

Proposed Waste/Recycling Transfer Facility

Planning Statement

29/07/2025



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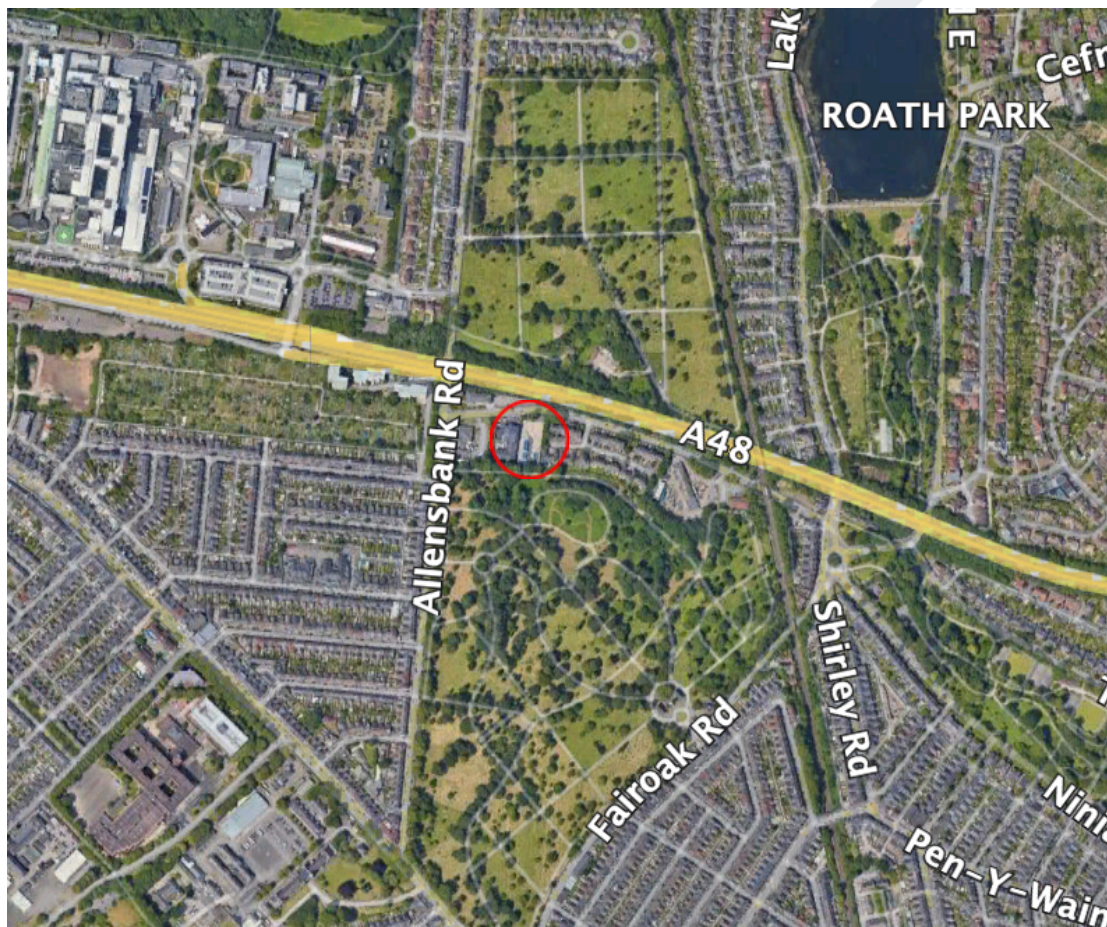
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1. Introduction and Background

This planning statement has been prepared to accompany the planning application for the use of the former civic amenity site, at Wedal Road, Cardiff, as a waste/recycling transfer station for use by Cardiff and Vale University Health Board. It is also proposed to retain the existing storage units. The site previously operated as a public civic amenity site, which is understood to have ceased some six years ago.

