YOUR WASTE ☑ YOUR CASH ☑ YOUR CHOICE ☑

Milton Keynes
Waste Development Plan Document Submission 2007 – 2026

January 2007

மில்டன் கீன்சின் தரிசுநில அபிவிருத்தித் திட்ட
உறுதி விருப்பத் தெரிவு

মিলটন কীনস্ আবর্জনা ব্যবস্থার পরিকল্পনা সংক্রান্ত দলিল
(মিলটন কীনস্ ওয়েস্ট ডেভলপমেন্ট প্ল্যান ডক্যুমেন্ট)
আপনার পছন্দ অনুযায়ী

米頓堅斯市《廢物發展計劃書》的首選方案

મીલ્ટન કીન્સ બગાડ (waste) વિકાસ યોજના દસ્તાવેજના જોઈતા વિકલ્પો

ਮਿਲਟਨ ਕੀਨਜ਼ ਵੇਸਟ ਡਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਪਲੈਨ ਡੌਕੂਮੈਂਟ ਚੰਗੇਰੀਆਂ ਚੋਣਾਂ

ک ن ٹ ل ی ز ز ز ویسٹ ڈویلپمنٹ پلان ڈاکومنٹ یعنی کچرے کا انتظام کرنے کی دستاویز کے ترجیحی
انتخاب

Warqada rasmiga ah ee loo doorbiday Qorshaha
Horumarinta Qashinka Milton Keynes

Taarifa ya mradi wa maendeleo inayopendelewa kwa
kudumisha usafi katika mji wa Milton Keynes

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MILTON KEYNES COUNCIL

Milton Keynes

Waste Development Plan Document 2007-2026

Submission Draft (January 2007)

The consultation period runs from Wednesday 31 January 2007 until Wednesday 14 March 2007. During this time you will be able to comment.

Please put any comments you may have on our comments form. A comments form can be found on the Council's website (www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/planning-policy), and is also available at Civic Offices, and all libraries in the borough or use one of the contact details below. Any comments must be received at the address by no later than 5.15pm on Wednesday 14 March 2007.

E-mail: yourwaste@milton-keynes.gov.uk

Telephone: 01908 252611

Fax: 01908 252211

Write to: FREEPOST NATE 294
Your Waste Your Cash Your Choice
Planning and Transport
Milton Keynes Council
Civic Offices
1 Saxon Gate East
Milton Keynes
MK9 3BR

Log on to: www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/planning-policy
(Click on to Waste Development Plan Document)

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PLANS AND MAPS

INTRODUCTION TO THE WASTE DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT

1. What is the Milton Keynes Waste Development Plan Document?

1.1 The current Waste Local Plan was adopted in 1997 by Buckinghamshire County Council, the Waste Planning Authority at that time. This Plan provided the basis for waste planning decisions made by Milton Keynes Council. Since becoming a unitary authority in 1997, Milton Keynes is now the Waste Planning Authority for its area. The Milton Keynes Waste Development Plan Document now replaces the existing Waste Local Plan (adopted in March 1997).

1.2 The Waste Development Plan Document (WDPD) includes the Core Strategy, Allocations and Development Control Policies.

Core Strategy - sets out the long-term spatial vision for Milton Keynes and the strategic policies required to deliver the vision. This is the Strategy part of the Waste Development Plan Document – where are we now and where do we need to be.

Allocations – allocations of sites for waste management facilities. This is the Spatial part of the Waste Development Plan Document – where the waste management facilities are required to be located.

Development Control Policies – policies related to the delivery of site specific allocations and other planning applications which may come forward. This is the Management part of the Waste Development Plan Document – how are sites to be considered and controlled.

The purpose: The Waste Development Plan Document (WDPD) follows on from the Milton Keynes Municipal Waste Strategy and sets out how the waste management requirements for administrative boundary of Milton Keynes will be achieved.

1.3 However, the WDPD covers not just the management of household (municipal) waste (as the Municipal Waste Strategy), but also commercial and industrial, and construction and demolition waste. The document encourages sustainable waste management practices through the development of policies and proposals to guide actions and decisions.

1.4 The Waste Development Plan Document covers the period to 2026. This aligns with the South East (SE) Plan and consequently the targets set out in that Plan. However, this document will be reviewed to take account of any changes to the Municipal Waste Strategy, National and Regional policy or local circumstances. It will also take account of other strategies and developments in the waste industry. An annual monitoring report will review the implementation of the objectives, policies and targets.

2. List of Supporting Documents and Key Sources

2.1 Submission Documents

- Consultation Statement
- Sustainability Report

Technical/Background Documents

2.2 The information sources, which provided the evidence for the preparation of the submission document:

- Relevant national planning policy statements (PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, PPS10 Companion Guide).
- Relevant Regional Spatial Strategy (SE Plan Submitted March 2006 and Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) Waste and Minerals June 2006)
- Relevant plans and strategies prepared by the Council and other agencies, including the Community Strategy, the Local Plan, the Minerals Local Plan, the Municipal Waste Strategy, the Local Transport Plan, Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub Regional Strategy, Biodiversity Action Plan, Supplementary Planning Guidance.
- Background reports for Milton Keynes Council
  - Jacobs Babtie Options Appraisal Reports, February 2005;
  - ORA Report on MBT Stabilisation options, July 2005;
  - Entec Best Practicable Environment Option Reports, July 2005;
  - MKC Health Impacts of Waste Management Report, July 2005;
  - Report of Waste Review Group to Environment Policy Development Committee, November 2005;
  - Milton Keynes Citizens Advisory Group on Waste, October 2005
- Background Reports for the SEERA:
  - Review of Recycling Capacity in Selected EU States & Regions prepared by European Waste Management for SEERA, October 2005;
  - Jacobs Babtie, Towards a Methodology of London's Exported Waste, Alternative Apportionment Options Final report, October 2006;
  - Jacobs Babtie Towards a Methodology for Apportionment of London's Exported Waste, July 2005;
  - ERM, Model for Future Waste Management Capacity Needs in the South East, 2005
- Other Reports:
  - Defra, AEA Technology Environment, BRE – Developing a Strategic Approach to Construction Waste 20 year Strategy Draft for Comment, November 2006

3. Relationship to Other Strategies

South East Regional Spatial Strategy

3.1 The old planning system of Regional Planning Guidance, Structure Plans and Local Plans has been replaced and there are now two levels of plan making – Regional and Local.

3.2 Each region is preparing a Regional Spatial Strategy drafted by the Regional Planning Body, in the case of MK this is the South East Plan produced by the South East England Regional Assembly. The SE Plan

covers Milton Keynes and the whole of the South East. The South East Plan sets out how many homes are needed to meet the future needs of people in the region, policies for the location of employment, and safeguarding the environment.

Milton Keynes Local Development Framework

3.3 The Waste Development Plan Document is part of a set of documents, known as a Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF will comprise of local development documents, which include development plan documents, that are part of the statutory development plan and supplementary planning documents which expand policies set out in a development plan document or provide additional detail. The LDF will also include:

- A statement of community involvement (sets out how the community can expect to be involved and consulted on the preparation of Local Development Documents and on major planning applications);
- A local development scheme (a public statement of the local planning authority's programme for the production of local development documents); and
- An annual monitoring report (to monitor the implementation of the local development scheme; and the extent to which policies in local development documents are being achieved).

3.4 Diagram 1 shows the current hierarchy of documents to be prepared in the Milton Keynes LDS and the connections. The LDF seeks to formalise the link between the Council's planning function and the priorities identified by the Local Strategic Partnership as set out in the Milton Keynes Community Strategy.

Milton Keynes Community Strategy

3.5 The WDPD is a key component in the delivery of the Milton Keynes Community Strategy. The Community Strategy includes a set of values that will guide the growth of the borough. It contains the vision for Milton Keynes and outlines the work that has to be done to build the city over the next thirty years.

Milton Keynes as a Growth Area

3.6 The government has already identified Milton Keynes and the surrounding South Midlands area as the location for major new housing development as part of its Sustainable Communities Plan. The City will continue to expand by approximately 48,000 new homes by the year 2026. This will create a city-region with a population rising to over 300,000. Future regional planning guidance, such as the South East Plan, will provide more clarity on the amount of development and the role of the city within the region.

3.7 A proposed strategy for the growth of Milton Keynes to 2026 came out of a study carried out in 2005 and 2006. The study was led by Milton Keynes Partnership working with the Council and the neighbouring planning authorities. The Council and the neighbouring authorities used this study as the basis for consultation over the summer of 2006.

3.8 At the moment the Council is considering the public response to the growth strategy. The results of the consultation will feed into new planning policy documents to be produced by the Council and our neighbours, such as the Core Strategy (see below).

The Local Plan

3.9 The Milton Keynes Local Plan was adopted in December 2005. It sets out planning policies that the council uses to make decisions about the use of land and buildings in the Borough. The Core Strategy (issues and options paper is out to consultation between December 2006 and March 2007) will replace key strategic policies in the Local Plan, but it will also deal with environmental, social and economic matters – not just the allocation of land and the control of new development.

Milton Keynes Municipal Waste Strategy

3.10 In August/September 2005, the issues and options of the Waste Development Plan Document and Municipal Waste Strategy (MWS) were consulted on. This was a joint consultation by the Planning and Waste Departments of the Council.

3.11 The Council's MWS, looks to secure both infrastructure (i.e. facilities/ equipment) and service developments (i.e. collection/education/waste minimisation activities) necessary to deliver more sustainable waste management for municipal waste; in particular it addresses how to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (bmw) going to landfill.

3.12 The MWS takes into account the responses from the consultation in 2005 and it was approved by Cabinet in December 2005. A number of the action plans relate to the Waste Development Plan Document. It can be found at www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/waste.

The Local Transport Plan (2006/07-2010/11)

3.13 The Local Transport Plan addresses four key issues:

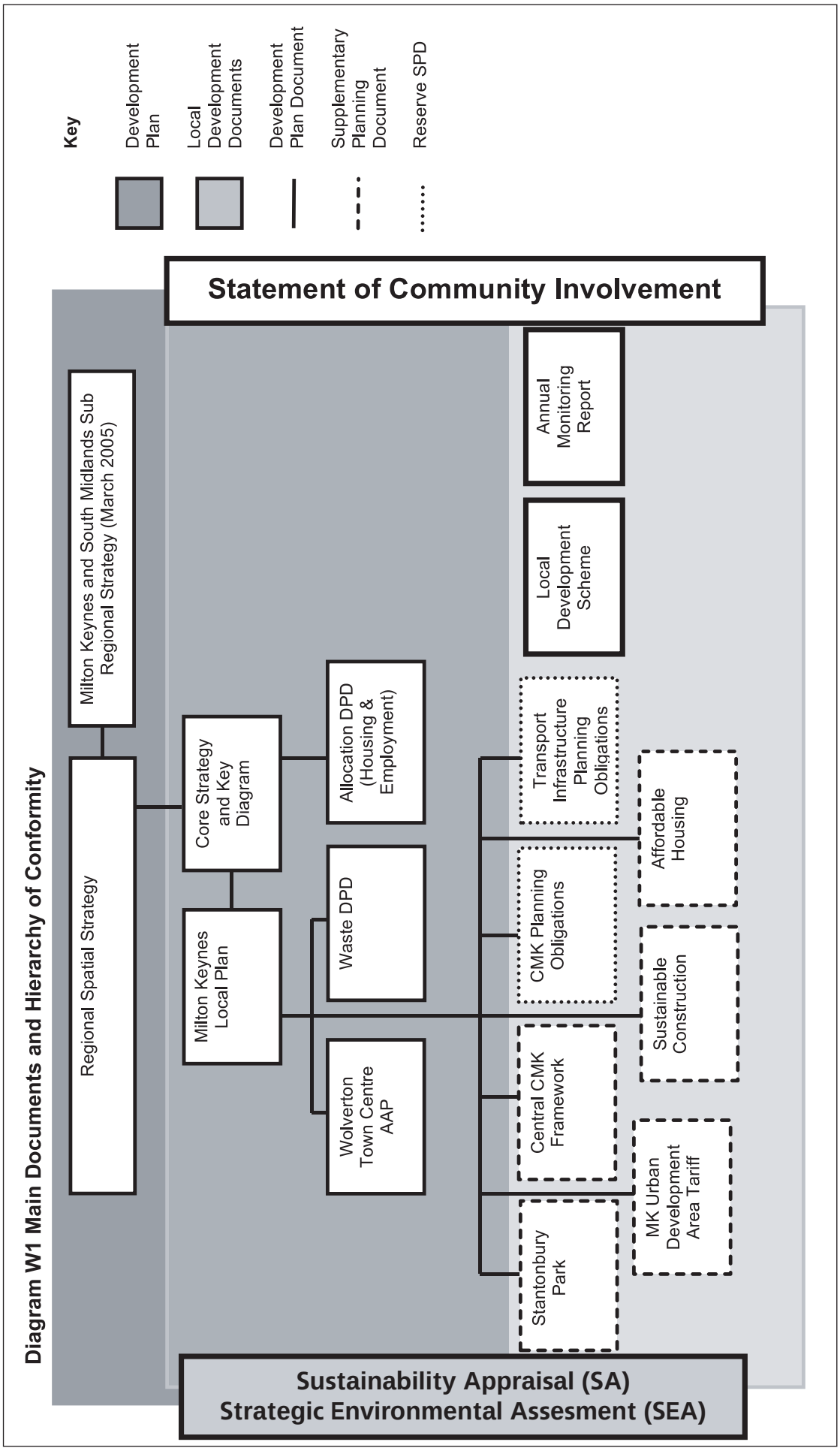
- Making transport truly accessible;
- Making significant improvements in public transport
- Tackling the emerging congestion hot spots; and
- Maintaining our existing transport assets so that the quality of the infrastructure does not deteriorate.

A Study into the Areas of Attractive Landscape

3.14 This looks at the whether we should keep the special local designation that protects certain parts of our rural landscape (Areas of Attractive Landscape). Further work is going on now to assess the character of the rural landscape.

Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Biodiversity Action Plan 2000-10

3.15 This proposes a framework for action to conserve the county's wildlife. The Plan has been produced by the Buckinghamshire Nature Conservation Forum, a partnership of organisations involved in nature conservation in the county, including Local Authorities, Statutory Agencies and Voluntary Bodies.


