

Buckinghamshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD

SCHEDULE OF MAIN MODIFICATIONS

As at August 2012

August 2012



Schedule of Proposed Changes

Proposed Change No.	MWCS Submission Policy, Paragraph, & Page No.	Proposed Change																																												
MM1	New Text Insert Below paragraph 1.6, Page 3	UTable 1: “Saved” Policies of the BM&WLP to be replaced by the Policies in the MWCS																																												
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MM2	Paragraph 1.32 Page 9	<p>Buckinghamshire covers an area of around 156,000 hectares (ha), and has a population of just over 490,600 which is estimated to grow by up to 8.2% to 530,800 by 2026 (2007 mid-year estimate) <u>an estimated population of 496,700 at 2010 increasing to 547,000 at 2026 (using the 2008-based Office for National Statistics projection). The ONS projection is trend-based, and so additional population growth will result from “planned growth” (for example, within Aylesbury Vale District where the County Council estimates that a further population growth of up to 30,000 persons could result from South East Plan provisions). Aylesbury Vale District Council is currently examining a range of growth options for inclusion in its forthcoming Vale of Aylesbury Plan.</u></p>				
MM3	Key diagram; Map 4: Minerals Proposals Map and Map 5: Waste Proposals Map, Page 10	<p>Combine the information of the Key Diagram (Map 1), Map 4 (Minerals Proposals Map) and Map 5 (Waste Proposals Map) to form one Key Diagram. Retain Map 4 and 5 in the MWCS DPD.</p>				
MM4	New Section 3 Inserted Subsequent Sections to be Renumbered	<p><u>3 ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</u></p> <p><u>3.1 The Government has now (March 2012) published its national planning policy framework (NPPF) which sets out its planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF confirms that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development along the three dimensions of economic, social, and environmental sustainability. The framework makes it clear that these roles are mutually dependent and that ‘Local Plans’ (including this MWCS) are the key to delivering sustainable development. Local planning authorities, when plan-making, are advised to positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change.</u></p> <p><u>3.2 The NPPF is based upon a presumption in favour of sustainable development, and the MWCS and the forthcoming ‘daughter’ Local Plans (the Minerals Local Plan and the Waste Local Plan as discussed in paragraph 1.6 above) are therefore each underpinned by this presumption and will share the following overarching policy CS/LP1.</u></p> <p><u>3.3 The NPPF indicates that proposed development in accordance with an up-to-date Local Plan (including this MWCS) should be approved without delay, and proposed development that conflicts should be refused unless other material considerations indicate otherwise. Policy CS/LP1 below is consistent with the NPPF requirements on decision-taking. For these reasons the Council will proceed to deliver the Minerals Local Plan and the Waste Local Plan as soon as possible. It agrees with the Government that it is highly desirable that local planning authorities should have an up-to-date plan in place.</u></p> <p><u>Policy CS/LP1: The Overarching Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</u></p>				

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		<p><u>When considering development proposals the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.</u></p> <p><u>Planning applications that accord with the policies in this Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and subsequent Local Plans (and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</u></p> <p><u>Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:</u></p> <p><u>a) any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or</u></p> <p><u>b) specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.</u></p>
MM5	Policy CS1 Page 25	<p>Policy CS1 : Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>The area shown on Map 3 is defined as a Mineral Safeguarding Area and Mineral Consultation Area for sand and gravel in Buckinghamshire. Proposals for development in this area, other than those involving minerals extraction, <u>or which constitutes exempt development,</u> will need to demonstrate that...</p> <p>A footnote will be inserted in reference to “exempt development” which states:</p> <p><u>Exemption criteria defined in Supplementary Planning Guidance Note 5 under ‘excluded application types and excluded development types’ until superseded.</u></p> <p>(As a result of this insertion all further footnote references in the MWCS will be renumbered)</p>
MM6	Paragraph 3.24 Page 28	<p>3.24 – However, minerals policy in the SEP was subject to review and a subsequent Examination in Public (EiP) which recognised the continuing trend of falling sales and reviewed the methodology which established the apportionment figure. As a consequence, the apportionment methodology changed to a demand and resource availability approach. This resulted in a change in the sand and gravel apportionment for Buckinghamshire, as set out in the ‘SEP Policy M3 Proposed Changes’ (March 2010). Buckinghamshire’s sub regional apportionment has now risen to 1.05 mtpa, which represents an increase of 2%, from 7.5% to 9.5% of the regional share.⁴ Since the EiP of the SEP, the Secretary of State has announced his intention to revoke regional strategies, and so the proposed changes have not continued to formal adoption. Instead, the Secretary of State² has directed that MPAs in the South East should work to the apportionments set out in the “Proposed Changes”³.</p>

¹ ‘Topic Paper 6: Minerals’ Section 5: Calculation of Minerals requirements to 2026

² Letter from the Chief Planning Officer: ‘Revocation of Regional Strategies’, July 2010

