

Appendix - Main Modifications

Below is the table of Main Modifications following the Examination hearings. The modifications are expressed in the conventional form of ~~strike through~~ for deletions and underlining for additions of text. The page numbers and paragraph numbering refer to the Submission Plan (Publication document plus Schedule of Minor Amendments November 2011), as reflected in the Tracked Changes March 2012 version of the Strategy).

The Main Modifications shown here, together with the minor changes proposed by the City and County Councils, can be seen in context in the 'Post Submission Changes - Tracked Changes Version January 2013' of the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan (referred to as Jan 2013 Tracked Changes in the table below), available as a PDF document from www.staffordshire.gov.uk/wcs.

Reference	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Main Modification
MM1	Page 4	Paragraph 1.9	Modify wording to read: It is not proposed to identify specific sites for development in the Joint Waste Core Strategy <u>Local Plan</u> but rather to base the Strategy on the identification of broad locations, shown on the Key Diagram <u>and Policy Map</u>, and provide locational criteria for new and enhanced waste management facilities that are sufficiently precise to enable developers to assess where they would be likely to receive permission, if other relevant considerations were satisfied. Given the scale and type of capacity gap, in terms of having sufficient waste management facilities and capacity by 2026 to manage, <u>as a minimum, an amount of waste, at least equivalent to the amount generated</u> an equivalent tonnage of waste to that produced in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, the evidence base supporting the Joint Waste Core Strategy <u>Local Plan</u> (available in Appendix 1: Virtual Library) demonstrates that the treatment capacity shortfall is not sufficient to warrant the identification of

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			strategic sites in the Core Strategy <u>Local Plan</u> . Also there is evidence from the Planning Inspectorate that concludes there is no requirement to identify sites for major <u>non</u> -strategic waste facilities in the Core Strategy <u>Local Plan</u> .
MM2	Pages 26 - 28 (Pages 27 - 29 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Paragraph 3.31	Modify wording to read: It should be recognised that As the landfill diversion targets of whilst the draft regional policies relating to waste apportion maximum landfill tonnages of MSW and C&I waste to the Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent sub region, the landfill diversion targets are minimum targets. There is no evidence at present to justify different or lower targets or for the figures to be regarded as a cap. Given European drivers to reduce the landfill of waste and manage waste higher up the "Waste Hierarchy", and given the minimal capacity requirements to achieve the RSS targets, it is considered appropriate to base a strategy and targets for additional waste infrastructure on the application of more ambitious landfill diversion targets to the regional waste forecasts. targets set out in the RSS Phase 2 Revision are consistent with the current National Waste Strategy 2007, which itself is based on those targets set by the European Landfill Directive. To exceed and achieve higher diversion rates thus tackling the 20% landfill allowance for MSW and 25% allowance for C&I waste in the RSS will require more facilities to be provided to meet any capacity gap. As the target for the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2007 (MWMS) is 'zero (municipal) waste to (primary) landfill by 2020, it seems reasonable to take the same approach for commercial and industrial waste by 2020. In order to achieve this trajectory, landfill diversion rates of 95% are proposed at 2015/16 to the regional waste

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			forecasts for MSW and C&I waste. Refer to Table 23 in Appendix 6: <u>Waste Data Tables.</u> In the case of MSW however, Table 21 in Appendix 6: Waste Data Tables shows the landfill diversion rates on which the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JWMS 2007) is based, the overarching strategy framework is zero municipal waste to landfill by 2020. <u>Our the</u> zero waste to landfill ambition is reliant on 50% of all MSW being recycled and composted (equivalent to 55% of household waste) and 50% being recovered. Also as is the case with the MWMS, despite the 100% landfill diversion target, an assumption needs to be made that a <u>quantity of residual MSW and C&I waste will still be sent for disposal at an appropriately licensed landfill.</u> This is because small quantities of non-recyclable, non-recoverable or hazardous materials (e.g. fly ash or rejects) will remain after the recycling, organic treatment or recovery processes. The MWMS labels this as 'secondary landfill' and estimates that it amounts to about 10% of overall MSW generated in the plan area. There is no reason to believe that the proportion will be significantly different for C&I waste, so we would expect that at least 10% of overall C&I generated in the plan area will need to be sent to 'secondary landfill' after initial processing. It should also be noted that the primary destination for management of asbestos remains as disposal to landfill in order to comply with waste regulations. As the quantities of this type of waste arising is so small, it is included in the 'secondary landfill' category. From 2012/13 (once the Four Ashes Energy Recovery Facility is operational) only non-recyclable, non-recoverable or hazardous (i.e. fly ash or rejects) materials will be sent to an appropriately licenced landfill indicating that landfill diversion rates of 90% could be achieved for MSW reducing the

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			landfill allowance to just 10%. Also given the range and capacity for waste management facilities that we have as at 1 April 2011May 2012, it should be possible to divert 75% of C&I waste from now, rather than wait until 2020. The RSS Phase 2 Review landfill diversion rate of a minimum of 75% for C&I waste could therefore be applied over the whole plan period and monitored each year through the Annual Monitoring Report process. With a plan based on 2026 there is potential to tackle the remaining 10% of MSW and 25% of C&I 'allowed to be landfilled' at later stages of the plan when the full extents of our policies are known of our policies, along with changes in the waste management industry and the effects of financial, policy and legislative drivers nationally and in Europe. Refer to Table 29-24 in Appendix 6: Waste Data Tables <u>calculates the new waste capacity requirements for MSW and C&I waste in line with the revised local landfill diversion targets</u>. This analysis concludes that there is a capacity gap for recycling and additional capacity is required by 2020/21 of 105,421 380,000 tonnes per annum. If however no facilities and subsequent recycling capacity is permitted during the period up to 2020, additional recycling capacity of 115,383 389,000 tonnes per annum would be required by 2025/26. Table 29-24 and also Table 27-25 in Appendix 6: Waste Data Tables forms the basis of Policy 2: Targets and broad locations for waste management facilities. Refer also to Revised Evidence Base Report for Policy 2.1 and Policy 2.2 (June 2012) which updates Evidence Base Report 2 - Managing Municipal and Commercial and Industrial waste, and, Evidence Base Report 3 - Managing Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste in Appendix 1: Virtual Library.

