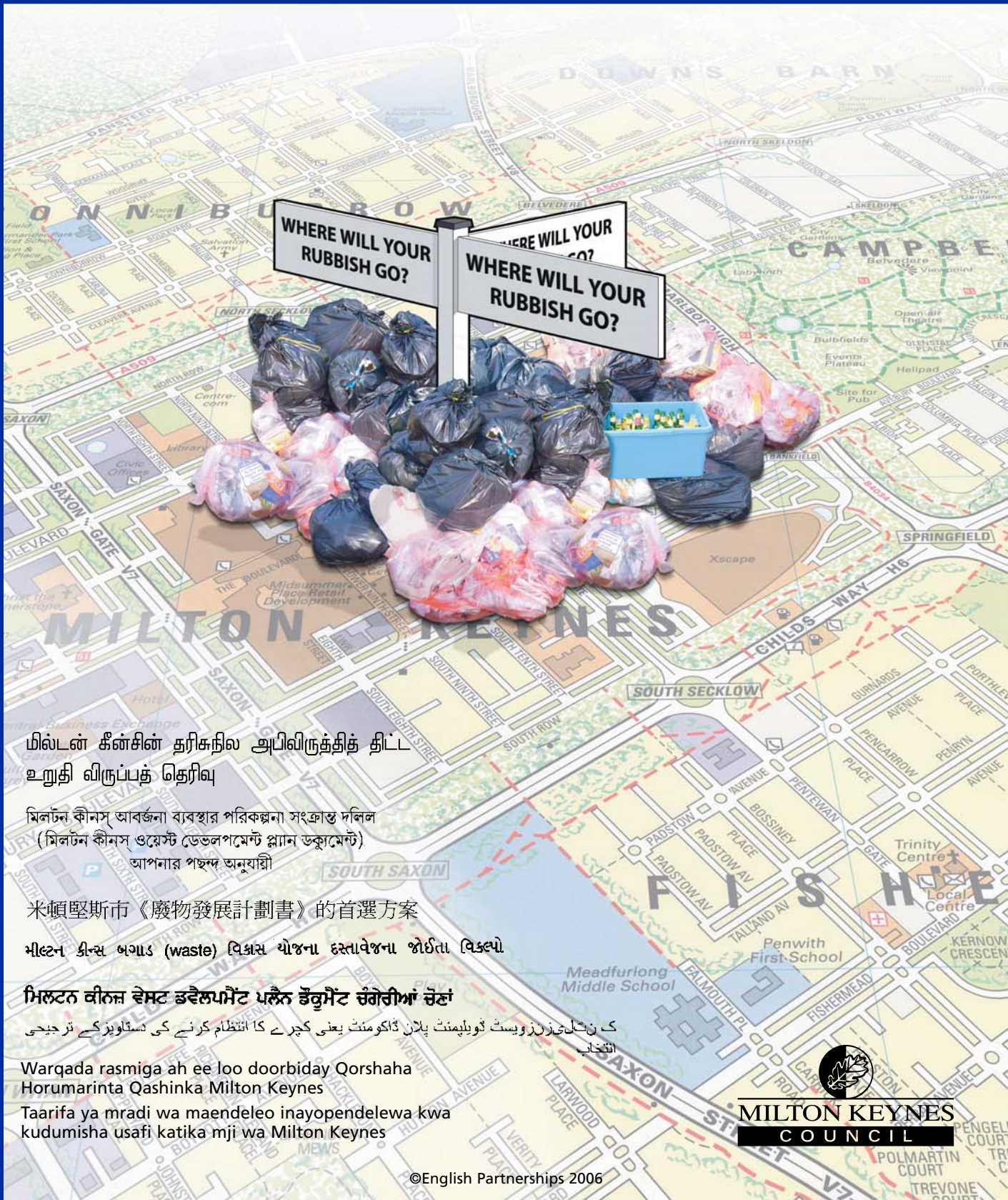




YOUR WASTE YOUR CASH YOUR CHOICE

Milton Keynes Waste Development Plan Document Preferred Options August / September 2006



میلڈن کینس میں ترقیاتی منصوبہ کی تیاری کے لیے
میلڈن کینس میں ترقیاتی منصوبہ کی تیاری کے لیے

میلڈن کینس میں ترقیاتی منصوبہ کی تیاری کے لیے
(میلڈن کینس میں ترقیاتی منصوبہ کی تیاری کے لیے)

米頓堅斯市《廢物發展計劃書》的首選方案

मील्टन कीन्स ब्यास (waste) विकास योजना दस्तावेजना जीर्णता विकल्प

मिलटन कीन्स वेस्ट डेवलपमेंट प्लान डोक्युमेंट ऑपरेशन ऑन

ک نٹرنل زونز 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



MILTON KEYNES
COUNCIL

CONTENTS

1	What is the Waste Development Plan Document?	3
2	What is the Preferred Options Stage?	3
3	Get Involved	3
4	What happens next?	4
5	For Further Information	4
6	Waste in Milton Keynes	5
7	Preferred Guiding Principles and Vision	9
8	The Preferred Strategy	10
9	Preferred Policy	12
10	Preferred Sites	15
Annex 1	Preferred Site Criteria and Assessment	19
	Acronyms and Glossary	45
	References and Links	53



1. What is the Waste Development Plan Document?

The Waste Development Plan Document (WDPD) sets out how the Waste Management requirements for Milton Keynes will be achieved and it will identify sites for facilities to meet these requirements. It will contain policies and proposals to guide the waste management industry and planning authority on making decisions in relation to waste management development proposals. The plan covers not just household (municipal) waste, but commercial and industrial, and building industry waste. The Plan should encourage sustainable waste management practices through the development of policies and proposals to guide actions and decisions. 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.

2. What is the Preferred Options Stage?

This document is not just a consultation, we hope to provoke your thinking about the increasing pressures that we all have with waste. In August /September 2005, we consulted on the issues and options. This was a joint consultation by the Planning and Waste Departments of the Council.

The Council's Waste Department's Municipal Waste Strategy (MWS) looks to secure both infrastructure and service developments necessary to deliver more sustainable waste management for municipal waste.

The MWS takes into account the responses from the consultation in 2005 and it has now been approved. It can be found at www.mkweb.co.uk/waste.

The WDPD now builds on the 'Issues and Options' to the Preferred Options stage.

3. Get involved



You may have already been involved in the process, responding to the short survey or technical questionnaire or maybe you attended our public debate or sent us a letter or e-mail or telephoned us at the Issues and Options stage.

This preferred options document builds on your responses and we need you to continue to be part of process of making decisions on how we resolve and take forward our (that's yours and mine) waste issues.

If you did not respond to the issues and options, here is your opportunity to get involved. It's not too late.

The consultation period runs from **Thursday 17 August 2006 until Thursday 28 September 2006**.

Please put any comments you may have on our comments form. This can be found on the Council's website (www.mkweb.co.uk/local_plan_review, and click on Waste Development Plan Document), and is available at Civic Offices, libraries, housing offices, and in Midsummer Place near to Debenhams and Middleton Hall (The CentreMK) or telephone 01908 252611.



4. What happens next?

We will consider all the representations received and, where appropriate, we will seek to resolve any objections. The Waste Development Plan Document will then be prepared including the precise wording of policies and will be formally 'submitted' to the Secretary of State (Government) prior to public examination.

Timetable and Stages	
Issues and Options Identifies the issues which the development plan document needs to address and the options which are available to deal with those issues.	August/September 2005
Preferred Options Statutory 6-week consultation. Sets out the preferred options, together with alternatives that were considered.	August/September 2006
Submission to Secretary of State 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.	January 2007
Pre-examination meeting To discuss the procedures and process of the examination. Independent Inspector runs the meeting.	July 2007
Examination The purpose of independent examination is to consider if the development plan document is sound. Inspector's report will be binding.	September 2007
Estimated Adoption	February 2008

5. For Further Information

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

Telephone: 01908 252611

Fax: 01908 252211

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

Log on to: www.mkweb.co.uk/local_plan_review
(click on to Waste Development Plan Document)

For large print or braille, use the contacts above.



6. Waste in Milton Keynes

The Key Issues

The Government has introduced a new Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS), which places challenging allowances on 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.

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. We also need to focus on designing recycling into new buildings, providing the right amount of infrastructure for collection, treatment and disposal to meet the expanded population. The Plan will also consider design principles, sustainable construction, encouraging recycling, and the effect of growth of disposal of surplus soil from construction sites.

The Current Sites

Currently we recycle and compost around 32% and landfill around 68% of household waste

We have a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) in Old Wolverton where dry recyclables (plastic, paper, cans, glass) are sorted.

Green Waste from household collection and from the community recycling centres are taken to three local farms and the composted material is used on-farm as agricultural fertiliser. Two of the sites are within the Milton Keynes boundary.

A food waste trial is currently operating in two areas in Milton Keynes. Food waste is taken to a plant at High Wycombe.

Waste is taken to three local landfill sites. The majority is landfilled at Bletchley. However, small amounts are also received by two sites in Bedfordshire.

Occasionally small amounts are taken to a transfer station in Northampton.



Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) in Old Wolverton



<p>Sites in Milton Keynes</p>
<p>Wide range of waste landfill Bletchley Landfill Site</p>
<p>Composting Facilities Home Farm, Castlethorpe Crossroads Farm, Haversham Bletchley Landfill Site (not operational) Frosts Garden Centre, Woburn Sands (for their own use)</p>
<p>Materials Recycling Facility 'MRF' Colts Holm Road, Old Wolverton</p>
<p>Inert sites landfill Caldecote Farm, Newport Pagnell (not operational) Passenham (not operational)</p>
<p>Community Recycling Centres Bleak Hall New Bradwell Newport Pagnell Eastern Expansion (identified in Supplementary Planning Guidance)</p>
<p>Sewage treatment plants Cotton Valley treatment works</p>
<p>Waste transfer Old Wolverton Road, Old Wolverton Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall Home Farm, Bletchley (road sweepings)</p>
<p>Clinical Waste Treatment Lyon Road, Bletchley (not operational)</p>
<p>Inert/aggregate recycling Broughton Barn Quarry Bletchley Landfill Site (not operational) Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall (not operational)</p>
<p>Metal Recyclers/Vehicle Dismantlers New Bradwell Bletchley Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall</p>



What We Need To Do

If we continue to treat and dispose of waste as we are doing now, then under the Landfill Trading Allowance Scheme we will incur fines and by 2020 we could be incurring fines over £11 million per year.

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.

The Council's Municipal Waste Strategy lists new facilities necessary to enable us to meet recycling and recovery targets and landfill allowances, see below.

- Two community recycling centres;
- Household 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.

In considering treatment facilities we will need to take into account the response to the Issues and Options consultation regarding the priorities. The top five priorities were that the facility:

1. Reduces pollution as much as possible
2. Reduces rubbish for landfilling
3. Generates electricity from rubbish
4. Reduces climate change as much as possible
5. Includes extra recycling

Responses from the Bletchley residents, where the current wide range of waste landfill site is located and where an application was submitted in 2002 for a Green MK Centre had a similar response, however, 'Is of a size to treat rubbish only from MK' was placed in the top 5 rather than 'Generates Electricity from rubbish', which was placed 7th.

