West Sussex Waste Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report (Regulation 22)

March 2013

west sussex county council

South Downs National Park Authority

Working in Partnership

Executive Summary

Chapter 1: Background and Context

The County Council is responsible for the preparation of local plans for minerals and waste planning in West Sussex. In 2011, the South Downs National Park Authority took over responsibility for waste planning in the park area. The 'Authorities' are jointly preparing a Waste Local Plan (WLP) which will cover the period until 2031. The Plan includes a county-wide vision and strategic objectives together with generic development management policies which will be used to assess proposals for waste management. It also allocates strategic waste sites for new commercial facilities and will include a monitoring and implementation framework. A sustainability appraisal (SA), incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive, is required to inform preparation of the Plan.

The draft Plan and accompanying SA were published for consultation in the Spring/Summer 2012. Recommendations from the draft SA and comments from the consultation were taken into consideration in preparing the Proposed Submission Draft Plan (November, 2012). An SA Report was prepared to accompany the Proposed Submission Draft Plan and was published for nine weeks (9 November 2012 to 11 January 2013) for a period of representation on the 'soundness' of the Plan. Following consideration of the representations received, minor amendments have been made and it will be formally submitted to the Secretary of State for examination later in 2013.

Chapter 2: Baseline, Context, and Sustainability Objectives

A large number of plans, programmes, and strategies were reviewed to identify their relevance to planning for waste in West Sussex. The findings of the review provide an important starting point for the preparation of the Plan to ensure that it meets the objectives and requirements of relevant national, regional, and local plans, strategies, and guidance. It has also been used to inform the identification of the baseline data.

An analysis of the baseline data and the review of relevant plans, policies, and programmes, helped identify the key economic, social and environmental issues for waste planning in West Sussex and ensure that the Plan meets the objectives and requirements of relevant national, regional, and local plans, strategies, and guidance.

Chapter 3: Appraisal Framework

Based on the review of relevant plans and programmes, the baseline information, and the analysis of sustainability issues, key sustainability objectives were identified through the preparation of the Scoping Report. These objectives form the Sustainability Appraisal Framework, against which the main strategic option, policies and sites in the Plan can be tested. The SA objectives were initially developed in 2006 and have subsequently been updated to reflect the fact that: the SA only relates to waste; there have been changes in national policy and to provide more clarification and reduction in duplication between objectives.

When carrying out the assessment, various 'impact dimensions' need to be addressed, including; direct, secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term,

permanent, temporary, positive and negative effects. The extent to which a harmful impact can be mitigated against is also addressed in the appraisal process.

Chapter 4: Waste Local Plan Policy Options

The main strategic options were tested against the SA objectives and the reasons for selecting the 'preferred option' are explained in this chapter. It is recognised that polices in the Plan have impacts that need to be addressed through the policies that flow from them. In all cases, a judgement needs to be made on a case-by-case basis whether the need for the proposal outweighs any adverse impacts.

Chapter 5: Strategies and Use-Specific Policies

The strategies and use-specific policies have been tested against the SA objectives to help refine the policies to contribute to sustainable development. The results of the assessment are summarised to highlight the key points that arose from the assessments, and to identify potential social, economic, and environmental problems.

Chapter 6: Strategic Waste Site Allocations

This chapter outlines the assessment of the sites to show how it has guided the selection of strategic site allocations in the Plan. A 'long list' of 37 potential strategic waste sites was published in December 2009 for consultation. Following a comprehensive assessment (including sustainability appraisal) of the 'long list' of 37 sites, a shortlist of 10 sites was produced which were then subject to consultation. The draft Plan included 7 strategic site allocations which were then subject to further consultation. Since then, one site (Decoy Farm, Worthing) has been deleted from the Plan as a strategic allocation.

Chapter 7: Development Management Policies

This chapter outlines the assessment of the development management policies. The policies have been tested against the SA objectives to assess how they perform against sustainability objectives. Summaries of the assessments are provided to highlight the key points that arose and the changes that have been made to the policies as a result.

Chapter 8: Monitoring and Implementation

This chapter outlines how the Plan will be implemented alongside other planning documents and waste management strategies. It also explains how the Plan will be monitored to identify any unforeseen adverse effects. Possible indicators that flow from the strategic objectives have been identified to monitor the implementation of the Plan.

Contents

1. Background and Context

1.1 Waste Local Plan Development Plan Document

1.1.1 The County Council is the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) for the area of West Sussex that lies outside the South Downs National Park. In 2011, the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) came into being and became responsible for waste planning within the park area. The County Council and SDNPA are responsible for preparing statutory land-use planning policies, and for determining applications for minerals and waste development against those policies.

1.1.2 The County Council and South Downs National Park (the Authorities) is responsible for the preparation of local plans for minerals and waste planning in West Sussex. Four documents are being prepared to replace the West Sussex Waste Local Plan Deposit Draft (2003) and the adopted West Sussex Minerals Local Plan (2003):

- Waste Local Plan (WLP);
- Minerals Local Plan (MLP);
- Non-Strategic Sites Allocations (if required);
- High Quality Waste Facilities Supplementary Planning Documents (Adopted 2006).

1.1.3 The first document to be prepared by the Authorities is the West Sussex Waste Local Plan (the 'Plan'). It covers the period to 2031 and, once adopted, will replace the development control management policies in the Revised Deposit Draft of the Waste Local Plan (2003). It includes a county-wide vision and strategic objectives together with generic development management policies against which proposals for waste development will be assessed. It also allocates strategic sites for new commercial waste facilities and includes a monitoring and implementation framework.

1.1.4 The draft Plan was prepared under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012. Public consultation on the document took place over a ten week period and finished on 13 August 2012.

1.1.5 Comments from the consultation were taken into consideration in preparing the Proposed Submission Draft Plan. In accordance with Regulation 19 of the above Regulations, the Proposed Submission Draft was published for a nine week period of representations into the soundness of the Plan (9 November 2012 to 11 January 2013). Following this, minor amendments were made to the Plan and it will be formally submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2013 with examination expected later in summer 2013.

	**Signposting:** Throughout the document, 'signposting' is used to direct the reader to documents where more detailed information is available rather than repeating it in the SA Report.

1.2 Strategic Objectives of the Waste Local Plan

The broad aims of the spatial vision in the Plan are supported by specific strategic objectives (the 'Plan objectives'). Minor changes were made to objectives 1 and 2 in the Proposed Submission Draft Plan since the draft Plan (June, 2012) was prepared, however the amendments were not considered to be significant as they did not alter the overall intention of the objectives. No further changes have been made to the objectives in the Submission Plan (March, 2013):

- Strategic Objective 1: To facilitate the implementation of the joint waste strategies for the management of municipal and other waste.
- Strategic Objective 2: To enable the progressive movement of non-municipal waste up the waste hierarchy away from landfill.
- Strategic Objective 3: To maintain net self-sufficiency in managing the transfer, recycling and treatment of waste generated within West Sussex.
- Strategic Objective 4: To protect the network of waste management sites and infrastructure.
- Strategic Objective 5: To make provision for new transfer, recycling and treatment facilities as close as possible to where the waste arises.
- Strategic Objective 6: To only make provision for a declining amount of landfill over the plan period with 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031.
- Strategic Objective 7: To maximise the use of rail and water transport for the movement of waste and to minimise lorry movements and the use of local roads for the movement of waste.
- Strategic Objective 8: To protect and, where possible, enhance the special landscape and townscape character of West Sussex.
- Strategic Objective 9: To protect the SDNP and the two AONB from unnecessary and inappropriate development.
- Strategic Objective 10: To protect and, where possible, enhance the natural and historic environment and resources of the County.
- Strategic Objective 11: To conserve and safeguard the County's important mineral resources.
- Strategic Objective 12: To minimise the risk to people and property from flooding.
- Strategic Objective 13: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health and amenity of residents, businesses, and visitors.
- Strategic Objective 14: To minimise carbon emissions and to adapt to, and to mitigate the potential adverse impacts of, climate change.

1.3 Requirements for Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.3.1 Each planning document is required to help contribute towards achieving 'sustainable development', which is the idea of ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations. A widely-used definition is *"development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"* (Brundtland Commission, 1987).

1.3.2 Legislative changes enacted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, require all planning policy documents to be evaluated in terms of the likely social, economic and environmental implications. This means that a sustainability appraisal (SA) is required for each new document.

1.3.3 In addition to undertaking SA, the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment', requires planning authorities to produce a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as part of the preparation of their plans.

1.3.4 Although the requirements to carry out SA and SEA are distinct, it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process. SEA is primarily focused on environmental effects and, therefore, focuses on issues such as impacts on biodiversity, water, air, human health, and soil, and the inter-relationships between them. SA however, has a broader scope to consider the potential social and economic impacts as well as environmental impacts of the Plan. Accordingly, a SA of the Plan is required, incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive, with the final SA report indicating how the requirements of the Directive have been met. Table 1 sets out how the specific parts of the SEA requirements have been met in the SA process:

Table 1: Compliance with the SEA Directive

Requirements of the SEA Directive	Location in report
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans or programmes	Chapter 1
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Chapter 2, Section 2.2 Appendix C
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Chapter 2
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Table 2, Section 2.2
The environmental protection objectives, established at international Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Chapter 2 Section 2.1 Appendix B
The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationships between the above factors	Chapters 4, 5 and 6. Appendix H, I, J, K
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	As above

Table 1: Compliance with the SEA Directive	
Requirements of the SEA Directive	**Location in report**
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Chapter 4
A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Art.10	Chapter 8 and Appendix E
A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	See Non-Technical Summary

1.4 Preparation Process

1.4.1 The Sustainability Appraisal (and the Waste Local Plan) has been prepared 'in-house' by the Authorities in accordance with the approved West Sussex Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS), the County Council's timetable for preparing planning documents, which is available on the website (www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf). The SA of the Plan has been based on the guidance in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's (ODPM)[1] paper 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive'. See Appendix A for details about the stages.

1.4.2 The SA process started in 2004, and has been progressed as an iterative process. Draft SA Reports were published for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and the Strategic Waste Sites Allocation Development Plan Document in 2007. Comments from the consultation on these documents have been taken into account in preparing the SA Reports and updating the Scoping Report (updated in October 2012).

Signposting:

A summary of the comments from previous consultations on the SA are available online at www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf.

Scoping Report

1.4.3 The scope of the appraisal was defined in a 'Scoping Report' (Stage A). The purpose of the Scoping Report was to ensure that the SA would be comprehensive and robust enough to support the preparation of documents. It set out the context and objectives for the SA, collected baseline data, and identified key sustainability issues. The first Scoping Report was published in 2006 and was prepared as a basis for appraising all documents. This was then updated in 2009. The latest Scoping Report (October, 2012) covers only waste and takes into account the changes in policy over the last 3 years and the creation of the South Downs National Park. One of the key changes in the 2012 Scoping Report is the Sustainability Objectives which have been refined

[1] ODPM became Communities and Local Government (DCLG) on 5 May 2006.

and updated to reflect recent policy changes. The updated Scoping Report was subject to consultation with the statutory consultees (15 August – 26 September 2012).

	**Signposting:** The 2012 updated Scoping Report can be viewed online at www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf under 'Evidence and Background Documents'.

Options Appraisal

1.4.4 Strategic options were identified in the draft Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007) and Strategic Waste Sites Allocations Development Plan Document (2007). Both documents were subject to SA which was published for consultation between January and March 2007. Options were subsequently set out in Background Paper 2: Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity (December, 2009) and subject to informal consultation between December 2009 and February 2010, having been subjected to an SA too. The strategic options presented in this SA report have been derived from options presented in these documents that have previously been subject to SA.

1.4.5 The site options were presented in Background Paper 6: Strategic Waste Sites, version 2 (December, 2009) and were subject to SA during 2010 (see Appendix H of the draft Sustainability Appraisal, August 2012). This process informed the short list of waste sites subject to further appraisal in 2012. For more details of the site selection and assessment process, see Chapter 6 of this report.

SA Reports

1.4.6 In accordance with Regulations 12 and 13 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004), a draft SA Report was prepared and published for consultation for a six week period between August and September 2012. The draft SA informed the preparation of the Proposed Submission Draft Plan (November, 2012). Any significant[2] changes to the Plan arising from the consultation or from the recommendations of the draft SA Report were re-assessed against the SA objectives. The Proposed Submission Drat Plan was subject to a nine week 'period of representations' alongside the SA Report: Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012) between December 2012 and January 2013.

1.4.7 Minor amendments have been made to the Submission Plan (March, 2013) which will be submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2013, alongside the SA Report, for examination.

1.4.8 Following the Examination in Public, recommendation for amendments to the Plan will be made, and the amended Plan will be adopted by the Authorities. The implementation of the Plan will be subject to monitoring and review. This

[2] Amendments that are likely to be 'significant' in terms of their potential impact (i.e. constituting a change in strategy or policy).

will include measuring the performance of the Plan against the SA framework objectives which may in turn influence future revisions of the Plan.

1.5 Difficulties

1.5.1 One of the key challenges with the assessment is the iterative nature of plan preparation and the central government changes to the plan making process. This has resulted in changes to the documents being prepared. As a consequence, the Authorities are now preparing separate Plans for Minerals and Waste and the SA process has been adapted to reflect this.

1.6 Arrangements for Submission

1.6.1 In accordance with Regulation 22 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, the Plan, along with the Submission Documents, will be submitted to the Secretary of State. Copies of the submission documents, including the SA Report (March, 2013), will be available for inspection online at www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf.

2. Baseline, Context, and Sustainability Objectives

2.1 Links to Plans, Policies, and Programmes

2.1.1 This section identifies plans, policies, and programmes that are relevant to waste planning in West Sussex. The purpose is to document how the Plan can be affected by outside factors and to suggest ideas for how constraints can be addressed. This section also identifies the likely implications of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) for the preparation of the Plan.

2.1.2 A large number of plans, programmes, and strategies were reviewed to identify their relevance to planning for waste in West Sussex. The full review is presented in Appendix B. A summary of the key messages from the analysis in Appendix B and its implications for the Plan and the SA is presented below in table 2. The findings of the review ensure that the Plan meets the objectives and requirements of relevant national, regional, and local plans, strategies, and guidance. It has also been used to inform the identification of the baseline data.

Table 2: Summary of Key Messages from Appendix B
Environmental o Reduce waste production, increase recycling, increase recovery of value from waste and reduce the amount going to landfill (in accordance with the waste hierarchy); o Reduce greenhouse emissions and provide increased adaptation to climate change; o Protect biodiversity; o Protect air, soil and water; o Reduce flood risk; o Secure high quality design; o Promote low carbon and renewable energy sources; o Encourage effective use of land and use of previously developed land; o Protect the historic environment; o Conserve and enhance the character and quality of the landscape; o Minimise the movement of waste, promote transport of waste by water and rail and maximise use of strategic lorry route and lorry route network; o Conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park and to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the park by the public.
Economic o Support sustainable economic development to deliver infrastructure; o Maintain stable levels of employment in the local waste industry.
Social o Protect public health, amenity and well-being; o Promote opportunities to enjoy the National Park.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

2.1.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the requirement for Local Plans to be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRA). SFRA should be prepared in consultation with the Environment Agency and be used to inform Plan preparation. The West Sussex County Council SFRA was undertaken by consultants, Capita Symonds, in 2010 and has informed the appraisal of sites through the SA process.

Signposting:

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) can be viewed online at www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf under 'Evidence and Background Documents'.

Habitat Regulation Assessment

2.1.4 The purpose of Habitat Regulation Assessment is to assess the impacts of plans and proposals on the integrity of Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC). These are known as 'European Sites' and protected under the EU Habitats Directive. If the Assessment reveals any significant negative effects, mitigation measures and/or alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects.

2.1.5 Habitat Regulation Assessment was undertaken by consultants Scott Wilson, and the Screening Report was published in March 2010. Some site options were identified within the report as requiring Appropriate Assessment which was completed in June 2011. The findings revealed that, subject to the specified requirements (such as restrictions on the nature of development at certain sites, and requirements for some further assessment where significant impacts cannot be excluded and mitigation work at planning application stage on some sites), the site options would not have any unacceptable impact on European sites. The Habitat Regulation Assessment of the policies has also been completed (October, 2012) and concludes that, subject to the inclusion of a statement regarding the need for a project-level Habitat Regulation Assessment if a stack or chimney is proposed at the Fuel Depot site, there will be no likely significant effects, alone or in combination.

Signposting:

The Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) can be viewed online at www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf under 'Evidence and Background Documents'.

2.2 Social, Economic, and Environmental Baseline Characteristics

2.2.1 To accurately predict the potential effects of the plan policies, it is first important to understand the current state of the environment and of social and economic factors, and then to forecast the likely evolution of those factors without the implementation of the Plan. This establishes a baseline of

information which helps to provide a basis for predicting and monitoring the likely effects of the plan policies, and can also help to identify sustainability issues and ways of mitigating them.

How the baseline data was collected

2.2.2 Environmental baseline information for the County was gathered for the first Scoping Report in 2006 for the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, the Minerals Development Plan Document (MDPD) and the Strategic Waste Sites Allocations Document (SWSA DPD). It was subsequently updated in 2009 and reviewed again in 2012.

2.2.3 Environmental and sustainability data were collected from a wide range of sources; including national and regional government/agency websites and the census. For the 2012 update, a number of sources have been called upon including: National Indicators; National Government; Statutory Organisations; the County Council itself and the SDNPA.

2.2.4 The raw baseline data has been updated to inform the preparation of the Plan and is presented in Appendix C. It sets out information on the current condition, the likely future position, and any issues identified for the Plan. Maps have been produced for certain spatial characteristics. These are available in Appendix D. An interpretation of that data follows.

The West Sussex Context

2.2.5 West Sussex covers an area of approximately 2,000 km^2 and includes Adur, Arun, Chichester, Horsham and Mid Sussex Districts and Crawley and Worthing Boroughs. In 2012 the population of West Sussex is estimated at 806,900, nearly 90% of which live in twenty-four towns and villages of over 4,000 population covering just over 12% of the land area. There is a strongly defined settlement pattern of medium-sized and larger towns, villages and coastal settlements. Most development is on the coast and the eastern fringes leaving the centre almost wholly rural. Over half the County is covered by two nationally designated areas: Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the South Downs National Park (SDNP). Woodlands and forests account for about 13% of the land area. Most of the farmland is arable or improved grassland and the best agricultural land (53% is grades 1, 2 and 3) is on the coastal plain.

2.2.6 The county has an extensive network of roads comprising 2,500 miles (4,000 km). The Lorry Route Network comprises strategic and local lorry routes that are recommended for use within the county. The main elements of the Lorry Route Network in West Sussex are the coastal A27 and the A23/M23 route from Brighton to London via Crawley and the A24 from Worthing to Horsham. The A3 trunk road links with the A27 close to the western boundary of the county. Other strategic roads form additional links between settlements in the southern and eastern parts of the county.

Waste in West Sussex

2.2.7 Waste is defined in the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) as any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard. In general, waste comes from the following streams:

- Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): any waste that is disposed of by householders and collected by the waste disposal authority (WDA), such as 'black bag waste along with waste from public gardens and public bins. It accounts for about 22% (403,000 tonnes) of all waste generated in West Sussex (2010/11);
- Commercial and Industrial (C&I waste): waste from shops, industrial and business premises. This covers a wide range of waste types from food to packaging. It accounts for about 31% (605,000 tonnes) of all waste generated in West Sussex (2010/11);
- Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW): 75% of which is inert material such as soils, concrete, and rubble. Much of it can be recycled on-site on a temporary basis using mobile plant. It accounts for about 48% (949,000 tonnes) of all waste generated in West Sussex (2010/11);
- Special/hazardous: waste which has hazardous properties or requires specialist techniques to avoid handling or disposal problems. About 30,400 tonnes arose in 2010, of which around 25,000 tonnes was exported out of the County. It is included within either the above C&I or CDEW arisings;
- Agricultural Waste: there is no published data for West Sussex. However, 98% of agricultural waste produced in the South East in 2003 was manure, slurry, or straw which is generally disposed of on farms. The remaining 2% was other waste such as packaging, plastic sheeting, chemicals, and tyres; and
- Wastewater: there is no published data for West Sussex. In England and Wales (2005), 73% of sewage sludge was spread on farmland, 18% incinerated and 6% used for restoration.

2.2.8 Within West Sussex there are a number of organisations that are involved in waste planning, management and regulation. The County Council has two roles. First, it is the WPA responsible for all land use planning matters associated with waste. Second, it is the Waste Disposal Authority responsible for making arrangements for the disposal of local authority collected municipal waste. There are also the Waste Collection Authorities (Districts and Borough Councils) and the Waste Regulation Authority (the Environment Agency).

2.2.9 Commercial and Industrial waste is largely dealt with by the private sector, which collects and manages the waste.

2.2.10 A key factor in waste planning is population growth which, by itself, can result in increased household and C&I waste production. In West Sussex, the population is expected to increase over the Plan period so the emphasis is increasingly on minimisation of waste and on regarding waste streams, as far as possible, as resources to be re-used or recovered rather than as surplus materials for disposal.

2.2.11 Table 3 shows how the different types of waste within West Sussex are managed (2010/11) with 48% (0.95mt) of waste being recycled or composted, 20% (0.39mt) being managed in other ways (e.g. thermal treatment of C&I waste), and 33% (0.66mt) being disposed of to land. Future waste management capacity requirements for West Sussex are based on waste arisings data, together with projections of future waste growth and are

set out in the West Sussex Waste Forecast Report 2012[3]. The Waste Data is regularly updated therefore figures quoted in this report may vary from the most up-to-date forecast data, however, the underlying assumptions remain the same and do not affect the appraisal of the policies and sites within the Plan.

Table 3: Management of Waste by Waste Stream in 2010/11*

Waste Stream	Municipal		Commercial and Industrial		Construction Demolition, & Excavation	
	mtpa	%	mtpa	%	mtpa	%
Recycled (incl. composting)	0.17	43%	0.33	54%	0.45	47%
Other Management **	0.06	14%	0.08	14%	0.22	23%
Landfilled	0.18	43%	0.20	32%	0.28	30%
Total	**0.40**	**100%**	**0.61**	**100%**	**0.95**	**100%**

* Some totals may not match due to rounding.
** For MSW this includes out-of-county treatment that may constitute landfill.

2.2.12 While landfill only accounts for a third of waste arisings, it remains the most common means of disposing of residual waste (i.e. the waste left over when materials for reuse and recovery have been removed from the waste stream) in West Sussex. Applying a Life Cycle Assessment model developed by the Environment Agency (Waste and Resources Assessment Tool for the Environment – WRATE), a landfill based strategy performs worst on 4 out of 6 environmental impact categories as follows:

1. Climate Change: methane production and uncontrolled release even with the capture for electricity production.
2. Freshwater Aquatic Ecotoxicity: Release of leachate to controlled waters even with lining.
3. Human toxicity: fugitive emissions from landfill plus offset of emissions from alternatives.
4. Depletion of Abiotic Resources: loss of non-renewable resources such as fossil fuel based plastic.

Impact Assessments	Landfill Based Strategy	EFW Based Strategy	MBT Based Strategy
Climate Change:			
Acidification Potential			
Eutrophication Potential			
Freshwater Aquatic Ecotoxicity:			
Human Toxicity			
Depletion of Abiotic Resources			

The colour codes the results as follows: Green – Best Performer; Red-Worst Performer; Amber-Mid Performer.

2.1.13 The Health Protection Agency has recently reviewed evidence of the impact of emissions from landfill sites on health[4]. The report concludes that whilst the disposal of waste materials to landfill can undoubtedly present a pollution risk

[3] West Sussex Waste Forecast 2011-2031 (October, 2012).
[4] DEFRA (2004). Review of Environmental and Health Effects of Waste Management: Municipal Solid Waste and Similar Wastes.

and potential health hazard, exposure to chemicals and other substances are typically low, comparable to existing background levels of pollution, and unlikely to present a significant risk to health. While landfill may not present a direct threat to health of a local population, landfilling waste does present the possibility of a wider range of local environmental impacts. Odours are also a key issue for landfill sites, accounting for 10%-25% of all odour complaints to local authorities. Biodegradable elements of residual waste give rise to methane emissions a powerful greenhouse gas, a proportion of which are captured for flaring or energy recovery, and hence landfill can be a significant contributor to emissions to which global warming is attributed.

2.2.14 Although the amount of waste going to landfill has been declining in recent years, the amount of waste being used for energy recovery has not increased significantly due to a lack of facilities within the county. This will be remedied to some degree with the Anaerobic Digestion plant at Brookhurstwood. There however remains a pressing need for further new facilities for the transfer, recycling and treatment of C&I and C&D waste. These will be essential to a more sustainable approach to dealing with waste in the County.

2.2.15 Although there is the need to manage the waste arising within West Sussex, in some cases, waste may be imported and exported into and out of the County to be managed (recycled, treated, or disposed of to land). The movement of waste is largely based on commercial decisions and does not reflect administrative boundaries, for example, landfill sites in West Sussex have historically been used for landfilling of waste generated in London. However, this ceased in 2006 when a specific contract was not renewed. Table 4 summarises the proportion of waste that is imported and exported to and from West Sussex.

Table 4: Waste Import and Export for West Sussex (2009/10)

	Imports to West Sussex	Exports from West Sussex	Net import
Adjoining WPA*	543,674	163,966	379,709
Other WPAs	132,420	75,002	57,418
Total	676,094	238,967	437,127

* Hampshire (including Portsmouth and Southampton), Surrey, East Sussex (including Brighton and Hove) Source: Waste Data Interrogator 2010, EA

NOTE: Table 4 does not include 43,153 tonnes that is not codeable in the South East, a proportion of which is likely to be from West Sussex.

Signposting:

More waste management data for West Sussex is set out in:

Waste Plan Background Paper version 1 (November, 2012) and version 2 (March, 2013)

Waste Forecast for West Sussex 2012 (October, 2012)

which can be found at www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf under 'Evidence and Background Documents'.

2.3 Main social, economic, and environmental issues and problems

2.3.1 This section outlines the key sustainability issues that have been identified at this stage, relating to waste planning in West Sussex. An analysis of the baseline data and the review of relevant plans, policies, and programmes, from the previous stages of the SA process has helped to identify the key economic, social and environmental issues for West Sussex. It has also provided a basis for predicting and evaluating the effects of options, sites and policies and setting a baseline for future monitoring.

2.3.2 As the purpose of SA is to identify the likely 'significant' effects of the Plan, the SA only deals with 'key' issues at the strategic (that is County) level. With regard to waste, the overall effects of implementing the plan will be spread throughout the County because waste arises almost everywhere and the transport of waste will occur throughout the County. There will also be more localised impacts of waste management within the vicinity of waste management sites.

2.3.3 **Health and Amenity:** Community engagement has highlighted the concern of local communities about waste development. In particular there are concerns about noise, litter, vermin and birds, light, odour, vibration, and dust or other nuisance, for example, mud on the road. There are also concerns about the effect of emissions from waste management facilities in terms of its impact on health. In addition to the immediate impacts of development, it is recognised that there is a need to address potential long-term impacts, for example, the need to secure the restoration of landfill sites to appropriate after-uses. This is a key concern for local communities.

2.3.4 **Public Rights of Way and Users of the Countryside:** In addition to affecting residents and other sensitive uses in close proximity to a site, waste proposals may also affect the amenity of users of the countryside, in particular those using the Public Rights of Way (PROW) network. Community engagement has highlighted concerns about direct impacts, such as alterations to the routing of PROW which cross or adjoin a site, as well as indirect impacts, such as the impact on views or changes in the character of an area used by visitors to the countryside. In 2012 there were 4146km of PROW within the county which has increased from 4071km in 2009.

2.3.5 **Flooding:** The risk of flooding is an important issue in West Sussex which is vulnerable to the predicted impacts of climate change. The risks include more coastal, river (fluvial), groundwater and surface water flooding resulting from sea-level rise, increased storminess, increased winter rainfall, and higher and more intensive waves. Currently, approximately 12.6% of West Sussex is within a flood plain and in 2009 there were 75 significant flood events resulting from 51 rainfall events. The latest government guidance suggests that climate change will increase river flows by 20% by 2109 and sea levels by 1m by 2109 (West Sussex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010). The risk of flooding and associated damage cannot be eliminated so the general aim is to reduce its risks to people, property and the natural environment. This applies as much to waste development as to other land-uses. There is also the potential for sewer flooding, which may occur where there is inadequate infrastructure ahead of development.

2.3.6 **Waste management:** Waste management is necessary for economic and social growth and well-being. It is necessary for maintaining and enhancing the environment we live in by providing appropriate and sufficient facilities to manage waste.

2.3.7 The waste management industry serves just over 30,000 businesses in West Sussex and yet only employs 0.5% of the employed population of West Sussex in 2010. It is also important to consider the effect on the local economy of ancillary industry associated with waste management and the impacts that waste development may have on primary rural economic activities such as horticulture, agriculture and forestry. Where possible, negative impacts on the vitality and viability of the rural economy resulting from new waste development should be avoided or mitigated.

2.3.8 **Tourism:** Tourism is an important part of the local economy. Much of the attraction of West Sussex derives from the character and quality of the landscape; there are two AONB and the South Downs National Park which covers nearly half (807km^2 o f West Sussex. It is important, therefore, that in considering the impact of development, the attractiveness to visitors of the County is maintained and protected.

2.3.9 **Transport of waste:** The transportation of waste is an important issue as it can have significant environmental, social and economic impacts. It can affect other users of the County's transport network including cyclists, walkers and equestrian uses. Access to the Lorry Route Network, comprising strategic and lorry routes, are recommended for use in West Sussex which are mainly dual carriageways or modern single carriageways. However, the use of alternative modes of transport where practicable, such as rail and water, is also important particularly with regard to the need to reduce local impacts and the emission of greenhouse gases.

2.3.10 **Landscape and townscape:** Protecting and, where possible, enhancing the landscape and townscape character of West Sussex is a key issue for the County. More than half of the County is included in designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (High Weald and Chichester Harbour) and National park (South Downs) – see Map 11, Appendix D. Outside of these areas, it is still important to recognise the contribution of the countryside around settlements in maintaining and enhancing their character and distinct identity. In considering the impact of waste development, one of the key components of the character of the County is the distinctiveness of the main natural character areas – the South Coast Plain, the South Downs, the Wealden Fringe, the Low Weald, and the High Weald. These areas contain a number of smaller character areas, which give the different parts of West Sussex their distinctive character and sense of place (A Strategy for the West Sussex Landscape, 2005). It is not only the building itself that can have an impact, other factors, such as light pollution and noise from waste facilities, can also affect landscape character. There has been a decrease in the percentage of land that is classed as tranquil. According to CPRE, in the 1960s 69.94% of the county was considered tranquil and in 2007 it was 35%.

2.3.11 **Historic environment:** In addition to the natural environment (accepting that the character of the landscape is largely 'man-made'), one of the key components of the character of West Sussex is its historic environment. This is characterised by the many Listed Buildings (7,585 in 2012) and other buildings of more local importance, the designated Conservation Areas (237 in

2012), and nationally and locally important historic parks and gardens (34 in 2012). It is important that such features and areas are protected. West Sussex also has an exceptionally rich archaeological heritage, which contributes to its character. The County contains important areas and sites from all eras of human activity including Scheduled Ancient Monuments (346 in 2012), and sites and places have been defined as Archaeologically Sensitive Areas worthy of protection. As archaeological remains are a finite, non-renewable resource and vulnerable to damage and destruction, there is a need to preserve and record important archaeological remains. Maps 12, 13 and 14 in Appendix D show the location of listed buildings, conversation areas, historic parkscapes, historic parks and gardens and archaeological sites and finds.

2.3.12 **Greenfield land:** Land is a valuable resource that should be used wisely. One of the key principles of land-use planning in West Sussex is to make the best use of land which has to be developed and to reduce the need for greenfield development by maximising the reuse of previously-developed land. This principle also applies, where possible, to the identification and use of sites for waste development. A holistic view of the value of land needs to be taken, but where development of agricultural land is unavoidable, priority should be given to the use of poorer quality land. Map 4, Appendix D shows the agricultural land classifications in West Sussex.

2.3.13 **Biodiversity and geodiversity:** One of the major influences on the character of West Sussex is its biodiversity or 'variety of life' and geodiversity. The range of habitats and species has a major impact on the quality of the environment and, consequently, on the well-being of the communities of West Sussex. The County's varied geology, its geographical location, and past land-use and management practices have contributed to its biodiversity. Much of West Sussex is formally designated as being of international, national, regional and local importance for nature conservation. Such designations include:

- Ramsar Sites (3 in West Sussex in 2012);
- Special Protection Areas (3 in West Sussex in 2012);
- Special Areas of Conservation (8 in West Sussex in 2012);
- Regionally Important Geological Sites (66 in West Sussex in 2008);
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (78 in West Sussex in 2012);
- National and Local Nature Reserves (2 NNR and 27 LNR in West Sussex in 2012);
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (282 in West Sussex in 2012);
- Ancient Woodland (21,375 ha in 2010).

The vital linkages between these sites and the areas around them are also of importance in maintaining this biodiversity and geodiversity. The range of habitats and species has decreased over the relatively recent past, to the point at which effort is needed to reverse the trends. In considering potential waste sites, there is a need to maintain biodiversity and geodiversity by protecting designated sites (from: direct loss; air, soil and water pollution; and light pollution) and retaining important features and areas within new development sites. The Nature and Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) requires public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure that due regard is had to conservation and biodiversity and actively pursue opportunities to achieve a net gain. The after-use of sites provides the opportunity to create

new habitats and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity. Maps 1, 2 and 3 in Appendix D show the location of nature conservation across the county.

2.3.14 **Air, Soil and Water**: Natural resources such as air, soil, and water are essential to life and it is vitally important that any adverse impact of waste development upon them is minimised. Air quality in West Sussex is generally good but faces threats from pollution caused by industrial processes and traffic. Poor air quality not only impacts on human health but also on environmental features. In 2012 there were 10 Air Quality Management Areas in West Sussex which has increased from 5 in 2008 (see Maps 5-9, Appendix D).

The importance of a quality water supply as a resource, its conservation, supply and disposal, is self-evident; supply and quality must not be compromised by the need for waste sites. There is also a need to assess the impact of potential development on the occurrence, movement and quality of water under the ground (hydrogeology) and on surface water. In West Sussex there are 30 groundwater bodies and 33% are classified as good overall. With regard to surface water, within West Sussex, 19% are classified as having 'good' ecological status, 68% as 'moderate', 12% as poor and 1% as bad. Further maintaining high quality soil is vital to the health of the land and to agriculture. The varied geology of West Sussex has generated wide variations in soil types and consequently in agricultural land productivity, although much high-grade agricultural land has effectively been produced by improvement through cultivation.

2.3.15 **Climate change:** Climate change is the most serious environmental challenge in the 21st century. Scientists agree that emissions from human activities are increasing global warming and changing the climate. There were 134 extreme weather events in West Sussex between 1998 and 2008 and the South East region has experienced a degree of warming between 1959 and 2000. As well as changing temperatures and rainfall, climate change will impact on health, the economy, building and countryside. 2011 estimates for the UK (DECC, 2012) were 22.9 million tonnes (mt) of greenhouse gas emissions from HGVs, 0.3mt of greenhouse gas emissions from waste incineration and 701,000 tonnes of methane from landfill (2010 estimates). Reducing the amount of greenhouse gases will be considered in assessing proposals, for example, by using alternative modes of transport, as well as looking at ways to adapt to climate change. Energy can also be recovered from waste and can provide the opportunity to establish low carbon energy networks. In 2010, 6.8% of energy was derived from renewable sources in the UK, this was an increase from 0.1% in 2009. West Sussex currently hosts a number of renewable/low carbon energy installations ranging in both scale and type from large landfill gas generation plant to small scale wind turbines. Based on the number and type of installations, it is estimated that these comprise a capacity of approximately 23MW electricity generation and 12MW heat generation[5].

2.3.16 There are key existing sustainability problems related to the broad issues outlined above in relation to waste development. Table 5 identifies the problems and the implications for the Plan.

[5] West Sussex Sustainable Energy Study Final Report Undertaken by the Centre for Sustainable Energy Date: 21 Oct 2009

Table 5: Key Social, Economic, and Environmental Problems		
Existing Problem	**Supporting Data**	**Implications**
Landscape Tranquillity	Percentage of landscape classified as tranquil: 69% early 1960s 47% early 1990s 35% in 2007 Source: www.cpre.org.uk	Waste development has the potential to reduce amount of land classified as tranquil. The Plan needs to consider the impact of waste allocations and the associated vehicle traffic routes and flows that they generate on the tranquillity of the landscape and include policies to ensure development does not undermine the objectives of protected landscapes in particular. Development management process to consider acceptable hours of operation at waste sites.
Flooding	Certain areas in West Sussex are becoming more prone to coastal, fluvial and groundwater flood events. 12.6% of West Sussex is within a flood plain Source: West Sussex SFRA, 2010.	The Plan should comply with National Policy on flooding, adopting the sequential approach to allocating sites. Policies on flooding should not increase flooding elsewhere and should seek to reduce causes and impacts of flooding.
Waste generation	Household Waste: The rate of household waste growth in West Sussex has declined from 7% in 1998/99 to 2% in 2001/02 and current base case predications are 0% as waste growth has plateaued. C&I Waste: Baseline growth rates are 0% for commercial waste and -1% for industrial waste. C&D Waste: Baseline growth rates assumes no growth (0%). Source: West Sussex Waste Forecast (2011) and West Sussex Annual Monitoring Report (2010).	Largely a waste management issue but the Plan can encourage waste minimisation and resource efficiency. District and Borough Local Development Frameworks can include policies encourage waste minimisation, reuse and recycling in new development.

Table 5: Key Social, Economic, and Environmental Problems		
Existing Problem	**Supporting Data**	**Implications**
Predominance of landfill over more sustainable methods of waste management	In 2010/11: MSW: 43% recycled, 14% treated, 43% landfill. C&I: 54% recycled, 14% treated, 32% landfill. C&D: 47% recycled, 23% recovered and 30% landfill. Source: West Sussex Waste Forecast (2011-2031).	The Plan should support the movement of waste up the hierarchy. Movement away from landfill will also reduce the level of greenhouse gas emissions.
Traffic Growth	In 2010/11: Bognor Regis – 97 Chichester – 98 Crawley – 98 Horsham – 97 Worthing – 99 Measured as an index from a base of 100 for the financial year 2009/10. Source: Local Transport Plan 2011 – 26)	Spatial strategies in the Plan need to consider location of waste facilities in relation to waste arisings and consider opportunities for co-location of waste facilities. Development management process to consider routing/daily timing of waste transportation.
Contaminated Land	Local Authorities are required to keep a register of contaminated land.	Contaminated land can represent opportunity for improvement through waste development via higher quality restoration. Measures should be taken to reduce the instability of land as a result of landfill.
Climate change: warmer, wetter winters; hot dry summers, increase in flash flooding.	134 extreme weather events between 1998 and 2008 in West Sussex South East Region has experienced a degree of warming between 1959 and 2000. Source: West Sussex County Council Local Climate Impact Profile 2009. The largest component (43% or 139,000 tonnes CO2e) of the County Council's carbon footprint is the provision of waste management services. Source: Small World Consulting (2012) WSCC Carbon Footprint.	Waste facilities generate greenhouse gas emissions through direct emissions and associated traffic movements. The Plan should evaluate restoration alternatives and their possible mitigation of climate change effects.

Table 5: Key Social, Economic, and Environmental Problems		
Existing Problem	**Supporting Data**	**Implications**
Biodiversity and geodiversity	Overall the county has lost 28% of the semi-natural habitat that existed in 1971. The decline is now slowing possibly due to government incentives i.e. Countryside Stewardship. 77% of SSSI in favourable condition in 2012 compared to 85% in 2008. Source: www.natural-england.org.uk	The Plan should aim to minimise the impact of waste facilities on habitats; put measures in place to protect biodiversity and geodiversity.
Air Quality	The number of AQMA has increased from 5 in 2008 to 10 in 2012. Source: District and Borough Council Air Quality Management Plans.	The Plan should aim to minimise the impact of waste facilities on air quality, particularly where Air Quality Management Plans may be affected.
Water Quality	30 groundwater bodies and 33% are classified as good overall. Bathing Water: 1 beach failed to comply in 2012. Ecological status of water bodies: 19% = Good 68% = Moderate 12% = Poor 1% = Bad Source: Environment Agency Water Body Summary Sheets.	The Plan should consider the impact and opportunities of waste development on water resources, quality and the function of the water environment.
Greenhouse gas emissions	UK Greenhouse gas emissions: 22.9 million tonnes (mt) from HGVs (2012 data), 0.3mt from waste incineration (2012 data); and 701,000 tonnes of methane from landfill (2010 estimates). Source: DEFRA and DECC.	The Plan should consider alternatives to transportation of waste by road. Reducing the amount of waste going to landfill will also help to reduce the amount of methane produced.

2.4 Data Limitations

2.4.1 One of the difficulties in collecting the baseline data is identifying data that relates to West Sussex rather than just to the South East Region or the UK. Some information particularly that relating to nature conservation and the historic environment, is available at the County level. However, information on other matters such as commercially sensitive economic data, or the modes

of transport for waste is frequently not available, which means it will be difficult to assess those impacts of implementing the Plan. Where there are gaps in data, we will seek to fill gaps in data via the monitoring framework for future plans or reviews. Indicators where there are gaps in the data or which would benefit from improved data include:

- Local Information on Greenhouse Gas Emissions;
- Agricultural Land Resource;
- NOx/NO2 Levels; NO2 levels and particulate levels;
- Tranquil Areas;
- Access to recycling services;
- Percentage of strategic gap lost;
- Local information on energy generation from renewable and low carbon energy.

3. Appraisal Framework

3.1 Sustainability Objectives

3.1.1 Based on the review of relevant plans and programmes, the baseline information, and the analysis of sustainability issues, key sustainability objectives were identified through the preparation of the Scoping Report. These objectives form the Sustainability Appraisal Framework, against which the main strategic options, policies and sites in the Plan were tested.

3.1.2 The SA objectives were initially developed in 2006 and were worded to take account of national and local objectives and concerns that were identified from the analysis of sustainability issues for minerals and waste at that time. They have subsequently been updated to reflect the fact that the SA only relates to waste, to take into account changes in national policy and rationalised to provide more clarification and reduction in duplication between objectives and hence avoid the risk of 'double counting'. The amended objectives were set out in the updated draft Scoping Report (August, 2012) and subject to consultation with statutory consultees between August and September 2012. Objectives F and H were amended slightly following the consultation, however, the changes did not alter the overall intention of the objectives and were not considered to be 'significant'. The changes resulted in a reduction in the number of objectives from 18 to 16 and a summary of the changes are set out below:

- Objective A is a combination of former objectives A and B to avoid duplication;
- Objective B - 'Users of transport networks' has been added (formerly objective C);
- Objective C has been simplified (formerly objective D);
- Objective D - Reference to minerals has been removed from (formerly objective E) as SA Report only relates to waste;
- Objectives E is a combination of former objectives F and G to avoid duplication;
- Objective F - Reference to is now made to the Lorry Route Network as stated in the Local Transport Plan rather than the Advisory Lorry Route. Reference to the Strategic Lorry Route has been removed as it forms part of the Lorry Route Network. (formerly objective H);
- Objective G has been simplified (formerly objective I);
- Objective H has been reworded in response to comments raised by English Heritage to the consultation on the draft SA Scoping Report;
- Objective I is a combination of former objectives K, M and part of P;
- Objective K now includes reference to encouraging the production of secondary materials. Reference to reducing the amount of waste going to landfill is a separate objective (L);

- Objective M – Reference to Greenhouse Gas Emissions removed to avoid duplication with objective P;

- Objective P has been simplified (formerly objective R).

3.1.3 Table 6 sets out the decision making criteria and assumptions taken into consideration when applying each objective. This gives an indication of the way that each objective was approached during the Assessment. Table 7 identifies how the objectives fulfil the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Table 6: SA Objectives		
Objective		**Interpretation/Decision Making Criteria and Assumptions**
A	To protect and, where possible, enhance health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses.	○ Would the option/policy/site be likely to impact on public amenity, such as noise and public views? ○ Would the option/policy/site give rise to adverse impacts to the health and well being of residents and neighbouring land uses? This includes the perceived effects. ○ Would the option/policy/site present any opportunities for improvements to health, well being and amenity through enhancements? <u>Assumptions</u>: ○ Regulatory bodies are responsible for controlling emissions.
B	To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks.	○ Would the option/policy/site be likely to impact on PROW or other users of the countryside including road and rail users, for example, by blocking PROW, increased traffic in the area, or by affecting public views? ○ Would the option/policy/site reduce the tranquillity of the area, specific consideration to protected landscapes?
C	To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased.	○ Would the option/policy/site affect the likelihood of flooding or lead to inappropriate development in a flood risk zone contrary to national policy on flooding. ○ Would the option/policy/site impact on flood defences? ○ Would the option/policy/site provide opportunities for alleviation/mitigation?
D	To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare.	○ Would the option/policy/site be likely to affect the provision of an adequate supply of waste facilities in the county? <u>Assumptions</u> ○ Adequate means achievement of net self-sufficiency. ○ Suitable is defined within the context of waste types, waste quantities and distribution of arisings.

Table 6: SA Objectives		
Objective		**Interpretation/Decision Making Criteria and Assumptions**
E	To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy.	○ Would the option/policy/site help the local economy, for example by generating new jobs, and how might implementing the policy impact on local businesses? ○ Would the option/policy/site affect tourists' decisions to visit an area?
F	To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network.	○ Would the option/policy/site make non road transport modes possible? ○ Would the option/policy/site optimise the use of the Lorry Route Network and reduce the use of rural roads thus reducing the disruption and pollutants caused by HGVs? ○ Would the option/policy/site give rise to traffic-derived pollutants, including CO2, NO2 and PM10? ○ Would the option/policy/site encourage disposal/treatment of waste in the nearest appropriate facility to the source of waste? <u>Assumptions</u> ○ The number of vehicle movements for sites has been based on the assumptions used for the transport assessment.
G	To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character.	○ Would the option/policy/site help enable protection of landscape (particularly AONB and SNDP) and townscape character?
H	To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment.	○ Would the option/policy/site help enable the conservation of features of archaeological and other historic interest in the county, such as conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and areas of archaeological potential? NB: List of heritage assets are examples only and not a definitive list of all assets against which the option/policy/site will be assessed.
I	To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	○ Would the option/policy/site maximise use of existing vacant built development? ○ Would the option/policy/site make the best use of previously developed land and reduce the need for Greenfield sites? ○ Would the option/policy/site minimise the permanent loss of the best and most versatile land? ○ Would the option/policy/site avoid sterilising strategically significant mineral resources?

Table 6: SA Objectives		
Objective		**Interpretation/Decision Making Criteria and Assumptions**
J	To protect and, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	○ Would the option/policy/site have a significant adverse effect on biodiversity and geodiversity, including protection of designated sites and geological features (Special Protection Areas, Proposed SPA, Special Areas of Conservation, Candidate SAC, Ramsars, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves and Ancient Woodland, RIGS, compensatory areas for Natura 2000 sites)? ○ Would the option/policy/site have a significant adverse effect on locally designated sites which form part of a network of ecosystems? ○ Would the option/policy/site provide opportunities for enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity as part of the development or restoration? <u>Assumptions</u>: ○ Emissions should not exceed critical load of site limits.
K	To reduce the amount of waste and increase the reuse and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials.	○ Would the option/policy/site affect rates of re-use and recycling in the county, either directly or by enabling change in people's behaviour, or by enabling development of waste management facilities to recycle materials? ○ Would the option/policy/site encourage the use of secondary resources within the county by enabling development of facilities producing high quality recycled products such as aggregate suitable for use in the economy?
L	Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	○ Would the option/policy/site support 'zero waste to landfill' objective? ○ Would the option/policy/site encourage recovery via energy from waste and other routes?
M	To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	○ Would the option/policy/site lead to a change in local air quality? ○ Would the option/policy/site cause further deterioration of air quality in AQMA? <u>Assumptions</u> ○ Emissions from facilities (e.g. bio-aerosols, landfill gas, Carbon, Monoxide, Ozone, Nitrogen Oxide, Particulate Matter and dust) should not exceed critical load of site limits.
N	To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality.	○ Would the option/policy/site lead to a change in soil quality or the loss rare soil types and functions? ○ Would the option/policy/site safeguard high quality agricultural land (1, 2 and 3a) from development? ○ Would the option/policy/site encourage the remediation of contaminated soils?

Table 6: SA Objectives		
Objective		**Interpretation/Decision Making Criteria and Assumptions**
O	To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment.	○ Would the option/policy/site affect the quality of water bodies and/or interfere with the flows of these waters, including the potential risk to, and impacts on, the quality of aquifers and groundwater? Assumptions: ○ It is assumed that the regulatory bodies will ensure that emissions to water bodies are within safe and acceptable limits. Although this does not include surface water run-off, only discharge. ○ Wastewater discharged from sites would be subject to Trade Effluent Consents.
P	To reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	○ Would the option/policy/site affect carbon dioxide and methane emissions production in the county? E.g. reduce the quantity of biologically active waste landfilled? ○ Would the options/policy/site encourage and increase production/use of renewable or lower carbon energy supplies?

Table 7: SEA Directive Requirements	
SEA Directive Issue	**SA Objectives**
Biodiversity and geodiversity	J, M, N, O
Population*	A, B, D, E
Human health	A
Fauna	J
Flora	J
Soil	N
Water	C, O
Air	M, P
Climatic factors	C, P
Material assets*	B, D, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P
Cultural heritage inc. architectural and archaeological	H
Landscape	G
* These terms are not clearly defined in the Directive	

3.2 Assessing the Significant Effects

3.2.1 Undertaking the process of sustainability appraisal is inevitably a subjective assessment but one which needs to be applied consistently to ensure that the appraisal is 'sound' in its application. When carrying out the assessment, various 'impact dimensions' are addressed, including; direct, secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term, permanent, temporary, positive and negative effects. When forming a judgement as to whether an effect is significant, the various impact dimensions are taken into account.

3.2.2 The assessment of the short, medium and long term effects raises the question of whether there is a need to weight the impacts. For instance, how does a short-term adverse impact compare in terms of significance with a long-term adverse impact? This is particularly important as the concept of 'significance' addresses issues relating to quality of life for current and (however defined) future generations. In terms of waste sites, for the purposes of this SA, short term has been defined as 0-5 years, incorporating the construction period and just beyond. Medium term is the life of the waste facility (6-25 years) and long term is the period after, e.g. the legacy the waste facility would leave.

3.2.3 An important aspect that emerges is what baseline the options, policies and sites are assessed against. For the purposes of this assessment, a baseline of continuing without a plan is assumed, therefore leaving planning for waste development to be dealt with on an ad hoc basis. Where options involve imports or exports no assessment has been made of the distance travelled or impacts out of the county.

3.2.4 It is appropriate to assess not only the impacts of a single scheme but also the cumulative impact of schemes. This may include the cumulative impact in a particular area or over the Plan Area, and may result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. For the Plan policies, consideration of the cumulative impacts has been undertaken as a separate task. Appendix L shows the effects of all the policies as a whole. Appraisal of the 2007 Core Strategy and Strategic Waste Sites Allocation Documents considered the cumulative impacts of single policies in isolation. However, they need to be assessed in terms of their impact in conjunction with other policies in the Plan; therefore the new approach is considered to be more comprehensive and representative. With regard to the sites, the cumulative impact of each site under consideration together with any other waste sites nearby was considered in the site assessments in Appendix J.

3.2.5 The extent to which a harmful impact can be mitigated against is also addressed in the Appraisal. It is assumed that if an impact could (reasonably) be satisfactorily mitigated by a condition or legal agreement at the planning application stage, that this is reflected in the SA. Any potential for enhancement is also identified - although much of this is down to site specifics.

3.2.6 Appraisal of the 2007 Core Strategy and Strategic Waste Sites Allocation Documents and the policy options included appraisal of the direct and indirect effects of the policies and sites. However, it was considered that this introduced an arbitrary distinction and that the effects as a whole should be assessed.

3.3 Difficulties

3.3.1 The SEA Directive requires information on the difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) to be documented. Appraising the options/policies and sites is effectively a matter of judgement and throughout the process, the assessments have been reviewed and challenged to ensure that they are robust. Where appropriate, technical work has been used to

inform the process which ensures that the conclusions reached are 'evidence based'. A number of difficulties were encountered in undertaking the assessments as follows:

- Public perceptions of waste development and how this may change over time;
- Sites not being technology specific therefore uncertainties about the scale of lorry movements and associated impacts;
- Uncertainties about the viability of developing local heat networks;
- Impacts of waste travelling outside the county.

3.4 Targets and Indicators

3.4.1 A list of indicators is contained in Table E1 in Appendix E. These indicators will be used to monitor the implementation of the Plan and flow from the strategic objectives. The links to the sustainability objectives are also identified.

4. Waste Local Plan Policy Options

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 There are several aspects of the Plan that were tested through the SA process:

- the objectives of the Plan for compatibility with the SA objectives;
- the main strategic options against the SA objectives to help inform the preparation of the draft Plan; and
- the draft policies against the SA objectives to help refine the policies to contribute to sustainable development, including, where appropriate, identifying mitigation measures.

4.2 Testing the Plan Objectives against the SA Framework

4.2.1 The strategic objectives were tested against the SA objectives to determine their potential to help deliver sustainable development (Stage B). The strategic (or plan) objectives provide a basis from which to develop the main strategic options. Although some minor amendments were made to the wording of objectives 1 and 2 in the Proposed Submission SA Report (November, 2012) the changes did not alter the intention of the objectives and they therefore were not re-tested. The assessment is presented in Table F1 of Appendix F.

4.3 Main strategic options considered and how they were developed

4.3.1 Strategic options were identified in the draft Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007) and Strategic Waste Sites Allocations Development Plan Document (2007). Both documents were subject to SA and published for consultation between January and March 2007. Options were also set out in Background Paper 2: Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity (December, 2009) and subject to informal consultation between December 2009 and February 2010. The strategic options presented in this SA report have been developed from the options in all the documents above and were appraised during the summer 2012. The options represent 'reasonable' alternatives against which comparisons can be made.

4.4 Comparison of the main strategic options

4.4.1 The strategic options have been assessed against the SA objectives (see Appendix F).

4.4.2 The results of the assessment are summarised below to highlight the key points that arose from the assessments and community engagement. In some instances, the differences between the options are minimal and decisions about which option have been taken forward in the Plan were guided by wider criteria.

Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

4.4.3 The strategic options for the general approach to non landfill capacity are:

(a) Planning for the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex;

(b) Making capacity available for net imports to the County;

(c) Planning for reliance on net exports of waste, with the majority of treatment taking place outside the County.

4.4.4 The preferred option is (a) as this is most likely to conform to the need for sustainable waste transportation by managing waste close to its source. Accepting that the movement of waste is not constrained by administrative boundaries and therefore moves in and out of the County, this option is expected to lead to the provision of sufficient sites to deal with waste generated in the County (and adjoining areas). This option also has benefits to the local economy, improving the management of waste and reducing waste to landfill. Option (b) would involve making provision for a greater quantity of capacity which would have more negative effects on the local environment. Although option (c) would minimise the effects in terms of some environmental factors, it would fail to make provision for waste facilities within the county with the resultant limit on energy contribution gain to the County and reliance on in County businesses on out of County facilities. Preferred option (a) is taken forward as Policy W1(a).

4.4.5 The strategic options for meeting the capacity shortfall for non-inert landfill are:

(a) Provide sufficient landfill capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 3 (4.4mt) but phase the release of capacity or sites based on the need to ensure that there is no over-provision.

(b) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 4 (3.3mt) and limit the input to the site/to one of the sites to avoid over-provision if the need declines. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

(c) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 5 (3.1mt), but allocate a reserve site to ensure that any under-provision does not occur. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

d) Planning to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031 assuming this drives creation of alternative capacity within the county.

4.4.6 The preferred option is (d) as this option is most likely encourage a movement 'up the waste hierarchy', making use of waste as a resource wherever possible, and avoiding disposal to land with its associated leachate and methane production. It is recognised that some additional capacity for landfill will be required in the short term while new facilities to manage waste are built. Options (a), (b) and (c) would still plan for an amount of landfill and score more negatively against many of the objectives. Option (d) is taken forward as Policy W1(b).

4.4.7 The strategic options for disposing to land of waste arising from outside the County are:

a) making capacity available for net imports to the County for landfill, including non-inert waste from London;

b) planning for the continuation of landfill for West Sussex waste only at reducing amount;

c) Making no further provision for landfill capacity within the County.

4.4.8 The preferred option is (b) as this option overall has the least impacts on the local environment whilst still planning to meet interim needs. Due to the

reduction in landfilling, overall greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced and is consistent with sections (a) and (b) of the policy. This option, taken in isolation, may have a negative impact on the local economy due to the lack of landfill capacity and lead to some residual waste travelling further distances as a result which requires mitigation through other policies in the Plan. Option (a) makes provision for the greatest amount of landfill capacity and is therefore likely to give rise to more negative effects. Option (b) is taken forward as Policy W1(c).

Safeguarding Waste Management Sites

4.4.9 The strategic options for safeguarding existing waste management sites are:

a) Only safeguarding the waste management sites that make an important contribution based on policy criteria that determine suitability.

(b) Only safeguarding existing waste sites based on policy criteria that determine suitability; and

(c) Safeguarding all waste management sites.

4.4.10 The preferred option is option (a) because it provides sufficient protection of sites that are important to the management of waste helping to ensure there is sufficient capacity to manage waste in the County, whilst also allowing less suitable sites which may have developed historically to be replaced or relocated. Option (b) offers similar protection to sites but to a lesser degree and option (c) could lead to unsuitable sites being safeguarded regardless. Option (a) is taken forward as Policy W2.

Location of Built Waste Management Facilities

4.4.11 The strategic options for locating built waste management facilities are:

(a) A limited number of medium/large sites within or close to the main urban areas along the coast and in the north-east of the County, giving priority to sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route, previously developed land and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives;

(b) Distribution of a larger number of smaller sites within or close to the main urban areas along the coast and in the north-east of the County, and the larger settlements in the rural areas, giving priority to sites close to Advisory Lorry Route, previously developed land and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives;

(c) Wider distribution of sites of varying sizes across the County, including the predominantly rural areas, close to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for large scale sites to be close to the Strategic Lorry Route) and with a preference for previously developed sites and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives.

4.4.12 The preferred option is option (b) as this would provide sites mainly in areas close to waste arisings. It will be necessary to mitigate negative impacts on amenity and transport through other policies in the Plan. This option is taken forward as Policy W3. Option (a) would rely on fewer sites, increasing vehicle movements and environmental impacts and option (c) has a potentially

greater impact on rural and protected areas. Option (b) is taken forward as Policy W3.

Inert Waste Recycling

4.4.13 The strategic options for inert waste recycling are:

<u>One permanent large site</u>

(a) Identify one site suitable for a large inert waste recycling facility (capacity of approximately 0.2mtpa) in a centralised location in relation to where waste arises, with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route. The site will not be located within the AONB or National Park, unless a suitable previously-developed site is available. Also, allow for extending existing sites and the potential for new sites to be linked to existing mineral workings.

<u>Four small sites</u>

(b) Identify four sites suitable for small recycling facilities (capacity of up to 50,000tpa) to serve the north east, south east and south west of the County. Sites will have good access to the Advisory Lorry Route. Sites may be located within the AONB or National Park, although preference will be given to sites outside these areas. Also, allow for extending existing sites and the potential for new sites to be linked to existing mineral workings.

<u>Facilities only linked to existing sites and mineral workings</u>

(c) Develop a policy to guide the location of inert waste recycling sites and mobile facilities linked to existing sites and mineral workings that are well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route.

4.4.14 The preferred option is option (b). Although all options offer flexibility in site selection, option (a) has the potential to focus significant impacts in a smaller area and to increase vehicle movements associated with transporting waste and option (c) has a greater potential impact on rural and protected areas. It will be necessary to mitigate negative impacts on amenity, transport, landscape and townscape through other policies in the Plan. This option is taken forward as Policy W4.

Open Windrow Composting

4.4.15 The strategic options for open windrow composting and associated facilities are.

a) Develop a policy to enable small-scale, on-farm or community based open-windrow facilities to come forward in rural areas. Sites should not be located in the AONB/National Park unless a suitable previously developed site is available. Sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land.

b) Develop a policy to enable small-scale, on-farm or community based open-windrow facilities to come forward in rural areas. Preference should be given to previously developed land and sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land.

c) Develop a policy to allow larger scale open-windrow facilities in rural areas with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for sites

close to the Strategic Lorry Route). Sites should not be located in the AONB/National Park unless a suitable previously developed site is available. Sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land.

d) Develop a policy to allow larger scale open-windrow facilities in rural areas with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route). Preference should be given to previously developed land and sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land.

e) A combination of options (a) and (c).

f) A combination of options (b) and (d)

4.4.16 The preferred option is (f) as this would enable small and large scale facilities to come forward, offering more flexibility. A combination of options (b) and (d) would mean that the search for sites is not limited to outside protected areas, consideration of which will be given through other policies. It will be necessary to mitigate negative impacts on transport through other policies in the Plan. This option could result in the loss of the best and most versatile land and criteria should be added to the policy to mitigate this. This option is taken forward as Policy W5.

Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge

4.4.17 The strategic options for managing wastewater and sewage sludge are:

(a) Develop a policy to only allow the expansion of existing sites;

(b) Develop a policy to allow only new sites to be developed;

(c) Develop a policy to allow for the expansion of existing sites and new sites to be developed.

4.4.18 The preferred option is (c) as this concentrates development at existing facilities whilst providing sufficient flexibility to respond to future changes in demand or treatment standards. It will be necessary to mitigate negative impacts on amenity through other policies in the Plan. This option is taken forward as Policy W6.

Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste

4.4.19 The strategic options for managing hazardous and low level radioactive waste are:

(a) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex;

(b) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex;

(c) Combination of (a) and (b);

(d) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities to allow for net imports into West Sussex;

(e) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals to allow for net imports into West Sussex;

(f) Combination of options (d) and (e).

4.4.20 The preferred option is (b) as this would allow sites to come forward whilst recognising that facilities used to manage this waste stream tend to have a regional significance. Negative impacts on amenity and transport would need to be mitigated through other policies in the Plan. This option is taken forward as Policy W7.

Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Landfill

4.4.21 The strategic options for the overall approach to disposing non-inert waste to landfill are:

(a) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net self-sufficiency for landfill of West Sussex's waste;

(b) Develop a policy to allow non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net imports of waste;

(c) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward only for disposal of waste arising in West Sussex

(d) Develop a policy that relies on net exports of waste, with the majority of treatment taking place outside the County.

4.4.22 The preferred option is (c) as this would ensure that West Sussex takes responsibility for its own waste and that that it is disposed of close to its source rather than being exported out of the county. As the option restricts the provision of additional capacity and relies on alternative management facilities to come forward. The option would minimise the impact on amenity, soil and water quality and contribute to improving the way that waste is managed. In accordance with Policy W1(a), this option is taken forward as Policy W8(a).

4.4.23 The strategic options for proposals for disposing non-inert waste to landfill are:

(a) Consider potential for extending existing sites, taking into account cumulative impact;

(b) Identify new landfill void capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park, unless no suitable alternative sites are available;

(c) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land-raise sites will not be located on Grade 1 and 2 Agricultural Land;

(d) Combination of (a), (b) and (c);

(e) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill to come forward only if there are no opportunities to expand existing sites and no suitable alternative sites outside of the county.

4.4.24 Taken in accordance with Policy W8(a) and W1(a), the preferred option is (e) as this option has a positive impact on most sustainability appraisal objectives. Option (a) restricts the location of landfill sites to existing locations which may not be optimally located in terms of landscape, biodiversity and the historic environment. Although local communities may be adjusted to the landfill site, the cumulative impact of the continuation of operations needs to be considered. Options (b) and (c) would present greater opportunities for location flexibility, (c) more so than (b) as the latter would be restricted by location and availability of mineral voids.

Depositing of Inert Waste to Land

4.4.25 The strategic options for depositing of inert waste to land are:

(a) Identify new landfill void capacity, well related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park unless no suitable alternative sites are available;

(b) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land raise will not be located on Grade 1 or 2 agricultural land;

(c) Not allocating sites but identifying criteria to guide proposals to restoration of mineral sites, non-inert waste sites, and suitable engineering projects.

4.4.26 The preferred option is (c) because this option has least negative impacts overall and is expected to generally have more positive impacts in the long term through opportunities to restore mineral sites. However, the restoration of mineral sites may not always have a positive outcome for landscape or biodiversity due to timescales and availability of material. Negative impacts on transport will need to be mitigated through other policies in the Plan. This option may result in sterilisation of mineral resources and criteria should be added to the policy to mitigate this. This option is taken forward as Policy W9.

4.5 Proposed Mitigation Measures

4.5.1 The preferred approaches identified above are those that perform best in comparative terms for each strategic option. It is recognised, however, that each preferred option has impacts that need to be addressed through the policies that flow from them. These are addressed in the following chapter which covers the assessment of the strategic policies.

5. Strategies and Use-Specific Policies

5.1. Introduction

5.1.1 Having assessed the main strategic options for waste and identified a preferred approach, the next task is to assess the strategies and use-specific policies in the Plan. They were tested against the SA objectives to help refine the policies to contribute to sustainable development, including, where appropriate, identifying mitigation measures.

5.1.2 The draft policies were assessed against the SA objectives and presented in the draft SA (August 2012). The appraisal findings and comments from the consultation informed the preparation of the Proposed Submission Draft Plan (November, 2012). Government SEA Guidance (ODPM, 2005) requires any 'significant' changes be re-appraised through the Sustainability Appraisal process and reported in the Environmental Report. This was recorded in the Sustainability Appraisal Report which accompanied the Proposed Submission Draft Plan (November, 2012).

5.1.3 Policies related to the development of waste sites, are still likely to result in some inevitable and unavoidable effects. Therefore, an important part of the SA is to identify how those effects could be minimised or offset. Mitigation measures can either offset significant adverse effects predicted as a result of implementing the Plan, or enhance positive and beneficial effects. Mitigation measures have been identified on a policy-by-policy basis in the individual assessments in Appendix I and summarised below for clarity. One of the key measures is to apply the range of policies that may apply to a proposal rather than to consider the application of a policy in isolation. There are also more general mitigation measures that apply to many of the policies, many of which would be implemented anyway as good practice, for example, considering impact on public amenity.

5.1.4 The results of the assessment are summarised below to highlight the key points that arose. Where changes have been made at each stage of Plan preparation, this has been summarised in the commentary below. No further 'significant' changes have been made to the Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013), therefore no re-appraisal was required. A summary of the changes made to the Plan is in Tables G1 and G2, Appendix G.

5.1.5 **W1: Self Sufficiency in Waste Management**

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)
Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management (a) Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where they are consistent with the objective of net self-sufficiency for the transfer, recycling, and treatment of the waste arising in West Sussex. (b) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising in West Sussex will not be permitted unless they are consistent with the objective of 'zero waste to landfill' in West Sussex by 2031. (c) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising from outside West

Sussex will not be permitted.

Summary from draft SA (August, 2012): The policy seeks to provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to deal with waste generated in the County, which has beneficial impacts on waste management and the local economy. Its contribution towards minimising the transport of waste is unknown as waste destined for landfill may travel further while waste destined for other management should be dealt with within the County and adjacent areas. The objective to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' could lead to a net export of residual waste for disposal to land. The policy duplicates part of policy W8 therefore consideration could be given to addressing this in the Proposed Submission Draft.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

(a) Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where they are consistent with the objective of net self-sufficiency for the transfer, recycling, and treatment of the waste* arising in West Sussex.

(b) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising in West Sussex will not be permitted unless they are consistent with the objective of 'zero waste to landfill' in West Sussex by 2031.

(c) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising from outside West Sussex will not be permitted.

* Excludes hazardous and low-level radioactive waste.

Summary of Changes: The Draft SA (August, 2012) commented that the policy duplicates part of policy W8 therefore consideration could be given to addressing this in the Proposed Submission Draft. It was concluded that the repetition was necessary as Policy W1 sets the overall strategy for achieving self-sufficiency which includes measures for disposing of waste to land and Policy W8 is specific to the disposal of non-inert waste to land. The policy wording has not been amended, although clarification that it does not refer to hazardous waste has been provided. This change is not considered to be significant; therefore, **no re-appraisal is required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

Mitigation Measures:

- Policy should be applied alongside development management policies.
- The construction of built waste facilities on allocated sites (set out in Policy W10) will divert waste from landfill and reduce the distance waste may need to travel if this is to out of the county landfill sites.