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		Insert new paragraph before Paragraph 3.32	Insert new paragraph before Paragraph 3.32. Text to read: <u>Growth predictions for construction, demolition & excavation (CD&E) waste are shown in Table 25 in Appendix 6: Waste Data Tables. CD&E waste production is predicted to decline from 1.8 million tonnes at 2010/11 to 1.3 million tonnes by 2025/26. No targets for recovery of CD&E waste were proposed in the RSS Phase 2 Review. The European Waste Framework Directive (WFD) however sets a target to recover at least 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020. The Governments Review of Waste Policy 2011 highlights this WFD target. Given the uncertainties relating to the data for this waste stream, it is difficult to predict a requirement for additional fixed throughput recovery capacity. It is however suggested that an 'aspiration' target of 200,000 tonnes per annum of additional recycling capacity by 2020 is considered reasonable in view of the WFD target, data on existing recycling capacity and trends in CD&E waste production.</u>
		Paragraph 3.32	Renumber this paragraph as 3.33 and also modify text to read: <u>In relation to landfill and void capacity, there are 21 permitted landfill sites, 10 of which are currently operational and evidence suggests that currently, based on forecasts for waste produced in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, there is sufficient landfill void capacity over the next 15 years to accommodate the 'secondary' landfill of MSW and C&I waste, and the disposal of CD&E waste to restore mineral sites. and t</u> There is no evidence of a requirement "to meet specific local circumstance" (FOOTNOTE Requirement of RSS Phase 2 Review Policy W11 'New Sites for Landfill'.) (Refer to

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			Tables 19 and 26 in Appendix 6: Waste Data Tables, Evidence Base Report 4 - Maintaining Landfill Capacity, and Revised Evidence Base Report for Policy 2.1 and Policy 2.2 (June 2012) in Appendix 1: Virtual Library). Evidence also indicates that due to the many mineral extraction sites, Staffordshire has been providing landfill capacity to neighbouring authorities for many years, and concludes that for non hazardous waste there is likely to be capacity to receive 'imports' because of the capacity available at planning obligated sites i.e. mineral sites with planning permission that permits restoration by landfill. <u>Whilst this pattern is likely to continue, the timely restoration of mineral sites in the plan area will become an increasing issue due to the declining availability of waste.</u> The Minerals Core Strategy Local Plan will need to review the amount of future mineral extraction required in the county and for existing and future sites to be reliant on landfill to secure adequate restoration. <u>One of the key issues to address will be identifying alternative restoration plans and designing out backfill involving the disposal of waste. Opportunities will also need to be taken when they arise when the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority determines applications to extend sites or consolidate planning permissions, to negotiate revised restoration schemes that are not so dependent on backfilling with waste.</u>
MM3	Pages 29 - 30 (Pages 30 - 31 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes, between	Box of text between Paragraphs 3.33 and 3.34. Amendments to bullet points 1, 2 and 4.	Modify wording to read: For Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent to be <u>able to manage an amount of waste, at least equivalent to the amount generated in the area, net self-sufficient</u>, the current requirements, as at 1 April 2011, <u>1 May 2012</u>, for additional waste management facilities and

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	Paragraphs 3.34 and 3.35)		capacity are: - Additional recycling capacity for municipal and commercial and industrial waste (106,000-380,000 tonnes per annum <u>is required by 2020/21 or 116,000 389,000</u> tonnes per annum by 2025/26 to reduce the export particularly of municipal co-mingled dry recyclables).(Refer to <u>Revised Evidence Base Report for Policy 2.1 and Policy 2.2 (June 2012), which updates Evidence Base Report 2 - Managing Municipal and Commercial and Industrial waste in Appendix 1: Virtual Library</u>); - Additional organic treatment capacity for treating co-collected municipal green and kitchen waste, to meet aspirations of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (November 2007) and reduce the export of this waste stream (60,000 - tonnes per annum 80,000 tonnes per annum required by 2020); - For construction, demolition and excavation waste, given the uncertainties relating to the data for this waste stream, it is difficult to predict a requirement for additional fixed throughput capacity. To assist the Joint Waste Core Strategy Local Plan, it is however suggested that an "aspiration" target of 200,000 tonnes per annum of additional recycling capacity by 2026 <u>2020</u> is considered reasonable in view of data and trends <u>to achieve the revised European Waste Framework Directive target to recover at least 70% of CD&E waste,</u> (Refer to <u>Revised Evidence Base Report for Policy 2.1 and Policy 2.2 (June 2012), which updates Evidence Base Report 3 - Managing Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste</u>

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			in Appendix 1: Virtual Library). In order to maintain net self-sufficiency <u>the network of waste management facilities, so that we can continue to manage an amount of waste, at least equivalent to the amount generated in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent</u>, and reduce the need over the time period of this Strategy <u>Local Plan</u> to plan for replacement waste management capacity and additional facilities to those listed in the schedule in Appendix 5: Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Waste Infrastructure at April 2011-May 2012, awareness of the existence of the 253 <u>268</u> existing waste management facilities needs to be raised with Local Planning Authorities so that proposals for non waste related developments do not restrict or constrain permitted activities or future developments at these facilities which would allow for their expansion and environmental improvement.
MM4	Pages 39 - 40 (Pages 40 - 41 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Para 4.7	Modify wording to read: Good design is recognised in national policy (<u>NPPF paragraphs 56 - 68 and PPS10 paragraph 36</u>) and is subject to guidance produced jointly by the Government and the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE, who have now joined with the Design Council). (Refer to document in Appendix 1: Virtual Library). This objective continues the aims of saved <u>'Waste Local Plan Policy 14: Waste Treatment Facilities within buildings and in the open air', to secure higher environmental standards for the management of waste and to minimise the impact on adjoining land-uses. This objective aims to site facilities in the right location and improve the overall quality of our waste infrastructure by encouraging waste management facilities to be fully contained within buildings or</u>