Key
Development Plan
Local Development Documents
Development Plan Document
Supplementary Planning Document
Reserve SPD
Statement of Community Involvement
Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub Regional Strategy (March 2005)
Regional Spatial Strategy
Core Strategy and Key Diagram
Milton Keynes Local Plan
Allocation DPD (Housing & Employment)
Waste DPD
Wolverton Town Centre AAP
Annual Monitoring Report
Local Development Scheme
Transport Infrastructure Planning Obligations
CMK Planning Obligations
Central CMK Framework
Stantonbury Park
Affordable Housing
Sustainable Construction
MK Urban Development Area Tariff
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
Strategic Environmental Assesment (SEA)
Diagram W1 Main Documents and Hierarchy of Conformity

4. The Stages of the WDPD

4.1 This DPD is at submission stage.

Timetable and Stages

Issues and Options **August/September 2005**

Identifies the issues which the development plan document needs to address and the options which are available to deal with those issues.

Preferred Options **August/September 2006**

Statutory 6-week consultation. Sets out the preferred options, together with alternatives that were considered.

Submission to Secretary of State **January 2007**

Submit Development Plan Document for independent examination to Secretary of State. Statutory 6-week consultation of the document. Representations sent to the Secretary of State.

Pre-examination meeting **July 2007**

To discuss the procedures and process of the examination. Independent Inspector runs the meeting.

Examination **September 2007**

The purpose of independent examination is to consider if the development plan document is sound. Inspector's report will be binding.

Estimated Adoption **February 2008**

5. What happens next?

5.1 The Milton Keynes Waste Development Plan Document has been formally submitted to the Secretary of State and is now available for public consultation for a six week period until Wednesday 14 March 2007.

5.2 All comments received during this period will be considered at a Public Examination by an Independent Inspector.

5.3 At the Public Examination, the Inspector will test the 'soundness' of the document. The Inspector's Report will be binding. The Plan will then be formally adopted.

CORE STRATEGY

THE KEY ISSUES FOR MILTON KEYNES

Reliance on Landfill

CS1 Milton Keynes has one non-hazardous landfill site at Bletchley Landfill Site. The landfill site has planning permission until 2022. The operators of the site predict that at current rates of fill that the life of the site would need to be extended. Municipal waste, which has not been recycled, has been mainly landfilled at this site. Small amounts of municipal waste have until recently been taken to sites in neighbouring counties.

CS2 European and UK Government guidance and legislation requires waste management authorities to divert waste from landfill. The Government has introduced a new Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS), which severely restricts the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that can be landfilled in the future. The objective of the reduction in landfill is to reduce emissions of methane. Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas, contributing to global warming and climate change.

CS3 If Milton Keynes Council continues to treat and dispose of waste as it is doing now, it will exceed its landfill allowances under the Landfill Trading Allowance Scheme and it will occur fines. By 2020 it could be incurring fines over £8 million per year.

CS4 Not only is the Council required to contribute to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill, it also has statutory recycling, composting and recovery targets. Even if it were possible to recycle or compost 100% of all possible biodegradable material (paper, putrescibles/wood and textiles), we would still exceed our landfill allowances.

CS5 The Council therefore needs to provide for new facilities to significantly increase the recovery of waste, such as through reuse/recycling, composting and to provide for alternative means to disposal other than landfill, such as providing facilities for treatment (further information can be found in Appendix 3). Failure to provide solutions and new infrastructure will result in harm to the environment, unnecessary resource depletion and significant cost to the population of Milton Keynes.

Growth

CS6 Milton Keynes is a major focus for housing and economic growth. Population will be significantly rising. This will impact on the amount of waste produced. The City will continue to expand by approximately 48,000 new homes by the year 2026. This will create a city-region with a population rising to over 300,000. Future regional planning guidance (South East Plan, Submission March 2006), will provide more clarity on the amount of development and the role of the city within the region.

Table WCS1 Projections for Municipal Solid Waste (per head of population)

Year	Population (projected)	Population (projected + 10%) rate %	Assumed 'social growth'	Total MSW (tonnes)	Total MSW (tonnes) (projected + 10%)
2005/06	218,656	218,656		125,777	125,777
2006/07	221,647	222,351		130,531	131,292
2007/08	226,200	227,521	1.5	135,211	136,360
2008/09	231,291	235,044	1.5	140,328	142,982
2009/10	236,804	242,201	1.5	145,827	149,545
2010/11	242,178	248,759	1.5	151,374	155,899
2011/12	247,478	254,411	1	156,234	161,035
2012/13	252,863	260,046	1	161,229	166,248
2013/14	258,286	265,725	1	166,335	171,577
2014/15	263,810	271,477	1	171,591	177,044
2015/16	269,433	277,253	0.5	176,124	181,718
2016/17	274,993	283,062	0.5	180,657	186,450
2017/18	279,028	288,871	0.5	184,225	191,228
2018/19	283,123	294,706	0.5	187,864	196,066
2019/20	287,347	300,623	0.5	191,620	201,003
2020/21	291,675	306,605	0	194,505	205,002
2021/22	295,977	312,030	0	197,374	208,629
2022/23	300,721	317,375	0	200,538	212,203
2023/24	305,348	322,644	0	203,623	215,726
2024/25	309,904	327,909	0	206,661	219,246

Population – Projections based on SE Plan (Submission, March 2006)

Social growth – Growth in waste per head of population

2005/06 – real figure

2006/07 onwards - projections

CS7 On the basis of these assumptions municipal solid waste will nearly double by 2025. This will have a significant impact on Milton Keynes as a unitary authority. We have a limited area in which to provide facilities to meet such growth. It will therefore need to consider working with our neighbours to ensure that the best solutions for waste management are identified and implemented.

CS8 It is possible that the housing figures in the final version of the South East Plan will be higher than in the current draft. An additional 10% increase in population has been included to allow for this possibility (column 3 of Table WCS1). This would mean that by 2024/25 there could be an additional 12,585 tonnes municipal solid waste of than already projected.

CS9 Although regional policy and this document aim to reduce the growth in

waste, in reality this will take time to deliver. It will be difficult to reduce growth of all waste to 1% per annum by 2010 and 0.5% per annum to 2020 in Milton Keynes (as set out in the SE Plan Submission Draft), where we expect an average population growth of 2.25% per annum to 2020. We suggest that the SE Plan policy should reduce waste growth per household or per person. Waste growth is also largely being driven by national and economic influences and therefore not easily susceptible to change through local policies. We will monitor the plan to see how successful it has been in meeting targets to limit waste growth.

Sustainable Design and Construction

CS10 The impact of growth raises other issues, not just of the amount of waste arisings, but also of waste minimisation and recovery. We need to focus on designing in recycling facilities into new buildings, providing the right amount of infrastructure for collection, treatment and disposal to meet the expanded population. We need to consider design principles, sustainable construction, encouraging recycling, and the effect of growth on the disposal of surplus soil from construction sites.

CS11 The large-scale development proposed in Milton Keynes presents a major opportunity to demonstrate best practice in waste minimisation and integration of recycling into development. Development is also a significant contributor to waste production, for example construction and demolition waste currently forms half of the total controlled waste stream (Regional Waste Management Strategy, 2006). Interim Guidance on Sustainable Construction (Housing) was published by the Council in July 2006. The purpose of the document is to supplement Policy D4 of the adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan. The guide aims to provide detailed advice on how the planning authority will be applying Policy D4 when dealing with planning applications and to help applicants provide the information needed to satisfy the policy. It is intended that this will become a Supplementary Planning Document, with public participation in December 2006. Similar guides will be provided for other development types.

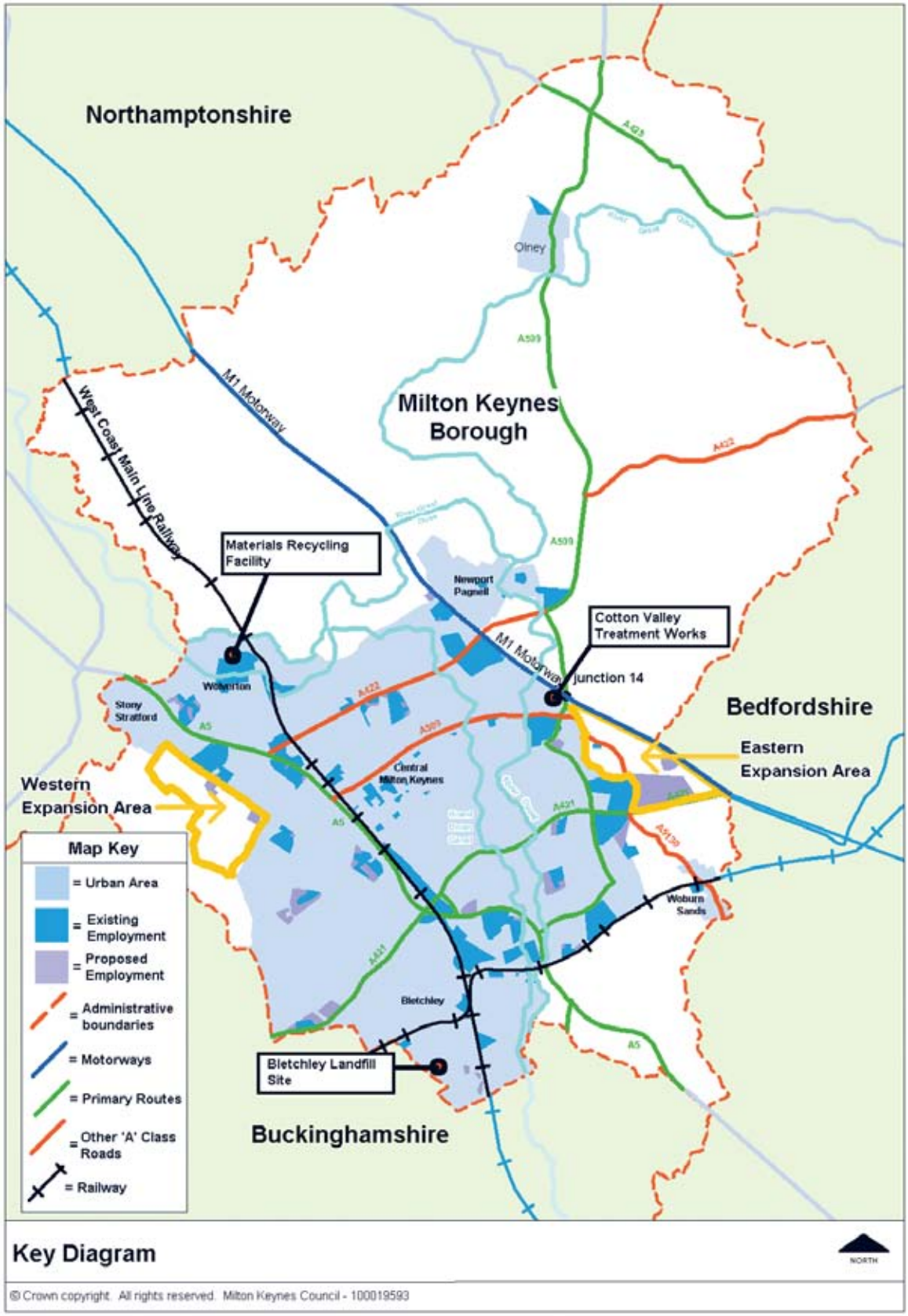
CS12 Nationally, average household size has fallen from 2.90 persons in 1971 to around 2.32 persons in 2002. The decline since the 1970s can be largely attributed to an increase in the number of single person households, itself a result of divorce/separation, the greater economic independence of people enabling them to live alone, as well as an increase in the elderly population and a nationally declining birth rate.

CS13 The reduction in household size is set to continue, both nationally and in Milton Keynes. The number of single-person households is set to rise dramatically, accounting for much of the fall in average size. In 1991 only 24% of households in Milton Keynes comprised a single person. By 2001 28% of households were single-person, and this trend will continue and by 2026 it is forecast that 33% of all households in Milton Keynes will contain a single person. This is even more marked in the rural area, where over 35% of households are expected to be single person. Using these forecasts, the average household size in Milton Keynes is expected to fall to just 2.17 in 2030. It is likely that in the future, houses will be smaller and that there could be more flats. This raises questions for planning for waste collection in relation to the storage of such facilities as recycling boxes and bags and access for refuse collection. It is difficult to encourage participation of recycling schemes if there is not ease of access. Developers need to consider these issues when designing their layouts.

CS14 Most of the population of the Borough lives in the new city, which is laid out on a grid road system. The grid road system enables relatively easy traffic movement around the city and larger collection vehicles can be employed in most of the area. However this may not be the case in new developments, which may be more compact. Layouts should consider the size of collection vehicles and how they are likely to travel round residential areas or even different collection measures. Practical issues to be addressed in new developments are set out in Appendix 2.

Key Diagram

CS15 The key diagram on the next page is a diagrammatic interpretation of the strategy. It shows the infrastructure of key roads, rail and water connections and links to surrounding counties. It also highlights where the major urban areas are and the future expansion in accordance with the Milton Keynes adopted Local Plan (December 2005). The diagram also shows existing and proposed employment areas and the key existing waste facilities in Milton Keynes: Bletchley Landfill Site; Materials Recycling Facility; and Cotton Valley Treatment Works.


Northamptonshire
Olney
A509
Milton Keynes Borough
M1 Motorway
West Coast Main Line Railway
A422
Materials Recycling Facility
Newport Pagnell
A509
Cotton Valley Treatment Works
M1 Motorway
junction 14
Wolverton
Stony Stratford
A5
A422
A509
Central Milton Keynes
Bedfordshire
Eastern Expansion Area
Western Expansion Area
A421
A5
A4130
Woburn Sands
Bletchley
A421
A5
Bletchley Landfill Site
Buckinghamshire
Map Key
= Urban Area
= Existing Employment
= Proposed Employment
= Administrative boundaries
= Motorways
= Primary Routes
= Other 'A' Class Roads
= Railway
Key Diagram
NORTH
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THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND VISION

The Guiding Principles

CS16 The principle aims for the Waste Development Plan Document included in the Issues and Options and Preferred Options stage are identified below. These will address the key issues for Milton Keynes.

- To deliver sustainable development in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
- To implement and be consistent with the National Waste Strategy, the Regional Waste Management Strategy and the Milton Keynes Municipal Waste Strategy.
- To ensure waste is disposed of as near as possible to its source in line with the Proximity Principle and net self-sufficiency.
- To provide sufficient sites for waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place for the right time.
- To minimise the adverse effects of waste recovery, disposal and transportation on the quality of life of nearby residents, avoiding risks to human health.
- To protect and to minimise the adverse effects of recovery, disposal and transportation of waste on environmental resources and balance these against the need for development.
- To ensure the layout and design of new development supports sustainable waste management

The Vision

CS17 These principles will guide the direction of the Waste Development Plan Document and will implement the vision to:

- Meet Government, Regional and Local targets
- Reduce the reliance on landfill
- Planning for capacity for future growth
- Everyone playing a role to deliver sustainable waste management, providing a social, environmental, economic approach to waste management

WHERE ARE WE NOW?
AND WHERE DO WE NEED TO GET TO?