5.1.6 **W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure**

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites

Development that would prevent or prejudice the use of existing sites that make an important contribution to the management of waste in West Sussex will not be permitted unless:
(a) the current use is temporary and the site is unsuitable for continued waste use;
(b) continued use of the site for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of impact on the community and risk to the environment;
(c) redevelopment of the site would form part of a scheme accepted by the County Council as being of wider benefit than the retention of the site for waste use; or
(d) a suitable replacement site has been identified and permitted.

Summary from draft SA (August, 2012): The policy supports retention of existing sites at minimum and at best replacement of undesirable sites so it should result in overall improvement on waste management facility 'stock' over time. It also represents the opportunity to screen out sites that have had unacceptable impacts therefore this policy should bring improvements in terms of a number of the objectives. The definition of 'important contribution' should be clarified in the Proposed Submission Draft Plan.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure

Development that would prevent or prejudice the use of existing waste management sites or infrastructure that make an important contribution to the transfer of waste will not be permitted unless:

(a) the current use is temporary and the site or infrastructure is unsuitable for continued waste use;

(b) continued use of the site or infrastructure for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment;

(c) redevelopment of the site or loss of the infrastructure would form part of a strategy or scheme that has wider social and/or economic benefits that clearly outweigh the retention of the site or the infrastructure for waste use; or

(d) a suitable replacement site or infrastructure has been identified and permitted.

Summary of Changes: Further clarification of 'important contribution' has been provided in the supporting text in accordance with the recommendations from the draft SA Report (August, 2012). The policy has

been amended to include reference to infrastructure as well as existing waste management sites. This would include facilities at other sites, such as wharves and railheads that may play an important role in the movement of waste materials. This policy has been re-appraised as reference to such facilities was not explicit in the previous version of the policy.

Summary Following Re-appraisal: Specific reference to infrastructure in the policy enhances the policy's sustainability, particularly in terms of transport, air quality and greenhouse gas emissions. By ensuring that rail and water infrastructure is not lost, more sustainable modes of transporting waste can be retained rather than being displaced onto road.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

Mitigation Measures:

- Policy should be applied alongside development management policies and High Quality Waste Facilities SPD (2006).

5.1.7 W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities

(a) Proposals for built waste management facilities (including associated development) to enable the transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste will be permitted provided that they are either:
  (i) located within or close to the main urban areas in the Areas of Search along the coast and in the north and east of the County as identified on the Key Diagram; or
  (ii) outside the Areas of Search identified on the Key Diagram, they are only small-scale facilities to serve a local need.

(b) Proposals for waste management facilities that accord with part (a) must:
  (i) be located on existing, permitted, or allocated sites for built waste management uses; or
  (ii) be located within built-up areas, or on suitable previously developed land outside built-up areas; or
  (iii) on a greenfield site, only if it can be demonstrated that no suitable alternative sites are available; and
  (iii) be well-related to the Lorry Route Network; large-scale facilities must have good access to the Strategic Lorry Route.

Summary from draft SA (August, 2012): The policy helps to provide an adequate supply of suitable built waste facilities and therefore provides facilities for the re-use, recycling and treatment of materials, driving waste up the hierarchy. As the policy supports additional facilities within, or in proximity, to urban areas then the perceived effects may be negative. The definition of 'well-related' could be defined to provide clarity over how policy

should be applied.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities

(a) Proposals for built waste management facilities to enable the transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste will be permitted provided that they are:
  (i) located in the Areas of Search along the coast and in the north and east of the County as identified on the Key Diagram; or
  (ii) outside the Areas of Search identified on the Key Diagram, they are only small-scale facilities to serve a local need.

(b) Proposals for facilities that accord with part (a) must:
  (i) be located on permitted or allocated sites for built waste management uses; or
  (ii) be located within built-up areas, or on suitable previously-developed land outside built-up areas; or
  (iii) be located on a site in agricultural use where it involves the treatment of waste for reuse within that unit; or
  (iv) be located on a greenfield site, only if it can be demonstrated that no suitable alternative sites are available; and
  (v) where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, be well-related to the Lorry Route Network; large-scale facilities must have good access to the Strategic Lorry Route.

(c) Proposals for new facilities within the boundaries of existing waste management sites will be permitted unless:
  (i) the current use is temporary and the site is unsuitable for continued waste use; or
  (ii) continued use of the site for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment.

Summary of Changes: Further information has been provided in the supporting text to define what is meant by 'well-related' and 'small scale' following the recommendations from the draft SA Report (August, 2012). The policy has been amended to make reference to sites being 'within the Areas of Search', rather than 'within or close to the main urban areas in the Areas of Search' which implies a broader area. Part (b) (iii) of the policy has also been added which would enable sites to come forward if they are in association with an agricultural use and clarification for sites to consider the viability of transportation by rail or water has been added which is considered to enhance the sustainability of the policy. Section (c) has been separated from the former policy (b)(i) to clarify the approach to new facilities on existing sites in terms of the impact of the intensification of the site. **Re-appraisal** of the policy was therefore considered necessary.

Summary Following Re-appraisal: Although the development of waste facilities on agricultural units could result in sites in more rural locations within the Areas of Search, it would help the rural economy. Mitigation would be required through the application of development management policies W11: Character and W13: Protected Landscapes and the High Quality Waste Facilities SPD. Specific reference to the need to explore the viability of

transporting waste by rail or water ensures that the policy encourages more sustainable modes of transport.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities

(a) Proposals for built waste management facilities **<u>on new sites</u>** to enable the transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste**,** will be permitted provided that they are:
(i) located in the Areas of Search along the coast and in the north and east of the County as identified on the Key Diagram; or
(ii) outside the Areas of Search identified on the Key Diagram, they are only small-scale facilities to serve a local need.

(b) Proposals for facilities that accord with part (a) must:
(i) be located on permitted or allocated sites for built waste management uses; or
(ii) be located within built-up areas, or on suitable previously-developed land outside built-up areas; or
(iii) be located on a site in agricultural use where it involves the treatment of waste for reuse within that unit; or
(iv) be located on a greenfield site, only if it can be demonstrated that no suitable alternative sites are available; and
(v) where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, be well-related to the Lorry Route Network; large-scale facilities must have good access to the Strategic Lorry Route.
(c) Proposals for new facilities within the boundaries of existing waste management sites **<u>to enable the transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste,</u>** will be permitted unless:
(i) the current use is temporary and the site is unsuitable for continued waste use; or
(ii) continued use of the site for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment.

Summary of Changes (in bold and underlined): Clarification has been provided in part (a) that the policy relates to new sites and in part (c) that it relates to transfer, recycling and treatment of waste. It is not considered that these changes are significant therefore, **no re-appraisal is required.**

Mitigation Measures:
- Policy should be applied alongside development management policies and High Quality Waste Facilities SPD (2006).

5.1.8 W4: Inert Waste Recycling

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

<u>Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling</u>
Proposals for the processing and recycling of inert waste will be permitted provided that:
(a) they are located in accordance with Policy W3; or

(b) they can be accommodated at existing mineral workings where:
(i) the duration of operations is tied to that of the mineral workings; and
(ii) they are well-related to the Lorry Route Network.

Summary from draft SA (August, 2012): The policy helps provide an adequate supply of suitable inert recycling sites and therefore diverts inert waste from landfill and helps provide a supply of recycled aggregates to replace primary aggregates. The perceived effects on amenity may be negative until sites are more established and policy seeks to direct sites to mineral workings which is beneficial. The definition of 'well-related' could be defined to provide clarity over how policy should be applied. The policy is also similar to W3 (Built Waste Facilities) and therefore could be incorporated into it.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling

Proposals for the processing and recycling of inert waste will be permitted provided that:

(a) they are located in accordance with Policy W3; or
(b) they can be accommodated at active landfill sites or mineral workings where:
(i) the duration of operations is tied to that of the primary operation; and
(ii) where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, they are well-related to the Lorry Route Network.

Summary of Changes: The draft SA concluded that the policy was similar to Policy W3 and could be incorporated into it, however, a separate policy is considered necessary as it is dealing with a different waste type. Clarification of 'well-related' is provided in the supporting text of policy W3, to which this policy refers. The policy has been amended to allow inert waste recycling sites on landfill sites as well as mineral workings and wording to encourage the use of rail or water. **Re-appraisal** of the policy was therefore considered necessary.

Summary Following Re-appraisal: Re-appraisal of the policy has resulted in a neutral (rather than positive) effect against reducing the amount of waste going to landfill. By enabling inert recycling at landfill sites, this may encourage the continuation of the landfill operations. The length of operations would need to be controlled by condition at planning application stage.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

Mitigation Measures:

- Policy should be applied alongside development management policies and High Quality Waste Facilities SPD (2006).

- Conditions to control length of primary operations at planning application stage.

5.1.9 W5: Open Windrow Composting

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting
Proposals for open windrow composting and associated facilities will be permitted provided that they are located on suitable:
(a) existing, permitted, or allocated sites for waste management;
(b) previously-developed land outside the built-up area;
(c) agricultural land, where the impact on any best and most versatile land would be acceptable in accordance with Policy W16; or
(d) sites to enable small-scale local community or agriculturally-based schemes in close proximity to the source of the waste.

Summary from draft SA (August, 2012): The policy helps provide an adequate supply of suitable composting sites and therefore diverts green waste from landfill. Policy encourages new development towards existing sites, previously developed land and no unacceptable impact on the best and most versatile land. Consideration could be given to including reference to a 250 metre buffer zone in policy to protect public health and amenity. The policy does not make reference to National Park and AONB therefore sites could be located in these areas if there is no distinction between protected landscapes and the rest of the countryside.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting
Proposals for open windrow composting and associated facilities will be permitted provided that there is a sufficient buffer zone or set-back distance between the facility and the nearest sensitive receptors and that they are located on suitable:
(a) existing, permitted, or allocated sites for waste management;
(b) previously-developed land outside the built-up area;
(c) agricultural land, where the impact on any best and most versatile land would be acceptable in accordance with Policy W16; or
(d) sites to enable small-scale local community or agriculturally-based schemes in close proximity to the source of the waste.

Summary of Changes: The policy and supporting text now makes reference to a buffer zone in accordance with the recommendations from the draft SA Report (August, 2012). Although the policy does not make specific reference to guiding sites outside of protected landscapes, the policy should be read in conjunction with policy W13, therefore explicit reference to protected landscapes not considered necessary. Reference is made to this in the supporting text. The revised policy has addressed issues raised by the draft SA Report, and there have been no significant changes to the policy that warrant reappraisal. **No re-appraisal required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

Mitigation Measures:

- Policy should be applied alongside development management policies and High Quality Waste Facilities SPD (2006).

5.1.10 W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewerage Sludge

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

Policy W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge

(a) Proposals for the management of wastewater and sewage sludge will be permitted provided that:
  (i) where possible, new facilities are accommodated within existing waste water treatment sites; or
  (ii) where new facilities cannot be accommodated within existing sites, they are located on suitable previously-developed land or on existing, permitted, or allocated sites for built waste management facilities or general industrial uses.

(b) Where location of the proposal in accordance with part (a) of this policy is not feasible in operational terms or is inappropriate for other reasons, proposals for the management of wastewater and sewage sludge will be permitted provided that:
  (i) the proposal is necessary to support new development; or
  (ii) it is required to meet environmental standards or regulatory provisions.

Summary from draft SA (August, 2012): The policy prioritises development at existing facilities, on previously developed land, sites allocated for waste management facilities, or on general industrial sites. The broader implications of the policy are likely to be negligible and/or mitigated as it aims to concentrate development at existing wastewater treatment works and/or within industrial areas and development elsewhere has to be acceptable in environmental terms.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

Policy W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge

(a) Proposals for the management of wastewater and sewage sludge will be permitted provided that:
  (i) where possible, new facilities are accommodated within existing wastewater treatment sites; or
  (ii) where new facilities cannot be accommodated within existing sites, they are located on suitable previously-developed land or on

existing, permitted, or allocated sites for built waste management facilities or general industrial uses.

(b) Where location of the proposal in accordance with part (a) of this policy is not feasible in operational terms or is inappropriate for other reasons, proposals for the management of wastewater and sewage sludge will be permitted provided that:
  (i) the proposal is necessary to support new development; or
  (ii) it is required to meet environmental standards or regulatory provisions.

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording itself. **No re-appraisal required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

Mitigation Measures:
- Policy should be applied alongside development management policies and High Quality Waste Facilities SPD (2006).

5.1.11 W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste

Proposals for the management of hazardous waste and/or low level radioactive waste will be permitted provided that it can be demonstrated that they make a substantial contribution to meeting the needs of West Sussex for the treatment of the relevant waste stream(s).

Summary from draft SA (August, 2012): The policy would develop an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities; however, no reference is made to how the waste will be managed. There is likely to be concern and anxiety about hazardous waste being dealt with anywhere in the County, due to negative perceptions about that type of waste. There may be concern caused by the uncertainty of not knowing where sites may be located. Another possible negative impact is that management of hazardous waste may not support movement up the waste hierarchy. However, this kind of facility is currently necessary for specific types of waste and the relevant treatments are not known at this stage. Other impacts will depend on the location, scale and design of facilities.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste

Proposals for the management of hazardous waste and/or low-level radioactive waste will be permitted provided that it can be demonstrated that they make a substantial contribution to meeting the needs of West Sussex for the treatment of the relevant waste stream(s).

Summary of Changes: The supporting text clarifies that hazardous waste facilities are for particular industries and serve a regional and national need, rather than just county needs. The policy cannot therefore specify how the waste will be managed, until a particular need arises. Location criteria are set out in other policies within the Plan, against which hazardous waste facilities can be judged against. There have been no significant changes to the policy wording itself. **No re-appraisal required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

Mitigation measures:

- Policy should be applied alongside development management policies and High Quality Waste Facilities SPD (2006).

5.1.12 **W8: Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land**

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

Policy W8: Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Proposals for the disposal of non-inert waste to land (including the extension of existing operations) will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
  (i) there is a need for the development in accordance with PolicyW1(b);
  (ii) the waste to be disposed of cannot be managed at existing and/or permitted recycling and treatment sites;
  (iii) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised;
  (iv) appropriate measures are included to recover energy from landfill gas; and
  (v) restoration to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.

(b) Any proposals for new non-inert landfill or landraise sites must accord with (a) and will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
  (i) they are only required for the disposal of residual waste arising in West Sussex following recycling and treatment;
  (ii) there are no opportunities to extend the operation of existing sites either within West Sussex or elsewhere.

Summary from draft SA (August, 2012): The policy restricts, to some degree, an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities in the short term.

Landfill is essential in order to enable disposal of residues from other waste treatment processes that are higher up the waste hierarchy. There is a possible risk of sterilising mineral resources but this is unlikely, as it might be possible to extract prior to development and stockpile resources if appropriate. The policy seeks to promote the recovery of energy from landfill gas. There may be indirect negative impacts on health due to the public perception about the health risks of landfill sites, especially for non-inert waste which could cause stress and anxiety. In the long term, restoration would minimise impacts. Other impacts depend on the location and previous or existing use of sites. The policy duplicates part of policy W1 therefore consideration could be given to addressing this in the Proposed Submission Draft Plan.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

Policy W8: Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Proposals for the disposal of non-inert waste to land (including the extension of existing operations) will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
  (i) there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1(b);
  (ii) the waste to be disposed of cannot practicably be reused, recycled or treated;
  (iii) there would be no adverse impact on natural resources, particularly on groundwater quality, and other environmental constraints;
  (iv) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised;
  (v) appropriate measures are included to recover energy from landfill gas; and
  (vi) restoration of the site to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.

(b) Any proposals for new non-inert landfill sites (including for landraise) must accord with (a) and will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
  (i) they are only required for the disposal of residual waste arising in West Sussex following recycling and treatment;
  (ii) there are no opportunities to extend the operation of existing sites either within West Sussex or elsewhere.

Summary of Changes: The Draft SA (August, 2012) commented that the policy duplicates part of policy W1 therefore consideration could be given to addressing this in the Proposed Submission Draft. It was concluded that the repetition was necessary as Policy W1 sets the overall strategy for achieving self-sufficiency which includes measures for disposing of waste to land and Policy W8 is specific to the disposal of non-inert waste to land. The policy has been slightly amended including the re-wording of part (a) (ii) and the addition of part (a) (iii) which enhances the protection the policy would afford to natural resources and other environmental constraints. It is not considered that these changes are significant and therefore **no re-appraisal is required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)
Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**
Mitigation Measures: ○ Policy should be applied alongside development management policies and High Quality Waste Facilities SPD (2006).

5.1.13 **W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land**

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)
Policy W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land The depositing of inert waste to land will not be permitted unless: (a) there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1(b); (b) the material to be used is only residual waste following recycling and treatment; (c) there is a genuine need to use the waste material as a substitute for a non-waste material; (d) the material to be reused is suitable for its intended use; (e) the amount of waste material to be used is no more than is necessary to meet the need identified under (c); (f) the proposal results in clear benefits for the site and, where possible, the wider area; (g) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised; and (h) restoration to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.
Summary from draft SA (August, 2012): The policy restricts, to some degree, an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities in the short term. Landfill is essential in order to enable disposal of residues from other waste treatment processes that are higher up the waste hierarchy. In terms of public health and amenity, the policy would give rise to overall neutral effects in the short and medium term as the positive effects of restricting landfilling in the county are off-set by the negative effects of having to find alternative facilities. In the long term the phasing out of inert landfill is likely to produce a negative legacy as alternative means of restoring mineral sites may be limited. Other impacts depend on the location and previous or existing use of sites.
West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)
Policy W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land The depositing of inert waste to land will not be permitted unless: (a) there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1; (b) the proposal results in clear benefits for the site and, where possible, the wider area; (c) the material to be used is only residual waste following recycling and/or treatment;

(d) there is a genuine need to use the waste material as a substitute for a non-waste material that would otherwise have been used;
(e) the material to be reused is suitable for its intended use;
(f) the amount of waste material to be used is no more than is necessary to deliver the benefits identified under (b);
(g) there would be no adverse impact on natural resources and other environmental constraints;
(h) there would be no adverse impact on protected landscapes in accordance with Policy W13;
(i) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised; and
(j) restoration of the site to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.

Summary of Changes: The policy has been amended to include the addition of criteria (g and h) which enhances the protection the policy would afford to natural resources, other environmental constraints and protected landscapes. It is not considered that these changes are significant and therefore **no re-appraisal is required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

Mitigation Measures:
- Policy should be applied alongside development management policies and High Quality Waste Facilities SPD (2006).

5.1.14 **W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations**

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations

(a) The following sites are allocated for waste management facilities and are acceptable, in principle, for the development of proposals for the transfer, recycling, and/or treatment of waste (including the recycling of inert waste):
- Site north of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford (Inset Map 1);
- Hobbs Barn, near Climping (Inset Map 2);
- Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester (Inset Map 3);
- Brookhurst Wood, near Warnham (Inset Map 4);
- Land west of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green
- (Inset Map 5); and
- Decoy Farm, Worthing (Inset Map 6).

(b) The following site is allocated for non-inert landfill and is acceptable, in principle, for that purpose:
- Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, near Horsham (Inset Map 4)

(c) The development of a site allocated under (a)-(b) must take place in accordance with the policies of this Plan and satisfactorily address the

'development principles' for that site identified in the supporting text to this policy.

(d) The sites allocated under (a)-(b) will be safeguarded from any development either on or adjoining the sites that would prevent or prejudice the development of their allocated waste management use or uses.

Summary from draft SA (August, 2012): The draft SA Report provided the following summary of the policy: The policy seeks to provide land of sufficient scale and a suitable distribution of sites in line with the spatial strategy to meet the shortfall in capacity for management of the different waste streams. The policy requires satisfactory resolution of a series of 'development principles' for each strategic waste site allocation which seek to address site-specific issues including negative impacts on sustainability objectives that have been identified through the appraisal process.

Although the policy itself was not appraised in the draft SA Report, the individual sites were. An appraisal of Policy W10 has now been carried out and the results are presented in this SA Report.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations

(a) The following sites are allocated for waste management facilities and are acceptable, in principle, for the development of proposals for the transfer, recycling, and/or treatment of waste (including the recycling of inert waste):
- Site north of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford (Inset Map 1);
- Hobbs Barn, near Climping (Inset Map 2);
- Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester (Inset Map 3);
- Brookhurst Wood, near Horsham (Inset Map 4); and
- Land west of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green (Inset Map 5).

(b) The following site is allocated for non-inert landfill and is acceptable, in principle, for that purpose:
- Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, near Horsham (Inset Map 4).

(c) The development of a site allocated under (a)-(b) must take place in accordance with the policies of this Plan and satisfactorily address the 'development principles' for that site identified in the supporting text to this policy.

(d) The sites allocated under (a)-(b) will be safeguarded from any development either on or adjoining the sites that would prevent or prejudice their development (in whole or in part) for the allocated waste management use or uses.

Summary: The sites would meet the shortfall in waste management facilities within the County but their contribution to energy recovery or recycling is unknown as the allocations are not technology specific. Since publication of the Draft Plan, Decoy Farm (Worthing) has been deleted as an allocation but

reference is still made to the site in the supporting text as having the potential to deliver a waste facility as part of the redevelopment of the site as it is identified as an 'Area of Change' in the Worthing Core Strategy. Although deletion of this site leaves no allocated provision in the south east of the county, the rest of the sites represent a good distribution in accordance with the spatial strategy.

Although the sites would generate more vehicle trips, they would be focused on the Lorry Route Network. In terms of many of the objectives, as the sites are dispersed, any effects would be felt locally rather than cumulatively. However, there may be cumulative effects from the sites in Arun District (Hobbs Barn and the Site Adjacent to Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford) in terms of traffic which would require further transport assessments and planning conditions at planning application stage to mitigate any impacts. Height restrictions on facility design on two sites close to the South Downs National Park (Site Adjacent to Sewage Works, Ford and Fuel Dept, Chichester) would also be required.

Five of the six sites are located on previously developed land; therefore the cumulative effect of all sites is mainly positive in terms of making best use of previously developed land and minimising the loss of best and most versatile land.

Clarification has been provided to part (d) to ensure that the development of waste sites is not prejudiced 'in whole or part' which is considered to provide greater protection to safeguard the allocated sites.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

Mitigation Measures:

- Policy should be applied alongside development management policies and High Quality Waste Facilities SPD (2006);
- Transport assessments to assess cumulative impact of sites within Arun District;
- Height restrictions for chimneys and buildings for sites close to the South Downs National Park (Site Adjacent to Sewage Works, Ford and Fuel Dept, Chichester).

6. Strategic Waste Site Allocations

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This section outlines the assessment of the potential sites to show how it has guided the selection of strategic site allocations in the Plan.

6.1.2 The sites allocated in the Plan are acceptable 'in principle', in land-use planning terms. The focus for site selection was on the land-use implications of potential waste management activities on the site rather than on a particular facility or technology. Technologies will change over time and it is important that flexibility is built into the Plan. Where technical work has shown that a particular technology will have an adverse effect, this has been expressed in the SA Report to help inform the preparation of the Plan.

6.1.3 It is important to note that it is not the role of the SA to determine which sites are chosen as potential allocations. The SA, however, helps in identifying the most sustainable sites of those proposed in order to meet the requirements for waste management provision set out in the Plan. It is also worth noting that while the sites, due to the nature of waste management development, may not score positively in respect of all objectives, sites need to be allocated as additional capacity is needed to deal with waste arisings throughout the lifespan of the Plan (to 2031).

6.1.4 Mitigation measures that have been identified through the SA process have been summarised at the end of each site summary. These have been incorporated into the Plan in the Development Management Principles. There are also more general mitigation measures that apply to many of the policies, many of which would be implemented anyway as good practice, for example, considering impact on public amenity.

6.2 Long List of Potential Waste Sites

6.2.1 A 'long list' of 37 potential strategic waste sites was published in December 2009. 11 of the sites have been identified for inert landfill; 3 for non-inert landfill and the rest are identified for built waste management facilities.

6.2.2 A summary of the site assessment and selection process is explained in the Waste Plan Background Paper version 1 (November, 2012) and version 2 (March, 2013). The 'long list' of 37 potential waste sites are presented in version 2 of Background Paper 6: Strategic Waste Sites (December, 2009) together with maps and summary information about each site. 30 sites that were not taken forward, including reasons for being rejected, are also presented.

	**Signpost**: For more information, please refer to: Waste Plan Background Paper version 1 (November, 2012); version 2 (March, 2013) and Background Paper 6: Strategic Waste Sites (December, 2009) which can be found under 'Evidence and Background Documents (www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf).

6.2.3 The 37 site options were subject to SA (see Appendix H of the draft Sustainability Appraisal, August 2012) at an earlier stage in the Plan preparation process in 2010 and were therefore assessed against the Sustainability Objectives set out in the 2009 Scoping Report. Proformas have been produced for each site which set out the results of the SA, comments from stakeholder engagement and the site assessments. An overall summary and recommendation for each site is also given.

6.2.4 A further 6 sites were assessed after the publication of the 'long list' of potential waste sites in Background Paper 6: Strategic Waste Sites, version 2 (December, 2009). These sites were initially ruled out as part of a higher level assessment. However, an SA of these sites was undertaken to establish if the strategic allocated sites perform better in terms of sustainability. A summary of the site assessments is given below.

Former Gravel Working, Slindon

6.2.5 The site is situated close to the Lorry Route Network and waste arisings but it is within the South Downs National Park therefore falls outside the search area. Despite being close to the A27, access to the site may be difficult due to safety reasons. Due to its location in the SDNP, the site scores negatively in terms of: landscape; its impact on the tourist economy; and countryside users. Although there are no mineral safeguarding issues as it is a former gravel extraction site, the site is technically greenfield. There may be potential negative impacts on biodiversity and ecological surveys would therefore be required. For these reasons, the site was not taken forward.

Land South of Shopwyke Road, Chichester

6.2.6 The site is a good fit with the spatial strategy as it is well related to the Lorry Route Network and is located in close proximity to Chichester. The site may have the potential to transport waste by rail (subject to feasibility assessment). If waste can only be transported by road to the site, it scores negatively in terms of its access as it could affect the residents on Shopwyke Road as access from the A27 may not be safe. There are also uncertainties about the availability and deliverability of the site. For these reasons, the site was not taken forward.

Heath End, Duncton

6.2.7 The site is adjacent to the A285 but is situated within the South Downs National Park, away from waste arisings. There are residential properties within the area and landfilling at the site may have a negative impact on the tourist industry. Effects would be more positive in the long term as the site is restored. The site has been used as a sand quarry and there may be potential cumulative effects if landfilling occurs. As the site was promoted for the disposal of inert waste to land (which the Plan concludes is being used for beneficial purposes instead) and falls outside of the search area, the site was not taken forward.

Former Gravel Working, Woodmancote

6.2.8 Although the site is outside of the South Downs National Park, it would be visible from it. The site would need to be accessed from rural roads, passing through villages. It is a former gravel pit and would benefit from restoration,

but certain assessments and mitigation measures would be required at application stage to address issues for biodiversity, PROW, water quality and amenity. Research has shown that inert materials are increasingly being used in engineering projects including in the creation of golf courses and noise bunds. Therefore, it has been decided that strategic inert landfill sites are not required. For this reason, the site has not been taken forward.

Land off A264, Nr Horsham

6.2.9 The site fits well with the strategy, being close to the Lorry Route Network, outside of the SDNP and close to waste arisings. Access to the site is restricted and further detailed assessments would be required at planning application stage to address biodiversity, amenity, PROW, archaeology and lorry routing. The location of the site, directly adjacent to the West of Bewbush allocation, presents an opportunity for a local energy network, however, the likely amenity impact of a strategic energy from waste facility adjacent to residential dwellings is likely to have a negative effect. Opportunity for the waste use to be integrated into the development may be lost as the development is at application stage. Landownership and operator interest in the site is unknown therefore there are uncertainties about deliverability. For these reasons, the site has not been taken forward.

Land at Burlands Farm

6.2.10 This is a greenfield site in a rural location that is not well related to the Lorry Route Network, and is therefore not a good fit with the spatial strategy. Potential effects, including biodiversity, lorry routing, landscaping, archaeology, soil quality and water quality would need to be addressed at the planning application stage. The site was not taken forward for these reasons.

	**Signpost**: For more information, please refer to the site assessment proformas which are available on the Council's website (www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf).

6.3 Short List of Strategic Waste Sites (2011)

6.3.1 Following a comprehensive assessment (including SA) of the 'long list' of sites, a shortlist of 10 sites was produced. These sites were then subject to consultation between May and November 2011. Following this consultation, three sites were not taken forward. The three rejected sites were subject to SA against the revised objectives to establish if the strategic allocations perform better in sustainability terms. The full appraisals are shown in Appendix J and a summary of the site assessments is given below.

Nowhurst Business Centre

6.3.2 The site would provide a built waste facility close to waste arisings and the Lorry Route Network but it could give rise to negative impacts on the amenity of surrounding residential properties and the nearby school. There may also

be a potential conflict between HGVs and users of the PROW, which may have a greater impact over the existing situation, although redevelopment of the site could present opportunities for the PROW to be redirected. Measures to mitigate the impacts of noise, odour and lorry movements would have to be addressed at application stage. Additional issues to be addressed at application stage include ecological impacts upon hedges/trees, flood risk, protection of the bridleway and impact of off site traffic movements. The need for additional waste management capacity in the north of the county is expected to be met by an enlarged site allocation at Brookhurst Wood so this site was not taken forward.

Land at Hickstead

6.3.3 The site could give rise to negative impacts on the amenity of surrounding residential properties and neighbouring land uses. Although the site has direct access to the Lorry Route Network, there are potential safety issues from HGVs turning into the site using the current access arrangement. There are no landscape designations although the site would be very visible from the road due to the topography and development is likely to be more visually intrusive than existing development and views to the southern parts would be possible even with screening. The site would be located close to waste arisings but would still generate greenhouse gases through vehicle movements and any potential for a local energy network may be restricted as potential users are not in close proximity. The need for additional waste management capacity in this part of the county is expected to be met by Goddards Green which performs betters in terms of the sustainability appraisal.

The Vinery, Poling

6.3.4 The site is a good fit with the spatial strategy and would provide for waste arisings from the main urban areas along the coast, in particular Littlehampton and Worthing. The site has direct access to the A27 which is part of the Lorry Route Network. There would be potential negative effects on biodiversity (European designations) if an EfW came forward on the site and there are residential properties within close proximity. Although the site would have direct access to the A27, this could be potentially dangerous. The landowner has indicated that the site is no longer available for waste uses which mean this site is currently unavailable. The site has not therefore been taken forward.

6.4 Draft Waste Local Plan Strategic Allocations (Summer, 2012)

6.4.1 The draft Plan (June, 2012) included a short list of 7 strategic allocations. The 7 strategic waste site allocations were assessed against the revised SA objectives (see Appendix I of the draft SA Report, August 2012) and because further technical work had been carried out to inform the site assessment process.

6.4.2 The Decoy Farm (Worthing) allocation was removed from the Plan prior to the publication of the Proposed Submission Plan (November, 2012) due to uncertainty over its delivery. Although Decoy Farm is no longer an allocation,

reference is made to potential for part of the site being developed for waste uses provided it would not prejudice the re-development of the remainder of the site for mixed-use employment purposes. The full assessment is shown in Appendix J and a summary of the site assessment for Decoy Farm is given below.

Decoy Farm, Worthing

6.4.3 The site is well-located to manage waste due to its proximity to waste arisings in the south east of the county, close to the Lorry Route Network. It is within an existing industrial area therefore any impacts over and above the surrounding uses are considered to be minimal. Although there would be some negative impacts in the short term during the construction period, development of the site is considered to bring overall benefits in the medium to long term as it would benefit from co-location of other waste facilities, help to remediate the former landfill site and improve the quality of the Teville Stream. The site is not affected by any major nature, landscaping or historic designations but it should be subject to Flood Risk Assessment to ensure that it would have no further impact on flood risk. Consideration would need to be given to the access to the site as there are residential properties in the surrounding area. There is uncertainty over the delivery of the site; therefore it has not been taken forward as a strategic allocation.

6.5 Proposed Submission Draft Waste Local Plan Strategic Allocations (Autumn, 2012) and Submission Waste Local Plan (March, 2013)

6.5.1 The Proposed Submission Draft Plan included six strategic allocations which were assessed against the SA objectives. The results of the assessments are summarised below. The strategic site allocations have been considered cumulatively under the assessment of policy W10 (Appendix I).

6.5.2 The precise effects of waste development of any of the potential sites will be considered in more detail at the application stage when more information about a proposed facility is known. At that time, a more detailed assessment would be carried out and, where appropriate, a proposal-specific Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

Site north of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford

6.5.3 Although there would be some negative impacts in the short term during the construction period, development of the site is considered to bring overall benefits in the medium to long term as public attitudes to waste facilities changes and the building establishes itself into its surroundings. Development of the site would bring benefits to users of the PROW as the footpath could be diverted, avoiding the need to share with vehicular traffic. There may be potential to provide a local heat network to surrounding uses or new development in the future and the site would be adjacent to existing waste uses therefore bringing potential benefits of co-location, however a transport assessment would be needed at planning application stage to detail lorry routing and to assess the cumulative impact of vehicle movements in conjunction with other developments within the area. The site offers

opportunities for improvements to the appearance of the area and controls on noise, dust and odour that the previous use may not have had, however, consideration should be given to the height of any stacks due to views from the South Downs National Park.

Mitigation Measures:

- Diversion of footpath;
- Landscaping scheme;
- Assessment and possible mitigation of impact on listed buildings;
- Archaeological assessment and mitigation;
- Assessment and possible mitigation of impacts on the water environment;
- Assessment and possible mitigation of impact on amenity of residential properties;
- Use of an alternative access from Ford Road;
- Assessment and mitigation of cumulative impact of traffic;
- Assessment and possible mitigation on highway capacity and safety;
- Lorry Routing agreement.

Hobbs Barn, near Climping

6.5.4 Although there would be some negative impacts in the short term during the construction period, development of the site is considered to have positive impacts over time as public attitudes to waste facilities changes and the site would provide additional waste management capacity. The site is well screened and there are existing commercial uses which would be compatible with a waste use. The site is not affected by any major nature, landscape or historic designations but it should be subject to a Flood Risk Assessment to ensure that it would have no further impact on flood risk. A Transport Assessment would be needed at application stage to determine whether there will be a material impact on junctions and a review of the access.

Mitigation Measures:

- Archaeological assessment and mitigation;
- Assessment of impact on residential amenity;
- Protection of trees along northern boundary and hedgerows;
- Assessment and possible mitigation of impact on the water environment;
- Assessment and possible mitigation of impacts on residential dwellings;
- Assessment of cumulative impact of traffic;
- Lorry routing agreement;
- Assessment of additional HGV movements on highway capacity and safety;
- Flood Risk Assessment;
- Sewer easement;
- Buffer zone from rife and measures to ensure no deterioration in water quality.

Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester

6.5.5 The site is well-located to manage waste in the county due to its proximity to waste arisings in the south west of the county, proximity to the A27 and it has potential to move waste by rail (subject to viability assessment). A review of

the access arrangements and congestion at junctions would be required at planning application stage as well as a routing agreement to ensure vehicles avoid the city centre. Although there would be some negative impacts in the short term during the construction period, development of the site is considered to bring overall benefits in the medium to long term as public attitudes to waste facilities changes and the building establishes itself into its surroundings. Development of the site presents an opportunity for an iconic building and for a local energy network which could have a positive effect on the local economy and public attitudes to waste. Consideration should be given to the height of any stack to protect views of Chichester Cathedral and the South Downs National Park. Archaeological and geo-archaeological assessments would be required due to the presence of wartime fuel depot structures which may be of national significance.

Mitigation Measures:

- Landscape and visual assessment, possible height restrictions;
- Landscaping scheme;
- Appropriate assessment of European Sites of Nature conservation;
- Archaeological assessment and possible mitigation;
- Ground contamination assessment and mitigation;
- Assessment and mitigation of cumulative impacts of traffic;
- Lorry routing agreement;
- Flood risk assessment and possible mitigation;
- Assessment and mitigation of impacts on road capacity and road safety;
- Assessment and mitigation of impacts on residential dwellings.

Brookhurst Wood, near Warnham

6.5.6 The site is well-located to manage waste due to its proximity to waste arisings in the north of the county, close to the Lorry Route Network and it has potential to move waste by rail (subject to viability assessment). Although there would be some negative impacts in the short term during the construction period, development of the site is considered to bring overall benefits in the medium to long term as it would benefit from co-location of other waste facilities and replace existing derelict buildings. A transport assessment at application stage should assess impacts on the residents of Langhurstwood Road, particularly due to potential cumulative impacts from other waste uses. Routing should also be via the south and impacts on the A264 and junction 11 of M23 need to be considered. The site is adjacent to a SSSI, Ancient Woodland and there may be protected specifies (Great Crested Newts) which would require survey and mitigation. There are also industrial buildings on the site therefore an industrial archaeological impact assessment would be required at application stage.

Mitigation Measures:

- Assessment and possible mitigation of protected species;
- Archaeological assessment and possible mitigation;
- Assessment and possible mitigation of impact on the water environment;
- Assessment possible and mitigation of impact on residential amenity;
- Assessment and possible mitigation of cumulative impacts of traffic;
- Compliance with Aerodrome safeguarding.

Land west of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green

6.5.7 Although the site is Greenfield, it presents an opportunity for comprehensive development as part of the 'Northern Arc' development north of Burgess Hill. The site would be close to waste arisings in the east of the county and close to the Lorry Route Network. An EfW facility could provide a local energy network for other development in the 'Northern Arc'. The site boundary has been amended to exclude the flood risk area to the north and SUDs could be incorporated to alleviate flood risk in the area. Development of the site could also present opportunities to improve the water quality of the river Adur and the PROW. The site is within 150m of an SNCI therefore the potential affects on this nature designation would need to be assessed.

Mitigation Measures:

- Assessment and possible mitigation of visual impacts;
- Landscaping scheme and retention/reinforcement of hedgerows along eastern and southern boundaries;
- Ecological survey and possible mitigation;
- Assessment and possible mitigation of archaeological remains;
- Assessment and possible mitigation of water environment;
- Flood risk assessment;
- Assessment and possible mitigation of Public Right of Way;
- Assessment and possible mitigation of impact on residential amenity;
- Assessment and possible mitigation of highway capacity;
- Lorry routing agreement;
- Easement from sewer.

Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site

6.5.8 Although the site scores negatively against objective L (to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill), it would be an extension to an existing site, providing a short term need. The site is also close to other waste facilities bring potential benefits of co-location. In the medium to long term the site would be restored. A transport assessment at application stage should assess impacts on the residents of Langhurstwood Road, particularly due to potential cumulative impacts from other waste uses. Routing should also be via the south and impacts on the A264 and junction 11 of M23 need to be considered. The site is adjacent to a SSSI, Ancient Woodland and there may be protected specifies (Great Crested Newts) which would require survey and mitigation. There are also industrial buildings on part of the site therefore an industrial archaeological impact assessment would be required at application stage.

Mitigation Measures:

- Assessment and possible mitigation of protected species;
- Assessment and possible mitigation of archaeological remains;
- Assessment and possible mitigation of water environment;
- Assessment and possible mitigation of impact on residential dwellings and businesses;
- Aerodrome safety requirements;
- Assessment and mitigation of impact on highway capacity;
- Restoration of the site.

7. Development Management Policies

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1 No options were generated for the development management policies as they are not strategic policies and are there to help guide development proposals and ensure good practice through the development management process. However, the policies themselves have been tested against the SA objectives to assess how they perform against sustainability objectives. The policies in the draft Plan (June, 2012) were assessed first and the results informed changes to the policies in the Proposed Submission Draft Plan. No significant changes were made to the Development Management policies in the Submission Waste Local Plan (March, 2013). The full appraisal tables are shown in Appendix K and the results are summarised below to highlight the key points that arose and the changes that have been made to the policies as a result. Where changes to policy have necessitated re-appraisal, this is also reported below.

7.1.2 Mitigation measures can either offset significant adverse effects, or enhance positive and beneficial effects. Other than cross-referencing to other development management policies in the Plan, no reference is made to mitigation measures because the policies themselves, implemented alongside general good practice at development management stage, are worded to ensure proposals meet acceptable standards.

7.1.3 **Policy W11: Character**

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)
Policy W11: Character Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that they would not have an unacceptable impact on and, where possible, they would maintain and enhance: (a) the character, distinctiveness, and sense of place of the different areas of the County and that they reflect and, where possible, reinforce the character of the main natural character areas (including the retention of important features or characteristics); and (b) the separate identity of settlements and distinctive character of towns and villages (including specific areas or neighbourhoods) and development would not lead to their actual or perceived coalescence.
West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)
Policy W11: Character Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that they would not have an unacceptable impact on: (a) the character, distinctiveness, and sense of place of the different areas of the County and that they reflect and, where possible, reinforce the

character of the main natural character areas (including the retention of important features or characteristics); and

(b) the separate identity of settlements and distinctive character of towns and villages (including specific areas or neighbourhoods) and development would not lead to their actual or perceived coalescence.

Appraisal Summary of draft Plan Policy: Although there may be some short term negative impacts during the construction of waste facilities against some of the objectives, the policy would ensure that, in principle, the waste facility would not be permitted if it would have an unacceptable impact on character. This would help to preserve character, distinctiveness and sense of place and have a positive effect on the health, well-being and amenity of residents, users of the countryside and other neighbouring land uses.

Summary of Changes to Policy in Proposed Submission Draft Plan: The wording to 'maintain and enhance' has been removed from the policy. The policy no longer explicitly seeks to enhance character. **Re-appraisal required.**

Summary Following Policy Re-appraisal: The policy scores less positively in terms of: public health and amenity, users of the PROW and countryside; landscape and townscape character and the historic environment. This is because it does not specifically seek enhancements but the policy would still ensure there is no unacceptable impact, therefore maintaining the status quo. Enhancements are sought through other policies in the Plan.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

7.1.4 Policy W12: High Quality Development

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

W12: High Quality Development

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that, where appropriate, the scale, form, and design (including landscaping) take into account the need to:

(a) integrate with and, where possible, enhance adjoining land-uses and minimise potential conflicts between land-uses and activities;

(b) have regard to the local context including:

(i) the varied traditions and character of the different parts of West Sussex;

(ii) the characteristics of the site in terms of topography, natural and man-made features, and micro-climate;

(iii) the topography, landscape, townscape, streetscape and skyline of the surrounding area;

(iv) views into and out of the site; and

(v) the use of materials and building styles;
(c) ensure energy efficiency, minimise greenhouse gas emissions, minimise the use of non-renewable energy, and maximise the use of renewable energy sources; and
(d) include measures to ensure resilience and enable adaptation to a changing climate.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

W12: High Quality Development

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that they are of high quality and, where appropriate, the scale, form, and design (including landscaping) take into account the need to:

(a) integrate with and, where possible, enhance adjoining land-uses and minimise potential conflicts between land-uses and activities;
(b) have regard to the local context including:
  (i) the varied traditions and character of the different parts of West Sussex;
  (ii) the characteristics of the site in terms of topography, and natural and man-made features;
  (iii) the topography, landscape, townscape, streetscape and skyline of the surrounding area;
  (iv) views into and out of the site; and
  (v) the use of materials and building styles;
(c) includes measures to maximise water efficiency;
(d) include measures to minimise greenhouse gas emissions, to minimise the use of non-renewable energy, and to maximise the use of lower-carbon energy generation (including heat recovery and the recovery of energy from gas); and
(e) include measures to ensure resilience and enable adaptation to a changing climate.

Appraisal summary of draft Plan policy: The policy aims to promote sympathetic design and sustainable building construction which would have a positive effect on the health, well-being and amenity of residents, users of the Public Right of Way, countryside and other neighbouring land uses. The policy would also have a positive impact on: landscape and townscape character; historic environment; soil quality and the water environment. The policy could make reference to lower carbon energy sources and maximising energy efficiency and strengthen the requirement for buildings to be of high quality design to ensure consistency with national policy. Although part (b) (v) requires account to be taken of the use of materials, the need to minimise waste generated during construction and demolition is not explicit.

Summary of Changes to Policy in Proposed Submission Draft Plan: The word 'microclimate' has been removed from part (b)(ii) and part (c) has been added. It is considered that the former does not constitute a significant change and the latter enhances the sustainability of the policy. The policy now includes reference to lower-carbon energy generation rather than renewable energy and explicit reference is made to the fact that proposals need to be of 'high quality'. Reference to the need to minimise waste during

construction and demolition of all new developments is made in policy W23 and the supporting text of the policy has been altered to reflect this intention. **No re-appraisal is required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

7.1.5 Policy W13: Protected Landscapes

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

W13: Protected Landscapes

(a) Proposals for waste development within protected landscapes (the South Downs National Park, the Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and the High Weald AONB) will not be permitted unless:
  (i) the site is allocated for that purpose in an adopted plan; or
  (ii) the proposal is for a small-scale facility to meet local needs that can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the designation; or
  (iii) the proposal involves the use of inert material associated with the restoration of an existing mineral working and any temporary harm as a result of the operations would be outweighed by the benefits of restoration in the long-term.

(b) Proposals for waste development located outside protected landscapes but which would undermine the objectives of the designation, will not be permitted.

(c) Proposals for major* waste development within protected landscapes will not be permitted unless:
  (i) there is an overriding need for the development within the designated area; and
  (ii) the need cannot be met in some other way or met outside the designated area; and
  (iii) any adverse impacts on the environment, landscape, and recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

W13: Protected Landscapes

(a) Proposals for waste development within protected landscapes (the South Downs National Park, the Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and the High Weald AONB) will not be permitted unless:
  (i) the site is allocated for that purpose in an adopted plan; or
  (ii) the proposal is for a small-scale facility to meet local needs that can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the designation; or
  (iii) the proposal is for major* waste development that accords with part (c) of this Policy.

(b) Proposals for waste development located outside protected landscapes but which would undermine the objectives of the designation, will not be permitted.
(c) Proposals for major* waste development within protected landscapes will not be permitted unless:
  (i) there is an overriding need for the development within the designated area; and
  (ii) the need cannot be met in some other way or met outside the designated area; and
  (iii) any adverse impacts on the environment, landscape, and recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated.
(d) Proposals involving the use of residual inert material associated with the restoration of an active or dormant mineral working will not be permitted unless:
  (i) they accord with part (c) of this Policy and Policy W9; and
  (ii) any temporary harm as a result of the operations would be outweighed by the long-term benefits of the proposed after-use.

Appraisal Summary of Draft Plan Policy: The policy ensures that the nationally important landscapes (SDNP and AONB) in West Sussex are protected from development. In this respect it scores positively towards: public amenity; user of the countryside and PROW; landscape and townscape character; and biodiversity and geodiversity. By restricting waste sites to locations outside the protected landscapes, sites may not be optimally located in terms of the Lorry Route Network. The policy does not make reference to directing waste sites to previously developed land if they are within the protected landscapes.

Summary of Changes to Policy in Proposed Submission Draft Plan: Part (a) (iii) of the draft policy has been separated into a separate element of the policy which is considered to add further clarification but does not change the intention of the policy. Although no explicit reference is made to directing sites to previously developed land if they are within protected landscapes, this is covered by policy W3(b). **No re-appraisal required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

7.1.6 Policy W14: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

W14: Biodivesity and Geodivesity
Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) sites or features of international biodiversity importance are protected unless there are no appropriate alternative solutions and there are overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the value of sites or features;

(b) sites or features of national, regional, or local biodiversity or geological conservation importance are protected unless there are overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the value of sites or features;
(c) where development would result in the loss of an important site or feature, the harm is minimised, mitigated, or compensated for, including, where practicable, the provision of a new resource elsewhere which is of at least equivalent value;
(d) where appropriate, the restoration, creation and management of habitats is secured consistent with wider environmental objectives; and
(e) where necessary, the investigation, evaluation, and recording of important sites and features is undertaken and, where appropriate, representative features are preserved.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

W14: Biodiversity and Geodivesity
Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) areas or sites of international biodiversity importance are protected unless there are no appropriate alternative solutions and there are overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the value of sites or features, and provided that favourable conservation status is maintained;
(b) there are no adverse impacts on areas or sites of national biodiversity or geological conservation importance unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the impact on the objectives of the designation and on the wider network of such designated areas or sites;
(c) there are no adverse impacts on areas, sites or features of regional or local biodiversity or geological conservation importance unless the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the impact on the objectives of the designation;
(d) where development would result in the loss of or adversely affect an important area, site or feature, the harm is minimised, mitigated, or compensated for, including, where practicable, the provision of a new resource elsewhere which is of at least equivalent value;
(e) where appropriate, the creation, enhancement, and management of habitats, ecological networks, and ecosystem services is secured consistent with wider environmental objectives including Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and the South Downs Way Ahead Nature Improvement Area; and
(f) where necessary, the investigation, evaluation, and recording of important sites and features is undertaken and, where appropriate, representative features are preserved.

Appraisal Summary of Draft Plan Policy: Policy W14 is for the protection of biodiversity and geodiversity in West Sussex would have a positive effect on amenity, the tourism economy and landscape character. The policy could make reference for development to provide 'net gains' to biodiversity and to make the distinction between the hierarchy of national, regional and local designated sites more explicit so that their conservation is appropriate to their status.

Summary of Changes to Policy in Proposed Submission Draft Plan: Several aspects of the policy have been changed. The different tiers of nature designation (i.e. international, national, regional and local) have separate policy components acknowledging the different approaches to them. This takes account of one of the recommendations of the appraisal of the draft policy. Reference to non-designated features (ecological networks, ecosystems services, Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and the South Downs Way Ahead Nature Improvement Area) is made in part (e) which recognises the important contribution non-designated features make. This is consistent with National Policy. Although the policy does not make explicit reference to 'net gains' to biodiversity, the policy aims for compensation of 'at least' equivalent value and enhancement as the potential for waste development to contribute to the creation and enhancement of biodiversity is relatively limited. The revised wording is considered to enhance the policy and has addressed the issues raised therefore **no re-appraisal is required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

7.1.7 Policy W15: Historic Environment

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

W15: Historic Environment
Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) known features of historic or archaeological importance are preserved and, where possible, enhanced unless there are no alternative solutions and there are overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the value of sites or features; and
(b) where necessary, the appropriate investigation and recording of important sites and features is undertaken and, where appropriate, any finds are preserved.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

W15: Historic Environment
Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) known features of historic or archaeological importance are conserved and, where possible, enhanced unless there are no alternative solutions and there are overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the value of sites or features;
(b) it would not adversely affect currently unknown heritage assets with significant archaeological interest; and
(c) where appropriate, the further investigation and recording of any heritage assets to be lost (in whole or in part) is undertaken and the results made publicly available.

Appraisal Summary of Draft Plan Policy: Policy W15 ensures the protection of the historic environment in West Sussex and scores positively in terms of: public amenity; users of the countryside and PROW; landscape and townscape character; and the historic environment. The policy wording should refer to 'conservation' rather than 'protection' to align with National Policy and should also refer to the setting of 'heritage assets'. Policy should be clear that it applies to designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Summary of Changes to Policy in Proposed Submission Draft Plan: Part (b) has been added which makes reference to developments not adversely affecting currently unknown heritage assets with significant archaeological interest. The policy has also been re-worded to 'conserve' rather than 'protect'. Both changes address issues raised during the appraisal of the draft policy. The supporting text provides clarification that the policy also applies to non-designated sites. **No re-appraisal required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

7.1.8 Policy W16: Air, Soil and Water

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

W16: Air, Soil and Water
Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) the intrinsic quality of, and where appropriate the quantity of, air, soil, and water resources (including ground and surface waters) is protected and the development would not be detrimental to the management and protection of such resources;
(b) the quality of rivers and other watercourses is protected and, where possible, enhanced (including within built-up areas); and
(c) they are not located in areas subject to land instability, unless problems can be satisfactorily resolved.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

W16: Air, Soil and Water
Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) there are no unacceptable impacts on the intrinsic quality of, and where appropriate the quantity of, air, soil, and water resources (including ground, surface, transitional, and coastal waters);
(b) there are no unacceptable impacts on the management and protection of such resources, including any adverse impacts on Air Quality Management Areas and Source Protection Zones;
(c) the quality of rivers and other watercourses is protected and, where possible, enhanced (including within built-up areas); and
(d) they are not located in areas subject to land instability, unless

problems can be satisfactorily resolved.

Appraisal Summary of Draft Plan Policy: Policy W16 ensures the protection of air, soil and water quality in West Sussex and scores positively against objectives which seek to protect amenity and the natural and built environment. It scores negatively against the objective to minimise the transport of waste by roads as vehicle movements are a major contributor to air pollution. The policy could make reference to the need to prevent the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land, Air Quality Management Areas and Source Protection Zones.

Summary of Changes to Policy in Proposed Submission Draft Plan: The policy has been re-worded to ensure there are no 'unacceptable impacts' rather than to protect such resources. Part (b) has also been added which makes explicit reference to Air Quality Management Areas and Source Protection Zones. Although no explicit reference is made to Best and Most Versatile Land, this is implied through part (a) of the policy and the supporting text clarifies that the policy applies to it. The changes address issues raised on the appraisal of the draft policy therefore **no re-appraisal is required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

7.1.9 Policy W17: Flooding

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

W17: Flooding

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:

(a) the integrity of functional floodplains is maintained and that measures are used to manage surface water run-off and to reduce flood risk including, where appropriate, the use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS);

(b) they would not have a unacceptable impact on the integrity of sea, tidal, or fluvial flood defences, or would impede access for future maintenance and improvements of such defences; and

(c) they are not located in areas at risk or potential risk of sea, tidal, fluvial or groundwater flooding, or where it would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere, unless protection measures are provided to an appropriate standard.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

W17: Flooding

(a) Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:

(i) mitigation measures are provided to an appropriate standard so

that there would not be an increased risk of flooding on the site or elsewhere;

(ii) they are compatible with Shoreline Management Plans and/or Catchment Flood Management Plans and the integrity of functional floodplains is maintained;

(iii) appropriate measures are used to manage surface water run-off including, where appropriate, the use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS); and

(iv) they would not have an unacceptable impact on the integrity of sea, tidal, or fluvial flood defences, or impede access for future maintenance and improvements of such defences.

(b) Proposals for waste development in 'areas at risk of flooding' will not be permitted unless they pass the Sequential Test and, where applicable, the Exception Test set out in national policy.

Appraisal Summary of Draft Plan Policy: Policy W17 ensures that there is no increased risk of flooding as a result of waste development which would have a positive effect in terms of amenity and the local economy. No explicit reference is made to the sequential and exception tests as set out in national policy.

Summary of Changes to Policy in Proposed Submission Draft Plan: The policy has been re-drafted to include reference to the sequential and exception tests as recommended by SA of the draft policy. The policy also includes reference to proposals needing to be compatible with Shoreline Management Plans and/or Catchment Flood Management Plans. The changes address issues raised during the appraisal of the draft policy. **No re-appraisal required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

7.1.10 Policy W18: Transport

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

W18: Transport

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:

(a) transport links are adequate to serve the development or can be improved to an appropriate standard without an unacceptable impact on amenity, character, or the environment;

(b) where practicable and viable, the proposal makes use of rail, conveyors, or water transport or the possibility of using such means has been adequately investigated and can be shown to be inappropriate, and no reasonable alternative to the proposal that uses these means is likely to be available;

(c) where the need for road transport is accepted, materials are capable of being transported using the Lorry Route Network with minimal use of local roads, unless special justification can be shown;

(d) vehicle movements associated with the site will not have an adverse impact on the safety and free-flow of existing traffic;

(e) there is safe and adequate access to the highway network;
(f) satisfactory provision is made for vehicle turning and parking, manoeuvring, loading, and wheel cleaning facilities; and
(g) the proposal takes into account the needs of all road users (including pedestrians, cyclists, and horse riders).

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

W18: Transport

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:

(a) where practicable and viable, the proposal makes use of rail or water for the transportation of materials to and from the site;
(b) transport links are adequate to serve the development or can be improved to an appropriate standard without an unacceptable impact on amenity, character, or the environment; and
(c) where the need for road transport can be demonstrated:
  (i) materials are capable of being transported using the Lorry Route Network with minimal use of local roads, unless special justification can be shown;
  (ii) vehicle movements associated with the development will not have an adverse impact on the capacity of the highway network;
  (iii) there is safe and adequate means of access to the highway network and vehicle movements associated with the development will not have an adverse impact on the safety of all road users;
  (iv) satisfactory provision is made for vehicle turning and parking, manoeuvring, loading, and, where appropriate, wheel cleaning facilities; and
  (v) vehicle movements are minimised by the optimal use of the vehicle fleet

Appraisal Summary of Draft Plan Policy: Policy W18 encourages the movement of waste by non-road based transport modes which is consistent with national policy. It also aims to minimise the use of local roads unless 'special justification' can be shown. This has a positive effect in terms of amenity, landscape and townscape character, minimising air quality and reducing greenhouse gases. Part (d) ensures that the vehicle movements would not have an adverse impact on the safety and free-flow of existing traffic which would help support the local economy.

Summary of Changes to Policy in Proposed Submission Draft Plan: Wording has been removed from part (b) of the policy which is considered to be superfluous as 'where practicable and viable' enables application of the policy. The term 'capacity' is used to replace 'safety and free flow of traffic' and part (g) has been removed but is still covered by part (c) (iii). The changes provide clarification and **no re-appraisal is required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

7.1.11 **Policy W19: Public Health and Amenity**

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

Policy W19: Public Health and Amenity

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:

(a) lighting, noise, dust, litter, odours and other emissions, including those arising from traffic, are controlled to the extent that there will not be an unacceptable impact on public health and amenity;

(b) where appropriate, they include a proposed scheme of working that will employ sensitive and environmentally sound practices; and

(c) the routes and amenities of public rights of way are safeguarded, or where temporary or permanent re-routing can be justified, replacement routes are provided in good time and are of comparable or enhanced amenity value.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

Policy W19: Public Health and Amenity

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:

(a) lighting, noise, dust, odours and other emissions, including those arising from traffic, are controlled to the extent that there will not be an unacceptable impact on public health and amenity;

(b) the routes and amenities of public rights of way are safeguarded, or where temporary or permanent re-routeing can be justified, replacement routes of comparable or enhanced amenity value are provided; and

(c) where necessary, a site liaison group is established by the operator to address issues arising from the operation of a major waste management site or facility.

Appraisal Summary of Draft Plan Policy: Policy W19 ensures that public health and amenity are protected. Controlling emissions would not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity and geodiversity and air quality, air and soil quality. There is a positive effect in terms of objective B because the policy specifically seeks enhance amenity value for Public Rights of Way.

Summary of Changes to Policy in Proposed Submission Draft Plan: Part (b) has been changed to include specific reference to site liaison groups rather than a proposed scheme of working that will employ sensitive and environmentally sound practices. This change ensures that communities would have a better opportunity to raise any concerns. **No re-appraisal required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

7.1.12 **Policy W20: Restoration and Aftercare**

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

Policy W20: Restoration and Aftercare

Proposals for temporary waste development and, in limited number of cases, permanent waste development will be permitted provided that they are accompanied by comprehensive schemes that:

(a) make provision for high quality restoration, management, and aftercare;
(b) are practicable and appropriate for their locations taking into account local landscape character and biodiversity and which maximise environmental benefits;
(c) maximise public amenity benefits including appropriate reinstatement of, and where possible, improvement of public rights of way;
(d) provide for the removal of all buildings, machinery and plant when they are no longer required in connection with the principal use; and
(e) ensure that that land is restored at the earliest opportunity including, where appropriate, phased or progressive restoration.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

Policy W20: Restoration and Aftercare

Proposals involving temporary waste development will be permitted provided that they are accompanied by comprehensive schemes that:

(a) make provision for high quality and practicable restoration, management, and aftercare;
(b) are appropriate for their locations, maximising benefits taking into account local landscape character, the historic environment, biodiversity, and wider environmental objectives;
(c) maximise public amenity benefits including appropriate re-instatement of, and where possible, improvement of public rights of way;
(d) provide for the removal of all buildings, machinery and plant when they are no longer required in connection with the principal use; and
(e) ensure that that land is restored at the earliest opportunity including, where appropriate, phased, or progressive restoration.

Appraisal Summary of Draft Plan Policy: Policy W20 ensures that temporary waste sites are restored with appropriate aftercare. This would have a positive impact in terms of the relevant objectives, although the positive effects are more likely to occur in the medium to long term as the restoration scheme takes time to establish. Policy seems to apply to landfill sites only and not other temporary facilities e.g. inert recycling.

Summary of Changes to Policy in Proposed Submission Draft Plan: The policy now only applies to temporary facilities as reference to permanent facilities has been removed. The supporting text clarifies that the policy refers to temporary waste management facilities, including landfill. Specific reference is also made to the historic environment under part (b) which is considered to improve the policy. Reference to restoration schemes being 'practicable' has been moved to part (b) of the policy but still has the same intention. **No re-appraisal required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)
Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

7.1.13 Policy W21: Cumulative Impact

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)
W21: Cumulative Impact Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that an unreasonable level of disturbance to the environment and/or local communities will not result from sites operating simultaneously and/or successively. Phasing agreements may be sought to co-ordinate working, thereby reducing the cumulative impact.
West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)
W21: Cumulative Impact Proposals for waste development, including the intensification of use, will be permitted provided that an unreasonable level of disturbance to the environment and/or local communities will not result from waste management and other sites operating simultaneously and/or successively. Phasing agreements may be sought to co-ordinate working, thereby reducing the cumulative impact.
Appraisal Summary of Draft Plan Policy: Policy W21 ensures that there would not be an unreasonable level of disturbance on the environment resulting from successive or simultaneous development. It would have a positive effect on several objectives including Public Rights of Way/countryside users, landscape, biodiversity, historic environment and air quality. **Summary of Changes to Policy in Proposed Submission Draft Plan:** Reference to 'intensification of use' has been included as well as clarification that the policy applies to waste management sites. This is considered to improve the policy. **No re-appraisal required.**
West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)
Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

7.1.14 Policy W22: Aviation

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)
Policy W22: Aviation Proposals for waste development within the safeguarded areas of Gatwick Airport, Shoreham Airport, and Goodwood Airfield will be permitted provided

that they will not adversely affect the operational integrity or safety of the aviation facilities.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

Policy W22: Aviation
Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that they will not adversely affect the operational integrity or safety of aviation facilities.

Appraisal Summary of Draft Plan Policy: Policy W22 is only considered relevant to the local economy and biodiversity as it would have a positive impact in terms of protecting the operational safety of aviation facilities which play an important part in the economy and may have a positive indirect benefit on biodiversity as measures to prevent bird strike might also benefit protection of habitats from invasion by gulls.

Summary of Changes to Policy in Proposed Submission Draft Plan: Reference to specific airport safeguarding zones has been removed which is considered to provide more flexibility in case safeguarding areas change in the future. This change does not alter the intention of the policy therefore, **no re-appraisal is required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

7.1.15 Policy W23: Waste Management within Other Development

West Sussex Draft Waste Local Plan (June, 2012)

W23: Waste Management within Other Development
Proposals for development will be permitted provided that:
(a) the waste generated during construction, demolition and excavation will be minimised and that opportunities for re-using and recycling of waste are maximised; and
(b) waste management facilities of an appropriate type and scale are an integral part of the development.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)

W23: Waste Management within Other Development
Proposals for development will be permitted provided that:
(a) the waste generated during construction, demolition and excavation is minimised and that opportunities for re-using and recycling of waste are maximised; and
(b) waste management facilities of an appropriate type and scale are an integral part of the development.

Appraisal Summary of Draft Plan Policy: Policy W23 aims to encourage waste minimisation and maximise opportunities for re-using and recycling. The extent to which the policy would help to divert waste from landfill is dependent upon the type of facility. Although the policy encourages the integration of waste facilities, it does not make explicit reference to encouraging energy recovery from waste facilities which could provide heat and energy to the surrounding development.

Summary of Changes to Policy in Proposed Submission Draft Plan: Although the policy does not make explicit reference to encouraging energy recovery, this would be addressed through policy W12. There has been no material change to policy therefore **no re-appraisal required.**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)

Summary of Changes: There have been no significant changes to the policy wording. **No re-appraisal required.**

8. Implementation

8.1 Links to Other Tiers of Plans and Programmes

8.1.1 The Plan works alongside national planning policies as outlined in Appendix B. It also works alongside the planning documents prepared by the District and Borough Councils as part of their Local Development Frameworks that deal with issues other than waste. It must be implemented to work with the strategies of adjoining mineral and waste planning authorities.

8.1.2 The implementation of the Plan also serves to work with waste management strategies in particular those that seek to waste to be managed as a resource, as much as possible, through promoting recycling, composting and energy recovery. This is also linked to the strategies to enable a progressive movement up the waste hierarchy in the management of waste as required by the Waste Framework Directive. The Plan will help national and local waste management targets to be achieved.

8.2 Monitoring

8.2.1 The Council is required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to assess the extent to which policies in the Plan are being implemented. The Plan sets out a monitoring framework with indicators listed under each policy.

8.2.2 The significant environmental effects of implementing the Plan will also need to be monitored to identify any unforeseen adverse effects and to, where appropriate, allow for mitigation action to be taken.

8.2.3 A list of indicators, linked to the SA objectives, has been identified in Table E1 in Appendix E. The Plan also incorporates arrangements for monitoring and implementation.

8.2.4 The baseline data will be revised on regular basis. Every attempt has been made to identify up-to-date data for the baseline information. It should be noted that some data is not measured annually; therefore the most recent data has been used. It will be important to ensure that this information is kept up-to-date and the findings from monitoring will be included in the West Sussex Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

Appendix A: Sustainability Appraisal Stages and Tasks

A1 This Sustainability Appraisal is based on the guidance in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister's paper "A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive" (September 2005).

Stages in the SEA Process	
SEA Stages and Tasks	**Purpose**
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	
Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives	To establish how the plan or programme is affected by outside factors, to suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed, and to help to identify SEA objectives.
Collecting baseline information	To provide an evidence base for environmental problems, prediction of effects, and monitoring; to help in the development of SEA objectives.
Identifying environmental problems	To help focus the SEA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis, setting of the SEA objectives, prediction of effects and monitoring.
Developing SEA objectives	To provide a means by which the environmental performance of the plan or programme and alternatives can be assessed.
Consulting on the scope of SEA	To ensure that the SEA covers the likely significant environmental effects of the plan or programme.
Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	
Testing the plan or programme objectives against the SEA objectives	To identify potential synergies or inconsistencies between the objectives of the plan or programme and the SEA objectives and help in developing alternatives.
Developing strategic alternatives	To develop and refine strategic alternatives.
Predicting the effects of the plan or programme, including alternatives	To predict the significant environmental effects of the plan or programme
Evaluating the effects of the plan or programme, including and alternatives.	To evaluate the predicted effects of the plan or programme and its alternative and assist in the refinement of the plan or programme.
Mitigating adverse effects	To ensure that adverse effects are identified and potential mitigation measures are considered.
Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effects of plan or programme implementation.	To detail the means by which the environmental performance of the plan can be assessed.

Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report	
Preparing the Environmental Report	To present the predicted environmental effects of the plan or programme, including alternatives, in a form suitable for public consultation and use by decision-makers.
Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report	
Consulting the public and Consultation Bodies on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report	To give the public and the Consultation Bodies an opportunity to express their opinions on the findings of the Environmental Report and to use it as a reference point in commenting on the plan or programme. To gather more information through the opinions and concerns of the public.
Assessing significant changes	To ensure that the environmental implications of any significant changes to the draft plan or programme at this stage are assessed and taken into account.
Making decisions and providing information	To provide information on how the Environmental Report and consultees' opinions were taken into account in deciding the final form of the plan or programme to be adopted.
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan or programme on the environment	
Developing aims and methods for monitoring	To track the environmental effects of the plan or programme to show whether they are as predicted; to help identify adverse effects.
Responding to adverse effects	To prepare for appropriate responses where adverse effects are identified.