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			enclosed structures wherever practicable and environmentally acceptable. environmental acceptability of facilities by accommodating waste treatment within enclosed facilities. The objective aims to continue the drive to improve the overall quality of our waste infrastructure.
MM5	Page 42. (Page 43 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Section 5 The Planning Policies. Insert National Policy before 'A strategy for managing waste'. Inserted paragraphs to be numbered as 5.1 – 5.3	Insert new section on National Policy: Presumption in favour of sustainable development before the section 'A strategy for managing waste'. Inserted policy : <u>National Policy: Presumption in favour of sustainable development</u> <u>When considering development proposals the Councils will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. We 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 plan area.</u> <u>Planning applications that accord with the policies in this Local Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</u> <u>Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the</u>

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			<u>Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:</u> <u>• Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework and national waste planning policy (Currently Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management) taken as a whole; or</u> <u>• Specific policies in the National Planning Policy Framework or national waste planning policy indicate that development should be restricted.</u> Inserted Paragraphs 5.1 – 5.3: <u>Justification.</u> <u>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system. This includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development but does not contain specific waste policies, since national waste planning policy will be published as part of the National Waste Management Plan for England. Local authorities preparing waste plans and taking decisions on waste applications should have regard to the National Planning Policy Framework so far as it is relevant. The policies in the Joint Waste Local Plan guide how the presumption in favour of sustainable development will be applied locally.</u>

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			<u>The Councils will work proactively with developers throughout the process to enable the delivery of proposals which secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the plan area. The Councils offer a pre-application advice service to assist with this at an early stage and developers are encouraged to use this service.</u> <u>The Joint Waste Local Plan must be flexible and responsive to changing circumstances. It will be monitored on an annual basis and reviewed and revised as appropriate. However in order not to stifle development whilst the policies are being reviewed the National Policy: Presumption in favour of sustainable development sets out provisions for circumstances where there are no policies in the Development Plan that are relevant to the application or where relevant policies are out of date. An important consideration when looking at whether the Joint Waste Local Plan is deliverable is however that applications will only be brought forward if there is adequate land available.</u>
MM6	Page 46 (Page 48 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 1.6	Modify wording to read: <u>Proposals for new landfill or landraise, or for the treatment of new forms or categories of waste at existing sites</u> will only be considered where they are supported by:
MM7	Page 55 (Page 57 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 2.1	Modify wording to read: <u>"Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent will support the development of a network of sustainable waste management facilities which allow aim to achieve the following levels of landfill diversion targets to be</u>

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			achieved as a minimum, moving towards a situation where landfill is only used for wastes for which there is no better use, and will aspire to achieve higher targets, moving towards zero waste to landfill." Table 1 Targets for mMinimum overall diversion from landfill for waste generated in the plan area targets. <table><tr><td>Waste stream</td><td>2010/11</td><td>2015/16</td><td>2020/21</td><td>2025/26</td></tr><tr><td>MSW</td><td>75%</td><td>90% 95%</td><td>90% 100%</td><td>90% 100%</td></tr><tr><td>C&I</td><td>75%</td><td>75% 95%</td><td>75% 100%</td><td>75% 100%</td></tr><tr><td>CD&E</td><td></td><td></td><td>70%</td><td></td></tr></table>	Waste stream	2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26	MSW	75%	90% 95%	90% 100%	90% 100%	C&I	75%	75% 95%	75% 100%	75% 100%	CD&E			70%	
Waste stream	2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26																			
MSW	75%	90% 95%	90% 100%	90% 100%																			
C&I	75%	75% 95%	75% 100%	75% 100%																			
CD&E			70%																				
MM8	Page 56 (Page 58 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 2.2	Modify wording to read: Policy 2.2 Targets for new waste management facilities required by 2026 to manage municipal, commercial & industrial, and construction, demolition & excavation waste streams. To meet the landfill diversion targets <u>set out in Policy 2.1 and achieve "equivalent/net self-sufficiency"</u> <u>be able to manage an amount of waste, at least equivalent to the amount generated in the plan area</u> new waste management facilities/capacity will be required by 2026 across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent in accordance with the number of facilities/future treatment tonnages																				

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			set out below:
		Policy 2.2 Table 2 - Recycling / Material Recovery (mechanical sorting)	Modify wording in first row of Table 1 in respect of MSW and C&I waste and targets for recycling /material recovery (mechanical sorting) to read: Minimum of 106,000 <u>380,000</u> tonnes per annum required by 2020/21 or 116,000 <u>389,000</u> tonnes per annum by 2025/26 2 – 3 facilities. <u>6 – 8 facilities</u> Equivalent to 1.8 – 2.7 hectares <u>5.4 – 7.2 hectares</u> in total land area.
MM9	Page 58 (Page 60 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 2.2 Table 3 - Recycling / Material Recovery	Modify wording in first row of Table 2 in respect of CD&E waste and targets for recycling /material recovery to read: <u>Minimum of 200,000 tonnes per annum required by 2020/21.</u>
MM10	Page 60 (Page 62 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 2.3	Amend first paragraph to read preference will be given to such developments on general industrial land (including urban and rural general industrial estates (alongside B2 & B8 uses)), previously developed land (<u>provided that it is not of high environmental value</u>), and existing waste management sites, within or close to the hierarchy of urban areas defined below and shown on the 'Key Diagram' <u>Policy Map.</u>
MM11	Page 61	Policy 2.4	Modify wording to read:

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	(Page 63 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)		The existing strategic residual treatment Energy Recovery Facilities for municipal waste; and the hazardous waste landfill, as listed below and shown on the <u>Policy Map Key Diagram</u> , (and new permitted or allocated waste facilities identified in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)) will be safeguarded.
MM12	Page 62 (Pages 64 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 2.5 a) Second paragraph	Modify wording to read: To minimise any risk of waste moving down the waste hierarchy due to impacts on this network, and in order to maintain capacity and net self sufficiency <u>and manage an amount of waste at least equivalent to the amount generated in the plan area</u>, the Waste Planning Authority will not support proposals for non-waste related development on or in the vicinity of all permitted {or allocated} waste management facilities, as listed in the Schedule in Appendix 5: Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Waste Infrastructure at April 2011 <u>1 May 2012</u> (and updated in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)), which would:.....
		Policy 2.5 b)	Modify wording to read: The Waste Planning Authority will only support proposals for non-waste related developments on sites permitted (or allocated) for waste management once the waste management capacity targets for Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent have been met, unless there are overriding planning reasons why the non-waste related development should be permitted, <u>including the relocation of waste facilities to alternative sites.</u> .

