

West Sussex Waste Local Plan **Sustainability Appraisal Addendum: Proposed Main Modifications**

November 2013



Working in Partnership



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1.0. Introduction

- 1.1. West Sussex County Council and The South Downs National Park Authority ('The Authorities') have prepared a Waste Local Plan ('The Plan') which will cover the period to 2031 and replace the development control policies in the Revised Deposit Draft Waste Local Plan (2004). It includes a county-wide vision and strategic objectives together with use-specific policies including strategic waste sites and generic development management policies.

2.0. Purpose of Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.1. 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. 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.
- 2.2. Although the requirements to carry out SA and SEA are distinct, it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process. Accordingly, a SA, incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive, of the Plan is required with the final SA report indicating how the requirements of the SEA Directive have been met.

3.0. Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Local Plan

- 3.1. Government guidance ('A Practical Guide to SEA', 2005) suggests that SA and SEA is carried out according to a five stage process. Table 1 sets out these stages and summaries the work that has been carried to inform the WLP. The specific stages undertaken as part of the SA of the main modifications is highlighted in bold. More information can be found in Chapter 1 of the Regulation 22 SA Report (March, 2013).

Table 1: The SEA/SA Process	
SEA/SA Stages	Commentary
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	The first Scoping Report was prepared in 2006. This sets out the context, objectives, baseline data and identifies key issues. The Scoping Report was updated in 2009 and has been recently updated again to reflect changes to national policy, the creation of the South Downs National Park and the fact that the SA now only covers waste. Consultation took place on the updated Scoping Report from 15 th August to 27 th September 2012.
Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	<u>Strategic Options and Policies</u> Options were developed in the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Preferred Option (2007) and the Strategic Waste Sites Allocations DPD (2007) which were both subject to SA and consulted upon in 2007.

	<p>Background Paper 2: Waste Arisings and Waste Management Capacity (December, 2009) set out further strategic options for waste.</p> <p>The draft SA Report (August, 2012) included an assessment of options which were based on a combination of options in the documents above.</p> <p><u>Sites</u> Site options were presented in Background Paper 6: Strategic Waste Sites (December, 2009). Appraisal of site options carried out in 2010 and informed the short list of sites. The Strategic Site Allocations were re-appraised and the results were published in the Draft SA Report (August, 2012).</p> <p><u>Development Management Policies</u> No options were developed but the policies in the draft Plan were appraised in the SA Report (November, 2012) to inform the policies in the Proposed Submission Draft Plan.</p> <p><u>Proposed Main Modifications</u> An SA of the proposed main modifications to the Plan was undertaken during July and August 2013 after the hearing sessions.</p>
<p>Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report</p>	<p>Draft SA Report (August, 2012)</p> <p>SA Report (November, 2012)</p> <p>Proposed Main Modifications SA Report (August, 2013)</p>
<p>Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report</p>	<p>Consultation on the draft Plan May to August 2012 and consultation on the draft SA Report between August and September 2012.</p> <p>Period for formal representations on the Proposed Submission Draft Plan and accompanying SA Report between November 2012 and January 2013.</p> <p>Consultation on the Proposed Main Modifications and accompanying SA Report between 4th November and 16th December 2013.</p>
<p>Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan or programme on the environment</p>	<p>Measures for monitoring are set out in the Draft SA Report (August, 2012) and the SA Report (November, 2012). Monitoring to take place after the plan has been adopted.</p>

- 3.2. The Waste Local Plan was independently examined between 2nd and 12th July 2013 by an Inspector who was appointed by the Secretary of State. The Inspector has indicated that in order to make the Plan 'sound' a number of main modifications are required which will be subject to a 6 week period of consultation between **4th November to 16th December 2013**. The Inspector will consider the comments before issuing his report.
- 3.3. An SA of any 'significant' (i.e. resulting in a change to strategy or policy) amendments to the policies is also required to assess the sustainability of the

proposed changes to the policies to accompany the main modifications consultation document.

- 3.4. SA Reports were published at Regulation 18, 19 and 22 stages. Rather than re-publish the entire content of the SA Report, this document is an addendum to the Regulation 22 SA Report (March, 2013) and provides a summary of the main changes the modifications have made to the SA 'scoring' as a result of the changes.

4.0. Sustainability Appraisal of Proposed Main Modifications

- 4.1. A number of changes have been made to the policies in the Plan. The table in Appendix A identifies which changes have been subject to SA in this document. The remaining changes are mainly to the supporting text, the data that supports the Plan and the background information. These changes do not alter the strategy or policy and are not therefore considered 'significant'. The policies that have been subject to SA are summarised below and the assessment tables are in Appendix B. For clarity, text that has been inserted into the policies is shown in *red italics* and text to be removed has been ~~struck through~~.

4.2. W0: Sustainable Development

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Proposed Main Modifications (August, 2013)
<p><u>Policy W0: Sustainable Development</u></p> <p>(a) When considering development proposals, the Authorities will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of 'sustainable development' contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. They will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved, wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area;</p> <p>(b) Planning applications that accord with the policies in this Local Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans) will be approved, unless material considerations indicate otherwise; and</p> <p>(c) Where there are no policies relevant to an application or relevant policies are out-of-date at the time of making the decision, then the Authorities will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Any unacceptable impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; orii. Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted (e.g. those relating to designated landscapes and protected areas).