Fig. W1 Current Waste Sites in Milton Keynes

Non-hazardous landfill

1. Bletchley Landfill Site

Composting Facilities

2. Home Farm, Castlethorpe
3. Crossroads Farm, Haversham
1. Bletchley Landfill Site (not operational)
4. Frosts Garden Centre, Woburn Sands (for their own use)

Materials Recycling Facility 'MRF'

5. Colts Holm Road, Old Wolverton

Inert landfill sites

6. Caldecote Farm, South of Newport Pagnell (not operational)
7. Calverton, Passenham Quarry (not operational)
8. Brooklands Ridge, Eastern Expansion Area (not operational)
1. Bletchley Landfill Site

Community Recycling Centres (Civic Amenity Sites)

9. Bleak Hall
10. New Bradwell
11. Newport Pagnell
12. Eastern Expansion (identified in Supplementary Planning Guidance)

Sewage treatment plants

13. Cotton Valley treatment works

Waste transfer

14. Old Wolverton Road
15. Bleak Hall
16. Home Farm, Bletchley (road sweepings)

Clinical Waste Treatment

17. Lyon Road, Bletchley (not operational)

Inert/aggregate recycling

18. Broughton Barn Quarry
1. Bletchley Landfill Site (not operational)
15. Bleak Hall (not operational)
6. Caldecote Farm, South of Newport Pagnell (not operational)

Metal Recyclers/Vehicle Dismantlers

19. New Bradwell
20. Bletchley
21. Bleak Hall

(See plan on next page)

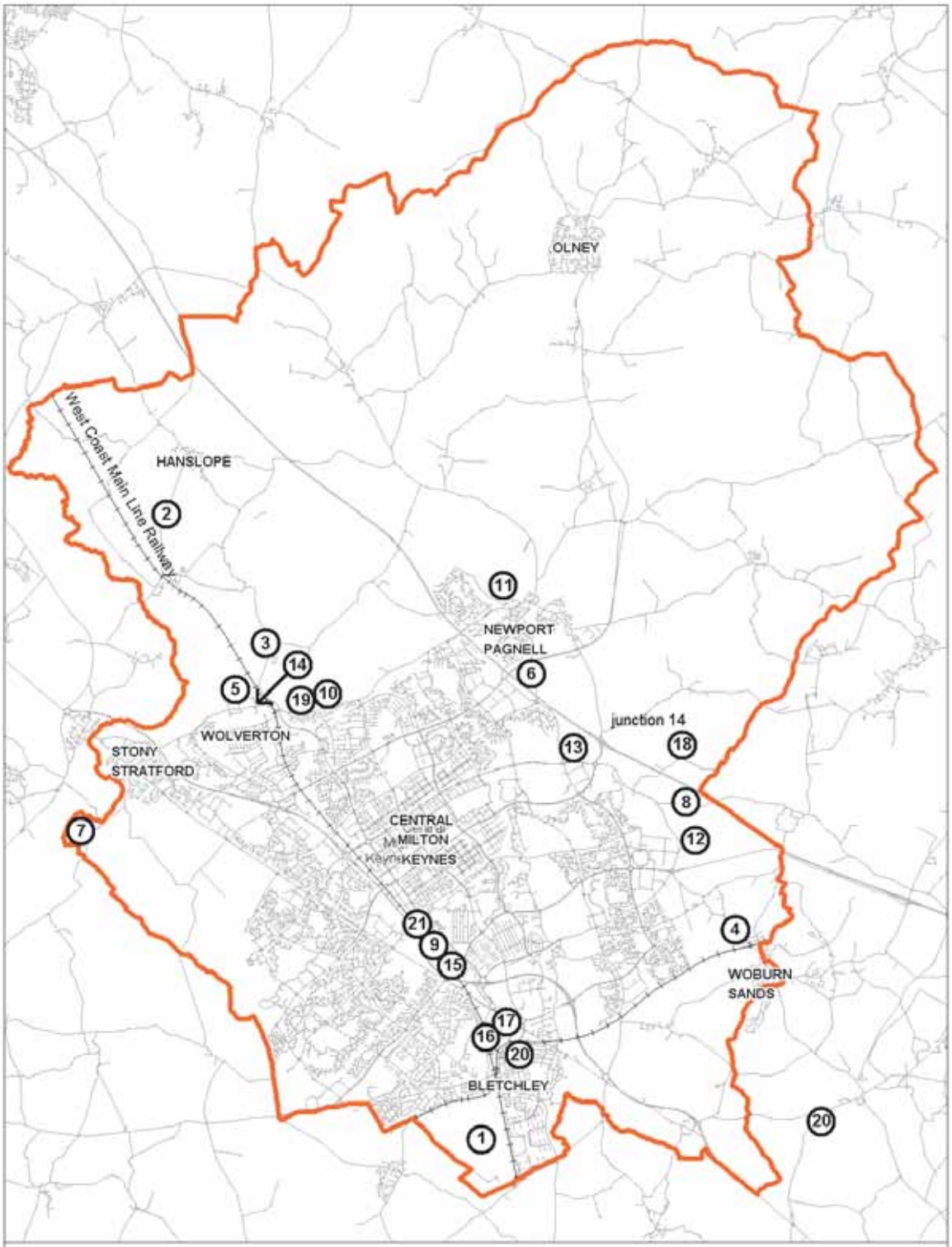


Fig. W1 Current Waste Sites in Milton Keynes

CAPACITY, TARGETS AND REQUIREMENTS

CS18 The SE Plan (Submission, March 2006) sets targets for recycling, recovery and overall diversion of waste from landfill, and sets annual tonnages of waste to be managed in each Waste Planning Authority area. The figures for Milton Keynes provide the benchmark for the capacity to be provided through this document and for annual monitoring.

Table WCS2 Recycling and Composting Targets

Waste Type	2010 (%)	2015 (%)	2020 (%)	2025 (%)
MSW	40	50	55	60
C&I	50	55	60	65
C&D	50	50	60	60
All waste	50	55	60	65

(Source: South East Plan (Submission Draft, March 2006) Policy W6)

CS19 In 2005/06, Milton Keynes recycled and composted around 32% of household waste. It is predicted that this could rise to 36% in 2006/07. We are therefore close to meeting targets for 2010. The Council's Municipal Waste Strategy adopts the region's targets.

Table WCS3 Average Annual Tonnage to be Managed in Milton Keynes

Waste Type	2006-10 (thousand tonnes)	2011-15 (thousand tonnes)	2016-2020 (thousand tonnes)	2021-2025 (thousand tonnes)
MSW	148	164	177	190
C&I	26	29	32	34
C&D	No figures			

(Source: South East Plan (Submission Draft, March 2006) Policy W7)

Table WCS4 Additional Capacity Required at 2015 in Milton Keynes (million tonnes per annum)

MSW/C&I recycling	MSW/C&I recovery	MSW/C&I Composting	C&D Recycling
-0.057	0.193	-0.001	0.076

(Source: South East Plan (Submission Draft, March 2006) page 145) from Update of the 'Model for Waste Management Capacity Needs in the South East', ERM Report, 2005 Annex B, p.7/72-p.69/72)

Negative figures represent deficits/shortfall

Positive figures represent surplus capacity

CS20 Allowance in Table 1.4 has not been made for the Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) in Milton Keynes. When the survey was being carried out, the MRF was being rebuilt. Therefore further capacity is only required for a small amount of composting.

Non-hazardous Landfill Capacity

CS21 Bletchley Landfill Site has a current capacity of 22,000,000 cubic metres. The site has planning permission until February 2022. The operators of the site predict that at current rates of fill that the life of the site would need to be extended beyond the life of this document (2026). The construction of a new access road is likely to be complete in 2007 and this will allow more vehicle movements to the site. The operators estimate that once the new access is open, then the site will bring in 1 million tonnes per year. On the basis of a density factor of 1 tonne per cubic metre, the remaining void space would take 22 years to fill. It is considered that no further capacity for non-hazardous landfill is required for the life of this document (2026).

CS22 London currently has limited capacity for waste processing and recovery (with recycling dominated by building industry capacity) and very little landfill capacity. The SE Plan assumes that London's exports to the region will decline over the period of the strategy and be limited to landfill waste and use of materials in landfill restoration that cannot be recycled or recovered within London, or residues of processing and treatment. A report by Jacobs Babtie, 'Towards a Methodology for Apportionment of London's Exported Waste, Alternative Apportionment Options' (October 2006) considers that London's waste should be maintained at current levels to 2015. Milton Keynes currently does not take any of London's waste. After 2015, Jacobs Babtie recommend this should be apportioned. The SE Plan states that Milton Keynes should provide for landfill capacity for 10.1% (1 million tonnes in total between 2016-2025) of London's exported waste into the South East. The Council has objected to the apportionment and this will be considered at the Examination in Public to the SE Plan.

CS23 The SE Plan reinforces that no further non-hazardous landfill is required. Table WCS5 shows a surplus in landfill void capacity (million tonnes) at 2015. Non-hazardous landfill capacity in MK should be managed to provide for disposal of residual waste and for a continuing but declining landfill capacity.

Table WCS5 Landfill Requirements
(Surplus in Landfill Capacity ((million tonnes)) at 2015

Non-hazardous landfill	Inert Landfill London Imports	2006-2015 London imports	Total Capacity Surplus incl. London Imports 2006-2015
15.378	0.137	1.6	13.7

(Source: South East Plan (Submission Draft March 2006) plan Policy W13, 'Model for Future Waste Management Capacity Needs in the South East', ERM, 2005, Annex B, p9/72-p.69/72)

Recycling and Composting Capacity

CS24 The Materials Recycling Facility at Old Wolverton took nearly 17,000 tonnes of materials (dry recyclables - plastic, paper, cans and glass) from Milton Keynes Council in 2005/06. The total throughput in the past has varied from around 20,000 tonnes annually to nearly 60,000 tonnes. Its licence enables it to take in up to 93,000 tonnes. The facility is owned by the Council and therefore has capacity for future growth in Milton Keynes.

CS25 Green waste from household collection and from the community recycling centres is taken to three local farms and the composted material is used on-farm as agricultural fertiliser. Two of the sites are in the Milton Keynes boundary. The two farms have permission to take a total of 8,000 tonnes per annum. A food waste trial is currently operating in two areas in Milton Keynes. Food waste is taken to an in-vessel composting plant at High Wycombe. If successful, there could be a need for a plant within Milton Keynes.

CS26 There are three Community Recycling Centres in Milton Keynes. They took 32,590 tonnes in 2005/06 (including all the reuse/recycling/composting). However, this does not include the hazardous material. In terms of the split between, the sites took the following: Bleak Hall 27.3%; Newport Pagnell 27.7%; New Bradwell 45.0%. Improvements have been made to the sites to increase recycling access, however with the growth planned for Milton Keynes, it is considered that a further two sites will be required. One site has been identified in the Eastern Expansion area. A further site will be required in the Western Flank of the city area.

CS27 A report reviewing recycling capacity for SEERA, demonstrates that 'flows are largely beyond the region boundary and seem to be insensitive to transport distance. Our capacity assessment indicates that for some materials the region is a net importer – principally paper/ card and possibly wood while others such as plastics and tyres it is a net exporter having little or no indigenous reprocessing capacity. For glass and End of Life Vehicles there is some capacity and potential for developing further outlets' (Review of Recycling in Selected EU states and Regions prepared by EWM for SEERA, October 2006). This report looks at both MSW and C&I waste. It can be seen from this that there are often specialist recycling facilities outside the local area and the region. It is often difficult to plan for such specialist facilities. Although Milton Keynes will work closely with the region to encourage provision of such facilities where required. Criteria against which proposals may be considered are contained within the Development Control Policies.

Construction and Demolition Waste

CS28 The Milton Keynes adopted Minerals Local Plan (April 2006) supports the use of secondary and recycled aggregates and provides a criteria-based policy (MLP5) to identify suitable sites for processing and recycling. MK has few suitable brownfield sites and only a limited number of industrial estates suitable for processing and recycling. The majority of development in Milton Keynes will be on greenfield sites which will not generate recycled material to be used as aggregate. The SE Plan (Submission, March 2006) provides an apportionment for Milton Keynes in Policy M2 (0.2 million tonnes per year). This is significantly higher than we are currently providing (68% higher), and nearly 50% higher than existing and planned construction and demolition capacity (sites with planning permission) to 2016 (Methodology for Apportionment of Recycled and Secondary Aggregates in the South East Region, prepared for SEERA by Land Use Consultants, November 2005). MKC continues to support the use of recycled aggregates but as there is limited potential in the city, it may be difficult to meet our apportionment target and the apportionment should be adjusted to consider that population growth does not necessary mean that more recycled aggregate will be produced. The Council has objected to the apportionment and this will be considered at the Examination in Public to the SE Plan.

CS29 There is support for the use of recycled aggregates but as there is limited potential in the city, it may be difficult to meet our apportionment. This will be considered further in future Minerals Development Plan Documents.

CS30 The Interim Guidance on Sustainable Construction (Housing) requires information to be submitted with planning applications detailing how much construction waste will be reduced or recycled and asks for a waste management plan. Although this only considers housing development, this is relevant for all types of development and will be addressed in the forthcoming SPD.

CS31 Since the introduction of Landfill Tax, surplus soils from development sites have often been recovered on site to form screening. However, there is a need for sites for inert landfill to take material that cannot be reused on site. Bletchley Landfill Site currently takes 190,000 cubic metres of inert material per annum for cover and restoration. Other current operational sites, which take inert material from Milton Keynes are: Whitsundoles; Brogborough; Passenham; Croughton; Finmere; Leighton Buzzard (sand quarries); and Northampton. Milton Keynes has two sand and gravel quarries, which will require inert material to restore the sites. It is considered that these sites are a priority to be filled. Previously landraising has been given permission, however it is important that such schemes do not prevent restoration at quarries. A large landraising scheme has recently been given a committee resolution for approval by Milton Keynes Partnership in the Eastern Expansion Area.

