

SWDP 33: Waste

- A. Proposals for new development should incorporate adequate facilities into the design to allow occupiers to separate and store waste for recycling and recovery unless existing provision is adequate.**

Reasoned Justification

1. National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014) sets out national waste planning policies. It should be read in conjunction with the Framework, the Waste Management Plan for England and National Policy Statements for Waste Water and Hazardous Waste, or any successor documents.
2. Planning applications relating to the use of land (and buildings) for the purposes of waste management will be determined by Worcestershire County Council. The Waste Core Strategy, adopted by the County Council, is complementary to the SWDP and forms part of the development plan.
3. To minimise waste and pollution and reduce the impact of waste on Climate Change the south Worcestershire authorities expect future developments to support the waste management hierarchy. The waste hierarchy gives top priority to preventing waste in the first place. Where waste is generated, priority is to reuse, then recycle, then other forms of recovery such as energy recovery and last of all disposal (for example landfill).
4. To ensure waste is dealt with at as high a level as possible on the waste hierarchy, and to protect amenities and prevent pollution, the waste implications of all new development must be considered.
5. To safeguard existing or permitted waste management facilities the SWC will consult Worcestershire County Council on any planning applications within 250m of such a site, in accordance with the Waste Core Strategy. Maps showing existing waste management facilities with a 250m buffer are shown on the Worcestershire County Council's website⁽⁷⁵⁾.
6. The Waste Core Strategy requires that on-site facilities for separating or storing waste should be adequate to meet the needs of occupiers of any proposed new development.
7. On smaller sites, provision might include collection points for segregated waste. On larger sites, particularly where significant areas of new housing or employment land are proposed, waste storage facilities will almost always be needed and provision might also include on-site treatment facilities such as community composting, anaerobic digestion forming part of a district heating system or, in the case of industrial operations, the management of specific wastes produced on site.
8. Specifications for the minimum standards for the type and scale of facilities and vehicular manoeuvrability needed for new residential, commercial and mixed-use developments

75 <http://gis.worcestershire.gov.uk/website/WasteCoreStrategy/>

will be informed by the ADEPT report 'Making Space for Waste' (June 2010)⁽⁷⁶⁾. All applications will be assessed against this guidance.

76 http://www.lgcplus.com/Journals/3/Files/2010/7/14/ADEPTMakingspaceforwaste_000.pdf