The Municipal Waste Strategy assesses different treatment facilities including addressing the survey responses. This will be considered further when the Council considers its waste contract and evaluates the best option. We now need to consider where such facilities could be located.

We need also to consider commercial and industrial, and building industry waste. DEFRA's consultation on the Review of England's Waste Strategy encourages joint facilities for municipal and commercial waste.



We need to consider meeting targets set by Regional policy to dispose of a declining amount of London's residual waste.

We need to safeguard the landfill site so that the site is not filled earlier by disposing of waste outside Milton Keynes. We will still require landfill for residual waste (waste left after recycling and composting recovery activities) and it is therefore important to safeguard landfill.

We need to consider sustainable construction – reducing waste from building work and integrating waste collection facilities in to buildings.

Milton Keynes, as a unitary authority, needs to consider working with its neighbours.



7. Preferred Guiding Principles and Vision

The principle aims for the Waste Development Plan Document identified in the Issues and Options stage and were considered the right principles through the consultation process (August/September 2005) are listed below:

- To deliver sustainable development in accordance with the waste hierarchy (see Preferred Policy 1).
- 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 (explained further in Preferred Policy 7).

These principles will guide the direction of the Waste Development Plan Document and will implement the Preferred Vision.

Preferred Long-term Vision

- A reduction in landfill
- Meeting growth needs
- Meeting Government, Regional and Local targets
- Everyone playing a role to deliver sustainable waste management
- Providing a social, environmental, economic approach to waste management



8. The Preferred Strategy

Six strategic options, which could potentially guide development are set out below. We have appraised these by a Sustainability Appraisal. This document can be seen in full on the web site

(www.mkweb.co.uk/local_plan_review, and click on Waste Development Plan Document), at Civic Offices and at all the Borough Libraries.

Option	Assessment
1. Status Quo	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 68% landfill • Around 32% recycling (this includes composting) • No final treatment facilities 	This option performed worst against the appraisal criteria. The only area where positive results were obtained related to energy efficiency.
2. Dispersed location of pre and final treatment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced landfill to meet LATS (Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme) • Increased recycling to meet government targets • Final treatment facilities 	Represents the second best performing option. Performs slightly less well than option 6 against air quality and employment criteria.
3. One site pre treatment (existing Materials Recycling Facility site)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced landfill than 'status quo' • Maximise recycling at existing MRF and increase facilities here • No final treatment 	Option performs badly against social criteria relating to human health, crime and social exclusion. It will also not meet LATS even by recycling as much as we can.
4. One site pre and final treatment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced landfill to meet LATS • Increased recycling to meet government targets • Final treatment facility Integrated facility 	Third best performing option. Performed less well against crime, social exclusion and accessibility criteria.
5. Out of MK final treatment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced landfill to meet LATS • Maximise recycling at existing MRF and increase facilities here • Final treatment outside council area to neighbouring authority 	Option performs badly against economic and crime criteria.
6. Dispersed location of pre treatment and one site for final treatment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced landfill to meet LATS • Increased recycling to meet government targets • Final treatment facility 	This option performs best against the appraisal criteria.



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 e.g. advanced thermal treatment, mechanical biological treatment.

The Preferred Strategic Option is:

Option 6 - Dispersed location of pre-treatment and one site for final treatment

This means that pre-treatment Waste Management facilities, such as Community Recycling Centres, composting sites should be located all around Milton Keynes. This making facilities closer for convenience and consequently encouraging further recycling and recovery. Final treatment, this is the rubbish left (residual waste) after the sorting at the 'doorstep', should be located at one site in Milton Keynes.

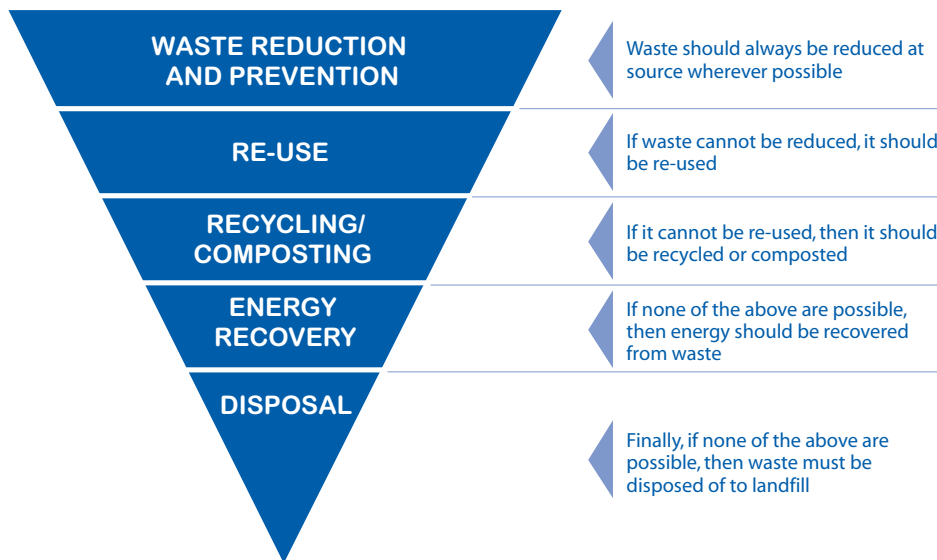


9. Preferred Policy

Preferred Policy 1 - Sustainable Waste Management

This includes a policy consistent with the proximity principle, self-sufficiency and the waste hierarchy. We are required by national and regional policy to adopt underlying principles to support sustainable waste management.

The Waste Hierarchy



The proximity principle considers that most waste should be treated, recovered or disposed close to where it is generated and as near as possible to its production. This therefore reduces time, energy, expense of long distance transport, all its associated environmental effects such as noise, congestion and air pollution, and also the possibility of accident en route. Simple geographical proximity is not the only factor. Good rail links or river transport, for example, might make it better to travel further to a facility than use a more local road based option. There may also be circumstances in which a national facility for very particular waste meets the proximity principle.

In some circumstances, it is appropriate for centralised facilities, which take waste from outside the immediate area, for example the use of rail as a means of waste transfer is not generally economic over short distances. Similarly achieving certain economies of scale can be critical to the financial viability of certain thermal and mechanical processing operations.

Preferred Policy 2 – Working with Neighbours

A policy that sets out 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.

The Regional Waste Management Strategy proposes regional net-sufficiency, through providing for waste management capacity equivalent to the waste forecast to require management within its boundaries, plus an allowance for disposal of a declining amount of waste from London.



London currently has limited capacity for waste processing and recovery (with recycling dominated by building industry capacity) and very little landfill capacity. The Regional Waste Management Strategy 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.

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 for municipal waste movement is simple with a higher degree of self-sufficiency in many areas. Small amounts of Milton Keynes' municipal waste is deposited in Bedfordshire at Brogborough and Stewartby Landfill Sites. 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

Milton Keynes has a large capacity of a wide range of waste landfill in comparison to the rest of the south east. Neighbouring authorities, whose landfills are nearly up to capacity may use facilities in Milton Keynes. A balance is required to deal with waste from neighbouring areas and retaining the landfill for residual waste for Milton Keynes. It is important therefore to safeguard this capacity so that landfill remains for the residual waste in the future. A policy will be included that safeguards landfill for future disposal.

Preferred Policy 3 - Development Control Criteria

A policy that sets out development control criteria for new and extensions to existing waste management facilities, such policies will address:

- Amenity impact - noise, dust, odour, pests, air quality, highways
- Environmental impacts - water resource, natural environment, historic environment, and the landscape
- Provision of waste management plans for construction projects and new development
- Provision of a waste needs statement
- Impacts on health and perception of risk
- Impact of non-waste development on existing or proposed waste management facilities
- Design, including visual impact

Preferred Policy 4 - Environment Objectives

A policy will be included that sets out environmental objectives for new and extensions to existing waste management facilities including, considering climate change and impact on natural resources.



Preferred Policy 5 – Transport

A policy that considers the vehicle movements in and out of a waste management facility will be included. The sites need to be located near the strategic road network and to make sure that traffic queues can be accommodated safely. The policy will consider reducing the reliance on road transport and require that a Transport Assessment is carried out.

Preferred Policy 6 – Restoration

A policy that sets out key principle aims and objectives for restoration of waste management sites, whether these are for landfill or temporary waste operations such as green composting sites. This will include meeting Biodiversity Action Plan targets.

Preferred Policy 7 - Sustainable Design, Construction and Resource Recovery

Policies that will set out objectives for sustainable design, construction including encouraging recycling, waste minimisation and resource recovery. The large-scale development proposed in Milton Keynes presents a major opportunity to put into practice and demonstrate best practice in waste

minimisation and integration of recycling into development. Development is also a significant contributor to waste production, for example construction (building industry) waste currently forms half of the total controlled waste stream. This will be in line with Policy D4 of the Milton Keynes Local Plan. Policies will encourage facilities for resource recovery. They will also consider the movement of soils to and from development sites.





10. Preferred Sites

To meet the proximity principle, facilities will need to be located close to the source of waste. This highlights the need to be closer to urban areas. There is increasing pressure to find sites in Milton Keynes. There is a lack of brownfield sites. Land allocated to industrial use is in short supply. The Council owns four pieces of land allocated to waste management. Three of these are Community Recycling Centres and the fourth is the Materials Recycling Facility site of just over 2 hectares. However, 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 in to the design of employment areas.

A question was asked in the Issues and Options stage regarding sites for waste facilities and where sites should be. In order of preference the consultation results showed that existing landfill, existing waste management use, and contaminated or derelict land are the preferred choices, with agricultural land and the open countryside least preferred. In the Bletchley area, where there is a current wide range of waste landfill site and an application was submitted for a Green Waste Centre, there is a difference in ranking. Contaminated/derelict land is preferred, pushing waste management use and existing landfill sites into second and third place respectively.

We also asked whether Community Recycling Centres should be located close to where people live for their convenience. Over 60% said yes, and nearly 21% ticked no.

The preferred strategic option 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 (e.g. advanced thermal treatment, mechanical biological treatment – technology unknown at present).

The Council's preferred site options to meet the government targets to reduce landfill, and to meet the increasing pressures of growth is to:

1. Provide a range of waste management facilities in accordance with the preferred strategic option;
2. Safeguard the use of existing waste management facilities including safeguarding existing landfill capacity ; and
3. Safeguard a reserve site for waste management if other sites are not brought forward.



Preferred Site 1 - Strategic Waste Site

The Municipal Waste Strategy assesses different treatment facilities including addressing the Issues and Options survey responses regarding considerations for treatment facilities. This will be considered further when the Council considers its waste contract. We now need to consider where such facilities could be located.

A Strategic Site is identified as a site for a waste management facility for final treatment. Such sites could also have other waste facilities, such as recycling. An assessment of the preferred site can be found in annex 1. Here, you can see alternative options put forward for consideration. These have been assessed using the same criteria as the Option 1 site. An assessment of the size of the site required has been also carried out.