Table WCS6 Inert Landfill/Landraise Capacity

Site	Capacity (cubic metres)	Life (years)	Per annum (cubic metres)	Commencement of the site
Caldecote Farm Quarry, Newport Pagnell	168,750	3	56,250	2007
Calverton (Extension to Passenham Quarry)	338,000	5	67,600	2007
Brooklands Ridge (Eastern Expansion Area)	408,000	5	81,600	2007
Bletchley Landfill Site*	2,850,000	16	190,000	Commenced
Total	**3,764,750**	**16**	**395,450**	**2007**

**Bletchley Landfill Site takes in inert material for cover and restoration. The figures above are based on figures for a 10-month period in 2006 and average per month to form a 12 month figure. The annual figure is then multiplied by the life of the site for a total capacity figure.*

CS32 The Brooklands Ridge planning application considered that 132,800 cubic metres per annum of inert waste would be generated from residential development and 65,200 cubic metres per annum of inert waste would be generated from commercial/industrial development over the life of the Ridge in Milton Keynes. The total of these calculations are similar to the amount currently disposed of at Bletchley Landfill Site. The adopted Minerals Local Plan and in the future the Minerals Development Plan Document will seek to increase inert recycling for recycled aggregates, which will reduce the need for landfill or landraise. It is considered that no further capacity will be required. Further monitoring of arisings will identify and any future needs and will be considered under the Development Control Polices.

Hazardous Waste

CS33 Types of hazardous waste include: asbestos; batteries; fluorescent light tubes; garden and household chemicals; medicines; oils; paints; glues and varnishes; paint thinners and removers; refrigeration equipment and smoke detectors. The amount of hazardous waste arisings is considered to be 11,000 tonnes per annum (ERM Report, 2005). Milton Keynes Council collects a very small amount. Most of this goes to specialist recyclers outside the council area. Any waste to be landfilled, such as asbestos goes to the nearest hazardous landfill at Kingscliffe in Northamptonshire.

The majority of new development is carried out on greenfield sites and consequently there is limited need for treatment of contaminated soils.

CS34 The only current provision for hazardous waste in Milton Keynes is permission for clinical waste processing in Bletchley, which is not operational. A site for pharmaceutical waste treatment is currently the subject of pre-application discussions, which will cover an area of a 50-mile radius.

CS35 The provision of facilities for dealing with Hazardous Waste is generally market led and dealt with by large-scale specialist facilities to deal with specific waste streams. This makes it difficult to plan for and criteria against which proposals may be considered are contained within the Development Control Policies.

Waste Water and Sewage

CS36 Milton Keynes currently has enough capacity. There is a facility near to junction 14 of the M1, Cotton Valley treatment works. With the expected growth in Milton Keynes and the new legislation of the Water Framework Directive which will come into effect in 2010 (and will consider river quality standards), Anglian Water as the operators of this facility consider that it will need further investment, upgrading and extending in the future to meet development needs to 2026. However, the operators consider that this can be contained in the existing site. Such development is generally supported.

Agricultural Waste

CS37 Until recently farms generally dealt with their own waste within their farm holding, by landfill or burning. With the commencement of the Agricultural Waste Regulations 2005 these outlets are no longer, or will shortly not, be available. Manures and slurries, provided they are used as a fertiliser or for land improvement, will not be classified as waste. Other materials, which range from plastic films, containers for pesticides, veterinary products, old machinery and rubble will have to be disposed of by the normal routes for commercial and industrial waste or hazardous waste. A significant amount of these wastes are suitable for recycling, but because most farm holdings do not generate sufficient material to economically justify a normal waste collection service, there is likely to be a demand for some farms to act as waste storage/processing facilities, providing a service to neighbouring farms. Subject to consideration of circumstances on a site by site basis, this type of farm diversification is generally supported.

Biomass

CS38 Milton Keynes Parks Trust and Milton Keynes Council (MKC) produce approx 1,200 tonnes per annum of wood waste. The wood waste also arises from MKC from civic amenity sites, where it is already separated for recycling, mostly or animal bedding. Wood waste from construction and demolition is another source. There is a growing demand in Milton Keynes for biomass heating fuel. This is currently

in operation at a retail store in Milton Keynes. The key to local wood waste being turned into useable fuel is a suitable site or 'wood bank' for storage and processing. Many developers are opting for wood fuelled boilers, mainly using wood pellets because that is all that is available in Milton Keynes. There is a growing potential demand in MK for wood chips for such boilers. Subject to consideration of circumstances on a site by site, this type of activity is generally supported.

The Milton Keynes Municipal Waste Strategy

CS39 The Council's Municipal Waste Strategy lists new facilities necessary to enable MKC to meet recycling and recovery targets and landfill allowances:

- Two community recycling centres;
- A municipal waste treatment plant;
- Waste transfer station;
- Treatment/separation plant for bulky waste;
- Composting plant for food waste (depending on result of food waste trial);
- Vehicle Depot for waste collection vehicles; and
- Plant to enable separation of mechanical road sweeping to increase recovery.

CS40 These have been identified to plan to meet future growth. In order to integrate with the MWS, the WDPD must take into account these requirements to provide a consistent and joined up approach to waste in Milton Keynes. The waste transfer station is dependent on where the municipal waste treatment facility is located.

Neighbours and Partnership working

CS41 Regional policy proposes regional net-sufficiency, through providing for waste management capacity equivalent to the waste forecast to require management within its boundary. However, movements of waste between sub-regions will occur and are necessary to reduce long distance transport. The patterns of movement are particularly complex for commercial and industrial waste, with two way movements between most areas reflecting waste being transported to the nearest site. The pattern of municipal waste movement is simpler with a higher degree of self-sufficiency in many areas. Milton Keynes is a relatively small area, and to obtain economies and efficiencies of scale, it may be necessary to combine waste activities with neighbouring local authorities.

CS42 The Council supports working with others to ensure appropriate waste management solutions are joined up. This includes working and joining up facilities to provide the best economies of scale, and all waste sectors working together, commercial and municipal.

CS43 Milton Keynes has a large capacity of non-hazardous landfill in comparison to the rest of the South East. Neighbouring authorities

(this includes authorities in other regions), whose landfill are nearly full, may use facilities in Milton Keynes. A balance is required to deal with waste from neighbouring areas and retaining the landfill from residual waste from Milton Keynes. It is important therefore to safeguard this capacity so that landfill remains for the residual waste in the future. A policy that safeguards landfill for future disposal is contained within Allocations.

CS44 In November 2006, the Cabinet agreed that we should investigate of joint working between Northamptonshire County Council and Milton Keynes Council, by the development of a business case for the joint procurement of waste treatment facilities, in accordance with the Waste Strategies of both authorities. This decision was based on a high-level feasibility study undertaken by the two councils in the summer of 2006. The efforts of Milton Keynes and Northamptonshire residents, supported by improved services from local authorities, have resulted in major improvements in recycling and composting over recent years. Both authorities are currently achieving the best ever levels and are well above the national average, resulting in a substantial reduction in the amount of waste going to landfill. However, because of the way in which the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme is structured, recycling and composting by themselves will not enable the authorities to reach statutory targets in the longer term. Some form of residual waste treatment will be required. Discussions have also been held with other neighbouring authorities but to date no joint working proposals have been identified.

HOW DO WE GET THERE?

Waste Management Capacity

POLICY WCS1 - CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS

Waste management capacity will be provided for the following:

Waste Type	2006-10 (thousand tonnes) annual tonnage	2011-15 (thousand tonnes) annual tonnage	2016-2020 (thousand tonnes) annual tonnage	2021-2025 (thousand tonnes) annual tonnage
MSW	148	164	177	190
C&I	26	29	32	34

This will include meeting regional targets for recycling and composting and managing non-hazardous landfill capacity for the disposal of residual waste to 2026.

CS45 To deliver this policy, it is considered that much of this capacity is already in place. There is enough non-hazardous landfill void to meet the needs of Milton Keynes. The Council is objecting to the apportionment contained in the SE Plan for Milton Keynes to provide capacity to take a declining amount of London's exported waste. We currently have enough capacity for recycling. However, further facilities for treatment of waste to reduce the need for landfill is required. Also further composting will be required, such as in-vessel composting of food waste. Also to increase recycling, two further Community Recycling Centres will be required and we need to allow for an increase in the recycling of commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste. Specialist facilities and agricultural waste requirements maybe required. The future is uncertain. However, the wording of policies in the development control policies should allow for such sites to be considered through the life of the document.

CS46 Any extension to Cotton Valley Sewage Works for waste water and sewage will be supported and any planning applications will be considered against Development Control Policies. A strategic site for a waste management facility for final treatment, and other recycling and composting and transfer activities will be identified in the Allocations section of the Waste Development Plan Document.

CS47 In line with both national and regional policy, good access and transport connections will be an important criteria in assessing potential sites for waste management facilities required. To meet the proximity principle, facilities will need to be located close to the source of waste. This highlights the need for new sites to be well related to urban areas. There is increasing pressure to find sites in Milton Keynes. There is a lack of brownfield sites, contaminated or derelict land. Existing and new employment areas should include waste management facilities. They can be integrated with other facilities and businesses. One example can be found in the Eastern

Expansion Area, where land for a Community Recycling Centre has been identified alongside 'big sheds', storage and distribution units. Often waste management facilities are carried out in a building, which can be easily integrated into the design of employment areas.

CS48 In considering where such facilities should be located, six strategic options, which could potentially guide development were considered and appraised by the Sustainability Appraisal. The option which performed best against 20 sustainability objectives, was a dispersed location of pre treatment and one site for final treatment. This means that pre-treatment Waste Management facilities, such as Community Recycling Centres and composting sites should be located all around Milton Keynes. This makes facilities closer for convenience and encourages further recycling and recovery. 'Final treatment', is the treatment of the residual waste (waste left after the sorting at the 'doorstep'), which should be located at one site in Milton Keynes.

Definitions:

Pre-treatment processing or sorting when collected from the source (household or business) e.g. recycling, composting (this includes the Materials Recycling Factory)

Final treatment final treatment process i.e. the processing of residual wastes left after sorting for recycling or composting such as advanced thermal treatment, mechanical biological treatment etc.

POLICY WCS2 PROVISION FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

To meet regional and local waste targets and arisings to enable sufficient waste management capacity to 2026, a strategic site for a waste management facility for final treatment, and other recycling composting and transfer activities will be provided for.

Priority for waste management facilities will be given to sites in existing employment areas and existing waste management sites.

Proposals in other areas will be permitted if it can be demonstrated that:

a) They serve an identified local need which cannot be met by existing facilities, and;

b) No suitable sites are available in employment areas close to the source of waste.

CS49 The location of the strategic site is contained in 'Allocations'. Policies to consider planning applications are contained in 'Development Control Policies'. Establishing policies for the control of waste management development providing guidance on minimising potential social, environmental and economic impacts that are likely to arise in the development of waste are contained in 'Development Control Policies' section.

Sustainable Design, Construction and Demolition

CS50 Planning and the building control regimes along, with the construction industry. have a major role to play in ensuring that sustainable design, construction and demolition principles are applied to all built development.

CS51 Interim Guidance on Sustainable Construction (Housing) was published by the Council in July 2006. The purpose of the document is to supplement policy D4 of the adopted Milton Keynes Local Plan. It is intended that this will become a Supplementary Planning Document, with public participation in December 2006. Similar guides will be provided for other development types. The Interim Guidance requires information to be submitted with planning applications detailing how much construction waste will be reduced or recycled and what facilities and storage space will be provided.

CS52 Developers should consider the extent that areas of new development can accommodate waste management facilities. This is considered further in the Council's Social Infrastructure Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Guidance (September 2005). In all cases, the development shall be designed to enable recycling by allowing segregation, storage and collection of recyclable materials, green waste and residual and waste from domestic and commercial premises.

CS53 Incorporation of recovery and treatment facilities, which produce energy from biological or thermal treatment, can generate heat for use in local heating schemes. This option should be considered at the early stages of planning new areas of major development.

CS54 Development is also a significant contributor to waste production. Through the construction of the development, waste minimisation and recycled material are important considerations. Also the movement of soils to and from development sites needs to be taken into account and alternatives to off-site disposal should be evaluated.

CS55 Small extensions to dwellings and other buildings will generally not require a waste management plan, but in all other cases where the development exceeds 5 dwellings (in the case of residential development) or incorporates gross floorspace in excess of 1,000 sq meters (in the case of other development) they will be required.

POLICY WCS3 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION

New built development should facilitate the efficient use of resources. A waste management plan should be provided with all planning applications and should consider:

a) Designs and layouts that allow the effective sorting, recycling and composting of waste;

b) Ensuring the development can be served by appropriate waste collection methods to support recycling systems;

c) Design principles and construction methods that minimise primary aggregate use and encourage the use of high-quality building materials made from recycled and secondary sources;

d) Construction and demolition methods that minimise waste production and re-use/recycle materials, as far as practicable on-site;

e) Construction which reduces inert landfill disposal; and

f) Accommodating an appropriate proportion for waste management facilities for recycling, composting, recovery and treatment.

CS56 New built development should consider accommodating waste management facilities (see Appendix 2 Practical Issues To Be Addressed In New Developments).

Monitoring

CS57 The LDF Annual Monitoring Report will identify the extent to which these policies are being achieved and the extent to which sites are effectively allocated and subsequently developed (see Appendix 1 Monitoring and Implementation).

Allocations

ALLOCATIONS

A1 The need for waste management facilities has been identified in the Core Strategy. We now need to consider where such facilities could be located. The option for site allocations is for dispersed locations for pre-treatment (processing or sorting when collected from the source, household or business e.g. recycling, composting including the Materials Recycling Factory) and for one central site for final treatment.

A2 To meet the Core Strategy principal aims, vision and site requirements, the following needs to be provided for:

1. A strategic site for a waste management facility for final treatment, and other recycling, composting, depot and transfer activities.
2. Two community recycling centres.
3. Flexibility for sites to come forward through the life of the development plan.
4. Safeguarding the use of existing and proposed waste management facilities including safeguarding existing landfill capacity.

Strategic Waste Site

Colts Holm Road, Old Wolverton

A3 A Strategic Site is identified as a site for a waste management facility for final treatment, however the site could also include other waste facilities: such as an in-vessel composting system, or vehicle depot, or waste transfer station. The site is big enough to meet the needs of Milton Keynes to 2026 (see Appendix 4).

A4 The site is a vacant distribution warehouse. The site is 9.75 acres (4 hectares) and located adjacent to the existing Materials Recycling Facility, which is safeguarded. The Materials Recycling Facility is an established centre for waste management and by identifying this site as a preferred site it connects the uses together. This would reduce vehicle movements across the borough, as recycling and waste (to be treated) are collected in one vehicle. Separate recycling and treatment facilities would provide for further vehicle movements across the borough.

A5 The site is located in an existing industrial estate. The estate also contains a concrete batching plant, a waste transfer station, and has planning permission for an aggregates rail depot, which is next to the access for a sand and gravel quarry at Manor Farm.

