core Strategy. Strategic Objective 13 of the Core Strategy is as follows:

Core Strategy - Strategic Objective 13
Delivering Sustainable Waste Management.

To establish a spatial planning framework in the LDF that supports the Regional and Council’s Municipal Waste Management Strategy, helping to make Plymouth a place where people and businesses produce less waste and are provided with long term sustainable and affordable waste management and treatment facilities. This will be achieved through:

1. Supporting and encouraging waste minimisation, particularly during construction, and during the life and use of buildings.
2. Supporting and encouraging re-use, recycling and composting of waste, by:
   a. Providing for recycling in new developments.
   b. Ensuring development can be served by appropriate waste collection methods to support recycling systems.
   c. Providing for land to accommodate re-use and recycling processes and facilities.
3. Allocating sufficient and appropriate land within the city that is capable of accommodating a range of strategic waste management and treatment facilities. Providing sufficient capacity to meet Plymouth’s needs and, if possible, additional capacity to manage and treat waste from adjoining areas.
4. Providing a positive planning framework to support the accommodation of sustainable commercial and industrial waste management facilities. Providing local waste management facilities, either on strategic waste management sites or at a range of other smaller sites.
5. Providing a positive planning policy framework that enables sustainable waste-related development, which will have an acceptable impact on local and global environmental quality.

3.2 This DPD responds specifically to the delivery of elements 3, 4, and 5 of Strategic Objective 13. In doing so, it seeks to ensure that the need to minimise the amount of waste produced, remains the overwhelming priority (bullet points 1 and 2 of SO13 refer).

3.3 To meet the requirements of the PMWMS the Council has embarked on a two stage approach to managing the city’s waste. This approach recognises: first, the short-term need to manage wastes that are currently disposed of at Chelson Meadow landfill; and second, to provide land for the development of the necessary strategic waste recovery infrastructure capable of responding to the needs of the Council’s MWMS and other waste requirements.
3.4 The approach is as follows:

- The provision of land for new waste facilities for both recycling and composting infrastructure in the short term, together with the operation of a waste transfer facility (which will be operational in March 2008) at the Chelson Meadow landfill site. This approach acknowledges that capacity will be required from waste management/disposal facilities outside of the Plymouth area, but the provision of additional recycling and composting facilities should reduce the amount of waste that is exported.

- The provision of land for significant new waste recovery infrastructure, (which is likely to come on-stream in the medium to longer term), to ensure that the city is as self-sufficient as possible in meeting its waste management obligations. Further waste treatment facilities may also be required to compliment the short term recycling and composting facilities. It is acknowledged that there may be a continued need for waste disposal and therefore the transfer of waste outside the City, however, the development of new strategic infrastructure should minimise this requirement.

Waste Targets

3.5 The City Council is committed to delivering its strategic vision for the sustainable management of waste. Part of this commitment is the achievement of statutory and local targets to minimise the production of waste, as well as ensuring that as much as possible is recycled or subject to processes that aim to recover value. This DPD will contribute to the meeting of these targets. Where targets exist, these are identified for information at Appendix 4. Municipal Waste Management targets can be found in the Environment Section of the Council’s Best Value Performance Plan (BVPP).

3.6 In relation specifically to this DPD, the following targets will be pursued:

- the allocation of land to enable the delivery of facilities which help Plymouth to meet its recycling and recovery targets
- the allocation of land in a subsequent AAP or DPD for a recycling centre facility in the north of the city
- establishing and implementing an effective planning framework for the management of waste facilities.
4 Requirements for Waste Management Facilities

Waste Streams

4.1 Turning to individual waste streams, this Waste DPD focuses on:

- **Municipal Solid Waste** (MSW) which comprises household waste, mixed trade waste that is also collected by the City Council, waste from Civic Amenity sites and also street sweeping /cleaning waste
- **Commercial and Industrial Waste** which is waste produced from commercial and industrial premises such as factories, shops and restaurants
- **Construction and Demolition Waste** which comprises, quantities of building materials, asphalt, road planings, topsoil and subsoil that arises from construction projects, maintenance programmes and demolition sites.

4.2 Other streams include agricultural waste and sewage sludge. With regard to agricultural waste, in view of the urban nature of the Plymouth area, arisings are not thought to be significant. Until recently farms generally dealt with their own wastes within the farm holding, often by landfill in a ‘dump’ or by burning. With the commencement of the Agricultural Waste Regulations 2005 these outlets are no longer, or will shortly not, be available. Manures and slurries, provided they are used as a fertiliser or for land improvement, will not be classified as waste. Other materials which range from plastic films, containers for pesticides, veterinary products, old machinery and rubble will have to be disposed of by the normal routes for commercial and industrial waste or hazardous wastes.

4.3 Historically some of Plymouth’s hazardous waste was sent to Chelson Meadow landfill. However, the consenting regime for this waste has changed such that hazardous waste can only be sent to specialised disposal facilities. There are no large facilities within the City for this waste stream and it is therefore exported. The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy endorses this approach by stating that it is not considered appropriate for each waste planning authority to identify specific sites for the management and treatment of hazardous waste in the same way they are expected to identify sites for other waste facilities.

4.4 With regard to wastewater, including sewage, there may be some increase in arisings associated with the growth aspirations within the Council’s Core Strategy. Currently, responsibility for the management of this waste stream rests with the relevant statutory undertaker, South West Water, and this responsibility is not expected to change. No specific proposals are included within this DPD for the extension of any existing wastewater facilities or the development of new facilities. Any proposals arising from South West Water’s programme for the future management of wastewater, which is subject to periodic review, would be assessed against the general development control policies in this DPD.

Waste Arisings

4.5 Waste growth scenarios are set out in Appendix 3, and the arisings and projections for waste growth, by waste stream, are set out in the tables in Appendix 4.
4.6 The largest single waste stream is construction and demolition waste. These arisings have been historically difficult to predict - although estimates suggest a figure of over 500,000 tonnes/year. Government is encouraging the recycling and re-use of this waste to minimise the need for primary construction aggregates.

4.7 By 2021, the city can expect to have to manage between 197,000 and 253,000 tonnes of MSW per annum. All of this will have to undergo recycling and recovery prior to any disposal to landfill. Similarly by 2021, there will also need to be further recycling and waste recovery capacity to ensure that value is recovered from a significant proportion of the industrial and commercial waste arising, which could be between 147,000 and 295,000 tonnes per year.

4.8 It is estimated that by 2021 between 741,000 and 1,426,000 tonnes of waste could be produced annually in Plymouth from the municipal, industrial and commercial waste, construction and demolition and hazardous waste streams.

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**Waste Arisings in Plymouth 2005**

- Municipal Solid waste: 58%
- Industrial & Commercial: 20%
- Construction and Demolition: 19%
- Special: 3%

*Picture 1 Waste Arisings in Plymouth 2005*

**Waste Recovery Projections**

4.9 The Council adopted the MWMS in April 2007. This strategy seeks to optimise recycling and to recover energy from residual waste. The MWMS has set recycling and composting targets for 2009/10 and 2014/15 based on national targets set out in the National Waste Management Strategy WS2000, (which also sets recovery targets for the same years).

4.10 The Government revised and re-issued the national waste strategy in May 2007 (WS 2007). WS2007 has set enhanced recycling and composting targets for 2010 and 2015, introduced a new target for 2020, and has also enhanced the recovery targets for the same years.
4.11 It is not anticipated that the new targets set out in WS2007 will lead to a significant change in the size or types of facilities needed to deal with municipal waste over the life of this Waste DPD. This results from the initial waste analysis using a range of different waste growth scenarios coupled with the fact that waste has not grown in Plymouth at the rate anticipated by the analysis. This means that, on balance, the sites provided in the Waste DPD should provide sufficient flexibility to cope with any increase in recycling or composting resulting from a decision to re-align with the enhanced targets set by WS2007.