The Strategic Waste Site is:

Colts Holm Road, Old Wolverton (Site F, see Annex 1)

The site is a vacant distribution warehouse. The site is 9.75 acres (4 hectares) and located adjacent the existing Materials Recycling Facility, which is safeguarded in Option 4. The Materials Recycling Facility is well known and accepted centre for waste management and by identifying this site as a preferred site it connects the uses together.

The site is located in an existing industrial estate, which 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.

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

The site is close to the Linear Park (Ouse Valley Park), which will be worked for sand and gravel shortly and restored to a floodplain forest. The type, scale and impact of potential waste use would need to be sensitive to this restoration.

***Delivery:** This option could be delivered through public and private sector investment, separately or potentially in partnership. The sites potential to accommodate strategic waste uses will be safeguarded through the planning process.*





Preferred Site 2 – Reserve Site

A reserve site has been identified and will be safeguarded for a waste management facility if Option 1 does not come forward.

Garamonde Drive, Wymbush (Site D, see Annex 1)

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, manufacturing units as well as offices. The site has potential to be used for other waste facilities including as a vehicle depot.

The site backs on to the A5 to the east. To the south of the site is North Loughton Valley Park. The type, scale and impact of potential waste use would need to be sensitive to this. Other industrial units border the rest of the site.

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

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



Preferred Site 3 – Other Waste Facilities

A criteria based policy will assess other waste management facilities such as for: windrow composting; invessel composting, recovery facilities; inert processing facilities; vehicle depot; waste transfer and bulking up facilities; household recycling facilities; and waste water facilities; inert landfill and landraise. It will look at locational requirements as well as showing a need and being in accordance with the other policies in the Development Plan Document.





Delivery: A criteria based policy will allow flexibility for facilities to come forward and meet demand.

Preferred Site 4 – Safeguarding Existing Strategic Sites

Bletchley Landfill (Site J, see Annex 1)

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 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. Deliveries are currently constrained using the existing access. The current planning permission application envisaged an average of 500 deliveries per day, maximum 750 per day to the new access. However, in reality the site could not practically handle more than 450 per day.

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. The site's life should not be dramatically reduced by imports from outside Milton Keynes, leaving Milton Keynes looking for an alternative facility sooner than 2022.

Materials Recycling Facility, Colts Holm Road, Old Wolverton (Site I see Annex 1)

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 only with a capacity of 32,000 per annum. The current facility should be retained unless it is provided for 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. New waste management development should be sensitive to the near by Linear Park.

The nearest residential properties are on Old Wolverton Road. The facility lies on an existing industrial estate, as mentioned under Preferred Site Option 1.

ANNEX 1

Preferred Site Criteria and Assessment



Waste Site Suitability Criteria - Summary

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, is: -

Indicator	
Areas of Attractive Landscape	Controlled Surface Waters (e.g. rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, ditches)
Visual Impact	
Landscape Character	Flooding
Ecology and Biodiversity	Noise
Geology (& soil)	Existing Land Use
Suitability of Land	Sensitive Human Receptors
Archaeology	Site Access/Transport Network
Historic Built Environment and Historic Landscapes	Waste Transport Mode
	Accessibility for people
Hydrogeology & Groundwater Risk	Opportunity for co-location

Sites

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 will be considered under Preferred Site Option 3 – Other Waste Facilities to offer flexibility throughout the life of the Plan. Sites for larger treatment facilities were put forward from a Land owner, 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 this annex, with the method of determination criteria. The full results with site plans can also be seen in this annex.



	Page
Waste Site Suitability Criteria – Detail and Definition	23
Waste Site Suitability Criteria – Determination	28
Results of Site Suitability Assessment	29
Sites Location and Size	30
Plans of Sites Assessed	31



Waste Site Suitability Criteria – Detail and Definition

Environmental Criteria

Areas of Attractive Landscape (AAL)

Score	Criteria
1	Unacceptable impact on AAL
2	
3	Within, adjacent to or likely to impact on the setting of the AAL
4	
5	Outside AAL

Visual Impact

Score	Criteria
1	High
2	High Medium
3	Medium
4	Low Medium
5	Low

Landscape Character

Score	Criteria
1	High
2	High Medium
3	Medium
4	Low Medium
5	Low

Ecology and Biodiversity

Score	Criteria
1	Contains or potentially impacts a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Special Protection Area (SPA), Special area of Conservation (SAC) or Ramsar (Wetlands) site.
2	Contains or potentially impacts a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Ancient Woodland, legally protected species, or Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority species or habitat. Within 100m of a nationally/internationally designated site.
3	Within 100m of a SINC or Ancient Woodland, within 250m of a nationally/internationally designated site or within 100m of a BAP priority habitat or species or record of a legally protected species.
4	Contains no nature conservation designations but has potential for nature conservation interest. Important for wildlife linkages or habitat contiguity. Within 500m of a nationally/internationally designated site or within 250m of a SINC, Ancient Woodland or BAP habitat/species. Potential for legally protected species to be present.
5	Contains no nature conservation designations or potential for nature conservation interest but has potential for nature conservation enhancement.



Geology (and soil)

Score	Criteria
1	
2	Contains Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS).
3	Adjacent to RIGS.
4	Potential to impact on RIGS.
5	Site does not impact on RIGS.

Suitability of Land

Score	Criteria
1	Land unsuitable for stable development
2	Major engineering solutions required for development
3	Intermediate engineering solutions required for development
4	Minor engineering solutions required for development
5	No treatment required to Land

Archaeology

Score	Criteria
1	Site contains a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
2	Site is within a Heritage Interest Area*, or provides the setting to a Category A site.
3	Site provides the setting to a Heritage Interest Area, or has high Archeological potential**.
4	Site contains no known Archeological sites, but has Archeological potential.
5	Site contains no known Archeological sites and has limited or uncertain Archeological potential.

* As defined on the MKi Observatory website.

** To be established by the Council's Archeological Officer using data from the MK Site and Monuments Record.

Historic built environment and historic landscapes

Category	Criteria
1	Site contains a Listed Building or is within a Conservation area or a registered Park or Garden of Special Historic Interest*
2	Site provides the setting to a Category A site and/or is located within an historic landscape**.
3	Site is partly within an historic landscape.
4	Site is adjacent to an historic landscape.
5	Site does not influence a Category A site and/or is not located within or adjacent to an historic landscape.

* Includes local historic buildings and local parks and gardens of special historic interest, where appropriate.

** Constraints will be based on their impact on sensitive historic landscapes and will use Historic Landscape Characterisation data as the primary source.



Hydrogeology and groundwater risk

Score	Criteria
1	
2	Site overlies an Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1
3	Site overlies an SPZ 2 or a Major Aquifer.
4	Site overlies an SPZ3 or Minor Aquifer.
5	Site does not overlie an SPZ or Major/Minor Aquifer

Controlled surface waters

Score	Criteria
1	
2	Site contains controlled surface water
3	Site is adjacent to controlled surface water
4	Site is likely to influence controlled surface water
5	Site does not contain or influence controlled surface water

Flooding

Score	Criteria
1	
2	Site is within the floodplain
3	Site is partly within the floodplain
4	Site is not located within the floodplain but may increase flood risk
5	Site is not located within the floodplain, will not increase flood risk

Noise

Score	Criteria
1	Background levels at nearest noise sensitive receptor < 35 dB
2	Background levels at nearest noise sensitive receptor >35 <45 dB
3	Background levels at nearest noise sensitive receptor > 45 <55 dB
4	Background levels at nearest noise sensitive receptor >55 <65 dB
5	Background levels at nearest noise sensitive receptor > 65 dB

Existing Land use

Score	Criteria
1	Site is best and most versatile agricultural land and/or greenfield land or Environmentally Sensitive Area and/or Village Green or Common Land and/or safeguarded mineral land
2	Site is contaminated and remediation is not economically viable or a previous mineral working
3	Site is allocated for industrial/employment uses*
4	Site is contaminated and remediation is economically viable.
5	Site is previously developed land** and/or allocated land for waste management and no remediation is required.

* Including Use Classes B1a, B1b, B1c, B2 and B8.

**Previously developed land - derelict, previous industrial, redundant agricultural buildings.



Social Criteria

Sensitive human receptors*

Score	Criteria
1	Site is adjoining to a human receptor
2	Site is < 50 m to a human receptor
3	Site is >50 < 100 m to a human receptor
4	Site is >100 < 250 m to a human receptor
5	Site is > 250 m to a human receptor

*Sensitive Human Receptor - hospitals, hospices, schools, residential property, prisons, tourism facilities, travellers sites and cemeteries

The DEFRA guidance recommended further study into the health effects of composting on human health. The Environment Agency has a position statement and draft technical guidance on composting operations, which includes a 250m buffer zone between composting operations and places of residence and work.

Site Access/Transport Network

Score	Criteria
1	Access is in an unacceptable location off a high-speed road and has an unacceptable surrounding network.
2	Access is in an acceptable location off a high-speed road and has an acceptable surrounding network.
3	Access is in good location off high-speed road or in a poor location off a low speed road and has acceptable surrounding network.
4	Access is in an acceptable location off a low speed road and has an acceptable surrounding network.
5	Access is in a good location off a low speed road and has a good surrounding network.

A low speed road is one with a speed limit of 30/40 mph.

A high-speed road is one with a speed limit of 60/70 mph.

An access in acceptable location is where visibility is unrestricted for the speed of the road and there is no complication with other access points.

Economic Criteria

Waste Transport Mode

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



Accessibility for People (Dictates type of facility)

Score	Criteria
1	Site is not accessible via public transport.
2	Site is not accessible via public transport but is accessible via pedestrian and cycling networks.
3	Site is accessible via public transport*.
4	Site is accessible via public transport* & cycling network.
5	Site is accessible via public transport* & cycling/pedestrian networks.

*A bus or train link is within 400 metres of the site.

Opportunity for co-location

Score	Criteria
1	Site does not have an opportunity for co-location
2	
3	
4	
5	Site has excellent opportunities for co-location (e.g. the site is adjacent to an existing waste management facility, the site is an existing waste management facility with opportunity for expansion or the site can accommodate more than facility).