Appendix B: Plans, Policies, and Programmes

B1 The review of plans, policies, and programmes is shown in the following table. The documents are subdivided into the different levels (international to local) and the table clearly identifies:

- the title of the plan, programme, policy or legislation;
- the relevant objective(s);
- the key relevant targets and indicators (where applicable)
- the key implications for the Plan; and
- the key implications for the SA.

Document title and reference points	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Key Implications for Plan	Key Implications for the SA
INTERNATIONAL				
Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (1997)	To limit and/or reduce methane emissions through recovery and use in waste management, as well as in production, transport and distribution of energy (Art. 2.1/a/viii)	UK target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% of 1990 levels by 2012. By the end of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol in 2012, a new international framework needs to have been negotiated and ratified that can deliver the stringent emission reductions the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has clearly indicated are needed.	Plan should support reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases.	Consider inclusion of objectives to support reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases.
The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg Commitments arising from the Johannesburg Summit (2002)	A number of the sustainable development commitments originating from the WSSD, are relevant to land use planning, and include: Integrate energy into country-led poverty reduction processes; Remove market barriers and create a level playing field for renewable energy efficiency; Greater resource efficiency (incl. decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation);	There are a number of follow-up processes, but no specific targets associated with the summit.	Plan must implement the sustainable development commitments agreed at the World Summit, where applicable.	Consider inclusion of objectives to support the principles of greater resource efficiency such as through the waste hierarchy.

Document title and reference points	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Key Implications for Plan	Key Implications for the SA
	Support business innovation and take-up of best practice technology and management; work on waste and producer responsibility.			
Ramsar Convention – Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Treaty signed in 1971)	To promote the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international co-operation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world	The number of Ramsar sites being designated in the UK.	Plan should promote the conservation and make wise use of all wetland areas.	Consider inclusion of objectives which aim to promote conservation and wise use of wetland areas.
EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and EU Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC), implemented by UK Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) 1994 and UK Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) (Amendment) Regulations 07 (07/1843) **A codified version of the Wild Birds Directive 2009/ 147/EC contains the most up to date annexes arising from successive EU enlargements including the accession of Bulgaria and Romania**	To conserve fauna and flora and natural habitats of EU importance. To establish a network of protected areas throughout the European Community designed to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats. The UK Regulations transpose the EU Directive into national law. The Regulations require the compilation and maintenance of a register of European sites (Special Areas of Conservation - SACs, Special Protection Areas – SPAs). The 2007 Amendments simplifies the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive.	Identifies endangered species and sub-species in need of protection prior to development. Target actions include: Creation of protected areas Upkeep and management Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes.	Plan should take into account the location of SPA and SAC during site/area selection. Plan should ensure that provision is made for undertaking appropriate assessments in locations that could impact negatively on the environment.	Consider inclusion of objectives to protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity.
EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)	To prevent, or reduce as far as possible, negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from landfilling of waste. Since October 2007, the pre-	Sets targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that is sent to landfill: To 75% of baseline (1995) levels by 2010 To 50% of baseline levels by 2013 To 35% of baseline levels by 2020	Plan should include policies on environmental protection and EIA requirement for proposals likely to have negative impacts on the environment. Plan policies should ensure that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.	Consider inclusion of objectives to increase recovery of value from waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.

Document title and reference points	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Key Implications for Plan	Key Implications for the SA
	treatment requirements of the Landfill Directive have included the need to treat all non-hazardous waste (including commercial and industrial) before it can go to landfill. This treatment must include a physical, thermal, chemical or biological process - which can include sorting - to change the characteristics of the waste to either reduce its volume, reduce its hazardous nature, facilitate its handling, or enhance its recovery.		Plan should include policies that define standards for the design and operation of landfills. Plan should include policies encouraging movement up the waste management hierarchy. Plan should include policies that support the provision of facilities for the treatment of waste before it can go to landfill.	
EU Hazardous Waste Directive (1975, amended 1991/689/EEC)	Aims to safeguard a high level of environmental protection. The differentiation it introduces between hazardous and non hazardous waste is, along with the differentiation between recovery and disposal laid down in the Waste Framework Directive, a key element of waste management policy.	The directive does not contain any targets.	Plan must adhere to the requirements of the Directive, as appropriate.	Objectives should reflect the requirements of the Directive.
EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive (2002/96/EC)	Producers should take responsibility for the collection and processing of end of life consumer and professional electrical and electronic goods. Sets conditions for pollution prevention and control at waste treatment facilities.	UK target of an average rate of collection of 4kg of WEEE per householder per year. WEEE sites must have appropriate permits	Plan should consider the potential requirements for collection, storage and processing facilities and describe relevant criteria for determining the suitability of potential locations.	Consider inclusion of objectives to support waste reduction and the reuse and recycling of materials.
EU Waste Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC)	To prevent or to limit, as far as practicable, negative effects on the environment, in particular pollution by emissions into air, soil, surface water and groundwater, and the resulting risks to human health, from the incineration and co-incineration of waste.	Sets out limit values for emissions to atmosphere, and technical operating requirements.	Plan should adopt appropriate pollution prevention criteria to assess potential locations for new waste incineration and co-incineration facilities.	Consider inclusion of objectives to protect, as far as is practicably possible, the environment, air, soil and water from the impacts of development.
EU Packaging Directive (1994/62/EC)	This Directive aims to harmonise national measures in order to prevent or reduce the impact of packaging and packaging waste on the environment and to ensure the	The Directive does not contain any targets.	Plan must adhere to the requirements of the Directive, as appropriate.	Objectives should reflect the requirements of the Directive.

Document title and reference points	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Key Implications for Plan	Key Implications for the SA
	functioning of the Internal Market. It contains provisions on the prevention of packaging waste, on the re-use of packaging and on the recovery and recycling of packaging waste.			
EU End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive (2000/53/EC)	Producers should take responsibility for the collection and processing of end of life motor vehicles. Annex 1 sets conditions for pollution prevention and control at waste treatment facilities	Sets targets for recovery and recycling of ELV by beginning of 2006 and beginning of 2015.	Plan should consider the potential requirements for collection, storage and processing facilities and describe relevant criteria for determining the suitability of potential locations.	Consider the potential needs for ELV management facilities.
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC).	Establishes limit values and alert thresholds for concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air. Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.	Sets limit values and alert thresholds for concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead which must be abided by.	Plan should consider the levels of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air. Plan should consider maintaining ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead.	Consider inclusion of objectives with the aim of reducing air pollution and, where possible, enhancing air quality in respect of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead.
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (1991/ 271/EEC)	Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of: waste water.	The Directive does not contain any targets.	Plan must adhere to the requirements of the Directive and ensure the effective management of urban waste water treatment.	Objectives should reflect the requirements of the Directive.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater Achieving 'good status' for all waters by a set deadline Water management to be based on river basins 'Combined approach' of emission limit values and quality standards	Prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters; • aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015. Where this is not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027; • meet the requirements of Water	Plan should ensure that all potential waste sites are assessed in relation to the impact that extraction may have on hydrological and hydrogeological factors. Adequate consultation with appropriate authorities, i.e. Environment Agency and water providers as part of plan process to ensure integration with existing catchment management plans.	Consider inclusion of objectives to protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment

Document title and reference points	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Key Implications for Plan	Key Implications for the SA
	Closer involvement of community	Framework Directive protected areas; • promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource; • conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water; • progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment; • progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants; • contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.		
EU Bathing Water Quality Directive (2006/7/EC)	The revised Bathing Water Directive entered into force in March 2006. The overall objective of the revised Directive remains the protection of public health whilst bathing.	There is a requirement for all bathing waters to be classed as 'sufficient' by 2015.	Plan must adhere to the requirements of the Directive, as appropriate.	Objectives should reflect the requirements of the Directive.
EU Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of waste (2005)	The aim of the strategy is to reduce the negative impact on the environment that is caused by waste throughout its life-span, from production to disposal, via recycling.	The strategy does not contain any targets.	Plan should support the objectives of the Strategy promoting the prevention of waste and increased recycling.	Objectives should reflect the aims of the Strategy.
EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)	Aims to reduce landfill and associated greenhouse gas emissions through increasing waste prevention and recycling rates and encouraging use of waste as a secondary resource. Applies a 5-step hierarchy of waste prevention – reuse – recycling – recovery – disposal.	Sets targets for recycling rates; 50% recycling rates for household waste and 70% for C&D waste by 2020.	Plan should reflect the waste hierarchy. Plan should make provision for sufficient recycling facilities to ensure targets can be met.	Consider objectives to provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities, to reduce waste, and to reduce waste sent to landfill.

Document title and reference points	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Key Implications for Plan	Key Implications for the SA
NATIONAL				
National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)	Planning should drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver infrastructure that the country needs. Always seek to secure high quality design and good standard of amenity for existing and future occupants. Take account of different roles and character of areas, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. Support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking account of flood risk and encourage the reuse of existing resources and encourage the use of renewable resources. Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. Encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed. Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. Focus significant development in locations which are, or can be made sustainable.	Supports local and national targets with regard to biodiversity and geodiversity.	Plan should contribute to the objective of achieving sustainable development (social, economic and environmental).	SA Objectives should reflect the core planning principles and policies set out in the NPPF.
The Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2011	To encourage waste up the waste hierarchy and away from landfill	Target of 50% of household waste to be recycled.	Plan must have regard to the amended waste hierarchy. Policies should be included which encourage waste to be re-used or prepared for re-use, recycled or	Consider inclusion of objectives to reduce, re-use, recycle and recover waste. Consider inclusion of objectives to reduce landfill.

Document title and reference points	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Key Implications for Plan	Key Implications for the SA
			have value or energy recovered from it. Plan should discourage landfilling of waste.	
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	To improve the management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. To protect water supplies.	Local Authorities to prepare flood risk assessments, flood maps and plans EA to prepare Local flood risk management strategies	Plan should take account of flooding and water management issues and strategies	Consider inclusion of objective to reduce flood risk and other impacts on the water environment
Climate Change: The UK Programme (March 2006)	Strategic package of policies and measures to cut greenhouse gases. Energy supply: Emphasises the role that renewable energy sources may have in reducing future green house gas emissions. Transport: Emphasises the contribution that LPA can make to reducing transport related emissions of green house gases. Key objective of reducing the number of car journeys. Waste: Reduce methane emissions through reducing the amount of waste sent to Landfill, combined with increased collection of Landfill gas. Use waste to generate energy.	Reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.	Plan should contain policies that encourage movement of waste by rail and water where practicable. Council should consider having a Climate Change strategy within the Plan due to the important role local action could have. Plan should contain policies to encourage sustainable generation of energy from waste. Plan location criteria for siting of waste management facilities should include accessibility without need for car journeys. Plan policies should promote sustainable waste management.	Consider inclusion of objectives to increase the supply of energy from renewable sources. Consider inclusion of objectives to increase the volume of waste transported by water and rail, where practicable, and reduce the number of car journeys generated. Consider inclusion of objectives that serve to increase access to facilities, either during operation or after-use, without generating additional car journeys. Consider inclusion of objectives which promote sustainable waste management.
UK Climate Change Act 2008	The Climate Change Act 2008 introduced a statutory target of reducing carbon emissions.	Target of reducing carbon emissions by 80 per cent below 1990 levels by 2050, with an interim target of 34% by 2020.	Planning makes a significant contribution to both mitigating and adapting to climate change through its ability to influence the location, scale, mix and character of development. The plan should include policies that contribute towards achieving lower carbon emissions and greater resilience to the impacts of climate change.	Objectives should reflect the aims set in the Climate Change Act to reduce carbon emissions.
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)	Plan plots how the UK will meet the 34 percent cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020. The Plan	The plan includes a 5-point Action Plan covering the following areas: - Protecting the public from	Plan should include policies that contribute towards achieving lower carbon emissions.	Objectives should reflect the aims set in the UK Low Carbon Transition Plan.

Document title and reference points	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Key Implications for Plan	Key Implications for the SA
	shows how reductions in the power sector and heavy industry; transport; homes and communities; workplaces and jobs; and farming, land and waste sectors could enable carbon budgets to 2022 to be met	immediate risk; - Preparing for the future; - Limiting the severity of future climate change through a new international climate agreement; - Building a low carbon UK; - Supporting individuals, communities and businesses to play their part		
Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future (2011)	The Carbon Plan is a Government-wide plan of action on climate change, including domestic and international activity.	The plan includes a range of sectoral plans and targets for: - low carbon buildings, - low carbon transport, - low carbon industry, - low carbon electricity, and - agriculture, land use, forestry and waste	Plan should include policies that contribute towards achieving lower carbon emissions.	Objectives should reflect the aims set in the Plan.
Waste Strategy for England (2007) **A new National Waste Management Plan is expected to be published in 2013**	Principal objectives to: Decouple waste growth in all sectors from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use. Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for **biodegradable municipal waste** (BMW) in 2010, 2013, 2020. Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatments for municipal and non municipal waste. Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mixture of techniques.	Reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted from over 22.2 million tones in 2000 with an aspiration to reduce it to 12.2 million tonnes in 2020 – a reduction of 45%. Recycling and composting of household waste – at least 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020 Recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020. The Government is considering, in conjunction with the construction industry, a target to halve the amount of construction, demolition and excavation wastes going to landfill by 2012 as a result of waste reduction, re-use and recycling.	Plan policies should promote recovery of value from waste through reduction, reuse and recovery. Recycling and composting should be promoted.	Consider inclusion of objectives to reduce, recover and recycle waste.

Document title and reference points	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Key Implications for Plan	Key Implications for the SA
Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011	The Government's review was guided by the 'waste hierarchy', which is both a guide to sustainable waste management and a legal requirement of the revised EU Waste Framework Directive, enshrined in law through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. The hierarchy gives top priority to waste prevention, followed by preparing for re-use, then recycling, other types of recovery (including energy recovery), and last of all disposal (e.g. Landfill). The Coalition Government describes the need to move beyond our current throwaway society to a "zero waste economy".	An associated Action Plan to the Review includes actions for: - working with businesses, - preventing waste, - rewarding individuals and businesses for positive behaviour, - promoting energy from waste, - modernising waste regulation and enforcement, and - supporting the public sector to lead by example.	Plan should consider the provisions of the review.	Consider inclusion of objectives to reduce, recover and recycle waste, and to enable provision of facilities to manage waste.
Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan (2011)	This Strategy and Action Plan sets out a need to increase energy from waste through Anaerobic Digestion (AD). The Strategy believes that AD "offers a local, environmentally sound option for waste management which helps us divert waste from landfill, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and produce renewable energy which could be used to power our homes and vehicles.	The strategy does not set any targets relevant to Waste Plan but the provisions of the strategy should be taken into account through the plan making process, as appropriate.	Plan should consider the provisions of the Strategy and Action Plan.	Objectives should reflect the aims set in the Strategy and Action Plan.
English National Parks and the Broads UK Government Vision and Circular 2010	The purpose of this circular, which applies only in England, is to provide updated policy guidance on the English National Parks (including the South Downs in West Sussex) and the Broads ('the Parks'). This circular has been produced to create a vision for National Parks. By 2030 English National Parks and the Broads will be places where:	The vision and circular does not set any targets relevant to the Waste Local Plan.	Plan should support the vision for the South Downs National Park. Key considerations include conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the SDNP and promotion of opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the SDNP by the public.	Objectives should reflect the aims set in the Strategy and Action Plan.

Document title and reference points	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Key Implications for Plan	Key Implications for the SA
	- There are thriving, living, working landscapes notable for their natural beauty and cultural heritage; - They inspire visitors and local communities to live within environmental limits and to tackle climate change; - The wide-range of services they provide (from clean water to sustainable food) are in good condition and valued by society; - Sustainable development can be seen in action. The communities of the Parks take an active part in decisions about their future. They are known for having been pivotal in the transformation to a low carbon society and sustainable living. Renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, low carbon transport and travel and healthy, prosperous communities have long been the norm; - Wildlife flourishes and habitats are maintained, restored and expanded and linked effectively to other ecological networks. Woodland cover has increased and all woodlands are sustainably managed, with the right trees in the right places. Landscapes and habitats are managed to create resilience and enable adaptation; - Everyone can discover the rich variety of England's natural and historic environment, and have the chance to value them as places for escape, adventure, enjoyment, inspiration and reflection, and a source of national pride and identity. They will be recognised as fundamental to our prosperity and well-being. Section 11A(2) of the 1949			

Document title and reference points	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Key Implications for Plan	Key Implications for the SA
	National Park Act (inserted by section 62 of the 1995 Act) requires any relevant authority (such as various public bodies and statutory undertakers), when exercising or performing functions which relate to or affect land in a National Park, to attach greater weight to the purpose of 'conserving and enhancing' if it appears that there is a conflict between these two National Park purposes.			
England's statutory landscape designations: a practical guide to your duty of regard	Conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the SDNP and promotion of opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the SDNP by the public.	None	Plan should have regard to the duties of the relevant authorities of the purposes of National parks and AONB. Plan should support the vision for the South Downs National Park. Key considerations include conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the SDNP and promotion of opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the SDNP by the public	Objectives should reflect the vision and objectives of the SDNP and AONB.
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (2007)	To provide, in England, a resource of trees, woods and forests in places where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefit now and for future generations; Ensure that existing and newly planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to a changing climate Protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and	The strategy identifies some possible indicators including: Proportion of woodland Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in favourable condition; Woodland bird indicator - bird population associated with woodland; Access to and use of woodland; and Trends in all plants and ancient woodland indicator plants.	Plan should to promote the sustainable management of our existing woods and forests. Plan should, where appropriate, seek a steady expansion of woodland areas to provide more benefits for society and our environment.	Consider inclusion of objectives to promote sustainable management of our existing woods and forests. Consider inclusion of objectives which aim to promote the expansion, enjoyment and understanding of woodland areas

Document title and reference points	Key Relevant Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators	Key Implications for Plan	Key Implications for the SA
	landscapes (both woodland and non-woodland), and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland Increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living in, working in or visiting England Improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products and ecosystem services where this will deliver identifiable public benefits, nationally or locally, including the reduction of carbon emissions			
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	The strategy contains policies for the assessment and management of UK air quality and implementation of European Union (EU) and International agreements. The strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved, introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the strategy's objectives.	Sets out EU Directive targets and objectives for each pollutant	Plan must help meet the objectives of the Strategy by taking air quality into consideration in the factors for appraising potential sites.	Consider inclusion of objectives that aim to reduce air pollution and enhance air quality.
Securing the Future: UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	Prioritising four key issues of sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities.	Lists UK Government Strategy Indicators and relevant targets.	Plan should take account of climate change and promote sustainability.	Consider objectives to mitigate and adapt to climate change, to use mineral resources responsibly, promoting secondary aggregate use where possible and increase reuse and recycling to reduce waste landfilled.

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Underground, Under Threat - Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3)	To prevent pollution of groundwater.	To meet Water Framework Directive requirements for groundwater quality.	Plan should recognise the importance and vulnerability of groundwater resources and ensure that they are not detrimentally affected by waste development.	Consider objective to protect water quality.
	Promote sustainable economic growth to support efficient competitive and innovative business, commercial and industrial sectors.	No specific targets identified.	Plan policies should promote sustainable economic growth	Consider inclusion of objectives to promote economic growth and encourage investment.
	Enhance as well as protect biodiversity		Plan should include policies to enhance and protect biodiversity.	Consider inclusion of objectives that recognise the importance to enhance, as well as protect, biodiversity
	Address the causes and impacts of climate change, pollution and waste and resource management impacts	No specific targets identified.	Policies should encourage minimisation of the use of primary mineral resources, maximisation of the production and use of recycled aggregates and other recyclable material resources, and increased development and use of renewable energy resources.	Consider inclusion of objectives to support waste reduction and the re-use and recycling of materials. Check that Plan location policies promote management of waste close to source
	Reduce the need to travel and encourage use of public transport	No specific targets identified.	Plan should include policies to maintain and improve local employment levels.	Consider inclusion of objectives that promote management of waste close to source; and consider inclusion of objectives compatible with enhancing economic growth and encouraging investment.
	Promote communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free, whilst respecting the diverse needs of communities.	No specific targets identified.	Plan Should include policies to protect and, where possible, enhance public amenity, health and well-being.	Consider inclusion of objectives to protect and, where possible, enhance public amenity, health and well-being.
	Promote the more efficient use of land through higher density mixed-use development and the use of suitable previously developed land and buildings.	No specific targets identified.	Plan should include policies to protect the countryside and promote development, where possible, on previously developed land.	Consider inclusion of objectives to make the best use of previously developed land and reduce the need for greenfield sites.
PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005) **Updated 2011** **PPS10 will remain in place until the National**	Planning authorities should: drive waste management up the waste hierarchy provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste	Support national waste strategy targets	Plan should promote reduction, reuse and recovery as well as providing facilities for disposal. Sites/areas for waste management facilities should help to support PPS10; consider physical and environmental constraints,	Objectives should address the waste hierarchy and recognise the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management. Check policies support increasing the recovery, reuse and reducing

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Waste Management Plan is published	help implement the national waste strategy prevent harm to human health and the environment enable waste to be disposed near its point of origin protect green belts The 2011 update incorporates the new waste hierarchy set out in the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). The new waste hierarchy differs from the existing hierarchy in how it defines re-use of materials and in how it distinguishes between recycling and other recovery. It will ensure that local authorities have regard to the hierarchy in the preparation of their waste plans; and that the hierarchy is capable of being a material consideration in determining individual planning applications.		cumulative effects of previous waste disposal facilities, capacity of the transport infrastructure; and give priority to previously developed land and redundant agricultural/forestry buildings.	waste. Check Plan sets a framework to provide sufficient and timely waste management facilities to meet the needs of the local community and to enable regional self-sufficiency.

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REGIONAL				
The South East Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East (2009) *On 6 July 2010 the Secretary of State attempted to revoke Regional Spatial Strategies. This included he South East Plan. However in November 2010 following a legal challenge the High Court ruled that the revocation was unlawful. As a result the South East Plan remains in force.* *On 10th November 2010 the Chief Planner at the Department for Communities and Local Government wrote to Local Planning Authorities advising that was the Government's intention to revoke Regional Spatial Strategies through the Localism Act. The Localism Act is now in force and it is anticipated that the South East Plan will be revoked during 2012.*	Provides a regional framework of a broad development strategy for the period to 2025. Waste: To achieve a 'resource Management' approach to waste, reflecting the waste hierarchy and treating waste as a resource with value. Promote sustainable construction and on-site re-use and recycling of materials where possible. Separation of waste should be facilitated and encouraged. High quality restoration and, where appropriate, aftercare should be secured.	Waste: Reduce the growth of waste to 1% per annum by 2010 and 0.5% per annum by 2020. Provide sufficient waste management capacity to achieve net self-sufficiency and provide extra capacity for a declining amount of London waste – for West Sussex this amount is 1.23mt for the period 2006-2015 plus 0.69 for 2016-2025. Diversion from landfill of 86% of all waste by 2025. 65% of all waste to be recycled or composted by 2025. Provide an appropriate mix of development opportunities to manage tonnage of waste set out in the table within policy W7. Note: these figures are a benchmark for further testing as part of MWDF preparation, more recent data should be used, where Available, to assess and plan for capacity. Provision should be made for a declining amount of landfill as set out in the table within Policy W13. Landfill gas and energy recovery should be standard practice at non-inert landfill sites.	Waste Strategy: Plan policies should; Promote waste reduction; Promote recycling and composting; Divert waste from landfill; Provide opportunities for waste management facilities; Plan should allow for enough capacity to take London Waste; Promote waste separation; Promote the use of biomass and the treatment of waste; Promote high quality restoration; Promote sustainable transport.	Consider inclusion of objectives to reduce waste; improve recycling waste, waste separation and diversion of waste from landfill; to ensure that there is sufficient capacity for waste management; to achieve high quality restoration; to locate sites close to road network and close to where waste is generated.
Regional Sustainability Framework (2008)	The Regional Sustainability Framework (RSF) sets a common vision, 25 objectives and four priorities that will help guide sustainable development in the	The Framework contains a range of indicators covering these issues, including indicators around service accessibility, flooding, air quality, water quality, greenhouse gas	The Plan should include policies to support the priority issues raised in the framework, and in particular to support targets around landfill diversion, reducing waste, and	Objectives should reflect the aims set in the Framework.

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	South East. The Document states the following priorities: Achieving sustainable levels of resource use; Reducing the region's carbon footprint; Ensuring that the South East is prepared for the inevitable impacts of climate change; Ensuring that everyone, including the most deprived people, has an equal opportunity to benefit from and contribute to the region's sustainable prosperity. The Framework also includes objectives covering the following issues: accessibility to services, supporting economic growth, reducing the risk of flooding, reduce air quality problems, address climate change issues, supporting biodiversity, protecting the region's countryside and historic environment, consider resource consumption, reduce waste generation and achieve sustainable management of waste, to preserve water quality and resources, and to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources.	emissions, habitats and species protection. The framework contains targets to increase the diversion of all waste from landfill in the region to 86% by 2025. Targets also include increasing recycling and composting of all waste in the region to 65% by 2025, and reducing growth of all waste in the region to 0.5% per annum by 2020.	increasing recycling and composting.	
South East Regional Economic Strategy (2007)	To increase GVA generated per tonne of materials entering the waste stream.	Target 12: '30% increase over the 2003 baseline in GVA generated per tonne of materials entering the waste stream by 2016' to be achieved by providing infrastructure to increase recycling, re-use and energy recovery to reduce landfill.	Sufficient Infrastructure must be provided to increase recycling, re-use and energy recovery so as to reduce landfill.	Consider inclusion of objectives to treat waste as a resource and provide sufficient facilities for waste re-use, recycling and energy recovery.

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Water for Life and Livelihoods: River Basin Management Plan, South East River Basin District, 2009	Improved water quality within the South East River Basin District.	To meet the requirements of the WFD: Prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters; • aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015. Where this is not possible and subject to the criteria set out in the Directive, aim to achieve good status by 2021 or 2027; • meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive protected areas; • promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource; • conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water; • progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment; • progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants; • contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.	Increasing percentage of river length to achieve good environmental status by target dates of 2015, 2021 and 2027.	Consider inclusion of objective to protect and enhance water quality.
LOCAL				
West Sussex Transport Plan 2011-2026	The main objective of this Plan is to improve quality of life for the people of West Sussex through four key strategies to maintain, manage and invest in transport: - promoting economic growth - tackling climate change - providing access to services,	The West Sussex Transport Plan 2011-2026 contains a range of monitoring indicators. Issues covered include the following: Congestion, mode of travel to work and school, cycling trips, accessibility, road traffic accidents, road and footway maintenance, street lighting, conditions of highway structures, road flooding,	Plan should include policy which should contribute to sustainable forms of transport and reducing carbon emissions Plan should include policies which consider road safety and personal safety for the travelling public Plan should include policies which should consider the efficiency of	Consider objectives aiming to minimise use of rural roads and maximise use of the strategic road network and lorry route networks Consider objectives to protect and, where possible, enhance the well being of the public Consider objectives to sustain economic growth and through the

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	employment & housing, and - improving safety, security & health	air quality and transport emissions.	transport systems Plan should include policies which should assist in the promotion of an efficient economy and the achievement of sustainable economic growth Plan should include policies which should aim to reduce traffic growth, pollution and congestion in order to protect and enhance the built and natural environment Plan should include policies which should promote access for services and facilities for all	provision of an adequate supply of construction and other materials. Consider objectives to protect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land-users Consider objectives to reduce air pollution, minimise the use of the best and most versatile land and protect water quality and the function of the water environment Consider objectives to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases
West Sussex Waste Local Plan (Revised Deposit Draft) **NB: Although not part of the statutory development plan, the draft WLP was approved by the County Council for development control purposes in December 2005.**	To protect and enhance the character and environment of the County; To meet the community's needs for land for waste management to maintain self-sufficiency in West Sussex; To enable both national and regional reduction and recovery rates to be achieved or exceeded; To reduce the rate at which both land and natural resources are consumed.	National Waste Strategy 2000 targets included. Reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste landfilled to 85% of the 1998 levels by 2005; Recover value from 40% of municipal waste and to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005. Recover value from 67% of municipal waste, and to recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015. To make provision for the amount of waste being recycled and recovered to be at least 50% of total arisings and the amount going to disposal reduced to no more than 50% of total arisings by 2015.	Plan should include sites and policies to meet the need for waste management facilities to promote the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.	To include objectives which encourage waste minimisation and increase recycling and recovery.
Building A Sustainable Future: A strategy for delivering the corporate priority (2012)	This Strategy focuses on four key priority areas that address the main challenges facing West Sussex County Council as an authority, and where we believe	The Strategy contains information about why these areas are a challenge to us and sets out what we are going to do about it, including clear and challenging targets against each priority.	Plan to include policies which support reductions in carbon emissions, and consider adaptation to a changing climate.	Consider inclusion of objectives to support the: reduction in carbon emissions, adaptation to a changing climate and efficient use of resources.

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	we can make the biggest difference. The four priorities for action are to: - reduce carbon emissions; - adapt to a changing climate; - use resources efficiently and effectively; - make sustainability business as usual.			
West Sussex Environment and Climate Change Board and draft Action Plan	The Board is made up of representatives across all sectors and aims to ensure that shared environment and climate change objectives and priorities, both now and in the future, are fully understood, effectively communicated and embedded in the development and delivery of policy and proposals across the County. In 2010, four thematic subgroups were set up to work on: • low carbon and energy; • green economy and skills; • environmental quality; and • sustainable transport and infrastructure. A draft Action Plan has been consulted on during 2011/12 and is expected to be published later in 2012.	Board partners share the vision of 'Using Less, Living Better', and have signed up to the commitment to use its influence to help reduce emissions in West Sussex by at least 50% by 2025, use natural resources wisely and ensure that people, landscape and wildlife are able to adapt to climate change. .	Plan to include policies which support the vision and the commitments of the Board.	Consider inclusion of objectives to support the vision and the commitments of the Board.
Sustainable Community Strategy for West Sussex 2008 - 2020	Relieve the pressures on the road network Explore local opportunities for renewable energy.	No specific targets	The Plan should include policies to reduce as far as possible the pressure on the road network. Plan should explore opportunity for	Objectives to ensure that waste sites make use of alternative forms of transport and are sited as close as possible to the source of waste.

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	Integrate water resource requirements in new development Reduce the carbon footprint of West Sussex Improving waste management to reduce waste generation and increase recycling. Making best appropriate use of innovation and new technology to reduce harmful emissions Improving access for all to the natural and historic environment and a range of sporting, leisure, cultural and arts		renewable energy in site development Promote the reduction of harmful emissions and waste creation. Policies should protect the natural and historic environment.	Objectives should be set to identify the opportunity for renewable energy. Consider objective to reduce harmful emissions. Consider objective to protect the natural and historic environment.
Joint Materials Resource Management Strategy 2005-2035	The Strategy aims to meet national objectives as well as taking into account wider sustainable development issues important to West Sussex. It aims to develop a sustainable and cost effective waste management approach. Relevant Themes include: To raise awareness of waste, to consider it as a resource and promote waste minimisation. To maximise the amount of waste that is recovered and recycled. To provide good access to waste management services. To protect the environment by reducing the movement of vehicles in accordance with the proximity principle. To provide facilities which maximise opportunities to reduce,	45% recycling and composting through the Recycling and Waste Handling Contract in partnership with the District and Borough Councils by 2015. 80,000 tonnes of waste diverted from landfill through waste prevention per year by 2015. 0% waste growth by 2015. Deliver the necessary waste infrastructure to meet the Landfill Directive targets and increase recycling. By 2020 the West Sussex Waste Disposal Authority will only be permitted to landfill 130,000 tonnes of Household Waste per annum.	Plan should include policies to encourage waste minimisation and to maximise the recovery and recycling of waste. The plan should provide a network of high quality waste management facilities to maximise the amount of waste that is recovered and recycled. The plan should include policies which reduce vehicle movements associated with the transport of municipal waste in accordance with the proximity principle	SA should include objectives that promote the waste hierarchy. SA should include objectives that encourage the reduction of vehicle movements.

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	reuse, compost and recycle waste.			
Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan	To maintain and, where practicable, enhance the wildlife and habitats that give Sussex its character and natural diversity To identify priority habitats and species that which are important in Sussex and/or where there is a special responsibility to care for something which is important on a national or international scale To set realistic but ambitious targets and timescales for priority habitats and species and to monitor progress of action plans against those targets To ensure that biodiversity action continues as a joint initiative, evolving a dynamic framework for nature conservation To raise public awareness and encourage involvement in biodiversity action	Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre inventory statistics for species and habitats e.g. Rare Species Inventory Biodiversity Action Plan Species Inventory Pond Inventory	Plan should include policies to enhance, where possible, the wildlife and habitats that give West Sussex its character and natural diversity Plan should include policies that are as consistent, as practicably possible, with a dynamic nature conservation framework.	Consider inclusion of objectives to protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and landscape character
West Sussex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (2010)	The main objective of the SFRA is to provide flood information: - So that an evidence based and risk based sequential approach can be adopted when making planning decisions, in line with Planning Policy Statement 25 (Development and Flood Risk) – PPS25; - That it is strategic in that it covers a wide spatial area and looks at flood risk today and in the future; - That supports sustainability appraisals of the local development frameworks; and	The assessment investigates flood risk issues for each specific site and makes recommendations.	The Plan must take into account the SFRA's sequential testing and guidance for selecting suitable sites for waste development.	Consider inclusion of objectives related to flood risk.

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	- That identifies what further investigations may be required in flood risk assessments for specific development proposals.			
Groundwater Protection in Southern Region	Protect all groundwater resources from pollution Protect groundwater resources from long-term depletion Monitor and report on the status of groundwater, with respect to both quality and quantity Reverse unacceptable anthropogenic trends in groundwater status Use its powers and duties, and influence others, to take appropriate action to reverse these trends Where feasible, remediate historic groundwater pollution; and Have due regard to the needs of the public water supply	Indicator: Coastal and fluvial flood frequency; Environment Agency annual indicative flood zone updates Environment Agency quarterly indicative flood plain mapping Groundwater quality in West Sussex	Plan should include policies consistent with protecting all groundwater resources from pollution and long-term depletion Plan should include policies that should where feasible, remediate historic groundwater pollution; and have due regard to the needs of the public water supply	Consider inclusion of objectives to protect and, where possible, enhance water quality and the function of the water environment
Shoreline Management Plans for Beachy Head to Selsey (2006)	To define, in general terms, the flooding and erosion risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in the SMP area over the next century To identify the preferred policies of managing those risks To identify the consequences of implementing the preferred policies To set out procedures for monitoring the effectiveness of the SMP policies To ensure that developers and planners take due account of the risks identified in the SMP and the	Indicator: Coastal and fluvial flood frequency; Environment Agency annual indicative flood zone updates Environment Agency quarterly indicative flood plain mapping	Plan should include policies that are consistent, as far as practicably possible, with managing the risks of flooding and erosion to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in the Shoreline Management Plan area over the next century PLAN should include polices that take the risks of development in the SMP into account	Consider inclusion of objectives to reduce the risk of flooding and the impact on society, the economy and the environment and to protect and enhance the historic environment

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	preferred SMP policies			
Rivers Arun to Adur flood and erosion management strategy 2010 - 2020	The River Arun to Adur Flood and Erosion Management Strategy sets out our plan to manage flood and erosion risks along this coastline. The final strategy was approved (April 2010) by the Environment Agency and Arun District, Worthing Borough and Adur District Councils. Through this management strategy, the partnership has identified ways to protect 9,800 properties that are at risk of flooding and erosion over the next 100 years. The plan is to sustain or improve all of the defences between the River Arun and the River Adur, except for a small section of the River Adur east bank where the potential to create some new intertidal habitat is being investigated.	The strategy sets out a work programme to be undertaken for stretches of coastline, subject to funding coming forward.	Plan should include policies that are as consistent, as far as practicably possible, with the sustainable management of coastal defences between the rivers Arun and Adur	Consider inclusion of objectives to reduce the risk of flooding and the impact on society, the economy and the environment and to protect and enhance the historic environment
Pagham to East Head Coastal Defence Strategy (2009)	Ensure a sustainable form of coastal defence which does not burden future generations with defences which are too costly to maintain.	The strategy includes recommended options and work cost estimates for different sections of seafront, which are subject to funding coming forward.	Policies within the PLAN should not contribute to flooding and should be consistent with the sustainable management of coastal defences at Pagham to East Head	Consider inclusion of objectives to reduce the risk of flooding and its impact on society, the economy and the environment
Catchment Flood Management Plans for River Adur, and Arun and Western Streams Catchment (2009)	To identify and develop policies for sustainable flood risk management Policies must take into account the likely impacts of climate change, the effects of land use and land management, as well as delivering multiple benefits and contributing to sustainable development. Plans set out our preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years.	Indicator: Coastal and fluvial flood frequency; Environment Agency annual indicative flood zone updates Environment Agency quarterly indicative flood plain mapping	Plan should include policies consistent with sustainable flood risk management	Consider inclusion of objectives to reduce the risk of flooding and the impact on society, the economy and the environment and to protect and enhance the historic environment

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Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy for Arun and Western Streams (2003)	Vision: A shared strategy for the sustainable management of water resources within a catchment.	Progress in implementation or development of the Regional or National Water Resources Strategies Routine sampling programmes will continue to monitor the sensitivity of watercourses to abstraction in each WRMU. This will include monitoring fisheries, macrophytes and macroinvertebrates communities	Plan should be consistent with the vision to ensure sustainable management of water resources.	SA should consider objectives to ensure sustainable management of water resources.
Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy for the Adur and Ouse (2005)	Vision: A shared strategy for the sustainable management of water resources within a catchment.	Progress in implementation or development of the Regional or National Water Resources Strategies Routine sampling programmes will continue to monitor the sensitivity of watercourses to abstraction in each WRMU. This will include monitoring fisheries, macrophytes and macroinvertebrates communities	Plan should be consistent with the vision to ensure sustainable management of water resources.	SA should consider objectives to ensure sustainable management of water resources.
High Weald AONB Management Plan (2009)	The Management Plan contains a range of objectives related to the protection of: - Geology, landform, water systems and climate - Settlements - Ancient routeways - Woodland - Fields and Heathland, and - Public understanding and enjoyment	The 2009 plan contains a range of targets for objectives through to 2014.	Plan should be consistent, as far as possible, with strategies to reconnect settlements, residents and their supporting economic activity with the surrounding countryside Plan should include policies consistent with maintaining and protecting, where possible, the archaeology of AONB woodlands Plan should include policies to protect and, where possible, enhance the character and environmental quality of the West Sussex landscape Plan should include policies consistent with securing agriculturally productive use for	Consider inclusion of objectives to protect and, where possible, enhance landscape character and the historic environment. Consider inclusion of objectives to reconnect and maintain stable levels of employment in the local waste industry Consider inclusion of objectives to protect and, where possible, enhance the historic environment Consider inclusion of objectives to protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and landscape character Consider inclusion of objectives to make the best use of previously

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			the fields of the High Weald AONB, especially for local markets, as part of sustainable land management.	developed land and reduce the need for greenfield sites
Chichester Harbour AONB Management Plan 2009-2014	To strike a balance between the needs of those who live, work and enjoy the harbour, with the integrity of the protected habitats and species which make up the rich and diverse land and seascape of Chichester Harbour AONB. To encourage sustainable and safe enjoyment of the harbour and AONB, through education and awareness-raising, to safeguard its special qualities for future generations. Protecting and improving the special qualities of the AONB. Sustainability and wise use of the AONB. Increasing knowledge and understanding. Helping people enjoy the AONB Supporting the local community and economy. Working in partnership.	Biodiversity - Inventories of flora and fauna, wildlife and habitats. Landscape – Tree and hedgerow planting. Historic environment - Condition of recorded archaeological sites at risk. Education – numbers of student sessions offered, educational trips arranged and volunteer work parties held. Recreation and amenity – length and number of PROW, land and water based recreation. Planning – number of CHC recommendations accepted by LPA, development within AONB. Water – Meeting Shellfish Directive standards, Number of berths and harbour dues subscriptions, water quality meeting Bathing water standards. Delivery of Management Plan actions	Plan should be consistent with conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of Chichester Harbour AONB Plan should be consistent, as far as possible, with supporting landscape and nature conservation designations of Chichester Harbour AONB.	Consider inclusion of objectives to protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and landscape character
West Sussex County Council (2005). A Strategy for the West Sussex Landscape	Objective 1: ensure high quality new development which contributes to and reinforces landscape character Objective 2: conserve and enhance historic landscape character Objective 3: ensure the	None	Plan should be consistent with supporting the objectives in the strategy.	SA should be consistent with supporting the objectives in the strategy.

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	maintenance and renewal of the agricultural landscape Objective 4: conserve and enhance semi-natural habitats including securing the future of woodlands, hedgerows and trees as distinctive landscape features Objective 5: promote and celebrate the value and variety of the West Sussex landscape.			
East Sussex Proposed Submission Waste and Minerals Plan (2012)	The plan explains that some waste is exported to other areas for management including non-inert waste to landfill, due to exhaustion in landfill capacity in East Sussex. In order to comply with the South East Plan policy for net self-sufficiency a capacity shortfall has also been estimated to additionally cover the equivalent to the amount of waste that could potentially be exported out of the Plan Area for land disposal. Policies in the plan include reducing the amount of waste that needs to go to landfill including by increasing recovery of waste.	Policies are monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report.	There are cross county movements of some waste to and from East Sussex, including importing of waste from London, as well as exporting of waste to other counties.	Consider objectives which minimise the movement of waste as far as is practical.
Hampshire Submission Minerals and Waste Plan (2012)	The Plan sets out the spatial policy for Minerals and Waste management in Hampshire.	Policies are monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report.	There are cross county movements of some waste to and from Hampshire and the plan states the intention for the county to be 'net self sufficient' in its waste management capacity.	Consider objectives which minimise the movement of waste as far as is practical.
Surrey Waste Plan (2008)	The Surrey Waste Plan sets out the spatial policy for waste management in Surrey, as well as a policy for net self-sufficiency in waste management capacity.	Policies are monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report.	There are cross county movements of some waste to and from Surrey, including importing of waste from London, as well as exporting of waste to other counties	Consider objectives which minimise the movement of waste as far as is practical.

Appendix C: Baseline Information

C1 The findings of the collection of baseline information is presented in the following table. The table clearly identifies:

- the relevant data set or indicator;
- the current (quantified) position (if applicable);
- comparators and targets (if applicable);
- the likely future position/trend (if applicable);
- issues identified (if applicable); and
- the source of the data/indicator and update frequency.

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Ramsar Sites	2012 3 Ramsar Sites covering 6,975.33 Ha	See SSSI target (all Ramsar Sites must first be designated SSSI)	2008 3 Ramsar Sites covering 6,970 Ha	Continued improved protection of existing Ramsar	Ensure no unacceptable impact on Ramsar sites. Site selection criteria should take Ramsar sites into account.	Natural England: Annually http://www.natural-england.org.uk/ http://www.wetlands.org/
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	2012 3 SPA (coincident with Ramsar) covering 6,975.33 Ha	See SSSI target (all SPA must first be designated SSSI)	2008 3 SPA (coincident with Ramsar) covering 6,970 Ha	Continued improved protection of existing SPA	Ensure no unacceptable impact on SPA. Site selection criteria should take SPA into account.	Natural England: Annually http://www.natural-england.org.uk/ http://www.wetlands.org/
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	2012 8 Special Areas of Conservation covering 12,688 Ha	See SSSI target (all SAC must first be designated SSSI)	2008 6 Special Areas of Conservation covering 12,095 Ha	Continued improved protection of existing SAC	Ensure no unacceptable impact on SAC. Site selection criteria should take SAC into account.	Natural England: Annually http://www.natural-england.org.uk/

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	2012 78 in West Sussex 77% Favourable or recovering condition	Government target of 95% of all SSSI to be in favourable or recovering condition by 2010	2008 78 in West Sussex 85% Favourable condition	Continued improved protection of existing SSSI	Ensure no unacceptable impact on SSSI. Site selection criteria should take SSSI into account.	Natural England: Annually http://www.natural-england.org.uk/
Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)	2008 66 in West Sussex	Number of RIGS in West Sussex There are no specific targets and indicators for Sussex RIGS other than area based statistics.	2006 60 in West Sussex	Continued improved protection of existing RIGS	Ensure no unacceptable impact on RIGS. Site selection criteria should take RIGS into account.	Sussex RIGS Group c/o Booth Museum of Natural History
Ancient Woodland (AW)	2010 21,375 Ha of Ancient Woodland (Ancient Woodland Inventory, now includes woodland <2ha)	20th century has seen a decline in area: i.e., approximately 3,000 Ha lost in West Sussex between 1930 and 2001 Revised inventory contains woodland under 2ha leading to increase of 4,501ha	2003/04 16,500 Ha of Ancient Woodland 2008 17,634ha of Ancient Woodland	Continued improved protection of existing AW under Voluntary Action Plans and Forestry Commission / Natural England Policies	Ensure no unacceptable impact on AW. Site selection criteria should take AW into account.	Natural England: Annually http://www.natural-england.org.uk/ Sussex BRC Ancient Woodland Inventory West Sussex
National Nature Reserves (NNR)	2012 2 NNR covering 219 Ha	No targets identified	2008 2 NNR covering 219 Ha	Continued improved protection of existing NNR (note that both West Sussex NNR are SSSI)	Ensure no unacceptable impact on NNR. Site selection criteria should take NNR into account.	Natural England: Annually http://www.natural-england.org.uk/
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	2012 27 LNR covering 2,115 Ha	No targets identified	2008 22 LNR covering 1,898 Ha	Continued Improvement.	Ensure no unacceptable impact on LNR. Site selection criteria should take LNR into account.	Natural England: Annually http://www.natural-england.org.uk/

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Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI)	2008 282 SNCI covering 9,891 Ha	Increased percentage of SNCIs in positive conservation management.	2006 278 SNCI covering 9,891 Ha 67% in sympathetic management	Continued improvement.	Ensure no unacceptable impact on SPA. Site selection criteria should take SPA into account.	WSCC, Customer & Communities, Environment & Heritage Biannually
Sussex Ponds	2011 7,715 ponds	No targets identified.		Uncertain as ponds have an unpredictable relationship with longer-term climatic conditions. E.g. Global warming may lead to increased numbers of ephemeral ponds with them drying up in hot, dry summers but more ponds appearing in milder, wetter winters in West Sussex.	Ensure no unacceptable impact on ponds where biodiversity is a key characteristic.	Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre in 2002 http://www.sxbrc.org.uk
Rare Species Inventory	2011 Covers 21,960 species across West Sussex.	No targets identified.	2003 Covers 3,400 species across Sussex.	Insufficient data – Could be supplemented by protected species survey	Ensure no unacceptable impact on rare species in West Sussex. Plan should enhance the number of rare species found in the county where practicable.	Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre in 2003 http://www.sxbrc.org.uk/biodiversity/speciesinventories/
Biodiversity Action Plan Species Inventory	West Sussex Minerals BAP now in place.	No targets identified.	Species Action Plans for 382 species across the UK. Joint Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) being prepared for Sussex. Currently 21 Species Action Plans prepared for Sussex.		Site selection criteria should take BAP into account. Plan should enhance biodiversity where practicable.	UK Biodiversity Action Plan http://www.ukbap.org.uk http://www.biodiversitysussex.org

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Waste deposits by type (000 tonnes)	2010/11 WSCC AMR C&D = 1340 Municipal = 436 C&I = 517 Total = 2293	Regional target to reduce growth of all waste arisings to: 1% pa by 2010 0.5% pa by 2020	2009/10 MSW: 436 C&I: 716 C&D: 1340 Total: 2492	Although absolute arisings are increasing, the rate of growth is decreasing.	Plan should support minimisation of waste, recycling and reuse	Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/apps/wastesurvey3/Report.do AEAT Waste Forecast report and West Sussex County Council AMR
Municipal Waste production kg/ capita/year	2010/11= 443kg/person/yr Last year BVPI184 reported – replaced by NIS	2000/01= 562kg/person/yr 2001/02= 568kg/person/yr 2002/03 = 578kg/person/yr 2003/2004 = 558kg/person/yr 2004/05= 542.9 kg/person/yr	2007/8 = 541.4kg/person/yr 2003/2004 = 558kg/person/yr 2006/07= 551.5kg/person/yr	Waste generation per person has decreased.	Plan should support minimisation of waste, recycling and reuse.	BVPI number: BV84 http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/ http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg22-wrmswqtr/

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% Municipal waste landfilled/recycled/composted/ energy recovery	2010/11 WSCC AMR: Landfilled (L)= 52%, Recycled (R) & Composted (C)= 39%, Energy Recovery (ER) = 0.46%	2005/06: L=66% R&C= 34% E=<1% 2006/07: L=64% R&C = 36% E=<1% 2007/08: L=63% R&C=36% E=0% 2008/09 L= 60% R & C= 40% ER= 0% 2009/10: L=51% R& C=44% E=5% UK target to recycle/compost municipal waste: at least: 45% by 2015 50% by 2020 Recovery of municipal waste: 67% by 2015 75% by 2020	There is a general downward trend in landfilling and an upward trend in recycling/composting and energy recovery.	General trend is towards increasing recycling and composting of municipal waste, and decreasing use of landfill for municipal waste.	Plan should aim to move up the waste hierarchy	BVPI numbers: BV82a-d. http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/ West Sussex Annual Monitoring Report (www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf)

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
% Industrial and Commercial waste deposits landfilled/recycled/ composted/treatment/ transfer (000 tonnes)	2010/11 WSCC AMR (000s tonnes) Recycled and Composted (R&C) = 288 (56%) Landfilled (L) = 163 (32%) Other (O) = 65 (13%) Total = 517	2005/06: R&C =, 243 (33%), O= 116 (16%) L = 380 (51%) 2006/07: R&C = 247 (33%), O= 117 (16%), L= 383 (51%) 2007/08: R&C = 249 (32%), O= 118 (16%), L = 388 (51%) 2008/09: R&C = 250 (34%), O= 116 (15%), L= 374 (51%) 2009/10: R&C= 364 (51%), O= 31 (4%), L= 322 (45%)	Recycling has stayed broadly the same over the period 2005 – 2011. Over the same period, landfilling stayed the same for a number of year but is recently showing a downward trend.	General trend is towards increasing recycling and composting and energy recovery of C&I waste, and decreasing use of landfill.	Plan should support minimisation of industrial and commercial waste, recycling and reuse.	Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/apps/wastesurvey3 Defra, UK climate Change Programme 2006 Defra, UK Waste Strategy 20 West Sussex AEAT Report 2011 - 2031 (2011) West Sussex AMR 2010/11 (www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf).

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
% C&D waste deposits landfilled/recycled/ composted/physical treatment/ transfer (000 tonnes)	2010/11 WSCC AMR (000s tonnes) Recycled = 630 (47%) Landfilled = 469 (35%) Other = 241 (18%)	2005/06: R= 519 (36%), O = 532 (37%), L = 383 (27%) 2006/07: R = 519 (36%), O= 533 (37%), L = 383 (27%) 2007/08: R= 622 (46%),) = 236 (18%), L= 481 (36%) 2008/09: R= 629 (47%), O = 239 (18%), L = 474 (35%) 2009/10: R = 630 (47%), 241 (18%), L = 469 (35%) Waste Framework Directive target to recovery at least 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020	Recycling of C&D has varied over the period 2005 – 2011. There has been a downward trend in other management of C&D waste and an increase in landfill.	Aggregates Levy (2002) should help tackle wastage in the use of construction materials, and encourage demand for mineral wastes and recycled construction and demolition waste.	Plan should support minimisation of construction and demolition waste, recycling and reuse.	Environment Agency (update frequency not stated) http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/apps/wastesurvey3 Defra, UK Waste Strategy 2007 AEAT report 2011 – 2031. West Sussex AMR 2010/11 (www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf)

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Remaining capacity at landfill sites (million tonnes)	WSCC AMR 2010/11 (millions of tonnes) Inert = 0.021 Non-Inert = 2.17		2005/06: Inert = 0.6 Non-inert = 1.3 2006/07: Inert = 0.7 Non-inert = 2.1 2007/08: Inert = 0.4 Non-inert = 3.2 2008/09: Inert = 0 Non-inert = 3.2 2009/10: Inert = 0.0028 Non-inert = 1.8		Plan should support recovery and diversion from landfill.	Environment Agency (update frequency not stated) http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/apps/wastesurvey3/Report.do# South East Plan AEAT report 2011-2031 West Sussex AMR 2010/11 (www.westsussex.gov.uk/mwdf)
Capacity at biological treatment facilities	WSCC AMR 2010/11 (000s tonnes) Inert = 122 Non-inert = 327 Special = 81 Total = 530	National = 2.7% (2003) Regional target by: 2010 to achieve 620MW 2016 = 895 2020 = 1130	At 01.04.2001 (000s tonnes): Inert = 0 Non-inert = 40 Special = 0 Total = 40	Production dropped in 2003 due to low output from hydro-electric power stations	Plan should support the development of renewable energy.	http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/ BERR http://www.berr.gov.uk/ West Sussex Annual Monitoring Report

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Production of secondary and recycled aggregates	2010/11 WSCC AMR Aggregate recycling = 0.563mtpa	Waste Framework Directive target to recovery at least 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020. Regional target: Policy M1=Demand for primary aggregates will not grow from forecasted 2016 levels in subsequent years Policy M2=Regional Target for West Sussex to make provision for 0.8mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates by 2016.	2008: 0.622mtpa 2009: 0.620mtpa 2010: 0.630mpta	Gradual increase between 2008 to 2010 but a fall in 2011.	Plan should make positive provision for an adequate number of suitably located recycling facilities.	SEERA Regional Minerals Strategy http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/ West Sussex Annual Monitoring Report
Reuse of construction/demolition debris in new developments	No local data source identified	Approximately 70mtpa of aggregates used each year in UK are from recycled or secondary aggregated.	No previous data identified	Insufficient data	Plan should encourage reduction, re-use and recycling of C&D waste.	WRAP http://www.aggregain.org.uk/sustainable_2.html
Agricultural land resource	Grades 1/2: 9%; Grade 3: 44%; Grades 4/5: 16%, non-agricultural: 22%, urban: 8% (2001)	Where development on agricultural land in the countryside is unavoidable, should seek to use areas of poor quality land (grades 3b, 4, 5)	Grades 1/2: 9%; Grade 3: 44%; Grades 4/5: 16%, non-agricultural: 22%, urban: 8% (2001)	Increased pressure for development on Grades 1 & 2 as result of increased development demand.	Plan should support preservation of the best agricultural land (grades 1-3)	WSCC Local Transport Plan SEA baseline data DEFRA http://www.defra.gov.uk/

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Stock of vacant/ brownfield land	2009 regional data (as % of developed land) All vacant and derelict land = 1.6% (comprised of previously developed vacant land (0.9%), derelict land and buildings (0.7%)) (NLUD)	No targets identified	2003 regional data (as % of developed land) Vacant previously developed land = 1.5% (Comprised of Vacant Land (1.2%) and Vacant buildings (0.3%)) (NLUD) 2007 regional data (as % of developed land) All vacant and derelict land = 3.2% (comprised of previously developed vacant land (1.5%), derelict land and buildings (1.2%) and vacant buildings (0.5%)) (NLUD)	Increasing since 2001	Where possible, allocate new development on previously developed land and therefore reduce proportion of brownfield	DTI Regional Competitiveness Report 2008 BERR http://www.dtistats.net/
Use of brownfield land	2011 Gross Housing Completions mid 2001 to 31st March 2011 = 78.6% on brownfield land	UK target: 60% new houses built on previously used land by 2008	Average for housing: 1996-99 = 45% 2000/03 = 63% on brownfield land 2003-2004 = 73.9% 2004-2005 = 80.2% 2005-2006 = 82.9% 2006-2007 = 78.9% 2007-2008 = 72.7% 2008-2009 = 74.9%	Uncertain	Where possible, allocate new development on previously developed land and therefore reduce proportion of brownfield	ODPM Land Use Change (LUCS 20) 2005 CLG http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/ West Sussex Land Availability Survey 2011

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NO_x/NO_2 levels	17.2ppb (1999) down from 21 ppb (1998) NOx levels – 10ppbn (2009)	UK target: West Sussex target of 40ppb/year (2001-2010) NB. Nature of this indicator makes it inappropriate to compare at regional or national level.	17.2ppb (1999) down from 21 ppb (1998)	Catalytic converters on petrol cars and reductions in emissions from large combustion plants helped reduce levels in the 1990s.	Well below 2010 target, though a number of local problems exist.	WSCC Local Transport Plan SEA baseline data DEFRA http://www.defra.gov.uk/
NO_2	91.3 tonnes in 2007	NO_2 emissions should be below 1181 tonnes by 2010.		Catalytic converters on petrol cars and reductions in emissions from large combustion plants helped reduce levels in the 1990s.	Well below 2010 target, though a number of local problems exist.	Environment Agency (in response to SA Scoping report consultation).
Particulate (PM_{10}) levels	No local data identified National 2010 data: Urban Background = 20 Roadside = 22 (National Statistics, Air quality indicator for sustainable development 2010 (final) 26 April 2012)	West Sussex target of 40ppb/year (2001-2010) NB. Nature of this indicator makes it inappropriate to compare at regional or national level.	National 2006 data: Urban Background = 24 Roadside = 35 (National Statistics, Air Quality indicator for sustainable development 2006 (provisional) 13 January 2007) 2007 data (provided by EA) Emissions from regulated sources = 18.85	UK emissions of PM_{10} fell by 58 per cent between 1980 and 2003. Emissions from road transport increased by 27 per cent between 1980 - 1988 but by 2003 had fallen to 26 per cent below the 1980 level.	Change in PM_{10} threshold in 2010 will bring much of West Sussex to near legal threshold.	WSCC Local Transport Plan SEA baseline data DEFRA http://www.defra.gov.uk/ Sussex Air Quality Partnership http://www.sussex-air.net/local_areas.html 2007 data from EA in response to SA scoping report consultation.

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Greenhouse gas emissions from sources regulated by EA.	Greenhouse gas emissions from regulated sources in 2011: 549,000 tonnes equivalent of Carbon dioxide.	National target of 80% reduction from 1990 levels of carbon dioxide emissions by 2050.	Greenhouse gas emissions from regulated sources in 2007: 565,187.5 tonnes equivalent of Carbon dioxide.	DECC reports that greenhouse gas emissions are reducing year on year. This has been helped by power stations changing from coal power to natural gas.	Continued reduction in carbon dioxide emissions should be supported where possible.	EA response to SA scoping report consultation.
Number of moderate or poor air quality days	No local data identified National 2011 data: Urban Sites = 16 Rural Sites = 30 (National Statistics, Air quality indicator for sustainable development 2010 (final) 26 April 2012)		UK number of days of moderate or higher air pollution per site 2004: Rural = 42, Urban = 22 2003 R = 61, U = 50 2002 R =30, U =20 No local data identified National 2006 data: Urban Sites = 41 Rural Sites = 57 (National Statistics, Air quality indicator for sustainable development 2006 (provisional) 13 January 2007)	Weather can cause significant variation from year to year making it difficult to predict.	Consider impact of potential sites and vehicle movements on air quality	Sustainable Development http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/ DEFRA, Annually http://www.defra.gov.uk/ Office of National Statistics http://www.ons.gov.uk/about/our-statistics/index.html

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Existence of air quality management programme	2012 Number of declared AQMAs Adur District - 2 Chichester District – 3 Horsham District – 2 Mid Sussex District – 2 Worthing - 1	None identified.	2006 No management areas designated 2008 Chichester District has 3 AQMA Adur District has 2 AQMA	Currently several hotspots which may require AQMA in the future.	If AQMA are declared, consider transport-related means to address them.	Sussex Air Quality http://www.sussex-air.net/local_areas.html Chichester Air Quality Action Plan Adur Air Quality Action Plan Horsham (draft Storrington & Cowfold AQAP) Mid Sussex (Hassocks draft AQAP) Worthing Grove Lodge AQAP
Road traffic growth (County wide)	Actual Figures (DfT Million Vehicle Kilometers) 2005 7,664(+1%) Projected Figures (DfT Million Vehicle Kilometers) 2006 7,696(+1%) 2007 7,679(-1%)	LTP target to limit growth to 10% pa by 2011 and to reduce growth by 50% by 2016.	Actual Figures (DfT Million Vehicle Kilometers) 2000 7,276 2001 7,365 (+1%) 2002 7,415(+1%) 2003 7,523(+1%) 2004 7,645(+1%)	Forecast growth levels from 2000 levels, based on proposed development: 9% growth by 2006 16% growth by 2011	Plan should include policies that support sustainable modes of transport and reduce the need to travel especially by car. Site selection criteria should aim to locate waste sites close to waste arisings.	DfT Area-Wide County Traffic Mileage
Road traffic growth (for targeted areas of population)	2010/11 Bognor Regis - 97 Chichester – 98 Crawley – 98 Horsham – 97 Worthing – 99 Measured as an index from a base of 100 for the financial year 2009/10	Limit the growth in the number of vehicles entering Crawley, Horsham, Chichester and Worthing between 7am and 10am weekdays to 0.8% per annum (100.8), apart from Crawley which has a target of no growth per annum (100)	2007/08 Chichester –100.3 Worthing –98.3 Horsham – 101.3. Crawley – 100.3 Measured as an index from a base of 100 for the financial year 2006/07			WSCC 3rd Local Transport Plan (2011-26)

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Chemical river water quality Biological river water quality	West Sussex 2009/10 River and lake water body status Good – 12% Moderate – 69% Poor – 17% Bad – 2%	Southern region: 2003 89.9% Good or fair 2002 91.9% 2001 92% Southern region: 2003 99% Good or fair 2002 99%	West Sussex: 86% (1998) down to 76% (2001) of good quality West Sussex, 2004/06 Chemical - 67% of 'good quality' (includes very good, good and fairly good) West Sussex, 2004/06 Biological - 91% of 'good quality' (includes very good, good and fairly good)	Target of 94% good or fair is on track to be achieved.	Site selection criteria should ensure that development does not pose an unacceptable risk to the quality of surface and ground waters.	Environment Agency State of the Environment: water quality in your patch West Sussex County 2006

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Bathing water quality	2012 9 beaches rated Higher (75%) 2 beaches rated Minimum (16%) 1 beach - Felpham failed (8%) Felpham only one to fail – data collected June 2012 (storm/flooding)	Kent: 3 good (11%), 25 excellent (89%) East Sussex: 5 good (35%), 9 excellent (65%)	2006 4 beaches (33.3%) rated good 8 beaches (66.7%) rated excellent Sites attaining guideline compliance 9 Sites attaining imperative compliance 2 No sites failing compliance. 2007 2 beaches rated good (15%) 11 beaches rated excellent (85%) Sites attaining guideline compliance 8 Sites attaining imperative compliance 3 No sites failing compliance.	Bathing water quality has consistently risen or remained stable on all beaches from 2003/04 except at Felpham which has failed.	Site selection criteria should ensure that development does not pose an unacceptable risk to the quality of bathing waters.	Environment Agency, http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/default.aspx Water Information System for Europe (WISE) http://water.europa.eu/ Info re guideline compliance/imperative compliance provided by EA in response to SA scoping report consultation. EA Bathing Water Data Explorer

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Estuarine water quality in the South East River Basin Management District	2009 Length of River classified by WFD – 538.3km of which: % Good ecological status = 19 % Moderate ecological status = 68 % Poor ecological status = 12 % Bad ecological status = 1	To achieve at least good status for all waters by 2015 where possible. By 2015, 35% of estuaries will be at good chemical status.	2008 Length of River classified by WFD – 538.3km of which: % Good ecological status = 4.66 % Moderate ecological status = 63.78 % Poor ecological status = 6.10 % Bad ecological status = 5.35 Remainder to be assessed.	Improvements in estuarine water quality.	Site selection criteria should ensure that development does not pose an unacceptable risk to the quality of estuarine waters.	WFD (Water Framework Directive) and the South East River Basin Management Plan data. 2009 http://www.euwfd.com/ EA in response to SA scoping report consultation.
Groundwater condition in the South East River Basin Management District	There are 30 groundwater bodies in the district. 33% of groundwater bodies are classified as good overall	To achieve at least good status for all waters by 2027.	This is a new measure	It may not be possible to achieve objective of good status in all groundwater by 2027	Site selection criteria should ensure that development does not pose an unacceptable risk to the quality of groundwater.	WFD (Water Framework Directive) and the South East River Basin Management Plan data. 2009 http://www.euwfd.com/
Abstraction rate of non-tidal water (national data)	UK (megalitres per day): 2010 = 34,000		UK (megalitres per day): 2004 = 38,000 2000= 41,200	Insufficient data	None applicable	Defra, **Water Abstraction estimates** http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/inland-water/iwfg12-abstrac/

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Household water usage per person per day (national data)	Litres per person per day 2008/09 = 146 Unmetered = 150 Metered = 127 2010: 170 litres per person per day (EA Data);	EA target is 130 litres per person per day by 2030. South East England: 156 A house without a water meter in the UK: 170	Litres per person per day 2002/03: unmetered = 162 metered = 148 2005/6 = 151 2007/8 = 170.1	Consumption is increasing.	Increasing pressure on water resources - ensure water quality is protected.	Defra, Sustainable development indicators in your pocket, annually http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/sdiyp2008_a6.pdf No longer updated new indicators being developed EA Fact Sheet for West Sussex http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Research/West_Sussex_Fact_Sheet_Apr_10.pdf
Drinking water quality (national data)	2010: 99.94% of tests met required standards (Southern Water Region)	100% meeting Drinking Water Inspectorate tests	2003 99.8% complied with relevant standards. 2006: 99.96% of tests met required standards	Quality steadily improving since 1995.	Site selection criteria should ensure that development does not pose an unacceptable risk to the quality of drinking water sources.	Defra, Sustainable development indicators in your pocket, annually http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/data-resources/documents/sdiyp2008_a6.pdf Drinking Water 2010 (Southern Water Region) CIDW

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Source Protection Zones	Source Protection Zones Grade 1 – 126 Grade 2 – 89 Grade 3 – 47 Grade 4 – 5 Total for county – 265	Not applicable	Insufficient Data	Not applicable	Plan should include policies which aim to avoid harm to groundwater quality.	Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/default.aspx
Frequency of flood incidents	2009 75 significant flooding incidents (from 51 rainfall events) 12.6% of West Sussex is within a flood plain 28,232 properties are at risk of flooding		3 river; 1 coastal (1999)	Insufficient data	Plan should include policies to minimise the contribution of development to climate change and mitigate any negative impacts. Site selection criteria should seek to avoid areas at risk of floods	LA21 indicators review report (2000) West Sussex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Local Climate Impact Profile 2009 WSCC EA Fact Sheet for West Sussex http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Research/West_Sussex_Fact_Sheet_Apr_10.pdf

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Water Leakage Rate	Company estimate of total leakage (Ml/d) (Performance, 2010/11) Southern Water – 92 Thames Water – 715 Portsmouth Water - Unknown National – 3,281	Company estimates of total leakage (Ml/d) (Target 2007/08) Southern Water – 92 Thames Water – 755 Portsmouth Water – 30 Whole industry – 3,410 Company estimates of total leakage (Ml/d) (Target 2008/09) Southern Water – 92 Thames Water – 715 Portsmouth Water – 30 Whole industry – 3,350 Company estimates of total leakage (Ml/d) (Target 2009/10) Southern Water – 92 Thames Water – 690 Portsmouth Water – 30 Whole industry – 3,320	Company estimates of total leakage (Ml/d) (Performance 2005/06) Southern Water – 93 Thames Water – 860 Portsmouth Water – 30 Whole industry – 3,575 Company estimate of total leakage (Ml/d) (Performance, 2006/07) Southern Water – 82 Thames Water – 790 Portsmouth Water – 29 Whole industry – 3,420	Insufficient data	Site selection criteria to include verifying location of and impact of development on water utility networks	Defra, Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/strategy/pdf/future-water.pdf OFWAT Security of Supply 2006-07 report Environment Agency

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River flood hazard - Area at flood risk.	73 flood watches + warnings in places October 2001-2002 10% of West Sussex is currently in flood zone 2.	No targets identified.	73 flood watches + warnings in places October 2001-2002	Climate change is likely to increase flood risks because: a) more intense rains, especially in winter, will increase peak river flows. b) of rising sea levels and a potentially greater risk of tidal surges during storms c) soils will tend to be wetter on average in winter. Across the UK peak river flows could be 20% higher by 2080. Meanwhile, the Southeast is sinking. Estuaries and low coastal land will be inundated unless sea defences are raised. And eroding cliffs will retreat ever faster as rising tides and more vigorous waves and storms rip at their exposed faces.	Site selection criteria should include the risk of flooding.	Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/default.aspx Percentage of West Sussex within flood zone 2 provided by EA in response to SA scoping report consultation.