³ ‘The Secretary of State’s Proposed Changes, RSS for the South east, policy M3:Primary land-won aggregates and sub-regional apportionment’, March 2010

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		<p>Replacement text</p> <p>3.24 The Government has now published its National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which replaces all previous national mineral planning policy statements. The NPPF advises MPAs to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by preparing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options. This is a different basis for the calculation of appropriate future mineral supply than the previous apportionment process. The County Council will undertake a Local Aggregate Assessment to inform the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan.</p>
MM7	Paragraph 3.25 Page 29	<p>3.25 As the period covered by national guidelines for provision of aggregates only extends to 2020, for the purposes of this Core Strategy it has been assumed that adequate and steady provision will continue to be made to 2026 applying the figure of 1.05mtpa or any subsequently agreed figure. This figure may be subject to change should an alternative apportionment be identified in the light of new evidence or as a result of the continuous monitoring process in the Minerals DPD.</p> <p>Replacement Text</p> <p>3.25 The total sales of aggregates within Buckinghamshire in the period 2001 to 2010 (last 10 years sales) amounted to some 10.93 million tonnes (mt). The average of this total corresponds to 1.09 mtpa. For the purposes of this Core Strategy it has been assumed that steady and adequate provision will continue to be made to 2026 applying the figure of 1.09mtpa. However the 'rolling basis' of the calculation methodology set out in NPPF means that the appropriate annual supply for aggregates will be regularly revised by the County Council in its Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA). The LAA may be prepared in agreement with neighbouring mineral planning authorities consistent with the 'duty to co-operate' and on the advice of the South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEAWP).</p>
MM8	Para 3.27 Page 29	<p>3.27 The minimum landbank required at the current supply requirement equates to 7.63mt (7 x 1.09 mtpa). At the end of 2010 Buckinghamshire had a total permitted landbank of 10.9 million tonnes, equivalent to just over 10 years worth of supply. In order to maintain at least 7 years worth of supply, further operational site(s) or extensions to existing sites with planning permission will not be required before 2014. However, the last 3 years have seen a continual decrease in sales, over 300,000 tonnes per annum below that of the supply requirement of 1.09 mtpa. A decrease in sales results in the permitted reserves lasting longer. Therefore, in seeking to maintain at least a 7-year landbank, determining when sites are required, the Council takes into account the existing landbank updated position regarding sales to reflect the "realistic" position as to when new Preferred Areas are likely to be needed through their phasing (release), to ensure the Council does not over provide the number of Preferred Areas.</p> <p>Current Landbank (December 2010): 10.9 mt Total Landbank required 2011-2026: 1.09 mt x 16 years = 17.4 Additional provision required: 16.8 – 10.9 = 6.5 mt</p>

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MM9	Policy CS4, Page 29	<p>Policy CS4: Maintaining the Level of Sand and Gravel Provision</p> <p>Adequate and steady Provision provision will be made to maintain a landbank of sand and gravel equivalent to at least 7-years worth of supply over the period to 2026, on the prevalent agreed apportionment local annual supply requirement for Buckinghamshire</p>
MM10	Paragraph 3.31 Page 30	<p>3.31 In order to ensure that the county's aggregate resources in the most appropriate locations are used and they contribute to an appropriate timing of supply in a timely manner, the Council will manage (phase) the release of necessary Preferred Areas (sites) for mineral extraction to meet Buckinghamshire's growth needs. The County Council will seek most primary aggregates to be sourced from existing commitments and extensions to existing quarries, where there is potential for further development or areas adjoining existing sites. Areas within the designated MSA in the south where the Council would prefer to see mineral development taking place first, will be identified and allocated as Preferred Areas in the Minerals Local Plan (MLP). The MLP will need to identify new Preferred Areas to ensure that the landbank requirement will continue to be through the plan period. If the current supply requirement of 1.09 mtpa were to be met each year, it is estimated that the earliest the landbank could fall below 7-years worth of supply would be 2014.</p>
MM11	Policy CS5 c), Page 31	<p>the avoidance of adverse impacts upon water quality, water resources and flood risk including designated water interests such as groundwater Source Protection Zones and water-dependant habitats and species and defined flood zones together with ensuring that where possible, the Sequential Test under prevailing national policy is applied.</p>
MM12	Policy CS7, Page 34	<p>3.47 An existing rail aggregate depot is located at Thorney Mill in southern Buckinghamshire which currently imports asphalt, and a former aggregate rail siding is located in Aylesbury. Part of the Thorney Mill site and all of the Griffin Lane site Both sites were safeguarded under "saved" minerals and waste local plan policies. It is feasible that these sites could contribute to the intra-county movement of minerals, for example from southern Buckinghamshire to potential growth areas of north Buckinghamshire and neighbouring areas, although it is recognised such movements are not currently viable. Nevertheless, existing and potential sites should be safeguarded against other uses and new facilities to serve potential growth areas will be encouraged.</p> <p>3.48 The Thorney Mill site is one of five significant industrial / commercial sites in the Iver area which all generate HGV movements. Accordingly the MWCS seeks to secure a reduction in the number of HGV movements generated by this site. In order to achieve this, a baseline of the number of movements entering and exiting the site at 2012 will need to be established prior to considering any new development proposals.</p> <p>3.49 Except for the sites named above, the availability of existing rail aggregate depots and wharves is rare, within Buckinghamshire and neighbouring authorities. The Minerals DPD Local Plan will seek to identify sites for such uses.</p> <p>Existing paragraphs 3.48 and 3.49 remain.</p> <p>Policy CS7: Rail Aggregate Depots and Wharf Facilities</p> <p>The Council will safeguard the existing rail aggregates depot site at Thorney Mill, Iver but will seek to ensure that applications for development or redevelopment will result in a reduction (from a baseline at 2012) in HGV movements entering and exiting the site. The County Council will also safeguard and the former aggregate rail siding at Griffin Lane, Aylesbury. Where planning permission is granted for new rail aggregate depots, those sites will also be safeguarded so as not to prejudice the permitted use.</p>