Waste Site Suitability Criteria – Determination

Determining of Criteria

Indicator	Method of Determining
Areas of Attractive Landscape	Desktop and Landscape & Countryside Strategy Team
Visual Impact	Desktop and Landscape & Countryside Strategy Team
Landscape Character	Desktop and Landscape & Countryside Strategy Team
Ecology and Biodiversity	Desktop and Landscape & Countryside Strategy Team plus Defra and English Nature
Geology (& soil)	Desktop and Environmental Protection Team
Suitability of Land	Desktop and Consultant & English Partnerships
Archaeology	Desktop and Design & Conservation Team
Historic Built Environment etc.	Desktop and Design & Conservation Team plus English Heritage
Hydrogeology & Groundwater Risk	Desktop and Environment Agency
Controlled Surface Waters	Desktop and Environment Agency
Flooding	Desktop and Environment Agency
Noise	Desktop & Environment Protection Team
Existing Land Use	Desktop and Planning & Environmental Protection Team
Sensitive Human Receptors	Desktop & Environment Protection Team
Site Access/Transport Network	Desktop and Highway Development Control Team
Waste Transport Mode	Desktop and Highway Development Control Team
Accessibility for people	Desktop and Highway Development Control Team
Opportunity for co-location	Property Services



Results of Site Suitability Assessment

Site	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Areas of Attractive Landscape	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	1	1	5
Visual Impact	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	4	4	2	2	2
Landscape Character	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	2	2	4
Ecology and Biodiversity	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	2	3	3	3
Geology (& Soil)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	5	5
Suitability of land	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	3	3	3
Archaeology	5	5	5	3	5	3	3	5	3	5	2	4	4
Historic Built Environment	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	5	1
Hydrogeology & Groundwater Risk	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5
Controlled Surface Waters	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	2	4	2	2	5	2
Flooding	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	3	3	5	5
Noise	4	4	4	3	4	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3
Existing Land Use	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	5	5	1	1	3
Sensitive Human Receptors	3	2	3	4	3	5	5	3	5	4	1	5	2
Site Access/Transport	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	3	1	5
Waste Transport Mode	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3
Accessibility for people	5	5	3	5	5	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	5
Opportunities for co-location	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	5	5	5	1	5
Total	74	73	72	68	72	71	71	57	74	64	41	52	65



Sites Location and Size

Site	Location	Size Hectares (Acres)	Size meets footprint required	Rank (total)
A	Denbigh Road, Denbigh West	1.75 (4.32)	✗	-
B	Denbigh Road, Denbigh West	3.28 (8.09)	✗	-
C	Third Avenue, Denbigh West	2.61 (6.44)	✗	-
D	Garamonde Drive, Wymbush	6.06 (14.97)	✓	2nd (68)
E	Foxhunter Drive, Linford Wood	3.27 (8.07)	✗	-
F	Colts Holm Road, Old Wolverton	3.93 (9.70)	✓	1st (71)
G	Colts Holm Road, Old Wolverton	0.93 (2.30)	✗	-
H	Land at West Ashland	12.60 (31.10)	✓	5th (57)
I	Materials Recycling Facility, Colts Holm Road, Old Wolverton	1.62 (4.00)	✗	-
J	Bletchley Landfill Site	51.03 (126.00)	✓	4th (64)
K	Quarry Hall Farm, Lathbury	*	✓	6th (41)
L	Land North of Sherington	3.57 (8.83)	✗	-
M	Western Expansion Area	6.59 (16.28)	✓	3rd (65)

* Site boundaries not defined.

The thirteen sites have been assessed with the site suitability criteria. Work has been carried out identifying the size of existing waste management facilities for final treatment in the UK and also taking into account 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. 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. Sites D, F, H, J, K and M meet this size requirement and have been ranked in order.

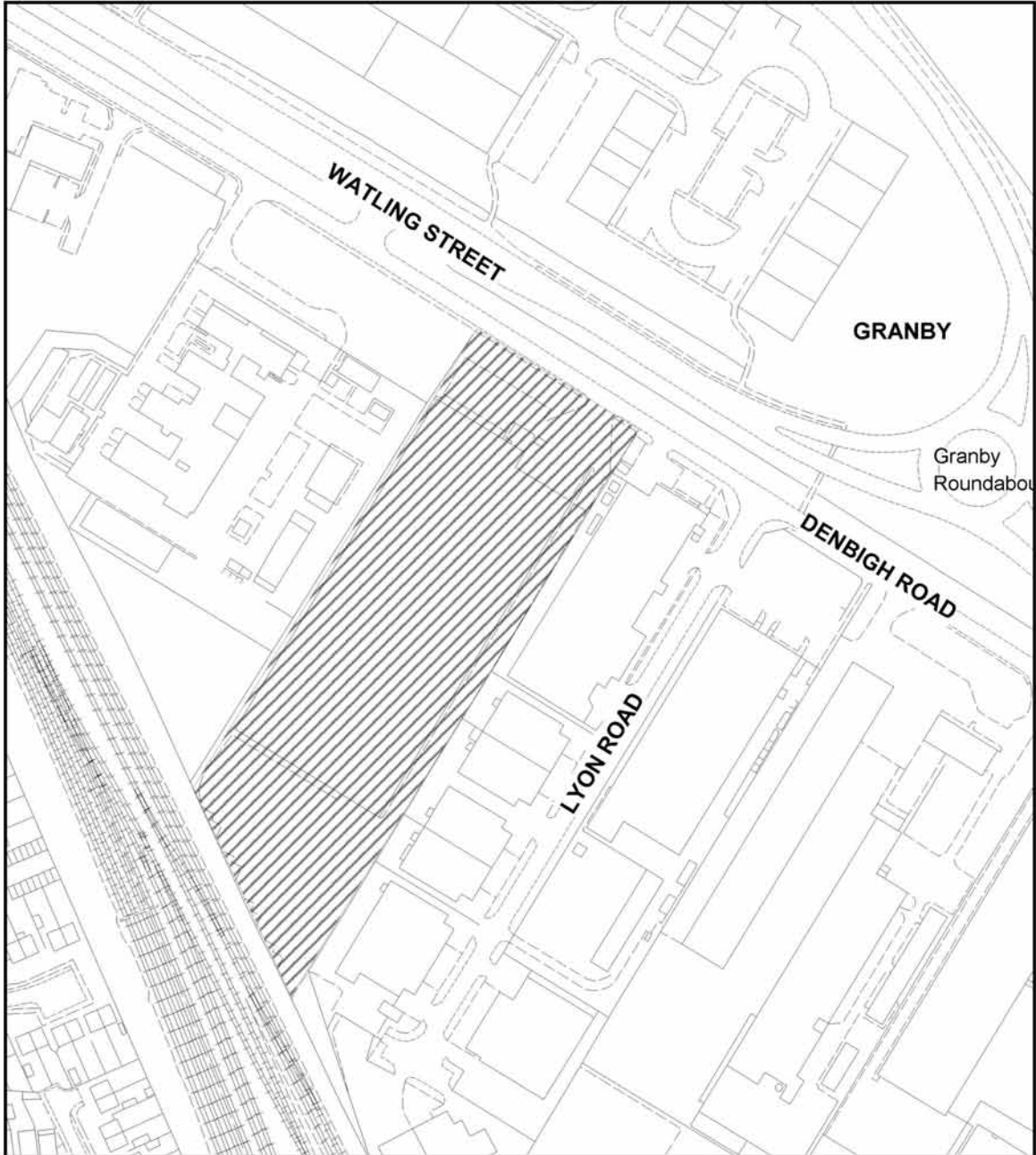
F is identified as the Preferred Site Option, with Site D as the reserved site if F does not come forward. Sites I and J are highlighted, as they are existing waste management sites, which will be safeguarded.



Plans of Sites Assessed



Site A



Denbigh Road, Denbigh West

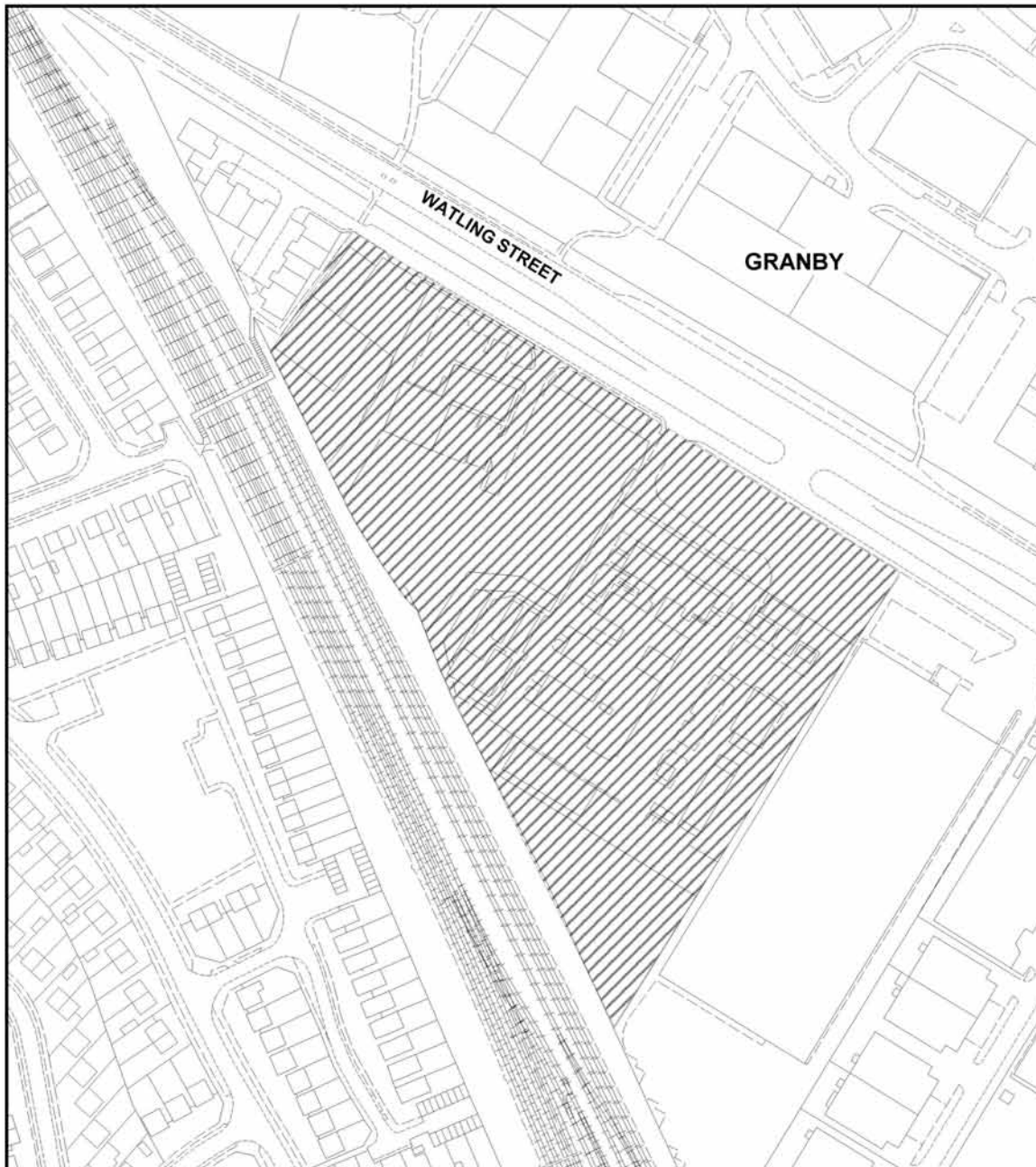
Scale 1:2500



This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of H.M.S.O (c) Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Milton Keynes Council 10019593