A6 The nearest residential properties are approximately 400m away along the Old Wolverton Road.

A7 The site is close to the Ouse Valley Linear Park, which will be worked for sand and gravel shortly and restored to a floodplain forest. The access to the sand and gravel extraction is next to the aggregates rail depot, mentioned above.

Key development criteria to be addressed with any planning application for this site:

Visual Impact	Screening from Linear Park
Traffic and access	Transport Assessment required. This should include: assessment of the best access to and from the site; the effects of heavy good vehicles movements to and from the site; an assessment of the effects of vehicle movements across the borough; minimising vehicle movements passed residents in Old Wolverton Road; assessment of alternative modes of travel by rail or canal; accessibility for people to the site including a green travel plan.
Connection to MRF	How the two waste management sites could integrate.
Design	High quality design is expected for both built development and site layout, including landscaping.

A8 Delivery: *This option could be delivered through public and private sector investment, separately or potentially in partnership. The site could also be delivered by compulsory purchase powers. The site's potential to accommodate strategic waste uses will be safeguarded through the planning process. It is anticipated that the site will come forward for use as a residual waste treatment facility in 2012/13. This date could be brought forward if an alternative or simpler waste plant was proposed. A reserve site has been identified in case the Old Wolverton site is not available.*

Reserve Site

A9 A reserve site has been identified and will be safeguarded for a waste management facility if the Old Wolverton site does not come forward.

Garamonde Drive, Wymbush

A10 The site is located at an existing employment estate and is 14.97 acres (6.06 hectares). There is an existing vacant unit. The employment estate contains storage and distribution and manufacturing units as well as offices. The site has potential to be used for other waste facilities including as a vehicle depot.

A11 The site backs on to the A5 to the east. To the south of the site is North Loughton Valley Park. Other industrial units border the rest of the site.

A12 The nearest properties are approximately 250 metres away in Two Mile Ash.

Key development criteria to be addressed with any planning application for this site:

Visual Impact/ Landscape Character	**Assessment of impact on the North Loughton Valley Park.**
Traffic and access	Transport Assessment required. This should include: the effects of heavy good vehicles movements to and from the site; an assessment of the effects of vehicle movements across the borough; and on site layout including parking.
Archaeology	Partial excavation of this site in 1979 revealed two stone-built Roman buildings comprising a small farmstead, perhaps related to the substantial villa site of Bancroft 1.4km north along Bradwell Brook. Although some disturbance to the identified archaeology may have been caused by subsequent construction on the site, only a small fraction of the site was investigated and significant buried archaeology may survive within the site, both within the developed and undeveloped parts of the site. The site should be archaeologically evaluated by trial trenching at the first opportunity.
Controlled surface water	The site lies close to a feed to a balancing lake. Further discussion with the Environment Agency is required.
Connection to MRF	How the site will link to the MRF in Old Wolverton.
Ecology	Assessment of impact on the surrounding wildlife corridors.

A13 Delivery: *This option could be delivered through public and private sector investment, separately or potentially in partnership. Delivery of this site will be based on a sequential approach, which considers first the availability of Option 1. It is anticipated that the site will come forward for use as a residual waste treatment facility in 2012/13. This date could be brought forward if an alternative or simpler waste plant was proposed.*

POLICY WA1 STRATEGIC WASTE MANAGEMENT SITE

Planning permission for a Strategic Site will be granted provided that the development meets the key development criteria at

a) Old Wolverton (proposals map 1); or

b) if this site cannot be delivered then at Wymbush (proposals map 2).

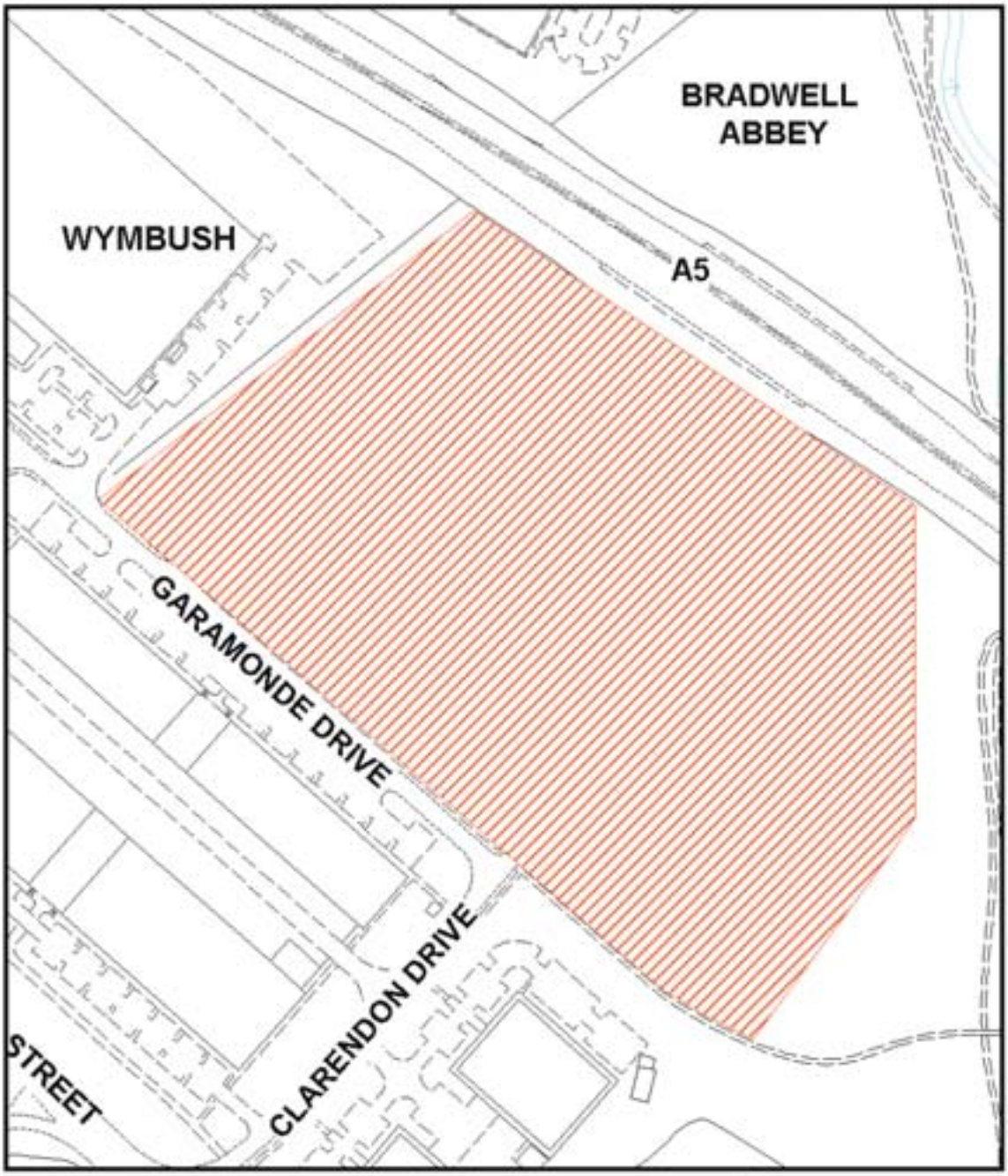
Proposals Map W1
Strategic Waste Site

Colts Holm Road, Old Wolverton

NORTH
Grid North

SCALE 1:2500

Proposals Map W2
Reserve Strategic Site



Garamonde Drive, Wymbush

NORTH
Grid North

SCALE 1:2500

Safeguarding Existing and Allocated Waste Sites

A14 The development and operation of waste management facilities can be compromised by the prior use or encroachment of other land uses onto land, which has been identified as suitable for waste management. Given the conflicting demands for land, it is important that suitable existing and permitted sites are safeguarded and are not sterilised by competing land uses. Safeguarding is required to enable current and future capacity of waste sites to be met. This includes sites for waste transfer and bulking facilities that are essential for sustainable transport of waste materials.

A15 Development proposals which would result in the alternative use of sites where waste management facilities have been permitted should not be approved where this would compromise the waste management proposals. Development of land adjacent to existing or permitted waste management sites for sensitive land uses which would be incompatible with waste management proposals should only be granted where the Council is satisfied that the proposed development would not prevent or restrict the extent to which a site may be used for waste management purposes.

A16 The Council considers that the application of Policy WA2 is unlikely to result in refusal of development on adjoining land for most Classes B2 and B8 of the Use Classes Order 1987, including food processing, since these uses would not necessarily be incompatible with waste management activities and any potential impacts are capable of being adequately controlled. It is likely that the potential for adverse impacts arising from non waste management development would have similar implications for other existing and proposed industrial uses to those which might be generated by waste management development.

POLICY WA2 SAFEGUARDING EXISTING AND ALLOCATED WASTE SITES

Where waste management facilities have been allocated (for example the Strategic Site and Reserve Site identified in Policy WA1) and/or planning permission has been granted for a waste management site, development within or adjacent to the site will not be permitted if it would prevent or restrict the extent to which a site may be used for the permitted acceptable waste management purpose.

Key Sites to be Safeguarded

Bletchley Landfill

A17 Landfilling commenced in the 1950s following on from clay extraction for brickclay. The site has planning permission for 20 years after the date of the planning permission (6 February 2002) or 16 years after the date of the opening of the new access, whichever is sooner. Within the next 12 months a new access road is likely to be constructed, which will link into the Newton Leys housing development access and the Stoke Hammond Bypass. The existing access is in Aylesbury Vale off Bletchley Road, Newton Longville. The number of vehicle movements to the site is currently restricted due to vehicles having to pass through residential

areas in Bletchley and Newton Longville to reach the site. The new (permitted in 2002) planning permission application envisaged an average of 500 deliveries per day, maximum 750 per day using the new access.

A18 The site lies close to the residential area of Bletchley. It is considered that the landfill capacity is a valuable resource. This site should be safeguarded for future disposal of residual waste from Milton Keynes. The site's life should not be reduced by imports from outside Milton Keynes, leaving Milton Keynes looking for an alternative facility sooner than 2022. The operators of the site predict that at current rates of fill that the life of the site would need to be extended beyond the life of this document (2026).

Materials Recycling Facility, Colts Holm Road, Old Wolverton

A19 This facility is owned by Milton Keynes Council and operated by Cutts Brothers (Doncaster) Ltd until 2007. The facility was built in 1992/3 to handle dry recyclables. The current facility should be retained unless an alternative facility is provided elsewhere or it becomes obsolete as a result of a new long-term waste management use elsewhere. There is potential for the site to accommodate new waste management uses, such as in-vessel composting.

A20 The nearest residential properties are on Old Wolverton Road. The facility lies on an existing industrial estate, and is adjacent to the Strategic Site identified in Policy WA1.

Community Recycling Centres (CRC)

A21 There are three existing Civic Amenity Sites, known locally as Community Recycling Centres: Bleak Hall, New Bradwell and Newport Pagnell. A site has been allocated in the Eastern Expansion Area and further site is required on the Western Flank of the City. CRCs are collection points for household waste. All the sites have recycling facilities for glass, mixed cans and plastic bottles, paper, corrugated cardboard, engine oil, car batteries, scrap metal, rubble/hardcore, and green garden waste. In addition, the contractor is encouraged to recover as much material from the waste stream as possible. Thus, operators recover a wide range of furniture, rags, bric-a-brac and household items for sale either to traders or to the general public. To encourage sales of recovered items, a covered selling area known as the "STAR" (Second Time Around) shop has been constructed at the New Bradwell site for sales to the public. All three sites accept trade waste at a charge. New Bradwell site is licensed to accept certain hazardous wastes, including asbestos, and has separate containers for these.

Cotton Valley Treatment Works

A22 The Treatment Works is located at Pineham, next to junction 14 of the M1. Waste Water treatment works or sewage works process sewage or commercial effluent. This site has room for expansion to meet growth demands to 2026.

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL POLICIES

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL POLICIES

DC1 The Development Control policies deal with general aspects of waste development. The individual policies should not be read in isolation but in the context of all relevant local development framework documents.

DC2 The Council understands the considerable public concern that exists in connection with waste development and recognises the importance of minimising the disturbance caused by disposal, treatment, processing, recycling, storage and restoration. It therefore intends to make every effort to ensure that such operations are carefully controlled from commencement and for the life of the facility. The key elements of meeting this objective are considered here.

DC3 Every planning application for waste management facilities must include appropriate information to support an application to demonstrate, where appropriate, criteria a – j in Policy WDC1. Design and Access Statements must also be submitted, which explain how the applicant has considered the proposal and understands what is appropriate and feasible for the site in its local context. The Council has published guidance on 'Preparing Design & Access Statements'.

DC4 Policy WDC1 allows for consideration of waste management facilities that may come forward through the life of the document if they meet the criteria, including if the capacity is required and justified. Such facilities could include: windrow composting; in-vessel composting; recovery facilities; inert processing facilities; waste vehicle depot; waste transfer and bulking up facilities; a household recycling centre in the west flank; inert landfill and landraise; and other recycling, treatment specialist facilities and agricultural waste requirements.

POLICY WDC1 DEVELOPMENT CONTROL CRITERIA

Proposals for waste management facilities will be permitted provided that it can be demonstrated that any impacts of development will not significantly adversely affect people, land, infrastructure and natural resources.

Proposals will be granted if:

a) The design, siting and external appearance is of a scale, form and character appropriate to its location and landscape setting; and

b) There is no unacceptable adverse effect on the standard of amenity of established, permitted or allocated land uses likely to be affected by the development, including visual intrusion; and

c) Adequate means of controlling noise, dust, litter, odours, vermin, glare, vibration and other emissions are incorporated in the scheme; and

d) There is no unacceptable adverse effect on areas or features of landscape, historic or nature conservation value; and

e) There is no unacceptable adverse effect on Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Milton Keynes Wildlife Sites, Wildlife Corridors, Local Nature Reserves, Regionally Important Geological Sites, woodland, parkland, the landscape and other geological, wildlife and ecological interest; and

f) There is no unacceptable adverse effect on hydrological disturbance on floodplains, groundwater, habitats and features of nature conservation importance. In the floodplain, proposals should not result in raising of existing ground levels nor adversely affect groundwater levels or water quality, impede flood flows, reduce capacity of flood storage or existing flood defence structures; and

g) It can be demonstrated that there is a need (defined as requirement for facility) in the local area and is in accordance with the waste hierarchy; and

h) It can demonstrate that there will be no unacceptable adverse effects on health; and

i) The past and current working and restoration performance of the applicant is satisfactory, where known; and

j) The proposal does not delay the restoration of any quarry in the area.

ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

DC5 Policy W2 of the Core Strategy requires that the principles of sustainable design, construction and demolition be taken into consideration for all new built development in Milton Keynes. These principles should also be applied to new waste development. The policy sets out environmental objectives for new and extensions to existing waste management facilities including considering climate change and impact on natural resources. For example the recovery of landfill gas provides significant benefits by minimising reliance on fossil fuels.

POLICY WDC2 ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

Proposals for waste management development should as far as practicable demonstrate:

a) Energy efficient design, maximising, the on-site generation of electricity from the recovery and treatment of wastes and the provision of renewable energy sources;

b) Water efficient design, including where possible water recycling and sustainable drainage measures;

c) The use of recycled and secondary materials for construction of the facility and associated transport infrastructure;

d) That waste to be treated cannot practically and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed to recover materials;

e) The development is close to the waste arisings;

f) The management arrangements for residues arising from any facility;

g) Reduction in green house gases;

h) Design that at the end of the facility's life, minimises the disposal of waste and maximises the recovery and recycling of waste;

i) Design that maximises the recycling and reuse of water and heat throughout the process. Where excess heat is produced, this should be used in local heating schemes or in industrial manufacturing or agricultural processes;

j) Where demolition needs to take place before construction, as far as possible, demolition waste should be recovered or recycled, preferably on site;

TRANSPORT

DC6 Within Milton Keynes, transport by road is the only means currently used to carry waste material. This potentially can be a major source of local disturbance and therefore a key consideration should be to reduce the reliance on road transport where practical.

DC7 The policy also intends to ensure that local residents and the highways network are not subjected to adverse impacts. This includes environmental impacts, structural damage, highway safety and congestion. Proposed sites should be accessed at a point on, or as close as possible to, an acceptable part of the surrounding highway network. Improvements to the highway network may be required to facilitate some proposals. HGV movements should generally be restricted to the primary road network.

POLICY WDC3 TRANSPORT

Proposals for waste management development must be accompanied by a Transport Assessment (TA) and should wherever practicable make use of rail, conveyors, pipelines and water in preference to transporting waste by road. The TA must demonstrate that alternatives to road transport have been considered and, identify any measures necessary to mitigate against the traffic impact of the proposal.

DC8 Policy WDC3 requires Transport Assessments with significant waste development. Significant waste development is one, which adds to traffic on any road, or on any arm of any junction, by 5% or more when the highway network is operating below capacity. Where the highway network is at or over capacity, or where the existing HGV flow is low, the addition of less than 5% will be considered significant. As well as evaluating the extent of the traffic impact of new development, Transport Assessments must include an assessment of the potential for journeys by all modes of transport to and from the site. They should also set out measures to improve non-vehicle access and minimise car and lorry traffic.

DC9 In addition to HGV issues, TAs should consider the need for public access to sites, particularly in the consideration of location. Furthermore, the needs and potential impacts of staff travel must also be addressed

DC10 The Transport Assessment will ensure that:

- The access to the site is adequate for the volume and nature of traffic generation by the proposal;
- The safety of all road users, including cyclists and pedestrians has been fully assessed;
- Traffic levels generated would not exceed the capacity of the local road network;

- There are adequate arrangements for on-site vehicle movements and parking;
- Any adverse impact(s) arising from the proposal can be satisfactorily mitigated by routing controls or other highways improvements; and
- There will not be a significant adverse impact on the trunk road network

RESTORATION

DC11 Not all waste development is of a permanent nature. Where development is proposed that is temporary, the applicant will be required to ensure that the restoration proposed is achievable. In the case of landfill and landraising proposals, consideration must be given to the relationship between the adjoining landscape and the restoration landform, taking account of pre and post-settlement contours in line with current best waste management practices. Planning applications that fail to demonstrate that the restoration of the site has been properly addressed are unlikely to be permitted.

DC12 Proposals for restoration should provide a high quality restoration of the site within a reasonable timescale. Normally this will be for agriculture, forestry, nature conservation or amenity/recreation but other beneficial uses which accord with policy will be supported. The Council has prepared an advice note, 'The Code of Practice for the Restoration and Aftercare of Mineral Workings', which is also relevant to waste development. This was prepared in April 2003, with the first deposit version of the Milton Keynes Minerals Local Plan. Copies can be obtained from the Minerals and Waste Planning team.

DC13 In order to maximise the potential environmental and public benefit from restoration, the proposals, must provide a positive enhancement to wildlife habitats and other sites of scientific and geological interest. This will involve long-term management of the site and may involve the establishment of access agreements for educational or research bodies to assist and advise on management and to monitor and collect data. It may also be appropriate to improve public access to widen the benefit to the community and engage with the local community in formulating restoration proposals.

DC14 Once sites have been restored, they will be subject to at least a 5-year aftercare period. The aftercare period allows the site to be brought to a satisfactory standard (improving soil structure) and provides an opportunity to establish the site infrastructure such as drainage, and initial establishment and management of vegetation. The ultimate aim is that over time, the land will be brought to a standard whereby it does not have to be treated differently from undisturbed land (MPG7 para.57).

POLICY WDC4 RESTORATION

Waste development proposals requiring restoration shall include details of progressive restoration of the site at the earliest practicable opportunity to an agreed after-use. Interim restoration will be required to allow time for settlement of any tipped materials.

Proposals for restoration will be permitted where they take into account:

a) The need to protect woodland;

b) The need to protect grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land from irreversible development and to secure its restoration to a high standard at least equivalent to its original grade within a reasonable period;

c) The likelihood of excavated land being restored to a high standard capable of supporting productive agriculture or woodland or meeting a need for recreation or nature conservation and assisting in delivery of local, national Biodiversity Action Plan Targets;

d) The likelihood of restoration providing adequate surface water run-off and satisfactory integration with adjoining landscape;

e) The effect of excavation and/or restoration, including the final landform, on the water table, the stability of surrounding land, water resources – including rivers, lakes and canals, the means of water supply and drainage;

f) The need to protect watercourses, aquifers and nearby land-uses from pollution and gas migration where excavated sites are to be infilled with waste materials;

g) The involvement of the local community.

Proposals must include provision for an aftercare scheme or management plan for at least five years.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION

The monitoring, implementation and review of the WDPD and its policies is an essential element of the Local Development process, helping to ensure that the DPD continues to make an effective contribution to achieving a more sustainable approach to waste management. A number of performance indicators have been identified below to monitor progress in implementing the DPD objectives and policies. These will be reported in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report, which will identify the extent to which the policies and aims are being achieved.

Indicators and targets have been developed below for each policy. These demonstrate how these relate to the key principles identified in the Core Strategy and also the sustainability appraisal objectives identified in the Sustainability Report. To measure these indicators, the relevant organisations that collate such data have been identified (data sources). Implementation steps necessary to deliver the indicators are identified with the relevant agencies.

Effective planning for waste requires detailed and accurate data on the generation, movement and destination of waste. The waste management capacity requirements identified in this DPD are based mainly on data supplied by the South East of England Regional Assembly (SEERA) and the Environment Agency.

SEERA have compiled guidance for the Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) on annual monitoring reports. The approach provides a consistent format by which WPAs' progress on key waste indicators will be collated at regional level from 1 April 2006.

The baseline waste indicators used are based on guidance set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RPG 9 adopted alterations) to enable monitoring of performance against the objectives of the RSS and draft SE Plan.

Waste data will be collated and reported on the following:

i. Generation (and growth rates) of major waste streams relating to targets in Policy W1.

ii. Waste movements, particularly exports from London, relating to Policies W3 and W13.

iii. Performance against targets in Policies W5 and W6 (diversion targets).

iv. Provision of new capacity by waste planning authority area, relating to sub-regional tonnages to be managed in Policy W7 and the landfill requirements of Policy W13.

The information collated will also be used in the Council's AMR. The Council will regularly monitor information about the quantity of waste and its management as this becomes available. Updated information will be used to retest waste arising and will inform the review of the DPD policies and site provision.

The results of annual monitoring will be used to inform a review. The

document will be reviewed to take account of any changes to the Municipal Waste Strategy, National and Regional policy or local circumstances. It will also take account of other strategies and developments in the waste industry. An annual monitoring report will review the implementation of the objectives, policies and targets.

Key to Monitoring and Implementation below:

EA Environment Agency

MKC Milton Keynes Council

MKP Milton Keynes Partnership

Key Principles Aims of the WDPD

1. To deliver sustainable development in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
2. To implement and be consistent with the National Waste Strategy, the Regional Waste Management Strategy and the Milton Keynes Municipal Waste Strategy.
3. To ensure waste is disposed of as near as possible to its source in line with the Proximity Principle and net self-sufficiency.
4. To provide sufficient sites for waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place for the right time.
5. To minimise the adverse effects of waste recovery, disposal and transportation on the quality of life of nearby residents, avoiding risks to human health.
6. To protect and to minimise the adverse effects of recovery, disposal and transportation of waste on environmental resources and balance these against the need for development.
7. To ensure the layout and design of new development supports sustainable waste management

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives:

1. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health
2. To reduce crime and the fear of crime
3. To reduce social exclusions and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups
4. To improve accessibility and transport links from residential areas to key services and employment areas
5. To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve
6. To reduce noise pollution
7. To reduce road traffic and congestion through a modal shift to more sustainable transport modes
8. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings
9. To reduce waste arisings and increase reuse, recovery and recycling

10. To protect local water resources and improve the quality of surface and groundwater
11. To reduce the risk of flooding
12. To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG)
13. To increase energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources
14. To protect and enhance biodiversity and important wildlife habits
15. To protect, enhance and make accessible heritage assets and their settings
16. To protect, manage and restore soil resources
17. To promote the protection and enhancement of the countryside and landscape character
18. To improve the vitality of towns and local centres and encourage urban renaissance
19. To maintain a strong local economy
20. To maintain high and stable levels of employment

Monitoring and Implementation of the WDPD

Policy	Indicator	Target	Data source	SA objectives	Key principles
CORE STRATEGY					
WCS1 Capacity requirements	1. Total of all waste generated per annum and rate of growth or change by waste stream Percentage of: • Waste arisings recycled • Waste arisings composted • Waste arisings recovered • Waste arisings landfilled Municipal waste generated per head of population 2. Percentage imports of residual waste to landfill of the totalled landfilled 3. Capacity of waste management facilities by type.	SE Plan MSW – 40% (2010; 50% (2015); 55% (2020); 60% (2025) All waste – 50% (2010); 55% (2015); 60% (2020); 65% (2025) In line with adopted SE Plan SE Plan To meet figures in Policy WCS1	MKC EA Waste Industry	1, 9	1, 2
Implementation: 1. Ensure neighbouring authorities, including London, as far as possible, plan for net self-sufficiency. Lead: SEERA/ GOSE/ MKC 2. Increase recycling and composting. Lead: MKC / Waste Industry / Business sector / Construction Industry/ Householders / meeting Municipal Waste Strategy Action Plans and Community Strategy targets 3. Consider options to manage municipal residual waste Lead: MKC					

Policy	Indicator	Target	Data source	SA objectives	Key principles
WCS2 **Provision For Waste Management Capacity**	Proportion of applications submitted in employment areas or at existing waste management facilities and decision, unless grounds to support an alternative location. Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	100% To meet SE Plan targets	MKC	8	3, 4
Implementation: 1. Deliver sufficient capacity to meet targets. Lead: Waste industry, MKC					
WCS3 **Sustainable Design, Construction And Demolition**	Proportion of development without a waste management plan	Progressive year on year decrease Target to 0% by 2026	MKC, MKP	9	1, 2, 7
Implementation: 1. Scrutiny of development proposals and conditions of planning permissions. Lead: MKC, MKP 2. Apply sustainable design and construction principles to new waste development. Lead: MKC, Waste Industry 3. Develop Supplementary Planning Document on Sustainable Construction for all developments. Lead: MKC 4. Continued involvement of Waste Services Officer in pre-application & consultation of major applications. Lead: MKC, MKP					

Policy	Indicator	Target	Data source	SA objectives	Key principles
ALLOCATIONS					
WA1 **Strategic Waste Management Site**	Planning application submitted.	2012/13	MKC, Waste Industry	8,18	2, 3
Implementation: 1. Waste Contract progressed. Lead: MKC					
WA2 **Safeguarding Existing and Allocated Waste Sites**	Number, type and outcome of non-waste planning applications submitted on or adjacent to safeguarded sites.	0	MKC, MKP	8, 18, 19, 20	3, 4
Implementation: 1. Consultation on development on or within 250m of existing or allocated waste management sites Lead: MKC, MKP					

Policy	Indicator	Target	Data source	SA objectives	Key principles
DEVELOPMENT CONTROL					
WDC1 **Development Control Criteria**	No of applications for waste management facilities which provide adequate and relevant information to fully consider the proposed development Number of complaints relating to waste management facilities.	Progressive year on year decrease Progressive year on year decrease	MKC, EA	1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17	5, 6
Implementation: 1. Pre-application advice. Lead: MKC, Waste Industry, Applicant 2. Monitoring System in place. Lead: MKC					
WDC2 **Environmental Objectives**	No of applications for waste management facilities, which demonstrate environmental objectives.	Progressive year on year increase	MKC	12, 13	1, 3, 7
Implementation: 1. Pre-application advice. Lead: MKC, Waste Industry, Applicant 2. Develop Supplementary Planning Document on Sustainable Construction for all developments. Lead: MKC					

Policy	Indicator	Target	Data source	SA objectives	Key principles
WDC3 **Transport**	Proportion of waste transported by road Proportion of new sites with a satisfactory traffic assessment	Progressive year on year increase Progressive year on year increase	MKC	4, 7	3, 6
Implementation: 1. Pre-application advice. Lead: MKC, Waste Industry, Applicant					
WDC4 **Restoration**	Number of restoration schemes meeting Biodiversity Action Plan Targets	Progressive year on year increase	MKC	14, 15, 16, 17	6
Implementation: 1. Pre-application advice. Lead: MKC, Waste Industry, Applicant					

APPENDIX 2 PRACTICAL ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN NEW DEVELOPMENTS

The Council's Waste Strategy Manager has provided the following advice.

Residential Areas

Streets in residential areas should be wide enough to accommodate refuse/recycling collection vehicles taking, taking into account the fact that at the majority of collection times residents might park their vehicles on street.

Generally speaking properties facing the street (rather than an alleyway) make for simpler/less confusing collection, since the standard collection is from the front property boundary.

Opportunities for dumping/fly tipping/abandoned cars should where possible be designed out.