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		<p>The County Council will support proposals for new rail aggregates depots and wharf facilities where they are located in proximity to the Primary Road Network and Strategic Inter-urban Corridors and demonstrate that they accord with the relevant saved Minerals and Waste Local Plan policies or subsequent replacement policies in the Minerals Development Plan Document Local Plan</p> <p>(Existing paragraphs will be renumbered throughout the MWCS).</p>
MM13	Paragraph 4.12 & footnote 40 Page 38	<p>4.12 The total amount of Commercial and industrial waste generated within the county in 2009/10 was estimated⁴ to be 4,048,000 721,000 tonnes. It is not known how much of this waste was recycled or composted, but the target for the recycling and composting was 50%⁵ of C&I waste by 2010. A number of commercial waste transfer stations and recycling operations throughout the County currently contribute toward meeting this target. The remainder of the waste is sent to landfill for disposal, predominantly within Buckinghamshire.</p>
MM14	Paragraph 4.13 Page 38	<p>4.13 In the absence of a national or local target relating to C&I waste, the MWCS adopts a target of 65% for the amount of C&I waste to be recycled and composted by 2026. This target is based upon assumptions underpinning the South East Plan, and will be updated when the anticipated national target(s) for C&I recycling becomes available. However on the above basis the Council estimates that a total of 4.3 million 933,000 tonnes of C&I waste will need to be managed in 2026 comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 752,000 546,000 tonnes of C&I waste will need to be recycled; • 84,000 61,000 tonnes will need to be composted; • 245,000 178,000 tonnes sent for energy recovery; and • 200,000 148,000 tonnes disposed of to landfill.
MM15	<p>Policy CS8 and supporting text, Pages 39 to 41</p> <p>Completely rewritten policy and replacement supporting text</p> <p>(deleted submitted text not shown)</p>	<p><u>4.19 National policy is that the greatest environmental benefits and cost savings will be delivered by producing less waste in the first place⁶ and includes a wide range of considerations (for example, design, manufacture, use, maintenance, repair, and replacement). Waste prevention should be carried out in conjunction with increasing the proportion of waste that is reused, recycled, or composted. The MWCS can contribute positively to this through supporting the general promotion of waste prevention, and by specific proposals relating to new development. In particular a key focus of the MWCS is driving waste up the hierarchy by ensuring that developers are using more sustainable options for waste management.</u></p> <p><u>4.20 Waste prevention will be achieved through a number of measures which go beyond traditional land-use planning but if delivered will have positive effects by reducing the growth of waste. As a 'spatial development plan' the MWCS seeks to look beyond what can be regulated through the planning process alone to see how we can work with partners to positively influence behaviour instead. This plan aims to tackle waste prevention for all development types, not just waste or minerals developments, so it will be important for the County Council to work with the district planning authorities, and others.</u></p> <p><u>Municipal waste prevention initiatives being undertaken either within Buckinghamshire or elsewhere in England include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>home composting;</u> • <u>food waste reduction campaigns;</u> • <u>education and awareness raising campaigns;</u> • <u>reducing the volume and weight of packaging;</u> • <u>initiatives to influence markets for recycled materials; and</u> • <u>initiatives to influence manufacturers and retailers on design for recycling.</u>

⁴ Hazardous Waste Interrogator 2009, Environment Agency Estimate extracted from the ERM Waste Capacity Model for 2010