Site B



Denbigh Road, Denbigh West

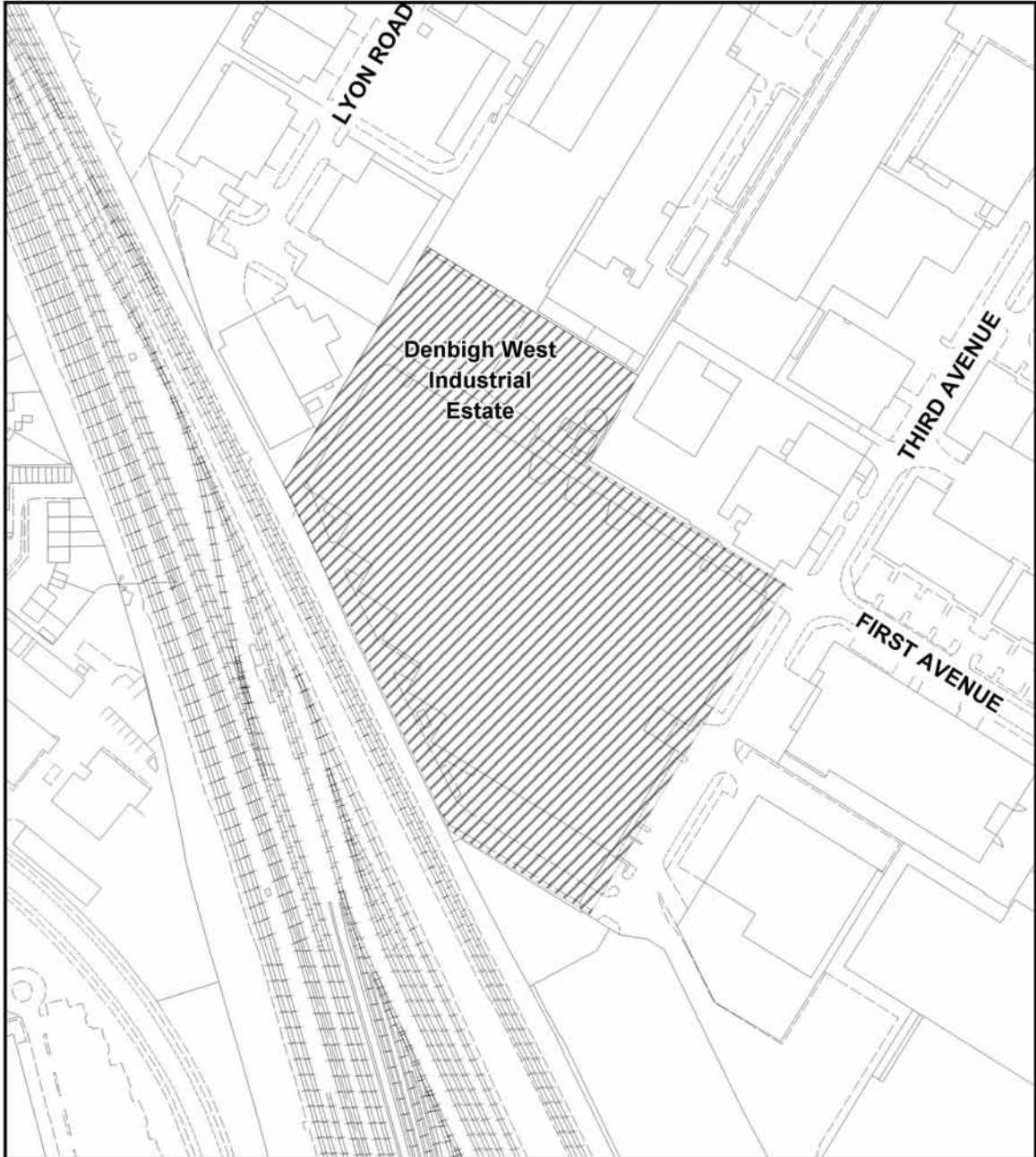
Scale 1:2500



This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of H.M.S.O (c) Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Milton Keynes Council 10019593



Site C



Third Avenue, Denbigh West

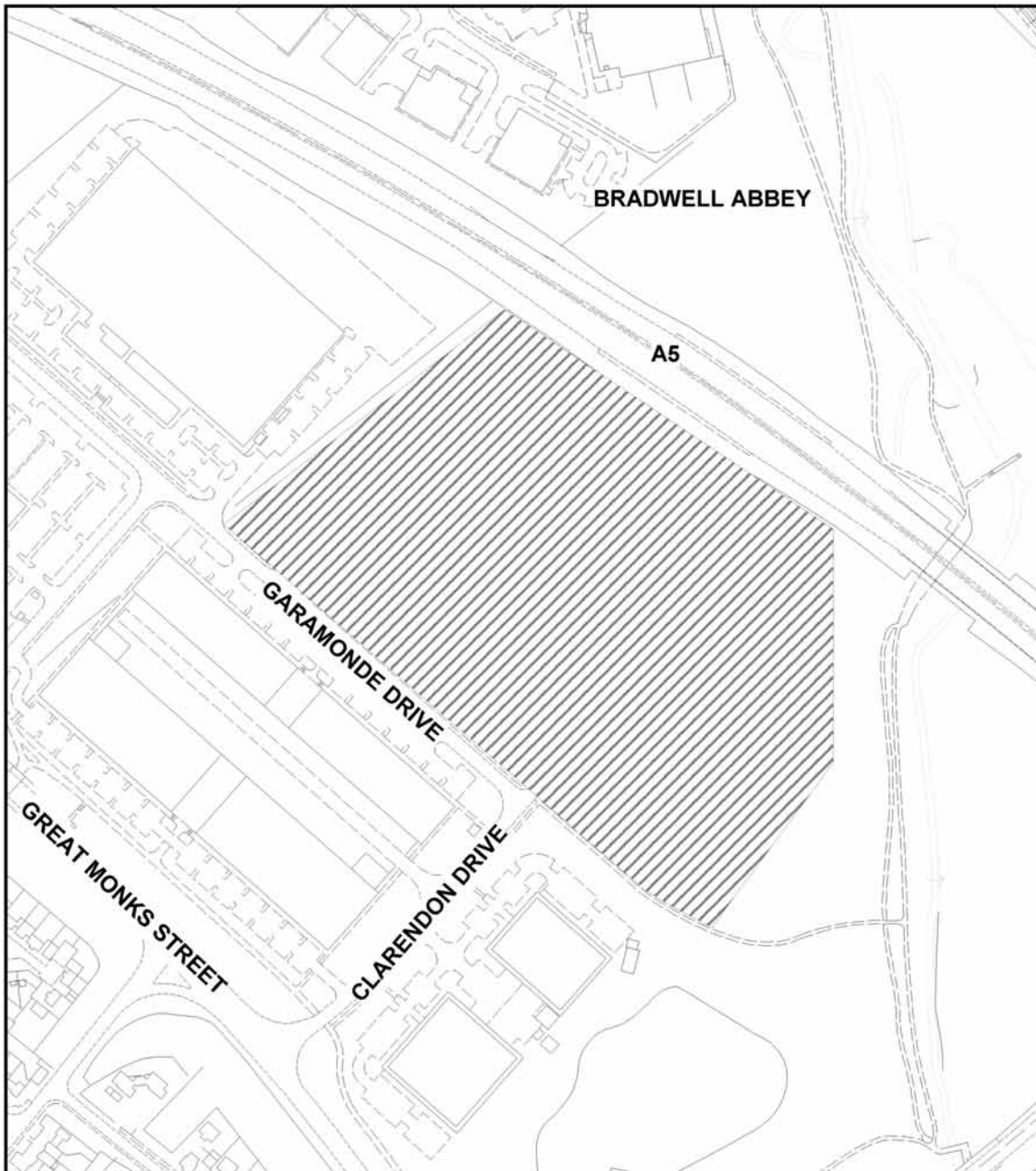
Scale 1:2500



This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of H.M.S.O (c) Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Milton Keynes Council 10019593



Site D



Garamonde Drive, Wymbush

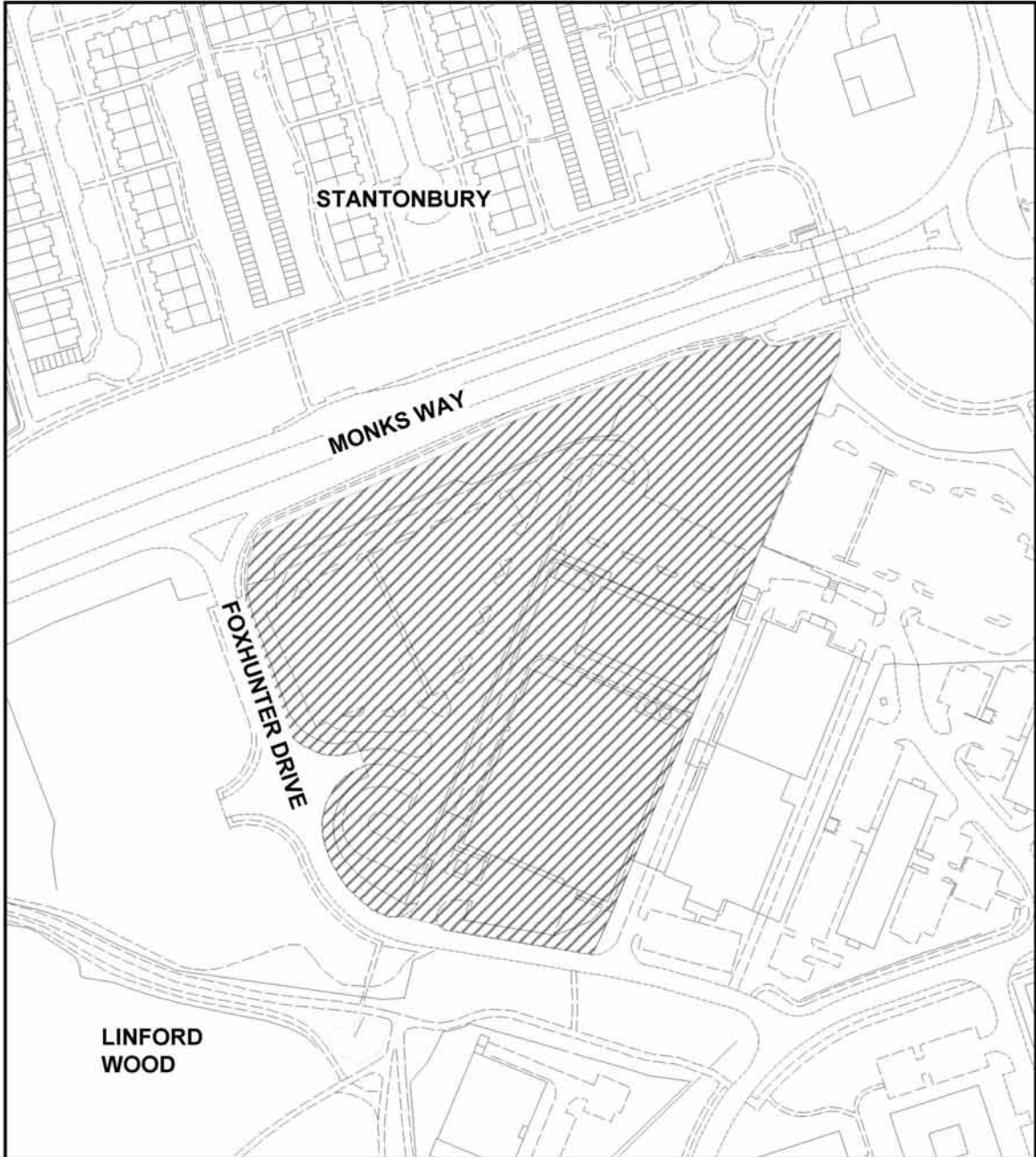
Scale 1:3500



This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of H.M.S.O (c) Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Milton Keynes Council 10019593