**Municipal Solid Waste**

4.12 By 2021 between 65,000 tonnes and 83,000 tonnes of recycling and composting capacity will be required in Plymouth. In 2005 around 29,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste was recycled or composted so significant new infrastructure will be needed to meet even the lower forecast. Recovery capacity of between 132,000 tonnes and 170,000 tonnes will be required, which includes the recycling and composting tonnages giving a net increase of between 67,000 tonnes and 87,000 tonnes. This does not include any importation of waste for recovery from neighbouring authorities nor does it include the potential to recover a proportion of the waste that may be exported for landfill.

4.13 This represents a step change from the existing position. In addition, once Chelson Meadow landfill closes in 2008, there will be no further disposal capacity in the city to deal with residual wastes, including wastes from any new treatment processes. There will therefore be a proportion of waste exported for disposal. In 2005 there was over 100,000 tonnes of residual municipal solid waste but this will substantially decline over the period of the Waste DPD as landfill diversion targets are introduced.

**Commercial and Industrial Waste**

4.14 By 2021, between about 65,000 tonnes and 130,000 tonnes of recycling and composting capacity for commercial and industrial waste will be required in Plymouth. Recovery capacity of between 57,000 tonnes and 115,000 tonnes will also be required. Information on existing recovery capacity for commercial and industrial waste is less complete and up to date but historically around 87,000 tonnes of waste has been managed at non-landfill facilities.

4.15 As with Municipal Solid Waste this represents a step change from the existing position. There will be a continuing requirement for disposal and there will be no landfill capacity within Plymouth after 2008. Historic data indicates that around 50,000 tonnes of this waste stream has been landfilled.

**Construction and Demolition Waste**

4.16 By 2021, there will be between 378,000 and 841,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste arisings in Plymouth.
4.17 There are no national or regional targets for recycling of construction and demolition waste, other than a regional commitment to maximise recycling of this waste stream. There is existing capacity for the processing of this waste stream for re-use in construction, but being highly demand driven, the market is volatile and difficult to predict. There is potential to further develop facilities for managing this waste stream in Plymouth.

Waste Management Facilities

4.18 The achievement of a step change increase in recycling, composting and recovery has significant spatial implications for waste management in the City. The primary purpose of this Waste DPD is to allocate sites where new sustainable waste management facilities can be built. The adopted MWMS indicates the type of facilities that may be required to deliver sustainable management of the City’s municipal waste. However, this DPD is not specific about the waste technologies that should be developed at the strategic sites. This is because flexibility is required to allow for developments in the City’s waste management strategy and to allow industry to respond to advancements in waste technologies throughout the life of this DPD.

4.19 This document does, however, provide an indication of the potential type of facilities that may be acceptable on each site. A summary of the common types of strategic waste treatment facility are set out in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Facility</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Typical Land Area Required*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waste Transfer Facility</td>
<td>Buildings for the bulking up and transfer of wastes. Waste normally transferred to larger vehicles for onward transport to other waste management facilities.</td>
<td>A facility managing around 50 000 tonnes would require around 1-2 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials Recycling Facilities</td>
<td>Buildings used to separate waste streams for subsequent reprocessing. Materials may be separated using a variety of methods including hand picking, mechanical sorting and magnetic separation.</td>
<td>A facility managing around 50 000 tonnes would require 1-2 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-vessel Composting</td>
<td>Composting proceeds in some form of vessel that provides temperature and moisture control to achieve accelerated composting. Normally also requires an outdoor period of maturation.</td>
<td>A facility managing around 25 000 tonnes would require 1-2 ha or potentially more depending on area needed for maturation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Facility</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Typical Land Area Required*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaerobic Digestion</td>
<td>Biological treatment of organic waste in a digester in the absence of oxygen. The digester is some form of container which is heated, sealed and airless. The biogas produced can be used to produce energy.</td>
<td>A facility managing around 40 000 tonnes would require 1 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Biological</td>
<td>Used to describe a number of treatment combinations that normally involve buildings for the separation of non-biodegradables, which may be bulked up for recycling; followed by drying and biological treatment in containers of the remainder. The dry, odourless product can be used as a fuel.</td>
<td>A facility managing around 50 000 tonnes would require 1-2 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy from Waste Plant</td>
<td>Various types of facility involving the combustion of waste at high temperatures coupled with energy generation through utilising heat, steam and/or gas.</td>
<td>Normally at least 2 ha is required but requirement can be up to 5 ha for larger plants managing 200 000 tonnes or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Thermal Treatments</td>
<td>Pyrolysis and gasification are thermal processes. They use high temperatures to break down any waste containing carbon. Gasification is the thermal decomposition of organic material at elevated temperatures in an oxygen restricted environment. Pyrolysis takes place in the absence of oxygen.</td>
<td>A facility managing around 50 000 tonnes would require 1-2 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Explanation of the various types of waste management facility

*Typical land requirements based upon data in Appendix 4 to the Regional Waste Strategy for the South West 2004-2020
4.20 Local waste management facilities include Civic Amenity sites, (also known as Household Waste Recycling Centres), provided by Waste Disposal Authorities for public use, as well as smaller facilities such as bring banks (which include bottle banks). This Waste DPD is primarily concerned with Civic Amenity sites and recycling centres, providing for a network of sites in Plymouth serving local areas.

4.21 The Adopted Core Strategy, (Section 13 - Waste), also deals with providing local facilities associated with new development so that waste is managed as close as possible to where it arises.

4.22 Ultimately it is the mix of facilities that will dictate land requirements. However it is possible to make some assumptions about the general types of facilities needed and what that may mean for land allocations that should be included within the Waste DPD.

4.23 The table below looks at recycling / composting and recovery requirements for the management of municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste. Note that land requirements can increase at some sites where additional land is needed for landscaping or other site infrastructure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recycling and Composting</th>
<th>Estimated Shortfall in Capacity (tonnes per annum at 2021)</th>
<th>Possible Mix of Facilities</th>
<th>Approximate Land Area Need (hectares)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Solid Waste</td>
<td>36,000 – 54,000</td>
<td>Enhanced CA Sites / new recycling capacity</td>
<td>1-2 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial and Industrial Waste</td>
<td>20,000 - 85,000*</td>
<td>Anaerobic Digestion / In-vessel Composting</td>
<td>1-3 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>Materials Recycling Facility</td>
<td>1-2 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Solid Waste</td>
<td>67,000 – 87,000</td>
<td>Anaerobic Digestion / In-vessel Composting</td>
<td>2-5 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.24 It is possible to combine facilities on sites and also to manage both waste streams at certain facilities. However, it can be concluded that a large site will be needed for some form of energy from waste facility that could also include other treatment. Note that the above figures do not include the possible importation of waste for recovery which suggests that a site towards the top end of the 2-5 ha sizing is likely to be needed for an energy from waste technology. Additional land will also be required to increase recycling capacity and also to provide at least one facility for green and kitchen waste in the form of anaerobic digestion and / or in-vessel composting.

Table 3 Land requirements for recycling / composting and recovery facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recycling and Composting</th>
<th>Energy from Waste</th>
<th>Industrial and Commercial waste</th>
<th>2 ha +</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Biological Treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000 – 72,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Assumes existing capacity comprises 50% recycling/composting and 50% recovery
5 Providing Strategic Waste Management Facilities

Strategic Waste Management Facilities

This DPD addresses Core Strategy Strategic Objective 13 (3) and (4) part. i.e.:

3. Allocating sufficient and appropriate land within the city that is capable of accommodating a range of strategic waste management and treatment facilities. Providing sufficient capacity to meet Plymouth’s needs and, if possible, additional capacity to manage and treat waste from adjoining areas.