⁵ As set out in the ERM Waste Capacity Model

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		<p>4.21 <u>These initiatives can help to inform consumer decisions and enable the link between economic and waste growth to be broken. In Buckinghamshire these initiatives are driven by the Buckinghamshire Waste Reduction Team. Others are promoted at the national level; for example, the Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP)⁷ which operates to reduce waste arisings across a number of sectors.</u></p> <p>4.22 <u>In addition to the existing waste prevention initiatives being carried out by the County Council, we will work with partners to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Promote action and encourage measures to assist in reducing the rate of growth in waste and minimising the overall amount of waste produced over the plan period;</u> • <u>Raise awareness in Buckinghamshire by working with business, local communities and developers to provide information and advice and informing the public on appropriate action to minimise waste.</u> <p>Preventing Construction Waste</p> <p>4.23 <u>A considerable amount of waste is produced by the construction industry. The Government has noted the need for greater focus on waste reduction at the earlier, design stages of construction projects as this is where the largest environmental and financial savings can be made⁸. The planning system has a role to play preventing waste generated in construction and re-development projects through use of the Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) Regulations 2008⁹. Under these regulations, all projects over £300,000 in value are subject to a legal requirement to prepare a SWMP, which must:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Describe each waste expected to be produced;</u> • <u>Estimate the quantity of each type of waste;</u> • <u>Identify the waste management action for each type of waste including re-use, recycling, recovery or disposal.</u> <p><u>SWMP requirements do not take effect until the construction work commences and so the County Council and the District Councils will seek to minimise the amount of waste produced from the outset through encouraging the consideration of sustainable design practices and the efficient use of construction materials at the planning and design stages. The County Council will provide support to the district councils in delivering this objective. However the future of SWMPs is now in doubt, and this would support the need for initiatives by the Buckinghamshire local authorities if the Government's sustainable development objectives are to be delivered.</u></p> <p>4.24 <u>PPS10 Key Planning Objectives state that planning authorities should deliver planning strategies that “ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management”. The supporting companion guide states that “...all local planning authorities will be in a position to set policy on design and layout in new development to encourage the minimisation and recovery of waste during and after construction”. In addition, South East Plan Policy W2 Sustainable Design, Construction and Demolition seeks the re-use of construction and demolition materials and the promotion of designs that provide space for storage, reuse, recycling and composting. Although it is the Government's intention to revoke Regional Spatial Strategies under the powers of the Localism Act, the purpose of this policy is continued in national policy, and relevant core strategy policies (for example, within the core strategies for Chiltern, South Bucks and Wycombe Districts). Waste prevention is also an important part of a wider drive in national policy towards more sustainable development and construction and more efficient use of resources.</u></p> <p>4.25 <u>To support these objectives, the County Council and the Buckinghamshire district councils will undertake appropriate training in order to work with developers through pre-application discussions to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Reduce waste from construction and to increase the proportion that is reused and recycled instead of being sent to landfill;</u> • <u>Manage waste in a sustainable manner as part of the development process, with priority given to the reuse of materials on site;</u> • <u>Minimise the use of raw materials and encourage the use of recycled and secondary materials wherever possible;</u>

⁶ 'Government Review of Waste Strategy in England 2011' Defra, June 2011 (paragraphs 69 & 70)

⁷ www.wrap.org.uk

⁸ 'Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011' Defra, June 2011 (paragraph 80)