Site E



Foxhunter Drive, Linford Wood

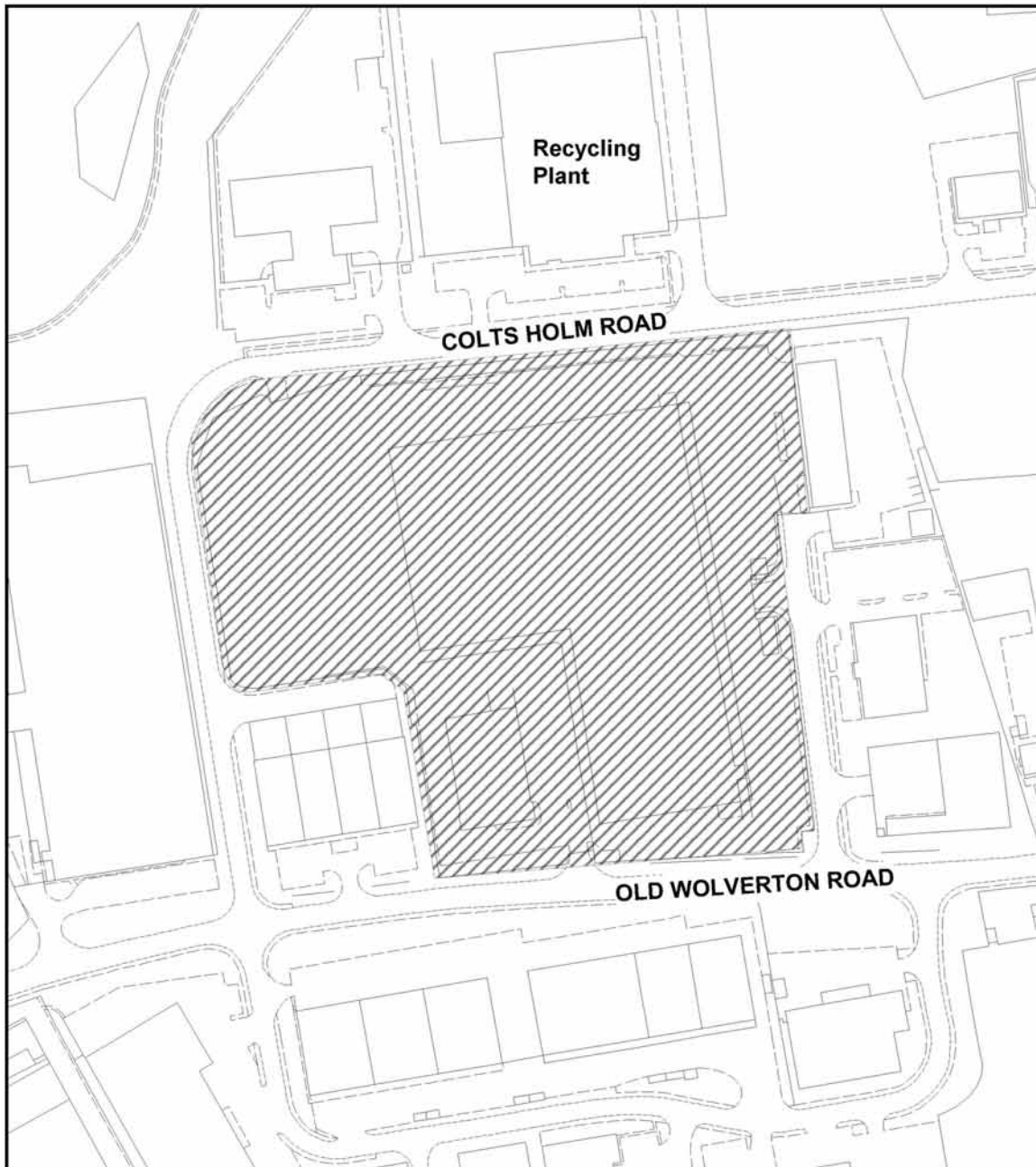
Scale 1:2500



This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of H.M.S.O (c) Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Milton Keynes Council 10019593



Site F



Colts Holm Road, Old Wolverton

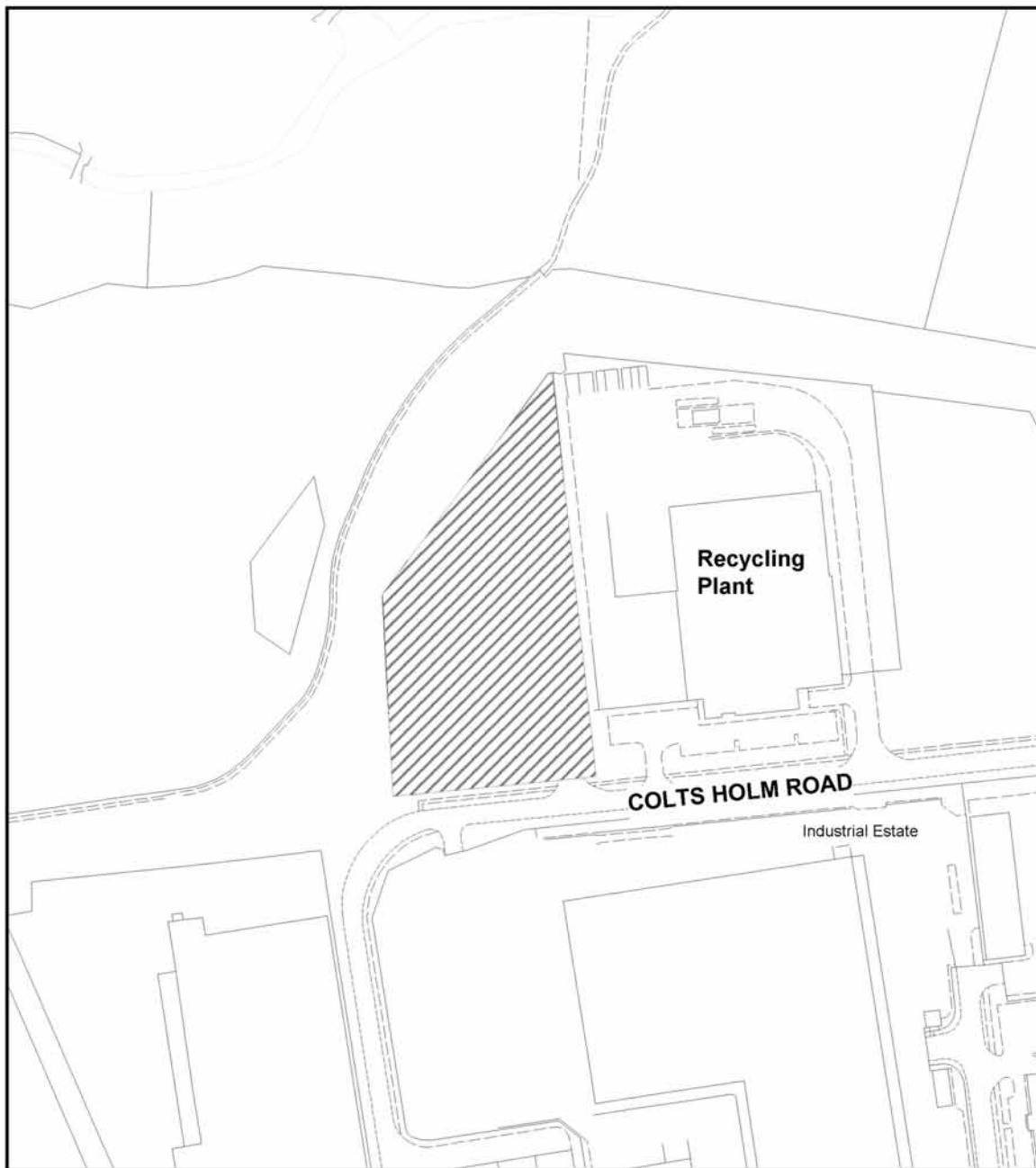
Scale 1:2500



This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of H.M.S.O (c) Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Milton Keynes Council 10019593



Site G



Colts Holm Road, Old Wolverton

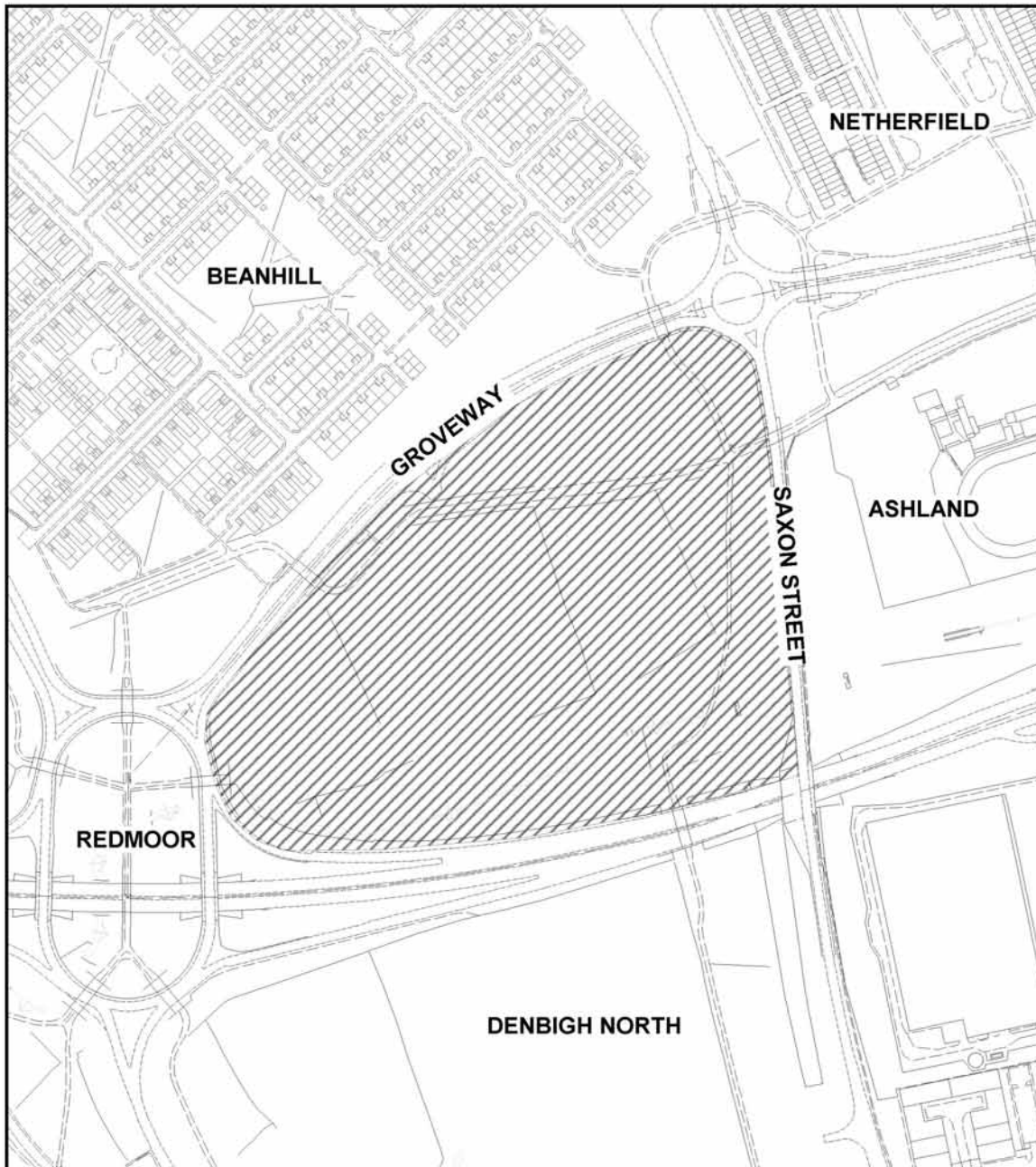
Scale 1:2500



This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of H.M.S.O (c) Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Milton Keynes Council 10019593