SA Summary: This is a new policy in the Plan which has not been subject to SA before. For most of the objectives, the SA gives a neutral score as the impacts will depend upon the specifics of the sites that come forward. However, the policy scores positively in terms of providing a supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare because it enables development to be approved according to the principle of sustainable development even in the absence of up-to-date or relevant policy.

4.3. **W1: Self Sufficiency in Waste Management**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Submission (March, 2013)
<p><u>Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Waste Management</u></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(c) Proposals for the disposal to land of waste arising from outside West Sussex will not be permitted.</p> <p>* Excludes hazardous and low-level radioactive waste.</p>
West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Proposed Main Modifications (August, 2013)
<p><u>Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Need for Waste Management Facilities</u></p> <p>(a) Proposals on unallocated sites for the storing, sorting, bulking and onward movement of waste will be permitted provided that they are needed to meet the shortfall in transfer capacity of 140,000 tonnes per annum. Proposals on unallocated sites to deliver capacity over and above this shortfall will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is a market need, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency.</p> <p>(b) Proposals on unallocated sites for facilities for the recycling and composting of non-inert waste will be permitted provided that they are needed to meet the shortfall in capacity of 270,000 tonnes per annum. Proposals on unallocated sites to deliver capacity over and above this shortfall will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is a market need, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency.</p> <p>(c) Proposals on unallocated sites for the recycling of inert waste will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is a market need, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency.</p> <p>(d) Proposals on unallocated sites for built facilities for the recovery of non-inert waste will be permitted provided that they are needed to meet the shortfall in capacity of 270,000 tonnes per annum. Proposals on unallocated sites to deliver capacity over and above this shortfall will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would reduce disposal to land of waste arising in West Sussex.</p> <p>(e) Proposals for recovery operations involving the depositing of inert waste to</p>

land will be permitted provided that they are needed to meet the shortfall in management capacity of 1,200,000 tonnes over the plan period. Proposals to deliver capacity over and above this shortfall will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is a market need, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency.

- (f) Proposals for non-inert waste landfilling operations on unallocated sites will not be permitted unless they are needed to meet the shortfall in management capacity of 605,000 tonnes over the plan period. Proposals on unallocated sites to deliver capacity over and above this shortfall, will not be permitted unless there is a demonstrable need to dispose of non-inert waste arising within West Sussex, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency and the objective of 'zero waste to landfill'* in West Sussex by 2031.
- (g) Proposals for inert waste landfilling operations will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the waste cannot be managed through recovery operations and that there is a need to dispose of waste, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency and the objective of 'zero waste to landfill'* in West Sussex by 2031.

~~* Excludes hazardous and low-level radioactive waste.~~

* Defined as the disposal to land (via landfill or landraise) of less than 3% of all the waste arising in the County.

SA Summary:

Although the policy wording has been reworded from the Submission Plan (March, 2013), the overall purpose of the policy remains the same in that it seeks to provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to deal with waste generated in the County, in accordance with the objectives of net self-sufficiency and 'zero waste to landfill'. The main change to this policy is that it now includes reference to being consistent with net self-sufficiency and 'zero waste to landfill' therefore allowing for some minor cross-boundary movements.

The policy could lead to sites coming forward to provide capacity over and above the quantitative need set out in the Plan but a 'market need' would have to be justified by an applicant and proposals would still need to meet the objectives of net self-sufficiency and 'zero waste to landfill'. This provides flexibility in the Plan which is beneficial in terms of meeting the sustainability objectives in terms of ensuring there is an adequate supply of waste capacity in the Plan area to 2031.

Reappraisal of the policy has not resulted in any changes to the assessment ratings as minor cross boundary movements are considered to be consistent with sustainability principles as waste is expected to travel to the nearest appropriate location.

4.4. **W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Submission (March, 2013)
<p><u>Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities</u></p> <p>(a) Proposals for built waste management facilities to enable the transfer, recycling, and treatment of waste will be permitted provided that they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>(b) Proposals for facilities that accord with part (a) must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>(c) Proposals for new facilities within the boundaries of existing waste management sites will be permitted unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Proposed Main Modifications (August, 2013)
<p>(a) Proposals for built waste management facilities <i>on unallocated sites</i>, to enable the transfer, recycling, and <i>treatment recovery</i> of waste, will be permitted provided that <i>they are</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <i>it can be demonstrated that they cannot be delivered on permitted sites for built waste management facilities or on the sites allocated for that purpose in Policy W10; and</i> (ii) <i>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 (iii) outside the Areas of Search identified on the Key Diagram, they are only small-scale facilities to serve a local need. <p>(b) Proposals for facilities that accord with part (a) must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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

<ul style="list-style-type: none">(iii) be located on a site in agricultural use where it involves the treatment of waste for reuse within that unit; or(iv) <i>only</i> 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. <p>(c) Proposals for new facilities within the boundaries of existing waste management sites <i>to enable the transfer, recycling and recovery of waste</i>, will be permitted unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(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.
<p>SA Summary:</p> <p>The policy still supports an adequate supply of suitable built waste facilities for the re-use, recycling and treatment of materials, driving waste up the hierarchy but the amendments give priority to allocated or permitted sites which is preferable in terms of spatial strategy. Reappraisal of the policy has resulted in positive ratings to objectives C (Flooding) and J (Biodiversity) because giving preference to allocated and permitted sites means that these aspects have already been assessed, to a certain extent, through the site selection process.</p>

4.5. **W8: Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Submission (March, 2013)
<p><u>Policy W8: Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land</u></p> <p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(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. <p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(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.