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MM13	Pages 63 -.64 (Page 65 - 67 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 2.1 supporting text. Paragraph 5.28 (now renumbered as Paragraph 5.31)	Modify wording to read: European and National targets are set for reducing the amounts of waste sent to landfill. <u>Policy 2.1 supports the development of a network of sustainable waste management facilities which allow these to be achieved</u> The targets in Policy 2.1 reflect the local landfill diversion targets <u>applied to regional waste forecasts for municipal, commercial & industrial, and construction, demolition & excavation waste. (Refer to The Spatial Portrait: 'Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent today'- future facility need and Appendix 6: Waste Data Tables).</u> for municipal and household waste set out in the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, 2007, and As the target for the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2007 (MWMS) is 'zero (municipal) waste to (primary) landfill by 2020, it seems reasonable to take the same approach for commercial and industrial waste by 2020. In order to achieve this trajectory, landfill diversion rates of 95% are proposed by 2015/16 to the regional waste forecasts for MSW and C&I waste. For Construction, demolition and excavation waste the European Waste Framework Directive sets a target to recover at least 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020. are more ambitious than the landfill diversion targets in the National Waste Strategy (2007), and regional targets by applying the minimum landfill diversion target of 75% for C&I waste over the whole plan period, rather than from 2020 (refer to The Spatial Portrait: 'Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent today'- future facility need and Appendix 6: Waste Data Tables). These targets are minimum targets and given the promotion of facilities higher up the waste hierarchy which deliver economic growth and meet the requirements of all the policies of the Strategy, it is considered that

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			these targets could be exceeded and we could move towards aspirations of zero waste to <u>primary landfill</u>. <u>The government's vision is that landfill is only used for wastes for which there is no better use</u>. With a plan based on 2026 there is potential to tackle the remaining 10% of MSW and 25% of C&I 'allowed to be landfilled' at later stages of the plan when the full extents are known of our policies, changes in the waste management industry and the effects of financial, policy and legislative drivers nationally and in Europe. Footnote: <u>Defra: Review of Waste Policy in England 2011</u>
		Paragraph 5.29 (now renumbered as Paragraph 5.32)	Modify wording to read: Whilst landfill is a 'last resort', it however must be recognised that some waste streams cannot be economically or beneficially re-used, recycled or recovered for energy <u>e.g. hazardous wastes such as asbestos, and inert materials and wastes needed to restore mineral workings</u>. <u>Despite the 100% landfill diversion targets, an assumption needs to be made that a quantity of residual MSW and C&I waste will still be sent for disposal at an appropriately licensed landfill</u>. <u>This is because small quantities of non-recyclable, non-recoverable or hazardous materials (e.g. fly ash or rejects) will remain after the recycling, organic treatment or recovery processes</u>. <u>This is 'secondary landfill' and will amount to approximately 10% of overall MSW and C&I waste generated in the plan area. (Asbestos is included in this category).</u> Staffordshire also has a number of operational landfill sites and there is also potential additional capacity available at planning obligated sites i.e. mineral sites with planning permission to be restored by landfilling. Landfill sites in

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			Staffordshire will therefore continue to play a role, at least in the short term, in managing waste from Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent and from adjoining authorities. <u>Our long term aim, however, is to move toward zero waste to landfill, including active/ non-inert waste and inert waste, unless there is no better use. The recycling of inert construction, demolition and excavation waste, for example, provides good quality materials to be used in place of primary aggregates, thus conserving our mineral resources.</u>
		Paragraph 5.30 (now renumbered as Paragraph 5.33)	Modify wording to read: Irrespective of our ambition to increase diversion from landfill, proposals which will deliver economic growth and manage waste higher up the waste hierarchy should be given favourable consideration if they meet the requirements of all the policies of the <u>Strategy Local Plan</u>. In particular opportunities to provide for / encourage the formation of waste synergies, for example through the creation of resource recovery parks and <u>or</u> combined heat and power should be considered. Opportunities to reduce permitted landfill should <u>also</u> be taken as they arise. Evidence also indicates that due to the many mineral extraction sites, Staffordshire has been providing landfill capacity to neighbouring authorities for many years, and concludes that for non hazardous waste there is likely to be capacity to receive 'imports' because of the capacity available at planning obligated sites i.e. mineral sites with planning permission that permits restoration by landfill. <u>Whilst this pattern is likely to continue, the timely restoration of mineral sites in the plan area will become an increasing issue due to the declining availability of waste.</u> The Minerals Core Strategy Local Plan will need to review the amount of future mineral extraction required in the county and for

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			existing and future sites to be reliant on landfill to secure adequate restoration.
MM14	Pages 64 – 65 (Pages 67 – 68 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 2.2. Paragraph 5.31 (now renumbered as Paragraph 5.34)	Modify wording to read: The future requirements set out in Policy 2.2 reflect proposed housing growth, <u>proposed employment land provision, and the landfill diversion targets in Policy 2.1, and are the "capacity gaps" that the Joint Waste Core Strategy-Local Plan must address if Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent as a whole is to achieve "equivalent/net self sufficiency" continue to have the facilities and capacity needed to manage an amount of waste, at least equivalent to the amount arising/generated within the area across all waste streams by 2026.</u>
		Policy 2.2. Paragraph 5.32 (now renumbered as Paragraph 5.35).	Modify wording to read: The "equivalent/net self sufficiency" principle means that by 2026 Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent as a whole, should have the capacity needed to manage a tonnage of waste equivalent to that arising/generated within the area. This does not mean that all of the waste arising in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent will necessarily be managed in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent. There will always be quantities of specialist waste which will travel across the country for treatment. There may also be facilities on the border and outside of the plan area to which waste originating in the plan area is taken to as those facilities are the closest appropriate installations. Allowance is therefore must be made for cross boundary waste flows due to contracts; market conditions; communications; and as