4. Providing a positive planning framework to support the accommodation of sustainable commercial and industrial waste management facilities.

5.1 Within the City there is currently a significant shortage of strategic facilities with only a Materials Recycling Facility, a composting site, a new refuse transfer station at Chelson Meadow and a commercial refuse transfer station being of strategic importance. The step change required to meet recycling/composting and recovery targets means that new strategic sites are required if Plymouth is to meet its obligations and move towards more sustainable waste management.

5.2 The City Council commissioned an independent assessment of the whole city to identify sites with the potential for strategic and local waste management facilities, or those with potential to accommodate landfill or landraise.

5.3 The findings of this assessment are presented in the “Search for Potential Waste Management Sites”, July 2005 and reflected in the following allocations. No other acceptable strategic allocations were identified as a result of the site assessment process or in response to the consultation on the Waste DPD Preferred Options.

5.4 The Core Strategy identified five areas where the potential allocation of strategic waste management sites should be explored. These being: Coypool, the existing Chelson Meadow waste management facility; Moorcroft Quarry; Prince Rock; and land west of Ernesettle. The site assessment process found no sites suitable to provide new landfill or landraise capacity. Coypool and land west of Ernesettle are identified in the Waste DPD as strategic sites for the management of municipal solid waste and industrial and commercial waste. The analysis of waste requirements and the land needed to develop new facilities indicate that both sites will be required to deal with these waste streams.

5.5 In accordance with the Core Strategy (Waste section 13), the approach to the allocation of waste management sites does not seek to allocate a minimum amount of land needed to manage the waste arisings during the plan period. Such a close fit approach to identifying the quantity of land required is overly prescriptive and does not comply with Government Guidance. Using the mid range figures, the combined infrastructure requirements are likely to be in excess
of 10ha. These requirements would increase significantly should the higher range forecasts prove to be correct and/or substantial amounts of waste are imported for recovery. The provision being made at Coypool is 6ha and the provision at Ernesettle is 8ha.

5.6 Consequently, two sites for strategic facilities are being identified and both of these are likely to be required to some extent or another. The two site approach will:

- ensure there is sufficient capacity to meet future needs
- enable competition to ensure that any solutions are value for money
- allow for different waste streams, such as commercial and industrial
- allow for the flexibility necessary to adapt to new technologies
- give a degree of certainty over the short term
- give flexibility over the long term ie to 2021 and beyond

5.7 The following proposals indicate the type of waste stream and waste management facility that each site could accommodate in order to deliver a range of waste management facilities to meet the needs of the City (and potentially adjoining areas) for the plan period and beyond.

Proposal W1 Coypool China Clay Works

Proposal - Coypool China Clay Works

Land at the Coypool china clay works is allocated as a strategic integrated waste management site to support the sustainable management of municipal waste and/or commercial and industrial waste arising from within Plymouth and potentially from adjoining areas having regard to the plan period and beyond. Development should provide for:

1. In the region of 6ha of land for waste management development at the northern end of the site.
2. A range of waste management facilities which may include: recycling and composting; waste transfer; mechanical & biological treatment; combustion with energy recovery (energy from waste); advanced thermal treatment (gasification, pyrolosis); publicly accessible recycling facilities.
3. Development proposals should address the following requirements:
   a. Protection and enhancement of the significant natural features on site, particularly the woodland belts and significant greenscape areas on the site fringes and mitigation for the necessary removal of valuable natural features within the site.
   b. The implementation of new planting to extend the woodland belts on the site fringes, particularly around the northern part of the site, to more effectively integrate the site with the rural landscape setting and to reduce the visual impact of waste development.
   c. The type, location, design, operation and access arrangements of the proposed waste management facilities should not have a detrimental impact on the amenity and health of local residents.
d. The provision of a suitable form of access through the southern part of the site and junction arrangements to accommodate traffic associated with the waste management facilities.

e. Contributions as necessary, dependant upon transport impact, towards off-site highway works.

f. Mitigation measures to address the potential impacts that flooding events would have on access to the site.

g. Protection and maintenance of the viability of rail access and road – rail freight transport movements.

h. A site layout, building design quality and operational regime that, together with improved woodland planting, should minimise visual impact, air and water pollution and the impact of noise.

i. Details submitted with any planning application, of the capacity of any facility, the demand it is expected to meet and the likely origins of the waste to be processed.

5.8 This is a large previously developed site of approximately 16 ha in total, of which approximately 6 ha. would be used for waste development. It’s character is significantly impacted by the nature of the china clay works, which presents very large scale hanger type buildings and a significant amount of industrial type infrastructure, including a small gas fired power station with a tall chimney stack. The allocated site forms the northern half of the much larger Coypool China Clay works.

5.9 Due to the site’s location at the head of a fold in the Plym Valley, the northern part of the site is particularly well separated from residential areas and is well screened from close range views. Whilst there is effective woodland belt planting around the fringes of the site, there are still extensive longer views into the site principally from the west, which are capable of improvement through additional planting and well thought out design/ layout of new buildings. The site is not directly affected by flood risk, but the site access around the Marsh Mills area is at risk from flooding. This risk will require more detailed exploration and mitigation plans are likely to be required to respond appropriately to flood events.

5.10 The site has direct connection to the principle road network and has the significant benefit of being served by a railway head. Transport of waste by rail is therefore to be encouraged, particularly at this site. The site’s direct connection to the principal road network is achieved without impact on any residential properties or sensitive uses and the access is onto a nodal point on the city’s road network. This will allow wide and effective transport access and dispersal to the city. The historic use of the site has included significant movements of heavy lorries carrying china clay. Therefore, the site is already able to accommodate a significant number of movements of large vehicles, and the difference between new movements and historic ones would need evaluation. There may be opportunities, in the wider area as part of a mixed use scheme on the remainder of the site, to improve junction and access arrangements. This should be explored through the Sustainable Neighbourhoods (Key Site Allocations) DPD.
5.11 Discussion with both the site occupier and the site owners has concluded that the current use will cease during the early to mid part of the plan period enabling waste development on the northern part of the site as a potentially viable redevelopment option. Should some of the existing uses continue concurrently with the operation of any waste management facility then any cumulative impacts would need to be considered and addressed.
Proposal Map W1 - Coypool China Clay Works

Showing the proposed site for Coypool China Clay Works with a grid of 100m for reference.
Proposal W2 Land West of Ernesettle Lane

Proposal - Land West of Ernesettle Lane

The former university Playing Fields on land west of Ernesettle Lane is allocated as a strategic integrated waste management site to support the sustainable management of municipal waste and/or commercial and industrial waste arising from within Plymouth and potentially from adjoining areas having regard to the plan period and beyond. Development should provide for:

1. In the region of 8ha of land for waste management development towards the eastern end of the site.
2. A range of waste management facilities which may include: recycling and composting; waste transfer; mechanical & biological treatment; combustion with energy recovery (energy from waste); advance thermal treatment (gasification, pyrolysis); publicly accessible recycling facilities.
3. Development proposals should address the following requirements:
   a. Restricted development within the safeguarding zones designated by the Ministry of Defence DSDA Ernesettle’s Explosive Storage Safeguarding Area. Currently this entails very limited human occupation and severely restricted development within the zone designated by the ‘yellow’ line (as indicated on the proposals map). Any development would need to address building design and construction considerations between the ‘yellow’ and ‘purple’ lines (also shown on the Proposals Map) to meet suitable standards and to address the safety of occupiers and the wider area, to the MOD’s satisfaction.
   b. Mitigation for the loss of sports facilities.
   c. Mitigation measures as necessary to protect the internationally and nationally important nature conservation designations of the River Tamar/Tavy.
   d. The type, location, design, operation and access arrangements of the proposed waste management facilities should not have a detrimental impact on the amenity and health of local residents.
   e. The site’s visual prominence from Ernesettle, Caradon and the AONB, and proximity to the Scheduled Ancient Monument at Ernesettle Battery means that the design and landscaping of the waste management facilities shall be to a high standard to satisfactorily mitigate potential adverse visual impacts of the development.
   f. Proposals must exhibit the highest standard of design that will respect or even enhance the surroundings of the site, including the AONB. Proposals should achieve an iconic or landmark building that will be worthy of its surroundings.
   g. The provision of a suitable form of access onto Ernesettle Lane and junction arrangements to accommodate traffic associated with the waste management facilities.
   h. Protection and maintenance of the viability of rail access and road – rail freight transport movements.
   i. Contributions as necessary, dependant upon transport impact, towards off-site highway works.
   j. Retention of an acceptable form of access into DSDA Ernesettle, from Ernesettle Lane.
k. Details submitted with any planning application, of the capacity of any facility, the demand it is expected to meet and the likely origins of the waste to be processed.

l. Protection and enhancement of the natural features of the site and its fringes and mitigation for any necessary removal of valuable natural features. The site should retain its function as a buffer for the adjacent County Wildlife Site (CWS).

5.12 This is a large greenfield site of approximately 17ha in total, of which approximately 8ha would be used for waste development. It was last used by the University of Plymouth in the late 1990’s as a sports facility, and which has been closed now for several years. The area to the west of Ernesettle is identified in the Adopted Core Strategy as an area of search for potential sites for the location of waste management infrastructure.

5.13 The northern part of the site shares its boundary with a sewage and waste water treatment works. A public right of way runs along the northern boundary of the site adjacent to the sewage treatment works. The site’s character is influenced by the sewage works, the other industrial buildings and uses to the north and the MOD’s DSDA Ernesettle Depot to the west, which also has a dedicated rail siding from the mainline railway. The site is constrained by the Explosive Storage safeguarding areas around DSDA Ernesettle. However, further detailed assessment of this site has demonstrated that there is sufficient land outside the ‘yellow’ safeguarding zone and that this provides potential to accommodate strategic waste management facilities. In addition, this site has been acquired by the City Council and is therefore not constrained by land ownership.

5.14 It is right that the control of development on this site should be afforded a high level of prescription because of its proximity to sensitive areas. It is close to the Plymouth Sound and Estuaries Special Area of Conservation and the Tamar Estuaries Complex Special Protection Area, 1.5km from the Tamar Valley AONB and adjacent to a County Wildlife Site. The proposal site’s visual, recreational, nature conservation and explosion safeguarding issues need to be carefully considered and mitigated where appropriate. However, the site has the advantages of reasonable separation from sensitive uses, good connection to the principal road network, and association with an existing waste management facility and industrial area.
Proposal W3 Moorcroft Quarry

Land within Moorcroft Quarry is allocated as a strategic waste management site to support the sustainable management of construction and demolition waste arising from within Plymouth and potentially from adjoining areas. Development should provide for:

1. Waste management facilities for the recycling and recovery of construction and demolition waste (inert waste), including storage of imported and processed construction and demolition waste.

2. Development proposals should address the following requirements:
   a. A high standard of site design and management to avoid the risk of water pollution, and to reduce the risk of noise, dust and air pollution.
   b. The need to protect the amenity of residents of the Colesdown Hill area and properties between the site access and Elburton Road, from unreasonable adverse impact arising from processing activity and transport movements.
   c. Contributions as necessary, dependant upon transport impact, towards off-site highway works.
   d. The need to safeguard the HQPT route and its associated infrastructure.

3. Other quarrying related activities and development on this land is also acceptable in principle subject to safeguarding sufficient land for construction & demolition waste management, and mitigating against any cumulative impacts of these activities.

5.15 Moorcroft Quarry has been an established quarry since the early 1800’s. Extraction of limestone from within Moorcroft ceased in 2006/7 and limestone is now quarried from the new Hazeldene Quarry to the east. Limestone from Hazeldene Quarry is still processed within Moorcroft and will continue to be so for the foreseeable future. Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste, (sometimes known as inert waste), is already imported into Moorcroft Quarry from a variety of development projects in and around the City. The C&D material is processed on site into recycled aggregate and re-used in construction projects in the area. The C&D process is currently carried out in the southern part of the site. This is on part of the proposed alignment of the High Quality Public Transport Route, that is proposed to serve Sherford in the long term.

5.16 The whole site has the characteristic of land significantly degraded by open mineral extraction. The final ground level of the area allocated for waste development within the quarry will be approximately the same as the existing aggregate processing area to the south. This level is significantly below natural ground level and, taken with the planting, this provides a significant degree of natural mitigation to the otherwise relatively close proximity of houses off Colesdown Hill. The site is approximately the same level as the housing to the south of Moorcroft Quarry, but this housing is very well separated in terms of distance and by the significant landscaped hill between them and the main quarry area. However, the site access is close to the rear of approximately 10 dwellings of Billacombe Road and particular attention will need to be paid to...
impacts on them. The western part of the site adjacent to Colesdown Hill, which was a former quarry pit, has been restored and now appears as a pleasant landscaped hillside, which approximates to original natural ground levels.

5.17 Land is being reclaimed within the northern part of Moorcroft Quarry in an area known as Pit 3. This former limestone extraction pit is being back filled with silt from the mineral workings in the other parts of the quarry. It will become available as stabilised reclaimed land in the early part of the plan period.

5.18 The supply of construction and demolition waste that may be recycled is volatile and is dependent upon the number and type /scale of development projects that might be happening in the City and sub-region at any one time, together with levels of on-site recycling at demolition sites. The level of processed secondary aggregate from this site has been in the region of 50,000 tonnes /year. However, there is significant potential capacity within the sites’ existing plant to process in the region of 200,000 to 300,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste /year, although the likelihood of achieving this capacity is considered to be low due to supply and demand. The waste arisings assessment indicates that by 2021 there will be between 378,000 and 841,000 tonnes of C&D waste per year. This significant forecast range indicates just how hard it is to predict arisings in this waste stream. While these figures might suggest a potential gap in provision, account also needs to be taken of ‘on-site’ recycling of C&D waste, which is the preferred approach.

5.19 Whilst construction and demolition waste management occurs within the quarry at present, planning consent will be required for this to be undertaken on the reclaimed land in the northern part of the site as indicated on the proposals map. This document provides a positive proposal for this to happen, subject to consideration of details through a planning application. This proposal does not include other waste streams or waste management facilities. The proposal area is large and not all of it is likely to be required for C&D waste processing /storage and part of the land is likely to be required in the future for quarrying related activity and development of process support facilities.
Proposal Map W3 - Moorcroft Quarry

Map 3 Proposal Map W3 - Moorcroft Quarry
Site Policy W4 Chelson Meadow

Applications for new, extended or altered waste management and associated developments on land within the existing Chelson Meadow Waste Management Centre will be allowed, provided that the following criteria are met:

1. The proposal safeguards and/or improves the Civic Amenity function of the site and maintains or improves the operation of the other necessary waste management functions of the site, unless they are either fully provided for elsewhere or are no longer required to deliver integrated waste management in the City.
2. The proposal will not have unacceptable impact on the local environment, particularly in regard to the conservation value of the Plym Estuary.
3. The protection of the health and amenity of occupants of the proposed new neighbourhood at Plymstock Quarry.
4. The sensitive design, siting, layout, and orientation of development having regard to the landscape setting, Saltram Park and House, the proposed new neighbourhood at Plymstock Quarry and its prominence from the Plym estuary and National Cycle Network route 27.
5. The transport implications of the proposal in itself or in combination with other uses present on site will not have unacceptable impact on the highway network.
6. The proposal will protect the integrity of the landfill environmental protection measures, and allow for the final rehabilitation of the landfill site.
7. Mitigation measures to address the potential impacts that flooding events would have on access to the site.