**West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Proposed Main Modifications
(August, 2013)**

Policy W8: Disposal of ~~Non-Inert~~ Waste to Land

- (a) Proposals for the disposal of non-inert waste at unallocated sites will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the waste cannot be managed at permitted sites or at the extension to the Brookhurst Wood landfill site allocated in Policy W10.*
- (ab)* Proposals for the disposal of non-inert *and inert* waste to land (including for the *continuation in duration of, or the physical* 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);~~
 - (i#)* the waste to be disposed of cannot practicably be reused, recycled or ~~treated recovered~~;
 - (ii#)* there would be no adverse impact on natural resources, particularly on groundwater quality, and other environmental constraints;
 - (iii) they would accord with Policy W13 (Protected Landscapes);*
 - (iv) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised;
 - (v) appropriate measures are included to recover energy from landfill gas; and
 - (v) restoration of the site to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.
- (bc)* Any proposals for new ~~non-inert~~ landfill sites (including for landraise) must accord with *parts* (a) *and (b)* 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 recovery~~;
 - (ii) There are no opportunities to extend the operation of existing sites ~~either~~ within West Sussex ~~or elsewhere~~.

SA Summary:

The amended policy gives greater priority to allocated and existing landfill sites which is more positive in terms of sustainability terms because some of the impacts relating to some of the objectives have already been assessed, to a certain extent, through the sites assessment process. 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.

The SA scoring for landscape objective (G) has changed from '---' to '-NN'

because, the policy gives priority to existing and allocated sites which have already been assessed, to a certain extent, against this aspect and displacement of waste from these by restricting supply towards new built facilities that can be located in more appropriate locations is likely to be more beneficial over the lifetime of the Plan. Policy also now includes explicit reference to Policy W13 (Protected Landscapes) giving emphasis to this aspect.

4.6. Policy W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Submission (March, 2013)
<p><u>Policy W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land</u></p> <p>The depositing of inert waste to land will not be permitted unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Proposed Main Modifications (August, 2013)
<p><u>Policy W9: Recovery Operations involving the Depositing of Inert Waste to Land</u></p> <p><i>Proposals for recovery operations involving the depositing of inert waste to land (including for the continuation in duration, or the physical extension of, existing operations) will not be permitted unless provided that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1; <i>(ba)</i> the proposal results in clear benefits for the site and, where possible, the wider area; <i>(eb)</i> the material to be used is only residual waste following recycling and/or treatment recovery or it is waste that cannot be recycled or treated; <i>(ec)</i> there is a genuine need to use the waste material as a substitute for a non-waste material that would otherwise have been used to be used;

- (*ed*) the material to be reused is suitable for its intended use;
- (*fe*) the amount of waste material to be used is no more than is necessary to deliver the benefits identified under (*ba*);
- (*gf*) there would be no *unacceptable adverse* impact on natural resources and other environmental constraints;
- (*hg*) *they would accord with Policy W13 (Protected Landscapes); there would be no adverse impact on protected landscapes in accordance with Policy W13;*
- (*ih*) *any temporary harm as a result of the operations would be outweighed by the long term benefits of the proposed after-use;*
- (*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.

SA Summary:

The policy aims to move waste up the hierarchy by restricting inert landfill and encouraging inert waste to be put to a more beneficial use through 'recovery'. In this respect, the Policy restricts, to some degree, an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities in the short term. Reappraisal of the policy has resulted in changes to scoring against some of the objectives. Objectives A, D, E, G, H and L score more positively because 'recovery' operations, by their nature, put inert waste to beneficial uses. In terms of the transport objective (F), recovery operations are dictated by where the need arises and not necessarily close to waste arisings. They may not therefore be optimally located with respect to transport routes. However, the larger number of 'recovery' sites could also provide a broad spatial distribution of sites across the county which would help to ensure that inert waste is deposited at the nearest appropriate location and therefore reduce travel miles. The assessment therefore gives this a neutral score. Policy now provides more clarification that it applies to residual material following recycling and/or recovery.

4.7. **W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations**

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Submission (March, 2013)

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.