⁹ Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008

Proposed Change No.	MWCS Submission Policy, Paragraph, & Page No.	Proposed Change
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Encourage developers and construction companies to think about how they are going to put their waste materials to good use from the beginning of the planning process in design, construction, use and demolition;</u> • <u>Encourage developers and construction companies in identifying savings in construction costs through efficiencies in handling waste and materials.</u> <p>4.26 <u>In addition, the County Council will prepare, in consultation with the district councils, guidance to signpost planning officers and developers to resources and examples of best practice to assist with the prevention of waste in development proposals.</u></p> <p><u>Sources of relevant information include the Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP) Guidance & Online Tool which can assist the process through:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Identifying opportunities to design out waste in projects;</u> • <u>Compare the performance of different projects/alternative designs;</u> • <u>Record design decisions to reduce material consumption or wastage;</u> • <u>Calculate the impact, including waste to landfill and embodied carbon;</u> • <u>Provide an indicative waste forecast for a project SWMP.</u> <p>4.27 <u>The County Council will additionally advise the district councils on the appropriateness of waste prevention proposals submitted by developers in support of “major applications”. It will work with the district councils to agree a suitable development threshold for such consultations.</u></p> <p>4.28 <u>The County Council will also provide relevant training events, site visits, workshops, publicity and practical help to encourage contractors and developers to meet best practice on sustainable construction and the prevention of site waste.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #e0ffe0; padding: 5px;"> <p><u>Policy CS8: Waste Prevention in New Development</u></p> <p><u>Proposals for new development should seek to utilise the efficient use of resources in its design, construction and operation. The Buckinghamshire Local Authorities will encourage and raise awareness about:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Design principles and construction methods that minimise the use of primary minerals and encourage the use of building materials made from alternative materials,</u> • <u>Construction and demolition methods that minimise waste production and instead encourage re-use and recycling of materials (as far as practicable) on-site,</u> • <u>Design and layout that allows the separation, recycling and storage of waste generated on-site.</u> </div> <p><u>The County Council will prepare, in consultation with the District Councils, further guidance about how these design principles will be implemented within Buckinghamshire.</u></p> <p>4.29 <u>A key task of this MWCS and the subsequent Waste Local Plan will be to provide for the necessary local recycling capacity and energy recovery capacity within Buckinghamshire to support these objectives.</u></p> <p>(As a result of this insertion, these footnotes and all further footnotes within the MWCS will be renumbered)</p>
MM16	Paragraph 4.28 Page 41	<p>4.28 <u>The Council estimates that An nearly 1 million additional 1.25 million tonnes of additional waste management capacity will be needed in Buckinghamshire by 2026, as follows:</u></p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 386,000 615,000 tonnes in the form of new MSW and C&I recycling and composting capacity; 290,000 357,000 tonnes of energy recovery capacity; An additional 280,000 tonnes of new C&D waste recycling capacity is likely to be needed for C&D waste recycling; No additional landfill will be needed before 2026. 																																																																																																																								
MM17	Table 2 Page 42	<p>Table 2: Additional Waste Capacity Required at 2026 (rounded, tonnes)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MSW</th> <th>C&I</th> <th>C&D</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5">Recycling</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Capacity to achieve target</td> <td>135,000</td> <td>752,000</td> <td>700,000</td> <td>1,587,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Baseline capacity (2007/08)</td> <td>-75,000</td> <td>332,000</td> <td>422,000</td> <td>-829,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional capacity needed by 2026</td> <td>-60,000</td> <td>420,000</td> <td>280,000</td> <td>-760,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">Composting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Capacity to achieve target</td> <td>89,000</td> <td>84,000</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>-173,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Baseline capacity (2007/08)</td> <td>38,000</td> <td>0</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>-38,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional capacity needed by 2026</td> <td>51,000</td> <td>84,000</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>-135,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">Energy Recovery</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Capacity to achieve target</td> <td>112,000</td> <td>245,000</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>-357,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Baseline capacity (2007/08)</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>-0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional capacity needed by 2026</td> <td>112,000</td> <td>245,000</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>-357,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>223,000</td> <td>749,000</td> <td>280,000</td> <td>1,252,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table 2: Additional Waste Capacity Required at 2026 (rounded, tonnes)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MSW</th> <th>C&I</th> <th>C&D</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5">Recycling</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Capacity to achieve target</td> <td>135,000</td> <td>546,000</td> <td>700,000</td> <td>1,381,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Baseline capacity (2007/08)</td> <td>75,000</td> <td>332,000</td> <td>422,000</td> <td>829,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional capacity needed by 2026</td> <td>60,000</td> <td>214,000</td> <td>280,000</td> <td>554,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">Composting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Capacity to achieve target</td> <td>89,000</td> <td>61,000</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>150,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Baseline capacity (2007/08)</td> <td>38,000</td> <td>0</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>38,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional capacity needed by 2026</td> <td>51,000</td> <td>61,000</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>112,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">Energy Recovery</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MSW	C&I	C&D	Total	Recycling					Total Capacity to achieve target	135,000	752,000	700,000	1,587,000	Baseline capacity (2007/08)	-75,000	332,000	422,000	-829,000	Additional capacity needed by 2026	-60,000	420,000	280,000	-760,000	Composting					Total Capacity to achieve target	89,000	84,000	N/A	-173,000	Baseline capacity (2007/08)	38,000	0	N/A	-38,000	Additional capacity needed by 2026	51,000	84,000	N/A	-135,000	Energy Recovery					Total Capacity to achieve target	112,000	245,000	N/A	-357,000	Baseline capacity (2007/08)	0	0	N/A	-0	Additional capacity needed by 2026	112,000	245,000	N/A	-357,000	Total	223,000	749,000	280,000	1,252,000		MSW	C&I	C&D	Total	Recycling					Total Capacity to achieve target	135,000	546,000	700,000	1,381,000	Baseline capacity (2007/08)	75,000	332,000	422,000	829,000	Additional capacity needed by 2026	60,000	214,000	280,000	554,000	Composting					Total Capacity to achieve target	89,000	61,000	N/A	150,000	Baseline capacity (2007/08)	38,000	0	N/A	38,000	Additional capacity needed by 2026	51,000	61,000	N/A	112,000	Energy Recovery				
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¹⁰ All projected data sourced from 'Task B: Verification of the Plan Provision' (Jacobs, November 2009) except the Energy Recovery figure for MSW sourced from BCC model HELIOS vs29 (2010)

