

**SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT
MANAGING WASTE IN NEW DEVELOPMENTS SPD**

STATEMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

This statement has been published in order to comply with the requirements of Regulation 16 3(iii) & 4 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. It also follows the guidance given in paragraph 10.1 of “Creating Local Development Frameworks: A companion guide to PPS12” (ODPM November 2004 and paragraphs 4.5.5 ND 4.5.6 OF “Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks” (ODPM November 2005).

Summary of how Sustainability Issues have been integrated into the SPD

The SPD has been subject to appraisal against a set of 13 sustainability objectives which address social, economic and environmental issues relevant to the SPD. The SPD has integrated sustainability issues as follows;

Environmental – Providing positive guidance on reducing, re-using and recycling waste which will help reduce demands for natural resources and help reduce the need for landfill hence reducing associated impacts on landscape, biodiversity and greenhouse gas emissions.

Economic- The SPD has been set out with reference to other key construction industry guidance and has taken account of the benefits to the economy of reducing waste costs.

Social – Although there are limited links to social issues from this SPD, consideration has been given to the role of the SPD in raising awareness of sustainable waste management in the community and in offering all occupiers of new developments including those with reduced mobility the opportunity to participate in recycling activity.

The following table sets out some specific recommendations from the Sustainability Appraisal and how they have been addressed

SA Comment	Action taken
All of the positive effects of the SPD could be enhanced by ensuring that an adequate mechanism is put in place to implement the SPD.	No change required to the SPD but training events put in place for the local planning authorities and a separate report on implementation measures is to be prepared.
All potential positive effects of the SPD could also be enhanced by giving greater consideration to the communication of the SPD to all those involved in the development process.	Summary leaflet has been prepared to make available to prospective applicants.

SA Comment	Action taken
The positive effects of the SPD could be enhanced by including examples of waste audits.	To be provided as part of separate implementation report.
Positive effects could be enhanced by ensuring the applicants and developers are aware of relevant sources of information.	Extensive cross referencing to other guidance and advice throughout the document but especially in section 4.2.1 and Appendix E
Economic effects could be enhanced by encouraging the achievement of higher levels of recycling.	Although it is not appropriate to set a target for recycled content in the SPD additional text has been added to section 4.2.2 to help clarify what could be achieved.

The reasons for choosing the SPD as adopted.

The Sustainability Appraisal first considered the adoption of the SPD in light of the alternative of not producing an SPD concluding that the option of producing an SPD was preferable. Following on from this the Sustainability Appraisal examined several options for the approach to be adopted in the SPD.

These options were;

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| 1a - Waste audits for 10+ dwellings only (major development) | 2a - No recycled content target
2b- 10% recycled content target |
| 1b - Waste audits for all dwellings | 2c- 20% recycled content target |

The conclusion of the Sustainability Appraisal was that Options 1b and 2b represented the most sustainable options. Although Option 1b and 2b perform best in sustainability terms it has not been possible to include these directly in the SPD preferred option. Taking account of the public consultation responses on the SPD, it is considered that specifying options 1b and 2b in the document would be beyond the scope of the Waste Local Plan policies W5 and W6. For this reason the SPD sets the waste audit threshold at 10 dwellings, as a guide to when “significant volumes of waste” will be generated. The SPD does however suggest that undertaking waste audits on all developments is good practice and provides for voluntary audits on developments below 10 dwellings. As regards the recycled content targets, these are not set out in Waste Local Plan policies and therefore many consultees felt that their inclusion in the SPD was not appropriate. The 10% recycled content target has therefore only been retained as suggested best practice and not as a requirement.

How have consultation responses to the Sustainability Report been taken into account?

As a result of public consultation on the SA report a number of responses were received. The table below illustrates how these have been taken account of in the final SA report.

Consultation Response	Comments
SA failed to take account of financial implications and development viability.	Financial implications are considered in section 4.6.8 and included in the assessment of economic effects.
Failure to ensure consistency with other relevant plans, policies, strategies and guidance.	The SA has taken account of all relevant plans and programmes identified and amendments to the SPD have been made following consultation to ensure its consistency with those documents.
Biodiversity benefits of preparing SPD not recognised.	SA amended accordingly.
Wider biodiversity indicators and targets should be included including priority habitats and species.	SA amended accordingly.
Biodiversity objective (9) should strengthened include the word “enhance” and the biodiversity objective should be listed on its own.	The objective has been amended to include the word “enhance” although this is not considered to significantly affect the outcome of the appraisal. The Waste SPD does not address any specific locations for development therefore it is only possible to consider general effects on environmental assets relating to waste management in new development. For this reason it is considered appropriate to assess general effects on the landscape, biodiversity and historic environment as a whole.
Biodiversity value of brownfield land should not be overlooked.	SA amended accordingly to take account of this point.

Monitoring Arrangements

The effects of the SPD will be monitored using the indicators set out below. These will be kept under review and additional indicators added should other relevant information become available.

Monitoring activity to be undertaken	Who is responsible for undertaking the monitoring	When should it be carried out?
% applicants submitting waste audits with planning applications	This indicator will be monitored by the County Council using returns received from the District Council.	Monitored annually at the end of each financial year.
Construction and demolition waste disposed to land per annum.	This indicator will be provided by returns to the Environment Agency and published by its annual statistics.	Monitored annually at the end of each financial year.
% of construction and demolition waste recycled/recovered	This indicator will be provided by returns to the Environment Agency and published by its annual statistics.	Monitored annually at the end of each financial year.
% household waste being recycled	This indicator will be collated by the County Council using information derived from the District Councils.	Monitored annually at the end of each financial year.