West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Proposed Main Modifications (August, 2013)

Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations

- (a) The following sites are allocated ~~for waste management facilities and to meet identified shortfalls in transfer, recycling, and recovery capacity.~~ *Accordingly, they* are acceptable, in principle, for the development of ~~proposals waste management facilities~~ for the transfer, recycling, and/or ~~treatment recovery~~ of waste (including the recycling of inert waste):
- Site north of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford (~~Inset Policy~~ Map 1);
 - Hobbs Barn, near Climping (~~Inset Policy~~ Map 2);
 - Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester (~~Inset Policy~~ Map 3);
 - Brookhurst Wood, near Horsham (~~Inset Policy~~ Map 4); and
 - Land west of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green (~~Inset Policy~~ Map 5).
- (b) The following site is allocated ~~for to meet an identified shortfall in~~ non-inert landfill ~~capacity.~~ *Accordingly, it and* is acceptable, in principle, for that purpose:
- Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, near Horsham (~~Inset Policy~~ 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.

SA Summary:

The policy has been amended slightly since the Submission Plan but the purpose of the policy has not changed. The sites will meet a shortfall in waste management facilities within the county but the contribution of the built waste facilities to recycling or energy recovery is uncertain as the allocations are not

technology specific. There is therefore some uncertainty about their contribution to achieve 'zero waste to landfill'. However, other policies in the Plan allow sites to come forward through criteria-based policy.

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 WWTW, Ford). Height restrictions on facilities design on two sites close to the South Downs National park (Site Adjacent to Sewage Works, Ford and Fuel Depot, Chichester) would also be required.

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

There has been no change to the SA scoring as a result of the amendments to this policy.

4.8. Policy W13: Protected Landscapes

West Sussex Waste Local Plan Submission (March, 2013)

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.

**West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Proposed Main Modifications
(August, 2013)**

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 *will be permitted provided they do not 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.~~

SA 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 public amenity; users 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 change to the policy to delete clause (d) has no effect on the scoring against the objectives particularly as this is now picked up within Policy W9.

4.9. **Policy W20: Restoration**

<p>West Sussex Waste Local Plan Submission (March, 2013)</p>
<p><u>Policy W20: Restoration and Aftercare</u></p> <p>Proposals involving temporary waste development will be permitted provided that they are accompanied by comprehensive schemes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
<p>West Sussex Waste Local Plan: Proposed Main Modifications (August, 2013)</p>
<p><u>Policy W20: Restoration and Aftercare</u></p> <p>Proposals involving temporary waste development will be permitted provided that they are accompanied by comprehensive schemes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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) <i>where appropriate</i>, 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.
<p>SA Summary:</p> <p>Policy W20 ensures that temporary waste sites are restored with appropriate aftercare. This would have a positive effect 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 has been changed to include 'where appropriate' under criteria (c) in recognition of the fact that maximising public amenity benefits may not be appropriate for every site. This does not change the SA scoring for any of the objectives.</p>

5.0. Monitoring Framework

- 5.1. Section 8 and Appendix E of the SA Report (March, 2013) sets out the proposed monitoring framework for measuring the environmental effects of the Plan. The Plan itself also includes monitoring arrangements for each policy through which the extent to which policies are being implemented can be measured. No changes are proposed to the monitoring framework as a result of the changes to the policies.

APPENDIX A: Summary of Modifications to the West Sussex Waste Local Plan

Additional or Main Modification ¹	Policy/Paragraph/Number/ Table No.	Summary of Change	Require SA?
Main	Policy W0	Insert new policy 'Policy W0: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development' (Refer to Schedule of Modifications, August, 2013)	Yes
Main	Policy W1	Change to policy wording (refer to Schedule of Modifications, August, 2013)	Yes
Main	Policy W3	Change to policy wording (Refer to Schedule of Modifications, August 2013)	Yes
Main	Policy W8	Change to policy wording (refer to Schedule of Modifications, August, 2013)	Yes
Main	Policy W9	Change to policy wording (refer to Schedule of Modifications, August, 2013)	Yes
Main	Policy W10	Change to policy wording (refer to Schedule of Modifications, August, 2013)	Yes
Main	Table 4, para 7.4.5.	Change to site area of Fuel Depot to 1ha (Refer to Schedule of Modifications, August, 2013)	No – although the site area has changed, the capacity of the sites remains the same.
Main	Policy W13	Change to policy wording (refer to Schedule of Modifications, August, 2013)	Yes
Main	Policy W20	Change to policy wording (refer to Schedule of	Yes

¹ Additional modifications are not required to be formally consulted upon. Main modifications will be subject to consultation.

		Modifications, August, 2013)	
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APPENDIX B: Assessment of the Proposed Main Modifications

Policy W0: Sustainable Development					
<p>a) When considering development proposals, the Authorities will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of 'sustainable development' contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. They will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved, wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area;</p> <p>b) Planning applications that accord with the policies in this Local Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans) will be approved, unless material considerations indicate otherwise; and</p> <p>c) Where there are no policies relevant to an application or relevant policies are out-of-date at the time of making the decision, then the Authorities will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:</p> <p>i) any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or</p> <p>ii) specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted (e.g. those relating to designated landscapes and protected areas).</p>					
			Policy W10		
Appraisal Objective				Mitigation/Enhancement	Commentary
	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term		
A: To protect and, where possible, enhance the health, well-being and amenity of residents and neighbouring land-uses	N	N	N	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Policy ensures that development should take place in accordance with sustainability principles. Neutral score as impacts on amenity will depend upon site specifics.
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	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Neutral score as impacts on this objective will depend upon site specifics.
C: To ensure the risk of flooding is not increased	N	N	N	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Neutral score as impacts on this objective will depend upon site specifics.
D: To provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare	+	+	+	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Policy ensures that in the absence of up to date or relevant policies, proposals can still come forward based on National Policy.