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MM19	Paragraph 4.31 Page 44	4.31 The MWCS sets out the framework for the provision of some nearly 4.25 1 million tonnes of additional waste management capacity necessary to achieve the various waste targets by 2026. Approximately 645,000 386,000 tonnes will need to take the form of new recycling and composting capacity for MSW and C&I waste. Provision is required to allow for the necessary diversion of MSW and C&I wastes arising in Buckinghamshire away from landfill and into recycling/composting by increasing the level of recycling and composting taking place in the county.																																																																											
MM20	Policy CS 10, Page 45	<p>4.33 It will be a task for the forthcoming Waste Local Plan⁵⁵ (WLP) to determine the appropriate apportionment for each District to achieve this overall county-wide provision test these indicative provisions, to identify suitable allocations for the remaining additional capacity, and to set out a criteria policy for other non-allocated sites which will apply if waste management proposals come forward. However, these indicative capacities the resulting provision should not be seen as a ceiling to additional recycling and composting.</p> <p>4.34 The operation of this policy will be achieved through monitoring (as set out in Chapter 6) allocations made in the Waste DPD, and planning applications by the</p>																																																																											

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		<p>waste industry and others on suitable sites.</p> <p>Policy CS10: Indicative Local Recycling and Composting Capacity to be provided for MSW and C&I waste by 2026</p> <p>The County Council will work with the District Councils in Buckinghamshire to plan for the provision for an additional 386,000 tonnes of To achieve local recycling and composting capacity targets for Buckinghamshire to by 2026. The Waste Development Plan Document (Waste DPD) will determine the appropriate provision for each District to achieve the required county-wide additional capacity. additional capacity will be provided at the following levels.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="676 611 1576 863"> <thead> <tr> <th>District</th> <th>Indicative Recycling & Composting Additional Capacity by 2026 (tonnes)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aylesbury Vale District</td> <td>196,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chiltern District</td> <td>123,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Bucks District</td> <td>98,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wycombe District</td> <td>196,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (rounded)</td> <td>615,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sites that could contribute to meeting this these requirements will be identified and tested in the Waste DPD, in line with the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) extensions to existing waste management sites; b) intensification or re-development of existing sites; c) suitable sites (in terms of Use Class, site size, configuration, and access) within employment areas; d) rural areas for windrow/community composting. <p><i>Indicative Local Recycling and Composting Provision</i></p> <p>4.35 Table 3 below sets out, for illustrative purposes, indicative sizes for smaller throughput recycling and composting facilities⁴⁴.</p> <p>Table 3: Minimum Size of Recycling and Composting Facilities (throughput per annum)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="661 1415 1516 1524"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Facility</th> <th>Minimum Size (tonnes per annum)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Recycling⁴²</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Composting⁴³</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>4.36 Table 4 below sets out the indicative number of new recycling and composting facilities based upon the provisions set out in Policy CS10 and the facility sizes in Table 3. It shows, the indicative number of additional new facilities that could be required if provision was on the basis of a minimum viable size of facility. However it is emphasised that this information is presented to provide an indication of the range of facilities that may need to be identified within the Waste DPD.</p> <p>Table 4: Indicative Number of New Local Recycling and Composting Facilities Required in the County by 2026</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="661 1730 1807 1942"> <thead> <tr> <th>District</th> <th>Indicative New Local Recycling Facilities (at 10,000 tpa)</th> <th>Indicative New Local Composting Facilities (at 5,000 tpa)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aylesbury Vale</td> <td>15</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chiltern</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	District	Indicative Recycling & Composting Additional Capacity by 2026 (tonnes)	Aylesbury Vale District	196,800	Chiltern District	123,000	South Bucks District	98,400	Wycombe District	196,800	Total (rounded)	615,000	Type of Facility	Minimum Size (tonnes per annum)	Recycling ⁴²	10,000	Composting ⁴³	5,000	District	Indicative New Local Recycling Facilities (at 10,000 tpa)	Indicative New Local Composting Facilities (at 5,000 tpa)	Aylesbury Vale	15	9	Chiltern	10	5
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4									
9									
MM21	Paragraph 4.38 Line 12, Page 46	<p>The County Council proposes the following additional wording in paragraph 4.38 acknowledging the outcomes of the Sequential Test:</p> <p>...SWC provision in constrained areas (in particular, within the Green Belt) cannot be justified if sufficient capacity can be provided at suitable available site(s) that are not so constrained. <u>In the context of the constraints assessments, one of the primary considerations with respect to the Calvert Landfill Site, flood risk, was satisfied through confirmation that following a sequential test there are no reasonably available alternative sites entirely within Flood Zones 1 or 2 and the majority of the Site (over 90% of the 213 ha area) was located within Flood Zone 1 (at a 'low' risk of flooding), providing more than adequate developable area for the allocation of the complex to proceed.</u> After comprehensive testing</p>							
MM22	Map 5: Waste Proposals Map, Page 50	Add Woodham as safeguarded site for strategic contingency (also see PC 65)							