Site H



Land at West Ashland

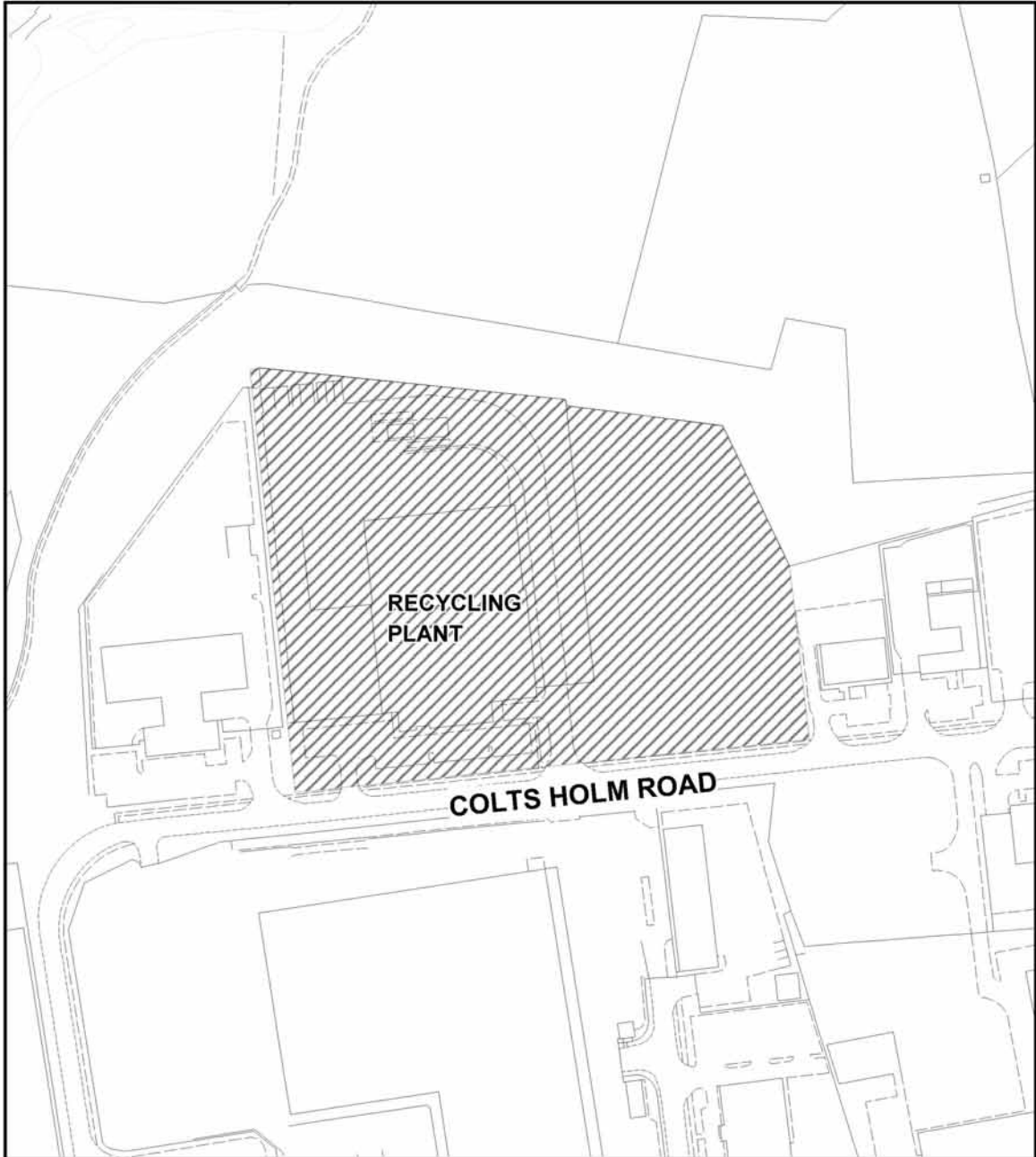
Scale 1:5000



This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of H.M.S.O (c) Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Milton Keynes Council 10019593



Site I



Materials Recycling Facility, Old Wolverton

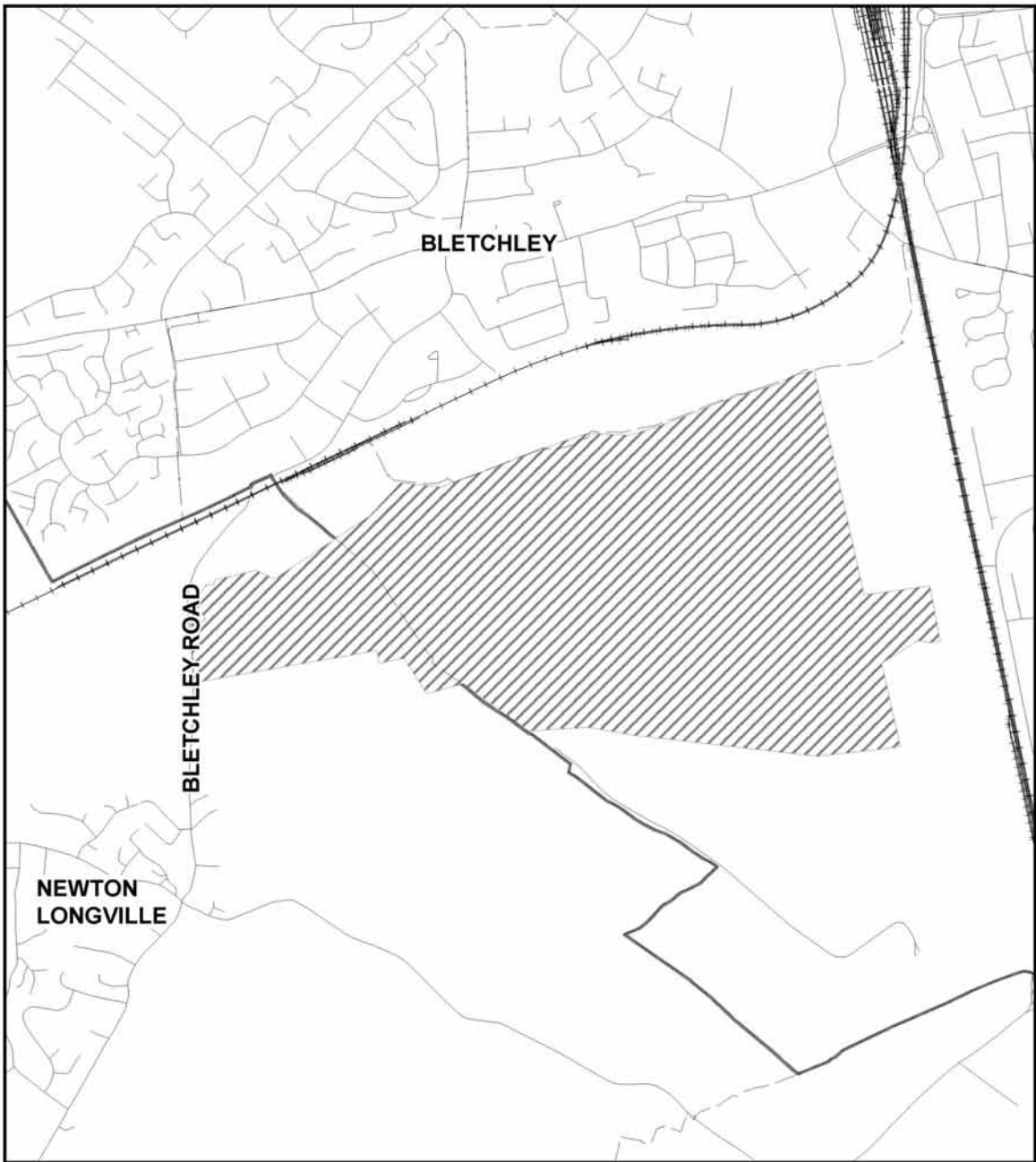
Scale 1:2500



This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of H.M.S.O (c) Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Milton Keynes Council 10019593