Policy W0: Sustainable Development					
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	N	N	N	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Policy ensures that in the absence of up to date or relevant policies, proposals can still come forward based on National Policy. Neutral score as impacts on this objective will depend upon site specifics.
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	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Neutral score as impacts on this objective will depend upon site specifics.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	N	N	N	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Neutral score as impacts on this objective will depend upon site specifics.
H: To protect and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	N	N	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Neutral score as impacts on this objective will depend upon site specifics.
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	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Neutral score as impacts on this objective will depend upon site specifics.
J: To protect and, where possible, enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	N	N	N	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Neutral score as impacts on this objective will depend upon site specifics.
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	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Policy ensures that in the absence of up to date or relevant policies, proposals can still come forward based on National Policy. Neutral score as impacts on this objective will depend upon site specifics.
L: Promote recovery of value from residual waste and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill for disposal	N	N	N	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Policy ensures that in the absence of up to date or relevant policies, proposals can still come forward based on National Policy. Neutral score as impacts on this objective will depend upon site specifics.
M: To reduce air pollution and to protect and, where possible, enhance air quality.	N	N	N	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Neutral score as impacts on this objective will depend upon site specifics.
N: To protect and, where possible, enhance soil quality	N	N	N	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Neutral score as impacts on this objective will depend upon site specifics.
O: To protect and, where possible, enhance water resources, water quality and the function of the water environment	N	N	N	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Neutral score as impacts on this objective will depend upon site specifics.

Policy W0: Sustainable Development					
P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.	N	N	N	Proposals will need to comply with Development Management policies within the Plan.	Neutral score as impacts on this objective will depend upon site specifics.
Assessment Summary	For most of the objectives, the SA gives a neutral score as the impacts will depend upon the specifics of the sites that come forward. However, the policy scores positively in terms of providing a supply of suitable waste facilities to sustain economic growth and maintain social welfare because it enables development to be approved according to the principle of sustainable development even in the absence of up-to-date or relevant policy.				

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Need for Waste Management Facilities				
<u>Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Need for Waste Management Facilities</u>				
<p>(a) Proposals on unallocated sites for the storing, sorting, bulking and onward movement of waste will be permitted provided that they are needed to meet the shortfall in transfer capacity of 140,000 tonnes per annum. Proposals on unallocated sites to deliver capacity over and above this shortfall will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is a market need, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency.</p> <p>(b) Proposals on unallocated sites for facilities for the recycling and composting of non-inert waste will be permitted provided that they are needed to meet the shortfall in capacity of 270,000 tonnes per annum. Proposals on unallocated sites to deliver capacity over and above this shortfall will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is a market need, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency.</p> <p>(c) Proposals on unallocated sites for the recycling of inert waste will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is a market need, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency.</p> <p>(d) Proposals on unallocated sites for built facilities for the recovery of non-inert waste will be permitted provided that they are needed to meet the shortfall in capacity of 270,000 tonnes per annum. Proposals on unallocated sites to deliver capacity over and above this shortfall will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would reduce disposal to land of waste arising in West Sussex.</p> <p>(e) Proposals for recovery operations involving the depositing of inert waste to land will be permitted provided that they are needed to meet the shortfall in management capacity of 1,200,000 tonnes over the plan period. Proposals to deliver capacity over and above this shortfall will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there is a market need, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency.</p> <p>(f) Proposals for non-inert waste landfilling operations on unallocated sites will not be permitted unless they are needed to meet the shortfall in management capacity of 605,000 tonnes over the plan period. Proposals on unallocated sites to deliver capacity over and above this shortfall, will not be permitted unless there is a demonstrable need to dispose of non-inert waste arising within West Sussex, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency and the objective of 'zero waste to landfill'* in West Sussex by 2031.</p> <p>(g) Proposals for inert waste landfilling operations will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the waste cannot be managed through recovery operations and that there is a need to dispose of waste, consistent with the principle of net self-sufficiency and the objective of 'zero waste to landfill'* in West Sussex by 2031.* Defined as the disposal to land (via landfill or landraise) of less than 3% of all the waste arising in the County.</p>				
		Policy W1		
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25 yrs	Mitigation/ Enhancement

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Need for Waste Management Facilities						
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. Unallocated 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	
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 net self-sufficient in managing West Sussex waste. Policy change means that proposals could come forward on allocated sites even if the quantitative need has been met provided that a market need can be demonstrated which still accords with the principle of net self-sufficiency.	
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.	