Proposed Change No.	MWCS Submission Policy, Paragraph, & Page No.	Proposed Change
MM23	Policy CS11, Page 51	<p>Policy CS11: Strategic Waste Complex at Calvert Landfill Site</p> <p>A Strategic Waste Complex (SWC) will be located at the Calvert Landfill Site and will include a facility for the recovery of energy from residual waste. The co-location of other waste facilities will be encouraged on the SWC, which may include recycling, composting and sorting facilities. Any proposals will be required to meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) development of an energy recovery facility, together with necessary supporting infrastructure to serve the site (as set out in Policy CS12 - <i>Essential Infrastructure to support the Strategic Waste Complex (SWC) at Calvert Landfill Site</i>), to be operational by 2015; b) no single development proposal should conflict with the ability of the site to co-locate other waste facilities <u>and inhibit moving waste up the Waste Hierarchy. Proposals should demonstrate that the development will complement the existing uses and the sustainability benefits of co-location;</u> c) development should seek to maximise opportunities for the on and off-site recovery of power and heat. <u>Priority should be given to existing users for the heat;</u> d) in the event of a proposed energy recovery facility generating any hazardous waste then an on-site facility to treat and dispose of such waste will be required; e) no development will be permitted which would prejudice the existing and future operation of the site for the transfer of waste by rail. <u>Proposals should demonstrate how they have considered using the rail link to transport waste to and / or from the site in order to minimise HGV movements.</u> and Opportunities should be taken to maximise the rail transfer of waste from southern Buckinghamshire as part of the proposals; f) there should be no significant risk of pollution from any development or activities which are proposed on the site; g) opportunities should be incorporated where possible to integrate the development successfully into the site and surrounding landscape, including contributions to nature conservation enhancement, landscape character and improved recreational opportunities for the benefit of users of the site and adjoining communities (see Policy CS23 – <i>Enhancement of the Environment</i>); h) the design and layout of the site should satisfy the criteria of Policy CS22 – <i>Design and Climate Change</i> including submission of a Sustainability Statement to support proposals; i) proposals should be progressed in accordance with prevailing national guidance on protection from flooding and the policies pertaining to flood risk contained within this MWCS, supporting evidence base¹⁴ and the Calvert Area Statement. Specifically, proposals will demonstrate the safe and sustainable management of risk, ensuring that flood risk is not exacerbated elsewhere, and where possible, is reduced overall; j) <u>The operator should, at the earliest opportunity, establish a community liaison group to proactively address amenity and other concerns of the local community arising from construction and operation of the facility.</u>

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MM24	Policy CS12 Page 55	<p>Policy CS12: Essential Infrastructure to support the Strategic Waste Complex (SWC) at Calvert Landfill Site</p> <p>The following essential infrastructure will be required in advance of an SWC at Calvert Landfill site becoming operational:</p> <p>1) a new access road linking the site to the A41, on an appropriate route to be provided by the developer of the Calvert Landfill Site;</p> <p>2) sites for linked waste transfer stations at London Road Depot, Amersham and High Heavens Waste Complex, High Wycombe. <u>The design and layout of each site must respect the character and appearance of the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, including complying with Policy CS21 - Chilterns AONB;</u></p> <p>Development proposals on these sites will be required to satisfy the following criteria:</p> <p><u>Development proposals in sub-paragraphs 1) and 2) above will be required to satisfy the following criteria:</u></p> <p>a) proposals will be progressed in accordance with <u>prevailing</u> national and local flood risk policy, promoting the safe and sustainable management of risk;</p> <p>b) the design and layout of each site must respect the character and appearance of the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, including complying with Policy CS21 - Chilterns AONB;</p> <p><u>b) e)</u> opportunities should be taken to integrate new development successfully within each site and within the surrounding landscape in ways which contribute to nature conservation enhancement, the protection of landscape character and the improvement of recreational opportunities for the benefit of users of the site and adjoining communities; and,</p> <p><u>c) e)</u> the design and layout of each site should satisfy the criteria of Policy CS22 - <i>Design and Climate Change</i> including the submission of a Sustainability Statement to support proposals.</p>
MM25	Policy CS13 first paragraph Page 57	<p>Policy CS13: Contingency</p> <p>If a facility for energy recovery from residual waste, <u>consistent with Policy CS9,</u> at the Calvert Landfill Site as part of a Strategic Waste Complex is not operational by 2015, then a planning application for appropriate strategic capacity at an alternative site or sites may be favourably considered to meet Buckinghamshire's energy recovery from waste needs. Decisions will take account of the potential suitability of sites safeguarded for strategic waste uses in this Core Strategy (see Policy CS14 – <i>Safeguarding Existing and Potential Waste Sites</i>).</p>
MM26	Paragraph 4.71, line 5, Page 59	<p>4.71 Richings Park was identified as a safeguarded site for a multi-modal waste transfer facility in view of the site having access to the Grand Union Canal and the main line railway adjacent to its southern boundary. Thorney Mill was safeguarded for its existing use as an aggregate rail depot. However, both sites have been subject to further testing for use as rail waste transfer stations. It is concluded that it is appropriate to safeguard them against other uses which would prejudice their use as rail waste transfer stations <u>and potential for water borne waste transfer at Richings Park. Whilst both sites are safeguarded, no more than one would be used for rail waste transfer purposes.</u></p>