5.20 This policy applies to the south western corner of the Chelson Meadow Waste Management Centre, which is the current focus for Council's waste management and disposal services. Whilst the landfilling of waste on the rest, and greater part, of Chelson Meadow ceased in 2008, there will be ongoing waste management and treatment on this part of the site for the foreseeable future.

5.21 The site currently includes a variety of waste management facilities, such as a civic amenity site, glass transfer, green waste composting and material reclamation facility. The new Waste Transfer Station (WTS) is operational and will be a principal strategic waste management facility for the municipal waste stream for a significant part of this plan period. Collected ‘brown bin’ municipal waste and other unsorted waste will be brought to this transfer station and bulked up into larger loads /vehicles and be transferred by road to another landfill site for disposal. This is an interim waste disposal solution whilst more sustainable waste management and treatment facilities are being developed. The waste management function of the site should be protected, whilst not adversely impacting on the development of a high quality new neighbourhood at Plymstock Quarry.
5.22 The site also contains environmental control facilities associated with the landfill site, such as leachate treatment plant and landfill gas infrastructure. These are critical to the environmental health of the area, as they process and control the emissions of forty years worth of tipped waste at Chelson Meadow. These control facilities are to remain for the foreseeable future.

5.23 This site has the potential to accommodate some forms of new waste management uses, particularly those with a low impact and only requiring a small to medium foot-print. The area of land available for new uses is limited since the construction of the waste transfer station and larger areas of land could only be released at the expense of existing waste management facilities.
Prince Rock

5.24 The Waste Preferred Options Document and Adopted Core Strategy identify the City Council’s Prince Rock Depot, in Cattedown, as a location where new waste management development might have been located. The City Council has considered the potential of this site, particularly in relation to the alternative options. Whilst the site already contains some waste management facilities and it has some positive attributes for waste development, it is nevertheless considered that there are number of key issues which result in the decision to not progress a waste allocation on this site. Should there ever be a need for additional waste proposals on this site these would need to be considered in the context of policies W7 and W8.

5.25 Firstly, there is uncertainty about the amount of land that might be available in the site, and hence the significance of the role the site could play as a strategic allocation. Secondly, the housing in the area, which is in close proximity to the site, is a Renewal Area, whose residents have been subject to lower levels of environmental quality than most parts of the City, arising from industrial uses and traffic. A waste development allocation would not enhance the area. Thirdly, this plans’ combination of other site allocations, which have less direct impact on residential areas, can be expected to address the waste development needs of the City and surrounding area for the plan period and beyond. Fourthly, the proximity of residential development would limit in any event the type of waste allocations that are likely to be acceptable on this site and which could in any event be accommodated on either or both the Proposals in W1 and W2.
6 Providing Local Waste Management Facilities

Local Waste Management Facilities

This section of the Waste DPD addresses Core Strategy Objective 13 (4) part. i.e:-

4. Providing local waste management facilities, either on strategic waste management sites or at a range of other smaller sites.

6.1 Local level waste management facilities include Civic Amenity sites, minor transfer stations, other recycling or recovery facilities which are specific to certain developments or waste streams or that compliment those facilities at the strategic sites.

6.2 Currently in Plymouth there are two Civic Amenity sites: one at Chelson Meadow and another at Weston Mill. Chelson Meadow typically deals with up to 50,000 tonnes of waste per year and Weston Mill up to 15,000 tonnes. There are also Waste Transfer Stations at Chelson Meadow, Prince Rock and Galileo Close.

6.3 Between 2000/01 to 2003/04 the two Civic Amenity sites collected, on average, 33% of the total municipal solid waste collected annually in Plymouth, (an average of 54,000 tonnes), and it is likely that a similar percentage of waste will be collected by the two Civic Amenity sites in the future. In 2021 it is estimated that between 197,000 and 253,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste will be produced in the city, and therefore Civic Amenity sites are likely to collect between 65,000 and 84,000 tonnes per year. In addition there is a network of local bring bank facilities which also contribute to Plymouth’s recycling targets. It is clearly important that the existing network of local waste management sites are maintained and enhanced, with more capacity provided particularly in those parts of the City where access to such facilities and capacity is currently limited.

6.4 The following policies therefore allow for the provision of new or enhanced facilities across the City in either the Sustainable Neighbourhoods (Key Site Allocations) DPD or the relevant AAP.

Policy W5 - Weston Mill

Policy - Weston Mill

The extension and enhancement of the existing Weston Mill Civic Amenity Site will be permitted provided that the following criteria are met:

1. The transport implications of the proposal do not have significant adverse impact on the local highway network. Particular attention needs to be had to the potential impact of peak period queuing.
2. The proposal will not have a significant adverse impact on local amenity and natural assets.
3. The design, layout and landscaping of the proposal is of a high quality and does not result in unacceptable detraction in the areas visual quality.

4. The need to safeguard land for future cemetery extension, which will limit the CA site at this location to a maximum potential site area of approximately 0.4 ha.

5. The proposal represents a single comprehensive scheme which is not likely to need further extension.

6.5 The existing facility at Weston Mill is operating at capacity and does not have any potential to expand within its current boundary. There is land around the facility in which to accommodate an extension, subject to an assessment of the impacts of such a proposal. Should an extension of this facility not be feasible or deliverable, the alternative option would be to provide a recycling centre as part of the Ernesettle waste development, the potential for which is accommodated within Proposal W2.

Policy W6 - Northern Area

Policy - Northern Area

Land for the provision of local, publicly accessible waste management facilities (a recycling centre) shall be identified in the Derriford /Seaton Area Action Plan or in the Sustainable Neighbourhoods (Key Site Allocations) DPD. The site allocated should comply with the following requirements:

1. Sequentially, preference should be given to the provision of such a facility on previously developed land, unless no such opportunity exists that satisfactorily addresses the additional criteria in this policy.

2. The site should be reasonably flat, and of sufficient size and shape to enable the design of a logical and clear site layout. It should have facilities for the separate deposit/storage of the various household waste elements (to enable recycling to be maximised) and associated operational facilities, including traffic movements. A site area in the region of 0.5 to 1.0 ha is required to accommodate a recycling centre to serve this area.

3. The site should have good access to the principal road network which should have adequate capacity, or potential to have adequate capacity, to accommodate the transport movements associated with the proposal. Particular attention needs to be had to the potential impact of peak period queuing.

4. The site should be capable of operation seven days a week and up to dusk, without unacceptable impact on residential amenity /health, or other such sensitive uses. Mitigation measures may enable impacts to be satisfactorily controlled.

5. The site should be designed, laid out and landscaped to high standard, such that it is compatible in character with the surrounding area.
6.6 The northern part of the city is not served by a Civic Amenity site resulting in longer trips and peak time congestion at Weston Mill and Chelson Meadow CA sites. This also denies people the opportunity to maximise their recycling. Due to the significant development opportunities and scale of likely change in the Derriford /Seaton area, it is not possible for the Waste DPD to balance the potential spatial planning issues in the area in relation to the allocation of a recycling centre to serve the north of the city. This can only effectively be achieved through the Area Action Plan for Derriford /Seaton, or the Sustainable Neighbourhoods (Key Site Allocations) DPD, (the Preferred Options for which will be published during 2008).