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			it may not be economically viable for all wastes to be managed in the quantities that arise within each <u>local authority area or waste planning authority area</u> and some waste management facilities have specific locational requirements, e.g. to be located a distance from sensitive receptors, therefore their location will often be outside where the waste arises. The intention <u>of the Joint Waste Local Plan is</u> however is to balance the movements of waste into and out of each authority area across the region. to ensure that there is a choice of waste management facilities within the plan area which can manage an amount of waste at least equivalent to the amount arising / generated within the area for the plan period, and which provide an alternative to landfill. If the area has more waste facilities which can manage a wider range of wastes, this should give local communities and businesses more opportunities to manage their waste locally rather than having to export it to other areas. Minimising the distance waste needs to travel will also indirectly reduce the impact of waste on the highway network, air quality and greenhouse gas emissions, as well as reducing the financial cost to local residents and businesses.
		Paragraph 5.33 (now renumbered as Paragraph 5.36).	For clarity and to update the document, modify wording to read: The Spatial Portrait: 'Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent today' of the Strategy indicates that our waste infrastructure has significant waste management capacity, however <u>to achieve 100% diversion of MSW and C&I waste from 'primary' landfill</u> there is a relatively small gap in waste treatment provision particularly for the recycling of MSW and C&I <u>these waste streams</u>.
MM15	Page 68	Policy 2.3 supporting text	Insert new paragraph after Paragraph 5.44 :

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	(Page 71 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	insert paragraph after Paragraph 5.44 (now renumbered as Paragraph 5.47). New paragraph numbered as 5.48	For the purposes of the Joint Waste Local Plan it is considered that <u>suitable industrial land is defined as land where the use of the area is predominantly made up of industrial and commercial development falling within the following use classes:-</u> <u>B2 – General Industry</u> <u>B8 – Wholesale warehouse, storage and distribution uses, repositories</u> <u>It is considered that there is no conflict between the above mentioned use classes and the operation of a waste facility approved in accordance with other policies contained within this plan. Indeed many waste uses may fall within the B2 and B8 use classes discussed above. Consideration was given to the inclusion of B1 use classes, but it is acknowledged that there could be potential conflict with certain uses within this classification, particularly with B1(a) uses. It was therefore decided to limit the suitable use classes to B2 and B8.</u>
MM16	Page 69 (Page 73 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 2.5 supporting text, after Paragraph 5.50 (now renumbered as 5.54)	Insert paragraph after 5.50: <u>Local planning authorities, when determining proposals for non-waste related developments in the vicinity of existing waste management facilities, will need to consider the exact nature of the proposed development, and also the characteristics of that waste management facility in order to assess sensitivities. A definition of vicinity is not included in the plan, as the distance will depend on the exact nature of the proposed development and the type of</u>

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			waste management facility. Different waste treatment technologies will have different sensitivities. An enclosed recycling plant on an industrial estate, for example, would be unlikely to be affected by the development of a light engineering factory unit on an adjacent plot. However, the operation and expansion of a green waste open-windrow composting facility may be restricted by the development of a housing estate within 500 metres of the site. Imposing a strict vicinity rule could immediately rule out development without allowing discussion on potential ways of mitigation which may make the development acceptable in the proposed location. To assist local planning authorities, boundary information for all waste management facilities has been provided by the Waste Planning Authorities in an electronic format (Geographic Information Systems (GIS) shapefile for each site) for them to incorporate in their own GIS constraints mapping projects so when validating applications they are aware of waste sites and can decide on whether or not to consult the Waste Planning Authority on a specific proposal that may affect a waste management facility. Information on minerals and waste sites within the plan area are also available on the publicly accessible LocalView Planning Mapping Portal. (http://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/applications/mapyourarea/mappingfacility/LVPlanningMappingPortal.aspx). This GIS boundary information (GIS layers) for waste management facilities will be updated on the LocalView Planning Mapping Portal and updated electronic information will also be supplied to the local planning authorities on an annual basis when producing the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

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MM17	Page 70 (Page 74 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 3.1 bullet point ii	Modify wording to read: Include a programme of phased improvements, <u>which are proportionate to the nature of the application, in order to bring the whole site up to modern standards, if the proposal relates to an existing facility which is to be extended or enhanced.</u>
MM18	Page 74 (Page 78 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 3.1 supporting text Paragraph 5.57 (renumbered as Paragraph 5.62)	Modify wording to read: Where the expansion or intensification of <u>an existing facilities facility</u> is proposed <u>and that facility is not deemed to be up to modern design and environmental standards, i.e. it wouldn't receive planning permission if an application was made for that facility today,</u> opportunities to improve the overall quality and standard of the development should be taken <u>as the site/facility is developed.</u> Improvement can be delivered through a phased programme of works and should apply the considerations listed in Policy 4. Improvements include allowing sites that operate at a lower level of the waste hierarchy to move up the hierarchy; increasing the throughput of waste to be managed and/or quality of the output through the use of advanced technology; allowing the site to operate to a higher environmental standard by enclosing open air facilities where practicable within a purpose built or appropriately modified existing building; or by other beneficial improvements such as drainage.
		Policy 3.1 supporting text new paragraph	Insert new paragraph after Paragraph 5.57. <u>The Waste Planning Authority will seek improvements to existing</u>