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Need for Waste Management Facilities					
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. Minor cross-boundary movements in accordance with the objectives of net self-sufficiency and zero waste to landfill (part c) could have a more negative effect in the short to medium term as waste travels from further a-field, although it may also be travelling to the nearest appropriate location.
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 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.
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. Uncertainty about the effect of development at non-allocated sites but they would be judged against other policies in the plan designed to protect this objective.

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Need for Waste Management 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	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.	<p>The allocated sites comprise Greenfield and previously developed land development which could give rise to positive and negative effects. Uncertainty about the effect of development at non-allocated sites but they would be judged against other policies in the plan which promote the use of previously developed land.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.	<p>Allocated sites have been explicitly assessed against this aspect.</p> <p>Unallocated sites would need to comply with policies on this aspect.</p> <p>The effect would be neutral or positive if there are enhancement and restoration opportunities.</p>
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	<p>The thrust of this policy is to encourage development of infrastructure that promotes recycling.</p> <p>Part (b) explicitly allows proposals for inert recycling on unallocated sites where a market need can be demonstrated.</p>

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Need for Waste Management Facilities					
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. Policy change still aims to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill but allows for imports of waste to landfill in accordance with the objectives of net self-sufficiency and zero waste to landfill. Part (f) explicitly aims to manage inert waste further up the hierarchy through recovery operations rather than landfill.
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.
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 including 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.

Policy W1: Self-Sufficiency in Need for Waste Management Facilities					
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.
Assessment Summary	<p>Although the policy wording has been amended since the Submission Plan March, 2013), the overall intention of the policy remains the same in that it seeks to provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities to deal with waste generated in the County, in accordance with the objectives of net self-sufficiency and 'zero waste to landfill'. This has beneficial impacts on waste management and the local economy.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The policy could lead to sites coming forward to provide capacity over and above the quantitative need set out in the Plan but a market need would need to be justified and proposals would still need to meet the objectives of net self-sufficiency and 'zero waste to landfill'. This provides flexibility in the Plan.</p> <p>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.</p>				

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities					
<p>(a) Proposals for built waste management facilities <i>on unallocated sites</i>, to enable the transfer, recycling, and treatment <i>recovery</i> of waste, will be permitted provided that they are:</p> <p>(i) <i>it can be demonstrated that they cannot be delivered on permitted sites for built waste management facilities or on the sites allocated for that purpose in Policy W10; and</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>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</p> <p>(iii) outside the Areas of Search identified on the Key Diagram, they are only small-scale facilities to serve a local need.</p> <p>(b) Proposals for facilities that accord with part (a) must:</p> <p>(i) be located on permitted or allocated sites for built waste management uses; or</p> <p>(ii) be located within built-up areas, or on suitable previously-developed land outside built-up areas; or</p> <p>(iii) be located on a site in agricultural use where it involves the treatment of waste for reuse within that unit; or</p> <p>(iv) <i>only</i> be located on a greenfield site, only if it can be demonstrated that no suitable alternative sites are available; and</p> <p>(iv) 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.</p> <p>(c) Proposals for new facilities within the boundaries of existing waste management sites <i>to enable the transfer, recycling and recovery of waste</i>, will be permitted unless:</p> <p>(i) the current use is temporary and the site is unsuitable for continued waste use; or</p> <p>(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.</p>					
			Policy W3		
Appraisal Objective				Mitigation/Enhancement	Commentary
	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term		
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.

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities					
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	+	+	+	Sites would need to comply with Policy W17. Facility design would need to incorporate SUDs.	Policy gives priority to allocated and permitted sites that have already been explicitly assessed against this aspect. No discernible effect in terms of unallocated sites 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.
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. Although in short term constructive traffic movements may be adverse, sites will have had to meet acceptable Highway standards. Giving priority to allocated and permitted sites means that transport related impacts have already been assessed.
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	Policy seeks to direct proposed facilities away from areas this objective seeks to protect.

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management 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.	+	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W16: Air, Soil and Water	Policy gives priority to allocated sites which are mainly located on PDL, apart from 1 site. This policy seeks to direct unallocated proposals towards previously developed land and away from greenfield land 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	Giving priority to allocated and permitted sites means that these impacts have already been assessed. With regard to unallocated sites, the 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.
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.
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.

Policy W3: Location of Built Waste Management Facilities					
<p>P: To reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and promote the use of renewable and lower carbon energy sources.</p>	+	+	+	NA	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Assessment Summary</p>	<p>The policy still supports an adequate supply of suitable built waste facilities for the re-use, recycling and treatment of materials, driving waste up the hierarchy. By giving priority to allocated and permitted sites, many of the impacts covered by the objectives have already been assessed therefore more beneficial in terms of the objectives.</p> <p>Waste facilities on agricultural units could result in sites in more rural locations within the Areas of Search but would help the rural economy.</p> <p>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.</p>				