Other Local Sites

6.7 The protection of the local waste management facility function of Chelson Meadow is already provided for by Policy W4. Proposal W1 provides for the potential inclusion of a recycling centre as part of the Coypool waste site allocation, which would serve the Plympton Area. In the event of non-delivery of this option, and subject to review of need, alternative sites may be considered within the context of Core Strategy policies CS25 and 26 and the decision making framework set out in this document.

6.8 As outlined in the Core Strategy, the provision of appropriately scaled facilities in new development will also be encouraged as part of the network of local waste management facilities. Such facilities could range from the simple provision of dedicated space, both inside and outside of new developments, for items such as recycling/ composting/ general waste bins and boxes up to the designing of micro-scale waste treatment, recovery and management facilities into larger scale development. Where similar groups of developments are located close together, (e.g. at industrial or retail parks or at office complexes), consideration can be given to providing joint facilities which serve all of the buildings in the group or across a wider area.
7 A Positive Framework for Managing Waste Development

Framework for Managing Waste Development

This section of the Waste DPD addresses Core Strategy Objective 13 (5). i.e.:-

5. Providing a positive planning policy framework that enables sustainable waste-related development, which will have an acceptable impact on local and global environmental quality.

7.1 PPS10 indicates that planning applications for sites that have not been allocated or identified in a development plan document as suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities should be considered favourably when consistent with national policies and the waste planning authority's Core Strategy. Plymouth's Core Strategy provides a plan-led context for the identification of sites for both strategic and local waste facilities. However, as recognised in the DPD, it is not appropriate to plan for a 'close fit' between need and sites and so there is a requirement for flexibility.

7.2 In addition, there is the potential expansion of a range of small to intermediate sites to manage either different types of waste or particular waste streams in relation to changes in market demand and emerging new commercial or technological opportunities. The Core Strategy recognises the need to strike a balance between providing for certainty, but also for flexibility and market delivery and choice. The following criteria based policies provide a decision making framework to manage the impact of waste development proposals.

7.3 The Core Strategy also promotes the development of waste infrastructure associated with new built development, (significant new housing, commercial or industrial development), where this type of facility is not covered in Policy W3.

Policy W7 Unallocated Sites

Policy - Unallocated Sites

Proposals for the development of strategic, large scale or local waste management facilities on sites not allocated in this development plan will be permitted, where they meet the following criteria:

1. They are consistent with relevant waste planning policies and objectives, are compatible with the objective of moving the management of waste up the waste hierarchy, and do not compromise the achievement of recovery targets.

2. Priority will be given to the use of previously developed land. However, loss of greenfield land may be acceptable if it does not result in significant adverse impact on greenscape character or functions, and that the impacts of the development can be adequately mitigated.
and the development proposal otherwise performs well in relation to the other criteria of this policy.

3. They are compatible with their environmental setting and will not result in unacceptable impacts on important environmental, historic or cultural assets.

4. They will not result in unacceptable direct or indirect impacts on the residential amenity of existing or proposed communities, or unacceptable impacts on the amenity of other neighbouring uses that would be sensitive to waste management development.

5. They have good access to the principal road network which should have adequate capacity, or potential to have adequate capacity, to accommodate the transport movements associated with the proposal. Where practicable, they should have access to a choice of transport modes other than road.

6. The proposal does not have a significant conflict with other spatial planning objectives set out in the LDF, particularly in relation to urban regeneration, economic development, environmental improvement, and significant growth priorities.

7.4 The waste site assessment evidence base is considered robust in relation to the identification of the allocated strategic waste management sites. However, this does not preclude the potential for acceptable alternative waste management sites to come forward during the plan period, particularly where there would be a change in circumstance. (For example, this has been the case at Coypool, where significant change in an industrial sector will result in the release of land.) In accordance with PPS10, this policy provides a positive policy framework to allow for the potential development of waste management facilities.

**Policy W8 Considerations for Waste Development Proposals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy - Considerations for Waste Development Proposals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where they comply with the following criteria:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. They do not have unacceptable impacts on environmental, social or economic assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Any adverse impacts on amenity, caused by for example noise, odours, fumes, dust, litter and hours of operation, are minimised by effective mitigation measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Any harmful effects on human health shall be minimised by appropriate mitigation measures. This may require the submission of a Health Impact Assessment where health impacts or potential health impacts are identified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Appropriate mitigation measures shall be provided to minimise any nuisance caused by the attraction of flies /insects, birds or vermin to the facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The proposal provides for a good standard of design, particularly in relation to: site layout; quality of building appearance and materials; screening and boundary treatment; and hard and soft landscaping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The proposal shall have acceptable and convenient access to the principal road network which shall have adequate capacity, or potential to have adequate capacity, to accommodate the transport movements associated with the proposal. For facilities accessible by the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.5 This policy provides decision making criteria for the consideration of all waste related development proposals, on allocated or un-allocated sites.

7.6 This policy, and indeed this DPD, concerns itself with the management of the development and use of land in the public interest, focusing on whether the development is an appropriate use of the land. Pollution control is concerned with preventing pollution and ensuring that ambient air and water quality meet required standards. Clearly, planning and pollution control authorities should work together to ensure that decisions taken on waste management proposals are integrated and timely. It is expected that applicants will prepare and submit planning and pollution control applications in parallel, so that they can be consulted on, and considered by the relevant authorities, at the same time. It is strongly advised that applicants also undertake pre-application consultations with the local community.

Policy W9 Applications for Development Affecting Existing, Proposed or Allocated Waste Management Facilities

Policy - Applications for development affecting existing, proposed or allocated waste management facilities

Development proposals on or adjacent to existing or proposed waste management facilities will be permitted, provided that:

1. The operation of the waste management facility is not, or will not be, detrimentally affected; or
2. The waste management facility, proposed or existing, is no longer required or is not suitably located in relation to its function and impacts, and there is adequate capacity in the City, or
in proximity to the source of the waste, now and in the future to manage the waste that the facility treats.

3. The development proposal would not suffer unacceptable adverse impacts as a result of the operation of the waste facility.

7.7 This policy is required to safeguard the long term role of existing and allocated sites in helping the city to manage its waste sustainably. The identification of appropriate sites for the management of waste is a demanding process and, as the Site Assessment evidence base demonstrates, there are very few opportunities within the city to identify sites that meet the criteria for waste development. It is therefore necessary to ensure that site allocations or operational sites are not compromised in their ability to perform their very important function by inappropriate development in their proximity.
8 Delivering Waste Management

Delivery

8.1 Implementation of the policies contained in this DPD, (and in the MWMS), will require concerted action by a range of public, private and voluntary sector bodies working in partnership. Delivery of the Waste Management Strategy, (and hence this DPD), is a key priority of the Council in conjunction with its partners.

8.2 The MWMS identifies how Plymouth intends to manage its waste over the long term, whilst this DPD seeks to identify where the necessary waste management processes will take place. A high level Action Plan is being produced which will deliver the main policies of the MWMS and will contain specific actions and timescales for implementation. This will include measures to:

- promote waste minimisation, including education and awareness, and the promotion of home composting and materials reuse projects
- increase recycling and composting, through kerbside collections, bring sites and civic amenity recycling centres
- reduce the amount of waste disposed to landfill
- procure a waste treatment facility incorporating the recovery of energy

8.3 Of critical importance to the delivery of the MWMS will be the Council’s contracts both for collection and treatment/disposal. This is clearly where the DPD plays a major part, in ensuring that sites are available at the right time to accommodate the treatment/disposal options necessary to bring about the changes identified in the strategy.