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Energy from low carbon resources	March 2009: 72 operational and 6 planned installations in the East and West Sussex Sub-region sub-region. One AD Plant in West Sussex with capacity of 28,000tpa	National = 2.7% (2003) Regional target by: 2010 to achieve 620MW 2016 = 895 2020 = 1130 Prior to 2009: There were 6 operational renewable energy technologies identified in the East and West Sussex sub-region. This equates to 1.26 MWe (Renewable Electricity) and 3.19 MWth (Renewable Heat). 2 of the 6 installations are in West Sussex.	Upward trend in provision of facilities generating energy from low carbon technologies.	Upward trend in provision of facilities generating energy from low carbon technologies.	Plan should support the development of renewable energy.	DTI http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/renewable_art_dec2001.pdf South East Plan policy EN3 www.SEE-STATS.org www.biogas-info.co.uk
Greenhouse gas emissions	2011 (provisional) 549.3mt	Kyoto protocol: cut greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012 Climate Change Act 2008: to cut emissions of green house gas emissions by 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 UK target by 2050, reduce greenhouse gas emissions from activities within SE region by 60%.	2011 figure was 7.0 per cent lower than the 2010 figure of 590.4 million tonnes. There has been a general downward trend in greenhouse gas emissions since 1990.	Targets to decrease GHG emission and new technologies for alternative energy supplies means GHGs should decrease.	Plan should include policies to minimise the contribution of development to climate change and mitigate any negative impacts	Climate Change: The UK Programme Http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/cm4913/pdf/section1.pdf Sustainable development indicators in your pocket 2008 – Defra UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, DECC, 2012

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Greenhouse Gas Emissions from transport	2011 (provisional) HGVs – 22.9mt	Kyoto protocol: cut greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012 Climate Change Act 2008: to cut emissions of green house gas emissions by 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 UK target by 2050, reduce greenhouse gas emissions from activities within SE region by 60%.	Emissions from the transport sector were down by 1.4 per cent (1.7 Mt) since 2010.	The advantages of increased fuel efficiency is likely to be outweighed if the use of the cars and the need to travel are not also addressed. In 2003, emissions from transport were 8% higher than 1990 levels.	Plan should include policies that support sustainable modes of transport and reduce the need to transport waste especially by road. Site selection criteria should locate waste facilities close to waste arisings.	Climate Change: The UK Programme http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/cm4913/pdf/section1.pdf http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/performance/2.htm UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, DECC, 2012 - http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/stats/4856-2011-uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-provisional-figur.pdf http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/stats/climate-change/2351-uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-performance.pdf

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Greenhouse Gas Emissions from other combustion sources	2011 (provisional) Waste Incineration CO2 emissions (tonnes) 0.3mt	Kyoto protocol: cut greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012 Climate Change Act 2008: to cut emissions of green house gas emissions by 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 UK target by 2050, reduce greenhouse gas emissions from activities within SE region by 60%. Electricity suppliers will be obliged to increase the proportion of electricity provided by renewable sources to 10% by 2010.	Waste Incineration CO2 emissions 1990 – 1.2mt 2000 – 0.5mt	Insufficient data.	Plan policies should support sustainable energy generation and consumption. Plan policies should support recycling and reuse.	Defra, Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006 http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/pdf/ukccp06-all.pdf Indicators of Sustainable Development http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/sustainable/quality04/maind/04n.htm UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, DECC, 2012 - http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/stats/4856-2011-uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-provisional-figur.pdf
Greenhouse Gas Emissions from landfill	Methane from landfill 2010 estimate 701,100 tonnes for UK	Kyoto protocol: cut greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012 Climate Change Act 2008: to cut emissions of green house gas emissions by 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 UK target by 2050, reduce greenhouse gas emissions from activities within SE region by 60%.		Long-term reduction from 2,050,400 tonnes in 1990 and 1,297,400 tonnes in 2000	Plan should support a reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases from landfill.	Defra, Biomass Strategy 2007

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
% of energy from renewable/low carbon sources	UK: 6.8% in 2010 to 25.7 TWh (Terawatt per hour), up 0.1% from 2009. West Sussex: It is estimated that these comprise a capacity of approximately 23MW electricity generation and 12MW heat generation.	UK target of 5% by 2003, 15% by 2020.	UK: 11.4 GWh (3%) in 2003.	Generally rising at national level, including rising use of landfill gas, municipal solid waste and waste	Plan should support the production of energy from renewable sources.	Department of Energy and Climate Change http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/publications/dukes/dukes.aspx West Sussex Sustainable Energy Study Final Report Undertaken by the Centre for Sustainable Energy Date: 21 Oct 2009
South Downs National Park	2011 South Downs National Park = 1,600km² 807km is in West Sussex.	Not applicable	National Park came into force 2011	Not applicable	Plan to be prepared in conjunction with the SDNPA.	South Downs National Park Authority

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Landscape and Historic Character and Local Distinctiveness	Indicators of the health and robustness of regional landscape character areas are being measured through the *Countryside Quality Counts* initiative being pursued by the Natural England and the relevant local authorities in the South East. The recent West Sussex Landscape Character Assessment (November 2003) provides baseline data against which the success of landscape conservation and creation measures related to waste sites can be assessed.	The characterisation programme and the policy and guidance arising from it will cover varying areas including the whole county (Historic Landscape Characterisation, landscape character assessments and guidance on local distinctiveness and land management); AONBs (ditto); and borough and district areas (mainly landscape character assessments). The *Character of West Sussex Partnership Programme* is led by WSCC in conjunction with the borough and district councils, AONB agencies and stakeholders. The main aims of the Partnership are to produce a range of interlocking characterisation studies; to produce planning and land management guidance; and to raise public and community awareness of character as a vital and attractive ingredient of the environment of the county. Various characterisation studies are mentioned below.	Indicators of the health and robustness of regional landscape character areas are being measured through the *Countryside Quality Counts* initiative being pursued by Natural England and the relevant local authorities in the South East. The recent West Sussex Landscape Character Assessment (November 2003) provides baseline data against which the success of landscape conservation and creation measures related to waste sites can be assessed.	The characterisation studies will be used to underpin policy and guidance documents being prepared by the Partnership members: • Strategies • LDF Core Strategies and Local Plan Policies • Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) • Land Management Guidelines • Local Distinctiveness Guidelines.	Plan should aim to protect and where possible enhance the distinctive character of towns, villages and countryside.	Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Access database (2003-08) (contact Historic Environment Records Officer 01243 382230). Local Distinctiveness Study of West Sussex (2004-06) – unpublished (contact Historic Environment Records Officer 01243 382230). Sussex Extensive Urban Surveys (EUS) of 41 historic towns and Intensive Urban Survey (IUS) of Chichester/ Fishbourne (2004-08) (contact Historic Environment Records Officer 01243 382230). *A Strategy for the West Sussex Landscape* (October 2005). A Landscape Character Assessment of West Sussex (November 2003) – preliminary consultant's report. South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (2011)

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
						Landscape Character Assessment for Horsham District (Oct 2003). *An integrated Landscape Character Assessment of the South Downs* (January 2006) published by the South Downs Joint Committee. http://www.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/CC/landscape_character_assesment.asp *Landscape Character Assessment for Mid Sussex District* (November 2005). *Landscape Character Assessment of Chichester Harbour AONB* (June 2005).
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	2012 Chichester Harbour = 74km^2 High Weald = 1460 km^2 (these designations are not wholly within West Sussex)	There are 36 AONB in England, covering 15% of the landscape.	2008 Chichester Harbour = 74km^2 Sussex Downs = 983 km^2 High Weald = 1460 km^2 (these designations are not wholly within West Sussex)	Sussex Downs AONB transferred to South Downs National Park following designation in 2011.	All public bodies now have a duty of regard for the purposes of AONB when undertaking their work and there is now an ability to set up special managing bodies known as Conservation Boards.	Natural England http://www.natural-england.org.uk/

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Area of Green Belt land	None listed in Green Belt Statistics 2007	554,240 ha in London and wider South East (2007) 600,470 ha in South East (2003) 10 ha in West Sussex (2003)	10 ha (2003)	No change in area in West Sussex	Plan will aim to minimise the impact of waste development on Green Belt	CLG Local Planning Authority Green Belt Statistics, 2007 http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/679239.pdf
% of landscape classed as tranquil	West Sussex Early 1960s: 30.06% disturbed - 69.94% tranquil Early 1990s 54.99% disturbed – 45.01% tranquil 2007 65% disturbed – 35% tranquil CPRE local tranquillity score is: -6.18	No target identified	35% (2007)	Tranquillity reducing.	Site selection criteria should include public amenity.	http://www.cpre.org.uk/resources/countryside/tranquil-places Related Document - 'England's Fragmented Countryside South East and London'.

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Number and extent of statutory, non-statutory designated historic sites and non-designated sites	2012 Listed Buildings = 7585 Conservation Areas = 237 Scheduled Ancient Monuments = 346 Historic Parks and Gardens = 34 Reported archaeological sites and finds = 8937 Historic Parkscapes = 271		2004: Listed Buildings = 7515 Conservation Areas = 230 Scheduled Ancient Monuments = 351 (2005 figure) Historic Parks and Gardens = 34 (2005 figure) Reported archaeological sites and finds = 7825 Historic parkscapes = 271 2008 Listed Buildings = 7941 Conservation Areas = 237 Scheduled Ancient Monuments = 408 Historic Parks and Gardens = 34 Reported archaeological sites and finds = 8300 (2007 figure) Historic Parkscapes = 271	Number of known sites likely to increase in future	Development should not be permitted unless designated historic sites, non-designated sites and the setting of all heritage assets is conserved.	English Heritage http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.855 WSCC Historic Environment Record West Sussex Environment Strategy 2008

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Accessibility & condition of Public Rights of Way	2012: 4146km (Up from 4071km) of Public Rights of Way including footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways and byways open to all traffic. Waste site related No. of PROW diversions (2008): 1 No. of PROW stopped up (2008): 1 No. of new PROW opened (2008): 1	All Public Rights of Way must remain open and available for public use at all times unless the Local Authority has undertaken the relevant legal procedure. Planning permission alone does not allow the right of way to be obstructed or moved in any way.	2006 4035km of Public Rights of Way including footpaths, bridleways, roads used as public paths and byways open to all traffic. 2008 4071km (Up from 4035km) of Public Rights of Way including footpaths, bridleways, roads used as public paths and byways open to all traffic. No. of PROW diversions (2008): 9 No. of PROW stopped up (2008): 2 No. of new PROW opened (2008): 6	Insufficient data	Ensure, where possible, that Public Rights of Way are retained with maximum user safety and convenience where waste development impinges on existing Public Rights of Way.	http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/leisure-and-tourism/public-rights-of-way/ Rights of Way Officer, WSCC

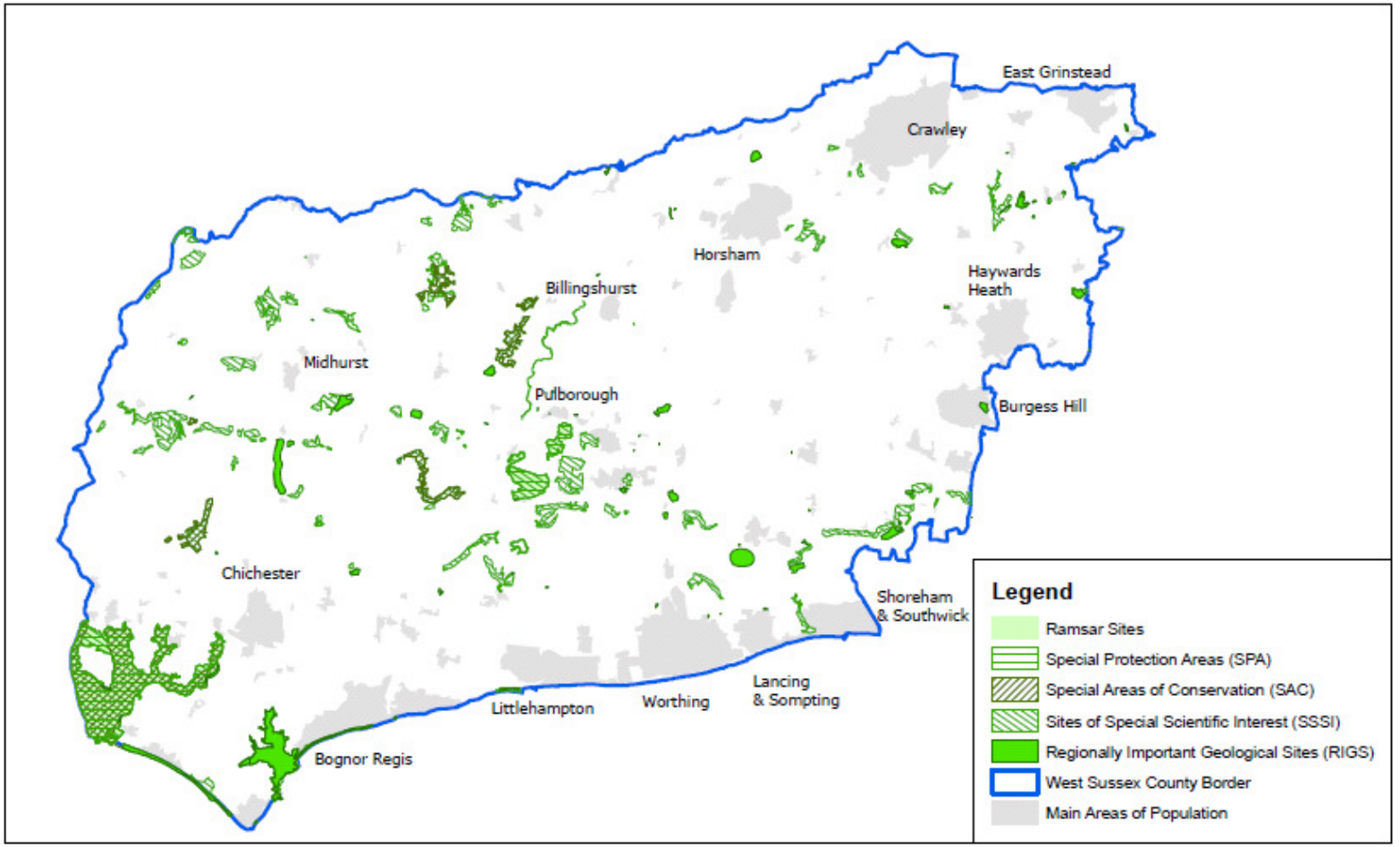
Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Severance (habitats and/or communities)	A23 Handcross-Warninglid Carriageway widening scheme under construction (October 2011-Autumn 2014). Widening of 3.8km of carriageway from 2-lanes to 3-lanes, revised junctions and footway/cycleway improvements. Other development related schemes under construction/about to start – 2012/13 A259 Bognor Regis Relieft Road A272 Haywards Heath Relief Road A264/South Broadbridge Heath development link to A24	Not applicable		A27 Chichester improvements Scheme is shown on a list of 18 schemes for further development in future spending review periods A27 Worthing and Arundel Dialogue is ongoing with the Highways Agency to further develop improvement schemes Road links in Arun District Studies are underway (2012) to consider potential improvement works at the A284 Lyminster Bypass, A29 Woodgate and for the A259 Other potential development related schemes A272 Billingshurst North-East Relieft road	Development should not create a physical or psychological barrier between separate parts of a habitat or community.	Highways Agency http://www.highways.gov.uk/roads/

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Development pressure	1999-2000 3.5% of strategic gaps lost (431 ha)		1999-2000 3.5% of strategic gaps lost (431 ha)	Development pressures in the South East are likely to reduce or shift the location of strategic gaps.	Policy SP5 of the South East Plan - The existing broad extent of Green Belts in the region is appropriate and will be retained and supported and the opportunity should be taken to improve their land-use management and access as part of initiatives to improve the rural urban fringe.	Structure Plan background paper "Mind the Gap II" http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/yourcouncil/ppri/splan/backdocs/mindthegap.pdf
Household growth	2001/2-2009/10 = 24,295 gross dwelling completions (2,700 annual average) Net growth 2001/2-2009/12 = 21,843 (2,427 annual average)		1991/2-2000/1 = 28,418 gross dwelling completions (2842 annual average)	Population is likely to continue increasing in West Sussex.	Plan should enable provision of sufficient and timely waste management facilities to meet the needs of the community/apportionment	Housing and residential land in West Sussex http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/living/planning/the_county_plan/housing_and_residential_land.aspx
Population growth	Projections as at 2008: 1991-2001 = +6.3% 2001 =755,000 2006 =770,800 (2.2% increase on 2001) 2011 =795,000 (3.1% increase on 2006) 2016 =812,400 (2.2% increase on 2011) 2021 =828,100 (1.9% increase on 2016) 2026 =846,400 (2.2% increase on 2021)	SE Region: +5.7% (1991-2001) UK: +2.6% (1991-1998)	Projections as at 2006: 1991-2001 = +7.2% 2001 =754,300 2006 =770,300 (3% increase on 2001) 2011 =787,400 (2% increase on 2006) 2016 =803,300 (2% increase on 2011)	Population is likely to continue increasing in West Sussex.	Plan should enable provision of sufficient and timely waste management facilities to meet the needs of the community/apportionment	Census 2001 and WSCC forecasts http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/communityandliving/population/forecasts/2001CensusPopEstimates.pdf

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
Access to recycling services	No local data.	Municipal Waste Strategy: 98% households to be served by a recycling service by 2009.		MSDC, Crawley Borough, Horsham District and Adur District already exceed this target.	Plan should encourage reduction, re-use and recycling of municipal waste.	West Sussex Municipal Waste Strategy http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/ccm/cms-service/stream/asset/?asset_id=2473970
Proportion of household with no-one of working age in work	2011 Oct to Dec Region = 14.5% UK = 18.9%	No targets identified.	2004 Oct to Dec Region = 13.3% UK = 17.4%	There has been an increase in unemployment over recent months.	Plan should aim to enable employment through the waste industry	Labour Force Survey http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lmac/working-and-workless-households/2011/index.html
Employment in waste	2010 1,600 (Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; and materials recovery) Nearest 100 0.5% of West Sussex employed population	No targets identified.	2008 1,300	Insufficient data	Plan should aim to enable employment through the waste industry	Business Register and Employment Survey, Office for National Statistics (via NOMIS)
Size of businesses	2007 1-10 employees = 86% 11-24 employees = 7.4% 25-99 employees = 5.2% 100+ employees = 1.3%	No targets identified	UK (2007) 1-10 employees = 84.4% 11-24 employees = 8.2% 25-99 employees = 5.9% 100+ employees = 1.6%	Insufficient data	Plan should protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy.	West Sussex County Council Economic Statistics (www.westsussex.gov.uk).
Economic Activity Rate of Working Age Persons	2009 82.8%	No targets identified	South East: 82.3% UK: 78.9%	Insufficient data	Plan should protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy.	West Sussex County Council Economic Statistics (www.westsussex.gov.uk).

Indicator & Relevant Data Set	Data most recently collected	Comparators/ Targets	Trends	Likely Future Position/Trend	Issues Identified for Plan	Source/Update Frequency
GVA estimate for West Sussex	2006 £14.9 million 19.3 (per head '000s)	UK: £1177.2 million 14.9 (per head 000s)	Insufficient data	Insufficient data	Plan should protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy.	West Sussex County Council Economic Statistics (www.westsussex.gov.uk).

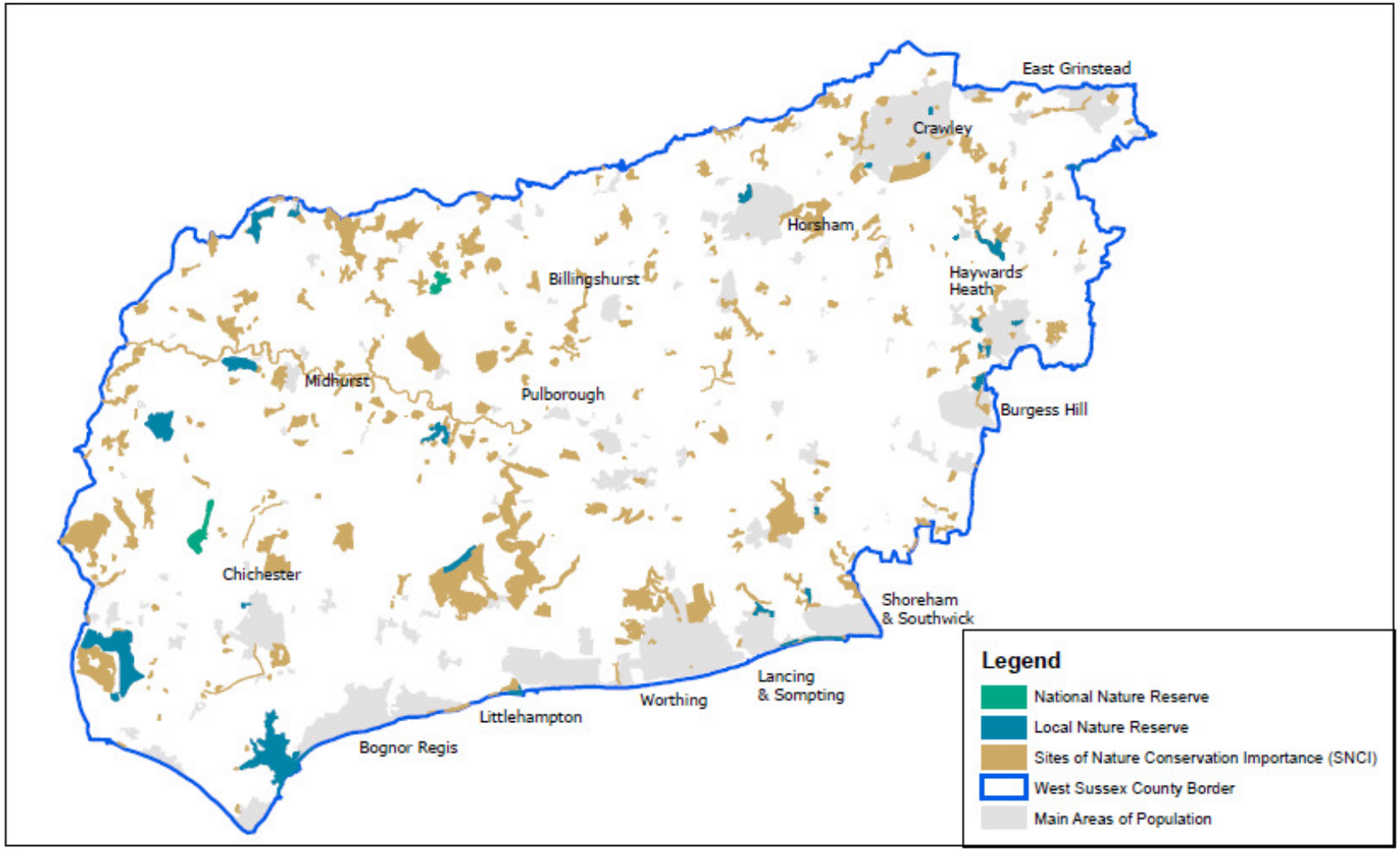
Appendix D: Baseline Data Maps



Map 1: International and National Designations

1:332,631

N



Map 3 - Nature Reserves and SNCI

1:332,631

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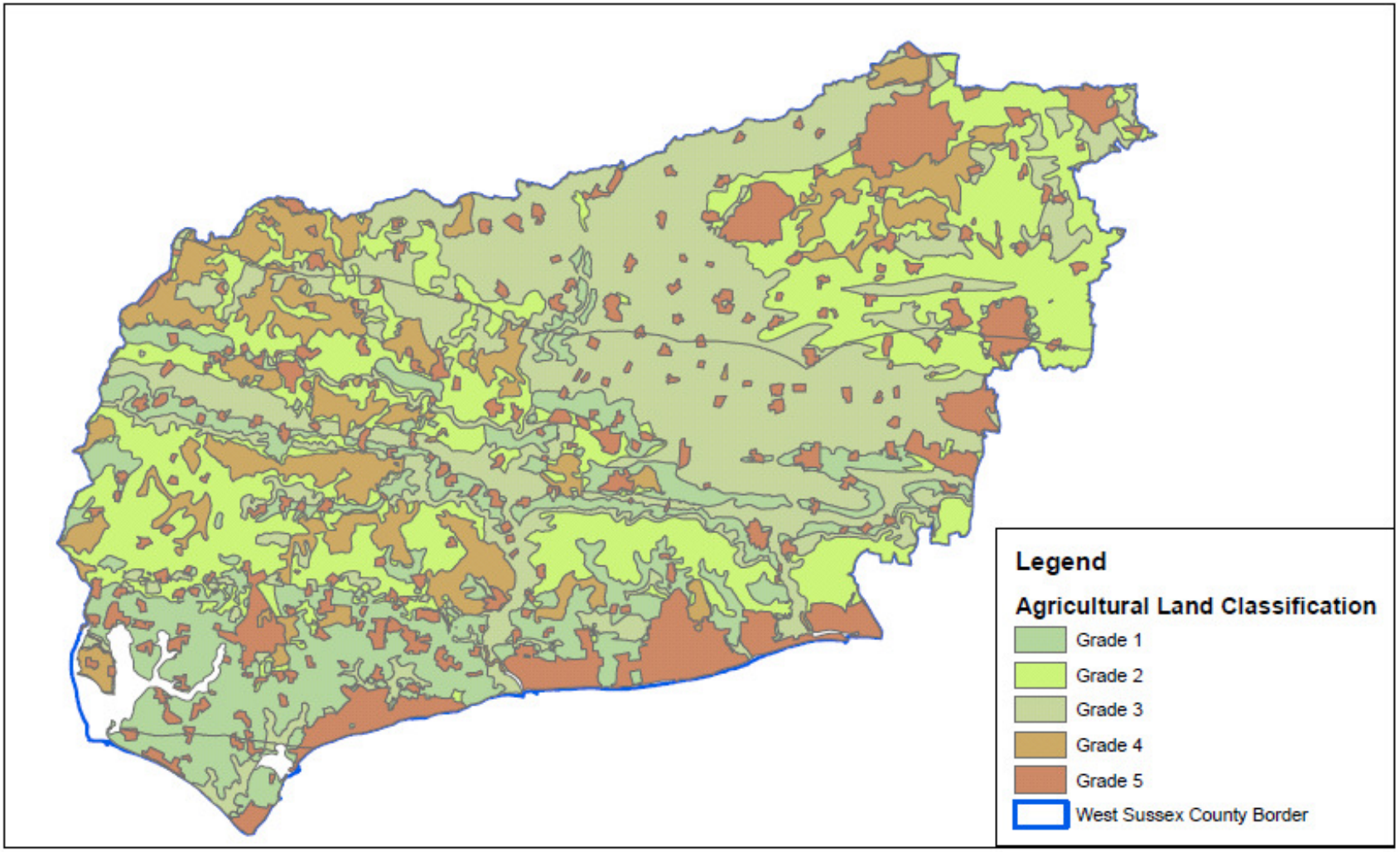

Map 4 - Agricultural Land Resource
1:332,631

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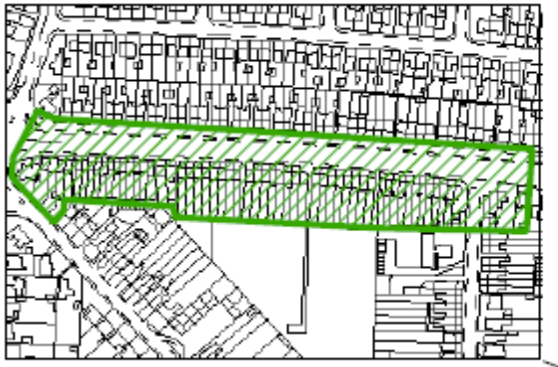
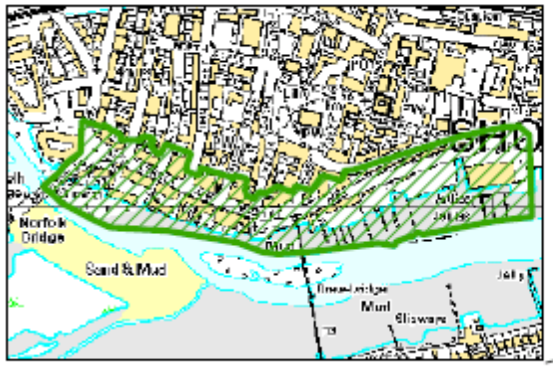
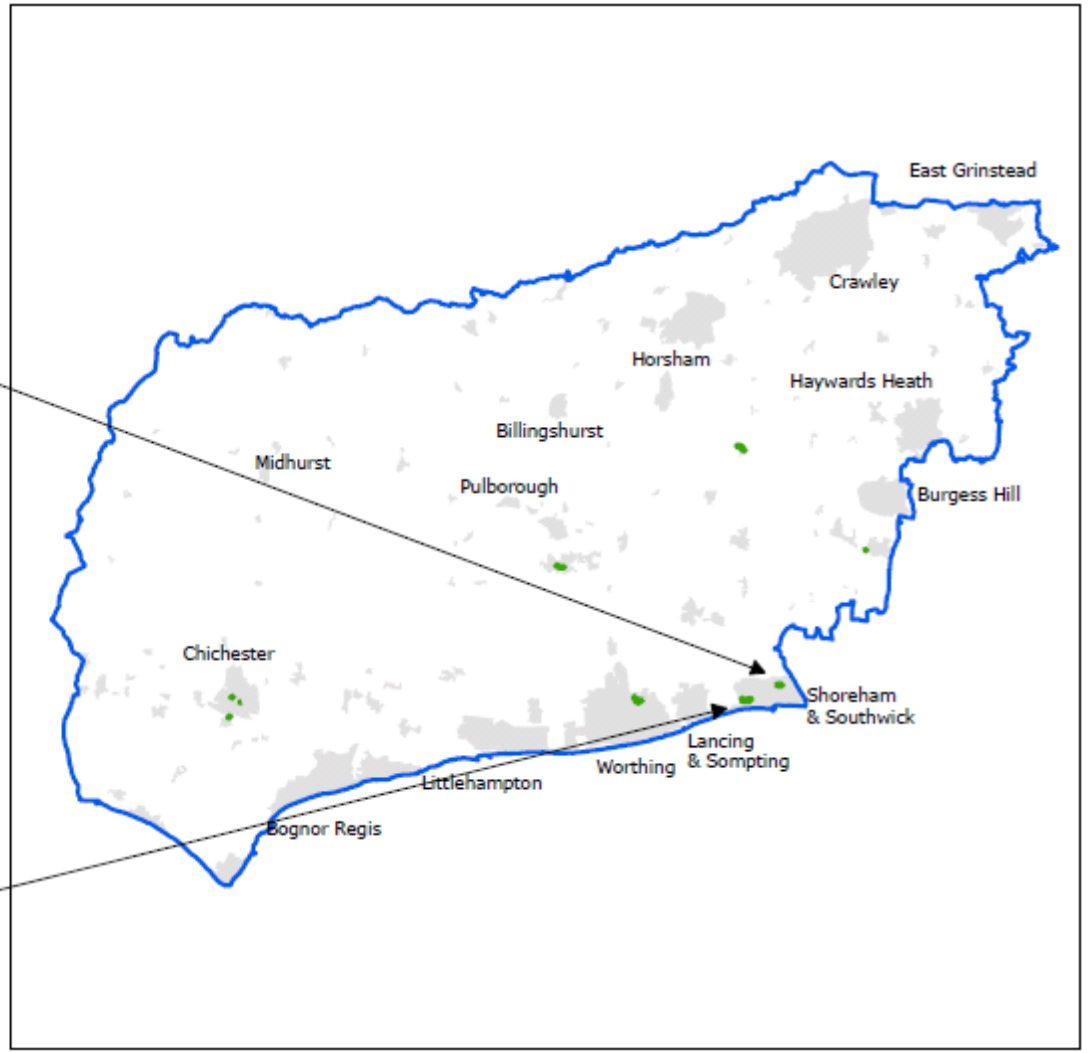


Old Shoreham Road, Southwick



High Street, Shoreham-by-Sea



Map 5 - Adur District Council Air Quality Management Areas 1:426,490

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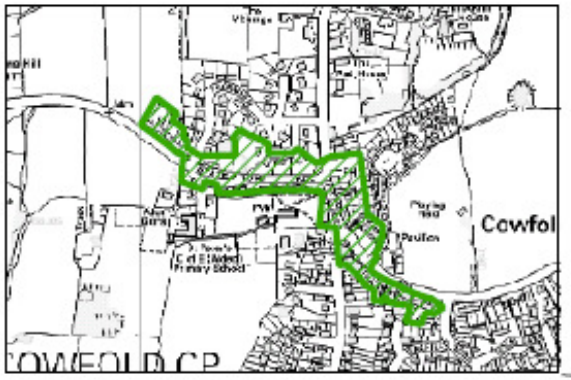
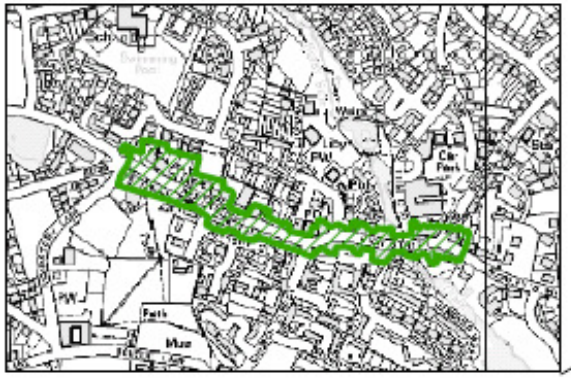
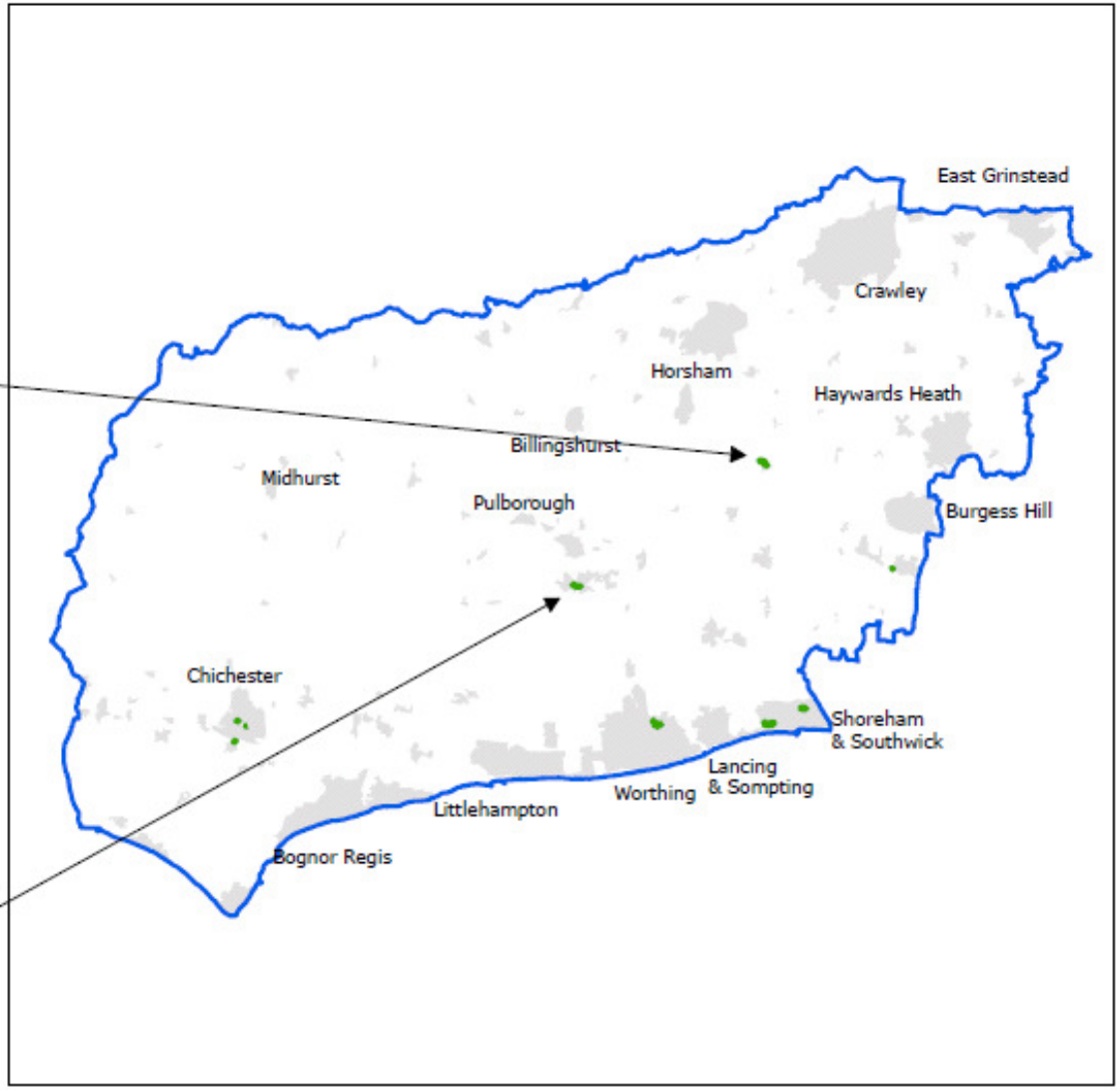
Map 6 - Chichester District Council Air Quality Management Areas 1:414,009



Cowfold Air Quality Management Area



Storrington Air Quality Manaegement Area



Map 7 - Horsham District Council Air Quality Management Areas

1:426,490

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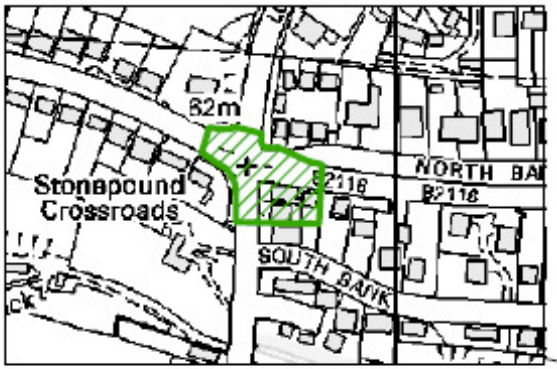
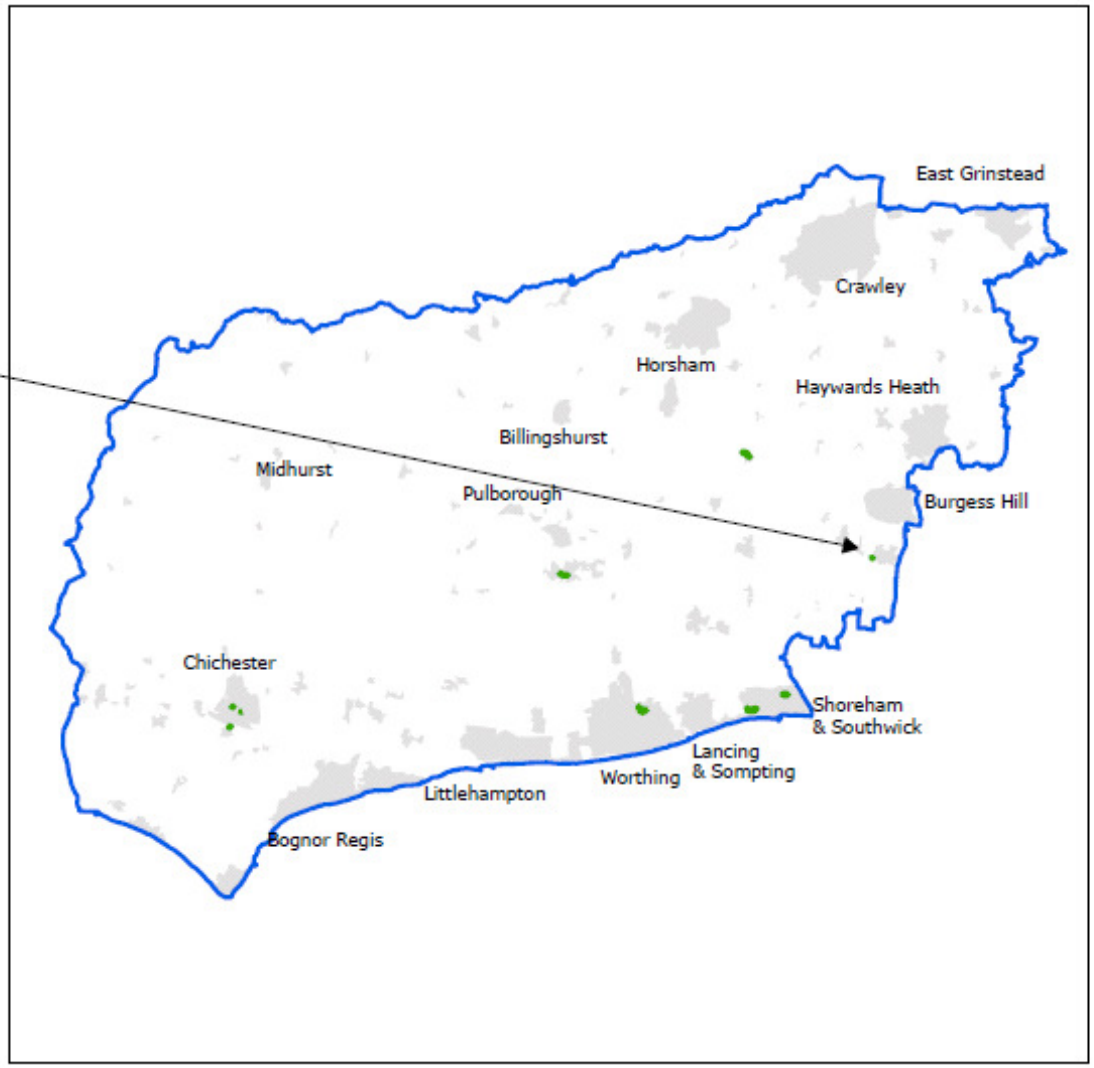


Stonepound Crossroads AQMA, Hassocks

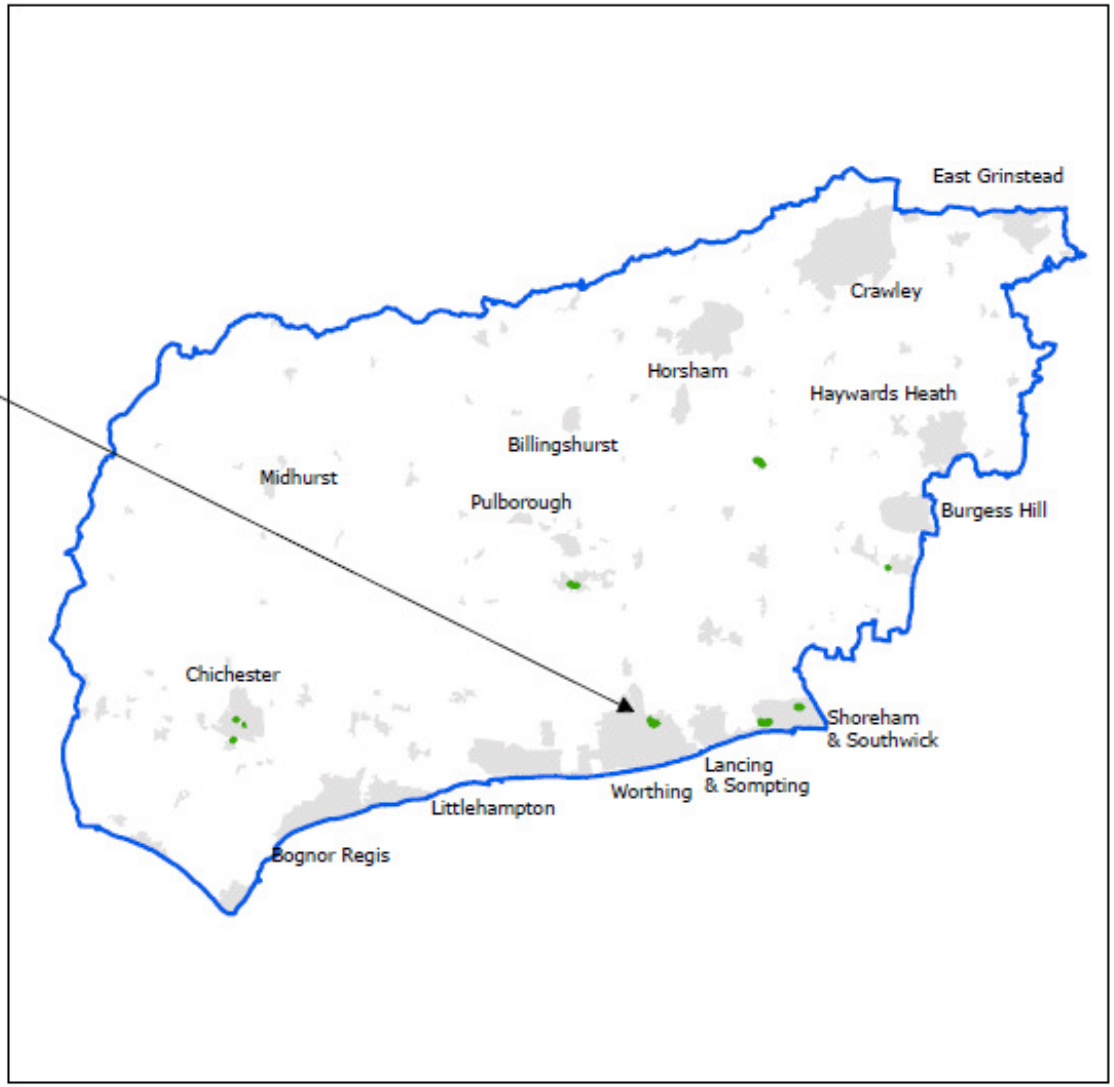


Map 8 - Mid Sussex District Council Air Quality Management Areas

1:426,490

N

Grove Lodge Roundabout (A24/A27)



Map 9 - Worthing Borough Council Air Quality Management Areas

1:426,490

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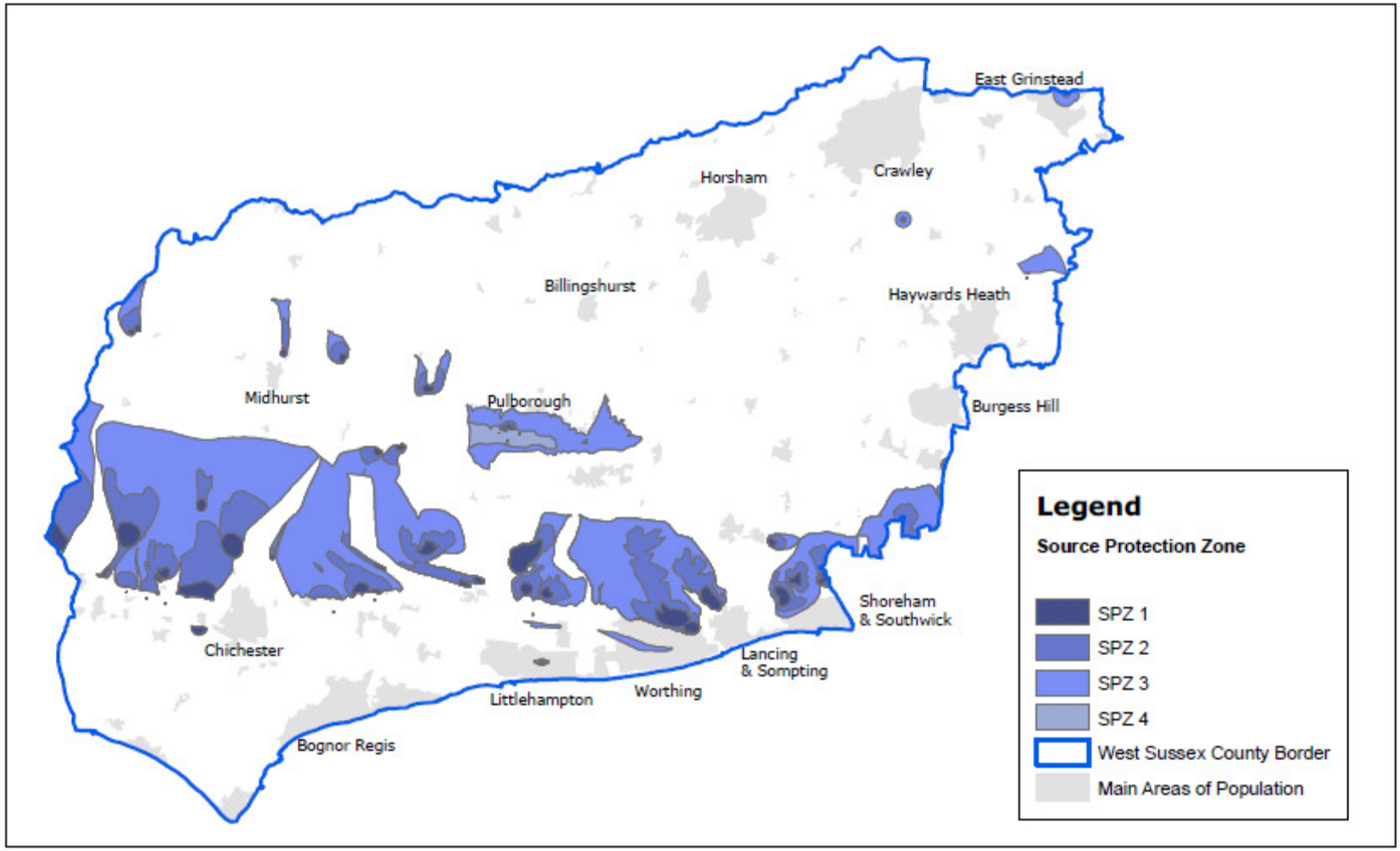

Map 10 - Source Protection Zones 1:339,337

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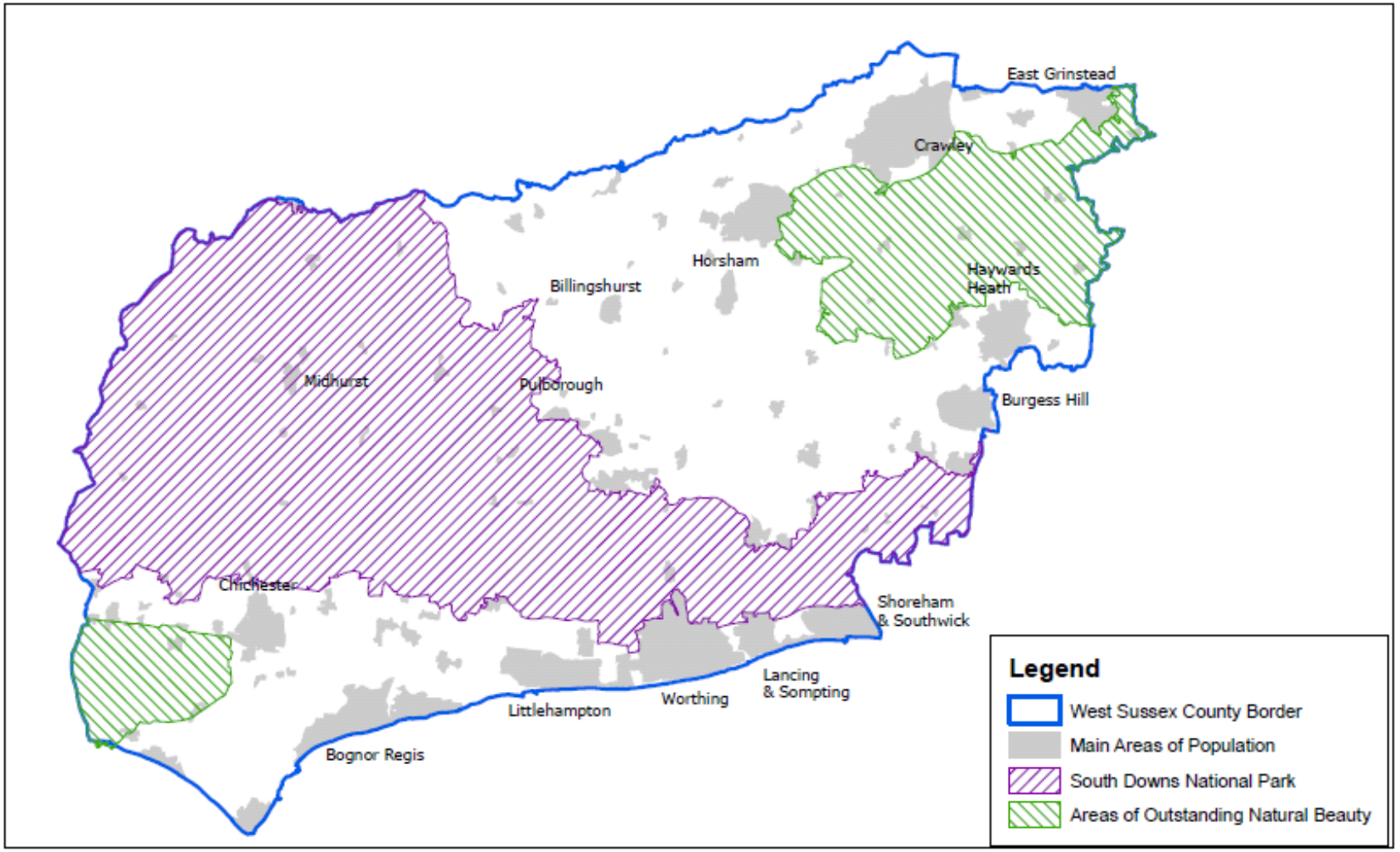
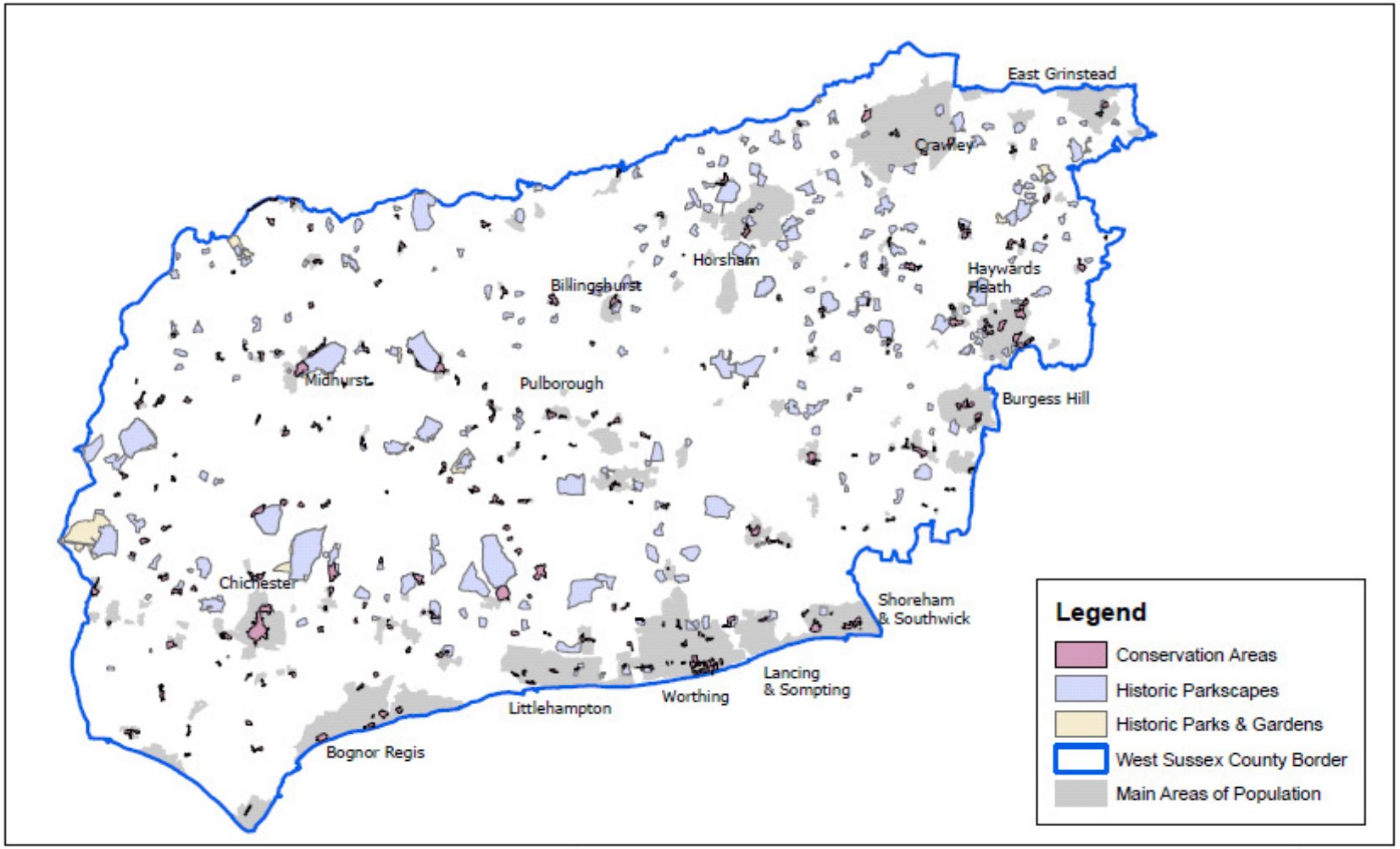


Map 11 - South Downs National Park and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

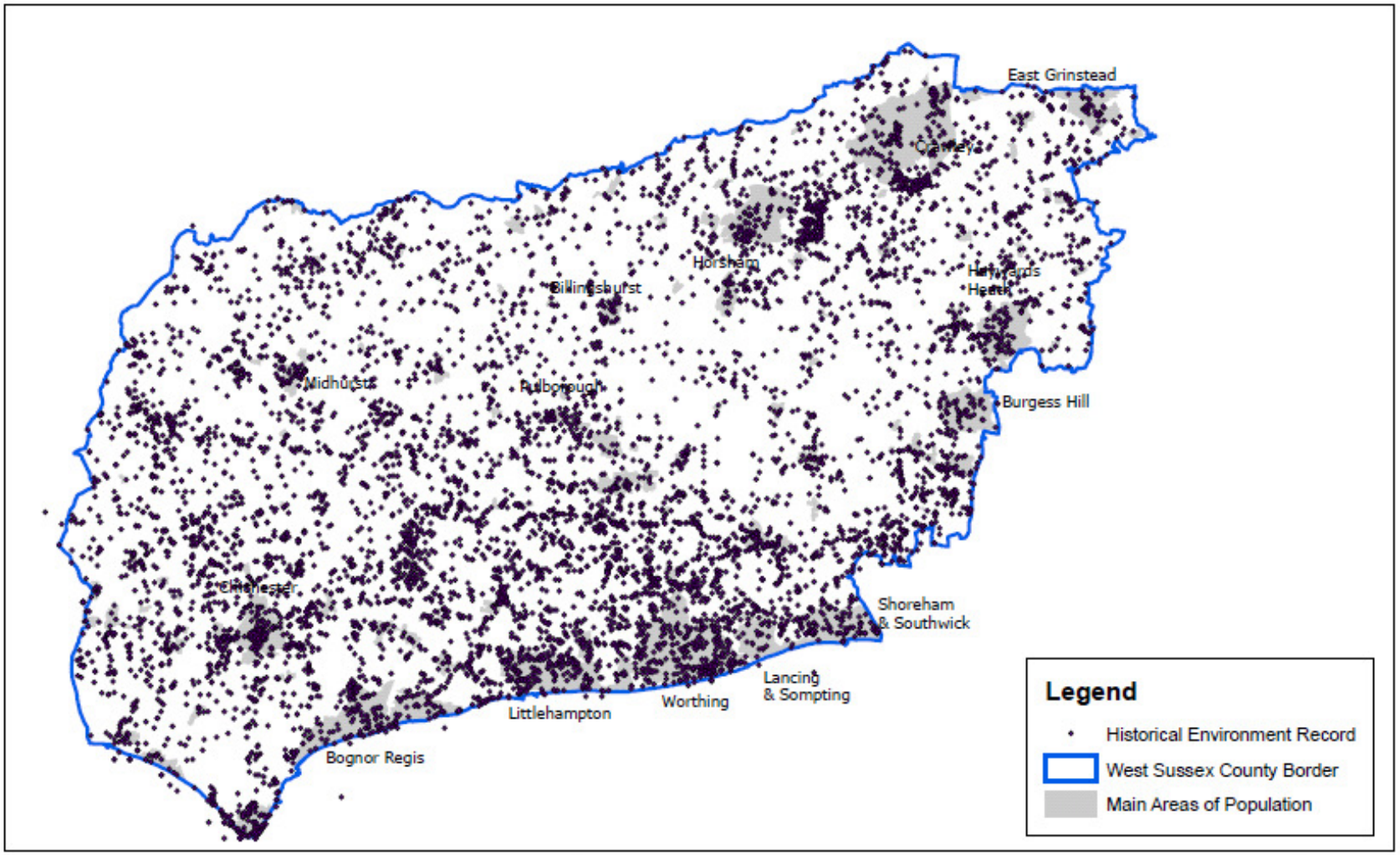
1:332,631

N



Map 13 - Conservation Areas, Historic Parks & Gardens, and Historic Parkscapes 1:332,631

N



Map 14 - Reported Archaeological sites and finds

1:332,631

N

Appendix E: Targets and Indicators

E1. The Plan is based on the evidence available at the time of preparation. However, there is a need to monitor what is happening and to respond in the most appropriate way in order to deliver the vision, objectives, and strategies for waste. The following draft indicators have been developed that enable the Authorities to monitor the significant environmental effects of the Plan.

Table E1: Sustainability Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Objective	Interpretation/Decision Making Criteria and Assumptions	Draft Indicator(s)	Target (if applicable)
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses.	Would the option/policy/site be likely to impact on public amenity, such as noise and public views? Would the option/policy/site give rise to adverse impacts to the health and well being of residents and neighbouring land uses? This includes the perceived effects. Would the option/policy/site present any opportunities for improvements to health, well being and amenity through enhancements? Assumptions: Regulatory bodies are responsible for controlling emissions.	Mortality rate Life expectancy Complaints/enforcement action relating to public health. Proportion of land classed as tranquil.	None identified
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks.	Would the option/policy/site be likely to impact on PROW or other users of the countryside including road and rail users, for example, by blocking PROW, increased traffic in the area, or by affecting public views? Would the option/policy/site reduce the tranquillity of the area, specific consideration to protected landscapes?	Number of PROW diversions Number of PROW stopped up Number of new PROW opened Proportion of land classed as tranquil.	All Public Rights of Way must remain open and available for public use at all times unless the Local Authority has undertaken the relevant legal procedure. Planning permission alone does not allow the right of way to be obstructed or moved in any way.

Table E1: Sustainability Objectives, Targets and Indicators			
Objective	**Interpretation/Decision Making Criteria and Assumptions**	**Draft Indicator(s)**	**Target (if applicable)**
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased.	Would the option/policy/site affect the likelihood of flooding or lead to inappropriate development in a flood risk zone contrary to national policy on flooding. Would the option/policy/site impact on flood defences? Would the option/policy/site provide opportunities for alleviation/mitigation?	Number of incidents of flooding. Proportion of land in flood zones 2 and 3.	None identified
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare.	Would the option/policy/site be likely to affect the provision of an adequate supply of waste facilities in the county? <u>Assumptions</u> Adequate means achievement of net self-sufficiency. Suitable is defined within the context of waste types, waste quantities and distribution of arisings.	Total waste arisings versus total waste management capacity in West Sussex. Waste imports and exports by type and area (tonnes per annum). Number of waste sites redeveloped for other uses (contrary to advice). Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	<u>International</u> Waste Framework Directive target to recover at least 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020. <u>National Targets:</u> 2011 National Waste Policy Review Recycle 50% of waste from households by 2020 (from revised Waste Framework Directive). <u>JMRMS Targets:</u> 0% waste growth by 2015 57% recycling by 2015/16 67% recovered by 2015/16 <u>C&I (SEP Target):</u> 55% recycling and composting by 2015, 60% by 2020 and 65% by 2025. 75% diversion from landfill by 2015, 81% by 2020 and 84% by 2025. <u>C&D:</u> 50% recycling by 2015, 60% by 2025. 86% diversion from landfill, 90% by 2025.

Table E1: Sustainability Objectives, Targets and Indicators			
Objective	**Interpretation/Decision Making Criteria and Assumptions**	**Draft Indicator(s)**	**Target (if applicable)**
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy.	Would the option/policy/site help the local economy, for example by generating new jobs, and how might implementing the policy impact on local businesses? Would the option/policy/site affect tourists' decisions to visit an area?	GVA estimate for West Sussex (per capita). Percentage of economic activity rate of working age persons in West Sussex. Number/percentage of VAT Registered businesses and size of businesses in West Sussex. Size of businesses (percentage).	<u>Some relevant targets from 'An Economic Strategy for West Sussex 2012-2020':</u> 5,000 new jobs created through new investments West Sussex should aspire to have an overall employment rate of 80% with an employment rate of no lower than the Coast to Capital average (currently 75%) in any of its Spatial Area Partnerships. This would mean supporting an additional, 25,000 people into employment by 2020 and ensuring that there are additional private sector jobs to compensate for public sector job losses GVA per head in West Sussex (currently 94% of the England average) should match or exceed the England average by 2020. Business density exceeds its 2007 level of 71.4 per 1,000 16-64 year old residents.

Table E1: Sustainability Objectives, Targets and Indicators			
Objective	**Interpretation/Decision Making Criteria and Assumptions**	**Draft Indicator(s)**	**Target (if applicable)**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network.	Would the option/policy/site make non road transport modes possible? Would the option/policy/site optimise the use of the Lorry Route Network and reduce the use of rural roads thus reducing the disruption and pollutants caused by HGVs? Would the option/policy/site give rise to traffic-derived pollutants, including CO2, NO2 and PM10? Would the option/policy/site encourage disposal/treatment of waste in the nearest appropriate facility to the source of waste? <u>Assumptions</u> The number of vehicle movements for sites has been based on the assumptions used for the transport assessment.	Road traffic growth within the County. Total freight handled at wharves and railheads. Proportion of waste moved by road, rail and sea.	Limit growth by 10% pa by 2011 and to reduce growth by 50% by 2016 (West Sussex Local Transport Plan, 2011).
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character.	Would the option/policy/site help enable protection of landscape (particularly AONB and SNDP) and townscape character?	Number/extent (area) of planning consents issued on greenfield land outside defined urban areas by type. Percentage of land classified as tranquil. Number of planning consents in AONB and SDNP by type.	None identified

Table E1: Sustainability Objectives, Targets and Indicators			
Objective	**Interpretation/Decision Making Criteria and Assumptions**	**Draft Indicator(s)**	**Target (if applicable)**
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment.	Would the option/policy/site help enable the conservation of features of archaeological and other historic interest in the county, such as conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and areas of archaeological potential? NB: List of heritage assets are examples only and not a definitive list of all assets against which the option/policy/site will be assessed.	Number of statutory and non-statutory designated historic sites.	None identified
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	Would the option/policy/site maximise use of existing vacant built development? Would the option/policy/site make the best use of previously developed land and reduce the need for Greenfield sites? Would the option/policy/site minimise the permanent loss of the best and most versatile land? Would the option/policy/site avoid sterilising strategically significant mineral resources?	Number of planning consents issued resulting in mineral sterilisation. Production of secondary and recycled aggregates. Number of facilities built on previously developed (brownfield) land. Number of facilities built on Greenfield land.	Waste Framework Directive target to recover at least 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020.

Table E1: Sustainability Objectives, Targets and Indicators			
Objective	**Interpretation/Decision Making Criteria and Assumptions**	**Draft Indicator(s)**	**Target (if applicable)**
J: To protect and, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Would the option/policy/site have a significant adverse effect on biodiversity and geodiversity, including protection of designated sites and geological features (Special Protection Areas, Proposed SPA, Special Areas of Conservation, Candidate SAC, Ramsars, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves and Ancient Woodland, RIGS, compensatory areas for Natura 2000 sites)? Would the option/policy/site have a significant adverse effect on locally designated sites which form part of a network of ecosystems? Would the option/policy/site provide opportunities for enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity as part of the development or restoration? <u>Assumptions</u>: Emissions should not exceed critical load of site limits.	Number/area of sites of international nature importance. Number/area of sites of national nature importance. Number/area of sites of local nature importance.	Government target of 95% of all SSSI to be in favourable or recovering condition by 2010.