Policy W8: Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land					
<p>(a) <i>Proposals for the disposal of non-inert waste at unallocated sites will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the waste cannot be managed at permitted sites or at the extension to the Brookhurst Wood landfill site allocated in Policy W10.</i></p> <p>(ab) Proposals for the disposal of non-inert <i>and inert</i> waste to land (including for the <i>continuation in duration of, or the physical</i> extension of, existing operations) will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:</p> <p>(i) there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1(b);</p> <p>(i#) the waste to be disposed of cannot practicably be reused, recycled or treated <i>recovered</i>;</p> <p>(ii#) there would be no <i>unacceptable adverse</i> impact on natural resources, particularly on groundwater quality, and other environmental constraints;</p> <p>(iii) <i>they would accord with Policy W13 (Protected Landscapes);</i></p> <p>(iv) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised;</p> <p>(v) appropriate measures are included to recover energy from landfill gas; and</p> <p>(v) restoration of the site to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.</p> <p>(bc) Any proposals for new non-inert landfill sites (including for landraise) must accord with <i>parts</i> (a) <i>and</i> (b) and will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:</p> <p>(i) they are only required for the disposal of residual waste arising in West Sussex following recycling and treatment recovery;</p> <p>(ii) There are no opportunities to extend the operation of existing sites either within West Sussex or elsewhere.</p>					
Policy W8					
Appraisal Objective	Policy W8			Mitigation/Enhancement	Commentary
	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term		

Policy W8: Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land					
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 gives priority to allocated and permitted sites that have already been explicitly assessed against this aspect. No discernible effect in terms of unallocated sites 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. Although the policy now clarifies that part (b) applies to the continuation of duration or physical extension of existing sites which would help to meet needs in the interim. Over time this should be offset by provision of alternative management facilities. The full effect of these are assessed under other policies.
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. Although the policy now clarifies that part (b) applies to the continuation of duration or physical extension of existing sites which would help to meet needs in the interim. 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					
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	-	N	N	Should be applied alongside Policy W11: Character. Add locational criteria as per other facility specific policies	<p>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.</p> <p>Only extension to existing site at Brookhurst Wood is proposed for non-inert landfill. Clarification also provided in criteria (b) that policy applies to the continuation of duration or physical extension to landfill sites. Giving priority to allocated and permitted sites means that have already been assessed against this aspect.</p> <p>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. Policy now includes explicit reference to Policy W13 (Protected Landscapes) giving emphasis to this aspect.</p>
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	-	-	-	Should be applied alongside Policy W15: Historic Environment	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. By giving priority to existing and allocated sites, means that sites have already been assessed against this aspect.

Policy W8: Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land					
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 gives priority to allocated and permitted sites that have already been explicitly assessed against this aspect. With regard to unallocated sites, 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 trommelled 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. Although the policy now clarifies that part (b) applies to the continuation of duration or physical extension of existing sites which could lead to further landfill in the short term until new built waste facilities come on stream. No change to scoring as policy change is for clarification.
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.

Policy W8: Disposal of Non-Inert Waste to Land					
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	
Assessment Summary	<p>Policy now applies to inert and non-inert landfill sites. Previously is applied to the latter only.</p> <p>The amended policy gives greater priority to allocated and existing sites which is generally more positive because some of the impacts relating to some of the objectives have already been assessed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Although 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.</p> <p>The Policy seeks to promote the recovery of energy from landfill gas.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Although the policy now clarifies that part (b) applies to the continuation of duration or physical extension of existing sites which could lead to further landfill in the short term until new built waste facilities come on stream. The SA scoring has not changed because the additional wording is a clarification of the purpose of the policy.</p> <p>Scoring for landscape objective (G) changed from '---' to '-NN' because, the policy gives priority to existing and allocated sites which have already been assessed, to a certain extent, against this aspect and displacement of waste from these by restricting supply towards new built facilities that can be located in more appropriate locations is likely to be more beneficial over the lifetime of the Plan. Policy also now includes explicit reference to Policy W13 (Protected Landscapes) giving emphasis to this aspect.</p>

Policy W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land					
<p><i>Proposals for recovery operations involving the depositing of inert waste to land (including for the continuation in duration, or the physical extension of, existing operations) will not be permitted unless provided that:</i></p> <p>(a) — there is a need for the development in accordance with Policy W1;</p> <p>(ba) the proposal results in clear benefits for the site and, where possible, the wider area;</p> <p>(eb) the material to be used is only residual waste following recycling and/or treatment recovery <i>or it is waste that cannot be recycled or treated;</i></p> <p>(dc) there is a genuine need to use the waste material as a substitute for a non-waste material that would otherwise have been used to be used;</p> <p>(ed) the material to be reused is suitable for its intended use;</p> <p>(fe) the amount of waste material to be used is no more than is necessary to deliver the benefits identified under (ba);</p> <p>(gf) there would be no unacceptable adverse impact on natural resources and other environmental constraints;</p> <p>(hg) they would accord with Policy W13 (Protected Landscapes); there would be no adverse impact on protected landscapes in accordance with Policy W13;</p> <p>(ih) any temporary harm as a result of the operations would be outweighed by the long term benefits of the proposed after-use;</p> <p>(i) any important mineral reserves would not be sterilised; and</p> <p>(j) restoration of the site to a high quality standard would take place in accordance with Policy W20.</p>					
Policy W9					
Appraisal Objective	Policy W9			Mitigation/Enhancement	Commentary
	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term		
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	Policy aims to encourage recovery over landfill, therefore treating waste higher up the waste hierarchy. As policy restricts development of inert landfill facilities then perceived effects would be positive on baseline of status quo of market operation. Proposals for recovery operations that produce benefits would have a positive impact on amenity. However, this is off-set in the short to medium term by the local impacts of the development.