8.4 The Council has neither the powers nor the resources to implement this DPD alone. The document’s role is to provide a clear and robust framework for development in order that investment and action can be co-ordinated and geared to efficient and effective delivery. The table below gives an indication of the main delivery issues including delivery mechanisms, resourcing issues and likely timescales including any phasing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DPD Proposal or Policy</th>
<th>Body Responsible for Delivery</th>
<th>Delivery Mechanisms</th>
<th>Delivery Funding</th>
<th>Delivery land issues</th>
<th>Phasing issues and timescales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W2. Land west of Ernesettle Lane</td>
<td>Land owner/developer/private sector waste service provider</td>
<td>Planning application procedure</td>
<td>Private development</td>
<td>PCC short term waste management contract. IPPC licensing procedure.</td>
<td>2008 - 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W3. Moorcroft Quarry</td>
<td>Land owner</td>
<td>Planning application procedure</td>
<td>Private development</td>
<td>Land reclamation. IPPC license or EA Waste Management license.</td>
<td>2008 – 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W5 Weston Mill</td>
<td>Landowner (PCC)</td>
<td>Planning application</td>
<td>PCC capital programme</td>
<td>EA Waste management license modification</td>
<td>2010 - 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W6 Northern Area</td>
<td>Landowner/ PCC</td>
<td>Planning application</td>
<td>Development contributions</td>
<td>Land assembly/ identification of site in AAP. EA Waste Management License.</td>
<td>2010 - 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W7 Unallocated sites</td>
<td>Land owner/developer/private sector waste service provider</td>
<td>Planning applications</td>
<td>Private development</td>
<td>Resolution of site relevant issues</td>
<td>2008 - 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPD Proposal or Policy</td>
<td>Body Responsible for Delivery</td>
<td>Delivery Mechanisms</td>
<td>Delivery Funding</td>
<td>Delivery land issues</td>
<td>Phasing issues and timescales</td>
</tr>
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<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>W8. Waste Development Proposal Considerations</td>
<td>Land owner/developer/private sector waste service provider</td>
<td>Planning applications</td>
<td>Private development</td>
<td>Resolution of site relevant issues</td>
<td>2008 - 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W9. Applications for development affecting existing or proposed waste management facilities</td>
<td>Land owner/developer/private sector waste service provider</td>
<td>Planning applications</td>
<td>Private development</td>
<td>Resolution of site relevant issues</td>
<td>2008 - 2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 Actions required to implement the Waste DPD
9 Monitor and Manage

Measuring Performance

9.1 The Council will measure the performance of this DPD by assessing how effective its policies and proposals are in delivering the plan’s objectives. The focus will be on the key actions and outcomes that underpin delivery. This will enable effective responses to be made where delivery is not being achieved in line with the agreed strategy. Targets have been developed for each objective, and the monitoring of indicators will allow the direct and indirect effects to be monitored. Performance against the key objectives and targets included in the Sustainability Appraisal will also be monitored, to assess the contribution towards promoting sustainable development. This DPD does not contain specific targets for the reduction, recovery or recycling of municipal waste as this is covered in more detail by the monitoring regime associated with the MWMS and its Action Plan.

9.2 In particular the following data will be monitored on an annual basis to inform the effectiveness of the DPD:

- Waste arisings, totals and trends
- Quantities of waste subject to treatment and disposal
- Existing waste infrastructure and capacity
- Planned waste infrastructure and capacity
- Site suitability and deliverability.

9.3 For clarification, the Waste DPD targets have been summarised in the tables at the end of this section, highlighting the relationship between each of the strategic objectives, indicators and targets. However, monitoring of this DPD will specifically include:

- Checking that the targets identified in the DPD are being met and identifying the actions needed to address any barriers and blockages
- Reviewing allocations which are not taken up
- Assessing the potential impacts of new or updated national, regional and local policy and guidance, including any changes to the national waste strategy
- Measuring the performance of the DPD against other relevant local, regional and national targets
- Measuring the impact of delivery of the DPD against the sustainability indicators and assessing whether it is contributing to the creation of a sustainable city, and to the reduction in greenhouse gases, and whether there are any significant unforeseen adverse effects
- Monitoring conditions across the city in conjunction with partners to assess the need for further interventions, including checking and updating the assumptions on which the DPD is based, such as waste arisings, waste management treatment and disposal capacity, and any new site specific data relevant to the site appraisal process
- Collecting appropriate data and making use of the data collected by other partners to support the continually evolving LDF evidence base
- Sharing information collected as part of this monitoring regime with other partners and the community.
9.4 The main mechanism for reporting on LDF performance will be the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local planning authorities to produce an AMR every year, providing an assessment of the implementation of the Local Development Scheme, and the extent to which policies and proposals in local development documents are being successfully implemented. In preparing the waste elements of the AMR, the local authority will work closely with the SW Regional Assembly and the Environment Agency.

9.5 The AMR will report on performance as well as identifying actions that need to be taken to rectify any issues raised through the monitoring process. This could include actions needed, either by the Local Authority or its partners, to improve delivery. In essence this helps to address two central questions: are the policies being applied, and, are they still the right policies?

9.6 A full review of the Waste DPD will take place after five years, unless the results of any of the above suggest that an earlier review is necessary. Specific reviews of key aspects of the evidence base will also be undertaken every five years unless monitoring indicates a more urgent need.

9.7 A review of the Waste DPD should be timed to coincide with a review of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy which is also scheduled after five years. In addition, should an earlier review of the MWMS be necessary, a number of trigger points for that review have been identified:

- The formalisation of any partnership Agreements, such as a Memorandum of Understanding involving Plymouth City Council
- Changes to major European or UK waste related legislation
- If during procurement, a value for money solution is not reached (eg due to a lack of market competition),

9.8 The following diagrams summarise the relationship between each of the strategic objectives and targets of the DPD. The relationships between the objective and its supporting targets, together with the associated core output indicators, contextual indicators and significant effect indicators have been illustrated by colour coding.
Waste Objectives 1 to 3

Objective 1 Providing Strategic Waste Management Facilities

Allocating sufficient and appropriate land within the city that is capable of accommodating a range of strategic waste management and treatment facilities. Providing sufficient capacity to meet Plymouth’s needs and, if possible, additional capacity to manage and treat waste from adjoining areas. Providing a positive planning framework to support the accommodation of sustainable commercial and industrial waste management facilities.

the allocation of land to enable the delivery of facilities which help Plymouth to meet its recycling and recovery targets

capacity of new waste management facilities by type

amount of municipal waste arising

amount and % of waste managed, by management type

Objective 2 Local Waste Management Facilities

Providing local waste management facilities, either on strategic waste management sites or at a range of other smaller sites.

the allocation of land in a subsequent AAP or DPD for a recycling centre facility in the north of the city

progress of the Plymouth LDS

planning permissions

amount and % of waste managed, by management type

Objective 3 A Positive Framework for Managing Waste Development

Providing a positive planning policy framework that enables sustainable waste-related development, which will have an acceptable impact on local and global environmental quality.

establishing and implementing an effective planning framework for the management of waste facilities

adoption of the Waste DPD

planning permissions

Picture 2 Relationship between waste strategic objectives and targets
Appendix 1 Municipal Waste Management Strategy

Municipal Waste Management Strategy

![Diagram showing waste flow and types of waste management facility](#)

Picture 3 Waste Flow & Types of Waste Management Facility
## Appendix 2 Waste Management Targets