Table E1: Sustainability Objectives, Targets and Indicators			
Objective	**Interpretation/Decision Making Criteria and Assumptions**	**Draft Indicator(s)**	**Target (if applicable)**
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the reuse and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials.	Would the option/policy/site affect rates of re-use and recycling in the county, either directly or by enabling change in people's behaviour, or by enabling development of waste management facilities to recycle materials? Would the option/policy/site encourage the use of secondary resources within the county by enabling development of facilities producing high quality recycled products such as aggregate suitable for use in the economy?	Amount of waste arising, and managed by management type	International Waste Framework Directive target to recover at least 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020. National Targets: 2011 National Waste Policy Review: Recycle 50% of waste from households by 2020 (from revised Waste Framework Directive). JMRMS Targets: 57% recycling by 2015/16 C&I (SEP Target): 55% recycling and composting by 2015, 60% by 2020 and 65% by 2025. C&D: 50% recycling by 2015, 60% by 2025.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	Would the option/policy/site support 'zero waste to landfill' objective? Would the option/policy/site encourage recovery via energy from waste and other routes?	Amount of waste arising, and managed by management type. Remaining capacity at landfill sites.	EU landfill diversion targets: MSW: 75% of baseline (1995) levels by 2006 50% of baseline levels by 2009 35% of baseline levels by 2015 JMRMS: 80,000 tonnes of waste diverted from landfill through waste prevention per year by 2015.

Table E1: Sustainability Objectives, Targets and Indicators			
Objective	**Interpretation/Decision Making Criteria and Assumptions**	**Draft Indicator(s)**	**Target (if applicable)**
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	Would the option/policy/site lead to a change in local air quality? Would the option/policy/site cause further deterioration of air quality in AQMA? <u>Assumptions</u> Emissions from facilities (e.g. bio-aerosols, landfill gas, Carbon, Monoxide, Ozone, Nitrogen Oxide, Particulate Matter and dust) should not exceed critical load of site limits.	Number of Air Quality Management Areas. NO_2 levels Particulate Levels	NO^2 emissions should be below 1181 by 2010.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality.	Would the option/policy/site lead to a change in soil quality or the loss rare soil types and functions? Would the option/policy/site safeguard high quality agricultural land (1, 2 and 3a) from development? Would the option/policy/site encourage the remediation of contaminated soils?	Proportion of best and most versatile agricultural land. Number of facilities built on previously developed (brownfield) land. Number of facilities built on Greenfield land.	None identified
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment.	Would the option/policy/site affect the quality of water bodies and/or interfere with the flows of these waters, including the potential risk to, and impacts on, the quality of aquifers and groundwater? <u>Assumptions:</u> It is assumed that the regulatory bodies will ensure that emissions to water bodies are within safe and acceptable limits. Although this does not include surface water run-off, only discharge. Wastewater discharged from sites would be subject to Trade Effluent Consents.	Ecological status of water bodies according to the Water Framework Directive. Bathing Water Quality. Source Protection Zones. Drinking Water Quality.	To achieve at least good status for all waters by 2015 where possible. (Water Framework Directive)

Table E1: Sustainability Objectives, Targets and Indicators			
Objective	**Interpretation/Decision Making Criteria and Assumptions**	**Draft Indicator(s)**	**Target (if applicable)**
P: To reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	Would the option/policy/site affect carbon dioxide and methane emissions production in the county? E.g. reduce the quantity of biologically active waste landfilled? Would the options/policy/site encourage and increase production/use of renewable or lower carbon energy supplies?	Greenhouse Gas emissions (Mt) Greenhouse gas emissions from landfill (tonnes). Number of new waste facilities in West Sussex generating energy from waste. Energy from renewable and low-carbon sources.	<u>International:</u> Kyoto protocol: cut greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012 <u>National:</u> Climate Change Act 2008: to cut emissions of green house gas emissions by 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. 15% of energy from renewable sources by 2020. <u>Regional:</u> To achieve 895MW by 2016 and 1130MW by 2020.

Appendix F: Testing the Strategic Objectives against the Framework

F1. In order to test whether the Plan is likely to contribute towards the achievement of 'sustainable development', it is necessary to assess whether each strategic (plan) objective is compatible with each sustainability objective. Table F1 identifies whether the respective objectives are compatible, incompatible, or where there is no direct link.

Strategic Objectives:

- Strategic Objective 1: To facilitate the implementation of the Joint waste strategies for the management of municipal and other waste.
- Strategic Objective 2: To enable the progressive movement of non-municipal waste up the waste hierarchy away from landfill.
- Strategic Objective 3: To maintain net self-sufficiency in managing the transfer, recycling and treatment of waste generated within West Sussex.
- Strategic Objective 4: To protect the network of waste management sites and infrastructure.
- Strategic Objective 5: To make provision for new transfer, recycling and treatment facilities as close as possible to where the waste arises.
- Strategic Objective 6: To only make provision for a declining amount of landfill over the plan period with 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031.
- Strategic Objective 7: To maximise the use of rail and water transport for the movement of waste and to minimise lorry movements and the use of local roads for the movement of waste.
- Strategic Objective 8: To protect and, where possible, enhance the special landscape and townscape character of West Sussex.
- Strategic Objective 9: To protect the SDNP and the two AONB from unnecessary and inappropriate development.
- Strategic Objective 10: To protect and, where possible, enhance the natural and historic environment and resources of the County.
- Strategic Objective 11: To conserve and safeguard the County's important mineral resources.
- Strategic Objective 12: To minimise the risk to people and property from flooding.
- Strategic Objective 13: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health and amenity of residents, businesses, and visitors.
- Strategic Objective 14: To minimise carbon emissions and to adapt to, and to mitigate the potential adverse impacts of, climate change.

Table F1: Testing the consistency of Strategic Objectives against the SA Objectives																
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
S01	×	×	×	✓	✓	⊙	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓
S02	×	×	×	✓	✓	⊙	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓
S03	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓
S04	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
S05	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓
S06	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
S07	✓	✓	⊙	⊙	⊙	✓	✓	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	✓	⊙	⊙	✓
S08	✓	✓	⊙	×	⊙	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
S09	✓	✓	⊙	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SO10	✓	✓	⊙	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SO11	⊙	⊙	⊙	×	✓	⊙	✓	⊙	✓	✓	✓	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
S012	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	×	✓	✓	⊙	✓	✓
S013	✓	✓	✓	×	⊙	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
S014	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊙	⊙	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊙	✓	✓
Key: ✓ Compatible, ⊙ No direct link, × Incompatible																

Comments and Recommendations:

Strategic Objective SO1: Potential conflict in facilitating the joint waste strategies with a number of SA objectives including: amenity, flooding, PROW and users of the countryside, the built and natural environment, air, soil and water. Recommendation: No change as a judgement needs to be made on a case-by-case basis whether need outweighs protection/adverse impacts.

Strategic Objective SO2: Potential conflict in enabling the progressive movement of non-municipal waste up the hierarchy with a number of SA objectives including: amenity, flooding, PROW and users of the countryside, the built and natural environment, air, soil and water. Recommendation: No change as a judgement needs to be made on a case-by-case basis whether need outweighs protection/adverse impacts.

Strategic Objective SO3: Potential conflict in maintaining net self-sufficiency in West Sussex with a number of SA objectives including: amenity, flooding, PROW and users of the countryside, the built and natural environment, air, soil and water. Recommendation: No change as a judgement needs to be made on a case-by-case basis whether need outweighs protection/adverse impacts.

Strategic Objective SO5: Making provision for new waste management sites as close as possible to where the waste arises conflicts with a number of SA objectives including: amenity, flooding, PROW and users of the countryside, the built and natural environment, air, soil and water. Recommendation: No change as a judgement needs to be made on a case-by-case basis whether need outweighs protection/adverse impacts.

Strategic Objective SO6: Potential conflict with SA Objective F as waste may need to be transported outside of the County before alternative provision is made for

Strategic Objective SO8: Protecting and enhancing the special landscape and townscape character conflicts with the provision of waste management facilities (SA Objectives D and K). Recommendation: No change as a judgement needs to be made on a case-by-case basis whether need outweighs protection/adverse impacts.

Strategic Objective SO9: Protecting the SDNP and AONB conflicts with the provision of waste management facilities (SA Objectives D and K). Recommendation: No change as a judgement needs to be made on a case-by-case basis whether need outweighs protection/adverse impacts.

Strategic Objective SO10: Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment conflicts with the provision of waste management facilities (SA Objectives D and K). Recommendation: No change as a judgement needs to be made on a case-by-case basis whether need outweighs protection/adverse impacts.

Strategic Objective SO11: Conserving and safeguarding the county's mineral resources conflicts with the provision of waste management facilities (SA Objective D). Recommendation: No change as a judgement needs to be made on a case-by-case basis whether need outweighs protection/adverse impacts.

Strategic Objective SO12: Minimising the risk of people and property from flooding conflicts with the provision of waste management facilities (SA Objectives D and K). Recommendation: No change as a judgement needs to be made on a case-by-case basis whether need outweighs protection/adverse impacts.

Strategic Objective SO13: Protecting and, where possible enhancing the health and well-being and amenity of residents, businesses and visitors conflicts with the provision of waste management facilities (SA Objectives D). Recommendation: No change as a judgement needs to be made on a case-by-case basis whether need outweighs protection/adverse impacts.

Appendix G: Summary of Changes to the Waste Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal

A number of changes were made to the Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft which are not relevant to the SA process including:

- Updates to the Waste Forecast information;
- Addition of supporting text;
- Addition of implementation and monitoring section after each policy;
- Minor amendments to the text provide clarification or in response to comments from the consultation.

A summary of the changes made to strategy and policies is summarised in table G1.

Table G1: Summary of Changes to the Waste Local Plan: Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)				
Chapter/Section of Waste Local Plan	**Changes Made to Waste Local Plan (Proposed Submission Draft, November, 2012)**	**Reason for change** ○ **Draft Plan Consultation Comment** ○ **Draft SA Recommendation** ○ **Draft SA Consultation Response** ○ **Other**	**Significant?[6] (Yes/No/NA)**	**Require SA? (Yes/No/NA)**
Chapter 5: Vision and Strategic Objectives				
Strategic Objective 1	Wording changed from: *To facilitate the implementation of the JMRMS.* To… *To facilitate the implementation of the Joint waste strategies for management of municipal and other waste.*	**Draft Plan consultation**	No	No

[6]Amendments that are likely to be 'significant' in terms of their potential impact (i.e. constituting a change in strategy or policy).

Table G1: Summary of Changes to the Waste Local Plan: Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)				
Chapter/Section of Waste Local Plan	**Changes Made to Waste Local Plan (Proposed Submission Draft, November, 2012)**	**Reason for change** ○ **Draft Plan Consultation Comment** ○ **Draft SA Recommendation** ○ **Draft SA Consultation Response** ○ **Other**	**Significant?[6] (Yes/No/NA)**	**Require SA? (Yes/No/NA)**
Strategic Objective 2	Wording changed from *To facilitate the implementation of the CIWS and to enable the progressive movement of non-municipal waste up the waste hierarchy away from landfill.* To… *To enable the progressive movement of non-municipal waste up the waste hierarchy away from landfill.*	**Draft Plan consultation**	No	No
Chapter 6: Strategies and Use Specific Policies				
Policy W1	Minor policy repetition considered necessary as Policy W1 sets the overall strategy for achieving self-sufficiency which includes measures for disposing of waste to land and Policy W8 is specific to the disposal of non-inert waste to land.	**Draft SA Recommendation** The policy duplicates part of policy W8 therefore consideration could be given to addressing this in the Proposed Submission Draft.	No	No
Policy W2	Further clarification of 'important contribution' provided in the Waste Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft	**Draft SA Recommendation** The definition of 'important contribution' should be clarified in the Proposed Submission Draft.	No	No

Table G1: Summary of Changes to the Waste Local Plan: Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)				
Chapter/Section of Waste Local Plan	**Changes Made to Waste Local Plan (Proposed Submission Draft, November, 2012)**	**Reason for change** ○ **Draft Plan Consultation Comment** ○ **Draft SA Recommendation** ○ **Draft SA Consultation Response** ○ **Other**	**Significant?[6] (Yes/No/NA)**	**Require SA? (Yes/No/NA)**
	Include reference to the safeguarding of infrastructure, such as wharves, for the movement of waste.	**Draft Plan consultation**	Yes	Yes
Policy W3	Clarification of the treatment of proposals within the boundaries of existing waste management sites. Sites should be within 'Areas of Search', rather than 'within or close to the main urban areas in the Areas of Search' Part (b) (iii) added which enable sites to come forward if they are in association with an agricultural use. Clarification for sites to consider the viability of transportation by rail or water.	**Draft Plan consultation**	Yes (mainly due to change in reference to sites being 'within the Areas of Search', rather than 'within or close to the main urban areas which implies a broader area).	Yes
	Further information has been provided in the supporting text to define what is meant by 'well-related' and 'small scale'.	**Draft SA Recommendation** The definition of 'well-related' could be defined to provide clarity over how policy should be applied.	No	No
Policy W4	Separate policy considered necessary as dealing with a different waste type.	**Draft SA Recommendation** The policy is similar to W3 (Built Waste Facilities) and therefore could be incorporated into it.	No	No

Table G1: Summary of Changes to the Waste Local Plan: Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)				
Chapter/Section of Waste Local Plan	**Changes Made to Waste Local Plan (Proposed Submission Draft, November, 2012)**	**Reason for change** ○ **Draft Plan Consultation Comment** ○ **Draft SA Recommendation** ○ **Draft SA Consultation Response** ○ **Other**	**Significant?[6] (Yes/No/NA)**	**Require SA? (Yes/No/NA)**
	Policy W3 defines 'well related'.	**Draft SA Recommendation** The definition of 'well-related' could be defined to provide clarity over how policy should be applied.	No	No
	The policy has been amended to allow inert waste recycling sites on landfill sites as well as mineral working. Wording included encouraging the use of rail or water.	**Draft Plan Consultation**	Yes	Yes
Policy W5	Policy and supporting text make reference to buffer zone.	**Draft SA Recommendation** Consideration could be given to including reference to a 250 metre buffer zone in policy to protect public health and amenity.	No	No
	Policy should be read in conjunction with policy W13, therefore explicit reference to protected landscapes not considered necessary.	**Draft SA Recommendation** The policy does not make reference to National Park and AONB therefore sites could be located in these areas if there is no distinction between protected landscapes and the rest of the countryside.	No	No
Policy W7	The supporting text clarifies that hazardous waste facilities are for particular industries and serve a regional and national need, rather than just county needs. The policy cannot therefore specify how the waste will be managed, until a particular need arises.	**Draft SA Recommendation** No reference is made to how the waste will be managed.	No	No

Table G1: Summary of Changes to the Waste Local Plan: Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)				
Chapter/Section of Waste Local Plan	**Changes Made to Waste Local Plan (Proposed Submission Draft, November, 2012)**	**Reason for change** ○ **Draft Plan Consultation Comment** ○ **Draft SA Recommendation** ○ **Draft SA Consultation Response** ○ **Other**	**Significant?[6] (Yes/No/NA)**	**Require SA? (Yes/No/NA)**
Policy W8	Minor policy repetition considered necessary as Policy W1 sets the overall strategy for achieving self-sufficiency which includes measures for disposing of waste to land and Policy W8 is specific to the disposal of non-inert waste to land.	**Draft SA Recommendation** The policy duplicates part of policy W8 therefore consideration could be given to addressing this in the Proposed Submission Draft.	No	No
	Refer to the potential impact on natural resources and the environment in relation to non-inert landfill and the depositing of inert waste.	**Draft Plan consultation**	No	No
Policy W9	Refer to the potential impact on natural resources and the environment in relation to inert landfill.	**Draft Plan consultation**	No	No
Chapter 7: Strategic Waste Site Allocations				
Policy W10 Paras 7.3.15 & 7.3.16 Table 4 Key Diagram	Deletion of Decoy Farm, Worthing as an allocation in Policy W10(a). Amendments to para 7.3.15 to refer to the potential use of the site (in part) for waste uses that would not prejudice the re-development of the remainder of the site for mixed-use employment purposes. Deletion of para 7.3.16	Update – to reflect a further representation from Worthing Borough Council seeking deletion of the site but inclusion of appropriate supporting text.	No	No

Table G1: Summary of Changes to the Waste Local Plan: Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)				
Chapter/Section of Waste Local Plan	**Changes Made to Waste Local Plan (Proposed Submission Draft, November, 2012)**	**Reason for change** ○ **Draft Plan Consultation Comment** ○ **Draft SA Recommendation** ○ **Draft SA Consultation Response** ○ **Other**	**Significant?[6] (Yes/No/NA)**	**Require SA? (Yes/No/NA)**
	(development principles for Decoy Farm). Deletion of Decoy Farm from Table 4 and consequent amendments to the total row. Deletion of Decoy Farm from the Key Diagram.			
Chapter 8: Development Management Policies				
Policy W11	The words 'maintain and enhance' have been deleted.	**Draft Plan consultation**	Yes	Yes
Policy W12	Additional references in Policy W12 to water efficiency and lower carbon energy and high quality. Deletion of word 'microclimate'.	**Draft Plan consultation and Draft SA of policy**	No	No
Policy W13	Separate policy component for proposals for inert waste.	**Draft Plan Consultation**	No	No
Policy W14	Amendments to reflect the importance of nature conservation and historic designations. Reference to non-designated features (ecological networks, ecosystems services, Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and the South Downs Way	**Draft Plan consultation and Draft SA of policy**	Yes	Yes

Table G1: Summary of Changes to the Waste Local Plan: Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)				
Chapter/Section of Waste Local Plan	**Changes Made to Waste Local Plan (Proposed Submission Draft, November, 2012)**	**Reason for change** ○ **Draft Plan Consultation Comment** ○ **Draft SA Recommendation** ○ **Draft SA Consultation Response** ○ **Other**	**Significant?[6] (Yes/No/NA)**	**Require SA? (Yes/No/NA)**
	Ahead Nature Improvement Area) is made.			
Policy W15	Reference to developments not adversely affecting currently unknown heritage assets with significant archaeological interest. The policy has also been re-worded to 'conserve' rather than 'protect'.	**Draft Plan consultation and Draft SA of policy**	No	No
Policy W16	The policy has been re-worded to ensure there are no 'unacceptable impacts' rather than to protect such resources. Reference made to Air Quality Management Areas and Source Protection Zones.	**Draft Plan consultation and Draft SA of policy**	No	No
Policy W17	Clarification of the approach to flooding including reference to the Sequential and Exception Test. Reference to proposals needing to be compatible with Shoreline Management Plans and/or Catchment Flood Management Plans.	**Draft Plan consultation and Draft SA of policy**	No	No

Table G1: Summary of Changes to the Waste Local Plan: Proposed Submission Draft (November, 2012)				
Chapter/Section of Waste Local Plan	**Changes Made to Waste Local Plan (Proposed Submission Draft, November, 2012)**	**Reason for change** ○ **Draft Plan Consultation Comment** ○ **Draft SA Recommendation** ○ **Draft SA Consultation Response** ○ **Other**	**Significant?[6] (Yes/No/NA)**	**Require SA? (Yes/No/NA)**
Policy W18	Clarification of the approach to the transportation of waste. Term 'capacity' is used to replace 'safety and free flow of traffic'. Part (g) has been removed but is still covered by part (c) (iii).	**Draft Plan consultation**	No	No
Policy W19	Reference to site liaison groups	**Draft Plan consultation**	No	No
Policy W20	Reference to permanent facilities removed. Reference made to the historic environment	**Draft Plan consultation**	No	No
Policy W21	Reference to 'intensification of use' has been included and clarification that the policy applies to waste management sites.	**Draft Plan consultation**	No	No
Policy W22	Reference to specific airport safeguarding zones has been removed.	**Draft Plan consultation**	No	No

Table G2: Summary of Changes to the Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)				
Chapter/Section of Waste Local Plan	**Changes Made to Waste Local Plan (Submission, March, 2013)**	**Reason for change**	**Significant?[7] (Yes/No/NA)**	**Require SA? (Yes/No/NA)**
Sections 1.4 – 1.7	The paragraphs have been updated to prepare the Plan for Submission and Adoption. Additional paragraphs have been included to further detail the approach to monitoring and implementation of the Plan.	To ensure the Plan is up to date for submission and adoption.	No- the removed paragraphs related to the publication reps process and the new text relating to monitoring the Plan simply add detail to the approach set out at publication.	No
Sections 2.10 – 2.11	The paragraphs between section 2.10 – 2.11 have been updated to reflect the most up to date waste forecast data as published within the Ricardo-AEA report (March 2013).	To ensure the Plan is up to date for submission and adoption in respect of the best available data.	No- refreshed figures have not resulted in any changes to the site allocation requirements as set out within the Published Plan.	No
Table 3	Changes to waste data	Updated for clarity purposes and to take account of a refresh of data following Reg.19 representations period.	No	No

[7]Amendments that are likely to be 'significant' in terms of their potential impact (i.e. constituting a change in strategy or policy).

Table G2: Summary of Changes to the Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)				
Chapter/Section of Waste Local Plan	**Changes Made to Waste Local Plan (Submission, March, 2013)**	**Reason for change**	**Significant?[7] (Yes/No/NA)**	**Require SA? (Yes/No/NA)**
Paragraphs 4.4.1- 4.4.3	Paragraphs 4.4.1 – 4.4.3 have been replaced with text explaining that the South East Plan was formally revoked on the 25 March 2013 and that there is no longer a requirement for the Plan to be in conformity with it.	To reflect the current understanding of the policies of the SEP, status of such policies, timetable for revocation and contents of the Background Document in relation to the approach taken by the WSCC WLP.	No	No
Paragraph 4.6.11	Paragraph 4.6.11 has been altered to reflect the fact that non-inert waste is sent to landfill as far away as north as Bedford, Central Bedfordshire and Luton.	To accurately reflect the historical movement of non-inert waste arising in West Sussex to the LPA area formerly known as Bedfordshire, now split into the LPAs Bedford, Central Bedfordshire and Luton.	No	No
Monitoring and implementation Policies 1-23	Supplementary text has been added to clarify the intervention levels which will trigger action through the monitoring	To clarify the approach to monitoring in the adopted Plan.	No	No

Table G2: Summary of Changes to the Waste Local Plan: Submission (March, 2013)				
Chapter/Section of Waste Local Plan	**Changes Made to Waste Local Plan (Submission, March, 2013)**	**Reason for change**	**Significant?[7] (Yes/No/NA)**	**Require SA? (Yes/No/NA)**
	system.			

Policy W3	The wording of Policy W3 (Location of Built Waste Management Facilities) has been amended to included the wording in red: (a) Proposals for built waste management facilities ***on new sites*** to enable the transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste, will be permitted provided that they are: (i) located in the Areas of Search along the coast and in the north and east of the County as identified on the Key Diagram; or (ii) outside the Areas of Search identified on the Key Diagram, they are only small-scale facilities to serve a local need. (b) Proposals for facilities that accord with part (a) must: (i) be located on permitted or allocated sites for built waste management uses; or (ii) be located within built-up areas, or on	To clarify the policy following dialogue with representees at Regulation 19.		

	suitable previously-developed land outside built-up areas; or (iii) be located on a site in agricultural use where it involves the treatment of waste for reuse within that unit; or (iv) be located on a greenfield site, only if it can be demonstrated that no suitable alternative sites are available; and (v) where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, be well-related to the Lorry Route Network; large-scale facilities must have good access to the Strategic Lorry Route. (c) Proposals for new facilities within the boundaries of existing waste management sites **to enable the transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste,** will be permitted unless: (i) the current use is temporary and the site is unsuitable for			

	continued waste use; or (ii) continued use of the site for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment.			
Inset Maps 1-5	Reference to Inset Maps has been changed to Policies Maps	To ensure compliance with the Town and County Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012	No	No

Appendix H: Assessment of the Strategic Policy Options

H1 The assessment of the main strategic options against the sustainability objectives is shown in the following tables.

Key
+/++ = Likely (or intended) to be positively effected
N = Likely to be neutrally or not significantly affected/some impacts likely to be + and some -
- /-- = Likely to be negatively affected.
NA = Not Applicable

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management										
a) planning for the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex; b) making capacity available for net imports to the County; c) planning for reliance on net exports of waste, with the majority of treatment taking place outside the County.										
	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient (least first) c) → a) → b)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	-	N	--	--	N	+	+	+	Option a) Effects may be negative in the short to medium term as facilities are built and become operational as part of the drive towards net self-sufficiency. In the long term, as the facilities become more established and accepted, the effect is neutral. Option b) this involves provision of greatest quantity of capacity therefore the negative effects likely to be amplified. Still prospect in longer term of reaching acceptance. Option c) positive effect as bulk of waste managed outside county. Still requirement for some provision for bulking stations to transfer on but overall effect positive.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	-	N	--	--	N	+	+	+	See above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options.

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

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	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient (least first) c) → a) → b)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	++	++	++	--	--	--	Option a) Implementation of the policy will help to ensure an adequate supply of facilities as a supply of suitable waste facilities will be needed for the County to be self-sufficient in managing West Sussex waste. Option b) Same as a) but more. Option c) fails to make provision
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	++	++	++	--	--	--	Option a) New facilities would create employment within the waste industry and support business through providing for management of wastes generated locally. New technologies and process will up-skill workforce. More recycling will increase the supply of secondary materials to the local economy. Option b) Same as a) but more if market leads to developments and investment. Option c) fails to make provision
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	Option a) Policy unlikely to change the 'shape' of the West Sussex waste management network. Option b) will attract more waste movements into the county. Option c) will encourage waste movements out of the county
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	N	N	N	-	-	-	+	+	+	Option a) Policy unlikely to change the overall 'shape' of the West Sussex waste management network. Option b) will require greater provision of facilities with some potentially adverse effect cumulatively or by exception as may go beyond allocated sites. Option c) will reduce provision of facilities and may see some existing facilities in less suitable locations close

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

a) planning for the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex;

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	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient (least first) c) → a) → b)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	N	N	-	-	-	+	+	+	Option a) Policy unlikely to change the overall 'shape' of the West Sussex waste management network. Option b) will require greater provision of facilities with some potentially adverse effect cumulatively or by exception as may go beyond allocated sites. Option c) will reduce provision of facilities and may see some existing facilities in less suitable locations close.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	N	N	N	-	-	-	+	+	+	As above
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	-	-	-	+	+	+	As above
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	+	+	+	++	++	++	-	-	-	Option a) should result in provision of non landfill infrastructure encouraging development of alternative recycling routes Option b) should result in provision of more non landfill infrastructure encouraging development of alternative recycling routes with greater 'critical mass' of material on offer. Option c) will reduce provision of facilities in county.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	+	+	+	++	++	++	-	-	-	Option a) should result in provision of non landfill infrastructure encouraging development of alternative recovery routes Option b) should result in provision of more non landfill infrastructure encouraging development of alternative recovery routes with greater 'critical mass' of material on offer. Option c) will reduce provision of facilities in county.

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a) planning for the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex;

b) making capacity available for net imports to the County;

c) planning for reliance on net exports of waste, with the majority of treatment taking place outside the County.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient (least first) c) → a) → b)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	+	+	+	N	N	N	++	++	++	Option a) Use of high quality and properly regulated/permitted built facilities to contain and manage waste will allow associated emissions to be effectively controlled. Replacing landfill with associated fugitive emissions. Option b) will require greater provision of facilities with some potentially adverse effect cumulatively or by exception as may go beyond allocated sites. Option c) will reduce provision of facilities in county and may see some existing facilities in less suitable locations close NB: quality of out of county destination facilities unaccounted for.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	+	+	+	++	++	++	-	-	-	Option a) should result in diversion of organic waste from landfill to composting and anaerobic digestion producing material of beneficial value to the soil. Option b) should result in diversion of more organic waste from landfill to composting and anaerobic digestion producing more material of beneficial value to the soil. Option c) will reduce provision of facilities in county for diversion of organic waste and produce less compost.

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a) planning for the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex;

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c) planning for reliance on net exports of waste, with the majority of treatment taking place outside the County.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient (least first) c) → a) → b)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	+	+	+	N	N	N	++	++	++	Option a) Use of high quality and properly regulated/permitted built facilities to contain and manage waste should prevent emissions to water environment. Replacing landfill with associated adverse emissions. Option b) will require greater provision of facilities replacing landfill with associated adverse emissions. Option c) will reduce provision of facilities in county and may see replacement of landfill. NB: quality of out of county destination facilities unaccounted for therefore displaced impact not accounted for. Also avoided impact of incoming waste not accounted for i.e. if that waste would otherwise have gone to landfill outside West Sussex.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	+	N	N	N	-	-	-	Option a). Use of high quality built facilities replacing landfill with associated methane emissions. These facilities may be recovering value from residual waste as energy will contribute towards supply of renewable/lower carbon energy. Option b) As option a) but more. Potential benefits of enabling development of facilities proximate to users of outputs. Option c) will reduce provision of facilities in county with resultant limit on energy contribution gain to County.
Assessment Summary	Option b) would lead to net imports leading to more negative effects in terms of many of the objectives. Option c) would lead to positive impacts in terms of environmental impacts but West Sussex would not be making provision for its own waste management. Option a) has mainly positive and neutral impacts.									

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

(a) Provide sufficient landfill capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 3 (4.4mt) but phase the release of capacity or sites based on need to ensure that there is no over-provision.

(b) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 4 (3.3mt) and limit the input to the site/to one of the sites to avoid over-provision if the need declines. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

(c) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 5 (3.1mt), but allocate a reserve site to ensure that an under-provision does not occur. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

(d) Planning to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031 *assuming this drives creation of alternative capacity within the county*.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Capacity gradient (least first) d) → c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	--	--	-	-	-	N	-	-	N	-	-	N	Option a) this involves provision of greatest quantity of landfill capacity therefore the negative effects likely to be amplified, and tailing off in long term as landfill sites are restored. Option b) Same as a) but less capacity provided hence lower overall negative impact. Still prospect in longer term of reaching acceptance with site restoration. Option c) similar to Option b) - same number of sites required Option d) lack of negative effects of landfill offset to some degree by effects of built capacity in the short to medium term as facilities are built and become operational as part of the drive towards net self-sufficiency. In the long term, as the facilities become more established and accepted, the effect is neutral.

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(a) Provide sufficient landfill capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 3 (4.4mt) but phase the release of capacity or sites based on need to ensure that there is no over-provision.

(b) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 4 (3.3mt) and limit the input to the site/to one of the sites to avoid over-provision if the need declines. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

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	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Capacity gradient (least first) d) → c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	--	--	-	-	-	N	-	-	N	-	-	N	See above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No discernible impact or difference. Possibility is that displacement of void might exacerbate local flooding, or creation of land raise might increase run off. These are assumed to be managed effectively.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	Option a) provides greatest supply of convenient and cost effective landfill. Option b) Same as a) but less capacity provided hence lower overall positive contribution. Option c) similar to b). Option d) This policy taken to promote the development of in county non landfill capacity in the longer term so would make a positive contribution overall. There may be short/medium term detriment as a result of waste being driven to landfill out of the county which may cause temporary disruption.

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(c) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 5 (3.1mt), but allocate a reserve site to ensure that an under-provision does not occur. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

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	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Capacity gradient (least first) d) → c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	N	N	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	Option a) continuation of landfill unlikely to 'stimulate' economy but support business as usual approach. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some encouragement of new technologies Option c) similar to b) Option d) If policy results in new facilities then this would create employment within the waste industry and support business through providing for management of wastes generated locally. New technologies and process will up-skill workforce. More recycling will increase the supply of secondary materials to the local economy.

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

(a) Provide sufficient landfill capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 3 (4.4mt) but phase the release of capacity or sites based on need to ensure that there is no over-provision.

(b) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 4 (3.3mt) and limit the input to the site/to one of the sites to avoid over-provision if the need declines. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

(c) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 5 (3.1mt), but allocate a reserve site to ensure that an under-provision does not occur. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

(d) Planning to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031 *assuming this drives creation of alternative capacity within the county*.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Capacity gradient (least first) d) → c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N	Option a) continuation of landfill likely to anchor disposal network around fixed points that are geologically dependant and may not be ideally related to Lorry Route Network. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some encouragement of new technologies Option c) similar to b) Option d) could lead to waste travelling outside the county for disposal in the short to medium term until alternative treatment technologies come on stream. Eventually facilities will be more optimally located in relation to sources and the Lorry Route Network. Balance each other out hence neutral

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(c) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 5 (3.1mt), but allocate a reserve site to ensure that an under-provision does not occur. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

(d) Planning to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031 *assuming this drives creation of alternative capacity within the county*.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Capacity gradient (least first) d) → c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N	Option a) continuation of landfill likely to anchor disposal network around fixed points that are geologically dependant and may not be ideally related to protected landscapes. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent Option c) similar to b) Option d) effect unknown but assumed to be neutral as new sites will be properly assessed for this aspect and if necessary, mitigation of localised negative impacts will be required.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N	Option a) continuation of landfill likely to anchor disposal network around fixed points that are geologically dependant and may not be ideally related to historic environment. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent Option c) similar to b) Option d) effect unknown but assumed to be neutral as new sites will be properly assessed for this aspect and if necessary, mitigation of localised negative impacts will be required.

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

(a) Provide sufficient landfill capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 3 (4.4mt) but phase the release of capacity or sites based on need to ensure that there is no over-provision.

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(c) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 5 (3.1mt), but allocate a reserve site to ensure that an under-provision does not occur. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

(d) Planning to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031 *assuming this drives creation of alternative capacity within the county*.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Capacity gradient (least first) d) → c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	N	Option a) continuation of landfill more likely to result in some loss. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites Option c) similar to b) Option d) effect unknown but assumed to be neutral as new sites will be properly assessed for this aspect and if necessary, mitigation of localised negative impacts will be required.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	N	Option a) continuation of landfill could result in neutral or positive effect if there are enhancement and restoration opportunities. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent Option c) similar to b) Option d) effect unknown but assumed to be neutral as new sites will be properly assessed for this aspect and if necessary, mitigation of localised negative impacts will be required.

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(a) Provide sufficient landfill capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 3 (4.4mt) but phase the release of capacity or sites based on need to ensure that there is no over-provision.

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(c) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 5 (3.1mt), but allocate a reserve site to ensure that an under-provision does not occur. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

(d) Planning to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031 *assuming this drives creation of alternative capacity within the county*.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Capacity gradient (least first) d) → c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	++	Option a) continuation of landfill unlikely to drive diversion. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites Option c) similar to b) Option d) The thrust of this policy is to encourage development of infrastructure that promotes recycling.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	++	Option a) continuation of landfill unlikely to drive diversion. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites Option c) similar to b) Option d) The landfill provision restriction should drive waste from landfill and encourage development of alternative recovery routes

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

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(b) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 4 (3.3mt) and limit the input to the site/to one of the sites to avoid over-provision if the need declines. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

(c) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 5 (3.1mt), but allocate a reserve site to ensure that an under-provision does not occur. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

(d) Planning to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031 *assuming this drives creation of alternative capacity within the county*.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Capacity gradient (least first) d) → c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	++	Option a) continuation of landfill won't drive improvement on this aspect. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites Option c) similar to b) Option d) Reduction in landfilling with its fugitive emissions should result in improvement in local air quality. Use of high quality built facilities to contain and manage waste will allow associated emissions to be effectively controlled.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	++	Option a) continuation of landfill won't drive improvement on this aspect. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites Option c) similar to b) Option d) Diversion of organic waste from landfill to composting and anaerobic digestion would produce material of beneficial value to the soil.

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

(a) Provide sufficient landfill capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 3 (4.4mt) but phase the release of capacity or sites based on need to ensure that there is no over-provision.

(b) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 4 (3.3mt) and limit the input to the site/to one of the sites to avoid over-provision if the need declines. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

(c) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 5 (3.1mt), but allocate a reserve site to ensure that an under-provision does not occur. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

(d) Planning to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031 *assuming this drives creation of alternative capacity within the county*.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Capacity gradient (least first) d) → c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	++	Option a) continuation of landfill won't drive improvement on this aspect. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites Option c) similar to b) Option d) Reduction in landfilling should result in reduction in risk to aquifers and water bodies and hence likelihood of improvement in water quality. Use of high quality built facilities to contain and manage waste will allow associated run-off to be effectively controlled.

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

(a) Provide sufficient landfill capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 3 (4.4mt) but phase the release of capacity or sites based on need to ensure that there is no over-provision.

(b) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 4 (3.3mt) and limit the input to the site/to one of the sites to avoid over-provision if the need declines. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

(c) Provide sufficient capacity to meet the shortfall for Scenario 5 (3.1mt), but allocate a reserve site to ensure that an under-provision does not occur. This would ensure that a contingency is in place.

(d) Planning to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031 *assuming this drives creation of alternative capacity within the county*.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Capacity gradient (least first) d) → c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	++	++	Option a) continuation of landfill won't drive improvement on this aspect. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites Option c) similar to b) Option d) Reduction in landfilling should result in reduction in methane release – methane is a very powerful greenhouse gas. Use of high quality built facilities that may be recovering value from residual waste as energy will contribute towards supply of renewable/lower carbon energy.
Assessment Summary	The options seek to drive waste from landfill by restricting supply within County, which has beneficial impacts on waste management and the local economy – option d) the most, option a) the least. Option d) should encourage treatment facilities to come on stream to divert waste from landfill but the objective to achieve 'zero waste to landfill by 2031' could lead to a net export of residual waste for disposal to land in the short to medium term.												

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management										
a) making capacity available for net imports to the County for landfill, including non-inert waste from London; b) planning for the continuation of landfill for West Sussex waste only at reducing amount; c) Making no further provision for landfill capacity within the County;										
	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient (least first) c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	--	--	-	-	-	N	++	++	++	Option a) involves provision of greatest quantity of landfill capacity therefore the negative effects likely to be amplified, and tailing off in long term as landfill sites are restored. Option b) less capacity provided hence lower overall negative impact. Still prospect in longer term of reaching acceptance with site restoration Option c) Fewer landfills in county
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	--	--	-	-	-	N	++	++	++	See above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No discernible impact or difference. Possibility is that displacement of void might exacerbate local flooding, or creation of land raise might increase run off. These are assumed to be managed effectively.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	++	++	++	+	N	-	--	-	-	Option a) provides greatest supply of convenient and cost effective landfill Option b) reducing amount of capacity provided hence lower overall positive contribution Option c) This policy may result in capacity shortfall bringing risk to local businesses.

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

a) making capacity available for net imports to the County for landfill, including non-inert waste from London;

b) planning for the continuation of landfill for West Sussex waste only at reducing amount;

c) Making no further provision for landfill capacity within the County;

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient (least first) c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	N	N	N	N	N	+	--	- -	--	Option a) continuation of landfill unlikely to 'stimulate' economy but support business as usual approach. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some encouragement of new technologies in longer term Option c) landfill prohibition in isolation could put economy at risk.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	--	--	--	-	-	N	--	--	--	Option a) continuation of landfill likely to anchor disposal network around fixed points that are geologically dependant and may not be ideally related to Lorry Route Network. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some encouragement of non landfill facilities in longer term that may be better spatially positioned Option c) waste travels out of county for disposal but uses Lorry Route Network.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	--	--	--	-	-	N	++	++	++	Option a) continuation of landfill likely to anchor disposal network around fixed points that are geologically dependant and may not be ideally related to protected landscapes. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some encouragement of non landfill facilities in longer term that may be better positioned Option c) no landfills or new facilities.

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

a) making capacity available for net imports to the County for landfill, including non-inert waste from London;

b) planning for the continuation of landfill for West Sussex waste only at reducing amount;

c) Making no further provision for landfill capacity within the County;

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient (least first) c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	--	--	--	-	-	N	++	++	++	Option a) continuation of landfill likely to anchor disposal network around fixed points that are geologically dependant and may not be ideally related to historic environment. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some encouragement of non landfill facilities in longer term that may be better positioned Option c) no landfills or new facilities.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	--	--	--	-	-	N	++	++	++	Option a) continuation of landfill more likely to result in some loss. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites and some encouragement of non landfill facilities in longer term that may be on previously developed land Option c) no landfills or new facilities
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	--	N	+	-	N	+	++	++	++	Option a) continuation of landfill could result in neutral or positive effect if there are enhancement and restoration opportunities. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites. Impacts site specific but assumed benefit opportunities maximised.. Option c) no landfills or new facilities

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

a) making capacity available for net imports to the County for landfill, including non-inert waste from London;

b) planning for the continuation of landfill for West Sussex waste only at reducing amount;

c) Making no further provision for landfill capacity within the County;

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient (least first) c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	--	--	--	-	N	+	N	N	N	Option a) continuation of landfill unlikely to drive diversion. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites and some encouragement of non landfill facilities in longer term Option c) no landfills or new facilities promoted in county. No active diversion policy in county.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	--	--	--	-	N	+	N	N	N	Option a) continuation of landfill unlikely to drive diversion. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites and some encouragement of non landfill facilities in longer term Option c) no landfills or new facilities promoted in county. No active diversion policy in county.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	--	--	--	-	N	+	+	+	+	Option a) continuation of landfill won't drive improvement on this aspect. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites and some encouragement of non landfill facilities in longer term Option c)) Reduction in landfilling with its fugitive emissions should result in improvement in local air quality.

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

a) making capacity available for net imports to the County for landfill, including non-inert waste from London;

b) planning for the continuation of landfill for West Sussex waste only at reducing amount;

c) Making no further provision for landfill capacity within the County;

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient (least first) c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	--	--	--	-	N	+	N	N	N	Option a) continuation of landfill won't drive improvement on this aspect. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites and some encouragement of non landfill facilities in longer term that might include composting. Option c) no promoting policy for composting but no landfill either.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	--	--	--	-	N	+	++	++	++	Option a) continuation of landfill won't drive improvement on this aspect. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites and some encouragement of non landfill facilities in longer term Option c)) Reduction in landfilling should result in reduction in risk to aquifers and water bodies and hence likelihood of improvement in water quality.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	--	--	--	-	N	+	++	++	++	Option a) continuation of landfill won't drive improvement on this aspect. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites and some encouragement of non landfill facilities in longer term Option c) Reduction in landfilling should result in reduction in methane release – methane is a very powerful greenhouse gas.

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

a) making capacity available for net imports to the County for landfill, including non-inert waste from London;

b) planning for the continuation of landfill for West Sussex waste only at reducing amount;

c) Making no further provision for landfill capacity within the County;

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient (least first) c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	Option a) gives rise to the greatest amount of landfill provision and therefore greatest negative impacts. Option c) would give rise to the least impacts but would not provide for landfill in the interim before alternative management facilities come on stream. Option b) has fewer negative impacts than option a) and would continue to provide for landfill in the short - medium term.									

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites

(a) Only safeguarding the waste management sites that make an important contribution based on policy criteria that determine suitability.

(b) only safeguarding existing waste sites based on policy criteria that determine suitability; and

(c) safeguarding all waste management sites.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient a) → b) → c)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	++	++	++	+	+	+	N	N	N	Option a) Accepting that existing sites may be adversely impacting on amenity, this policy presents the opportunity to screen out sites that have had historical use but that have unacceptable impact therefore the policy should be beneficial in terms of amenity i.e. result in a net improvement on the current baseline conditions. Redevelopment as part of a scheme that brings wider benefits could see actual enhancement overall. Option b) offers similar benefits as a) but to a lesser degree Option c) neutral as maintaining status quo which could include some unsuitable sites - could be negative
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	++	++	++	+	+	+	N	N	N	See above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	++	++	++	+	+	+	N	N	N	See above re replacement of existing stock
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Option a) Policy supports either retention of acceptable existing sites or replacement on like for like basis so no overall change in capacity although replacement may be more 'suitable'. Loss prevention of sites could be seen as a positive but definition of 'important contribution' unclear. Option b) offers similar benefits as a) but to a lesser degree Option c) This policy retains existing network which may or may not be adequate. Hence neutral given.

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites

(a) Only safeguarding the waste management sites that make an important contribution based on policy criteria that determine suitability.

(b) only safeguarding existing waste sites based on policy criteria that determine suitability; and

(c) safeguarding all waste management sites.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient a) → b) → c)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Option a) Policy supports either retention of acceptable existing sites or replacement on like for like basis so no overall change in employment although replacement may be more 'efficient' and safeguarding protects existing business. Option b) offers similar benefits as a) but to a lesser degree Option c) This policy retains existing network which may or may not be adequate. Hence neutral given.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	++	++	++	+	+	+	N	N	N	Option a) Accepting that existing sites may be located in areas that are less than ideal from a transport point of view this policy presents the opportunity to screen out sites that have evolved historically but that have unacceptable impact in terms of traffic - disruption, emissions and accident risk. Therefore the policy should be beneficial in terms of transport i.e. result in a net improvement on the current baseline conditions. Replacement of historic facilities with sites that are better related to the Lorry route network and have greater regard to transport issues in accordance with the development management policy and current statutory controls e.g. Highways would result in net improvement Option b) offers similar benefits as a) but to a lesser degree Option c) This policy retains existing network which may or may not be adequate. Hence neutral given.

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites

(a) Only safeguarding the waste management sites that make an important contribution based on policy criteria that determine suitability.

(b) only safeguarding existing waste sites based on policy criteria that determine suitability; and

(c) safeguarding all waste management sites.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient a) → b) → c)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	++	++	++	+	+	+	N	N	N	Option a) As above - policy provides possibility of improvement on baseline and no deterioration. Policy could potentially enhance objective by providing sensitively located well designed replacement facilities Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent Option c) This policy retains existing network which may or may not be adequate. Hence neutral given.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	++	++	++	+	+	+	N	N	N	As above
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	++	++	++	+	+	+	N	N	N	Option a) Thrust of policy is to retain and make best use of existing sites where appropriate so inherently supportive of previously developed land although the possibility that some existing sites may prove to be unsuitable may open up possibility of seeking new locations not on previously developed land. Providing these new locations are identified in accordance with development management policies then this policy should result in positive contribution. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent Option c) This policy retains existing network which may or may not be adequate. Hence neutral given.

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites

(a) Only safeguarding the waste management sites that make an important contribution based on policy criteria that determine suitability.

(b) only safeguarding existing waste sites based on policy criteria that determine suitability; and

(c) safeguarding all waste management sites.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient a) → b) → c)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	++	++	++	+	+	+	N	N	N	Option a) policy provides possibility of improvement on baseline and no deterioration. *Policy could potentially enhance objective by providing sensitively located well designed replacement facilities.* Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent with some uptake of allocated sites Option c) This policy retains existing network which may or may not be adequate. Hence neutral given. .
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No real basis to discern between the options as actual contribution unknown. Option a) supports either retention of acceptable existing sites or replacement on like for basis so no overall change in recycling capacity although replacement may be more 'efficient' due to configuration flexibility and provide opportunity to utilise secondary materials in construction (short term gain).
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No real basis to discern between the options as actual contribution unknown. Option a) Policy supports either retention of acceptable existing sites or replacement on like for like basis so no overall change in diversion potential although replacement may open up prospect of more advanced technology being deployed.

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites

(a) Only safeguarding the waste management sites that make an important contribution based on policy criteria that determine suitability.

(b) only safeguarding existing waste sites based on policy criteria that determine suitability; and

(c) safeguarding all waste management sites.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient a) → b) → c)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	++	++	++	+	+	+	N	N	N	Option a) Accepting that existing sites may be adversely impacting on this objective this policy presents the opportunity to screen out sites that have had historical use but that have unacceptable impact therefore the policy should be beneficial in terms of this objective i.e. result in a net improvement on the current baseline conditions. Also to ensure that redevelopment as part of a scheme that brings wider benefits could see actual enhancement overall. Replacement of historic facilities with sites built to modern standards and located in accordance with the development management policy and current statutory controls e.g. EA permitting would result in net improvement. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent Option c) This policy retains existing network which may or may not be adequate. Hence neutral given.

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites										
(a) Only safeguarding the waste management sites that make an important contribution based on policy criteria that determine suitability. (b) only safeguarding existing waste sites based on policy criteria that determine suitability; and (c) safeguarding all waste management sites.										
	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient a) → b) → c)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	++	++	++	+	+	+	N	N	N	Option a) Accepting that existing sites may be adversely impacting on this objective this policy presents the opportunity to screen out sites that have had historical use but that have unacceptable impact therefore the policy should be beneficial in terms of this objective i.e. result in a net improvement on the current baseline conditions. Also to ensure that redevelopment as part of a scheme that brings wider benefits could see actual enhancement overall. Replacement of historic facilities with sites built to modern standards and located in accordance with the development management policy and current statutory controls e.g. EA permitting would result in net improvement. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent Option c) This policy retains existing network which may or may not be adequate. Hence neutral given.

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites

(a) Only safeguarding the waste management sites that make an important contribution based on policy criteria that determine suitability.

(b) only safeguarding existing waste sites based on policy criteria that determine suitability; and

(c) safeguarding all waste management sites.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient a) → b) → c)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	++	++	++	+	+	+	N	N	N	Option a) Accepting that existing sites may be adversely impacting on this objective this policy presents the opportunity to screen out sites that have had historical use but that have unacceptable impact therefore the policy should be beneficial in terms of this objective i.e. result in a net improvement on the current baseline conditions. Also to ensure that redevelopment as part of a scheme that brings wider benefits could see actual enhancement overall. Replacement of historic facilities with sites built to modern standards and located in accordance with the development management policy and current statutory controls e.g. EA permitting would result in net improvement. Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent Option c) This policy retains existing network which may or may not be adequate. Hence neutral given.

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites

(a) Only safeguarding the waste management sites that make an important contribution based on policy criteria that determine suitability.

(b) only safeguarding existing waste sites based on policy criteria that determine suitability; and

(c) safeguarding all waste management sites.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient a) → b) → c)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	++	++	++	+	+	+	-	-	-	Option a) Accepting that existing sites may be located in suboptimal positions in relation to access to energy outlets this policy presents the opportunity to identify sites best located for energy supply. Therefore the policy should be beneficial i.e. result in a net improvement on the current baseline conditions. Replacement of historic facilities with sites located with closer regard of objective in accordance with the development management policy would result in net improvement Option b) as a) but to a lesser extent Option c) This policy retains existing network which may or may not be adequate. Hence neutral given.
Assessment Summary	The options support retention of existing sites at minimum and at best replacement of undesirable sites so should result in overall improvement on waste management facility 'stock' over time. Loss prevention of sites could be seen as a positive but how far that will extend will depend in large part with how 'important contribution' is actually defined. Assumed that a) safeguards the least hence benefits of a) relate to replacement of less suitable existing sites. Option b) would encourage more retention so benefits are reduced. Also assumed that options apply to safeguarding of landfill sites as waste management sites that make an important contribution.									

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities

Small number of medium/large sites

a) a limited number of medium/large sites within or close to the main urban areas along the coast and in the north-east of the County, giving priority to sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route, previously developed land and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives;

Larger number of small sites

b) distribution of a larger number of smaller sites within or close to the main urban areas along the coast and in the north-east of the County, and the larger settlements in the rural areas, giving priority to sites close to Advisory Lorry Route, previously developed land and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives;

Combination of small and large sites

c) wider distribution of sites of varying sizes across the County, including the predominantly rural areas, close to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for large scale sites to be close to the Strategic Lorry Route) and with a preference for previously developed sites and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient - no difference**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	Option a) policy concentrates impacts of smaller number of larger facilities in urban areas. Likely to attract waste from further afield so not compliant with proximity principle. Option b) policy disperses sites around county but still accounting for suitability. Option c) as b but even more dispersed potentially into rural areas likely to have better background environmental quality and any impact dispersed.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	See above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No discernible difference. Relies on site specifics.

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities

Small number of medium/large sites

a) a limited number of medium/large sites within or close to the main urban areas along the coast and in the north-east of the County, giving priority to sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route, previously developed land and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives;

Larger number of small sites

b) distribution of a larger number of smaller sites within or close to the main urban areas along the coast and in the north-east of the County, and the larger settlements in the rural areas, giving priority to sites close to Advisory Lorry Route, previously developed land and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives;

Combination of small and large sites

c) wider distribution of sites of varying sizes across the County, including the predominantly rural areas, close to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for large scale sites to be close to the Strategic Lorry Route) and with a preference for previously developed sites and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient - no difference**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No discernible difference. Relies on site specifics.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	-	-	-	N	N	N	+	+	+	Option a) Concentration of capacity makes less local Option b) distribution to more local level may offer business benefits Option c) wider distribution brings possible benefits closer still

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities

Small number of medium/large sites

a) a limited number of medium/large sites within or close to the main urban areas along the coast and in the north-east of the County, giving priority to sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route, previously developed land and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives;

Larger number of small sites

b) distribution of a larger number of smaller sites within or close to the main urban areas along the coast and in the north-east of the County, and the larger settlements in the rural areas, giving priority to sites close to Advisory Lorry Route, previously developed land and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives;

Combination of small and large sites

c) wider distribution of sites of varying sizes across the County, including the predominantly rural areas, close to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for large scale sites to be close to the Strategic Lorry Route) and with a preference for previously developed sites and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient - no difference**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Option a) likely to result in more vehicle movements to central facilities but would use Strategic Lorry Route Option b) more local facilities less movements but using Lorry Route Network. Option c) as b) but more dispersed. In all cases short term constructive traffic movements may be adverse, sites will have had to meet acceptable Highway standards
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	N	N	N	-	-	-	Option a) policy concentrates impacts of smaller number of larger facilities in urban areas. Option b) policy disperses sites around county but still accounting for suitability. Option c) as b but even more dispersed potentially into rural areas with adverse impacts

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities

Small number of medium/large sites

a) a limited number of medium/large sites within or close to the main urban areas along the coast and in the north-east of the County, giving priority to sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route, previously developed land and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives;

Larger number of small sites

b) distribution of a larger number of smaller sites within or close to the main urban areas along the coast and in the north-east of the County, and the larger settlements in the rural areas, giving priority to sites close to Advisory Lorry Route, previously developed land and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives;

Combination of small and large sites

c) wider distribution of sites of varying sizes across the County, including the predominantly rural areas, close to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for large scale sites to be close to the Strategic Lorry Route) and with a preference for previously developed sites and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient - no difference**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	+	+	+	N	N	N	-	-	-	As above
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	N	N	N	-	-	-	Option a) policy concentrates impacts of smaller number of larger facilities in urban areas where previously developed land most likely to be found Option b) policy disperses sites around county where previously developed land may not always be available. Option c) as b but even more dispersed potentially into rural areas with adverse impacts
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No discernible difference.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No discernible difference.

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities

Small number of medium/large sites

a) a limited number of medium/large sites within or close to the main urban areas along the coast and in the north-east of the County, giving priority to sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route, previously developed land and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives;

Larger number of small sites

b) distribution of a larger number of smaller sites within or close to the main urban areas along the coast and in the north-east of the County, and the larger settlements in the rural areas, giving priority to sites close to Advisory Lorry Route, previously developed land and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives;

Combination of small and large sites

c) wider distribution of sites of varying sizes across the County, including the predominantly rural areas, close to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for large scale sites to be close to the Strategic Lorry Route) and with a preference for previously developed sites and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient - no difference**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No discernible difference.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	-	-	-	N	N	N	+	+	+	Option a) policy concentrates impacts of smaller number of larger facilities in urban areas. May result in exceedance of local air quality standards Option b) policy disperses sites around county. Option c) as b but even more dispersed potentially into rural areas with reduced impact risk
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	+	+	+	N	N	N	-	-	-	Option a) policy concentrates impacts of smaller number of larger facilities in urban areas. May result in exceedance of local air quality standards Option b) policy disperses sites around county. Option c) as b but even more dispersed potentially into rural areas with greater adverse impact risk

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities

Small number of medium/large sites

a) a limited number of medium/large sites within or close to the main urban areas along the coast and in the north-east of the County, giving priority to sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route, previously developed land and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives;

Larger number of small sites

b) distribution of a larger number of smaller sites within or close to the main urban areas along the coast and in the north-east of the County, and the larger settlements in the rural areas, giving priority to sites close to Advisory Lorry Route, previously developed land and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives;

Combination of small and large sites

c) wider distribution of sites of varying sizes across the County, including the predominantly rural areas, close to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for large scale sites to be close to the Strategic Lorry Route) and with a preference for previously developed sites and on Greenfield sites if there are no suitable alternatives.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient - no difference**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	+	+	+	N	N	N	-	-	-	As above
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern difference.
Assessment Summary	Option a) concentrates impacts on a smaller number of larger facilities in urban areas and more positive impacts against the environmental objectives. Option c) is more dispersed but into rural areas which performs better in terms of the proximity principle.									

Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling

One permanent large site

(b) Identify one site suitable for a large inert waste recycling facility (capacity of approximately 0.2mtpa) in a centralised location in relation to where waste arises, with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route. The site will not be located within the AONB or National Park, unless a suitable previously-developed site is available. Also, allow for extending existing sites and the potential for new sites to be linked to existing mineral workings.

Four small sites

(b) Identify four sites suitable for small recycling facilities (capacity of up to 50,000tpa) to serve the north east, south east, south west of the County. Sites will have good access to the Advisory Lorry Route. Sites may be located within the AONB or National Park, although preference will be given to sites outside these areas. Also, allow for extending existing sites and the potential for new sites to be linked to existing mineral workings.

Facilities only linked to existing sites and mineral workings

(c) Develop a policy to guide the location of inert waste recycling sites and mobile facilities linked to existing sites and mineral workings that are well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	Option a) policy concentrates impacts of smaller number of larger facilities in urban areas. Likely to attract waste from further afield so not compliant with proximity principle. Option b) policy disperses sites around county to be more local to sources with slight policy permission for siting in AONB or National Park. Option c) as b but anchored to selected existing sites or temporary uses. Possibility of adverse impacts on new communities minimised.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	As above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern difference.

Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling

One permanent large site

(b) Identify one site suitable for a large inert waste recycling facility (capacity of approximately 0.2mtpa) in a centralised location in relation to where waste arises, with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route. The site will not be located within the AONB or National Park, unless a suitable previously-developed site is available. Also, allow for extending existing sites and the potential for new sites to be linked to existing mineral workings.

Four small sites

(b) Identify four sites suitable for small recycling facilities (capacity of up to 50,000tpa) to serve the north east, south east, south west of the County. Sites will have good access to the Advisory Lorry Route. Sites may be located within the AONB or National Park, although preference will be given to sites outside these areas. Also, allow for extending existing sites and the potential for new sites to be linked to existing mineral workings.

Facilities only linked to existing sites and mineral workings

(c) Develop a policy to guide the location of inert waste recycling sites and mobile facilities linked to existing sites and mineral workings that are well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	Option a) This policy is likely to directly contribute to ensuring adequate provision of suitable waste facilities for inert waste. Option b) as a) above but just in different configuration Option c) limited approach may result in underprovison.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	Option a) This policy is likely to directly contribute to ensuring adequate provision of suitable waste facilities for inert waste. Option b) as a) above but just in different configuration Option c) limited approach may result in underprovison.

Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling

One permanent large site

(b) Identify one site suitable for a large inert waste recycling facility (capacity of approximately 0.2mtpa) in a centralised location in relation to where waste arises, with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route. The site will not be located within the AONB or National Park, unless a suitable previously-developed site is available. Also, allow for extending existing sites and the potential for new sites to be linked to existing mineral workings.

Four small sites

(b) Identify four sites suitable for small recycling facilities (capacity of up to 50,000tpa) to serve the north east, south east, south west of the County. Sites will have good access to the Advisory Lorry Route. Sites may be located within the AONB or National Park, although preference will be given to sites outside these areas. Also, allow for extending existing sites and the potential for new sites to be linked to existing mineral workings.

Facilities only linked to existing sites and mineral workings

(c) Develop a policy to guide the location of inert waste recycling sites and mobile facilities linked to existing sites and mineral workings that are well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	-	-	N	N	N	-	-		Option a) policy concentrates impacts of smaller number of larger facilities in urban areas. Likely to attract waste from further afield so more lorry miles expected although local impact reduced due to proximity to Lorry Route Network.. Option b) policy disperses sites around county to be more local to sources. Option c) as b but anchored to selected existing sites or temporary uses so access to Lorry Route Network may not be optimised as dependent on mineral working. More sites=less lorry miles but more local impact.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	-	-	-	N	N	N	Option a) This policy seeks to direct proposed facilities towards urban areas Option b) policy disperses sites around county with slight policy permission for siting in AONB or National Park Option c) as b but anchored to selected existing sites or temporary uses. Sites may be within protected landscapes but linking to existing mineral workings may offer opportunities for restoration.

Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling

One permanent large site

(b) Identify one site suitable for a large inert waste recycling facility (capacity of approximately 0.2mtpa) in a centralised location in relation to where waste arises, with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route. The site will not be located within the AONB or National Park, unless a suitable previously-developed site is available. Also, allow for extending existing sites and the potential for new sites to be linked to existing mineral workings.

Four small sites

(b) Identify four sites suitable for small recycling facilities (capacity of up to 50,000tpa) to serve the north east, south east, south west of the County. Sites will have good access to the Advisory Lorry Route. Sites may be located within the AONB or National Park, although preference will be given to sites outside these areas. Also, allow for extending existing sites and the potential for new sites to be linked to existing mineral workings.

Facilities only linked to existing sites and mineral workings

(c) Develop a policy to guide the location of inert waste recycling sites and mobile facilities linked to existing sites and mineral workings that are well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	+	+	+	-	-	-	N	N	N	As above
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	++	++	++	-	-	-	+	+	+	Option a) This policy seeks to direct proposed facilities towards previously developed land if located in AONB or SDNP and away from greenfield and therefore this should result in a net overall benefit. i.e. without this policy new facilities may not have to meet this requirement. Option b) This policy does not seek to direct proposed facilities away from greenfield and slight policy permission for siting in AONB or National Park. Option c) as b but anchored to selected existing sites or temporary uses.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern difference.

Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling

One permanent large site

(b) Identify one site suitable for a large inert waste recycling facility (capacity of approximately 0.2mtpa) in a centralised location in relation to where waste arises, with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route. The site will not be located within the AONB or National Park, unless a suitable previously-developed site is available. Also, allow for extending existing sites and the potential for new sites to be linked to existing mineral workings.

Four small sites

(b) Identify four sites suitable for small recycling facilities (capacity of up to 50,000tpa) to serve the north east, south east, south west of the County. Sites will have good access to the Advisory Lorry Route. Sites may be located within the AONB or National Park, although preference will be given to sites outside these areas. Also, allow for extending existing sites and the potential for new sites to be linked to existing mineral workings.

Facilities only linked to existing sites and mineral workings

(c) Develop a policy to guide the location of inert waste recycling sites and mobile facilities linked to existing sites and mineral workings that are well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	–	Option a) policy specifies capacity target Option b) as a) Option c) no target set- left more to market to deliver. This may not be sufficient.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern difference.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern difference. All operations subject to Local Authority Air Pollution Control authorisation controls on dust.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern difference. Site specific.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern difference. Site specific.

Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling

One permanent large site

(b) Identify one site suitable for a large inert waste recycling facility (capacity of approximately 0.2mtpa) in a centralised location in relation to where waste arises, with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route. The site will not be located within the AONB or National Park, unless a suitable previously-developed site is available. Also, allow for extending existing sites and the potential for new sites to be linked to existing mineral workings.

Four small sites

(b) Identify four sites suitable for small recycling facilities (capacity of up to 50,000tpa) to serve the north east, south east, south west of the County. Sites will have good access to the Advisory Lorry Route. Sites may be located within the AONB or National Park, although preference will be given to sites outside these areas. Also, allow for extending existing sites and the potential for new sites to be linked to existing mineral workings.

Facilities only linked to existing sites and mineral workings

(c) Develop a policy to guide the location of inert waste recycling sites and mobile facilities linked to existing sites and mineral workings that are well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**Capacity gradient c) → b) → a)**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern difference. Site specific.
Assessment Summary	Options support a supply of suitable inert recycling sites promoting a supply of recycled aggregates to replace primary aggregates and thereby diverting inert waste from landfill. Option c) does not specify tonnage so might be taken to make less provision than a) and b). Option a) would make best use of previously developed land and less impact in terms of some of the environmental objectives.									

Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting

a) Develop a policy to enable small-scale, on-farm or community based open-windrow facilities to come forward in rural areas. Sites should not be located in the AONB/National Park unless a suitable previously developed site is available. Sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land. (AONB/NP explicitly excluded unless existing site)

b) Develop a policy to enable small-scale, on-farm or community based open-windrow facilities to come forward in rural areas. Preference should be given to previously developed land and sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land. (AONB/NP not excluded)

c) Develop a policy to allow larger scale open-windrow facilities in rural areas with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route). Sites should not be located in the AONB/National Park unless a suitable previously developed site is available. Sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land.

d) Develop a policy to allow larger scale open-windrow facilities in rural areas with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route). Preference should be given to previously developed land and sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land. (AONB/NP not excluded)

e) A combination of options a and c.

f) A combination of options b and d (AONB/NP not excluded)

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			**Option f)**			***Assume that 250m exclusion zone applied under EA policy***
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	N	N	-	N	N	--	N	N	--	N	N	-	N	N	-	N	N	As option supports additional facilities then effects would be negative on baseline of status quo in the short term as facilities are established and become operational. However locational criteria specified and encouragement of community based schemes should mean

Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting

a) Develop a policy to enable small-scale, on-farm or community based open-windrow facilities to come forward in rural areas. Sites should not be located in the AONB/National Park unless a suitable previously developed site is available. Sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land. (AONB/NP explicitly excluded unless existing site)

b) Develop a policy to enable small-scale, on-farm or community based open-windrow facilities to come forward in rural areas. Preference should be given to previously developed land and sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land. (AONB/NP not excluded)

c) Develop a policy to allow larger scale open-windrow facilities in rural areas with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route). Sites should not be located in the AONB/National Park unless a suitable previously developed site is available. Sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land.

d) Develop a policy to allow larger scale open-windrow facilities in rural areas with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route). Preference should be given to previously developed land and sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land. (AONB/NP not excluded)

e) A combination of options a and c.

f) A combination of options b and d (AONB/NP not excluded)

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			**Option f)**			***Assume that 250m exclusion zone applied under EA policy***
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
																			acceptability improved so neutral effect in medium term. In the long term, as the facilities become more established and accepted, the effect remains neutral. Larger schemes (options c) & d),) more likely to be visible and have a greater impact. For

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																			e) and f) assumed that equal amount of capacity provided by small scale to large scale so overall effect equivalent to a) or b).

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B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	N	N	-	N	N	--	N	N	--	N	N	-	N	N	-	N	N	The nature of composting means the sites are more likely to be found in rural areas, but open air composting could be considered as compatible with agricultural uses that would be found in the countryside. Some initial negative perception initially until activity becomes accepted part of working of countryside. Larger schemes (options c) & d),) more likely to be

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C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern as specific site characteristics unknown
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	No basis to discern between options - all should offer benefits

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E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	No basis to discern between options - By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new composting facilities more deliverable. New facilities would create employment within the waste industry. More composting will increase the supply of compost to the local economy and displace imports of non compost based sol conditioners bringing longer term price stability and security of supply

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F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Smaller sites would place compost near to user and allows for possible movement of materials using traditional tractor trailer. Larger sites (options c, d, e and f) would be located close to the Lorry Route Network for input supply and compost distribution.

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G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	N	N	N	-	-	-	N	N	N	-	-	-	N	N	N	-	-	-	Option b, d and f exclude reference to National Park and AONB therefore potential negative effects if no discrimination between protected landscapes and the rest of the countryside. Smaller scale facilities (options a, c, and e) are compatible with agricultural uses which are found in the countryside.

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H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	++	++	++	Options b, d and f include a preference for previously developed land and avoidance of BMV, while options a,c, and e only refer to avoidance of BMV.

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J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options

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L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options

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M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Larger facilities may pose greater risk of bioaerosol transmission and associated health risk if in proximity to residential properties. Smaller sites may be closer but reduced 'source term'.