Building design - houses

It is likely that in the future more containers will be needed for refuse/recycling, and adequate space should be made available for storage. At present, all properties in Milton Keynes need to store:

- At least 1 black refuse sack
- At least 1 pink recycling sack (for paper, cans and plastic bottles)
- 1 blue recycling box for glass (dimensions 56cms length x 43cms wide x 28cms deep)
- Note – numbers of sacks will increase with household size.
- Allow: 0.75 refuse sacks per person and 1.5 recycling sacks per 4 people. Households are only likely to need more than 1 glass-recycling box if there are more than 6 people in the household.
- A roll of black sacks, pink sacks and a blue box should be provided in each property before residents move in, together with supporting literature. These can be obtained from the Council at a cost of £7 per property, including delivery.
- It should be borne in mind that residents are required to bring their refuse and recycling containers to their front property boundary, and the design of houses should not make this difficult.
- After 2007, the Council may consider replacing the black refuse sacks with other types of containers.

Kitchen Waste

It is desirable that in the kitchen area there should be a container which can be used to separate out kitchen waste for home composting or, in the future for kerbside kitchen waste collections. Assuming that kerbside kitchen waste collections are introduced, space will need to be made for a collection container – probably a small 140 litre wheeled bin – see above. It is also possible that kitchen waste might be contained in the garden waste wheeled bin (depending on legislation and costs).

Gardens

All properties with a garden should be provided with a compost bin, together with supporting literature, and new residents should be able to attend a local home composting workshop in their first year of residence. A compost bin costs around £15+VAT including delivery. 50p per property should also be allowed for supporting literature. We would also like to do two home composting workshops per residential grid square (av. 1000 homes), which would cost £250 each - so £500 together.

Residents may also want to use the Council's garden waste collection scheme for which a 240 litre bin is provided (see above), and space should be made available for this. It is collected fortnightly.

A water butt should be provided for the collection of rain, to avoid excessive water use in the garden. These can be supplied at around £30.

Flats/sheltered housing

These types of property normally have some kind of communal refuse area.

It is important that:

- adequate refuse space is provided for the number of properties. We would suggest 1 eurobin per 10 residents.
- the refuse area includes space for recycling activity. As a guide, 5x240 wheeled bins will be required per 30 properties. For very large numbers of properties a mini recycling centre could be provided in the grounds using eurobins.

The refuse/recycling area should be:

- secure and unobtrusive to prevent vandalism – i.e. accessible to residents and collectors, but not to others; and.
- readily accessible from a road. Collectors should not be expected to go up/down stairs, in lifts, across grass or inside parts of the building other than the refuse/recycling room.

Retail areas

In major retail areas, and especially in supermarket car parks a recycling centre should be provided. The amount of space necessary for the containers should be roughly equivalent to 3 car parking spaces, situated so as to be easily accessible by car for unloading. This is to hold banks for paper, cans and plastic bottles, glass, textiles, aluminum foil, and possibly other materials in the future.

Commercial Areas

Adequate space should be made for refuse bins. In addition, many offices will want to organise paper recycling activities and possibly some other materials for collection as well. Pubs, restaurants and clubs will usually want to take part in glass recycling activity. For details of current systems, please consult the recycling department.

Refuse /recycling areas should also be:

- secure and unobtrusive so as to deter vandalism, and
- readily accessible from the road – no steps, walking across grass or through buildings.

Future CA sites

Suitable locations for CA sites are sought. Where possible the land purchase and costs of site construction should be negotiated with the relevant landowner. It should be borne in mind that each new household will produce over 1 tonne of household waste per year. The CA sites will have a heavy emphasis on waste re-use, recycling and composting.

1 ha is required for a CA site handling only household waste.

Up to 2 ha may be required for a site also handling commercial waste. A new site to handle commercial waste is being sought.

The construction costs are now estimated.

Future requirements

In addition, it will be advantageous to have local facilities for the following activities which are likely to have to be undertaken in future years. These may not be directly the responsibility of the Council, but to have local facilities will reduce transport costs:

- Recycling of electrical and electronic goods, (required under the WEEE directive)
- Recycling of batteries (required under the Batteries Directive)
- Local facilities for hazardous waste disposal. More materials are likely to be categorised as "hazardous" in the future and it will no longer be possible to co-dispose of them in local landfills. Hazardous waste disposal is likely to become more expensive and further away.
- Facilities for the recycling of tyres (which may not be landfilled whole from 2003, and shredded from 2006)
- "Authorised treatment facilities" for End-of-Life Vehicles

Further information should also be sought from:

1 Waste & Energy Section, Milton Keynes Council

2 Supplementary Planning Document: Social Infrastructure September 2005

3 BSI 5906:2005 Waste Management in buildings – Code of practice

APPENDIX 3 WASTE TREATMENT OPTIONS

Listed below are different ways that waste can be treated. Some can be used in combination with others.

Recycling is about turning materials no longer needed into new ones.

Various items like paper and glass are removed from general waste and transferred to a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) to be sorted and prepared for transport. A Material Recycling Facility may be quite simple, with a few tipping bays and loading equipment, or they may be more complex, involving a range of sorting equipment and balers. Once the materials are sorted, they are transferred to outlets that specialise in reprocessing specific materials e.g. glass.

Milton Keynes already has a state of the art Materials Recycling Facility that deals with paper, glass, cans and plastics.

Composting is a biological process that uses air and naturally-occurring micro-organisms (bacteria and fungi) to breakdown biodegradable items, like garden and kitchen waste.

To make sure compost is produced that is free from weeds, pests and disease, there are five key factors that need to be monitored:

1 Temperature

2 Water content

3 Oxygen levels

4 Size of items

5 The right blend of carbon (found in woody materials) and nitrogen (found in grass and food waste)

Materials suitable for composting are dealt with in two ways:

- **Open windrow composting**

This is only suitable for garden waste, which is shredded, placed in long rows and turned regularly to make sure it is properly aired. This is done for around twelve weeks. The compost is then left to mature over a number of months before use. There are many open windrow operations in the UK, including two in Milton Keynes and more within twenty miles. Food waste cannot be composted in this system because it contains animal by-products, which are prohibited.

- **In vessel composting**

This can be used for kitchen and garden waste. Materials are placed in an enclosed vessel or tunnel, making it easier to control temperature, moisture and air. There are several in vessel composting plants in the UK, and the numbers are growing. The nearest currently operating is in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

Anaerobic Digestion (AD) is a biological process where biodegradable material is broken down by the action of micro-organisms. Unlike composting, the process takes place without air, usually in an enclosed vessel under controlled conditions. As the waste decomposes, it produces:

- A methane-rich gas, known as biogas, which can be used as a fuel to produce electricity, or cleaned and compressed to form a vehicle fuel.
- A substance known as digestate, containing biosolids and liquid, which can be processed further and used as a fertilizer, like compost.

At present there are few anaerobic digestion plants in the UK.

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) This is a broad term used to describe a wide range of waste treatments. Generally Mechanical Biological Treatment plants combine some form of mechanical sorting with some form of biological process. They produce some or all of the following:

- Recyclables – usually metals and sometimes plastics and glass, as well as building materials.
- A type of fuel known as refuse derived fuel (RDF) that can be used for some industrial processes to replace coal or oil (sometimes known as flock).
- A compost-like material
- Energy
- A small amount of residual waste, which can then be taken to landfill.

MBT plants can be custom-built to meet the specific needs of a community. They are not well established in the UK yet, but are more widely used in Germany, Austria and Italy.

Energy from Waste (EfW) This is a generic term that covers a multitude of heat treatments for waste and is sometimes known as 'waste to energy'. There are a number of categories that these facilities fall into. These are listed below.

- **Mass Burn Incineration**

These facilities combust waste under controlled conditions to produce a useable form of energy, typically electricity. The waste does not need to be pre-treated before it is processed. Some recyclables and other reusable materials may already have been removed. Waste is slowly taken through a furnace by a mechanically moved grate.

Milton Keynes Council policy opposes the use of Mass Burn Incineration of commercial and household waste anywhere in the Borough of Milton Keynes.

- **A Fluidised Bed Plant**

This is another form of Energy from Waste. This is lined with a material like coarse sand. Air is blown through the bed at a high rate and the waste, which must be shredded first, is moved through the furnace on the bed of particles.

- **Pyrolysis is known as an Advanced Thermal Treatment (ATT).**

This uses heat to break down waste. Pre-treated, carbon-based waste, such as paper and plastic, is broken down using high temperatures (around 500C)

in the absence of oxygen. The process produces a gas, which can be used to generate electricity or condensed to form an oil. It also produces a solid residue (pyrolysis char) for disposal.

- **Gasification is also is known as an Advanced Thermal Treatment (ATT).**

This operates at higher temperatures (1000 – 1200C), with limited air or oxygen used to partially combust the waste. This produces a gas, known as syngas, which can be used to generate power, and a solid residue (char) for disposal.

Only a few Advanced Thermal Treatment plants operate in the UK, and overseas experience is limited.

When energy and heat is recovered from energy from waste processes it is known as Combined Heat and Power (CHP).

Autoclaving This has been used for many years in other areas as a sterilising process, especially in hospitals, but has only recently been applied to waste. It can be used in combination with other treatments and involves the use of steam and pressure.

Waste is sorted and shredded, then placed in a pressurised, sealed drum and steamed, rather like in a pressure cooker. After around an hour, the waste is reduced to a 'flock' like material. Metals and glass are separated out and cleaned by the process but plastics are deformed, making them difficult to recycle.

The flock can be used in the production of refuse-derived fuel or it can be landfilled. There are no autoclaving plants operating in the UK, though planning permission is currently being sought for some small-scale sites.

Landfill Putting waste into land is currently the main disposal route for most rubbish in the UK. However due to a reduced supply of suitable sites and stricter environmental controls, the use of landfill is becoming an expensive and undesirable way of dealing with untreated waste.

It will, nevertheless, still be required as a final disposal point for wastes which are not recyclable/compostable and which have undergone one or more of the treatments listed above.

Most landfills are designed with controls to reduce their effect on the environment. Each is specially lined before any waste is deposited. Gas and liquids are produced as the waste is broken down. These are monitored and controlled with specially installed equipment. On some landfills the gas is collected and used to produce electricity. Once full, the landfill is capped and can be turned into public spaces.

APPENDIX 4 WASTE SITE SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT

Waste Site Suitability Criteria

A number of evaluation criteria using environmental, social and economic indicators were initially identified. These 19 draft criteria were analysed and discussed at a Workshop held on 21st April 2006, which included officers from Waste, Planning, Environmental Health, Countryside and Landscape, Archaeology and Conservation and Highways Development Control. Three draft criteria were discarded and two additional ones added.

The final list of criteria, by indicator and relationship to Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives (see Sustainability Report) are below:

Indicator	SA Objectives
Environmental	
Areas of Attractive Landscape	17. To promote the protection and enhancement of the countryside and landscape character
Visual Impact	17. To promote the protection and enhancement of the countryside and landscape character
Landscape Character	17. To promote the protection and enhancement of the countryside and landscape character
Ecology and Biodiversity	14. To protect and enhance biodiversity and important wildlife habitats
Geology (& soil)	16. To protect, manage and restore soil resources
Suitability of Land	
Archaeology	15. To protect, enhance and make accessible heritage assets and their settings
Historic Built Environment etc.	15. To protect, enhance and make accessible heritage assets and their settings
Hydrogeology & Groundwater Risk	10. To protect local water resources and improve the qu surface and groundwater
Controlled Surface Waters (e.g. rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, ditches)	
Flooding	11. To reduce the risk of flooding
Noise	6. To reduce noise pollution
Existing Land Use	8. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings

Waste Site Suitability Criteria (cont)

Social	
Sensitive Human Receptors	1. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health 3. To reduce social exclusions and improve equality of opportunity amongst social group 6. To reduce noise pollution
Site Access/Transport Network	
Economic	
Waste Transport Mode	7. To reduce road traffic and congestion through a modal shift to more sustainable transport modes 12. To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases 13. To increase energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources
Accessibility for people	3. To reduce social exclusions and improve equality of opportunity amongst social group 4. To improve accessibility and transport links from residential areas to key services and employment areas. 19. To maintain a strong economy 20. To maintain high and stable levels of employment
Opportunity for co-location	9. To reduce waste arisings and increase reuse, recovery and recycling 13. To increase energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources very and recycling 19. To maintain a strong economy

The detail of individual indicators can be seen in the Preferred Options Consultation in Annex 1. Each indicator was broken down into 5 scoring levels, which identified the significance of each score. Some indicators did not have criteria in each scoring level to define the weighting of the indicator. For example, 'Waste Transport Mode', as it is difficult to achieve alternatives to road transport road. The indicators were weighted by this means rather than weighting each indicator, as each individual expert would weight impacts differently.

Example

Waste Transport Mode

Score	Criteria
1	
2	
3	Road transport only
4	Accessible rail depot / Access to navigable waterways
5	Established rail depot

Sites put forward

The Waste Development Plan Document Issues and Options consultation in August/September 2005 asked several questions about suitable locations for waste sites. However, there was a very limited response. We therefore wrote to waste operators/consultants/agents and to land owners in February 2006 to request that any proposals for waste management facilities within Milton Keynes be submitted to the Council to be considered. A variety of sites were put forward for smaller facilities such as waste transfer, vehicle depots, composting and recycling sites. It is now considered that these sites can be considered by the policies in the WDPD to meet the needs throughout the life of the Plan. Sites for larger treatment facilities were put forward from a Landowner, waste operators and the Waste Department of the Council. A further site was identified by the Waste Planning Authority in the Western Expansion Area to meet the views expressed from the consultation of the issues and the options stage that a site should be found before housing is developed around it.

The larger sites were then assessed using the site suitability criteria and also looking at the size of the sites required. This is listed in full in the annex of the Preferred Options Stage, with the method of determination criteria. The full results with site plans can also be seen in this annex.

Thirteen sites (see Preferred Options Consultation) were assessed with the site suitability criteria. Work was also carried out to identify the size of existing waste management facilities for final treatment in the UK and also to take into account the guidelines for the size of different types of waste management facilities. It has been identified that Milton Keynes requires a site of approx 4.00 hectares (9.88 acres). This footprint has been identified by considering what the maximum area is required for a facility to take Milton Keynes to 2032 (estimated life of the Council's future waste contract). Planned and existing facilities (Within Derbyshire, London, Gwynedd, Eastcroft, East Midlands and Leicester) site sizes were considered. These represent a number of different types of facility, as the type of facility has not been decided. The maximum site area for an advanced thermal treatment plant was approximately 2.3 hectares, with the maximum land take for a Mechanical Biological Treatment facility being 3.6 hectares and the maximum land take for an Energy to Waste plant was 3 hectares. Therefore the greatest land take is 3.6 hectares. Then allowing for a buffer area, gives the maximum land take area required to 4 hectares.