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Reference	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Main Modification
		inserted after Paragraph 5.57 (renumbered as Paragraph 5.62) New paragraph numbered as 5.63	<u>waste management facilities through the planning application process, which are proportionate to the size and scale of the expansion or new planning application, and which are proportionate to the negative impacts which may already exist on the application site and which may be increased through expansion or the approval of any new operation.</u>
MM19	Page 76 (Page 81 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 3.3 supporting text. Insert new paragraph after Paragraph 5.62 (renumbered as Paragraph 5.68). New paragraph numbered as Paragraph 5.69.	Insert new paragraph after Paragraph 5.62: <u>CD&E recycling may be acceptable at existing mineral or landfill sites provided that it is related to the lawful/permitted use of the land. This means that the material must be either:</u> <u>a) mixed with newly extracted material from the site to produce a product that is suitable for higher quality end uses than would be possible for the recycled material alone;</u> <u>b) processed through existing specialised plant at the site to produce a higher quality product than would be possible at an alternative site, for example to make concrete products or tarmac;</u> <u>c) processed as part of the restoration process with a reasonable proportion of the material remaining on site.</u>
MM20	Page 76 (Page 81 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 3.4. supporting text Paragraph 5.63 (renumbered as Paragraph 5.70),	Modify wording to read: Policy 3.4 outlines that temporary permissions will <u>may</u> be granted for open air facilities where there are doubts remaining about the character or effect of the proposed development.
MM21	Page 83 (Page 89 in Jan 2013 Tracked	Policy 4.1 supporting text Paragraph 5.74 second sentence	Modify wording to read: "... We would seek to secure the extraction of minerals prior to development taking place provided that this is practicable and

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	Changes)	onwards (renumbered as Paragraph 5.81).	environmentally acceptable. <u>Locations that are liable to be affected by land instability will not normally be suitable for waste management facilities, but</u> prior extraction of underlying mineral may also remove potential land instability problems in the process ..."
MM22	Page 83 (Pages 89 – 90 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 4.2 supporting text Paragraph 5.77 Following first sentence. (Renumbered as Paragraph 5.84)	Insert additional sentence after first sentence: "Impact on the local environment and amenities are the factors considered in every application. <u>These will include such factors as noise, vibration, dust, odour, litter and the attraction of vermin and birds.</u> The Waste Planning Authority is focused on whether the development itself is an <u>acceptable</u> use of the land, and the impact of the use,.....
MM23	Page 90 (Page 96 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 4.2 supporting text Paragraph 5.100 (Renumbered as Paragraph 5.108)	Add condition to end of paragraph to read: "The report sets out the findings of the HRA and identifies sites that will require more detailed Appropriate Assessment at the planning application stage, should those sites be proposed for waste management uses. <u>In particular, the HRA identifies the need for careful assessment should new or enlarged waste management facilities be proposed at locations that bring the potential for increased traffic flows across those areas of Cannock Chase SAC that are identified as sensitive to nitrate / acid deposition.</u>
MM24	Page 99 (Pages 105 - 106 in Jan 2013 Tracked	Policy 4.2 supporting text Paragraph 5.141 (renumbered as 5.148)	Modify wording to read: The water environment and its wider landscape character will be protected, to safeguard biodiversity of the water environment, control pollution <u>and</u> enhance and create habitats and . <u>This will</u>

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	Changes)		ensure <u>that</u> any new development seeks to protect and enhance the <u>landscape water quality</u> , and biodiversity <u>and landscape</u> of water corridors, <u>by helping to meet the objectives set out in the Humber, Seven and North West River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs)</u> , under the Water Framework Directive. Close collaborative working between the Waste Planning Authorities and the Environment Agency will help to ensure that the conservation of water resources are <u>effectively</u> and efficiently controlled <u>protected</u> from potentially polluting development
		Policy 4.2 supporting text After Paragraph 5.141 (renumbered as 5.148) New paragraph numbered as Paragraph 5.149	Insert new paragraph after Paragraph 5.141 <u>The Water Framework Directive requires all waterbodies to achieve 'Good Ecological Status or Potential' by 2015. In this regard, no deterioration in water quality from current status should be allowed. Therefore it is imperative that adequate consideration be given to the watercourses themselves at all times (including those directly and indirectly affected by development, on and off-site, pre and post construction). More information on the Water Framework Directive can be found in the Humber, Seven and North West River Basin Management Plans.</u>
		Policy 4.2 supporting text After Paragraph 5.141 (renumbered as 5.148) New paragraph numbered as Paragraph 5.150	For clarity, insert an additional new paragraph after paragraph 5.141: <u>Wherever possible, watercourses should be returned to a more natural state in support of the Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) aims to renaturalise water bodies and wider RBMP objectives to improve the ecological value of the water environment. Easements between development and watercourses should be considered for habitat creation, and also to allow for</u>

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			<u>overland flood flows, to reduce the likelihood of pollution of the watercourse and to allow for essential maintenance access. This easement should be detailed within the site specific flood risk assessments.</u>
MM25	Page 99 (Page 106 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Policy 4.2 supporting text Paragraph 5.142 (renumbered as 5.151)	Modify wording to read: Unless carefully sited and designed, waste management development could be at risk of flooding, or could increase the chance of flooding elsewhere. It is essential that the future development is planned carefully to avoid the areas at risk from flooding. In line with the National requirements the risk based Sequential Test⁽²⁶⁾ should be applied at all stages of planning <u>steering new development to areas at the lowest probability of flooding (Zone 1).</u> Most waste management facilities are defined as being less vulnerable to flooding and therefore acceptable in Flood Zones 1 - 3a (Low - High Probability of flooding). Landfill and hazardous waste facilities are considered more vulnerable and so would only normally be acceptable in Flood Zones 1 and 2 (Low - Medium Probability of flooding). <u>Where the site lies partially within the floodplain, and the sequential test cannot be passed for the site, a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment should be undertaken to inform the exact extent of floodplain at the site.</u> Modify footnote 26 to read: Currently set out in Annex D of Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk <u>Refer to NPPF Paragraphs 100 – 103 and technical guidance published alongside this Framework Paragraphs 2 – 5.</u>