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d) Develop a policy to allow larger scale open-windrow facilities in rural areas with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route). Preference should be given to previously developed land and sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land. (AONB/NP not excluded)

e) A combination of options a and c.

f) A combination of options b and d (AONB/NP not excluded)

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			**Option f)**			***Assume that 250m exclusion zone applied under EA policy***
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options - all will produce compost for soil application.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options - present some risk of liquor release but should be controlled via environmental permitting.

Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting

a) Develop a policy to enable small-scale, on-farm or community based open-windrow facilities to come forward in rural areas. Sites should not be located in the AONB/National Park unless a suitable previously developed site is available. Sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land. (AONB/NP explicitly excluded unless existing site)

b) Develop a policy to enable small-scale, on-farm or community based open-windrow facilities to come forward in rural areas. Preference should be given to previously developed land and sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land. (AONB/NP not excluded)

c) Develop a policy to allow larger scale open-windrow facilities in rural areas with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route). Sites should not be located in the AONB/National Park unless a suitable previously developed site is available. Sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land.

d) Develop a policy to allow larger scale open-windrow facilities in rural areas with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route). Preference should be given to previously developed land and sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land. (AONB/NP not excluded)

e) A combination of options a and c.

f) A combination of options b and d (AONB/NP not excluded)

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			**Option f)**			***Assume that 250m exclusion zone applied under EA policy***
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	No basis to discern between options - all should contribute to diversion of organic waste from landfill with resultant benefit of avoided methane release. May be some risk of smaller sites going anaerobic if not subject to same standards of control/management.

Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting

a) Develop a policy to enable small-scale, on-farm or community based open-windrow facilities to come forward in rural areas. Sites should not be located in the AONB/National Park unless a suitable previously developed site is available. Sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land. (AONB/NP explicitly excluded unless existing site)

b) Develop a policy to enable small-scale, on-farm or community based open-windrow facilities to come forward in rural areas. Preference should be given to previously developed land and sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land. (AONB/NP not excluded)

c) Develop a policy to allow larger scale open-windrow facilities in rural areas with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route). Sites should not be located in the AONB/National Park unless a suitable previously developed site is available. Sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land.

d) Develop a policy to allow larger scale open-windrow facilities in rural areas with good access to the Advisory Lorry Route (with a preference for sites close to the Strategic Lorry Route). Preference should be given to previously developed land and sites on agricultural land should avoid the best and most versatile land. (AONB/NP not excluded)

e) A combination of options a and c.

f) A combination of options b and d (AONB/NP not excluded)

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			**Option f)**			***Assume that 250m exclusion zone applied under EA policy***
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	Options support a supply of suitable composting sites and therefore diverts green waste from landfill. Consider including reference to 250 metre buffer zone in policy. Options that do not make reference to National Park and AONB might result in potential negative effects if no distinction between protected landscapes and the rest of the countryside. Smaller and larger scale facilities provides more flexibility to enable smaller on-farm/community based schemes and larger facilities for the industry.																		

Policy W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge

(a) Develop a policy to only allow the expansion of existing sites;

(b) Develop a policy to allow only new sites to be developed;

(c) Develop a policy to allow for the expansion of existing sites and new sites to be developed

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	N	N	-	-	-	N	-	-	N	Option a) Policy limited to existing sites - additional impacts minimised but could be cumulative in longer term. Option b) As policy supports additional facilities then perceived effects would be negative on baseline of status quo in the short to medium term as facilities are built and become operational. In the long term, as the facilities become more established and accepted, the effect is neutral. Option c) As policy supports additional facilities then perceived effects would be negative on baseline of status quo in the short to medium term as facilities are built and become operational. In the long term, as the facilities become more established and accepted, the effect is neutral.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	N	N	-	-	-	N	-	-	N	As above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	-	-	-	N	N	N	+	+	+	Option a) limitation may risk provision Option b) more flexibility Option c) This policy is likely to directly contribute to ensuring adequate provision of suitable waste facilities for wastewater.

Policy W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge

(a) Develop a policy to only allow the expansion of existing sites;

(b) Develop a policy to allow only new sites to be developed;

(c) Develop a policy to allow for the expansion of existing sites and new sites to be developed

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	-	-	-	N	N	N	+	+	+	Option a) limitation may risk provision Option b) more flexibility Option c) Providing wastewater treatment facilities increases the capacity to accommodate development including economic development.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Option a) expansion of sites in established areas with acceptance of a degree of local lorry movement associated but may not be optimal in terms of transport. Option b) Opportunity to locate sites close to the Lorry Route Network but new site hence new impact potentially. Option c) Combination of a) and/or b)
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Option a) expansion of sites in established areas but may not be optimal in terms of landscape. Option b) Opportunity to locate sites away from protected landscapes. Option c) Combination of a) and/or b) No basis to discern between options as site specific.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Option a) expansion of sites in established areas but may not be optimal in terms of the historic environment. Option b) Opportunity to locate sites away from the historic environment. Option c) Combination of a) and/or b) No basis to discern between options as site specific.

Policy W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge

(a) Develop a policy to only allow the expansion of existing sites;

(b) Develop a policy to allow only new sites to be developed;

(c) Develop a policy to allow for the expansion of existing sites and new sites to be developed

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Option a) expansion of sites in established areas but may not be optimal in terms of land resources. Option b) Opportunity to locate sites away from significant land resources. Option c) Combination of a) and/or b) No basis to discern between options as site specific.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Option a) expansion of sites in established areas but may not be optimal in terms of biodiversity and geodiversity. Option b) Opportunity to locate sites away from biodiversity and geodiversity Option c) Combination of a and/or b) No basis to discern between options as site specific.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	-	-	-	N	N	N	+	+	+	Option a) limitation may risk provision Option b) more flexibility Option c) By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new wastewater facilities built to modern standards more deliverable and therefore should contribute positively to achieving this objective by encouraging facilities that enable movement up the waste hierarchy and include anaerobic digestion and supply of quality sludge into design.

Policy W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge

(a) Develop a policy to only allow the expansion of existing sites;

(b) Develop a policy to allow only new sites to be developed;

(c) Develop a policy to allow for the expansion of existing sites and new sites to be developed

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	-	-	-	N	N	N	+	+	+	Option a) limitation may risk provision Option b) more flexibility Option c) By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new modern wastewater facilities more deliverable and therefore should contribute positively to achieving this objective by encouraging facilities that produce quality output suited to land application rather than landfill.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options
Assessment Summary	Option a) may result in limited provision and may not be optimal sites. Option b) gives the ability to locate sites in the most optimal locations. Option c) provides the greatest flexibility.									

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste

a) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

b) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

c) Combination of a) and b)

d) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

e) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

f) Combination of options d) and e)

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			**Option f)**			Baseline indicates not self sufficient currently - reliant on exports
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	-	N	-	-	N	-	-	N	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	See below
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	-	N	-	-	N	-	-	N	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	As above

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste

a) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

b) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

c) Combination of a) and b)

d) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

e) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

f) Combination of options d) and e)

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			**Option f)**			Baseline indicates not self sufficient currently - reliant on exports
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options. While allocated sites would enable pre-screening for suitability. sites assessed on ad hoc basis will be subject to DM policies to assure suitability.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	All policies are likely to directly contribute to ensuring adequate provision of suitable waste facilities for hazardous and low level radioactive waste. There is more certainty of provision with allocated sites, and more flexibility with non-allocated sites.

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste

a) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

b) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

c) Combination of a) and b)

d) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

e) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

f) Combination of options d) and e)

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			**Option f)**			Baseline indicates not self sufficient currently - reliant on exports
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	All options should make new facilities more deliverable. New facilities would create employment within the waste industry. Local provision of facility to meet industry needs should offer more cost effective management route.

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste
a) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex. b) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex. c) Combination of a) and b) d) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities to allow for net imports into West Sussex. e) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals to allow for net imports into West Sussex. f) Combination of options d) and e)

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			**Option f)**			Baseline indicates not self sufficient currently - reliant on exports
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	N	N	-	N	N	-	N	N	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	All present short term construction traffic movements likely to be significant for this type of facility. Option a) b) c) As policy does not specify Lorry Route Network proximity establishment of new facility away from Lorry Route Network may cause some adverse impact although sites would still need to meet Highway standards. Overall neutral in lifetime as without this policy waste would move out of county but that waste likely to move via Lorry Route Network. Option d) e) f) greater movements due to imports

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste

a) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

b) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

c) Combination of a) and b)

d) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

e) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

f) Combination of options d) and e)

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			Option d)			Option e)			Option f)			Baseline indicates not self sufficient currently - reliant on exports
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options. While allocated sites would enable pre-screening for suitability. sites assessed on ad hoc basis will be subject to development management policies to assure suitability
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options. While allocated sites would enable pre-screening for suitability. sites assessed on ad hoc basis will be subject to development management policies to assure suitability

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste

a) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

b) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

c) Combination of a) and b)

d) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

e) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

f) Combination of options d) and e)

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			**Option f)**			Baseline indicates not self sufficient currently - reliant on exports
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options. While allocated sites would enable pre-screening for suitability. sites assessed on ad hoc basis will be subject to development management policies to assure suitability
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options. While allocated sites would enable pre-screening for suitability. sites assessed on ad hoc basis will be subject to development management policies to assure suitability

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste

a) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

b) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

c) Combination of a) and b)

d) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

e) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

f) Combination of options d) and e)

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			**Option f)**			Baseline indicates not self sufficient currently - reliant on exports
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	All policy options should make new built facilities more deliverable. However most treatment facilities unlikely to promote recycling except soil hospital type which would contribute positively to achieving this objective by encouraging facilities that enable movement up the waste hierarchy. Contribution of contaminated soil no more than 10% hazardous waste arisings so overall neutral.

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste

a) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

b) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

c) Combination of a) and b)

d) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

e) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

f) Combination of options d) and e)

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			Option d)			Option e)			Option f)			Baseline indicates not self sufficient currently - reliant on exports
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	By providing guidelines for new facilities all policy options should make new built facilities more deliverable. However much hazardous waste excluded from landfill so overall impact marginal. Contaminated soil treatment centre (soil hospital type) would contribute positively to encouraging facilities that enable diversion from landfill. Contribution of contaminated soil no more than 10% haz waste arisings so overall neutral.

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste

a) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

b) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

c) Combination of a) and b)

d) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

e) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

f) Combination of options d) and e)

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			**Option f)**			Baseline indicates not self sufficient currently - reliant on exports
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Option a) b) c) As these policy options seeks to provide for waste that might otherwise continue to be dealt with out of County this policy could have adverse effect. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective. Option d) e) f) exacerbates adverse effects potentially
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste																			
a) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex. b) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex. c) Combination of a) and b) d) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities to allow for net imports into West Sussex. e) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals to allow for net imports into West Sussex. f) Combination of options d) and e)																			
	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			**Option f)**			Baseline indicates not self sufficient currently - reliant on exports
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste

a) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

b) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals based on the achievement of net self-sufficiency for West Sussex.

c) Combination of a) and b)

d) Allocate specific sites for hazardous waste facilities to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

e) Do not allocate sites but identify criteria to guide proposals to allow for net imports into West Sussex.

f) Combination of options d) and e)

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			**Option f)**			Baseline indicates not self sufficient currently - reliant on exports
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	**Commentary**: Option a) would support additional facilities and perceived effects would be negative on baseline of status quo in the short to medium term as facilities are built and become operational. In the long term, as the facilities become more established and accepted, the effect is neutral. Sites have been pre screened. Option b) would support additional facilities and perceived effects would be negative on baseline of status quo in the short to medium term as facilities are built and become operational. In the long term, as the facilities become more established and accepted, the effect is neutral. Sites have not been pre screened Option c) Some sites have been pre screened but more flexibility Option d) More of a) Option e) More of b) Option f) More of c)																		

Policy W(8)(b)(i): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

a) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net self-sufficiency for landfill of West Sussex's waste;

b) Develop a policy to allow non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net imports of waste;

c) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward only for disposal of waste arising in West Sussex

d) Develop a policy that relies on net exports of waste, with the majority of treatment taking place outside the County.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	-	-	--	--	--	+	+	+	++	++	++	Option a) Limited promotion of landfill still secures longer term future and associated effects. Option b) as a) but to a greater extent Option c) As policy restricts development of new landfill facilities then perceived effects would be positive on baseline of status quo of market operation. In the long term the phasing out of landfill likely to produce a positive legacy providing alternative means of restoring mineral sites are deployed Option d) As c) but more with treatment outside County too.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	-	-	--	--	--	+	+	+	++	++	++	As above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options as site specific. Any site coming forward would be subject to flood risk appraisal if risk presented.

Policy W(8)(b)(i): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

a) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net self-sufficiency for landfill of West Sussex's waste;

b) Develop a policy to allow non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net imports of waste;

c) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward only for disposal of waste arising in West Sussex

d) Develop a policy that relies on net exports of waste, with the majority of treatment taking place outside the County.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	++	++	++	-	-	-	--	--	--	Option a) provides supply of convenient and cost effective landfill Option b) promotes greatest supply of convenient and cost effective landfill Option c) By restricting supply of landfill this policy may create problems for the supply of cost effective waste facilities. Option d) As c) but benefits associated with treatment going outside County too.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	++	++	++	-	-	-	--	--	--	Option a) provides supply of convenient and cost effective landfill Option b) promotes greatest supply of convenient and cost effective landfill Option c) By restricting supply of landfill this policy may create problems for the supply of cost effective waste facilities. Option d) As c) but benefits associated with treatment going outside County too.

Policy W(8)(b)(i): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

a) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net self-sufficiency for landfill of West Sussex's waste;

b) Develop a policy to allow non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net imports of waste;

c) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward only for disposal of waste arising in West Sussex

d) Develop a policy that relies on net exports of waste, with the majority of treatment taking place outside the County.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	-	-	--	--	--	N	N	N	-	-	-	Option a) As landfill locations tend to be dictated by geology they may not be optimally located with respect to transport routes. . This is offset to some degree by the limited lifespan of landfills. Option b) As a) but more so Option c) Displacement of waste from landfill by restricting supply towards new built facilities that can be located more flexibly brings a positive benefits - although the full effect of the alternatives are assessed under other policies Option d) Positive effect could be offset if landfill in the County is not replaced by in county recovery and results in long distance movement to out of County landfill.

Policy W(8)(b)(i): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

a) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net self-sufficiency for landfill of West Sussex's waste;

b) Develop a policy to allow non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net imports of waste;

c) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward only for disposal of waste arising in West Sussex

d) Develop a policy that relies on net exports of waste, with the majority of treatment taking place outside the County.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	-	-	-	--	--	--	N	N	N	+	+	+	Option a) As landfill locations tend to be dictated by geology they may not be optimally located with respect to valued landscape. They also represent large facilities that can negatively impact on landscape if not well screened albeit over a limited life. Option b) As a) but more so Option c) Displacement of waste from landfill by restricting supply towards new built facilities that can be located more flexibly brings a positive benefits but the full effect of the alternatives are assessed under other policies. Option d) Lack of facilities in County beneficial for this aspect.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	-	-	-	--	--	--	N	N	N	+	+	+	As above

Policy W(8)(b)(i): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

a) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net self-sufficiency for landfill of West Sussex's waste;

b) Develop a policy to allow non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net imports of waste;

c) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward only for disposal of waste arising in West Sussex

d) Develop a policy that relies on net exports of waste, with the majority of treatment taking place outside the County.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	-	-	-	--	--	--	N	N	N	+	+	+	Option a) As landfill locations tend to be rural and associated with mineral workings they may compromise elements of this objective. Option b) As a) but more so Option c) Displacement of waste from landfill by restricting supply towards new built facilities that can be located more flexibly brings a positive benefits but the full effect of the alternatives are assessed under other policies. Option d) Lack of facilities in County beneficial for this aspect.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Option a) Landfill does offer longer term restoration opportunity but not an end itself. Option b) Landfill does offer longer term restoration opportunity but not an end itself. Option c) Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective as would any proposal coming forward so neutral effect. Option d) eliminates local issues and loses opportunities.

Policy W(8)(b)(i): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

a) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net self-sufficiency for landfill of West Sussex's waste;

b) Develop a policy to allow non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net imports of waste;

c) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward only for disposal of waste arising in West Sussex

d) Develop a policy that relies on net exports of waste, with the majority of treatment taking place outside the County.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	-	-	-	--	--	--	+	+	+	N	N	N	Option a) Landfill drives out recycling Option b) As a) but more so Option c) By restricting landfill supply this policy indirectly promotes this objective by encouraging facilities that enable movement up the waste hierarchy. However some loss of capacity to take outputs from recycling processes such as non-inert tromelled fines that may prove problematic to find alternative disposal routes. Option d) As c) but problem of residue disposal exacerbated unless suitable alternative facilities come forward.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	-	-	-	--	--	--	+	+	+	N	N	N	Option a) Landfill restricts recovery Option b) As a) but more so Option c) By restricting landfill supply this policy directly promotes this objective. Do need capacity to deal with residues. Option d) As c) but problem residue disposal exacerbated

Policy W(8)(b)(i): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

a) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net self-sufficiency for landfill of West Sussex's waste;

b) Develop a policy to allow non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net imports of waste;

c) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward only for disposal of waste arising in West Sussex

d) Develop a policy that relies on net exports of waste, with the majority of treatment taking place outside the County.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	-	-	-	--	--	--	+	+	+	++	++	++	Option a) Landfill will generally give rise to fugitive emissions regardless of how well it is controlled so negative effect where provided. Option b) As a) but more so. Option c) By restricting supply fugitive emission minimised. Therefore overall positive compared with status quo of uncontrolled supply. Option d) As c) but better still
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	-	-	-	--	--	--	+	+	+	++	++	++	As above
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	-	-	-	--	--	--	+	+	+	++	++	++	Option a) Landfill will give rise to some emissions regardless of how well it is controlled so negative effect where provided. Potential long term failure of liner systems presents longer term risk of adverse legacy in aquifers too. Option b) As a) but more so. Option c) By restricting supply this effect is minimised. Therefore overall positive compared with status quo of uncontrolled supply. Option d) As c) but better still

Policy W(8)(b)(i): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

a) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net self-sufficiency for landfill of West Sussex's waste;

b) Develop a policy to allow non-inert landfill sites to come forward to provide for net imports of waste;

c) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill sites to come forward only for disposal of waste arising in West Sussex

d) Develop a policy that relies on net exports of waste, with the majority of treatment taking place outside the County.

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	-	-	-	--	--	--	N	N	N	N	N	N	Option a) landfill will generally give rise to fugitive emissions of methane regardless of how well it is controlled so negative effect where provided. Option b) As a) but more so. Option c) Restriction on supply of landfill will reduce methane production and potential for capture and utilisation of landfill gas to produce renewable energy. By restricting supply fugitive emissions are minimised and opportunity created for alternative energy from waste technologies to be deployed that is more efficient converter of energy value of residual waste although this is not guaranteed by this policy. Therefore overall neutral effect compared with status quo of uncontrolled supply. i.e. elimination of fugitive methane vs. possible loss of energy value Option d) As c) but lose potential thermal treatment benefit
Assessment Summary	Option b) would lead to the greatest amount of landfill provision therefore negative effects in terms of many of the objectives. Option d) would have a more positive impact on amenity and many of the environmental objectives but would fail to make adequate provision in West Sussex.												

Policy W(8)(b)(ii): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Consider potential for extending existing sites, taking into account cumulative impact.

(b) Identify new landfill void capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park, unless no suitable alternative sites are available.

(c) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land-raise sites will not be located on Grade 1 and 2 Agricultural Land

(d) Combination of a, b and c

(e) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill to come forward only if there are no opportunities to expand existing sites and no suitable alternative sites outside of the county

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	++	++	++	Option a) Landfill limited by anchoring around existing sites. Locals adjusted to impacts. Ultimately temporary. Option b) as a) but landfill in different place. Option c) as a) but landraise in different place with more flexible location. Option d) More flexibility and choice should lead to best available option coming forward. Option e) Preferring landfill outside county displacing negative effects.

Policy W(8)(b)(ii): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Consider potential for extending existing sites, taking into account cumulative impact.

(b) Identify new landfill void capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park, unless no suitable alternative sites are available.

(c) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land-raise sites will not be located on Grade 1 and 2 Agricultural Land

(d) Combination of a, b and c

(e) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill to come forward only if there are no opportunities to expand existing sites and no suitable alternative sites outside of the county

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	-	N	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	++	++	++	As above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options

Policy W(8)(b)(ii): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Consider potential for extending existing sites, taking into account cumulative impact.

(b) Identify new landfill void capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park, unless no suitable alternative sites are available.

(c) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land-raise sites will not be located on Grade 1 and 2 Agricultural Land

(d) Combination of a, b and c

(e) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill to come forward only if there are no opportunities to expand existing sites and no suitable alternative sites outside of the county

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	N	N	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	++	--	--	--	Option a) Landfill limited by anchoring around existing sites. Ultimately temporary. Option b) as a) but landfill in different place. Option c) as a) but landraise in different place with more flexible location. Option d) More flexibility and choice should lead to best available option coming forward. Option e) Preferring landfill outside county displacing negative effects.

Policy W(8)(b)(ii): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Consider potential for extending existing sites, taking into account cumulative impact.

(b) Identify new landfill void capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park, unless no suitable alternative sites are available.

(c) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land-raise sites will not be located on Grade 1 and 2 Agricultural Land

(d) Combination of a, b and c

(e) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill to come forward only if there are no opportunities to expand existing sites and no suitable alternative sites outside of the county

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	+	-	-	-	Option a) provides limited supply of convenient and cost effective landfill Option b) provides limited supply of convenient and cost effective landfill Option c) provides limited supply of convenient and cost effective land raise Option d) More flexibility and choice should lead to best available option coming forward. Option e) Preferring landfill outside county displacing negative effects.

Policy W(8)(b)(ii): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Consider potential for extending existing sites, taking into account cumulative impact.

(b) Identify new landfill void capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park, unless no suitable alternative sites are available.

(c) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land-raise sites will not be located on Grade 1 and 2 Agricultural Land

(d) Combination of a, b and c

(e) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill to come forward only if there are no opportunities to expand existing sites and no suitable alternative sites outside of the county

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	--	--	--	--	--	--	N	N	N	+	+	+	--	--	--	Option a) As landfill locations tend to be dictated by geology they may not be optimally located with respect to transport routes. Existing sites established. This is offset to some degree by the limited lifespan of landfills. Option b) As a) Option c) As b) but more flexible on siting Option d) As above Option e) Positive effect offset if landfill in the County is replaced by long distance movement to out of County landfill.

Policy W(8)(b)(ii): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Consider potential for extending existing sites, taking into account cumulative impact.

(b) Identify new landfill void capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park, unless no suitable alternative sites are available.

(c) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land-raise sites will not be located on Grade 1 and 2 Agricultural Land

(d) Combination of a, b and c

(e) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill to come forward only if there are no opportunities to expand existing sites and no suitable alternative sites outside of the county

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	-	-	-	--	--	--	-	-	-	N	N	N	+	+	+	Option a) As landfill locations tend to be dictated by geology they may not be optimally located with respect to valued landscape. They also represent large facilities that can negatively impact on landscape if not well screened albeit over a limited life. Option b) As a) but new Option c) As b) but more flexible Option d) As c) but more flexible still Option e) Lack of facilities in County beneficial for this aspect.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	-	-	-	--	--	--	-	-	-	N	N	N	+	+	+	As above

Policy W(8)(b)(ii): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Consider potential for extending existing sites, taking into account cumulative impact.

(b) Identify new landfill void capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park, unless no suitable alternative sites are available.

(c) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land-raise sites will not be located on Grade 1 and 2 Agricultural Land

(d) Combination of a, b and c

(e) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill to come forward only if there are no opportunities to expand existing sites and no suitable alternative sites outside of the county

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	-	-	-	--	--	--	N	N	N	+	+	+	++	++	++	Option a) As landfill locations tend to be rural and associated with mineral workings they may compromise elements of this objective. Option b) As a) Option c) As b) but more explicit protection. Option d) As c) but more flexible still Option f) Lack of facilities in County beneficial for this aspect.

Policy W(8)(b)(ii): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Consider potential for extending existing sites, taking into account cumulative impact.

(b) Identify new landfill void capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park, unless no suitable alternative sites are available.

(c) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land-raise sites will not be located on Grade 1 and 2 Agricultural Land

(d) Combination of a, b and c

(e) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill to come forward only if there are no opportunities to expand existing sites and no suitable alternative sites outside of the county

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	N	N	N	+	+	N	Option a) Landfill does offer longer term restoration opportunity but not an end itself. Option b) Landfill does offer longer term restoration opportunity but not an end itself. Option c) Landraise doesn't offer longer term restoration opportunity. Option d) As c) but more flexible still Option e) Lack of facilities in County beneficial for this aspect but loses possible enhancement opportunities in longer term.

Policy W(8)(b)(ii): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Consider potential for extending existing sites, taking into account cumulative impact.

(b) Identify new landfill void capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park, unless no suitable alternative sites are available.

(c) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land-raise sites will not be located on Grade 1 and 2 Agricultural Land

(d) Combination of a, b and c

(e) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill to come forward only if there are no opportunities to expand existing sites and no suitable alternative sites outside of the county

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			Option d)			Option e)			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	+	+	+	Option a) Landfill drives out recycling Option b) As a) Option c) As b) Option d) As c) but worse as likelihood of site increased by flexibility. Option e) By restricting landfill supply this policy indirectly promotes this objective by encouraging facilities that enable movement up the waste hierarchy. However some loss of capacity to take outputs from recycling processes such as non-inert tromelled fines that may prove problematic to find alternative disposal routes.

Policy W(8)(b)(ii): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Consider potential for extending existing sites, taking into account cumulative impact.

(b) Identify new landfill void capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park, unless no suitable alternative sites are available.

(c) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land-raise sites will not be located on Grade 1 and 2 Agricultural Land

(d) Combination of a, b and c

(e) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill to come forward only if there are no opportunities to expand existing sites and no suitable alternative sites outside of the county

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	+	+	+	Option a) Landfill restricts recovery Option b) As a) Option c) As b) Option d) As c) but worse as likelihood of site increased by flexibility. Option e) By restricting landfill supply this policy indirectly promotes this objective by encouraging facilities that enable movement up the waste hierarchy.

Policy W(8)(b)(ii): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Consider potential for extending existing sites, taking into account cumulative impact.

(b) Identify new landfill void capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park, unless no suitable alternative sites are available.

(c) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land-raise sites will not be located on Grade 1 and 2 Agricultural Land

(d) Combination of a, b and c

(e) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill to come forward only if there are no opportunities to expand existing sites and no suitable alternative sites outside of the county

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	++	++	++	Option a) Landfill will generally give rise to fugitive emissions regardless of how well it is controlled so negative effect where provided. Option b) As a) Option c) As b) Option d) As c) but worse as likelihood of site increased with flexibility Option e) By restricting supply fugitive emission minimised.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	++	++	++	As above
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	++	++	++	As above

Policy W(8)(b)(ii): Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Consider potential for extending existing sites, taking into account cumulative impact.

(b) Identify new landfill void capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park, unless no suitable alternative sites are available.

(c) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land-raise sites will not be located on Grade 1 and 2 Agricultural Land

(d) Combination of a, b and c

(e) Develop a policy to allow for non-inert landfill to come forward only if there are no opportunities to expand existing sites and no suitable alternative sites outside of the county

	Option a)			**Option b)**			**Option c)**			**Option d)**			**Option e)**			
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	++	++	++	As above
Assessment Summary	Option a) would mean that sites may not be optimally located therefore scores more negatively against many of the environmental objectives. Option e) has least impact in terms of environmental objectives. Option c) would have negative impacts but would provide more flexibility in terms of location of sites.															

Policy W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land

a) Identify new landfill void capacity, well related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park unless no suitable alternative sites are available.

b) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land raise will not be located on Grade 1 or 2 agricultural land.

c) Not allocating sites but identifying criteria to guide proposals to restoration of mineral sites, non-inert waste sites, and suitable engineering projects.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**All options make provision for inert landfill**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	N	+	-	N	+	-	N	+	No basis to discern between options. Negative in short term turning to positive with restoration opportunities in long term
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	N	+	-	N	+	-	N	+	As above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	-	N	+	-	N	+	-	N	+	No basis to discern between options. Negative in short term turning to positive with restoration opportunities in long term
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	No basis to discern between options. Provision of reliable management routes for inert waste important to sustaining construction activity.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Option a) As landfill locations tend to be dictated by geology they may not be optimally located with respect to transport routes. Option b) As a) Option c) More flexible policy allows for more optimal location although anchored round sub-optimal; mineral sites

Policy W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land

a) Identify new landfill void capacity, well related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park unless no suitable alternative sites are available.

b) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land raise will not be located on Grade 1 or 2 agricultural land.

c) Not allocating sites but identifying criteria to guide proposals to restoration of mineral sites, non-inert waste sites, and suitable engineering projects.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**All options make provision for inert landfill**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	-	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	Option a) As landfill locations tend to be dictated by geology they may not be optimally located with respect to valued landscape. They also represent large facilities that can be a blight on landscape if not exceptionally well screened albeit over a limited life. Option b) Flexibility offered by this policy for land raise could reduce disadvantages of a) Option c) As b)
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	-	-	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	As above
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	N	N	N	+	+	+	-	-	-	Option a) Doesn't explicitly address concern. Option b) explicitly protects best and most versatile Option c) Could be aggravated by sites being potentially located in mineral voids that may not be fully exhausted.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No basis to discern between options.

Policy W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land

a) Identify new landfill void capacity, well related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park unless no suitable alternative sites are available.

b) Identify new land raise capacity, well-related to the Advisory Lorry Route and with a preference for sites outside the AONB or National Park. Land raise will not be located on Grade 1 or 2 agricultural land.

c) Not allocating sites but identifying criteria to guide proposals to restoration of mineral sites, non-inert waste sites, and suitable engineering projects.

	Option a)			Option b)			Option c)			**All options make provision for inert landfill**
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25yrs	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Commentary**
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	+	Option d) 'Recovery' of material through engineering projects and restoration reduces the amount going to landfill.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Inert landfill does not generally give rise to fugitive emissions Therefore overall neutral effect compared with status quo of uncontrolled supply. No basis to discern between options.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	As above. No basis to discern between options.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	As above. No basis to discern between options.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Inert waste does not produce greenhouse gases. No basis to discern between options.
Assessment Summary	Option a) may mean that sites are not optimally located. Option b) offers more flexibility and option d) means that the 'recovery ' of material through engineering projects and restoration reduces the amount going to landfill. For some of the objectives, there is no basis to discern between the options.									

Appendix I: Assessment of the Strategic Policies

I1 The assessment of the strategic policies against the sustainability objectives is shown in the following tables.

Key

+ = Likely (or intended) to be positively effected
N = Likely to be neutrally or not significantly affected/some impacts likely to be + and some -
- = Likely to be negatively affected.
NA = Not Applicable

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

(a) Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where they are consistent with the objective of net self-sufficiency for the transfer, recycling, and treatment of the waste arising in West Sussex.
(b) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising in West Sussex will not be permitted unless they are consistent with the objective of 'zero waste to landfill' in West Sussex by 2031.
(c) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising from outside West Sussex will not be permitted.

	Policy W1				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	-	N	Facility design and management, including transport. Public engagement and awareness raising to minimise negative effects.	Perceived effects may be negative in the short to medium term as facilities are built and become operational as part of the drive towards net self-sufficiency. In the long term, as the facilities become more established and accepted, the effect is neutral.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	-	N	See above	See above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	Sites would need to comply with policies on flooding, including NPPF Technical Guidance. Facility design would need to incorporate SUDs.	Allocated sites have been explicitly assessed against this aspect. Additional sites would need to comply with Plan and NPPF policies on flood risk and mitigation so the effect would be neutral or positive. Waste treatment (except haz waste and landfill) is classified as 'less vulnerable' and so is compatible in Flood Zone 1,2 and 3a

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

(a) Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where they are consistent with the objective of net self-sufficiency for the transfer, recycling, and treatment of the waste arising in West Sussex.

(b) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising in West Sussex will not be permitted unless they are consistent with the objective of 'zero waste to landfill' in West Sussex by 2031.

(c) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising from outside West Sussex will not be permitted.

	Policy W1				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Implementation of the policy will help to ensure an adequate supply of facilities as a supply of suitable waste facilities will be needed for the County to be self-sufficient in managing West Sussex waste.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	New facilities would create employment within the waste industry and support business through providing for management of wastes generated locally. New technologies and process will up-skill workforce. More recycling will increase the supply of secondary materials to the local economy.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	N	N	N	NA	Policy unlikely to change the 'shape' of the West Sussex waste management network because the sites are in relative proximity to existing sites and limited opportunities to make use of rail or water. Uncertainty around whether increasing capacity in these areas will actually reduce movement out of the county. Objective to achieve 'Zero Waste to Landfill' could lead to waste travelling outside the county for disposal. In the short to medium term until alternative treatment technologies come on stream.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	N	N	N	Sites would be assessed against development management policies promoting previously developed land and high quality design.	The allocated sites comprise Greenfield and previously developed land development which could give rise to positive and negative effects on landscape and townscape. There is also uncertainty about the effect development at non-allocated sites would have but it would be judged against policies in the plan designed to protect this objective, promote the use of previously developed land and encourage good quality design.

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

(a) Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where they are consistent with the objective of net self-sufficiency for the transfer, recycling, and treatment of the waste arising in West Sussex.

(b) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising in West Sussex will not be permitted unless they are consistent with the objective of 'zero waste to landfill' in West Sussex by 2031.

(c) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising from outside West Sussex will not be permitted.

	Policy W1				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	N	N	Sites would be assessed against development management policies protecting the historic environment	Development at allocated sites could give rise to positive and negative effects on heritage assets. There is also uncertainty about the effect of development at non-allocated sites would have but they would be judged against other policies in the plan designed to protect this objective.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	N	N	N	Sites would be assessed against development management policies promoting previously developed land. Development management policies would ensure that effective use is made of the site.	The allocated sites comprise Greenfield and previously developed land development which could give rise to positive and negative effects. There is also uncertainty about the effect of development at non-allocated sites would have but they would be judged against other policies in the plan which promote the use of previously developed land. Allocated sites located on, or in proximity to, best and most versatile land and development could give rise to loss. There is also uncertainty about the effect non-allocated sites would have but they would be judged against other policies in the plan. Most of the allocated sites in the Plan are not allocated in other Local Plans and therefore the previously developed land sites allocated are not seen as high priority land by the Districts therefore allocation for waste use is making best use of previously developed land.

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

(a) Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where they are consistent with the objective of net self-sufficiency for the transfer, recycling, and treatment of the waste arising in West Sussex.

(b) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising in West Sussex will not be permitted unless they are consistent with the objective of 'zero waste to landfill' in West Sussex by 2031.

(c) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising from outside West Sussex will not be permitted.

	Policy W1				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	+	+	Sites would need to comply with policies on biodiversity and geodiversity facility design would need to incorporate SUDs.	Allocated sites have been explicitly assessed against this aspect. Any further sites would need to comply with policies on this aspect. The effect would be neutral or positive if there are enhancement and restoration opportunities.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	+	+	+	High quality recycling should be encouraged via site specific development management policies	The thrust of this policy is to encourage development of infrastructure that promotes recycling.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	+	+	+	NA	The provision of non landfill infrastructure combined with the landfill provision restriction should drive waste from landfill and encourage development of alternative recovery routes
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	+	+	+	high quality built facilities should be encouraged via site specific development management policies	Reduction in landfilling with its fugitive emissions should result in improvement in local air quality. Use of high quality built facilities to contain and manage waste will allow associated emissions to be effectively controlled. Allocated sites have been explicitly assessed against this aspect. Any further sites would need to comply with policies on AQ assessment, the effect would be positive.

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

(a) Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where they are consistent with the objective of net self-sufficiency for the transfer, recycling, and treatment of the waste arising in West Sussex.

(b) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising in West Sussex will not be permitted unless they are consistent with the objective of 'zero waste to landfill' in West Sussex by 2031.

(c) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising from outside West Sussex will not be permitted.

	Policy W1				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	+	+	+	NA	Diversion of organic waste from landfill to composting and anaerobic digestion would produce material of beneficial value to the soil. Allocated sites have been explicitly assessed against this aspect. Any further sites would need to comply with policies on soil assessment, the effect would be positive.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	+	+	+	development management policies should encourage use of Suds inc rainwater harvesting and grey water reuse where process water is required	Reduction in landfilling should result in reduction in risk to aquifers and water bodies and hence likelihood of improvement in water quality. Use of high quality built facilities to contain and manage waste will allow associated run-off to be effectively controlled. Allocated sites have been explicitly assessed against this aspect. Additional sites would need to comply with policies on water assessment, the effect would be positive.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	+	development management policies to encourage most efficient energy form waste technologies and supply of lower carbon energy to locality	Reduction in landfilling should result in reduction in methane release – methane is a very powerful greenhouse gas. Use of high quality built facilities that may be recovering value from residual waste as energy will contribute towards supply of renewable/lower carbon energy. Some allocated sites offer specific opportunities of supply of lower carbon energy to locality.

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management

(a) Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted where they are consistent with the objective of net self-sufficiency for the transfer, recycling, and treatment of the waste arising in West Sussex.

(b) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising in West Sussex will not be permitted unless they are consistent with the objective of 'zero waste to landfill' in West Sussex by 2031.

(c) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising from outside West Sussex will not be permitted.

	Policy W1				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	The Policy seeks to provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to deal with waste generated in the County, which has beneficial impacts on waste management and the local economy. Its contribution towards minimising the transport of waste is unknown as waste destined for landfill may travel further while waste destined for other management should be dealt with within the County and adjacent areas. Policy should encourage treatment facilities to come on stream to divert waste from landfill but the objective to achieve 'zero waste to landfill by 2031' could lead to a net export of residual waste for disposal to land in the short to medium term. Policy duplicates part of policy W8.				

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure (re-appraisal)

Development that would prevent or prejudice the use of existing waste management sites or infrastructure that make an important contribution to the transfer of waste will not be permitted unless:

(a) the current use is temporary and the site or infrastructure is unsuitable for continued waste use;
(b) continued use of the site or infrastructure for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment;
(c) redevelopment of the site or loss of the infrastructure would form part of a strategy or scheme that has wider social and/or economic benefits that clearly outweigh the retention of the site or the infrastructure for waste use; or
(d) a suitable replacement site or infrastructure has been identified and permitted.

	Policy W2				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside W19: Public Health and Amenity	Accepting that existing sites may be adversely impacting on amenity, this policy presents the opportunity to screen out sites and infrastructure that have had historical use but that have unacceptable impact therefore the policy should be beneficial in terms of amenity i.e. result in a net improvement on the current baseline conditions. Redevelopment as part of a scheme that brings wider benefits could see actual enhancement overall. Replacement of historic facilities with sites built to modern standards and located in accordance with the development management policy and current statutory controls e.g. EA permitting likely to result in net improvement.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	+	+	+	See above	See above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W17 Flooding.	See above
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	N	N	N	NA	Policy supports either retention of acceptable existing sites or replacement on like for like basis so no overall change in capacity although replacement may be more 'suitable'. Loss prevention of sites could be seen as a positive but definition of 'important contribution' unclear. Replacement of wharves and railheads, in particular, could be difficult.

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure (re-appraisal)

Development that would prevent or prejudice the use of existing waste management sites or infrastructure that make an important contribution to the transfer of waste will not be permitted unless:

(a) the current use is temporary and the site or infrastructure is unsuitable for continued waste use;
(b) continued use of the site or infrastructure for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment;
(c) redevelopment of the site or loss of the infrastructure would form part of a strategy or scheme that has wider social and/or economic benefits that clearly outweigh the retention of the site or the infrastructure for waste use; or
(d) a suitable replacement site or infrastructure has been identified and permitted.

	Policy W2				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	N	N	N	NA	Policy supports either retention of acceptable existing sites or replacement on like for like basis so no overall change in employment although replacement may be more 'efficient' and safeguarding protects existing business.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W18: Transport.	Accepting that existing sites may be located in areas that are less than ideal from a transport point of view this policy presents the opportunity to screen out sites that have evolved historically but that have unacceptable impact in terms of traffic - disruption, emissions and accident risk. Therefore the policy should be beneficial in terms of transport i.e. result in a net improvement on the current baseline conditions. Replacement of historic facilities with sites that are better related to the lorry route network and have greater regard to transport issues in accordance with the development management policy and current statutory controls e.g. Highways would result in net improvement. Specific reference to infrastructure in the policy has a positive effect as retention of wharves and railheads would ensure that non-road based transportation of waste is retained.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policies W11: Character and W13:Protected Landscapes and the High Quality Waste Facilities SPD	As above - policy provides possibility of improvement on baseline and no deterioration. Policy could potentially enhance objective by providing sensitively located well designed replacement facilities.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W15: Historic Environment, & the High Quality Waste Facilities SPD	As above

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure (re-appraisal)

Development that would prevent or prejudice the use of existing waste management sites or infrastructure that make an important contribution to the transfer of waste will not be permitted unless:

(a) the current use is temporary and the site or infrastructure is unsuitable for continued waste use;
(b) continued use of the site or infrastructure for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment;
(c) redevelopment of the site or loss of the infrastructure would form part of a strategy or scheme that has wider social and/or economic benefits that clearly outweigh the retention of the site or the infrastructure for waste use; or
(d) a suitable replacement site or infrastructure has been identified and permitted.

	Policy W2				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside other relevant policies.	Thrust of policy is to retain and make best use of existing sites and infrastructure where appropriate so inherently supportive of previously developed land although the possibility that some existing sites may prove to be unsuitable may open up possibility of seeking new locations not on previously developed land. However providing these new locations are identified in accordance with development management policies then this policy should result in positive contribution.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W14: biodiversity & geodiversity.	As above - policy provides possibility of improvement on baseline and no deterioration. Policy could potentially enhance objective by providing sensitively located well designed replacement facilities.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	+	N	N	NA	Policy supports either retention of acceptable existing sites and infrastructure or replacement on like for like basis so no overall change in recycling capacity although replacement may be more 'efficient' due to configuration flexibility and provide opportunity to utilise secondary materials in construction (short term gain).
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	NA	Policy supports either retention of acceptable existing sites or infrastructure or replacement on like for like basis so no overall change in diversion potential although replacement may open up prospect of more advanced technology being deployed.

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure (re-appraisal)

Development that would prevent or prejudice the use of existing waste management sites or infrastructure that make an important contribution to the transfer of waste will not be permitted unless:

(a) the current use is temporary and the site or infrastructure is unsuitable for continued waste use;
(b) continued use of the site or infrastructure for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment;
(c) redevelopment of the site or loss of the infrastructure would form part of a strategy or scheme that has wider social and/or economic benefits that clearly outweigh the retention of the site or the infrastructure for waste use; or
(d) a suitable replacement site or infrastructure has been identified and permitted.

	Policy W2				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water.	Accepting that existing sites may be adversely impacting on this objective this policy presents the opportunity to screen out sites and infrastructure that have had historical use but that have unacceptable impacts therefore the policy should be beneficial in terms of this objective i.e. result in a net improvement on the current baseline conditions.. Also to ensure that redevelopment as part of a scheme that brings wider benefits could see actual enhancement overall. Replacement of historic facilities with sites built to modern standards and located in accordance with the development management policy and current statutory controls e.g. EA permitting would result in net improvement. Specific reference to infrastructure in the policy has a positive effect as retention of wharves and railheads would ensure that non-road based transportation of waste is retained and not replaced by road-based transportation which would add to air pollution.

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure (re-appraisal)

Development that would prevent or prejudice the use of existing waste management sites or infrastructure that make an important contribution to the transfer of waste will not be permitted unless:

(a) the current use is temporary and the site or infrastructure is unsuitable for continued waste use;
(b) continued use of the site or infrastructure for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment;
(c) redevelopment of the site or loss of the infrastructure would form part of a strategy or scheme that has wider social and/or economic benefits that clearly outweigh the retention of the site or the infrastructure for waste use; or
(d) a suitable replacement site or infrastructure has been identified and permitted.

	Policy W2				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water.	Accepting that existing sites and infrastructure may be adversely impacting on this objective this policy presents the opportunity to screen out sites that have had historical use but that have unacceptable impact therefore the policy should be beneficial in terms of this objective i.e. result in a net improvement on the current baseline conditions. Also to ensure that redevelopment as part of a scheme that brings wider benefits could see actual enhancement overall. Replacement of historic facilities with sites built to modern standards and located in accordance with the development management policy and current statutory controls e.g. EA permitting would result in net improvement.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water.	Accepting that existing sites and infrastructure may be adversely impacting on this objective this policy presents the opportunity to screen out sites that have had historical use but that have unacceptable impact therefore the policy should be beneficial in terms of this objective i.e. result in a net improvement on the current baseline conditions. Also to ensure that redevelopment as part of a scheme that brings wider benefits could see actual enhancement overall. Replacement of historic facilities with sites built to modern standards and located in accordance with the development management policy and current statutory controls e.g. EA permitting would result in net improvement.

Policy W2: Safeguarding Waste Management Sites and Infrastructure (re-appraisal)

Development that would prevent or prejudice the use of existing waste management sites or infrastructure that make an important contribution to the transfer of waste will not be permitted unless:

(a) the current use is temporary and the site or infrastructure is unsuitable for continued waste use;
(b) continued use of the site or infrastructure for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment;
(c) redevelopment of the site or loss of the infrastructure would form part of a strategy or scheme that has wider social and/or economic benefits that clearly outweigh the retention of the site or the infrastructure for waste use; or
(d) a suitable replacement site or infrastructure has been identified and permitted.

	Policy W2				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	+	NA	Accepting that existing sites and infrastructure may be located in suboptimal positions in relation to access to energy outlets this policy presents the opportunity to identify sites best located for energy supply. Therefore the policy should be beneficial i.e. result in a net improvement on the current baseline conditions.. Replacement of historic facilities with sites located with closer regard of objective in accordance with the development management policy would result in net improvement Specific reference to infrastructure in the policy has a positive effect as retention of wharves and railheads would ensure that non-road based transportation of waste is retained and not replaced by road-based transportation which would contribute to greenhouse gases,
Assessment Summary	The Policy supports retention of existing sites and infrastructure at minimum and at best replacement of undesirable sites so should result in overall improvement on waste management facility 'stock' over time. Loss prevention of sites and infrastructure could be seen as a positive but how far that will extend will depend in large part with how 'important contribution' is actually defined. Specific reference to infrastructure in the policy means it scores better in terms of objectives F, M and P and is considered to enhance the sustainability of the Plan in terms of encouraging more non-road based transportation of waste.				

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities (re-appraisal)

(a) Proposals for built waste management facilities to enable the transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste will be permitted provided that they are:
- (i) located in the Areas of Search along the coast and in the north and east of the County as identified on the Key Diagram; or
- (ii) outside the Areas of Search identified on the Key Diagram, they are only small-scale facilities to serve a local need.

(b) Proposals for facilities that accord with part (a) must:
- (i) be located on permitted or allocated sites for built waste management uses; or
- (ii) be located within built-up areas, or on suitable previously-developed land outside built-up areas; or
- (iii) be located on a site in agricultural use where it involves the treatment of waste for reuse within that unit; or
- (iv) be located on a greenfield site, only if it can be demonstrated that no suitable alternative sites are available; and
- (v) where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, be well-related to the Lorry Route Network; large-scale facilities must have good access to the Strategic Lorry Route.

(c) Proposals for new facilities within the boundaries of existing waste management sites will be permitted unless:
- (i) the current use is temporary and the site is unsuitable for continued waste use; or
- (ii) continued use of the site for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment.

	Policy W3				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	-	N	Policy should be applied alongside W19: Public Health and Amenity	As policy supports additional facilities within the Areas of Search then perceived effects may be negative on baseline of status quo in the short to medium term as facilities are built and become operational. In the long term, as the facilities become more established and accepted, the effect is neutral.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	-	N	As above	As above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	Sites would need to comply with Policy W17. Facility design would need to incorporate SUDs.	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	This policy is likely to directly contribute to ensuring adequate provision of suitable waste facilities.

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities (re-appraisal)

(a) Proposals for built waste management facilities to enable the transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste will be permitted provided that they are:
- (i) located in the Areas of Search along the coast and in the north and east of the County as identified on the Key Diagram; or
- (ii) outside the Areas of Search identified on the Key Diagram, they are only small-scale facilities to serve a local need.

(b) Proposals for facilities that accord with part (a) must:
- (i) be located on permitted or allocated sites for built waste management uses; or
- (ii) be located within built-up areas, or on suitable previously-developed land outside built-up areas; or
- (iii) be located on a site in agricultural use where it involves the treatment of waste for reuse within that unit; or
- (iv) be located on a greenfield site, only if it can be demonstrated that no suitable alternative sites are available; and
- (v) where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, be well-related to the Lorry Route Network; large-scale facilities must have good access to the Strategic Lorry Route.

(c) Proposals for new facilities within the boundaries of existing waste management sites will be permitted unless:
- (i) the current use is temporary and the site is unsuitable for continued waste use; or
- (ii) continued use of the site for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment.

	Policy W3				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new built facilities more deliverable. New facilities would create employment within the waste industry. New technologies and process will up-skill workforce. More recycling will increase the supply of secondary materials to the local economy. Waste facilities in association with agricultural units would help to support the rural economy.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W18: Transport, in order to minimise transport of waste & maximise use of Lorry Route Network.	This policy gives priority to exploring the viability and practicability of transporting waste by road or rail, then proximity to the Lorry Route Network. Proximity to the Lorry Route Network should result in a net overall benefit. i.e. without this policy new facilities may not have to meet this requirement. However, clarity over definition of 'well-related' required. Although in short term constructive traffic movements may be adverse, sites will have had to meet acceptable Highway standards.

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities (re-appraisal)

(a) Proposals for built waste management facilities to enable the transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste will be permitted provided that they are:
- (i) located in the Areas of Search along the coast and in the north and east of the County as identified on the Key Diagram; or
- (ii) outside the Areas of Search identified on the Key Diagram, they are only small-scale facilities to serve a local need.

(b) Proposals for facilities that accord with part (a) must:
- (i) be located on permitted or allocated sites for built waste management uses; or
- (ii) be located within built-up areas, or on suitable previously-developed land outside built-up areas; or
- (iii) be located on a site in agricultural use where it involves the treatment of waste for reuse within that unit; or
- (iv) be located on a greenfield site, only if it can be demonstrated that no suitable alternative sites are available; and
- (v) where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, be well-related to the Lorry Route Network; large-scale facilities must have good access to the Strategic Lorry Route.

(c) Proposals for new facilities within the boundaries of existing waste management sites will be permitted unless:
- (i) the current use is temporary and the site is unsuitable for continued waste use; or
- (ii) continued use of the site for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment.

	Policy W3				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	N	N	N	Policy should be applied alongside Policies W11: Character and W13:Protected Landscapes and the HQWF SPD	This policy seeks to direct proposed facilities away from areas this objective seeks to protect and therefore this should result in a net overall benefit. i.e. without this policy new facilities may not have to meet this requirement. However, waste facilities on agricultural units could result in sites in more rural locations within the Areas of Search.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W15: Historic Environment	As above
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, Soil and Water	This policy seeks to direct proposed facilities towards previously developed land and away from greenfield and therefore this should result in a net overall benefit. i.e. without this policy new facilities may not have to meet this requirement.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W14: Biodiversity & Geodiversity	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective.

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities (re-appraisal)

(a) Proposals for built waste management facilities to enable the transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste will be permitted provided that they are:
- (i) located in the Areas of Search along the coast and in the north and east of the County as identified on the Key Diagram; or
- (ii) outside the Areas of Search identified on the Key Diagram, they are only small-scale facilities to serve a local need.

(b) Proposals for facilities that accord with part (a) must:
- (i) be located on permitted or allocated sites for built waste management uses; or
- (ii) be located within built-up areas, or on suitable previously-developed land outside built-up areas; or
- (iii) be located on a site in agricultural use where it involves the treatment of waste for reuse within that unit; or
- (iv) be located on a greenfield site, only if it can be demonstrated that no suitable alternative sites are available; and
- (v) where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, be well-related to the Lorry Route Network; large-scale facilities must have good access to the Strategic Lorry Route.

(c) Proposals for new facilities within the boundaries of existing waste management sites will be permitted unless:
- (i) the current use is temporary and the site is unsuitable for continued waste use; or
- (ii) continued use of the site for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment.

	Policy W3				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	+	+	+	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new built facilities more deliverable and therefore should contribute positively to achieving this objective by encouraging facilities that enable movement up the waste hierarchy.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	+	+	+	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new built facilities more deliverable and therefore should contribute positively to achieving this objective by encouraging facilities that enable diversion from landfill.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, Soil and Water	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective. Reference to the need to explore the viability and practicability of transporting waste by rail or water is considered to have generally have a positive effect in terms of this objective as transporting waste by non-road based modes could help to reduce air pollution.

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities (re-appraisal)

(a) Proposals for built waste management facilities to enable the transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste will be permitted provided that they are:
- (i) located in the Areas of Search along the coast and in the north and east of the County as identified on the Key Diagram; or
- (ii) outside the Areas of Search identified on the Key Diagram, they are only small-scale facilities to serve a local need.

(b) Proposals for facilities that accord with part (a) must:
- (i) be located on permitted or allocated sites for built waste management uses; or
- (ii) be located within built-up areas, or on suitable previously-developed land outside built-up areas; or
- (iii) be located on a site in agricultural use where it involves the treatment of waste for reuse within that unit; or
- (iv) be located on a greenfield site, only if it can be demonstrated that no suitable alternative sites are available; and
- (v) where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, be well-related to the Lorry Route Network; large-scale facilities must have good access to the Strategic Lorry Route.

(c) Proposals for new facilities within the boundaries of existing waste management sites will be permitted unless:
- (i) the current use is temporary and the site is unsuitable for continued waste use; or
- (ii) continued use of the site for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment.

	Policy W3				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, Soil and Water	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, Soil and Water	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	+	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities proximate to main sources of waste the policy should make new built facilities more deliverable and therefore should contribute positively to achieving this objective by encouraging facilities that enable diversion from landfill and associated reduction in methane release. Reference to the need to explore the viability and practicability of transporting waste by rail or water is considered to generally have a positive effect in terms of this objective as transporting waste by non-road based modes could help to reduce greenhouse gases.

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities (re-appraisal)

(a) Proposals for built waste management facilities to enable the transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste will be permitted provided that they are:
- (i) located in the Areas of Search along the coast and in the north and east of the County as identified on the Key Diagram; or
- (ii) outside the Areas of Search identified on the Key Diagram, they are only small-scale facilities to serve a local need.

(b) Proposals for facilities that accord with part (a) must:
- (i) be located on permitted or allocated sites for built waste management uses; or
- (ii) be located within built-up areas, or on suitable previously-developed land outside built-up areas; or
- (iii) be located on a site in agricultural use where it involves the treatment of waste for reuse within that unit; or
- (iv) be located on a greenfield site, only if it can be demonstrated that no suitable alternative sites are available; and
- (v) where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, be well-related to the Lorry Route Network; large-scale facilities must have good access to the Strategic Lorry Route.

(c) Proposals for new facilities within the boundaries of existing waste management sites will be permitted unless:
- (i) the current use is temporary and the site is unsuitable for continued waste use; or
- (ii) continued use of the site for waste management purposes would be unacceptable in terms of its impact on local communities and/or the environment.

	Policy W3				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	Policy supports an adequate supply of suitable built waste facilities for the re-use, recycling and treatment of materials, driving waste up the hierarchy. Definition of 'well-related' and 'small-scale' could be scoped out to provide clarity over how policy should be applied. Waste facilities on agricultural units could result in sites in more rural locations within the Areas of Search but would help the rural economy. Reference to the need to explore the viability and practicability of transporting waste by rail or water is considered to generally have a positive effect in terms of objectives F, M and P.				

Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling (re-appraisal)

Proposals for the processing and recycling of inert waste will be permitted provided that:
(a) they are located in accordance with Policy W3; or
(b) they can be accommodated at active landfill sites or existing mineral workings where:
(i) the duration of operations is tied to that of the primary operation; and
(ii) where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, they are well-related to the Lorry Route Network.

	Policy W4				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	-	N	Policy should be applied alongside W19: Public Health and Amenity	As policy supports additional facilities then perceived effects may be negative on baseline of status quo in the short to medium term as facilities are built and become operational. In the long term, as the facilities become more established and accepted, the effect is neutral. If on mineral or landfill sites then on completion the operation will cease.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	-	N	As above	As above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	Sites would need to comply with policy W17: Flooding, facility design would need to incorporate SUDs.	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective as would any proposal coming forward so neutral effect. Less vulnerable uses compatible in FZ 1,2,3a
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	This policy is likely to directly contribute to ensuring adequate provision of suitable waste facilities for inert waste.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new inert waste facilities more deliverable. New facilities would create employment within the waste industry. More recycling will increase the supply of secondary materials to the local economy.

Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling (re-appraisal)

Proposals for the processing and recycling of inert waste will be permitted provided that:
(a) they are located in accordance with Policy W3; or
(b) they can be accommodated at active landfill sites or existing mineral workings where:
(i) the duration of operations is tied to that of the primary operation; and
(ii) where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, they are well-related to the Lorry Route Network.

	Policy W4				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W18: Transport, in order to minimise transport of waste & maximise use of Lorry Route Network.	This policy makes proximity of proposed facilities to the Lorry Route Network a policy objective and therefore this should result in a net overall benefit. i.e. without this policy new facilities may not have to meet this requirement. Short term construction traffic movements likely to be negligible for this type of facility.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W11: Character	This policy seeks to direct proposed facilities away from areas this objective seeks to protect or towards existing sites and therefore this should result in a no worsening of current and possible net overall benefit. i.e. without this policy new facilities may not have to meet this requirement.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W15: Historic Environment	As above
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	NA	This policy seeks to direct proposed facilities towards existing sites and away from greenfield and therefore this should result in a net overall benefit. i.e. without this policy new facilities may not have to meet this requirement.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W14: Biodiversity & Geodiversity	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective. Use of mineral sites presents opportunity for biodiversity gains but these are more properly attributed to the mineral workings themselves rather than the coincidentally located recycling facility.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	+	+	+	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new built facilities more deliverable and therefore should contribute positively to achieving this objective by encouraging facilities that enable movement up the waste hierarchy.

Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling (re-appraisal)

Proposals for the processing and recycling of inert waste will be permitted provided that:
(a) they are located in accordance with Policy W3; or
(b) they can be accommodated at active landfill sites or existing mineral workings where:
(i) the duration of operations is tied to that of the primary operation; and
(ii) where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, they are well-related to the Lorry Route Network.

	Policy W4				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	Planning Conditions at development management stage to control operations.	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new built facilities more deliverable and therefore should contribute positively to achieving this objective by encouraging facilities that enable diversion from landfill. However, by enabling inert recycling at landfill sites, this may encourage the continuation of the landfill operations.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective as would any proposal coming forward so neutral effect.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective as would any proposal coming forward so neutral effect.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective as would any proposal coming forward so neutral effect.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N	NA	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown and inert waste to landfill does not create methane.

Policy W4: Inert Waste Recycling (re-appraisal)					
Proposals for the processing and recycling of inert waste will be permitted provided that: (a) they are located in accordance with Policy W3; or (b) they can be accommodated at active landfill sites or existing mineral workings where: (i) the duration of operations is tied to that of the primary operation; and (ii) where transportation by rail or water is not practicable or viable, they are well-related to the Lorry Route Network.					
	Policy W4				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	Policy supports an adequate supply of suitable inert recycling sites promoting a supply of recycled aggregates to replace primary aggregates and thereby diverting inert waste from landfill helps Definition of 'well-related' could be defined to provide clarity over how policy should be applied. Policy is similar to W3: Built Waste Facilities and therefore could be incorporated into it. Re-appraisal of the policy due to the inclusion of reference to inert waste facilities being permitted at landfill sites has resulted in a neutral impact against objective L because by enabling inert recycling at landfill sites, this may encourage the continuation of the landfill operations. The length of operations would need to be controlled by condition at planning application stage.				

Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting

Proposals for open windrow composting and associated facilities will be permitted provided that they are located on suitable:
(a) existing, permitted, or allocated sites for waste management;
(b) previously-developed land outside the built-up area;
(c) agricultural land, where the impact on any best and most versatile land would be acceptable in accordance with Policy W16; or
(d) sites to enable small-scale local community or agriculturally-based schemes in close proximity to the source of the waste.

	Policy W5				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	N	N	Policy should be applied alongside W19: Public Health and Amenity	As policy supports additional facilities then perceived effects would be negative on baseline of status quo in the short term as facilities are established and become operational. However locational criteria specified and encouragement of community based schemes should mean acceptability improved so neutral effect in medium term. In the long term, as the facilities become more established and accepted, the effect remains neutral.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	N	N	As above	The nature of composting means the sites are more likely to be found in rural areas, but open air composting could be considered as compatible with agricultural uses that would be found in the countryside. Some initial negative perception initially until activity becomes accepted part of working of countryside.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	Sites would need to comply with policy W17: Flooding. Facility design would need to incorporate SUDs.	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective..
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	This policy is likely to directly contribute to ensuring adequate provision of suitable waste facilities for compostable waste.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new composting facilities more deliverable. New facilities would create employment within the waste industry. More composting will increase the supply of compost to the local economy and displace imports of non compost based sol conditioners bringing longer term price stability and security of supply.

Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting

Proposals for open windrow composting and associated facilities will be permitted provided that they are located on suitable:
(a) existing, permitted, or allocated sites for waste management;
(b) previously-developed land outside the built-up area;
(c) agricultural land, where the impact on any best and most versatile land would be acceptable in accordance with Policy W16; or
(d) sites to enable small-scale local community or agriculturally-based schemes in close proximity to the source of the waste.

	Policy W5				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W18: Transport, in order to minimise transport of waste & maximise use of Lorry Route Network.	Short term construction traffic movements likely to be negligible for this type of facility. Establishment of new facility away from Lorry Route Network may cause some adverse impact although this is likely to be limited and sites would still need to meet Highway standards. Some risk of adverse effect on rural locations although this may be similar to other agricultural uses. Encouragement for use of existing sites should mitigate providing these sites are acceptable. Overall neutral rather than positive.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W11: Character and W13: Protected Landscapes	This policy seeks to direct proposed facilities towards existing sites in first instance and then previously developed land and therefore this should result in a no worsening of current and possible net overall benefit. i.e. without this policy new facilities may not have to meet this requirement. Policy does not make specific reference to National Park and AONB therefore potential negative effects if no discrimination between protected landscapes and the rest of the countryside.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W15: Historic Environment	As above
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	NA	This policy seeks to direct proposed facilities towards existing sites and towards previously developed land. However it does accept that some loss of best and versatile land may occur so beneficial impact offset to some degree. However without this policy new facilities may not be directed towards existing sites or previously developed land so net overall effect still beneficial.

Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting

Proposals for open windrow composting and associated facilities will be permitted provided that they are located on suitable:
(a) existing, permitted, or allocated sites for waste management;
(b) previously-developed land outside the built-up area;
(c) agricultural land, where the impact on any best and most versatile land would be acceptable in accordance with Policy W16; or
(d) sites to enable small-scale local community or agriculturally-based schemes in close proximity to the source of the waste.

	Policy W5				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W14: Biodiversity & Geodiversity	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective as would any proposal coming forward so neutral effect.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	+	+	+	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new composting facilities more deliverable and therefore should contribute positively to achieving this objective by encouraging facilities that enable movement up the waste hierarchy and produce compost for supply back into local economy.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	+	+	+	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new composting facilities more deliverable and therefore should contribute positively to achieving this objective by encouraging facilities that enable diversion from landfill.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	-	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Potential impacts on air quality from bioaerosols released from the composting process, but such operations would be regulated by the development management process & statutory bodies such as the EA. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective including 250m exclusion zone for bioaerosol protection. Some overall detriment in air quality might be experienced in short term while processes get established.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective. Provision of more compost will improve soil quality.

Policy W5: Open Windrow Composting

Proposals for open windrow composting and associated facilities will be permitted provided that they are located on suitable:
(a) existing, permitted, or allocated sites for waste management;
(b) previously-developed land outside the built-up area;
(c) agricultural land, where the impact on any best and most versatile land would be acceptable in accordance with Policy W16; or
(d) sites to enable small-scale local community or agriculturally-based schemes in close proximity to the source of the waste.

	Policy W5				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Potential negative impacts of liquor but actual impacts should be minimal, as they would be regulated by the development management process & statutory bodies such as the EA.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	+		Provision of more compost will aid carbon retention and should displace imports of non compost based soil conditioners and fertilisers (avoiding relatively high carbon burden) so overall beneficial effect. Assumed that process controls effective to prevent anaerobic conditions developing and methane production.
Assessment Summary	Policy supports an adequate supply of suitable composting sites and therefore diverts green waste from landfill. Consider including reference to 250 metre buffer zone in policy. Policy does not make reference to National Park and AONB therefore potential negative effects if no distinction between protected landscapes and the rest of the countryside.				

Policy W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge

(a) Proposals for the management of wastewater and sewage sludge will be permitted provided that:
  (i) where possible, new facilities are accommodated within existing waste water treatment sites; or
  (ii) where new facilities cannot be accommodated within existing sites, they are located on suitable previously-developed land or on existing, permitted, or allocated sites for built waste management facilities or general industrial uses.

(b) Where location of the proposal in accordance with part (a) of this policy is not feasible in operational terms or is inappropriate for other reasons, proposals for the management of wastewater and sewage sludge will be permitted provided that:
  (i) the proposal is necessary to support new development; or
  (ii) it is required to meet environmental standards or regulatory provisions.

	Policy W6				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	-	N	Policy should be applied alongside W19: Public Health and Amenity	As policy supports additional facilities then perceived effects would be negative on baseline of status quo in the short to medium term as facilities are built and become operational. In the long term, as the facilities become more established and accepted, the effect is neutral.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	-	N	As above	As above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	Sites would need to comply with policy W17: Flooding. Facility design would need to incorporate SUDs.	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective as would any proposal coming forward so neutral effect.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	This policy is likely to directly contribute to ensuring adequate provision of suitable waste facilities for wastewater.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new wastewater facilities more deliverable. New facilities would create employment. Providing wastewater treatment facilities increases the capacity to accommodate development including economic development.

Policy W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge

(a) Proposals for the management of wastewater and sewage sludge will be permitted provided that:
  (i) where possible, new facilities are accommodated within existing waste water treatment sites; or
  (ii) where new facilities cannot be accommodated within existing sites, they are located on suitable previously-developed land or on existing, permitted, or allocated sites for built waste management facilities or general industrial uses.

(b) Where location of the proposal in accordance with part (a) of this policy is not feasible in operational terms or is inappropriate for other reasons, proposals for the management of wastewater and sewage sludge will be permitted provided that:
  (i) the proposal is necessary to support new development; or
  (ii) it is required to meet environmental standards or regulatory provisions.

	Policy W6				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W18: Transport, in order to minimise transport of waste & maximise use of Lorry Route Network.	Short term construction traffic movements likely to be significant for this type of facility. Establishment of new facility may cause some adverse impact although this is likely to be limited as inputs do not involve vehicle movements. Overall neutral rather than positive.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W11: Character	This policy seeks to direct proposed facilities towards existing sites in first instance and then previously developed land Where development cannot be accommodated in such areas, development elsewhere has to be acceptable in environmental terms. Therefore this should result in a no worsening of current and possible net overall benefit. i.e. without this policy new facilities may not have to meet this requirement.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W15: Historic Environment	As above
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	NA	This policy seeks to direct proposed facilities towards existing sites and towards previously developed land and away from greenfield and therefore this should result in a net overall benefit. i.e. without this policy new facilities may not have to meet this requirement

Policy W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge

(a) Proposals for the management of wastewater and sewage sludge will be permitted provided that:
  (i) where possible, new facilities are accommodated within existing waste water treatment sites; or
  (ii) where new facilities cannot be accommodated within existing sites, they are located on suitable previously-developed land or on existing, permitted, or allocated sites for built waste management facilities or general industrial uses.