A site in Old Wolverton had the highest score from the site assessment criteria and also met the footprint required. It was therefore identified as the Strategic Site. A site at Wymbush had the second highest score and also met the required footprint. It was identified as the Reserve Site, if the Old Wolverton site could not come forward.

APPENDIX 5 ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

Acronyms

AAL	Areas of Attractive Landscape
DEFRA	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme
MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility
MWS	Municipal Waste Strategy
SoS	Secretary of State
WDPD	Waste Development Plan Document

Glossary

Waste Streams

Name	Description
Municipal Waste	All waste managed by local authorities, including household waste, street litter, waste delivered to council recycling points, municipal parks and garden wastes, council office waste, schools waste, household waste recycling centres (civic amenity site) waste, and some commercial waste from shops and smaller trading estates where local authority waste collection agreements are in place.
Commercial & Industrial Waste	Waste generated by business and industry, for example: wholesalers catering establishments, shops and offices, factories and industrial plants. Generally, businesses are expected to make their own arrangements for the collection, treatment and disposal of waste generated by their actions. Waste from smaller businesses where local authority collection arrangements have been set up is considered as municipal waste.
Agricultural Waste	Any waste from a farm or market garden is grouped under the name agricultural waste and includes organic matter such as manure, slurry, silage effluent and crop residues, but also packaging and animal dips (e.g. sheep dip).

Construction and Demolition Waste	Waste generated by the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures is called construction and demolition waste or C & D waste. It mostly comprises brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but can also include timber, metals and plastics.
Mines and Quarries	Materials such as overburden (rock embedded with the mineral), and residues left over from the initial processing of extracted minerals into saleable material are classified as mines and quarries waste
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	'Electrical or electronic equipment which is waste within the meaning of Article 1(a) of Directive 75/442/EEC. Including all components, subassemblies and consumables that are part of the product at the time of discarding'. It includes a broad range of consumer and commercial equipment (i.e. large household appliance, small household appliances, IT and telecoms equipment, consumer equipment, lighting equipment, electric tools, toys, medical equipment, monitoring and control equipment, and automatic dispensers.
End of Life Vehicles	According to Article 2 of the End of Live Vehicle Directive, it is a 'vehicle which is waste' within the meaning of Article 1 of the Framework Directive.
Hazardous Waste defined by legislation	Wastes are deemed to be hazardous if they are either listed in the List of Wastes or in section 62A of the EPA Act 1990, or determined hazardous in accordance with regulation 49 of the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005. Hazardous waste is generated through commercial and industrial processes, but is also present in household items such as asbestos, engine oil; wood preservative and refrigeration appliances.

Categories and descriptions are taken from Waste Strategy 200. DETR (May 2000)

Aggregate	Inert particulate matter, which, when brought together in a bound or unbound condition, form part or the whole of a building or civil engineering structure, including sand and gravel.
Ancient woodland	Long-established woodland known to have had continuous woodland cover of some kind since before 1600 AD, and that has often consequently developed a rich plant and animal life.
Animal By-Products Regulations	Legislation governing the processing of wastes derived from animal sources.
Area of Attractive Landscape	Area designated by the district council's as being of local landscape importance.
Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	A framework for achieving the conservation of biodiversity based on the targeting of resources towards protecting priority habitats and species.
Best and most versatile agricultural land	Agricultural Land Grades 1, 2 and 3a
Biodegradable	Capable of being broken down by plants and animals. Biodegradable waste includes food & garden waste, paper and card.
Construction and demolition waste	Waste generated by the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures is called construction and demolition waste or C &D waste. It mostly comprises brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but can also include timber, metals and plastics
Clinical waste	Generated by medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical, etc and may present a risk of infection.
Civic Amenity site	Formerly known in Milton Keynes as Household Waste and Recycling Centres, and now re-launched as "Community Recycling Centres". Statutory sites which must be provided the Council for the collection of bulky and garden wastes from residents

Construction and demolition waste (C&D waste)	Waste generated by the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures is called construction and demolition waste or C &D waste. It mostly comprises brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but can also include timber, metals and plastics.
Contaminated land	Land that has been polluted or harmed in some way making it unfit for safe development and usage unless cleaned.
Commercial & industrial waste	Waste generated by business and industry, for example: wholesalers; catering establishments; shops and offices; factories and industrial plants.
Community Recycling Centres	See CA sites
Community Strategy	The document contains a vision for Milton Keynes and outlines the work that has to be done to build the city over the next thirty years.
Composting	The breakdown of the biodegradable components of waste by micro-organisms in the presence of air/oxygen
Conservation Area	Areas designated as being of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and designated as such under the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Derelict or disturbed land	This does not include land that has been restored, but land on which development has occurred before, and where it has been abandoned without repair, or with only partial repair.
End of Life Vehicles Directive	This Directive aims to render vehicle dismantling and recycling more environmentally friendly, sets targets for reuse, recycling and recovery of vehicles and their components, and encourages higher recyclability of new vehicles.
Greenhouse Gas	A term given to those gas compounds in the atmosphere that reflect heat back toward earth rather than letting it escape freely into space. Several gases are involved, including carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide

	N2O), ozone, water vapour and some of the chlorofluorocarbons. Greenhouse gases are a cause of global warming.
Global Warming	The progressive gradual rise of the earth's surface temperature thought to be caused by the greenhouse effect and responsible for changes in global climate patterns. An increase in the near surface temperature of the Earth. Global warming has occurred in the distant past as the result of natural influences, but the term is most often used to refer to the warming predicted to occur as a result of increased emissions of greenhouse gases.
Household Waste	The legal definition of household waste includes all waste from domestic premises; churches and places of religious worship; premises occupied by charities; waste from any land belonging to or used in connection with a domestic property, caravan, or residential home; waste from a private garage of less than 25m2 floor area or used for the accommodation of a private motor vehicle; waste from private storage premises for domestic use; from house-boats; campsites; prisons and penal institutions; halls and premises used for public meetings; street cleaning arisings, and litter.
Household Waste and Recycling Centres	See CA sites
Inert Waste	Generally excavation and demolition materials arising from building and construction. Does not normally undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological changes when deposited at a landfill.
In-vessel composting	The aerobic decomposition of organic waste within an enclosed container, where the control systems for material degradation are fully automated. Moisture, temperature and odour can be regulated, and a stable compost can be produced much more quickly than outdoor windrow composting.
Landfill	The deposit of waste into a void normally resulting from mineral working and, through restoration, to provide land which may be used for another purpose.

Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme	Its aim is to provide a cost effective way of facilitating England to meet its reduction targets for the landfilling of biodegradable municipal waste set out in Article 5 (2) of the EC Landfill Directive.
Linear Park	Local parkland designation.
Listed Buildings	Buildings of special architectural or historic interest, classified grades I, II*, II to show their relative importance. The statutory list of such buildings is complied by the Secretary of State (DCMS), on the advice of English Heritage. A listed building cannot be demolished, altered or extended without the consent of the council.
Local Nature Reserve	An area of land that is of special nature conservation interest locally.
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	A combination of mechanical and biological treatments designed to produce any combination of the following: waste reduction, a refuse derived fuel, a compost like material, energy recovery, recyclables recover, or stabilising to reduce biodegradability before landfill. This term covers a wide range of waste treatments.
Materials Recycling Facility	Dedicated facility for sorting/separation of recyclable materials
Municipal Waste Strategy (MWS)	A strategy to manage waste. It looks to secure both infrastructure and service developments necessary to deliver more sustainable waste management for municipal waste.
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	Household waste and any other wastes collected by the Waste Collection Authority or agents.
National Nature Reserve	A reserve declared under law and managed either by one of the statutory nature conservation agencies (English Nature) or by an approved body.
Open windrow composting	Open windrow composting involves the raw material (usually greenand/ or garden waste and cardboard) being arranged outdoors in long narrow piles on a hard and preferably impermeable surface. The windrows are mixed and turned regularly for aeration, either by hand or mechanically.

Proximity Principle	The principle that waste should be disposed of as close to its point of origin as possible
Putrescible	Organic material with a tendency to decay, e.g. kitchen waste.
Ramsar	Designation of Wetlands of International Importance.
Recycling	The recovery of reusable materials from waste.
Regionally Important Geological Site	Geological sites that are considered worthy of protection for their scientific, educational, historical or aesthetic importance. Such sites are not statutory.
Regionally Self sufficiency principle	Dealing with wastes within the region where they arise.
Registered Historic Parks and Gardens	Parks and Gardens of special historic interest that are identified by English Heritage on the Register of Parks and Gardens. They are classified grades I, II* and II to show their relative importance.
Residual Waste	The amount of waste left after recycling and composting recovery activities. Often referred to as 'residuals'.
Schedule Ancient Monuments	Designated by the Secretary of State. It is an offence to carry out work affecting a SAM without Schedule Ancient Monument consent granted by the Secretary of State.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	A site of international importance for birds designated under the Birds Directive (1979), by the UK Government where necessary management is applied for the maintenance or restoration of the habitats and/or species for which the site is designated.
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	A wildlife site of county importance (see also wildlife site).
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	An area of land or water notified by a statutory conservation agency under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of national nature or geological conservation importance.

Sustainable development	Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Waste	The strict legal definition of waste is extremely complex but encompasses most unwanted material which has fallen out of the commercial cycle or chain of utility, which the holder discards. Or intends, to or required to discard.
Waste Hierarchy	This concept suggests that the most effective environmental option may often be to reduce the amount of waste generated (reduction); where further reduction is not practicable, products and materials can sometimes be uses again, either for the same or a different purpose (reuse); failing that value should be recovered through waste (through recycling, composting or energy recovery from waste); only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste disposed of.
Waste Management Facilities	A site or plant intended for the processing or disposal of waste.
Wildlife Corridor	Linear pathways containing habitats that encourage the movement of plants and animals between important wildlife sites.
Wildlife Site	Sites designated on their account of their special features or habitat, plant or animal communities, species or geology. Although not statutorily designated, they do receive protection through policies in development plans.
Windrow composting	The aerobic decomposition of appropriate shredded biodegradable waste using open linear heaps known as 'windrows'. The process involves mechanical turning of the waste until the desired temperature and residence times are achieved to enable effective degradation. This results in a bulk-reduced, stabilised residue known as compost. Windrow composting can take place outdoors or within buildings and the process takes around three months.

REFERENCES AND LINKS

REFERENCES AND LINKS

STAGES OF THE WASTE DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT

All documents can be found at www.mkweb.co.uk/local_plan_review under the Waste Development Plan Document.

Issues and Options August/September 2005:

1. Milton Keynes Council, Waste Consultation (August/September 2005)
2. Atkins, Combined Scoping Report Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic Environmental Assessment (September 2005)
3. Milton Keynes Council Consultation Report on the Methods of public engagement (December 2005)
4. Cabinet Report (20 December 2005)
5. Citizens Advisory Group on Waste (October 2005)
6. Milton Keynes Council Waste Review Group (November 2005)
7. Milton Keynes Council Municipal Waste Strategy (December 2005)

Preferred Options August/September 2006:

1. Waste Development Plan Document Preferred Options (August/September 2006)
2. Entec, Sustainability Report (July 2006)

Submission January 2007:

1. Consultation Statement
2. Entec, Sustainability Report (January 2006)

BACKGROUND REPORTS

- **Relevant national planning policy statements**
  - Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (July 2005)
  - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10 (November 2005)
- **Relevant Regional Spatial Strategy**
  - South East England Regional Assembly, The South East Plan: Draft Plan for submission to Government (March 2006)
  - Government Office for the South East, Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) Waste and Minerals (June 2006)
- **Relevant plans and strategies prepared by the Council and other agencies**
  - Milton Keynes Community Strategy 2004 - 2034
  - MKC, The Milton Keynes Minerals Local Plan (adopted April 2006)
  - MKC, The Milton Keynes Local Plan (adopted December 2005)
  - MKC, The Municipal Waste Strategy (approved December 2005)
  - MKC, The Local Transport Plan 2006/07 – 2010/11

- GOSE, GOEM, GOEE, Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub Regional Strategy (March 2005)
- Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Biodiversity Action Plan 2000-2010
- MKC, Interim Guidance on Sustainable Construction (Housing) (July 2006)
- MKC, Supplementary Planning Document: Social Infrastructure September 2005
- MKC, Eastern Expansion Area Development Framework (October 2005)

• **Background reports for Milton Keynes Council**

- Jacobs Babtie Options Appraisal Reports (February 2005)
- ORA Report on MBT Stabilisation options (July 2005)
- Entec Best Practicable Environment Option Reports (July 2005)
- MKC Health Impacts of Waste Management Report (July 2005)
- Report of Waste Review Group to Environment Policy Development Committee (November 2005)
- Milton Keynes Citizens Advisory Group on Waste (October 2005)

• **Background Reports for the SEERA:**

- Review of Recycling Capacity in Selected EU States & Regions prepared by European Waste Management for SEERA (October 2005)
- Jacobs Babtie, Towards a Methodology of London's Exported Waste, Alternative Apportionment Options Final report (October 2006)
- Jacobs Babtie Towards a Methodology for Apportionment of London's Exported Waste (July 2005)
- ERM, Model for Future Waste Management Capacity Needs in the South East (2005)

• **Other Reports:**

- Defra, AEA Technology Environment, BRE – Developing a Strategic Approach to Construction Waste 20 year Strategy Draft for Comment (November 2006)

OTHER BACKGROUND READING AND LINKS

References

1. ODPM, Planning for Waste Management Facilities: A Research Study (August 2004)
2. Defra, Review of England's Waste Strategy: A Consultation Document (February 2006)
3. Defra Introductory Guide: Options for the Diversion of Biodegradable Municipal Waste from Landfill
4. BSI 5906:2005 Waste Management in buildings – Code of practice

Links

1. Department of Local Communities and Local Government
   http://www.communities.gov.uk/
2. Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)
   http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/index.htm
3. Government Office for the South East
   www.go-se.gov.uk/
4. South East England Regional Assembly
   www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/
5. Environment Agency
   http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wtd/
6. South East Plan Examination in Public
   www.eipsoutheast.co.uk/home/

The Waste Development Plan Document (WDPD) is one of the documents that will make up the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF). For Further information please contact the Minerals and Waste Team at Milton Keynes Council, PO Box 125, Civic Offices, 1 Saxon Gate East, Milton Keynes, MK9 3ZJ; by email at yourwaste@milton-keynes.gov.uk; or you can telephone

Rebecca Trouse on 01908 252611; or see www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/planningpolicy

www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/your-council

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