### Waste Management Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Stream / Management Method</th>
<th>National Targets</th>
<th>Regional Targets</th>
<th>Local Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Solid Waste</td>
<td>To recycle or compost 40% of household waste by 2010; 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020 (Waste Strategy for England 2007)</td>
<td>Minimum 45% recycling and composting by 2020</td>
<td>24% recycling and composting 2005/06, (which remains as the base target) 30% by 2009/10 and 33% by 2014/15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To recover 53% of municipal waste by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020 (Waste Strategy for England 2007)</td>
<td>Maximum of 55% managed through energy from waste or Mechanical Biological Treatment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial and Commercial Waste</td>
<td>To reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste going to landfill to 85% of 1998 levels by 2005 (Waste Strategy 2000).</td>
<td>Maximum of 17% to landfill by 2020 44% recycling by 2020 39% other recovery by 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and Demolition Waste</td>
<td>Utilise 121 million tonnes of secondary and recycled aggregate to 2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Stream / Management Method</th>
<th>National Targets</th>
<th>Regional Targets</th>
<th>Local Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Landfill                        | EU Landfill Directive Targets:  
To reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of such waste produced in 1995, by 2010.  
To reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 50% of the total amount (by weight) of such waste produced in 1995, by 2013.  
To reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 35% of the total amount (by weight) of such waste produced in 1995, by 2020. | Landfill only 20% of the Region’s waste by 2020 |                                      |

Table 5 Relationships between national, regional and local waste management targets
# Appendix 3 Waste Growth Scenarios

## Waste Growth Scenarios

### High Scenario

- **MSW** – a compounded linear growth rate of 3% per annum up to the end of the life of the Waste DPD (2021);
- **Industrial and commercial waste** – a compounded linear growth rate of 2.5% per annum up to the end of the life of the Waste DPD (2021);
- **Construction /demolition waste** – a compounded linear growth rate of 2% per annum up to the end of the life of the Waste DPD (2021);
- **Special waste** – same as industrial and commercial.

### Medium Scenario

- **MSW** – a compounded linear growth rate of 1% per annum at household level, in addition to the forecast growth in housing numbers up to the end of the life of the Waste DPD (2021);
- **Industrial and commercial waste** – a compounded linear growth rate of 2% per annum growth up to 2006; then reducing to a growth rate of 1% per annum up to 2016; then reducing further to a neutral growth rate of 0% per annum up to the end of the life of the Waste DPD (2021);
- **Construction /demolition waste** – a 0% growth rate up to the end of the life of the Waste DPD (2021);
- **Special waste** – same as industrial and commercial.

### Low Scenario

- **MSW** – an initial compounded linear growth rate of 1% per annum at household level, decreasing to zero growth at household level by 2016 due to increased waste minimization measures. Waste arisings continue to grow with increasing household numbers;
- **Industrial and commercial waste** – a compounded linear growth rate of -1% per annum up to the end of the life of the Waste DPD (2021);
- **Construction /demolition waste** – a reduction in waste arisings at a linear rate of 2% per annum up to the end of the life of the WLDD (2021);
- **Special waste** – same as industrial and commercial.

---

*Table 6 Explanation of the basis on which the waste growth scenarios have been calculated*
Appendix 4 Waste Arising Projections 2005-21

Waste Arising Projections 2005-21

Low Growth Scenario (000 tonnes pa)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Solid Waste</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial &amp; Commercial</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction &amp; Demolition</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>741</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7 Anticipated growth by waste stream -assuming the low growth scenario

Medium Growth Scenario (000 tonnes pa)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Solid Waste</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>216</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrial &amp; Commercial</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>217</td>
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<td>217</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction &amp; Demolition</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>1 002</td>
<td>1 014</td>
<td>1 022</td>
<td>1 027</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8 Anticipated growth by waste stream -assuming the medium growth scenario

High Growth Scenario (000 tonnes pa)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Solid Waste</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>253</td>
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<td>Industrial &amp; Commercial</td>
<td>199</td>
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<td>242</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction &amp; Demolition</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>824</td>
<td>841</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>1 112</td>
<td>1 190</td>
<td>1 245</td>
<td>1 332</td>
<td>1 394</td>
<td>1 426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9 Anticipated growth by waste stream -assuming the high growth scenario
Appendix 5 Glossary

Glossary

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR): assesses the implementation of the LDS and the extent to which policies are being successfully implemented and targets met.

Area Action Plan (AAP): a type of Development Plan Document that is used to provide a planning framework for areas of significant change or conservation.

Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO): a procedure which establishes, for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefit or least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term as well as in the short term.

Best Value Performance Plan (BVPP): a plan produced by the Council that contains information that enables local people and external auditors to judge the performance of the authority.

Binding Report: the report with recommendations that is produced by the Inspector following the public examination. It is binding on the Council.

BREEAM: Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method.

Civic Amenity (CA) site: a facility where the public can dispose of household waste and which also contains recycling points for a range of materials.

Compulsory Purchase: when the government, local council or utility company has the legal right to buy or take rights over your private property if it falls within a public or private construction project.

Core Strategy: the key development plan document. It sets out the long term spatial vision and spatial objectives for the local planning authority area and the strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision. Broad locations for development are also set out. Plymouth’s Core Strategy was adopted in April 2007.

Development Plan Document (DPD): prepared by the relevant plan making authority, they are spatial planning documents and subject to independent examination.

DSDA: Defence Storage and Distribution Agency.

Hazardous Waste (formerly known as Special Waste): Waste containing potentially hazardous materials such as fluorescent tubes, batteries, industrial solvents etc;

Health Impact Assessment: a practical approach that determines how a proposal will affect people’s health. Recommendations to ‘increase the positive’ and ‘decrease the negative’ aspects of the proposal are produced to inform decision-makers.

Inert Waste: waste which will not biodegrade or decompose (or will only do so at a very slow rate) such as glass and concrete;
Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS): a tool which enables Waste Disposal Authorities to meet the targets for the reduction of municipal waste sent to landfill in the most flexible and cost effective way. These tradeable allowances convey the right for a waste disposal authority to landfill a certain amount of municipal waste in a specified year.

Local Development Framework (LDF): a portfolio of planning documents that provide a framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the area.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): sets out the programme for preparation of Local development documents.

Local Strategic Partnership: a partnership of local stakeholders, involving local people in shaping the future of their area. Plymouth 2020 is the city’s LSP and brings together representatives from the public, private and voluntary/community sectors.

Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS): the guiding document for the future management of municipal waste within Plymouth, setting out how waste will be managed over the period 2007 – 2030. It was adopted in April 2007.

Non-hazardous Waste: Waste which will quickly or slowly biodegrade or decompose, releasing environmental pollutants, such as wood; paper, plastic, textiles; cardboard, vegetable matter, food processing wastes, vegetation and other green wastes etc.


Proximity Principle: waste should be disposed of, or treated, as near as possible to the place of production.

Public Examination: the purpose of the examination is to consider if the document is sound. An Inspector is appointed by the Secretary of State to conduct the examination.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): sets out policies for spatial planning at the regional level. The draft South West RSS reached its Examination in Public stage in July 2007.

Self Sufficiency Principle: communities should take more responsibility for managing their own waste.

Spatial Planning: goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): sets out the standards to be achieved when involving the community in the preparation of plans and in development control decisions. It is subject to independent examination.
Strategic Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal (SEA/SA): SEA – a generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. SA – a mandatory process under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and is used to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into policies and plans.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD): these expand policies or provide further detail to policies in a development plan document. They can cover a range of issues both thematic and site specific. There must be rigorous community involvement but are they are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS): sets out the strategic vision for the city and and considers how to address difficult cross cutting issues. It is prepared by the City Council in conjunction with the LSP. The Plymouth SCS was adopted in April 2007.

Tests of Soundness: the tests used by the Inspector to determine whether a document is sound. There are 10 tests covering procedural matters, conformity, and coherence, consistency and effectiveness.

Waste Hierarchy: a useful framework that has become a cornerstone of sustainable waste management, setting out the order in which options for waste management should be considered based on environmental impact

Waste: any substance or object which the holder discards or intends, or is required to discard.