(b) Where location of the proposal in accordance with part (a) of this policy is not feasible in operational terms or is inappropriate for other reasons, proposals for the management of wastewater and sewage sludge will be permitted provided that:
  (i) the proposal is necessary to support new development; or
  (ii) it is required to meet environmental standards or regulatory provisions.

	Policy W6				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W14: Biodiversity & Geodiversity	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective as would any proposal coming forward so neutral effect.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	+	+	+	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new wastewater facilities built to modern standards more deliverable and therefore should contribute positively to achieving this objective by encouraging facilities that enable movement up the waste hierarchy and include anaerobic digestion and supply of quality sludge into design.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	+	+	+	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new modern wastewater facilities more deliverable and therefore should contribute positively to achieving this objective by encouraging facilities that produce quality output suited to land application rather than landfill.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	-	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Potential impacts on air quality from bioaerosols released from the composting process, but such operations would be regulated by the development management process & statutory bodies such as the EA. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective including 250m exclusion zone for bioaerosol protection. Some overall detriment in air quality might be experienced in short term while processes get established.

Policy W6: Management of Wastewater and Sewage Sludge

(a) Proposals for the management of wastewater and sewage sludge will be permitted provided that:
  (i) where possible, new facilities are accommodated within existing waste water treatment sites; or
  (ii) where new facilities cannot be accommodated within existing sites, they are located on suitable previously-developed land or on existing, permitted, or allocated sites for built waste management facilities or general industrial uses.

(b) Where location of the proposal in accordance with part (a) of this policy is not feasible in operational terms or is inappropriate for other reasons, proposals for the management of wastewater and sewage sludge will be permitted provided that:
  (i) the proposal is necessary to support new development; or
  (ii) it is required to meet environmental standards or regulatory provisions.

	Policy W6				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective. Provision of high quality sludge will improve soil quality.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Potential negative impacts of liquor but actual impacts development management process & statutory bodies such as the EA.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	+	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new wastewater facilities built to modern standards more deliverable and therefore should contribute positively to achieving this objective by encouraging facilities that include anaerobic digestion into design with associated renewable energy production and offset of high carbon energy demand to meet parasitic load.
Assessment Summary	The Policy prioritises development at existing facilities, on previously developed land, sites allocated for waste management facilities, or on general industrial sites. Broader implications of the Policy are likely to be negligible and/or mitigated as the policy aims to concentrate development at existing wastewater treatment works and/or within industrial areas and development elsewhere has to be acceptable in environmental terms.				

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste					
Proposals for the management of hazardous waste and/or low level radioactive waste will be permitted provided that it can be demonstrated that they make a substantial contribution to meeting the needs of West Sussex for the treatment of the relevant waste stream(s).					
	Policy W7				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	-	N	Policy should be applied alongside W19: Public Health and Amenity	As policy supports additional facilities then perceived effects would be negative on baseline of status quo in the short to medium term as facilities are built and become operational. In the long term, as the facilities become more established and accepted, the effect is neutral.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	-	N	As above	As above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	Sites would need to comply with policy W17: flooding, facility design would need to incorporate SUDs.	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective as would any proposal coming forward so neutral effect.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	This policy is likely to directly contribute to ensuring adequate provision of suitable waste facilities for hazardous and local lorry route waste.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new facilities more deliverable. New facilities would create employment within the waste industry. Local provision of facility to meet industry needs should offer more cost effective management route.

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste

Proposals for the management of hazardous waste and/or low level radioactive waste will be permitted provided that it can be demonstrated that they make a substantial contribution to meeting the needs of West Sussex for the treatment of the relevant waste stream(s).

	Policy W7				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W18: Transport, in order to minimise transport of waste & maximise use of Lorry Route Network. Add locational criteria as per other facility specific policies	Short term construction traffic movements likely to be significant for this type of facility. As policy does not specify Lorry Route Network proximity establishment of new facility away from Lorry Route Network may cause some adverse impact although sites would still need to meet Highway standards. Overall neutral in lifetime as without this policy waste would move out of county but that waste likely to move via Lorry Route Network.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	-	-	-	Should be applied alongside Policy W11: Character. Add locational criteria as per other facility specific policies	This policy does not seek to direct proposed facilities away from areas that this objective seeks to protect therefore could have adverse impacts. Therefore this could result in a worsening of current as without this policy waste may continue to move out of County via Lorry Route Network.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	-	-	-	Should be applied alongside Policy W15: Historic Environment	As above
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	-	-	-	Add locational criteria as per other facility specific policies	This policy does not seek to direct proposed facilities away from areas that this objective seeks to protect therefore could have adverse impacts. Therefore this could result in a worsening of current as without this policy waste may continue to move out of County via Lorry Route Network.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W14: Biodiversity & Geodiversity	As this policy seeks to provide for waste that might otherwise continue to be dealt with out of County this policy could have adverse effect. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective.

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste

Proposals for the management of hazardous waste and/or low level radioactive waste will be permitted provided that it can be demonstrated that they make a substantial contribution to meeting the needs of West Sussex for the treatment of the relevant waste stream(s).

	Policy W7				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new built facilities more deliverable. However most treatment facilities unlikely to promote recycling except soil hospital type which would contribute positively to achieving this objective by encouraging facilities that enable movement up the waste hierarchy. Contribution of contaminated soil no more than 10% haz waste arisings so overall neutral.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	NA	By providing guidelines for new facilities the policy should make new built facilities more deliverable. However much hazardous waste excluded from landfill so overall impact marginal. Soil hospital type would contribute positively to encouraging facilities that enable diversion from landfill. Contribution of contaminated soil no more than 10% haz waste arisings so overall neutral.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	As this policy seeks to provide for waste that might otherwise continue to be dealt with out of County this policy could have adverse effect. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	As this policy seeks to provide for waste that might otherwise continue to be dealt with out of County this policy could have adverse effect. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	As this policy seeks to provide for waste that might otherwise continue to be dealt with out of County this policy could have adverse effect. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective.

Policy W7: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste					
Proposals for the management of hazardous waste and/or low level radioactive waste will be permitted provided that it can be demonstrated that they make a substantial contribution to meeting the needs of West Sussex for the treatment of the relevant waste stream(s).					
	Policy W7				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N	NA	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as waste likely to be managed to appropriate standards via hazardous waste controls and PPC permits requiring encouragement of application of waste hierarchy on major industrial producers.
Assessment Summary	The Policy supports development of an adequate arrangements for these waste streams, however, no reference is made to how the waste will be managed.. What would be defined as a 'substantial contribution' could be more clearly defined to understand how policy might work in practice i.e. what threshold might apply to actually promote provision of capacity within the County. There is likely to be concern and anxiety about hazardous waste being dealt with anywhere in the County, due to negative perceptions about that type of waste. There may be concern caused by the uncertainty of not knowing where sites may be located. Another possible negative impact is that management of hazardous waste may not support movement up the waste hierarchy. However, this kind of facility is currently necessary for specific types of waste & the relevant treatments are not known at this stage. Other impacts will depend on the location, scale & design of facilities.				

Policy W8: Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Proposals for the disposal of non-inert waste to land (including the extension of existing operations) will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
- (i) there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1(b);
- (ii) the waste to be disposed of cannot be managed at existing and/or permitted recycling and treatment sites;
- (iii) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised;
- (iv) appropriate measures are included to recover energy from landfill gas; and
- (v) restoration to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.

(b) Any proposals for new non-inert landfill or landraise sites must accord with (a) and will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
- (i) they are only required for the disposal of residual waste arising in West Sussex following recycling and treatment;
- (ii) there are no opportunities to extend the operation of existing sites either within West Sussex or elsewhere.

	Policy W8				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	N	N	+	Policy should be applied alongside W19: Public Health and Amenity	As policy restricts development of new landfill facilities then perceived effects would be positive on baseline of status quo of market operation. However this would be offset by the indirect effect of alternative facilities having to be provided (potentially including landfill capacity outside of the County). While the principal impacts of these are assessed under other policies their influence offsets the full positive effect to give overall neutral benefit in short and medium term. In the long term the phasing out of landfill likely to produce a positive legacy providing alternative means of restoring mineral sites are deployed
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	N	N	+	As above	As above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	Sites would need to comply with policies on flooding. facility design would need to incorporate SUDs.	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective as would any proposal coming forward so neutral effect.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	-	N	N	NA	By restricting supply of landfill this policy may create problems for the supply of cost effective waste facilities in the short term. Over time this should be offset by provision of alternative management facilities. The full effect of these are assessed under other policies.

Policy W8: Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Proposals for the disposal of non-inert waste to land (including the extension of existing operations) will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
- (i) there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1(b);
- (ii) the waste to be disposed of cannot be managed at existing and/or permitted recycling and treatment sites;
- (iii) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised;
- (iv) appropriate measures are included to recover energy from landfill gas; and
- (v) restoration to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.

(b) Any proposals for new non-inert landfill or landraise sites must accord with (a) and will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
- (i) they are only required for the disposal of residual waste arising in West Sussex following recycling and treatment;
- (ii) there are no opportunities to extend the operation of existing sites either within West Sussex or elsewhere.

	Policy W8				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	-	N	N	NA	By restricting supply of landfill this policy may create problems for the supply of cost effective waste facilities in the short term. Over time this should be offset by provision of alternative management facilities. The full effect of these are assessed under other policies.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W18: Transport, in order to minimise transport of waste & maximise use of Lorry Route Network.	As landfill locations tend to be dictated by geology they may not be optimally located with respect to transport routes. Displacement of waste from these by restricting supply towards new built facilities that can be located more flexibly brings a positive benefits - although the full effect of the alternatives are assessed under other policies. This is offset to some degree by the limited lifespan of landfills. Positive effect could be offset if landfill in the County is not replaced by in county recovery and results in long distance movement to out of County landfill.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	-	-	-	Should be applied alongside Policy W11: Character. Add locational criteria as per other facility specific policies	As landfill locations tend to be dictated by geology they may not be optimally located with respect to valued landscape. Only extension to existing site at Brookhurst Wood is proposed. They also represent large facilities that can negatively impact on landscape if not well screened albeit over a limited life. Displacement of waste from these by restricting supply towards new built facilities that can be located more flexibly brings a positive benefits - although the full effect of the alternatives are assessed under other policies.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	-	-	-	Should be applied alongside Policy W15: Historic Environment	As above

Policy W8: Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Proposals for the disposal of non-inert waste to land (including the extension of existing operations) will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
- (i) there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1(b);
- (ii) the waste to be disposed of cannot be managed at existing and/or permitted recycling and treatment sites;
- (iii) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised;
- (iv) appropriate measures are included to recover energy from landfill gas; and
- (v) restoration to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.

(b) Any proposals for new non-inert landfill or landraise sites must accord with (a) and will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
- (i) they are only required for the disposal of residual waste arising in West Sussex following recycling and treatment;
- (ii) there are no opportunities to extend the operation of existing sites either within West Sussex or elsewhere.

	Policy W8				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	N	N	N	NA	This policy seeks to direct proposed facilities towards existing sites and therefore this should result in a net overall benefit. i.e. without this policy new facilities may not have to meet this requirement However this benefit is offset by sites being potentially located in agricultural areas or in mineral voids that may not be fully exhausted.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W14: Biodiversity & Geodiversity	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective as would any proposal coming forward so neutral effect. Landfill does offer longer term restoration opportunity but not an end itself.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	+	+	+	NA	By restricting landfill supply this policy indirectly promotes this objective by encouraging facilities that enable movement up the waste hierarchy. However some loss of capacity to take outputs from recycling processes such as non-inert tromelled fines that may prove problematic to find alternative disposal routes.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	+	+	+	NA	By restricting landfill supply this policy directly promotes this objective.

Policy W8: Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Proposals for the disposal of non-inert waste to land (including the extension of existing operations) will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
- (i) there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1(b);
- (ii) the waste to be disposed of cannot be managed at existing and/or permitted recycling and treatment sites;
- (iii) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised;
- (iv) appropriate measures are included to recover energy from landfill gas; and
- (v) restoration to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.

(b) Any proposals for new non-inert landfill or landraise sites must accord with (a) and will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
- (i) they are only required for the disposal of residual waste arising in West Sussex following recycling and treatment;
- (ii) there are no opportunities to extend the operation of existing sites either within West Sussex or elsewhere.

	Policy W8				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Landfill will generally give rise to fugitive emissions regardless of how well it is controlled so negative effect where provided. By restricting supply this effect is minimised. Therefore overall positive compared with status quo of uncontrolled supply.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Landfill will generally give rise to fugitive emissions regardless of how well it is controlled so negative effect where provided. By restricting supply this effect is minimised. Therefore overall positive compared with status quo of uncontrolled supply.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Landfill will give rise to some emissions regardless of how well it is controlled so negative effect where provided. Potential long term failure of liner systems presents longer term risk of adverse legacy in aquifers too. By restricting supply this effect is minimised. Therefore overall positive compared with status quo of uncontrolled supply.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N	NA	While restriction on supply of landfill will reduce methane production and potential for capture and utilisation of landfill gas to produce renewable energy landfill will generally give rise to fugitive emissions of methane regardless of how well it is controlled so negative effect where provided. By restricting supply this effect is minimised and opportunity created for alternative energy from waste technologies to be deployed that is more efficient converter of energy value of residual waste although this is not guaranteed by this policy. Therefore overall neutral effect compared with status quo of uncontrolled supply. i.e. elimination of fugitive methane vs. possible loss of energy value

Policy W8: Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land

(a) Proposals for the disposal of non-inert waste to land (including the extension of existing operations) will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
- (i) there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1(b);
- (ii) the waste to be disposed of cannot be managed at existing and/or permitted recycling and treatment sites;
- (iii) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised;
- (iv) appropriate measures are included to recover energy from landfill gas; and
- (v) restoration to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.

(b) Any proposals for new non-inert landfill or landraise sites must accord with (a) and will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:
- (i) they are only required for the disposal of residual waste arising in West Sussex following recycling and treatment;
- (ii) there are no opportunities to extend the operation of existing sites either within West Sussex or elsewhere.

	Policy W8				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	The Policy restricts to some degree an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities in the short term. Landfill is essential in order to enable disposal of residues from other waste treatment processes that are higher up the waste hierarchy. There is a possible risk of sterilising mineral resources. This is unlikely, as it might be possible to extract prior to development and stockpile resources if appropriate. The Policy seeks to promote the recovery of energy from landfill gas. There may be indirect negative impacts on health due to the public perception about the health risks of landfill sites, especially for non-inert waste. This could cause stress and anxiety. In long term, restoration would minimise impacts. Other impacts depend on the location and previous or existing use of sites. Policy duplicates part of policy W1.				

Policy W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land

The depositing of inert waste to land will not be permitted unless:
(a) there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1(b);
(b) the material to be used is only residual waste following recycling and treatment;
(c) there is a genuine need to use the waste material as a substitute for a non-waste material;
(d) the material to be reused is suitable for its intended use;
(e) the amount of waste material to be used is no more than is necessary to meet the need identified under (c);
(f) the proposal results in clear benefits for the site and, where possible, the wider area;
(g) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised; and
(h) restoration to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.

	Policy W9				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	N	N	-	Policy should be applied alongside W19: Public Health and Amenity	As policy restricts development of inert landfill facilities then perceived effects would be positive on baseline of status quo of market operation. However this would be offset by the indirect effect of alternative facilities having to be provided. While the principal impacts of these are assessed under other policies their influence offsets the full positive effect to give overall neutral benefit in short and medium term. In the long term the phasing out of inert landfill likely to produce a negative legacy as alternative means of restoring mineral sites may be limited.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	N	N	+	As above	As above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	Sites would need to comply with policy W17:Flooding. Facility design would need to incorporate SUDs.	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective as would any proposal coming forward so neutral effect.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	-	N	N	NA	By restricting supply of inert landfill this policy may create problems for the supply of cost effective waste facilities in the short term. Over time this should be offset by provision of alternative management facilities. The full effect of these are assessed under other policies.

Policy W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land

The depositing of inert waste to land will not be permitted unless:
(a) there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1(b);
(b) the material to be used is only residual waste following recycling and treatment;
(c) there is a genuine need to use the waste material as a substitute for a non-waste material;
(d) the material to be reused is suitable for its intended use;
(e) the amount of waste material to be used is no more than is necessary to meet the need identified under (c);
(f) the proposal results in clear benefits for the site and, where possible, the wider area;
(g) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised; and
(h) restoration to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.

	Policy W9				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	-	N	N	NA	By restricting supply of inert landfill this policy may create problems for the supply of cost effective waste facilities in the short term. Over time this should be offset by provision of alternative management facilities encouraging recycling and reuse and supplying material back to the local economy. The full effect of these are assessed under other policies..
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W18: Transport, in order to minimise transport of waste & maximise use of Lorry Route Network.	As landfill locations tend to be dictated by geology they may not be optimally located with respect to transport routes. Displacement of waste from these by restricting supply towards new built facilities that can be located more flexibly brings a positive benefits - although the full effect of the alternatives are assessed under other policies.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	N	N	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W11: Character. Add locational criteria as per other facility specific policies	As landfill locations tend to be dictated by geology they may not be optimally located with respect to valued landscape. They also represent large facilities that can be a blight on landscape if not exceptionally well screened albeit over a limited life. Displacement of waste from these by restricting supply towards new built facilities that can be located more flexibly brings a positive benefits - although the full effect of the alternatives are assessed under other policies.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	-	-	-	Should be applied alongside Policy W15: Historic Environment	As above

Policy W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land

The depositing of inert waste to land will not be permitted unless:
(a) there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1(b);
(b) the material to be used is only residual waste following recycling and treatment;
(c) there is a genuine need to use the waste material as a substitute for a non-waste material;
(d) the material to be reused is suitable for its intended use;
(e) the amount of waste material to be used is no more than is necessary to meet the need identified under (c);
(f) the proposal results in clear benefits for the site and, where possible, the wider area;
(g) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised; and
(h) restoration to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.

	Policy W9				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	N	N	N	Add locational criteria as per other facility specific policies	This policy does not seek to explicitly direct proposed facilities away from best and most versatile land. This could be aggravated by sites being potentially located in agricultural areas or in mineral voids that may not be fully exhausted.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W14: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Policy has no discernible effect on this aspect as specific site characteristics unknown. However reasonable to assume that any site provided will need to meet appropriate standards to safeguard this objective as would any proposal coming forward so neutral effect.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	+	+	+	NA	By restricting landfill supply this policy indirectly promotes this objective by encouraging facilities that enable movement up the waste hierarchy. However some loss of capacity to take outputs from recycling processes that may prove problematic to find alternative disposal routes.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N		By restricting landfill supply this policy directly promotes this objective although this does not relate directly to residual waste so neutral effect.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Inert landfill does not generally give rise to fugitive emissions Therefore overall neutral effect compared with status quo of uncontrolled supply.

Policy W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land

The depositing of inert waste to land will not be permitted unless:
(a) there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1(b);
(b) the material to be used is only residual waste following recycling and treatment;
(c) there is a genuine need to use the waste material as a substitute for a non-waste material;
(d) the material to be reused is suitable for its intended use;
(e) the amount of waste material to be used is no more than is necessary to meet the need identified under (c);
(f) the proposal results in clear benefits for the site and, where possible, the wider area;
(g) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised; and
(h) restoration to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.

	Policy W9				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	As above
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	As above
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N		Inert waste does not produce greenhouse gases.

Policy W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land

The depositing of inert waste to land will not be permitted unless:

(a) there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1(b);
(b) the material to be used is only residual waste following recycling and treatment;
(c) there is a genuine need to use the waste material as a substitute for a non-waste material;
(d) the material to be reused is suitable for its intended use;
(e) the amount of waste material to be used is no more than is necessary to meet the need identified under (c);
(f) the proposal results in clear benefits for the site and, where possible, the wider area;
(g) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised; and
(h) restoration to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.

	Policy W9				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	The Policy restricts to some degree an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities in the short term. Landfill may be essential to enable disposal of waste from construction development. While recovery operations can accommodate, Environment Agency restrictions (as reflected in the proposed policy criteria) are constraining this outlet increasingly forcing such operations to be dealt with as landfill. Reflection of the criteria in this policy relating to landfill rather than recovery may prove to be overly restrictive if alternative options are not available forcing waste to travel to out of county landfill (as current). Necessity of policy to apply to residual waste for inert material is questionable. Landfill Directive treatment requirement allows for no treatment where not beneficial and freshly dug fill would be a case in point. In terms of public health and amenity, the policy would give rise to overall neutral effects in the short and medium term as the positive effects of restricting landfilling in the county are off-set by the negative effects of having to find/develop alternative facilities. In the long term the phasing out of inert landfill may produce a negative legacy as alternative means of restoring mineral sites may be limited. Other impacts depend on the location and previous or existing use of sites. This policy does not seek to direct proposed facilities away from areas that objective I seeks to protect therefore could have adverse impacts.				

Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations

(a) The following sites are allocated for waste management facilities and are acceptable, in principle, for the development of proposals for the transfer, recycling, and/or treatment of waste (including the recycling of inert waste):
- Site north of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford (Inset Map 1);
- Hobbs Barn, near Climping (Inset Map 2);
- Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester (Inset Map 3);
- Brookhurst Wood, near Horsham (Inset Map 4); and
- Land west of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green (Inset Map 5).

(b) The following site is allocated for non-inert landfill and is acceptable, in principle, for that purpose:
- Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, near Horsham (Inset Map 4).

(c) The development of a site allocated under (a)-(b) must take place in accordance with the policies of this Plan and satisfactorily address the 'development principles' for that site identified in the supporting text to this policy.

(d) The sites allocated under (a)-(b) will be safeguarded from any development either on or adjoining the sites that would prevent or prejudice their development (in whole or in part) for the allocated waste management use or uses.

	Policy W10				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	N	N	N	Policy should be applied alongside development management policies.	Sites have been selected as optimal sites and are dispersed justifies neutral impact. Site preferable to others.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	N	N	N	As above	As above
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	Sites would need to comply with policy W17:Flooding. Facility design would need to incorporate SUDs.	All sites have been selected using the sequential approach and therefore score positively in terms of this objective.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Delivery of all sites would meet the shortfall in waste management facilities within the County in accordance with the spatial strategy.

Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations

(a) The following sites are allocated for waste management facilities and are acceptable, in principle, for the development of proposals for the transfer, recycling, and/or treatment of waste (including the recycling of inert waste):
- Site north of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford (Inset Map 1);
- Hobbs Barn, near Climping (Inset Map 2);
- Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester (Inset Map 3);
- Brookhurst Wood, near Horsham (Inset Map 4); and
- Land west of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green (Inset Map 5).

(b) The following site is allocated for non-inert landfill and is acceptable, in principle, for that purpose:
- Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, near Horsham (Inset Map 4).

(c) The development of a site allocated under (a)-(b) must take place in accordance with the policies of this Plan and satisfactorily address the 'development principles' for that site identified in the supporting text to this policy.

(d) The sites allocated under (a)-(b) will be safeguarded from any development either on or adjoining the sites that would prevent or prejudice their development (in whole or in part) for the allocated waste management use or uses.

	Policy W10				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	The cumulative effect of all sites coming forward would create employment opportunities within the waste industry and would support businesses by providing competitively priced waste management facilities and the associated supply of secondary materials. The sites are spread throughout the county and therefore any negative impacts in terms of this objective would be dispersed.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	-	-	Should be applied alongside Policy W18: Transport, in order to minimise transport of waste & maximise use of Lorry Route Network.	The sites are spread throughout the county and therefore any negative impacts on the roads accessing the Lorry Route Network would be felt locally rather than cumulatively. The location of sites also means that waste would be dealt with reasonably close to source Overall, the sites would generate more vehicle trips but would be focused on the Lorry Route Network. There will be an increase in greenhouse gases. Possible cumulative impacts on Church Lane/A259 roundabout and A280/A27 dumbell roundabouts arising from Hobbs Barn and Site North of WWTW (Ford).

Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations

(a) The following sites are allocated for waste management facilities and are acceptable, in principle, for the development of proposals for the transfer, recycling, and/or treatment of waste (including the recycling of inert waste):
- Site north of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford (Inset Map 1);
- Hobbs Barn, near Climping (Inset Map 2);
- Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester (Inset Map 3);
- Brookhurst Wood, near Horsham (Inset Map 4); and
- Land west of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green (Inset Map 5).

(b) The following site is allocated for non-inert landfill and is acceptable, in principle, for that purpose:
- Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, near Horsham (Inset Map 4).

(c) The development of a site allocated under (a)-(b) must take place in accordance with the policies of this Plan and satisfactorily address the 'development principles' for that site identified in the supporting text to this policy.

(d) The sites allocated under (a)-(b) will be safeguarded from any development either on or adjoining the sites that would prevent or prejudice their development (in whole or in part) for the allocated waste management use or uses.

	Policy W10				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	-	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W11: Character.	Sites have been assessed in terms of their landscape impact and their dispersal means than cumulative impacts are minimised. Negative score given in the short term with neutral in the medium and long term as mitigation measures are established. Potential cumulative impact on views from the SDNP from Site North of WWTW (Ford) and Fuel Depot (Chichester) if tall stacks proposed.
H: To protect and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W15: Historic Environment	Sites have been assessed in terms of their impact on the historic environment. Dispersal of sites means that impacts will be experienced locally rather than cumulatively and can be mitigated against.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+		5 of the 6 sites are located on previously developed land; therefore the cumulative effect of all sites is mainly positive in terms of making best use of previously developed land and minimising the loss of best and most versatile land. However this is offset by strong objection on greenfield site proposed. The cumulative effect of sites would not result in strategic important mineral resources being sterilised.

Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations

(a) The following sites are allocated for waste management facilities and are acceptable, in principle, for the development of proposals for the transfer, recycling, and/or treatment of waste (including the recycling of inert waste):
- Site north of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford (Inset Map 1);
- Hobbs Barn, near Climping (Inset Map 2);
- Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester (Inset Map 3);
- Brookhurst Wood, near Horsham (Inset Map 4); and
- Land west of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green (Inset Map 5).

(b) The following site is allocated for non-inert landfill and is acceptable, in principle, for that purpose:
- Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, near Horsham (Inset Map 4).

(c) The development of a site allocated under (a)-(b) must take place in accordance with the policies of this Plan and satisfactorily address the 'development principles' for that site identified in the supporting text to this policy.

(d) The sites allocated under (a)-(b) will be safeguarded from any development either on or adjoining the sites that would prevent or prejudice their development (in whole or in part) for the allocated waste management use or uses.

	Policy W10				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W14: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Sites have been assessed in terms of their impact on the biodiversity and geodiversity. Dispersal of sites means that impacts will be experienced locally rather than cumulatively and can be mitigated against. Sites may offer opportunities for enhancement therefore overall neutral score given.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	NA	Sites are not allocated for specific technologies therefore neutral score given as recycling sites would score positively against this objective but recovery sites would score negatively as this may discourage recycling.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	+	+	+	NA	Delivery of all sites would meet the shortfall in waste management facilities within the County in accordance with the spatial strategy and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Dispersal of sites means that impacts will be experienced locally rather than cumulatively and can be mitigated against. Neutral given as sites that may have associated emissions to air site selection process has aimed to choose best locations away from AQMAs.

Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations

(a) The following sites are allocated for waste management facilities and are acceptable, in principle, for the development of proposals for the transfer, recycling, and/or treatment of waste (including the recycling of inert waste):
- Site north of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford (Inset Map 1);
- Hobbs Barn, near Climping (Inset Map 2);
- Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester (Inset Map 3);
- Brookhurst Wood, near Horsham (Inset Map 4); and
- Land west of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green (Inset Map 5).

(b) The following site is allocated for non-inert landfill and is acceptable, in principle, for that purpose:
- Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, near Horsham (Inset Map 4).

(c) The development of a site allocated under (a)-(b) must take place in accordance with the policies of this Plan and satisfactorily address the 'development principles' for that site identified in the supporting text to this policy.

(d) The sites allocated under (a)-(b) will be safeguarded from any development either on or adjoining the sites that would prevent or prejudice their development (in whole or in part) for the allocated waste management use or uses.

	Policy W10				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Dispersal of sites means that impacts will be experienced locally rather than cumulatively and can be mitigated against. Potential for remediation of ground contamination at Fuel Depot, Chichester. No overall enhancement opportunities identified at this stage.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, soil & water	Dispersal of sites means that impacts will be experienced locally rather than cumulatively and can be mitigated against. Land at Goddards Green site may offer potential enhancement opportunities to the River Adur which is rated as 'poor' under the Water Framework Directive but would need to be determined at application stage.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W12: High Quality Development.	Cumulative effect of sites would mean that more waste would be diverted from landfill therefore reducing methane emissions. Sites could also offer opportunity for renewable or lower carbon energy.

Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations

(a) The following sites are allocated for waste management facilities and are acceptable, in principle, for the development of proposals for the transfer, recycling, and/or treatment of waste (including the recycling of inert waste):
- Site north of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford (Inset Map 1);
- Hobbs Barn, near Climping (Inset Map 2);
- Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester (Inset Map 3);
- Brookhurst Wood, near Horsham (Inset Map 4); and
- Land west of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green (Inset Map 5).

(b) The following site is allocated for non-inert landfill and is acceptable, in principle, for that purpose:
- Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, near Horsham (Inset Map 4).

(c) The development of a site allocated under (a)-(b) must take place in accordance with the policies of this Plan and satisfactorily address the 'development principles' for that site identified in the supporting text to this policy.

(d) The sites allocated under (a)-(b) will be safeguarded from any development either on or adjoining the sites that would prevent or prejudice their development (in whole or in part) for the allocated waste management use or uses.

	Policy W10				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	**Mitigation/Enhancement**	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	The sites would meet the shortfall in waste management facilities within the County but their contribution to energy recovery or recycling is unknown as the allocations are not technology specific. Although the sites would generate more vehicle trips, they would be focused on the Lorry Route Network. In terms of many of the objectives, as the sites are dispersed, the effects would be felt locally rather than cumulatively. However, there may be cumulative effects from the sites in Arun District (Hobbs Barn and the Site Adjacent to Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford) in terms of traffic which would require further transport assessments and planning conditions at planning application stage to mitigate any impacts. Height restrictions on facility design on two sites close to the South Downs National Park (Site Adjacent to Sewage Works, Ford and Fuel Dept, Chichester) would also be required. Five of the six sites are located on previously developed land; therefore the cumulative effect of all sites is mainly positive in terms of making best use of previously developed land and minimising the loss of best and most versatile land.				

Appendix J: Assessment of the Sites

J1 The assessment of the six additional sites rejected at high level assessment stage.

Key
+ = Likely (or intended) to be positively effected
N = Likely to be neutrally or not significantly affected/some impacts likely to be + and some -
- = Likely to be negatively affected.
NA = Not Applicable

South Downs National Park - Former Gravel Working, Slindon					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	N	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	There is a residential property within 250m of the site. There are also 2 hotels close by. Public perception of waste use may be negative in the short term but neutral in the medium to long term as the site is established.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	-	-	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process. PROW protection or re-direction.	There is a PROW which runs adjacent to the site on the western boundary. The site is also within the SDNP and therefore a waste use would negatively affect countryside users.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	flood risk assessment at application stage.	Site is within flood zone 1 therefore acceptable in terms of flood risk.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Site would provide new waste facility(ies) and even in the short term, the additional capacity would be counted. Once the waste use is established, it could attract other, synergistic, waste uses which could continue beyond the life of the facility.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	N	N	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Site would generate jobs for the local economy but could have a negative effect on the tourist economy as the site is situated within the SDNP and close to two hotels.

South Downs National Park - Former Gravel Working, Slindon					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	N	N	N	Detailed assessment of the impacts of the site on highway network. Transport assessment at planning application stage.	Site is adjacent to the Lorry Route Network (A27) but an access from the A27 would be high risk for safety reasons. Emissions from traffic may have an adverse impact on air quality due to close proximity of Ancient Woodland and SNCI.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	-	-	-	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Site is within the South Downs National Park.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	NA	NA	Geoarchaeological survey and mitigation	No designations on site, however, it is possible that deposits and artifacts that were not removed as part of gravel extraction remain on site.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	-	-	-	NA	Although there are no mineral safeguarding issues as it is a former gravel extraction site, the site is technically Greenfield and therefore scores negatively against this objective.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	-	-	N	Appropriate ecological surveys would be required at application stage. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality.	There may be potential negative impacts as the site is adjacent to an SNCI with Ancient Woodland and close to Historic Parkland. Likely is also to be protected species issues. There are notable road verges along the southern boundary which could be an issue for highway improvements. Medium and long term impacts score negatively against this objective due to the need to undertake ecological surveys. Over time, impacts may improve if mitigation measures are implemented.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.

South Downs National Park - Former Gravel Working, Slindon					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	Assume that pollution would be controlled by permit. Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management /waste regulation processes. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality.	Site not located within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) but the site is close to sensitive receptors (Ancient Woodland, SNCI, residents and hotel) therefore potential negative impacts arising from air pollution if the waste development exceeds the critical load of the site.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management /waste regulation processes.	Site is mainly on grade 4 land, with a small area of grade 2 to the south of the site. Site is a former gravel pit which is technically greenfield.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management /waste regulation process.	Site is situated partly on a principal Aquifer and partly on a Secondary Aquifer. The site does not lie in a Source Protection Zone.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N	Use of renewable sources of power and energy efficiency within the facility will be encouraged	The site is located close to waste arisings and reducing overall waste miles travelled. Although there may be potential for EfW at the site, opportunities for local energy networks may be restricted as potential users are not in close proximity.
Assessment Summary	The site is situated close to the Lorry Route Network and waste arisings but it is within the South Downs National Park therefore falls outside the search area. Despite being close to the A27, access to the site may be difficult due to safety reasons. The site would score negatively in terms its impact on the tourist economy and countryside users due to its location in the SDNP. Although there are no mineral safeguarding issues as it is a former gravel extraction site, the site is technically Greenfield. There may be potential negative impacts on biodiversity and ecological surveys would be required.				

Chichester District - Land South of Shopwyke Road, Chichester					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	-	-	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Site is within close proximity to residential dwellings adjacent to Shopwyke Road and would therefore score negatively against this objective.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	+	N	NA	There are no PROW affected but the waste facility would be visible from the A27 road network. Site would offer an opportunity for an iconic building which could have a positive effect in the medium term. Long term impacts are uncertain as the site could be derelict.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	Flood Risk Assessment at planning application stage.	A very small part of the site to the west is within flood zone 2 but development could avoid this.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Site would provide new waste facility(ies) and even in the short term, the additional capacity would be counted. Once the waste use is established, it could attract other, synergistic, waste uses which could continue beyond the life of the facility.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	N	N	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Site would generate jobs for the local economy although there are businesses opposite the site which could be affected.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	N	N	N	Detailed assessment of the impacts of the site on highway network. Transport assessment at planning application stage.	Site is adjacent to the Lorry Route Network (A27) but an access from the A27 would be high risk for safety reasons. Potential access from B1244 which may affect residential amenity. Site may have potential to transport waste by rail (subject to viability).

Chichester District - Land South of Shopwyke Road, Chichester					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	-	N	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	No landscape designations but possible impact on the zone of visual influence for Chichester Cathedral. Potential for an iconic building (subject to height restrictions). In the short term, effects are considered to be negative due to construction. Landscape could help to ameliorate affects.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	NA	NA	Geoarchaeological survey and mitigation	No designations on site, however, it is possible that deposits and artifacts that were not removed as part of gravel extraction, remain on site.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	-	-	-	NA	Site lies within the gravel safeguarding area but is a former landfill site but is technically Greenfield.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	Appropriate ecological surveys would be required at application stage.	No designations on the site or immediately affected but there is significant bird use in and around the pit.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	Lorry routing to avoid AQMA.	There are AQMA at in Chichester therefore lorry routing would be required to avoid them.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	-	N	+	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management /waste regulation processes.	Site is a former landfill site and may therefore be contaminated land. In the medium and long term, the effects would be neutral then positive as the site could be remediated.

Chichester District - Land South of Shopwyke Road, Chichester					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	-	N	+	Risk assessment of groundwater/surface water contamination required at application stage.	Site is a former landfill site and may therefore be contaminated land which may have affected the water environment. In the medium and long term, the effects would be neutral then positive as the site could be remediated.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	+	Use of renewable sources of power and energy efficiency within the facility will be encouraged	The site is located close to waste arisings and reducing overall waste miles travelled and the site may provide an opportunity for energy from waste.
Assessment Summary	The site is a good fit with the spatial strategy as it is well related to the Lorry Route Network and is located in close proximity to Chichester. There are likely to be negative impacts of the traffic on residents on Shopwyke Road as access from the A27 may not be safe. The site may have the potential to transport waste by rail (subject to feasibility assessment).				

South Downs National Park - Heath End, Duncton					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	-	NA	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	The site has residential properties within 250m, therefore appropriate controls would therefore be necessary through the development management /Waste Regulation process to ensure amenity is protected. In the long term, there are no effects as the site is finished.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	N	+	+	NA	There are no PROW affected but the waste facility would be visible to countryside users. Potential for improvements through restoration in the medium to long term.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	flood risk assessment at application stage.	Site is within flood zone 1 therefore acceptable in terms of flood risk.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	NA	NA	Site would provide new inert landfill capacity.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	N	N	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Site would generate jobs for the local economy but the site is within the SDNP therefore potential negative effects on the tourist economy. Long term benefits on the tourist economy as the site is restored, although employment would be lost.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	N	N	NA	Detailed assessment of the impacts of the site on highway network. Transport assessment at planning application stage.	Site is adjacent to the A285 but potential cumulative impacts of heavy goods vehicles using A285.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	-	-	+	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	The site is within the South Downs National Park therefore scores negatively against this objective. Benefits in the long term as the site is restored.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	N	+	Final landscaping scheme would need to protect setting of the SAM.	Scheduled Ancient Monument to the north-west, and listed buildings to the north-east and south. Potential benefits in the long term with regard to the setting of the SAM.

South Downs National Park - Heath End, Duncton					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	NA	NA	Site is a sand quarry, therefore all material must be extracted prior to landfill operations.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	-	N	+	Appropriate ecological surveys would be required at application stage.	SNCI and notable species include nesting Sand Martin, rare invertebrates and heathland specialists present on the site therefore site scores negatively in the short and medium terms. There may be improvements in the long term as the site is restored.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	-	-	NA	NA	Site would be for landfill therefore would score negatively against this objective.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	-	-	NA	NA	Site would be for landfill therefore would score negatively against this objective.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	NA	Lorry routing to avoid AQMA. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality.	There are no AQMA but off site vehicle movements will need to be addressed.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	+	+	NA	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management/waste regulation processes.	Agricultural grade 1 in the south-east corner and grade 4 over the rest of the site. Soil quality will have been affected by sand extraction.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	-	-	NA	Risk assessment of groundwater/surface water contamination required at application stage.	The site lies over a Principal Aquifer. Any land filling at this site has potential to negatively impact on groundwater quality especially as extraction operations have been below groundwater levels.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	-	-	NA	NA	The site is not located close to waste arisings therefore waste would have to travel further.

South Downs National Park - Heath End, Duncton					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	The site is adjacent to the A285 but is situated within the South Downs National Park, away from waste arisings. There are residential properties within the area and landfilling at the site would have a negative impact on the tourist industry. Effects would be more positive in the long term as the site is restored. The site has been used as a sand quarry and there may be potential cumulative effects if landfilling occurs.				

Chichester District - Former Gravel Working, Woodmancote					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	N	N	NA	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Isolated properties to the east, and south of the site and there is a farm on the western boundary of the site.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	N	N	+	Divert/protect the PROW.	There is a PROW which provides a valuable north-south connection. In the long term, as the site is restored, the effects on users of the countryside and PROW may improve.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	flood risk assessment at application stage.	Site is within flood zone 1 therefore acceptable in terms of flood risk.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	NA	NA	Site would provide new inert landfill capacity.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	N	N	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Site would generate jobs for the local economy but the site is close to the SDNP therefore potential negative effects on the tourist economy. Long term benefits on the tourist economy as the site is restored, although employment would be lost.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	-	NA	Detailed assessment of the impacts of the site on highway network. Transport assessment at planning application stage.	Access via Common Road/Marlpit Lane but traffic routing may be sensitive due to local roads and villages.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	-	-	+	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	The site could be restored which would be beneficial in the long term. Potential visual impact on local residents and from the SDNP although probably limited by existing tree cover. A long term improvement as the site is restored.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	+	+	NA	NA	No historic designations.

Chichester District - Former Gravel Working, Woodmancote					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	NA	Site is a former gravel pit and although technically Greenfield, it would not lead to mineral sterilization and landfill could be beneficial to the site in the long term if the site is restored.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	-	N	+	Appropriate ecological surveys would be required at application stage. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality.	Notable species including nightingale may be present on the site. Some important hedgerows and protected reptiles likely to be present. Possible improvements in the long term if the site is restored. Potential negative impacts arising from air pollution if the waste development exceeds the critical load of the site in the short-medium term.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	-	-	NA	NA	Site would be for landfill therefore would score negatively against this objective.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	-	-	NA	NA	Site would be for landfill therefore would score negatively against this objective.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	NA	Lorry routing to avoid AQMA. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality.	There are no AQMA but off site vehicle movements will need to be addressed. Potential negative impacts arising from air pollution if the waste development exceeds the critical load of the site in the short-medium term.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	+	+	NA	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management /waste regulation processes.	Site is a former gravel quarry and requires restoration to improve the land.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	-	-	NA	Risk assessment of groundwater/surface water contamination required at application stage.	Part of the site lies in Source Protection Zone 1 & 2 for Woodmancote Public Water Supply Borehole (to the west) and Source protection Zone 2 & 3 for hairspring Cress groundwater supply borehole.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	-	-	NA	NA	The site is not located close to waste arisings therefore waste would have to travel further.

Chichester District - Former Gravel Working, Woodmancote					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	Although the site is outside of the South Downs National Park, it would be visible from it. The site would need to be accessed by rural roads, passing through villages. The site is a former gravel pit and would benefit from restoration, but certain assessments and mitigation measures would be required at application stage to address issues for biodiversity, PROW, water quality and amenity.				

Horsham District - Land off A264, Nr Horsham					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	-	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	The site is located adjacent to the West of Bewbush development therefore potentially negative effects, particularly in terms of the perceived effects of the waste facility on residents. Effects may improve in the long term as public attitudes to waste improve.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	N	+	Public footpath needs to be protected or re-directed.	Public footpath runs along the western edge, and also runs to the north. Footpath would need to be redirected but possible improvements in the long term as the site is established and footpath is improved, reinstated or redirected.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	Flood risk assessment at application stage.	Site is within flood zone 1 therefore acceptable in terms of flood risk.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Site would provide new waste facility(ies) and even in the short term, the additional capacity would be counted. Once the waste use is established, it could attract other, synergistic, waste uses which could continue beyond the life of the facility.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Site would generate jobs for the local economy. Provided the waste facility was sited next to compatible uses in the West of Bewbush development, there would be no negative effects on other businesses.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	-	-	Detailed assessment of the impacts of the site on highway network. Transport assessment at planning application stage.	There is currently no direct access to the site and it would need to be considered alongside the West of Bewbush development which is at application stage. Potential negative effects on adjacent sensitive receptors from air pollution from lorry movements.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	-	N	+	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Access is likely to cause visual impact and disruption to local users of PROW/Cycle network. Site may result in loss of trees. May be improvements in the long term as the site is established with landscaping and melds with the West of Bewbush development.

Horsham District - Land off A264, Nr Horsham					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	NA	NA	Geoarchaeological survey and mitigation	Buried archaeological remains may exist on the site
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	-	-	-	NA	Site is Greenfield and sits in the middle of a narrow band of consolidated bedrock.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	-	-	N	Appropriate ecological surveys would be required at application stage. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality.	Adjacent to Ancient Woodland and SNCI and with importance hedgerows. A possible improvement in the long term as the site is established. As the site is adjacent to sensitive receptors, there may be negative impacts if the waste development exceeds the critical load of the site.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	Lorry routing to avoid AQMA. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality.	There are no AQMA but off site vehicle movements will need to be addressed. Air quality concerns if energy from waste facility is proposed. As the site is adjacent to sensitive receptors, there may be negative impacts if the waste development exceeds the critical load of the site.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	-	N	N	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management /waste regulation processes.	Almost entirely grade 3 agricultural land, with a band of grade 2 to the southern boundary.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	+	Risk assessment of groundwater/surface water contamination required at application stage.	There is a pond on site which would need to be assessed for Great Crested Newts and possible water voles. Hoppers Brook flows through the site. Possible improvements in the long term.

Horsham District - Land off A264, Nr Horsham					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	+	Use of renewable sources of power and energy efficiency within the facility will be encouraged	The site has the potential to be integrated into the West of Bewbush development and therefore close to arisings and with potential to provide a local heat energy network.
Assessment Summary	The site fits well with the strategy, being close to the Lorry Route Network, outside of the SDNP and close to waste arisings. However, it is adjacent to sensitive receptors (Ancient Woodland and SNCI) therefore potential negative effects in terms of air pollution from the development itself and lorry movements. Access to the site is restricted and further detailed assessments would be required at planning application stage to address biodiversity, amenity, PROW, archaeology and lorry routing. The location of the site, directly adjacent to the West of Bewbush allocation, presents an opportunity for a local energy network. However, the likely amenity impact of a *strategic* energy from waste facility adjacent to residential dwellings is likely to have a negative effect. Opportunity for the waste use to be integrated into the development may be lost as the development is at application stage.				

Crawley Borough - Land at Burlands Farm					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	-	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Isolated properties around the site. Mainly industrial uses and farmland. Potentially negative effects, particularly in terms of the perceived effects of the waste facility on residents. Depending upon the length of time the site is in operation, effects in the long term are considered to be neutral.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	N	N	N	Public footpath needs to be protected or re-directed.	Public footpath runs along the western edge, and also runs to the north.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	flood risk assessment at application stage.	Site is within flood zone 1 therefore acceptable in terms of flood risk.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	N	NA	Site would provide new waste facility(ies) and even in the short term, the additional capacity would be counted. Depending upon the length of time the site is in operation, effects in the long term are considered to be neutral.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Site would generate jobs for the local economy. Depending upon the length of time the site is in operation, effects in the long term are considered to be neutral.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	-	-	Detailed assessment of the impacts of the site on highway network. Transport assessment at planning application stage. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality.	Access via Ifield Road and the surrounding road network is rural in nature. Depending upon the length of time the site is in operation. Potential negative impacts on adjacent sensitive receptor (Ancient Woodland) due to lorry movements.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	N	N	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	There are no landscape designations but the area is rural in nature and existing trees and hedges need to be retained.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	NA	NA	Geoarchaeological survey and mitigation	Buried archaeological remains may exist on the site

Crawley Borough - Land at Burlands Farm					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	-	-	-	NA	Site is Greenfield and sits in the clay safeguarding area. If site is to be developed, Greenfield land would be lost.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	-	-	-	Appropriate ecological surveys would be required at application stage. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality.	Site is adjacent to Ancient Woodland therefore potential negative impacts on this sensitive receptor resulting from air pollution from waste development and lorry movements.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	+	+	N	NA	Site would be for inert recycling therefore would encourage the recycling of material and scores positively against this objective. Depending upon the length of time the site is in operation, effects in the long term are considered to be neutral.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	+	+	N	NA	Site is for recycling rather than recovery which is higher up in the hierarchy and would reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. Depending upon the length of time the site is in operation, effects in the long term are considered to be neutral.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	Lorry routing to avoid AQMA.	There are no AQMA but off site vehicle movements will need to be addressed. Depending upon the length of time the site is in operation, effects in the long term are considered to be neutral.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	Soil assessment required at planning application stage.	Almost entirely grade 3 agricultural land therefore possible negative effects in terms of this objective depending upon whether it is grade 3a or 3b.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Risk assessment of groundwater/surface water contamination required at application stage.	Man's Brook (upstream location in the River Mole catchment) runs to the south of the site.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	N	NA	Site is close to waste arisings in Crawley and Horsham therefore has potential to reduce the distance waste travels. Depending upon the length of time the site is in operation, effects in the long term are considered to be neutral.

Crawley Borough - Land at Burlands Farm					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	This is a greenfield site in a rural location that is not well related to the Lorry Route Network, and is therefore not a good fit with the spatial strategy. The site is adjacent to a sensitive receptor (Ancient Woodland) and could give rise to negative impacts as a result of air pollution from the waste use and lorry movements. Potential effects, including biodiversity, lorry routing, landscaping, archaeology, soil quality and water quality would need to be addressed at the planning application stage.				

J2 Assessment of sites rejected following the consultation on the short list of Strategic Waste Sites (2011)

Horsham District - Nowhurst Business Centre					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	N	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Some residential properties in the area and a school close by. Site is in use as a depot and public perception of waste use may be negative in the short term. Public perception expected to be neutral in the medium to long term as the site is established.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	-	-	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	PROW to the south of the site, therefore site would be visible to these users and there could be conflicts with HGVs entering and exiting the site. Waste site may not be significantly different from baseline situation as site is currently used as a depot. Development of the site could provide opportunity for mitigation or impacts or diversion of footpath. Negative score in the short, medium and long term unless the PROW can be diverted.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	Exclusion of part of the site in Flood Zone 2 and 3b. flood risk assessment and appropriate mitigation and controls required as part of the development management process.	The majority of the site is in flood zone 1 with the exception of a small part of the site.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Site would provide new waste facility(ies) and even in the short term, the additional capacity would be counted. Once the waste use is established, it could attract other, synergistic, waste uses which could continue beyond the life of the facility.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	Positive effects in the short, medium and long term as the site would provide continuation of jobs.

Horsham District - Nowhurst Business Centre					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	+	NA	NA	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management process. Transport assessment would be required.	Site is relatively close to a large centre of population, meaning waste is transported shorter distances and the site is adjacent to the Lorry Route Network.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	N	N	N	Site currently has adequate screening, however new facilities may require additional landscaping/screening.	Redevelopment of an existing commercial site which is well screened. No significant impact on landscape and townscape character.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	N	N	Mitigation of archaeological remains.	Listed buildings nearby (Smithaw and Old Strood) but unlikely to be affected as the site is well screened and listing covers architectural features. Buried archaeological remains require mitigation.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	NA	Site is considered previously developed land.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	+	+	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary though the development management process. Suitable landscaping conditions could enhance biodiversity.	There are no designations but impacts on boundary hedges/trees should be avoided. Possible improvements in the long term due to enhanced landscaping.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	-	N	N	Assume that pollution would be controlled by permit. Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management /waste regulation processes.	Development likely to have a limited effect on the existing air quality due to modern technologies associated with built waste facilities. There may be some effect on air quality in the short term at the construction phase but it is not considered to be significant.

Horsham District - Nowhurst Business Centre					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management /waste regulation processes.	Site is previously developed land therefore unlikely to be negative impacts on soil quality.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Desktop study to consider contamination of site. Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management/waste regulation process.	No significant constraints.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N	Use of renewable sources of power and energy efficiency within the facility will be encouraged	In the medium to long term, the effects would be positive as the site is located close to waste arisings and reducing overall waste miles travelled. Although there may be potential for EfW at the site, opportunities for local energy networks may be restricted as potential users are not in close proximity.
Assessment Summary	The site would provide a built waste facility close to waste arisings and the Lorry Route Network. The site could give rise to negative impacts on the amenity of surrounding residential properties and the nearby school. Perceptions of a waste use to replace the existing depot use may be negative in the short term but would be expected to be neutral in the medium to long term. There may also be a potential conflict between HGV users and the PROW, which may have a greater impact over the existing situation. Redevelopment of the site could present opportunities for the PROW to be redirected. The majority of the site is in flood zone 1 with the exception of a small part of the site which could be excluded. Redevelopment of the site would have no significant effect on landscape character as it is an existing commercial site which is well screened. Although there are listed buildings nearby (Smithaw and Old Strood), they are unlikely to be affected as the site is well screened and the listing covers architectural features. Redevelopment of the site should avoid boundary hedges/trees and could provide opportunities for enhancements through landscaping.				

Mid-Sussex District - Land at Hickstead					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	N	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Northlands Farmhouse and a hotel located 250m to the east of the site within 250 metres. Also a number of farms, residences and businesses nearby. Public perception of waste use may be negative in the short term but neutral in the medium to long term as the site is established.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	N	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process. Entrance would need to include provision for continued use of the path.	There are no PROW directly adjoining the site but a path that crosses the site entrance is used. Site would also be visible from road transport network. There may be some negative impacts in the short term due to the public perceptions of waste but this is expected to be neutral in the medium to long term when the site becomes established.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	Exclusion of part of the site in Flood Zone 2 and 3b. flood risk assessment and appropriate mitigation and controls required as part of the development management process.	The majority of the site is in flood zone 2, 3a in year 2056 and 2106 (eastern tip of site). With development directed away from the flood risk areas, site is acceptable in flood risk terms.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Site would provide new waste facility(ies) and even in the short term, the additional capacity would be counted. Once the waste use is established, it could attract other, synergistic, waste uses which could continue beyond the life of the facility.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	N	N	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Site would generate jobs for the local economy and possible negative impact on the hotel opposite the site due to the perceived effects of waste. Effects could be positive and negative.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	-	-	Detailed assessment of the impacts of the site on highway network. Transport assessment at planning application stage.	Site has direct access to the Lorry Route Network although improvements would be required for visibility. Potential capacity problems at the roundabout at the end of the slip road from the A23 and significant number of HGvs using the roundabout on the west side of the A23. Potential safety issues of HGVs turning into the site. Medium risk to safety and highway capacity.

Mid-Sussex District - Land at Hickstead					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	-	N	+	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	No landscape designations although relatively high ground and site would be very visible. Site has moderate capacity to accommodate large scale waste facility. Development likely to be more visually intrusive than existing development and views to the southern parts would be possible even with screening.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	N	N	Archaeological survey and mitigation	No historic designations but possibility of archaeological features being present.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	-	-	-	NA	Site is Greenfield land. Site is located within the brick clay MSA but is not close to brickworks therefore mineral safeguarding unlikely to be an issue.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary though the development management process. Suitable landscaping conditions could enhance biodiversity.	There are no nature designations but hedgerows and trees should be protected and enhanced to protect local wildlife. No scope for pathways connecting any European sites.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	Assume that pollution would be controlled by permit. Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management/waste regulation processes.	Site not located within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).

Mid-Sussex District - Land at Hickstead					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	-	-	-	Assessment of soil quality required at application stage in order to determine the loss of BMV. Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the Development /waste regulation processes.	Site is located on grade 3 agricultural land.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management /waste regulation process.	No significant constraints.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N	Use of renewable sources of power and energy efficiency within the facility will be encouraged	The site would be located close to waste arisings but would still generate greenhouse gases through vehicle movements. Although there may be potential for EfW at the site, opportunities for local energy networks may be restricted as potential users are not in close proximity.
Assessment Summary	The site could give rise to negative impacts on the amenity of surrounding residential properties and neighbouring users. Although the site has direct access to the Lorry Route Network, there are potential capacity problems at the roundabout at the end of the slip road from the A23 and significant number of HGVs using the roundabout on the west side of the A23. Potential safety issues of HGVs turning into the site. Medium risk to safety and highway capacity. The majority of the site is in flood zone 1 with the exception of a small part of the site which could be excluded. There are no landscape designations although the site would be very visible from the road due to the topography. No significant constraints on biodiversity and geodiversity or the historic environment. Site is Greenfield which scores negatively in terms of objective I.				

Arun District - The Vinery, Poling					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	N	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Residential properties within 250m of the eastern boundary of the site and a children's hospice to the north east of the site. There could be negative effects in the short term because of the public's negative perception.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	N	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process. Entrance would need to include provision for continued use of the path.	PROW on the southern boundary of the site. There may be some negative impacts in the short term due to the public perceptions of waste but this is expected to be neutral in the medium to long term when the site becomes established.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	flood risk assessment and appropriate mitigation and controls required as part of the development management process.	The site is within flood zone 1 therefore acceptable in terms of flood risk.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Site would provide new waste facility(ies) and even in the short term, the additional capacity would be counted. Once the waste use is established, it could attract other, synergistic, waste uses which could continue beyond the life of the facility.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	-	N	N	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	Site would generate jobs for the local economy and would be adjacent to other industrial uses. There may be some negative impacts in the short term due to the perceptions of waste but this is expected to be neutral in the medium to long term when the site becomes established.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	N	N	N	Detailed assessment of the impacts of the site on highway network. Transport assessment at planning application stage.	Site has direct access to the Lorry Route Network but would be regarded as high risk in terms of access on to the A27.

Arun District - The Vinery, Poling					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	No landscape designations and site is within an industrial area.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	+	+	Archaeological survey and mitigation	No historic designations but possibility of archaeological features being present. Listed buildings to the west but additional screening could help mitigate any impact.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	NA	Site is previously developed land.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	-	-	-	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary though the development management process. Suitable landscaping conditions could enhance biodiversity. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality.	There are no nature designations but SNCI nearby and protected plants have been recorded in the area. Possible negative effect s if the site exceeds the critical load of site limits in terms of air quality. Habitat Regulation Assessment concludes that further assessment would be required if EfW proposed.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	Assume that pollution would be controlled by permit. Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management /waste regulation processes. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality.	Site not located within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Possible negative effect s if the site exceeds the critical load of site limits in terms of air quality.

Arun District - The Vinery, Poling					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	+	+	+	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management /waste regulation processes.	Site is located on grade 1 agricultural land but is previously developed. There are no mineral safeguarding issues.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	-	-	-	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management /waste regulation process.	Source Protection Zone 1.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N	Use of renewable sources of power and energy efficiency within the facility will be encouraged	In the medium to long term, the effects would be positive as the site is located close to waste arisings and reducing overall waste miles travelled. Although there may be potential for EfW at the site, opportunities for local energy networks may be restricted as potential users are not in close proximity.
Assessment Summary	The site is a good fit with the spatial strategy and would provide for waste arisings from the main urban areas along the coast, in particular Littlehampton and Worthing. The site has direct access to the A27 which is part of the Lorry Route Network. There would be potential negative effects on biodiversity (European designations) if an EfW came forward on the site and there are residential properties within close proximity. Although the site would have direct access to the A27, this could be potentially dangerous.				

J3 Assessment of the Strategic Allocations

Arun District - Site adjacent to Sewage Works, Ford (Built Waste Facility)					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	+	N	Assume that development management principles and policies Plan are applied. Transport Assessment needed at application stage. Routing agreement to ensure vehicles enter and exit via Ford Road from the south.	Residential properties, children's activity centre and indoor football centre nearby. Construction impacts in the short term would give rise to negative effects on amenity due to noise and impact on public views. Public perception of waste may be negative. In the medium term public attitude to waste use may improve due to a replacement building and landscaping. In the long term the effects are unknown as the building/use may remain or the site could become derelict. By introducing a waste use that will be subject to modern controls, it could eliminate the existing noisy use.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	+	+	Assume that development management principles and policies Plan are applied. Consideration of diversion footpath to allow for establishment of landscaping and planting along the northern boundary.	PROW to north and east of site. Construction impacts in the short term would give rise to negative effects but in the medium term there would be benefits as the PROW would no longer be shared with the vehicular traffic and landscaping and improved building design would enhance amenity. The medium term benefits will continue into the long term. For rail and road users the effects would be positive over the medium and long term due to the redevelopment of the site.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	Assume that development management principles and policies Plan are applied.	Site is in flood zone 1 therefore development is appropriate. New development should be built in accordance with SUDs giving rise to improvements.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	N/A	Site would provide new waste facility(ies) and even in the short term, the additional capacity would be counted. Once the waste use is established, it could attract other, synergistic, waste uses which could continue beyond the life of the facility.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	If the use was EfW, potential for low carbon energy network to supply local users. Could be achieved through the development management process.	The construction period would generate employment therefore short term positive effects. There would also be jobs created in the medium term as there would be a net gain in employment and the redevelopment of a derelict site would have a positive effect which could last in the long term.

Arun District - Site adjacent to Sewage Works, Ford (Built Waste Facility)					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	+	+	Assume that development management principles and policies Plan are applied. Transport Assessment needed at application stage. Routing agreement to ensure vehicles enter and exit via Ford Road from the south.	There would be negative effects in the short term during the construction process. Development would be subject to routing agreement and limits on HGV movements which would bring positive effects given the previous use of the site. Once the alternative access has been established, this would bring improvements to the area in the medium and long term. Potential cumulative impact of this site with other sites on A259 and A27 roundabouts.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	Assume that development management principles and policies Plan are applied. If appropriate, consideration given to height restriction on stack. Comprehensive landscape scheme required at application stage.	There are no landscape designations but a large stack could impact on views from the SDNP. Development of the site represents an opportunity to improve the appearance of/or replace the existing derelict buildings. In the long term the effects are unknown as the building/use may remain or the site could become derelict.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	+	N	N	Assume that development management principles and policies Plan are applied.	Listed buildings to the north of the site are listed for architectural merit and the site would not adversely affect this. Proposal would stay within footprint of existing site, therefore no further loss of potential archaeological remains. Construction period would give period of exploration/excavation if archaeological remains present.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	N/A	Site is previously developed land and the development of the site would not result in the loss of best and most versatile land and there are no strategically important mineral resources. Although the site is grade 1 agricultural land, the site is previously developed land and therefore there would be no loss.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	-	+	+	Assume that development management principles and policies Plan are applied.	There are no nature designations to be affected but the landscaping improvements could attract wildlife. In the short term, the construction traffic could be quite disruptive. Habitat Regulation Assessment concludes that there is no scope for pathways connecting any European sites.

Arun District - Site adjacent to Sewage Works, Ford (Built Waste Facility)					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	-	N	N	Assume that pollution would be controlled by the permit.	In the short term, during construction, there may be negative effects resulting from dust. A modern built waste management facility built, and operated, to modern standards would have negligible emissions.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	Construction of development must not exceed the confines of the site.	The effects on soil quality are unknown but unlikely to negative because the site is previously developed land unless the construction exceeds the confines of the site, e.g. landscaping/planting.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	-	N	N	Assume that development management principles and policies Plan are applied. Hydro-geological Risk Assessment and controls during development management process to ensure potential negative effects during construction are minimised.	Potential negative effects in the short term due to run off and spill from construction activity in view of the fact that site is located on a major aquifer. In the medium and long term the effects would be neutral as the site would have sealed drainage.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	+	Assume that development management principles and policies Plan are applied.	In the medium to long term, the effects would be positive as the site is located close to waste arisings and reducing overall waste miles travelled. The close proximity of the site to potential users of energy produced (if EfW technology built) does offer potential benefits.

Arun District - Site adjacent to Sewage Works, Ford (Built Waste Facility)					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	Although there would be some negative impacts in the short term during the construction period, development of the site is considered to bring overall benefits in the medium to long term as public attitudes to waste facilities changes and the building establishes itself into its surroundings. Development of the site would bring benefits to users of the PROW as the footpath could be diverted, avoiding the need to share with vehicular traffic. There may be potential to provide a local heat network to surrounding uses or new development in the future and the site would be adjacent to existing waste uses therefore bringing potential benefits of co-location. The site offer opportunities for improvements to the appearance of the area and controls on noise, dust and odour that the previous use may not have had, however, consideration should be given to the height of any chimneys. Transport Assessment needed at application stage to detail lorry routing and assess cumulative impact of vehicle movements in conjunction with other developments within the area.				

Arun District - Hobbs Barn, near Climping					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	+	N	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied.	Construction impacts in the short term would give rise to negative effects on amenity due to noise and/or odour. Impacts on views would be minimal due to screening at the site. Public perception of waste may be negative. In the medium term public attitude to waste use may improve. In the long term the effects are unknown as the building/use may remain or the site could become derelict.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	N	N	N	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied.	No PROWs would be affected by the proposal. Site not considered to have a significant effect on users of the countryside as the site is well screened. There may be some impact from noise from the site, although these are existing commercial uses at the site.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Buffer zone from rife required.	Site is within Flood Risk Zone 3a. Preference should be given to lower risk sites, however 'less vulnerable' development (e.g. open-air composting) may be appropriate. Exception test required for 'more vulnerable' development such as built waste facilities.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Site would provide new waste facility(ies) and even in the short term, the additional capacity would be counted. Once the waste use is established, it could attract other, synergistic, waste uses which could continue beyond the life of the facility.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	There would be jobs created in the short to medium term as there would be a net gain in employment. In the long term the effects are unknown as the building/use may remain or the site could become derelict which could have a negative effect.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	+	+	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Transport Assessment needed at application state. Routing agreement to ensure vehicles enter and exit via Ford Road from the south.	There may be negative impacts in the short term during construction but the site is adjacent to the Lorry Route Network therefore minimising the need to use rural roads. No highways concerns, however, routing agreement and highway improvements (provision of right hand turn) may be required. Potential cumulative impact of this site with other sites on A259 and A27 roundabouts.

Arun District - Hobbs Barn, near Climping					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Assessment at planning application stage to ensure that views from the SDNP are protected.	The site is situated in the Strategic Gap but is well screened.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	N	N	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied.	Possibility of buried archaeological remains and construction period would provide opportunity to excavate. Listed buildings to the east of the site but as the site is well screened, there is not considered to be any significant impact.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	NA	Although the site is grade 1 agricultural land, it is previously developed land and would not result in the loss of best and most versatile land and there are no strategically important mineral resources.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	-	+	+	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Protect trees to the north of the site.	There are no nature designations to be affected but the site lies within a green infrastructure corridor. In the short term, the construction traffic could be quite disruptive but landscaping improvements could attract wildlife. No significant effect on biodiversity subject to protection of existing hedgerows. Habitat Regulation Assessment concludes there is no scope for pathways connecting any European sites.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	-	N	N	Assume that pollution would be controlled by the permit.	In the short term, during construction, there may be negative effects resulting from dust. A modern built waste management facility built, and operated, to modern standards would have negligible emissions.

Arun District - Hobbs Barn, near Climping					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	Construction of development must not exceed the confines of the site.	The effects on soil quality are unknown but unlikely to negative because the site is previously developed land unless the construction exceeds the confines of the site, e.g. landscaping/planting.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	-	N	N	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Controls during development management process to ensure potential negative effects during construction are minimised. Buffer zone from rife required. Development should not result in the deterioration in water quality or that its ability to achieve 'good' status is compromised.	Potential negative effects in the short term due to run off and spill from construction activity in view of the fact that site is located on a major aquifer and close to the Ryebank Rife. In the medium and long term the effects would be neutral as the site would have sealed drainage.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	+	+	NA	In the medium to long term, the effects would be positive as the site is located close to waste arisings and reducing overall waste miles travelled. Potential opportunities for local energy network with other businesses on the site could be explored at planning application stage.
Assessment Summary	Although there would be some negative impacts in the short term during the construction period, development of the site is considered to have positive impacts over time as public attitudes to waste facilities changes and the site would provide additional waste management capacity. The site is well screened and there are existing commercial uses which would be compatible with a waste use. The site is not affected by any major nature, landscaping or historic designations but it should be subject to flood risk assessment to ensure that it would have no further impact on flood risk. There would also need to be buffer zone from rife and no deterioration in the water quality of this water body. Transport Assessment needed at application stage to determine whether there will be a material impact on junctions and a review of the access.				

Chichester District - Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	N	N	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied.	Construction impacts in the short term would give rise to negative effects on amenity due to noise and impact on pubic views. Public perception of waste may be negative. In the medium term public attitude to waste use may improve. In the long term the effects are unknown as the building/use may remain or the site could become derelict. Modern waste facility will have little or no impact on health, however, there could be an indirect negative effect in the short term because of the public's negative perception of waste and waste workings. In the medium term the site is likely to have a neutral effect as public perception changes over time.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	+	N	NA	The site is well screened from the countryside and no PROWS are directly affected. The site would be visible from the road which would result in negative effects in the short term (during construction) but presents an opportunity for an iconic building which could have a positive effect in the medium term. In the long term the impacts are uncertain as the site could be derelict.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	+	+	Flood Risk Assessment and appropriate mitigation and controls required as part of the development management process.	The site is within Flood Risk Zone 1 therefore sequential test is passed. Med-high risk of flooding from land. The site may present opportunities for SUDs which could bring benefits.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Site would provide new waste facility(ies) and even in the short term, the additional capacity would be counted. Once the waste use is established, it could attract other, synergistic, waste uses which could continue beyond the life of the facility.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	N	N	+	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied.	There would be jobs created in the short to medium term as there would be a gain in employment. The opportunity for an iconic building could have a positive effect on the local economy attracting other uses to the area. In the long term the effects are unknown as the building/use may remain or the site could become derelict which could have a negative effect. Caravan sites to the east which is likely to be affected by the introduction of a waste use nearby. A chimney stack could be visible from the main tourist route along the A27 towards Chichester.