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MM26	Page 105 (Pages 111 - 112 in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)	Paragraph 6.8 second and fourth bullet points	Amend wording in second bullet point to read: What impact the policies are having in respect of national and local policy targets and any other targets identified in the document. <u>This will include monitoring the National Policy 'Presumption in favour of sustainable development' and the reasons for any refusal; and monitoring the Duty to Cooperate by recording information on other authorities seeking our cooperation on waste matters;</u> Amend wording in fourth bullet point to read: If policies or proposals need changing, <u>what the actions are</u> needed to achieve this.
		Insert new paragraph after Paragraph 6.9. New paragraph numbered as Paragraph 6.10.	Insert paragraph after Paragraph 6.9. Wording to read: <u>The Joint Waste Local Plan does not contain enforcement policies or monitor performance indicators on enforcement as both Councils have separate enforcement frameworks. The Stoke-on-Trent City Council 'Statement of Planning Enforcement Policy' was adopted in March 2010 . The County Council 'Monitoring and Enforcement Plan 2012 for the Extraction and Processing of Minerals and for Waste Management Facilities in Staffordshire' was produced in line with the requirement of National Planning Policy Framework Paragraph 207, and was adopted in July 2012. (Both documents are available in Appendix 1: Virtual Library).</u>
MM27	Implementation and monitoring.	Table 4 Measuring Policy Implementation	Simplify Table 4: Measuring Policy Implementation. (Changes are not highlighted in this table of modifications. The

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Reference	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Main Modification
	Page 106 onwards (Page 113 onwards in Jan 2013 Tracked Changes)		revised table is shown below).

Replacement for Table 4 Measuring Policy Implementation. (To update the Joint Waste Core Strategy document, simplified Table).

Policy	Key Outcomes	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Target	Trigger Point	Corrective Action
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Policy	Key Outcomes	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Target	Trigger Point	Corrective Action
Policy 1.1 General principles Policy 1.2 Make better use of waste associated with non-waste related development Policy 1.3 Construction, demolition and excavation waste Policy 1.4 Use	Waste as a resource. Minimising waste and minimising the impacts of waste, managing it in a sustainable way higher up the hierarchy to reduce the overall amount of waste being landfilled. This relates to Issue 1 and Strategic Objective 1	1.1 Total waste arisings in the plan area.	Derived from periodic surveys of national / regional data by external agencies for C&I, CD&E, Hazardous and Agricultural waste streams. MSW data derived from County and City Council waste data flow records.	N/A	Survey data diverges significantly (more than 10%) from forecast for MSW and C&I waste (taken from RSS P2) and from forecast for CD&E waste (taken from Scott Wilson 2009 Update West Midlands Landfill Capacity Study).	Assess implications for Waste Local Plan targets and revise if required.

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Policy	Key Outcomes	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Target	Trigger Point	Corrective Action
of waste for landscaping, screening, engineering purposes or for the improvement of agricultural or forestry land Policy 1.5 Energy recovery Policy 1.6 Landfill or landraise		1.2 Total arisings of MSW by management type.	Based on former National Core Output Indicator 6B – amount of MSW arising and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed. Derived from County and City Council's records of MSW sent for recycling, organic treatment, energy recovery and landfill.	Landfill Diversion targets for MSW in Policy 2.1. Recycling, organic treatment and recovery targets from MWMS.	Survey data of waste arisings diverges significantly from RSS P2 forecast (more than 10%). Percentage each management type represents (recycling, organic treatment and recovery) diverges significantly (more than 10%) from MWMS target.	Assess implications for Waste Local Plan targets and revise if required.

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Policy	Key Outcomes	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Target	Trigger Point	Corrective Action
		1.3 Addition al waste treatment capacity approved and capacity implemente d, by category (recycling, aggregate recycling, organic treatment, residual treatment, waste transfer and landfill).	Recorded from planning applications. Implementation checked periodically against EA RATS data.	As set out in Policy 2.2. waste infrastructure capacity to match waste production.	Failure to meet interim targets as set out in Policy 2.2.	Review policies to explore whether they could be refined to encourage desired applications.

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Policy	Key Outcomes	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Target	Trigger Point	Corrective Action
		1.4 Waste treatment capacity lost, by category (recycling, aggregate recycling, organic treatment, residual treatment, waste transfer and landfill).	Recorded from planning applications where appropriate; from Regulation Team monitoring information; and, from periodic review of EA RATS data. Update of Appendix 5 Schedule of Waste Infrastructure – operational capacity and non operational permitted capacity, in order to assess if any capacity is lost to new developments, or temporary permissions have expired (including loss of landfill capacity) in order to adjust capacity gap	N/A	Any loss greater than 20,000 tonnes per annum or of capacity for treating a specialised waste stream.	Revise targets if required.

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Policy	Key Outcomes	Performance Indicator	Monitoring Method	Target	Trigger Point	Corrective Action
		1.5 Net change in waste treatment capacity, by category (recycling, aggregate recycling, organic treatment, residual treatment, waste transfer and landfill).	Balance between Performance Indicator 1.3 & 1.4 above.	N/A	Net loss of waste management capacity, particularly towards the upper part of the hierarchy.	Review policies to explore whether they could be refined to retain existing capacity and encourage desired applications.
		1.6 Total permitted and operational waste treatment capacity, by category, as at 1 May each year	Calculated by adding results of Performance Indicator 1.3 to Appendix 5: Schedule of Waste Infrastructure (as updated by Performance Indicator 1.4).	As set out in Policies 2.1 and 2.2	Failure to meet interim targets as set out in Policies 2.1 and 2.2	Review policies to explore whether they could be refined to retain existing capacity and encourage desired applications