Proposed Change No.	MWCS Submission Policy, Paragraph, & Page No.	Proposed Change
MM27	Policy CS14 and paragraph 4.72 Page 59	<p>Policy CS14: Safeguarding Existing and Potential Waste Sites</p> <p>The following sites are safeguarded for waste management purposes. Changes of use from waste to other uses on these sites, or for developments which would compromise the existing or potential use of sites for waste purposes, will be resisted:</p> <p>a) Existing waste sites within Buckinghamshire;</p> <p>b) Woodham Industrial Area, Aylesbury Vale District, safeguarded for its potential as a strategic waste site which may contribute to appropriate strategic capacity be considered under the terms of Policy CS13 - <i>Contingency</i>, in the event that the Strategic Waste Complex at Calvert Landfill site does not come forward by 2015; or to recycling and composting capacity under Policy CS10 <i>Recycling and Composting Capacity to be provided for MSW and C&I waste by 2026</i>;</p> <p>c) Richings Park, Iver and Thorney Mill, Iver, identified as having potential for rail transfer facilities, including to serve the Strategic Waste Complex at Calvert Landfill Site. Whilst both sites are safeguarded, no more than one will be used for rail waste transfer purposes. The County Council will seek to ensure that applications for development or redevelopment at Thorney Mill will result in a reduction (from a baseline at 2012) in HGV movements entering and exiting the site. A new access road will be required on an appropriate route (together with a routing agreement to ensure its use) to be provided by the developer of the Richings Park site as part of any proposals for a rail and / or water transfer facility. Maximum use should also be made of rail and canal access as part of any proposals for a rail / or water transfer facility.</p> <p>The Council also propose the additional supporting text (new paragraph 4.72).</p> <p>4.69 Woodham Industrial Area in Aylesbury Vale District is safeguarded as a possible contingent location for smaller-scale strategic waste management capacity and for further consideration for small-scale recycling processes in the Waste DPD.....</p> <p>Paragraphs 4.70 and 4.71 remain.</p> <p>4.72 The Thorney Mill site is one of five significant industrial / commercial sites in the Iver area which all generate HGV movements. Accordingly the MWCS seeks to secure a reduction in the number of HGV movements generated by this site. In order to achieve this, a baseline of the number of movements entering and exiting the site at 2012 will need to be established prior to considering any new development proposals.</p> <p>4.73 A new access road will be required on an appropriate route to be provided by the developer of the Richings Park site, thereby avoiding the need for HGVs travelling to and from this and other industrial sites in the locality, from travelling through Iver Village High Street and Richings Park. A routing agreement will ensure that HGVs serving the site use the new access road rather than the existing access onto Thorney Lane. Maximum use should also be made of rail and canal access as part of any proposals for a rail / or water transfer facility.</p> <p>4.74 4.72 The Waste Local Plan (WLP) will give further consideration to the potential for rail transfer of waste, including the appropriateness of a policy which will allow sites to come forward for such purposes in the future, subject to criteria.</p> <p>(All following paragraph numbers will be appropriately updated).</p>

Proposed Change No.	MWCS Submission Policy, Paragraph, & Page No.	Proposed Change
MM28	Policy CS15 Page 60	<p>Policy CS15: Landfill</p> <p>No additional landfill capacity for non-hazardous and inert waste will be provided within Buckinghamshire in the period to 2026. Where additional capacity results from planning consents for new mineral extraction sites with restoration, by landfill the presumption is that voidspace will be filled with inert material waste.</p>
MM29	Policy CS20 Page 69	<p>.... Proposals for mineral extraction within the Green Belt will be permitted subject to need and the development complying ...</p>
MM30	Policy CS22, Page 73	<p>c) minimising the distance materials are transported by road by transporting materials in more sustainable ways so as to minimise greenhouse gas emissions and other emissions taking into account factors such as residential amenity, proximity to demand, routeing agreements, choice of vehicles and bulking arrangements;</p>
MM31	Policy CS23 first paragraph, page 76	<p>"Policy CS23 Enhancement of the Environment</p> <p>Unless the applicant can demonstrate that it is not feasible, Proposals Proposals for minerals and waste development submitted in conformity with Policy CS22 – Design & Climate Change must incorporate measures to demonstrate, as appropriate:</p> <p>a) How any existing biodiversity habitats will be enhanced and opportunities will be taken to increase diversity and contribute to wildlife corridors (both on-site and/or off-site), consistent with Biodiversity Action Plan targets and taking into account the priorities of the nearest Biodiversity Opportunity Areas;"</p>
MM32	Proposals Map	Add Woodham to Proposals Map (CS 1.4) (see also PC 33)