Chichester District - Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	N	N	N	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Planning application stage would need a review of the existing access arrangements. Transport Assessment required at planning application stage.	Site is in close proximity to a large centre of population meaning waste is transported shorter distances. Site has direct access to the Lorry Route Network (A259) although there are existing congestion problems on the A27 which the site could contribute to when considered cumulatively. Access would be required to be a left in, left out arrangement only.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	-	N	+	Height restrictions may be necessary to protect views of Chichester Cathedral spire and to South Downs National Park. Landscape assessment to look at landscape impacts.	The site has some scope to locate buildings to limit views but limited capacity for tall buildings and a stack with adversely affecting the surrounding landscape and views form the SDNP. The site presents an opportunity for an iconic building (subject to height restrictions). Improvements to landscaping could improve the appearance of the site in the medium to long term. In the short term the effects are considered to be negative due to construction.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	N	N	Preference for preservation of mounds in situ. Siting of facility and stand off from fuel mounds may be required. A full record should be made of the wartime fuel depot structures. Archaeological and geo-archaeological assessments required.	Potential impact on wartime fuel depot structures on site which may be of national significance. . Construction period represents opportunity to excavate and record archaeological features but could cause damage.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	N	+	+	Consider prior extraction of minerals.	Site is low grade agricultural land and previously developed land. Site is within the unconsolidated gravel MSA therefore potentially lead to sterilisation of mineral resources.

Chichester District - Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	-	+	+	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Ecological assessment and mitigation. If an EfW is proposed, applicant must show no adverse effect on interest features or integrity of the nearby SAC.	There are no designations on the site but there may be issues with breeding common terns and other wildlife on nearby water bodies. Habitat Regulation Assessment identifies a potential effect on Kingley Vale SAC if EfW is proposed. Detailed assessment of any such proposal would therefore be required to ensure no unacceptable impact. Potential for improvements in the medium to long term with landscape improvements.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	-	N	N	Assume that pollution would be controlled by permit. Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management/waste regulation processes. Lorry routing agreement necessary to ensure vehicles use the A259/A27 and do not travel through city centre.	Development likely to have a limited effect on the existing air quality due to modern technologies associated with built waste facilities. There may be some effect on air quality in the short term at the construction phase but it is not considered to be significant.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	-	+	+	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Desk top study to consider contamination required.	The soil quality is grade 4 and 5 and is not therefore the best and most versatile land. The site is also contaminated so there could be negative effects in the short term, however redevelopment of the site could provide an opportunity to remediate the site.

Chichester District - Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Desktop study to consider contamination of site. Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management /waste regulation process.	No significant constraints.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	+	Use of renewable sources of power and energy efficiency within the facility will be encouraged	In the medium to long term, the effects would be positive as the site is located close to waste arisings and reducing overall waste miles travelled. The close proximity of the site to potential users of energy produced (if EfW technology built) does offer potential benefits.
Assessment Summary	The site is well-located to manage waste in the county due to its proximity to waste arisings in the south west of the county, proximity to the A27 and it has potential to move waste by rail (subject to viability assessment). Although there would be some negative impacts in the short term during the construction period, development of the site is considered to bring overall benefits in the medium to long term as public attitudes to waste facilities changes and the building establishes itself into its surroundings. Site is close to the A27 and a review of the access and congestion at junctions would be required at application stage. Lorry routing would also need to be agreed to avoid vehicles passing through city centre. Development of the site presents an opportunity for an iconic building and for a local energy network which could have a positive effect on the local economy and public attitudes to waste. Consideration should be given to the height of any chimney to protect views of Chichester Cathedral and the South Downs National Park.				

Horsham District - Brookhurst Wood, near Warnham (Built Waste Facility)					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	+	N	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Transport assessment at application stage should assess impacts on residents of Langhurstwood Road.	Some residential properties in wider area, clay pit to the east, brickworks on the site, industrial units to the north. Construction impacts in the short term would give rise to negative effects on amenity due to noise. No significant effect on surrounding uses in view of existing uses on site and surrounding area. Public perception of waste may be negative. In the medium term public attitude to waste use may improve. In the long term the effects are unknown as the building/use may remain or the site could become derelict.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	N	N	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Protection/mitigation of PRoW.	Construction impacts may give rise to negative effects due to noise and views. Improved landscaping would reduce impact on public views in the medium term. In the long term the effects are unknown as the building/use may remain or the site could become derelict.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	Flood Risk Assessment and appropriate mitigation and controls required as part of the development management process.	Proposal is in Flood Risk Zone 1 therefore sequential test is passed. Med-high risk of flooding from land. New development could incorporate SUDs therefore giving rise to improvements.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Site would provide new waste facility(ies) and even in the short term, the additional capacity would be counted. Once the waste use is established, it could attract other, synergistic, waste uses which could continue beyond the life of the facility.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	If the use was EfW, potential for low carbon energy network to supply local users. Could be achieved through the development management process.	The construction period would generate employment therefore short term positive effects. There would also be jobs created in the medium term as there would be a net gain in employment and the redevelopment of a derelict site would have a positive effect which could last in the long term.

Horsham District - Brookhurst Wood, near Warnham (Built Waste Facility)					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	N	N	N	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Transport assessment required at application stage. Routing should be via the south and impacts on the A264 and junction 11 of M23 need to be considered.	Site is relatively close to a large centre of population, meaning waste is transported shorter distances. There is also potential for co-location of waste uses. The site benefits from being located close to the Lorry Route Network (A264) but it is adjacent to sensitive receptors which may be negatively affected as a result of air pollution from lorry movements. Potential for non-road based transport if quantities of waste justify it the as site is adjacent to the railway.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	N	Site currently has adequate screening, however new facilities may require additional landscaping/screening.	There are no landscape designations. Development of the site represents an opportunity to improve the appearance of/or replace the existing derelict buildings. In the long term the effects are unknown as the building/use may remain or the site could become derelict.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	-	-	-	Industrial archaeological impact assessment required at application stage.	Brickworks are of archaeological interest, therefore possible negative effects if the site is redeveloped and buildings are lost.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	NA	Site is located on former brickworks and would therefore make best use of land.

Horsham District - Brookhurst Wood, near Warnham (Built Waste Facility)					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	+	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Boundary hedges and tree line should be avoided and a suitable buffer between site and designations may be required. Comprehensive bird management plan required and height limit for buildings. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality. Lorry routing agreement to direct traffic away from designated sites.	Site is adjacent to SSSI, Ancient Woodland and there may be protected species on the site (Great Crested Newts) which would require survey and mitigation in the short term. Potential impacts on designated sites from emissions from vehicle movements and site operations if the site exceeds the critical load of site limits in terms of air quality. Habitat Regulation Assessment concludes that there is no scope for pathways connecting European sites. Potential for risk of birdstrike as site is within Gatwick Airport bird circle. Opportunities for enhancement in long-term.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	-	N	N	Assume that pollution would be controlled by permit. Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management /waste regulation processes. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality.	Development likely to have a limited effect on the existing air quality due to modern technologies associated with built waste facilities provided it does not exceed the critical loads of the site limits. There may be some effect on air quality in the short term at the construction phase but it is not considered to be significant.

Horsham District - Brookhurst Wood, near Warnham (Built Waste Facility)					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management /waste regulation processes.	Site is situated on grade 3 agricultural land but is previously developed land occupied by buildings. The effects on soil quality therefore unlikely to be negative/
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	+	+	+	Appropriate mitigation and controls will be necessary through the development management/waste regulation processes.	No major constraints.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	+	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management/waste regulation processes.	In the medium to long term, the effects would be positive as the site is located close to waste arisings and reducing overall waste miles travelled. The close proximity of the site to potential users of energy produced (if EfW technology built) does offer potential benefits.
Assessment Summary	The site is well-located to manage waste due to its proximity to waste arisings in the north of the county, close to the Lorry Route Network and it has potential to move waste by rail (subject to viability assessment). Although there would be some negative impacts in the short term during the construction period, development of the site is considered to bring overall benefits in the medium to long term as it would benefit from co-location of other waste facilities and replace existing derelict buildings. Transport assessment at application stage should assess impacts on residents of Langhurstwood Road, particularly due to potential cumulative impacts from other waste uses. Routing should also be via the south and impacts on the A264 and junction 11 of M23 need to be considered. There are industrial buildings on the site therefore an industrial archaeological impact assessment required at application stage. The site is adjacent to SSSI, Ancient Woodland and there may be protected specifies (Great Crested Newts) which would require survey and mitigation. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality and consideration given to lorry routing to avoid impacts. Habitat Regulation Assessment concludes that there is no scope for pathways connecting European sites. The potential for risk of birdstrike in lieu of the Gatwick airport bird circle requires a comprehensive bird management plan.				

Mid Sussex District - Land west of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	N	N	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process. Development should be sited away from sensitive receptors. Regulatory bodies will ensure emissions are within safe and acceptable limits.	Residential property within 25om of the site, within school, hospital, and other local businesses nearby. Site could be developed as part of the 'Northern Arc' development therefore construction impacts in the short term would give rise to negative effects. There may be negative perceptions of waste which may improve over time as the site becomes operational.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	N	+	Assume that development management principles in Plan are applied. Diversion of footpath.	Construction impacts in the short term would give rise to negative effects but in the medium to long term the footpath would be diverted. Comprehensive nature of development would provide opportunities for improvements to the PROW through footpath diversion and landscaping. For rail and road users the effects would improve over the medium and long term due to the development of the site.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	Flood Risk Assessment and appropriate mitigation and controls required as part of the development management process.	The northern tip of the site has been excluded from the site in accordance with the recommendations from the sequential test. New development could incorporate SUDs therefore giving rise to improvements.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Site would provide new waste facility(ies) and even in the short term, the additional capacity would be counted. Once the waste use is established, it could attract other, synergistic, waste uses which could continue beyond the life of the facility.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	If the use was EfW, potential for low carbon energy network to supply 'Northern Arc' development.	The construction period would generate employment therefore short term positive effects. There would also be jobs created in the medium term as there would be a net gain in employment which could last in the long term.

Mid Sussex District - Land west of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	+	+	+	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Transport assessment required at planning application stage.	This site is positioned for easy access to the Strategic Road Network, without HGVs needing to pass sensitive areas. There would be no material impact on dumbbell roundabout and site is low risk in terms of its impact on the Strategic Road Network.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	-	N	+	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Screening around the site.	West Sussex Landscape Sensitivity Study (2011) classifies the site as having medium sensitivity with moderate capacity to accommodate large scale waste facilities. The short term impacts are therefore negative but improving over time as landscaping is established. The northern boundary of the site has been removed to account for the river corridor.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	N	N	Archaeological assessment and mitigation.	No impact is envisaged as there are no historic designations. Archaeological survey and mitigation may be required through the development management process to ensure no impact on the historic environment.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	-	-	-	Development should be directed away from grade 3a land which may require soil assessments.	Site is greenfield land therefore site scores negatively. Although the site is located within the brick clay MSA, it is not in close proximity to brickworks, therefore safeguarding is unlikely to be an issue.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	-	N	+	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Ecological survey and mitigation to ensue no impact on SNCI.	No nature designations on the site but is within 150m of an SNCI. Ecological survey and mitigation may be required through the development management process to ensure no impact. Important hedgerows to be retained and nearby SNCI should be protected. Potential negative impacts during construction but opportunities for enhancement in the long term through landscaping. Habitat Regulation Assessment concludes that there is no scope for pathways connecting any European sites.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.

Mid Sussex District - Land west of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	Assume that pollution would be controlled by permit. Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management/waste regulation processes.	Development likely to have a limited effect on the existing air quality due to modern technologies associated with built waste facilities.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	-	-	-	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management/waste regulation processes.	Site is situated on grade 3 agricultural land classification and could lead to the loss of good quality agricultural land.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	+	+	Assume that development management principles in Plan are applied. Appropriate mitigation and controls required as part of the development management process.	Site is near to River Adur, which is classed as 'poor' under Water Framework Directive but site boundary has been amended to avoid the river. Development of the site presents opportunity for improvements to the river quality therefore positive score in the medium to long term.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	+	+	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management/waste regulation processes.	In the medium to long term, the effects would be positive as the site is located close to waste arisings and reducing overall waste miles travelled. If the use was EfW, potential for low carbon energy network to supply 'Northern Arc' development.
Assessment Summary	Although the site is Greenfield, it presents an opportunity for comprehensive development as part of the 'Northern Arc' development north of Burgess Hill. The site would be close to waste arisings in the east of the county and close to the Lorry Route Network. An EfW facility could provide a local energy network for other development in the 'Northern Arc'. The site boundary has been amended to exclude the flood risk area to the north and, if appropriate, SUDs could be incorporated to alleviate flood risk in the area. Development of the site could also present opportunities to improve the water quality of the river Adur and the PROW.				

Horsham District - Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	N	+	+	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Transport assessment at application stage should assess impacts on residents of Langhurstwood Road.	Some residential properties in wider area, clay pit to the east, brickworks on the site, industrial units to the north. In view of continuation of existing use, public perception expected to be neutral rather than negative. In the long term the site will be restored.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	+	+	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Appropriate mitigation may be necessary through the development management process.	There are no PROW in close proximity but site would be visible from the railway therefore negative score in the short term. In the long term the site will be restored.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	NA	NA	Flood Risk Assessment and appropriate mitigation and controls required as part of the development management process.	Proposal is in Flood Risk Zone 1 therefore sequential test is passed. Med-high risk of flooding from land.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	NA	NA	NA	Site would provide landfill site and would work in synergy with other waste facilities nearby.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	NA	NA	NA	Positive effects in the short term as the site would provide continuation of jobs but the site would be finished after the short term.

Horsham District - Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	+	NA	NA	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management process. Transport assessment required at application stage. Routing should be via the south and impacts on the A264 and junction 11 of M23 need to be considered.	Site is relatively close to a large centre of population, meaning waste is transported shorter distances. The site would work in synergy with nearby waste uses therefore reducing the need to transport waste by road. Potential for non-road based transport if quantities of waste justify it the as site is adjacent to the railway.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	N	N	+	Site currently has adequate screening, however new facilities may require additional landscaping/screening.	Site is likely to enhance landscape character in the long term due to restoration.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	NA	NA	Mitigation of archaeological remains.	Industrial building on the south west part of the site which may be of archaeological interest. Listed buildings nearby but unlikely to be affected as the site is well screened. Buried archaeological remains require mitigation.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	NA	NA	NA	Part of the site is brownfield and is a former brickworks.

Horsham District - Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	+	+	Assume that development management principles and policies in Plan are applied. Boundary hedges and tree line should be avoided and a suitable buffer between site and designations may be required. Comprehensive bird management plan required. Assessment/mitigation of rare species required at planning Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality.	Site is adjacent to SSSI, Ancient Woodland and there may be protected species on the site (Great Crested Newts) which would require survey and mitigation in the short term. Potential impacts on designated sites from emissions from vehicle movements and site operations if the site exceeds the critical load of site limits in terms of air quality. Habitat Regulation Assessment concludes that there is no scope for pathways connecting European sites. Potential for risk of birdstrike as site is within Gatwick Airport bird circle. Opportunities for enhancement in long-term.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	-	NA	NA	NA	The site is landfill therefore does not encourage re-use or recycling.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	-	NA	NA	NA	The site is landfill therefore scores negatively against this objective.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	-	N	+	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management/waste regulation processes. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality.	Landfill would produce methane therefore negatively scored in the short term. Air quality would improve in the medium to long term as the site is restored.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	NA	NA	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management/waste regulation processes.	Site is previously developed land therefore unlikely to be negative impacts on soil quality.

Horsham District - Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	NA	NA	Appropriate mitigation and controls will be necessary through the development management/waste regulation processes.	No major constraints.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	NA	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management/waste regulation processes.	Landfill site would produce methane gas but opportunities for this to be used for energy production.
Assessment Summary	Although the site scores negatively against objective L to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill, it would be an extension to an existing site, providing a short term need. The site is also close to other waste facilities bring potential benefits of co-location. In the medium to long term the site would be restored, bring landscape improvements. Transport assessment at application stage should assess impacts on residents of Langhurstwood Road, particularly due to potential cumulative impacts from other waste uses. Routing should also be via the south and impacts on the A264 and junction 11 of M23 need to be considered. There are industrial buildings on the site therefore an industrial archaeological impact assessment required at application stage. The site is adjacent to SSSI, Ancient Woodland and there may be protected specifies (Great Crested Newts) which would require survey and mitigation. Site should not exceed critical load of site limits in terms of air quality and consideration given to lorry routing to avoid impacts. Habitat Regulation Assessment concludes that there is no scope for pathways connecting European sites. The potential for risk of birdstrike in lieu of the Gatwick airport bird circle requires a comprehensive bird management plan.				

Worthing Borough - Decoy Farm, Worthing (Not Allocated in Proposed Submission Draft Plan)					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	N	+	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management process.	Construction impacts in the short term would give rise to negative effects on amenity due to noise. No significant effect on surrounding uses in view of existing uses in the surrounding area. Public perception of waste may be negative. In the medium term public attitude to waste use may improve. In the long term the effects are unknown as the building/use may remain or the site could become derelict.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	+	+	Assume that development management principles in Plan are applied.	Site is not located within close proximity to any PROW. Site would be visible to road and rail users therefore negative impact in the short term but public views would improve over time provided building is high quality design.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	-	N	+	Flood Risk Assessment and appropriate mitigation and controls required as part of the development management process.	Majority of the site is within flood zone 1 but part of the site is in flood Zone 2 and 3b, detailed Flood Risk Assessment required at planning application stage to show that development would be appropriate. Development of site may present opportunity for SUDs which could improve flood risk in the long term.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Site would provide new waste facility(ies) and even in the short term, the additional capacity would be counted. Once the waste use is established, it could attract other, synergistic, waste uses which could continue beyond the life of the facility.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	The construction period would generate employment therefore short term positive effects. There would also be jobs created in the medium term as there would be a net gain in employment which could last in the long term. Potential for site to provide benefits to other commercial uses on the site or in the surrounding area.

Worthing Borough - Decoy Farm, Worthing (Not Allocated in Proposed Submission Draft Plan)					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	N	N	N	Assume that development management principles in Plan are applied. Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management process. Transport Assessment needed at application stage.	Site is in close proximity to a large centre of population meaning waste is transported shorter distances. Site is not supported by good access, but is relatively close to the Lorry Route Network. Impacts are therefore uncertain in the absence of detailed transport information. Site is located within an area that suffers from traffic congestion, and is close to land considered for the East Worthing Access Road (EWAR) which would access the Lorry Route Network.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management process.	Surrounding buildings are all industrial and warehousing. Site is adjacent to a Strategic Gap. Landscape character unlikely to be significantly affected.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	+	+	+	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management process.	Site unlikely to affect the historic environment, although a geoarchaeological impact assessment may be required at planning application stage.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	-	-	-	NA	Site is a former landfill and is technically greenfield.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	-	+	+	Assume that development management principles in Plan are applied Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management process	Site is close to a SNCI. Potential ecological interest, site survey may be required at planning application stage. Potential negative effects in the short term during construction period. Opportunity for enhancement as part of the development.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.

Worthing Borough - Decoy Farm, Worthing (Not Allocated in Proposed Submission Draft Plan)					
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs plus i.e. legacy	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	NA	Site is not technology specific therefore uncertain how the site would score against the objective.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	-	N	N	Assume that pollution would be controlled by permit. Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management/waste regulation processes.	Development likely to have a limited effect on the existing air quality due to modern technologies associated with built waste facilities. There may be some effect on air quality in the short term at the construction phase but it is not considered to be significant. Off site traffic movements will need to be considered in terms of impact on AQMA in the vicinity of the Grove Road roundabout.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	+	+	+	NA	Site is a former landfill site. It may be contaminated. It does not therefore constitute the best and most versatile land. Opportunities for remediation of the land as part of the development.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	-	+	+	Assume that development management principles in Plan are applied Appropriate mitigation and controls required as part of the development management process.	Groundwater abstraction and surface water abstraction within 2km. Within SPZ 2 and 3. Site is near to Teville Stream, which is classed as 'poor' under Water Framework Directive. Development of the site presents opportunity for improvements to the river quality therefore positive score in the medium to long term.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	+	Appropriate mitigation and controls may be necessary through the development management/waste regulation processes.	In the medium to long term, the effects would be positive as the site is located close to waste arisings and reducing overall waste miles travelled, Potential for low carbon energy network to supply neighbouring uses.
Assessment Summary	The site is well-located to manage waste due to its proximity to waste arisings in the south east of the county, close to the Lorry Route Network. It is within an existing industrial area therefore any impacts over and above the surrounding uses are considered to be minimal. Although there would be some negative impacts in the short term during the construction period, development of the site is considered to bring overall benefits in the medium to long term as it would benefit from co-location of other waste facilities, help to remediate the former landfill site and improve the quality of the Teville Stream. The site is not affected by any major nature, landscaping or historic designations but it should be subject to Flood Risk Assessment to ensure that it would have no further impact on flood risk. Consideration would need to be given to the access to the site as there are residential properties in the surrounding area.				

Appendix K: Assessment of Development Management Policies

Key

+ = Likely (or intended) to be positively effected
N = Likely to be neutrally or not significantly affected/some impacts likely to be + and some -
- = Likely to be negatively affected.

NA = Not Applicable

Policy W11: Character

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that they would not have an unacceptable impact on and, where possible, they would maintain and enhance:
(a) the character, distinctiveness, and sense of place of the different areas of the County and that they reflect and, where possible, reinforce the character of the main natural character areas (including the retention of important features or characteristics);and
(b) the separate identity of settlements and distinctive character of towns and villages (including specific areas or neighbourhoods) and development would not lead to their actual or perceived coalescence.

	Policy W11				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	N	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W19.	Policy aims to preserve and enhance character, distinctiveness and sense of place which would have a positive impact on amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses. Although there may be some negative impacts in the short term due to the construction process, the policy would ensure that waste facilities would not have an unacceptable impact on character and consequently on amenity.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	N	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W19.	Policy aims to preserve and enhance character, distinctiveness and sense of place which would have a positive impact on users of the countryside and views from transport networks. Although there may be some negative impacts in the short term due to the construction process, the policy would ensure that waste facilities would not have an unacceptable impact on character and amenity.

Policy W11: Character

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that they would not have an unacceptable impact on and, where possible, they would maintain and enhance:
(a) the character, distinctiveness, and sense of place of the different areas of the County and that they reflect and, where possible, reinforce the character of the main natural character areas (including the retention of important features or characteristics);and
(b) the separate identity of settlements and distinctive character of towns and villages (including specific areas or neighbourhoods) and development would not lead to their actual or perceived coalescence.

	Policy W11				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Policy is permissive therefore would have a positive effect in terms of this objective provided character is protected.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	-	-	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W18.	Policy focuses on character which may force development away from its source but minimisation of road use helps to preserve character.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	N	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W13	Policy aims to preserve and enhance character, distinctiveness and sense of place which would have a positive impact landscape and townscape character. Although there may be some negative impacts in the short term due to the construction process, the policy would ensure that waste facilities would not have an unacceptable impact on landscape and townscape and aims to enhance.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W15.	Policy aims to preserve and enahnce character, distinctiveness and sense of place which would have a positive impact on the historic environment. Although there may be some negative impacts in the short term due to the construction process, the policy would ensure that waste facilities would not have an unacceptable impact on the historic environment and aims to enahnce.

Policy W11: Character

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that they would not have an unacceptable impact on and, where possible, they would maintain and enhance:
(a) the character, distinctiveness, and sense of place of the different areas of the County and that they reflect and, where possible, reinforce the character of the main natural character areas (including the retention of important features or characteristics);and
(b) the separate identity of settlements and distinctive character of towns and villages (including specific areas or neighbourhoods) and development would not lead to their actual or perceived coalescence.

	Policy W11				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W16.	Policy could drive development towards previously developed land.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	Policy would need to be applies alongside policy W14.	Policy aims to retain important landscape features which would have a neutral effect on biodiversity and geodiversity. Policy also aims to enhance which could lead to improvements.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	NA	Policy could have implications for air quality as urban areas are more sensitive, however, the impacts are unknown, therefore neutral rating.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W16.	Policy aims to retain important landscape features which may include water bodies which would have a positive effect in terms of this objective.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective

Policy W11: Character					
Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that they would not have an unacceptable impact on and, where possible, they would maintain and enhance: (a) the character, distinctiveness, and sense of place of the different areas of the County and that they reflect and, where possible, reinforce the character of the main natural character areas (including the retention of important features or characteristics);and (b) the separate identity of settlements and distinctive character of towns and villages (including specific areas or neighbourhoods) and development would not lead to their actual or perceived coalescence.					
	Policy W11				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	Although there may be some negative impacts during the construction of waste facilities against some of the objective, the policy would ensure that, overall, waste facilities would not have an unacceptable impact in terms of protecting important landscape and townscape features. This would help to preserve character, distinctiveness and sense of place and have a positive effect on the health, well-being and amenity of residents, users of the countryside and other neighbouring land uses.				

Policy W11: Character (re-appraisal)					
Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that they would not have an unacceptable impact on: (a) the character, distinctiveness, and sense of place of the different areas of the County and that they reflect and, where possible, reinforce the character of the main natural character areas (including the retention of important features or characteristics); and (b) the separate identity of settlements and distinctive character of towns and villages (including specific areas or neighbourhoods) and development would not lead to their actual or perceived coalescence.					
	Policy W11				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	N	N	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W19.	Policy aims to preserve character, distinctiveness and sense of place which would have a positive impact on amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses. Although there may be some negative impacts in the short term due to the construction process, the policy would ensure that waste facilities would not have an unacceptable impact on character and consequently on amenity.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	N	N	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W19.	Policy aims to preserve character, distinctiveness and sense of place which would have a positive impact on users of the countryside and views from transport networks. Although there may be some negative impacts in the short term due to the construction process, the policy would ensure that waste facilities would not have an unacceptable impact on character and amenity.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Policy is permissive therefore would have a positive effect in terms of this objective provided character is protected.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective

Policy W11: Character (re-appraisal)

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that they would not have an unacceptable impact on:
(a) the character, distinctiveness, and sense of place of the different areas of the County and that they reflect and, where possible, reinforce the character of the main natural character areas (including the retention of important features or characteristics); and
(b) the separate identity of settlements and distinctive character of towns and villages (including specific areas or neighbourhoods) and development would not lead to their actual or perceived coalescence.

	Policy W11				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	-	-	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W18.	Policy focuses on character which may force development away from its source but minimisation of road use helps to preserve character.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	-	N	N	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W13	Policy aims to preserve character, distinctiveness and sense of place which would have a positive impact landscape and townscape character. Although there may be some negative impacts in the short term due to the construction process, the policy would ensure that waste facilities would not have an unacceptable impact on landscape and townscape.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	-	N	N	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W15.	Policy aims to preserve character, distinctiveness and sense of place which would have a positive impact on the historic environment. Although there may be some negative impacts in the short term due to the construction process, the policy would ensure that waste facilities would not have an unacceptable impact on the historic environment.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W16.	Policy could drive development towards previously developed land.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	Policy would need to be applies alongside policy W14.	Policy aims to retain important landscape features which would have a neutral effect on biodiversity and geodiversity. Policy maintains the status quo rather than encouraging improvements.

Policy W11: Character (re-appraisal)

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that they would not have an unacceptable impact on:

(a) the character, distinctiveness, and sense of place of the different areas of the County and that they reflect and, where possible, reinforce the character of the main natural character areas (including the retention of important features or characteristics); and

(b) the separate identity of settlements and distinctive character of towns and villages (including specific areas or neighbourhoods) and development would not lead to their actual or perceived coalescence.

	Policy W11				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	NA	Policy could have implications for air quality as urban areas are more sensitive, however, the impacts are unknown, therefore neutral rating.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W16. .	Policy aims to retain important landscape features which may include water bodies which would have a positive effect in terms of this objective. Policy maintains the status quo rather than encouraging improvements.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
Assessment Summary	Although there may be some negative impacts during the construction of waste facilities against some of the objectives, the policy would ensure that, overall, waste facilities would not have an unacceptable impact in terms of protecting important landscape and townscape features. This would help to preserve character, distinctiveness and sense of place and have a positive effect on the health, well-being and amenity of residents, users of the countryside and other neighbouring land uses. Policy aims to maintain the status quo rather than achieving enhancements.				

Policy W12: High Quality Development

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that, where appropriate, the scale, form, and design (including landscaping) take into account the need to:
(a) integrate with and, where possible, enhance adjoining land-uses and minimise potential conflicts between land-uses and activities;
(b) have regard to the local context including:
  (i) the varied traditions and character of the different parts of West Sussex;
  (ii) the characteristics of the site in terms of topography, and natural and man-made features and micro climate;
  (iii) the topography, landscape, townscape, streetscape and skyline of the surrounding area;
  (iv) views into and out of the site; and
  (v) the use of materials and building styles;
(c) ensure energy efficiency, minimise greenhouse gas emissions, minimise the use of non-renewable energy, and to maximise the use of renewable energy sources; and
(e) include measures to ensure resilience and enable adaptation to a changing climate.

	Policy W12				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W19. .	Policy aims to achieve sensitive development that takes account of sustainability aspects which would benefit the local population.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W19. .	Policy aims to achieve sensitive development that takes account of sustainability aspects which would benefit the users of the PROW, countryside and transport networks.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W17.	Policy would include measures to adapt to a changing climate which could result in rising sea levels.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Policy is permissive therefore would have a positive effect in terms of this objective.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W12.	The focus on resilience and promotion of energy generation would have a positive impact on the local economy.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	N	N	N	NA	Policy includes measures to minimise greenhouse gas emissions.

Policy W12: High Quality Development

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that, where appropriate, the scale, form, and design (including landscaping) take into account the need to:
(a) integrate with and, where possible, enhance adjoining land-uses and minimise potential conflicts between land-uses and activities;
(b) have regard to the local context including:
  (i) the varied traditions and character of the different parts of West Sussex;
  (ii) the characteristics of the site in terms of topography, and natural and man-made features and micro climate;
  (iii) the topography, landscape, townscape, streetscape and skyline of the surrounding area;
  (iv) views into and out of the site; and
  (v) the use of materials and building styles;
(c) ensure energy efficiency, minimise greenhouse gas emissions, minimise the use of non-renewable energy, and to maximise the use of renewable energy sources; and
(e) include measures to ensure resilience and enable adaptation to a changing climate.

	Policy W12				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W13.	Policy aims to achieve sensitive development that takes account of landscape and townscape character, however, the requirement for high quality design in new developments is not explicit enough.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W15.	Policy aims to achieve sensitive development that takes account of local context therefore having a positive impact on this objective.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W16.	The compatibility of land uses (point a) potentially promotes the use of Previously Developed Land.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W14. .	Policy aims to have regard to the local context including natural features which would protect biodiversity and geodiversity.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	-	-	-	NA	Policy does not make explicit reference to minimising waste generated during construction and demolition.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	+	+	+	NA	Policy promotes renewable energy which would have a positive impact in terms of this objective.

Policy W12: High Quality Development

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that, where appropriate, the scale, form, and design (including landscaping) take into account the need to:

(a) integrate with and, where possible, enhance adjoining land-uses and minimise potential conflicts between land-uses and activities;

(b) have regard to the local context including:

- (i) the varied traditions and character of the different parts of West Sussex;
- (ii) the characteristics of the site in terms of topography, and natural and man-made features and micro climate;
- (iii) the topography, landscape, townscape, streetscape and skyline of the surrounding area;
- (iv) views into and out of the site; and
- (v) the use of materials and building styles;

(c) ensure energy efficiency, minimise greenhouse gas emissions, minimise the use of non-renewable energy, and to maximise the use of renewable energy sources; and

(e) include measures to ensure resilience and enable adaptation to a changing climate.

	Policy W12				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	NA	The promotion of renewables may enhance air quality more generally.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W16. .	Policy aims to have regard to the local context including natural features which would help to protect soil quality.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	+	+	+	NA	Policy aims to have regard to the local context including natural features and aims to maximise water efficiency which would have a positive effect on this objective.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N	NA	Policy aims to minimise greenhouse gas emissions. Policy only makes explicit reference to renewable energy sources which would exclude lower carbon technologies. Reference to lower carbon energy generation would be consistent with National Policy.
Assessment Summary	Although policy W12 is not applicable to some of the objectives, it would promote high quality design which would have a positive effect on the health, well-being and amenity of residents, users of the PROW, countryside and other neighbouring land uses. The policy would also have a positive impact on objectives G, H. N and O. In respect of objective P, the policy could make reference to lower carbon energy sources and maximising energy efficiency to ensure consistency with national policy. The need for developments to be of high quality design should also be strengthened in the policy. Although part (b) (v) requires regard to be had to the use of materials, the need to minimise waste generated during construction and demolition is not considered to be explicit.				

Policy W13: Protected Landscapes

(a) Proposals for waste development within protected landscapes (the South Downs National Park, the Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and the High Weald AONB) will not be permitted unless:
(i) the site is allocated for that purpose in an adopted plan; or
(ii) the proposal is for a small-scale facility to meet local needs that can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the designation; or
(iii) the proposal involves the use of inert material associated with the restoration of an existing mineral working and any temporary harm as a result of the operations would be outweighed by the benefits of restoration in the long-term.
(b) Proposals for waste development located outside protected landscapes but which would undermine the objectives of the designation, will not be permitted.
(c) Proposals for major* waste development within protected landscapes will not be permitted unless:
(i) there is an overriding need for the development within the designated area; and
(ii) the need cannot be met in some other way or met outside the designated area; and
(iii) any adverse impacts on the environment, landscape, and recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated.

	Policy W13				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside W19.	Policy aims to protect SDNP and AONB which are important for health, amenity and well-being.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W19.	Policy aims to protect SDNP and AONB which would have a positive impact on this objective.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	-	-	NA	Policy restricts siting of waste facilities within protected landscapes which may prevent optimal siting of waste facility.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W12.	Policy aims to protect SDNP and AONB which would have a positive impact on this objective.

Policy W13: Protected Landscapes

(a) Proposals for waste development within protected landscapes (the South Downs National Park, the Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and the High Weald AONB) will not be permitted unless:
(i) the site is allocated for that purpose in an adopted plan; or
(ii) the proposal is for a small-scale facility to meet local needs that can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the designation; or
(iii) the proposal involves the use of inert material associated with the restoration of an existing mineral working and any temporary harm as a result of the operations would be outweighed by the benefits of restoration in the long-term.
(b) Proposals for waste development located outside protected landscapes but which would undermine the objectives of the designation, will not be permitted.
(c) Proposals for major* waste development within protected landscapes will not be permitted unless:
(i) there is an overriding need for the development within the designated area; and
(ii) the need cannot be met in some other way or met outside the designated area; and
(iii) any adverse impacts on the environment, landscape, and recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated.

	Policy W13				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	N	N	N	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W16.	Policy could score positively against this objective as it could encourage using previously developed land outside protected landscapes. Policy does not make reference to directing waste sites to previously developed land if within the protected landscapes.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	+	+	Policy would need to be applied alongside policy W14.	Protection of AONB and SDNP would have a positive impact on biodiversity.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective

Policy W13: Protected Landscapes

(a) Proposals for waste development within protected landscapes (the South Downs National Park, the Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and the High Weald AONB) will not be permitted unless:
(i) the site is allocated for that purpose in an adopted plan; or
(ii) the proposal is for a small-scale facility to meet local needs that can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the designation; or
(iii) the proposal involves the use of inert material associated with the restoration of an existing mineral working and any temporary harm as a result of the operations would be outweighed by the benefits of restoration in the long-term.
(b) Proposals for waste development located outside protected landscapes but which would undermine the objectives of the designation, will not be permitted.
(c) Proposals for major* waste development within protected landscapes will not be permitted unless:
(i) there is an overriding need for the development within the designated area; and
(ii) the need cannot be met in some other way or met outside the designated area; and
(iii) any adverse impacts on the environment, landscape, and recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated.

	Policy W13				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	Policy W13 ensures that the nationally important landscapes (SDNP and AONB) in West Sussex are protected from development in accordance with national policy. In this respect it scores positively against objectives A, B, G and J. By restricting waste sites to locations outside the Protected Landscapes, sites may not be optimally located in terms of the Lorry Route Network. Policy does not make reference to directing waste sites to previously developed land if within the protected landscapes.				

Policy W14: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:

(a) sites or features of international biodiversity importance are protected unless there are no appropriate alternative solutions and there are overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the value of sites or features;

(b) sites or features of national, regional, or local biodiversity or geological conservation importance are protected unless there are overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the value of sites or features;

(c) where development would result in the loss of an important site or feature, the harm is minimised, mitigated, or compensated for, including, where practicable, the provision of a new resource elsewhere which is of at least equivalent value;

(d) where appropriate, the restoration, creation and management of habitats is secured consistent with wider environmental objectives; and

(e) where necessary, the investigation, evaluation, and recording of important sites and features is undertaken and, where appropriate, representative features are preserved.

	Policy W14				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	+	+	+	NA	Policy aims to protect biodiversity and geodiversity which are important for health, amenity and well-being.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	+	+	+	NA	Policy aims to protect biodiversity and geodiversity which would have a positive impact on this objective.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective

Policy W14: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:

(a) sites or features of international biodiversity importance are protected unless there are no appropriate alternative solutions and there are overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the value of sites or features;

(b) sites or features of national, regional, or local biodiversity or geological conservation importance are protected unless there are overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the value of sites or features;

(c) where development would result in the loss of an important site or feature, the harm is minimised, mitigated, or compensated for, including, where practicable, the provision of a new resource elsewhere which is of at least equivalent value;

(d) where appropriate, the restoration, creation and management of habitats is secured consistent with wider environmental objectives; and

(e) where necessary, the investigation, evaluation, and recording of important sites and features is undertaken and, where appropriate, representative features are preserved.

	Policy W14				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	+	+	NA	Policy aims to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity which would have a positive impact on this objective. Policy could make reference to 'net gains' in biodiversity and make more distinction between the hierarchy of nature conservation designations.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective

Policy W14: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:

(a) sites or features of international biodiversity importance are protected unless there are no appropriate alternative solutions and there are overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the value of sites or features;

(b) sites or features of national, regional, or local biodiversity or geological conservation importance are protected unless there are overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the value of sites or features;

(c) where development would result in the loss of an important site or feature, the harm is minimised, mitigated, or compensated for, including, where practicable, the provision of a new resource elsewhere which is of at least equivalent value;

(d) where appropriate, the restoration, creation and management of habitats is secured consistent with wider environmental objectives; and

(e) where necessary, the investigation, evaluation, and recording of important sites and features is undertaken and, where appropriate, representative features are preserved.

	Policy W14				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
Assessment Summary	Policy W14 is for the protection of biodiversity and geodiversity in West Sussex would have a positive effect on amenity, the tourism economy and landscape character. The policy could make reference for development to provide 'net gains' to biodiversity and to make the distinction between the hierarchy of national, regional and local designated sites more explicit so that their conservation is appropriate to their status.				

Policy W15: Historic Environment					
Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that: (a) known features of historic or archaeological importance are preserved and, where possible, enhanced unless there are no alternative solutions and there are overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the value of sites or features; and (b) where necessary, the appropriate investigation and recording of important sites and features is undertaken and, where appropriate, any finds are preserved.					
	Policy W15				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	+	+	+	Policy needs to be applied alongside policy W19.	The protection of the historic environment is important for health, amenity and well-being.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	+	+	+	Policy needs to be applied alongside policy W19.	Policy aims to protect the historic environment which is important for users of the PROW, countryside and of transport networks.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	Policy needs to be applied alongside policy W12 and W13.	Policy aims to protect the historic environment which would have a positive impact on this objective.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	+	+	+	NA	Policy would have a positive impact on this objective but wording should refer to conservation rather than protection to align with National Policy and it should make reference to the setting of heritage assets.

Policy W15: Historic Environment

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) known features of historic or archaeological importance are preserved and, where possible, enhanced unless there are no alternative solutions and there are overriding reasons which outweigh the need to safeguard the value of sites or features; and
(b) where necessary, the appropriate investigation and recording of important sites and features is undertaken and, where appropriate, any finds are preserved.

	Policy W15				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
Assessment Summary	Policy W15 ensures the protection of the historic environment in West Sussex. Policy wording should refer to conservation rather than protection to align with National Policy and should refer to the setting of heritage assets. Policy should be clear that it applies to designated and non-designated heritage assets.				

Policy W16: Air, Soil and Water

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) the intrinsic quality of, and where appropriate the quantity of, air, soil, and water resources (including ground and surface waters) is protected and the development would not be detrimental to the management and protection of such resources;
(b) the quality of rivers and other watercourses is protected and, where possible, enhanced (including within built-up areas); and
(c) they are not located in areas subject to land instability, unless problems can be satisfactorily resolved.

	Policy W16				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W19.	Controls exist outside the planning system to regulate emissions which can affect air, soil and water quality. However, this policy seeks to enhance and protect these resources through planning considerations which is important for health, amenity and well-being.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W19.	Controls exist outside the planning system to regulate emissions which can affect air, soil and water quality. However, this policy seeks to enhance and protect these resources through planning considerations which is important for users of PROW and the countryside.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W17.	Policy would protect water bodies which can be important for alleviating flood risk. Flood risk is also dealt with in Policy W17.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Policy is permissive therefore would have a positive effect in terms of this objective.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	Enhancement and management of air, soil and water would have a positive impact on this objective in terms of tourism.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	-	-	-	NA	Vehicle movements are a major contributor to air pollution.

Policy W16: Air, Soil and Water

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) the intrinsic quality of, and where appropriate the quantity of, air, soil, and water resources (including ground and surface waters) is protected and the development would not be detrimental to the management and protection of such resources;
(b) the quality of rivers and other watercourses is protected and, where possible, enhanced (including within built-up areas); and
(c) they are not located in areas subject to land instability, unless problems can be satisfactorily resolved.

	Policy W16				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W12 and W13.	Policy would protect and enhance water bodies which would have a positive impact on landscape character.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	N	N	N	NA	Policy wording aims to ensure there is no unacceptable impact on soil resources but does not make explicit reference to the need to prevent the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W14.	Policy aims to protect and enhance air, soil and water resources which would have a positive effect on biodiversity and geodiversity.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	+	+	+	NA	Controls exist outside the planning system to control emissions which can affect air quality. However, this policy seeks to protect this resource through planning considerations. No reference is made to Air Quality Management Areas.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	+	+	+	NA	Controls exist outside the planning system to protect soil quality. However, this policy seeks to protect this resource through planning considerations. Policy does not make reference to the need to remediate contaminated land.

Policy W16: Air, Soil and Water

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) the intrinsic quality of, and where appropriate the quantity of, air, soil, and water resources (including ground and surface waters) is protected and the development would not be detrimental to the management and protection of such resources;
(b) the quality of rivers and other watercourses is protected and, where possible, enhanced (including within built-up areas); and
(c) they are not located in areas subject to land instability, unless problems can be satisfactorily resolved.

	Policy W16				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	+	+	+	NA	Controls exist outside the planning system to protect water quality. However, this policy seeks to enhance and protect this resource through planning considerations. Reference not made to Source Protection Zones.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
Assessment Summary	Policy W16 ensures the protection of air, soil and water quality in West Sussex however, it could make reference to the need to prevent the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land, Air Quality Management Areas, and to Source Protection Zones.				

Policy W17: Flooding					
Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that: (a) the integrity of functional floodplains is maintained and that measures are used to manage surface water run-off and to reduce flood risk including, where appropriate, the use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS); (b) they would not have a unacceptable impact on the integrity of sea, tidal, or fluvial flood defences, or would impede access for future maintenance and improvements of such defences; and (c) they are not located in areas at risk or potential risk of sea, tidal, fluvial or groundwater flooding, or where it would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere, unless protection measures are provided to an appropriate standard.					
	Policy W17				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside policy W19.	Policy aims to ensure there is no increased risk of flooding which would have a positive impact in terms of health, well-being and amenity of residents and other land uses.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside policy W19.	Policy aims to ensure there is no increased risk of flooding which would have a positive impact in terms of users of PROW and other users of the countryside.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	+	+	+	NA	Policy aims to ensure there is no increased risk of flooding which is consistent with this objective, however, no explicit reference is made to the sequential and exception tests in accordance with National Policy.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Policy is permissive therefore would have a positive effect in terms of this objective.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	Policy aims to ensure there is no increased risk of flooding. Incorporation of SUDs may help improve surface water run-off.

Policy W17: Flooding

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) the integrity of functional floodplains is maintained and that measures are used to manage surface water run-off and to reduce flood risk including, where appropriate, the use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS);
(b) they would not have a unacceptable impact on the integrity of sea, tidal, or fluvial flood defences, or would impede access for future maintenance and improvements of such defences; and
(c) they are not located in areas at risk or potential risk of sea, tidal, fluvial or groundwater flooding, or where it would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere, unless protection measures are provided to an appropriate standard.

	Policy W17				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Policy should be applied alongside policy W16.	Policy aims to manage surface water run off and promote use of SUDS which helps to protect water resources.

Policy W17: Flooding					
Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that: (a) the integrity of functional floodplains is maintained and that measures are used to manage surface water run-off and to reduce flood risk including, where appropriate, the use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS); (b) they would not have a unacceptable impact on the integrity of sea, tidal, or fluvial flood defences, or would impede access for future maintenance and improvements of such defences; and (c) they are not located in areas at risk or potential risk of sea, tidal, fluvial or groundwater flooding, or where it would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere, unless protection measures are provided to an appropriate standard.					
	Policy W17				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
Assessment Summary	Policy W17 ensures that there is no increased risk of flooding which would have a positive effect on amenity and the local economy, however no explicit reference is made to the sequential and exception tests as set out in national policy.				

Policy W18: Transport

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) transport links are adequate to serve the development or can be improved to an appropriate standard without an unacceptable impact on amenity, character, or the environment;
(b) where practicable and viable, the proposal makes use of rail, conveyors, or water transport or the possibility of using such means has been adequately investigated and can be shown to be inappropriate, and no reasonable alternative to the proposal that uses these means is likely to be available;
(c) where the need for road transport is accepted, materials are capable of being transported using the Lorry Route Network with minimal use of local roads, unless special justification can be shown;
(d) vehicle movements associated with the site will not have an adverse impact on the safety and free-flow of existing traffic;
(e) there is safe and adequate access to the highway network;
(f) satisfactory provision is made for vehicle turning and parking, manoeuvring, loading, and wheel cleaning facilities; and
(g) the proposal takes into account the needs of all road users (including pedestrians, cyclists, and horse riders).

	Policy W18				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	+	+	+	Policy needs to be applied alongside Policy W19.	Policy encourages the movement of materials by rail or water, minimal use of local roads and wheel cleaning which helps to protect the amenity of residents.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	+	+	+	Policy needs to be applied alongside Policy W19.	Policy encourages the movement of materials by rail or water, minimal use of local roads and wheel cleaning which helps to protect the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside. Part (g) specifically takes into account the needs of all road users including, pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Policy is permissive therefore would have a positive effect in terms of this objective.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	Part d ensures that the vehicle movements would not have an adverse impact on the safety and free-flow of existing traffic.

Policy W18: Transport

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) transport links are adequate to serve the development or can be improved to an appropriate standard without an unacceptable impact on amenity, character, or the environment;
(b) where practicable and viable, the proposal makes use of rail, conveyors, or water transport or the possibility of using such means has been adequately investigated and can be shown to be inappropriate, and no reasonable alternative to the proposal that uses these means is likely to be available;
(c) where the need for road transport is accepted, materials are capable of being transported using the Lorry Route Network with minimal use of local roads, unless special justification can be shown;
(d) vehicle movements associated with the site will not have an adverse impact on the safety and free-flow of existing traffic;
(e) there is safe and adequate access to the highway network;
(f) satisfactory provision is made for vehicle turning and parking, manoeuvring, loading, and wheel cleaning facilities; and
(g) the proposal takes into account the needs of all road users (including pedestrians, cyclists, and horse riders).

	Policy W18				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	+	+	+	NA	Although policy scores positively in terms of this objective, by promoting non road transport and minimising movements and focus on ALR it does allow for possible 'special justification' which reduces positive score. Also makes reference to the Lorry Route Network rather than the Lorry Route Network.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W12 and W13.	Policy ensures that improvements to the road network to necessitate development will not have an adverse impact on character which is positive in respect of this objective.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W15.	Policy ensures that improvements to the road network to necessitate development will not have an adverse impact on character or the environment which is positive in respect of this objective.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective

Policy W18: Transport

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) transport links are adequate to serve the development or can be improved to an appropriate standard without an unacceptable impact on amenity, character, or the environment;
(b) where practicable and viable, the proposal makes use of rail, conveyors, or water transport or the possibility of using such means has been adequately investigated and can be shown to be inappropriate, and no reasonable alternative to the proposal that uses these means is likely to be available;
(c) where the need for road transport is accepted, materials are capable of being transported using the Lorry Route Network with minimal use of local roads, unless special justification can be shown;
(d) vehicle movements associated with the site will not have an adverse impact on the safety and free-flow of existing traffic;
(e) there is safe and adequate access to the highway network;
(f) satisfactory provision is made for vehicle turning and parking, manoeuvring, loading, and wheel cleaning facilities; and
(g) the proposal takes into account the needs of all road users (including pedestrians, cyclists, and horse riders).

	Policy W18				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W16.	Policy encourages albeit in a qualified way the movement of materials by rail or water, minimal use of local roads which would help to reduce local air emissions.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	+	+	+	NA	Policy encourages albeit in a qualified way the movement of materials by rail or water, and optimal routing which would help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions.

Policy W18: Transport

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) transport links are adequate to serve the development or can be improved to an appropriate standard without an unacceptable impact on amenity, character, or the environment;
(b) where practicable and viable, the proposal makes use of rail, conveyors, or water transport or the possibility of using such means has been adequately investigated and can be shown to be inappropriate, and no reasonable alternative to the proposal that uses these means is likely to be available;
(c) where the need for road transport is accepted, materials are capable of being transported using the Lorry Route Network with minimal use of local roads, unless special justification can be shown;
(d) vehicle movements associated with the site will not have an adverse impact on the safety and free-flow of existing traffic;
(e) there is safe and adequate access to the highway network;
(f) satisfactory provision is made for vehicle turning and parking, manoeuvring, loading, and wheel cleaning facilities; and
(g) the proposal takes into account the needs of all road users (including pedestrians, cyclists, and horse riders).

	Policy W18				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	Policy W18 encourages the movement of waste by non-road based transport modes which is consistent with national policy. It also aims to minimise the use of local roads unless 'special justification' can be shown. This has a positive effect in terms of amenity, landscape and townscape character, minimising air quality and reducing greenhouse gases. Part (d) ensures that the vehicle movements would not have an adverse impact on the safety and free-flow of existing traffic which would help support the local economy.				

Policy W19: Public Health and Amenity

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) lighting, noise, dust, litter, odours and other emissions, including
those arising from traffic, are controlled to the extent that there will not be an unacceptable impact on public health and amenity;
(b) where appropriate, they include a proposed scheme of working that will employ sensitive and environmentally sound practices; and
(c) the routes and amenities of public rights of way are safeguarded, or where temporary or permanent re-routing can be justified, replacement routes are provided in good time and are of comparable or enhanced amenity value.

	Policy W19				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	N	N	N	NA	Policy ensures that public health and amenity are protected and will not have a detrimental effect in terms of this objective.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	+	+	+	NA	Policy ensures no detrimental effect on public health, amenity, PROW. Part c seeks enhanced amenity values.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Policy is permissive therefore would have a positive effect in terms of this objective.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	N	N	N	NA	Policy aims to ensure no unacceptable impact resulting from traffic.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective

Policy W19: Public Health and Amenity

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that:
(a) lighting, noise, dust, litter, odours and other emissions, including
those arising from traffic, are controlled to the extent that there will not be an unacceptable impact on public health and amenity;
(b) where appropriate, they include a proposed scheme of working that will employ sensitive and environmentally sound practices; and
(c) the routes and amenities of public rights of way are safeguarded, or where temporary or permanent re-routing can be justified, replacement routes are provided in good time and are of comparable or enhanced amenity value.

	Policy W19				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W14.	Controlling emissions would not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity and geodiversity.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	NA	Policy aims to prevent dust and other emissions giving rise to unacceptable detrimental impact and has a neutral impact in terms of this objective.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	NA	Policy aims to minimise emissions and has a neutral impact in terms of this objective.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Policy should be applied alongside policy W16.	Policy aims to minimise emissions and has a neutral indirect impact in terms of reduction of washout to water bodies.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
Assessment Summary	Policy W19 ensures that public health and amenity are protected which would ensure that there is no detrimental impact on objectives J, M, N, O. There is a positive effect in terms of objective B because the policy seeks enhance amenity value for PROW.				

Policy W20: Restoration and Aftercare

Proposals for temporary waste development and, in limited number of cases, permanent waste development will be permitted provided that they are accompanied by comprehensive schemes that:
(a) make provision for high quality restoration, management, and aftercare;
(b) are practicable and appropriate for their locations taking into account local landscape character and biodiversity and which maximise environmental benefits;
(c) maximise public amenity benefits including appropriate reinstatement of, and where possible, improvement of public rights of way;
(d) provide for the removal of all buildings, machinery and plant when they are no longer required in connection with the principal use; and
(e) ensure that that land is restored at the earliest opportunity including, where appropriate, phased or progressive restoration.

	Policy W20				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	-	N	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W19.	Policy ensures that temporary waste facilities are restored and maximise public amenity benefits which will have a positive effect in terms of this objective. Positive impacts are likely to occur in the long term as restoration of a site will take time to establish.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	-	N	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W19.	Policy ensures that temporary waste facilities are restored and maximise public amenity benefits which will have a positive effect in terms of this objective. Positive impacts are likely to occur in the long term as restoration of a site will take time to establish. Policy specifically seeks improvement in PROW.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy's relevance to this objective will depend upon the site.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Policy is permissive therefore would have a positive effect in terms of this objective.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective

Policy W20: Restoration and Aftercare

Proposals for temporary waste development and, in limited number of cases, permanent waste development will be permitted provided that they are accompanied by comprehensive schemes that:
(a) make provision for high quality restoration, management, and aftercare;
(b) are practicable and appropriate for their locations taking into account local landscape character and biodiversity and which maximise environmental benefits;
(c) maximise public amenity benefits including appropriate reinstatement of, and where possible, improvement of public rights of way;
(d) provide for the removal of all buildings, machinery and plant when they are no longer required in connection with the principal use; and
(e) ensure that that land is restored at the earliest opportunity including, where appropriate, phased or progressive restoration.

	Policy W20				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	N	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W12 and W13.	Policy ensures that temporary waste facilities are restored taking into account landscape character which will have a positive effect in terms of this objective. Positive impacts are likely to occur in the medium to long term as restoration of a site will take time to establish.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	N	N	NA	Policy ensures that temporary waste facilities are restored taking into account the historic environment which will have a positive effect in terms of this objective. Positive impacts are likely to occur in the medium to long term as restoration of a site will take time to establish.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	N	N	N		Policy supports the restoration of mineral extraction sites which would be classed as previously developed land.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W14..	Policy ensures that temporary waste facilities are restored taking into account biodiversity which will have a positive effect in terms of this objective. Positive impacts are likely to occur in the medium to long term as restoration of a site will take time to establish.

Policy W20: Restoration and Aftercare

Proposals for temporary waste development and, in limited number of cases, permanent waste development will be permitted provided that they are accompanied by comprehensive schemes that:
(a) make provision for high quality restoration, management, and aftercare;
(b) are practicable and appropriate for their locations taking into account local landscape character and biodiversity and which maximise environmental benefits;
(c) maximise public amenity benefits including appropriate reinstatement of, and where possible, improvement of public rights of way;
(d) provide for the removal of all buildings, machinery and plant when they are no longer required in connection with the principal use; and
(e) ensure that that land is restored at the earliest opportunity including, where appropriate, phased or progressive restoration.

	Policy W20				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	-	-	-	NA	As policy is focused on landfill, it would score negatively against this objective.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	+	+	NA	Policy aims to ensure that temporary waste facilities are restored and with high quality restoration, management and aftercare which would help to enhance the soil quality. Initial impact on soil structure may be adverse if stripped back.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy's relevance to this objective will depend upon the site.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
Assessment Summary	Policy W18 ensures that temporary waste sites are restored with appropriate aftercare. This would have a positive impact in terms of the relevant objectives, although the positive effects are more likely to occur in the medium to long term as the restoration scheme takes time to establish. Policy seems to apply to landfill sites only and not other temporary facilities e.g. inert recycling.				

Policy W21: Cumulative Impact

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that an unreasonable level of disturbance to the environment and/or local communities will not result from sites operating simultaneously and/or successively. Phasing agreements may be sought to co-ordinate working, thereby reducing the cumulative impact.

	Policy W21				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	+	+	+	NA	Policy ensures that there will not be an unreasonable level of disturbance on local communities resulting from successive or simultaneous development which would have a positive effect in terms of this objective. Consideration of cumulative impact could result in positive benefit.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside policy W19.	Policy ensures that there will not be an unreasonable level of disturbance on the environment resulting from successive or simultaneous development which would have a positive effect in terms of this objective.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Policy is permissive therefore would have a positive effect in terms of this objective.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	N	N	N	NA	Policy prevents local waste facilities expanding or continuing if there are negative effects which could have a negative effect in terms of this objective, however, it would prevent negative cumulative impacts on the local economy resulting from successive or simultaneous development.

Policy W21: Cumulative Impact

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that an unreasonable level of disturbance to the environment and/or local communities will not result from sites operating simultaneously and/or successively. Phasing agreements may be sought to co-ordinate working, thereby reducing the cumulative impact.

	Policy W21				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	N	N	N	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W18.	Policy ensures that there will not be an unreasonable level of disturbance on local communities resulting from successive or simultaneous development which would have a neutral effect in terms of this objective. Consideration of cumulative impact could result in positive benefit.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W12 and W13.	Policy ensures that there will not be an unreasonable level of disturbance on the environment resulting from successive or simultaneous development which would have a positive effect in terms of this objective.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W15.	Policy ensures that there will not be an unreasonable level of disturbance on the environment resulting from successive or simultaneous development which would have a positive effect in terms of this objective.
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	N	N	N	NA	Policy could inhibit intensification of use of previously developed land and encourage/force consideration of greenfield locations if notional cumulative impact exceeded.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W14.	Policy ensures that there will not be an unreasonable level of disturbance on the environment resulting from successive or simultaneous development which would have a positive effect in terms of this objective.

Policy W21: Cumulative Impact

Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that an unreasonable level of disturbance to the environment and/or local communities will not result from sites operating simultaneously and/or successively. Phasing agreements may be sought to co-ordinate working, thereby reducing the cumulative impact.

	Policy W21				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W16.	Policy ensures that there will not be an unreasonable level of disturbance on the environment resulting from successive or simultaneous development and consideration of cumulative impact which would have a positive effect in terms of this objective.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W16.	Policy ensures that there will not be an unreasonable level of disturbance on the environment resulting from successive or simultaneous development which would have a positive effect in terms of this objective. Impact considered to be less than for air.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W16.	Policy ensures that there will not be an unreasonable level of disturbance on the environment resulting from successive or simultaneous development which would have a positive effect in terms of this objective. Impact considered to be less than for air.
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective

Policy W21: Cumulative Impact					
Proposals for waste development will be permitted provided that an unreasonable level of disturbance to the environment and/or local communities will not result from sites operating simultaneously and/or successively. Phasing agreements may be sought to co-ordinate working, thereby reducing the cumulative impact.					
	Policy W21				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	Policy W21 ensures that there would not be an unreasonable level of disturbance on the environment resulting from successive or simultaneous development.				

Policy W22: Aeronautical Safeguarding					
Proposals for waste development within the safeguarded areas of Gatwick Airport, Shoreham Airport, and Goodwood Airfield will be permitted provided that they will not adversely affect the operational integrity or safety of the aviation facilities.					
	Policy W22				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	Policy ensures that waste development will not adversely affect aviation operations which are important for the local economy.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective

Policy W22: Aeronautical Safeguarding					
Proposals for waste development within the safeguarded areas of Gatwick Airport, Shoreham Airport, and Goodwood Airfield will be permitted provided that they will not adversely affect the operational integrity or safety of the aviation facilities.					
	Policy W22				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	+	+	+	NA	Policy may have a possible indirect benefit on biodiversity as measures to prevent bird strike might also benefit protection of habitats from invasion by gulls.
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
Assessment Summary	Policy W22 is only considered relevant to objectives E and J in that it would have a positive impact in terms of protecting the operational safety of aviation facilities which play an important part in the economy and may have a positive indirect benefit on biodiversity as measures to prevent bird strike might also benefit protection of habitats from invasion by gulls..				

Policy W23: Waste Management within Other Developments					
Proposals for development will be permitted provided that: (a) the waste generated during construction, demolition and excavation will be minimised and that opportunities for re-using and recycling of waste are maximised; and (b) waste management facilities of an appropriate type and scale are an integral part of the development.					
	Policy W23				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	N	N	N	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W19.	The integration of waste facilities may be perceived as having a negative impact on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses but could offer potential benefits. Any negative effects are offset, to some degree, by the encouragement of minimisation and reuse which would reduce vehicle movements offsite.
B: To protect and, where possible, enhance the amenity of users of the PROW and other users of the countryside including transport networks	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	NA	Policy would encourage the integration of waste management facilities into other developments therefore helping to meet this objective.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	Policy would encourage the integration of waste management facilities into other developments which could have a positive effect on the local economy.
F: To minimise transport of waste by roads. Where road use is necessary, to reduce the impact by promoting use of the Lorry Route Network	+	+	+	Policy should be applied alongside Policy W18.	Policy would encourage the integration of waste management facilities into other developments which would minimise the distance waste has to travel and therefore transportation by road.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective

Policy W23: Waste Management within Other Developments

Proposals for development will be permitted provided that:
(a) the waste generated during construction, demolition and excavation will be minimised and that opportunities for re-using and recycling of waste are maximised; and
(b) waste management facilities of an appropriate type and scale are an integral part of the development.

	Policy W23				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
I: To make the best use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of best and most versatile land and strategically significant mineral resources.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
K: To reduce the amount of waste and increase the re-use and recycling of materials and encourage, where possible, the production and use of secondary materials	+	+	+	NA	Policy aims to encourage waste minimisation and maximise opportunities for re-using and recycling which would have a positive effect in terms of this objective.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	NA	Unknown whether waste facilities integrated into other developments would result in a diversion of waste from landfill, dependent upon type of facility.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	NA	NA	NA	NA	Policy is not applicable to this objective
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N	NA	Although policy encourages the integration of waste facilities, it does not make explicit reference to encouraging energy recovery which could provide heat and energy to the surrounding development which could be a lost opportunity. .

Policy W23: Waste Management within Other Developments					
Proposals for development will be permitted provided that: (a) the waste generated during construction, demolition and excavation will be minimised and that opportunities for re-using and recycling of waste are maximised; and (b) waste management facilities of an appropriate type and scale are an integral part of the development.					
	Policy W23				
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	**Mitigation/ Enhancement**	**Commentary**
Assessment Summary	Policy W23 aims to encourage waste minimisation and maximise opportunities for re-using and recycling. The extent to which the policy would help to divert waste from landfill is dependent upon the type of facility. Although the policy encourages the integration of waste facilities, it does not make explicit reference to encouraging energy recovery which could provide heat and energy to the surrounding development which could be a lost opportunity.				

Appendix L: Cumulative Assessment of all Policies in the Plan

Key

+ = Likely (or intended) to be positively effected
N = Likely to be neutrally or not significantly affected/some impacts likely to be + and some -
- = Likely to be negatively affected.
NA = Not Applicable

Appraisal Objective	Policy W1	Policy W2	Policy W3	Policy W4	Policy W5	Policy W6	Policy W7	Policy W8	Policy W9	Policy W10	Policy W11	Policy W12	Policy W13	Policy W14	Policy W15	Policy W16	Policy W17	Policy W18	Policy W19	Policy W20	Policy W21	Policy W22	Policy W23
A	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	NA	N
B	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	NA
C	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	NA	+	NA	NA	NA	+	+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	NA	+	NA	+	+	+	+	+	+	NA	+
E	+	N	+	+	+	+	+	N	N	+	NA	+	NA	+	NA	+	+	+	NA	NA	N	+	+
F	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	+	-	-	N	-	NA	NA	-	NA	+	N	NA	N	NA	+
G	N	+	N	+	+	+	-	-	N	N	N	+	+	+	+	+	NA	+	NA	+	+	NA	NA
H	N	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	N	N	+	NA	NA	+	NA	NA	+	NA	N	+	NA	NA
I	N	+	+	+	+	+	-	N	N	+	+	+	N	NA	NA	N	NA	NA	NA	N	N	NA	NA
J	+	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	+	+	NA	+	NA	NA	N	+	+	+	NA
K	+	+	+	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	NA	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+
L	+	N	+	+	+	+	N	+	N	+	NA	+	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	N
M	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	NA	NA	NA	+	NA	+	N	NA	+	NA	NA
N	N	+	N	N	+	+	N	+	N	N	NA	+	NA	NA	NA	+	NA	NA	N	+	N	NA	NA
O	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	+	NA	NA	NA	+	N	NA	N	NA	N	NA	NA
P	+	+	+	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	NA	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+	NA	NA	NA	NA	N

Commentary

A: Cumulative impacts are generally positive or neutral as although the use specific policies would have some negative effects, location criteria direct sites to areas which would have the least impact and development management policies would minimise impacts and may bring enhancements.

B: Cumulative impacts are generally positive or neutral as although the use specific policies would have some negative effects, location criteria direct sites to areas which would have the least impact and development management policies would minimise impacts and may bring enhancements.

C: Where applicable, cumulative impacts could be positive or neutral. Provided use specific policies are applied in conjunction with development management policy on flooding, impacts would be generally positive.

D: Cumulative impacts are generally positive as use specific policies would help to provide an adequate supply of waste facilities

E: Cumulative impacts are generally positive as use specific policies would help to provide waste facilities which are important for the local economy. Location criteria and development management policies would minimise impacts on the local economy, including the tourism economy.

F: Cumulative impacts are generally positive or neutral as policies are worded to minimise the distance waste has to travel and prioritises use of the Lorry Route Network. Policies W10, W11 and W16 scored negatively because, generally, sites would generate more vehicle trips, albeit focused on the Lorry route network. This would give rise to greenhouse gases and air pollution. Protection of character may force development away from its source resulting in waste travelling longer distances.

G: Cumulative impacts are generally positive or neutral as strategies for sites guide them to appropriate locations to minimise impacts on landscape and townscape character. Development management policies would minimise impacts on landscape and townscape character. Concern about the lack of location criteria in policy W7. Mitigation: Consider including location criteria or cross-reference to policy W3.

H: Cumulative impacts mainly positive. Provided use specific policies are applied in conjunction with development management policy on historic environment, impacts would be generally positive.

I: Cumulative impacts are generally positive as strategies for sites guide them to appropriate locations to make best use of best and most versatile land and previously developed land. Concern about the lack of location criteria in policy W7. Mitigation:

Consider including location criteria or cross-reference to policy W3. Policy W9 does not direct sites away from best and most versatile land.

J: Cumulative impacts are generally positive or neutral. Provided use specific policies are applied in conjunction with development management policy on biodiversity and geodiversity, impacts would be generally positive.

K: Cumulative impacts are generally positive as use specific policies would help to provide an adequate supply of waste facilities. Landfill policies W8 and W9 are worded negatively worded to discourage landfill. Only one site is located on Greenfield.

L: Cumulative impacts are generally positive as use specific policies would help to provide an adequate supply of waste facilities which would decrease the amount going to landfill and provide recovery facilities. Landfill policies W8 and W9 are worded negatively worded to discourage landfill.

M: Cumulative impacts are generally positive or neutral. Provided use specific policies are applied in conjunction with development management policy on air quality, impacts would be generally positive.

N: Cumulative impacts are generally positive or neutral. Provided use specific policies are applied in conjunction with development management policy on soil quality, impacts would be generally positive.

O: Cumulative impacts are generally positive or neutral. Provided use specific policies are applied in conjunction with development management policy on water quality, impacts would be generally positive.

P: Cumulative impacts are generally positive or neutral as policies aim to drive waste up the hierarchy, therefore reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promote energy recovery from waste.

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