Site J



Bletchley Landfill Site

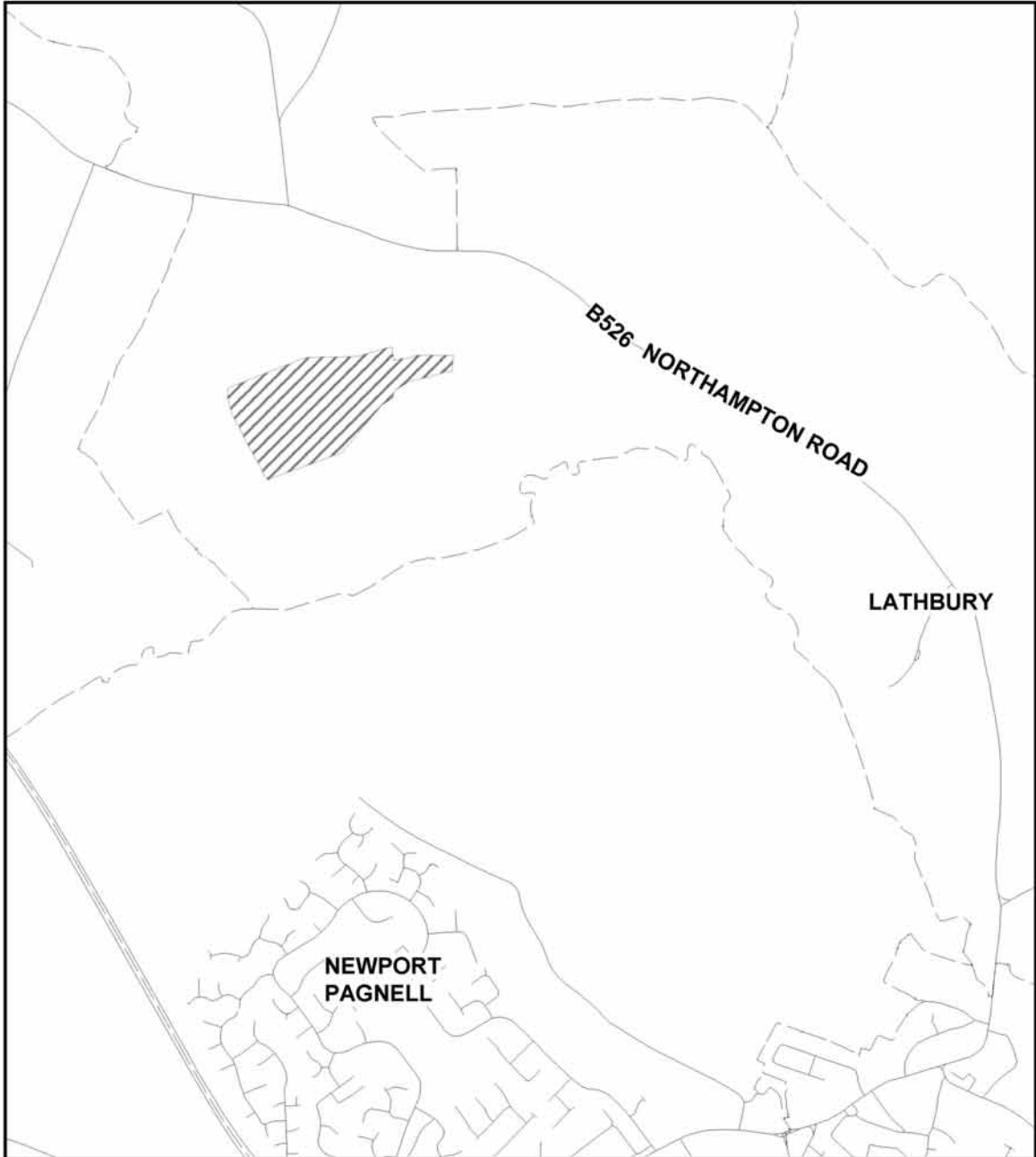
Scale 1:20000



This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of H.M.S.O (c) Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Milton Keynes Council 10019593



Site K

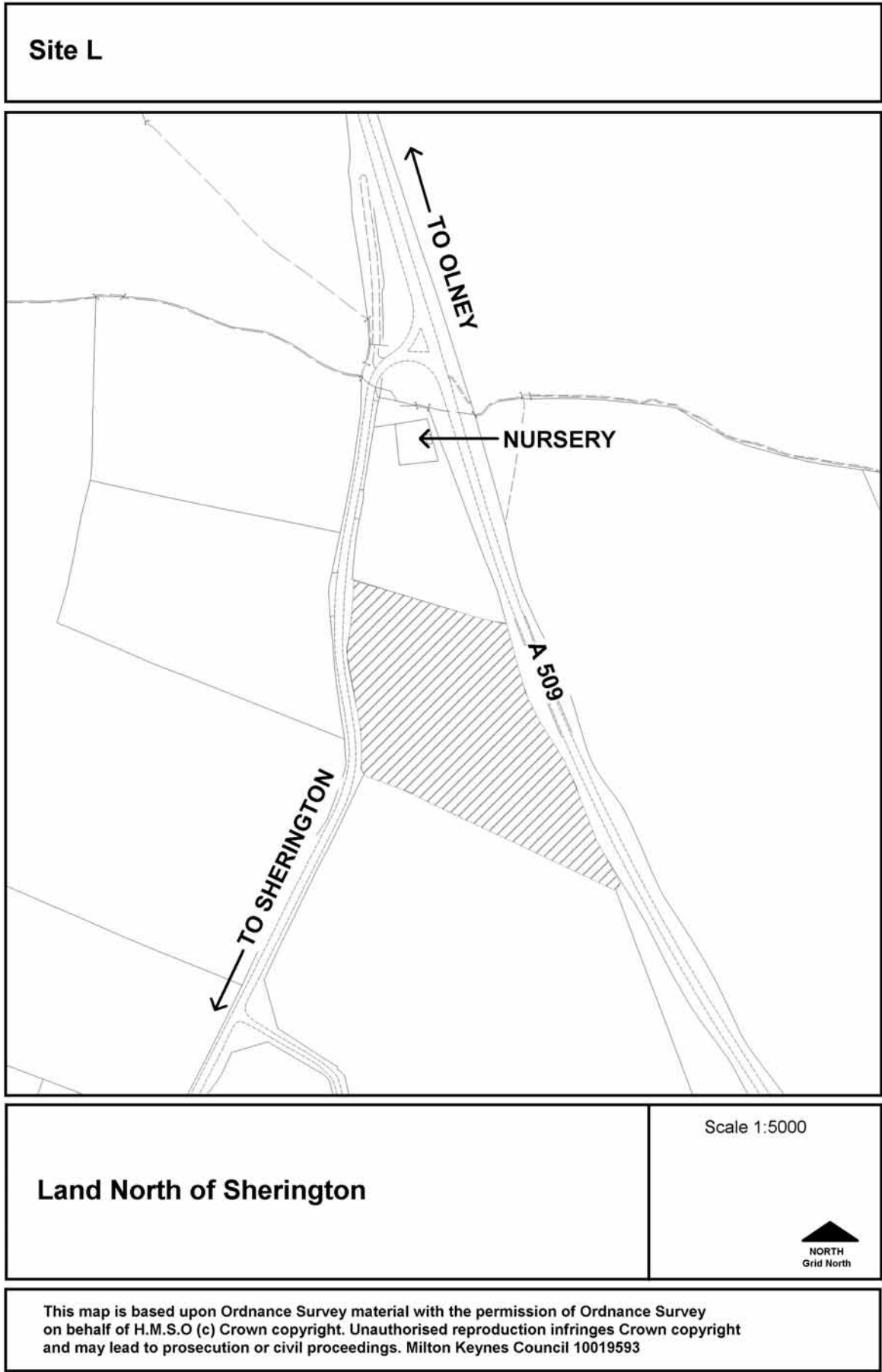


Quarry Hall Farm, Lathbury

Scale 1:20000

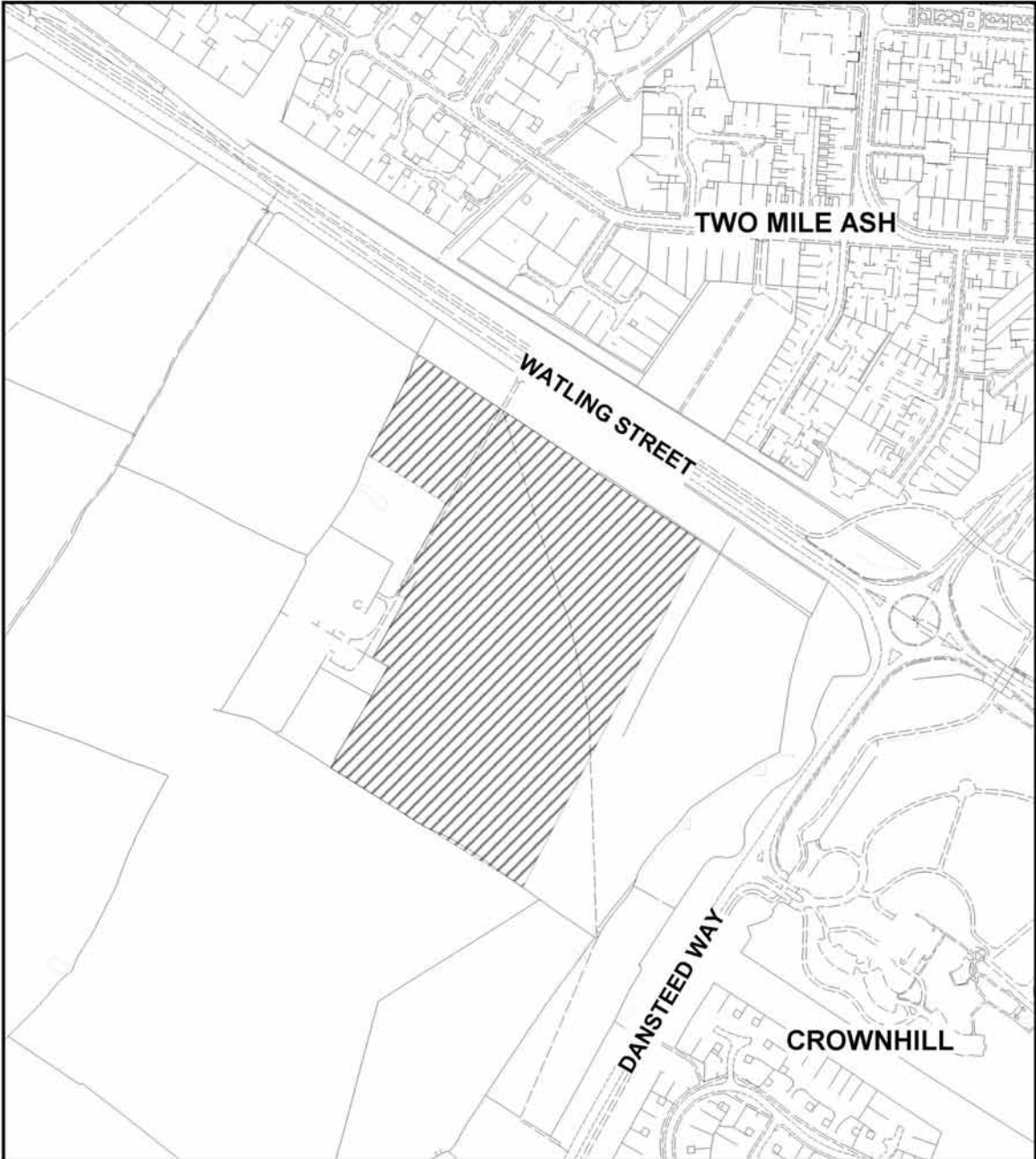


This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of H.M.S.O (c) Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Milton Keynes Council 10019593





Site M



Western Expansion Area

Scale 1:5000



This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of H.M.S.O (c) Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Milton Keynes Council 10019593



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

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.
Building industry 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 Waste Amenity site	Formerly known in Milton Keynes as Household 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.
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 biodegradable components of waste by micro-organisms in 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.
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 (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), 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. 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 25m ² 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 compiled 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.
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.



Sites of Special Scientific Interest	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.
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 Conservation (SINC)	A wildlife site of county importance (see also wildlife site) for Nature
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:

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:

1. Entec, Sustainability Appraisal (July 2006)

OTHER BACKGROUND READING

References

1. Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (July 2005)
2. Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10 (November 2005)
3. Government Office for the South East, Proposed Changes to Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) Waste and Minerals (August 2005)
4. South East England Regional Assembly, The South East Plan: Draft Plan for submission to Government (March 2006)
5. Defra, Review of England's Waste Strategy: A Consultation Document (February 2006)
6. Defra Introductory Guide: Options for the Diversion of Biodegradable Municipal Waste from Landfill

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 <http://www.gose.gov.uk/gose/planning/regionalPlanning/311250/?a=42496>
4. South East England Regional Assembly http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/southeastplan/plan/view_plan.html
5. Environment Agency – <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wtd/>



NOTES



NOTES

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 Trowse on 01908 252611; or see www.mkweb.co.uk/local_plan_review

www.mkweb.co.uk/your-council