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Policy 2.1 Landfill diversion targets Policy 2.2 Targets for new waste management facilities required by 2026 to manage municipal, commercial & industrial, and construction, demolition & excavation waste streams. Policy 2.3 Broad locations Policy 2.4 Strategic waste facilities to be safeguarded Policy 2.5 The location of	Targets and broad locations for waste management facilities Achieving and maintaining sufficient waste treatment capacity of the right type. This relates to Issue 2 and Strategic Objective 2	2.1 Addition al capacity required to achieve next landfill diversion target for MSW and C&I waste.	Calculated by subtracting the result for Performance Indicator 1.6 from the required capacity at the next target year point. Capacity of new and existing facilities compared to waste production (RSS P2 waste forecasts for MSW and C&I waste) to quantify existing capacity gaps going forward to 2026 in terms of broad types of management (recycling, organic treatment, and residual treatment).	As set out in Policies 2.1 and 2.2.	Waste treatment capacity fails to grow fast enough to keep on track to meet interim targets as set out in Policy 2.2.	Review policies to explore whether they could be refined to encourage desired applications.
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		2.2 Addition al capacity required to meet C,D&E recycling target	Calculated by subtracting the result for 1.6 from the required capacity at the next target point. Capacity of new and existing facilities compared to waste production (Scott Wilson 2009 Update West Midlands Landfill Capacity Study forecast for CD&E waste) to quantify existing capacity gaps going forward to 2026 in terms of aggregate recycling.	As set out in Policy 2.2.	Waste treatment capacity fails to grow fast enough to keep on track to meet target set out in Policy 2.2.	Review policies to explore whether they could be refined to encourage desired applications.
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		2.3 Import / Export figures for MSW and for C&I / other waste streams.	Monitoring of waste disposal contracts will show fate of MSW. Difficult to measure for C&I waste and other waste streams, however EA data will provide a periodic snapshot of the situation.	Avoiding dependence on exports to manage waste (particularly MSW).	Proportion of waste (particularly MSW) exported rises by more than 5%. Quantity of waste imported rises by more than 5%.	Establish underlying factors to ensure that this does not indicate a need for additional facilities.

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Policy 3.1 General requirements for new and enhanced facilities Policy 3.2 Exceptions criteria for organic treatment in farm locations close to the urban areas/broad locations Policy 3.3 Exceptions criteria for	Criteria for the location of new and enhanced waste management facilities. Achieving the right waste management infrastructure, in the right place, moving towards higher standards This relates to Issue 3 and Strategic Objective 3	3.1 New approvals in line with locational criteria.	Recorded from planning applications. Geographic distribution of new facilities in accordance with the broad locations and hierarchy of urban areas as set out in Policies 2.3 and 3.1.	100%	N/A Later indicators address relevant trigger points.	N/A See later indicators.
		3.2 New approvals not in line with locational criteria.	Recorded from planning applications. Converse of Performance Indicator 3.1.	0%	Any approvals not in line with locational criteria.	Ensure that decision was appropriately based on special circumstances.

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facilities recycling construction, demolition & excavation waste or comparable industrial wastes Policy 3.4 Temporary planning permissions for open air facilities		3.3 Number of approvals granted under exceptions criteria.	Recorded from planning applications. Geographic distribution of new facilities in accordance with exceptions criteria in Policies 3.2 and 3.3.	N/A	Any approvals granted under exceptions criteria.	Ensure that decisions are appropriately based on special circumstances.
		3.4 Number of approvals granted involving temporary planning permissions .	Recorded from planning applications.	N/A	Any approvals granted involving temporary permissions.	Ensure that decisions are appropriately based on special circumstances.

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		3.5 Number of applications approved showing phased improvement of existing waste management facilities.	Recorded from planning applications.	N/A	Any approvals granted requiring phased improvement.	Ensure that decisions are appropriately based on special circumstances.
Policy 4.1 Sustainable design Policy 4.2 Protection of Environmental Quality	Sustainable design and protection and improvement of environmental quality High quality,	4.1 Proportion of new facilities which are enclosed.	Recorded from planning applications.	100% of those not exempt (see Policy 3.1)	Any approvals granted for facilities which are not enclosed.	Ensure that decisions are appropriately based on special circumstances, and that impacts can be adequately controlled.

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	sustainable design and protection and improvement of environmental quality This relates to Issue 4 and Strategic Objective 4.	4.2 Proportion of new facilities exempted from requirement for enclosure.	Recorded from planning applications.	N/A	Frequent approvals under exceptions criteria.	Ensure that decisions are appropriately based on special circumstances.
		4.3 Applications approved where adverse environmental impacts (as defined in Policy 4.2) are anticipated, but judged to be outweighed by material planning benefits.	Recorded from planning applications.	N/A	Any significant residual impacts accepted.	Ensure that decisions are appropriately based on special circumstances.

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		4.4 Applications approved where specific environmental improvements are achieved.	Recorded from planning applications.	100%	Any approvals granted for facilities which do not include some form of environmental improvement.	Ensure that decisions are appropriately based on special circumstances.
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Duty to Co-operate	Maintaining co-operation with neighbouring authorities on issues of common interest.	5.1 Continue co-operation on regional issues with regard to current waste management capacity.	Attendance at RTAB meetings and meetings with neighbouring authorities and the Waste Industry.	100% attendance.	RTAB ceases to operate through lack of support.	Consider alternative approach to joint working.
		5.2 Continue co-operation on regional issues relating to future waste management capacity requirements and future evidence base preparation.	Attendance at RTAB meetings and meetings with neighbouring authorities and the Waste Industry.	100% attendance.	RTAB ceases to operate through lack of support.	Consider alternative approach to joint working.

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Reference	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Main Modification
MM28	Policy Map	Policy Map on an Ordnance Survey base	The Councils will produce a Policy Map on an Ordnance Survey base which shows: ➤ the boundaries of the urban areas listed in the broad locational policy (Policy 2.3) ➤ the Green Belt ➤ the waste facilities safeguarded by Policy 2.4. Symbols of sites to be shown on Policy Map with corresponding inset maps showing boundary of safeguarded sites ➤ the waste infrastructure referred to in Policy 2.5. All facilities listed in the Schedule in Appendix 5 will be shown as symbols on the Policy Map.