Policy W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land					
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	+	+	+	NA	Policy allows proposals for recovering inert waste to come forward providing a means of making effective use of residual inert waste, in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
E: To protect and, where possible, enhance the vitality and viability of the local economy	+	+	+	NA	As above
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.	As recovery operations are dictated by where the need arises, they may not be optimally located with respect to transport routes.
G: To protect and, where possible, enhance landscape and townscape character	N	+	+	Should be applied alongside Policy W11: Character. Add locational criteria as per other facility specific policies	Encouragement of 'recovery' over landfill would have a positive effect in terms of this objective as inert waste is put to more beneficial uses, such as landscaping schemes and mineral restoration. However, positive effects in the short term are off set by development impacts.
H: To conserve and, where possible, enhance the historic environment	N	+	+	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.	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 although part (f) does require no unacceptable impact on natural resources and other environmental constraints. 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.

Policy W9: Depositing of Inert Waste to Land					
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	+	+	+		By restricting landfill supply this policy directly promotes this objective.
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	Depositing inert waste to land does not generally give rise to fugitive emissions, therefore overall neutral effect compared with status quo of uncontrolled supply.
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.
Assessment Summary	<p>The policy aims to move waste up the hierarchy by restricting inert landfill and encouraging inert waste to be put to a more beneficial use through 'recovery'. In this respect, the Policy restricts, to some degree, an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities in the short term.</p> <p>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 local impacts of development. In the long term effects are considered to be positive as recovery operations give rise to amenity benefits.</p> <p>Other impacts depend on the location and previous or existing use of sites.</p>				

Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations					
<p>(a) The following sites are allocated for waste management facilities and to meet identified shortfalls in transfer, recycling, and recovery capacity. Accordingly, they are acceptable, in principle, for the development of proposals waste management facilities for the transfer, recycling, and/or treatment recovery of waste (including the recycling of inert waste):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site north of Wastewater Treatment Works, Ford (Inset Policy Map 1); • Hobbs Barn, near Climping (Inset Policy Map 2); • Fuel Depot, Bognor Road, Chichester (Inset Policy Map 3); • Brookhurst Wood, near Horsham (Inset Policy Map 4); and • Land west of Wastewater Treatment Works, Goddards Green (Inset Policy Map 5). <p>(b) The following site is allocated for non-inert landfill and is acceptable, in principle, for that purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension to Brookhurst Wood Landfill Site, near Horsham (Inset Policy Map 4). <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>					
Policy W10					
Appraisal Objective	Policy W10			Mitigation/Enhancement	Commentary
	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term		
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

Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations					
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.
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.	In terms of this objective, the impacts have been assessed through the site assessment/selection process and are considered acceptable. 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 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 dumbbell roundabouts arising from Hobbs Barn and Site North of WWTW (Ford).

Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations					
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 strategically important mineral resources being sterilised.
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.

Policy W10: Strategic Waste Site Allocations					
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.
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.
Assessment Summary	<p>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.</p> <p>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 Depot, Chichester) would also be required.</p> <p>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.</p>				

Policy W13: Protected Landscapes					
W13: Protected Landscapes					
<p>(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:</p> <p>(i) the site is allocated for that purpose in an adopted plan; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(iii) the proposal is for major* waste development that accords with part (c) of this Policy.</p> <p>(b) Proposals for waste development located outside protected landscapes <i>will be permitted provided they do not but which would undermine the objectives of the designation, will not be permitted.</i></p> <p>(c) Proposals for major* waste development within protected landscapes will not be permitted unless:</p> <p>(i) there is an overriding need for the development within the designated area; and</p> <p>(ii) the need cannot be met in some other way or met outside the designated area; and</p> <p>(iii) any adverse impacts on the environment, landscape, and recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated.</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(i) they accord with part (c) of this Policy and Policy W9; and</p> <p>(ii) any temporary harm as a result of the operations would be outweighed by the long-term benefits of the proposed after-use.</p>					
			Policy W13		
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5 yrs	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

Policy W13: Protected Landscapes					
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.
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

Policy W13: Protected Landscapes					
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 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. Change to policy to delete clause (d) has no effect on the scoring against the objectives.				

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) where appropriate , 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.						
(a)		Policy W20			Mitigation/ Enhancement	Commentary
Appraisal Objective	Short-term effects 0-5yrs	Medium-term effects 6-25	Long-term effects 25+yrs			
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 where appropriate, 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, where appropriate, 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.	

Policy W20: Restoration and Aftercare					
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	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.
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.

Policy W20: Restoration and Aftercare					
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	<p>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.</p> <p>Policy has been changed to include 'where appropriate' under criteria (c) in recognition of the fact that maximising public amenity benefits may not be appropriate for every site. This does not change the SA scoring for any of the objectives.</p>				