Figure 1 - Aerial of Site Location (copyright: Google maps)



2. Site Description

The site is located on Wedal Road in Roath, Cardiff, approximately 2.5km north of the city centre. It comprises a rectangular area of hard surface of approximately 0.2 hectares in area. The site comprises the loading bays of the former civic amenity site with vehicle circulation route around the periphery. There are currently 10 storage units on the site (traditional 20ft specification shipping containers). The site remains secured by existing boundary fencing and vehicular gates to Wedal Road on its northern boundary. The site is accessed from Wedal Road on the northern border through these security gates. The northern border comprises existing trees and shrubs which screen the site from Wedal Road. The eastern boundary comprises 3m height wooden fencing (with overhang into the site). The southern boundary is secured by a 2m metal wire fence and the western boundary is formed by an existing brick and timber fence.

Figure 2 - Site aerial view (copyright Google Earth)



Land to the north comprises Wedal Road, which passes the site in an east-west direction and beyond that the A48 dual-carriageway. Land to the east comprises existing residential development (Nant y Wedal), land to the south comprises Cathays Cemetery, and the Lakeside Care Home is located to the west of the site.

There are four Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) within a kilometre of the site, the closest being Cathays Cemetery which is directly adjacent to the site on the southern boundary. The SINCs are listed below with distances from the centre of the site in metres:

- Cathays Cemetery (44m)
- Roath Brook (482m)
- Roath Park Lake (506m)
- Heath wood and park (806m)

Cathays Cemetery is listed on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens (grade II*). There are no listed buildings or structures in close proximity to the site.

Figure 3 - View of site from gateway



3. Planning History

Planning permission was granted in 1992 for the use of the site for bulky waste, for Cardiff Council Operational Services (LPA reference: 92/01090/W). Site modifications were undertaken under a later planning permission (LPA reference: 03/01151/C) comprising:

Relocation and alteration to welfare/admin building, redesign of entrance and construction of raised skip, loading Bay | The Civic Amenity Site Wedal Road Cathays Cardiff - Granted with Conditions (24/11/2003)

The residential development to the east was constructed following planning permission in April 2000 (LPA reference: 99/01761/W) for 39 units, which followed an earlier outline permission for 30 units.

The care home was subject to expansion and alteration following the grant of planning permission in November 2009 for a 39 bed extension and refurbishment (LPA reference: 09/01559/C).

It is understood that the application site was being used for waste transfer until 2017.

4. Proposed Development

4.1 Development Description

The proposed development is to provide a waste transfer facility, and to retain the storage units, for use by Cardiff and Vale University Health Board, at the former Civic Amenity Site on Wedal Road. The re-use of the site requires no construction works to take place.

It is proposed to retain the 10x storage containers on site. These are standard shipping container units, which are located mostly in pairs on the site, and provide miscellaneous storage space.

The waste transfer element comprises the use of 3x Biffa Bulker storage/transportation units:

- Transfer container 1: 5.8 x 2.4 x 2.1 m, enclosed, to contain end-of-life plastics. To be collected once every three months, maximum 107 m³ per year.
- Transfer container 2: 5.8 x 2.4 x 2.1 m, enclosed, to contain recyclable waste streams, such as tins, cans and plastics. Expected to require collection three times a week, 80 m³ per week, or potentially 4,000 m³ per year.
- Transfer container 3: 5.8 x 2.4 x 1.2 m, open, to hold wooden pallets. Expected to be collected monthly, 183 m³ per year.

Waste/recyclable materials will be delivered to site a maximum of twice a day (during standard operating hours). Container removal/replacement will also be undertaken during weekdays with the respective frequencies above.

The site will not handle hazardous waste.

There will be no habitat lost, and the existing landscape area along the northern part of the site will be retained. The scheme will not have unacceptable impacts on local ecology value, nor will it have drainage implications, as it will continue to use the existing system for surface water drainage.

Figure 5 - Example of closed transfer/storage container to be utilised



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5. Planning Policy Context

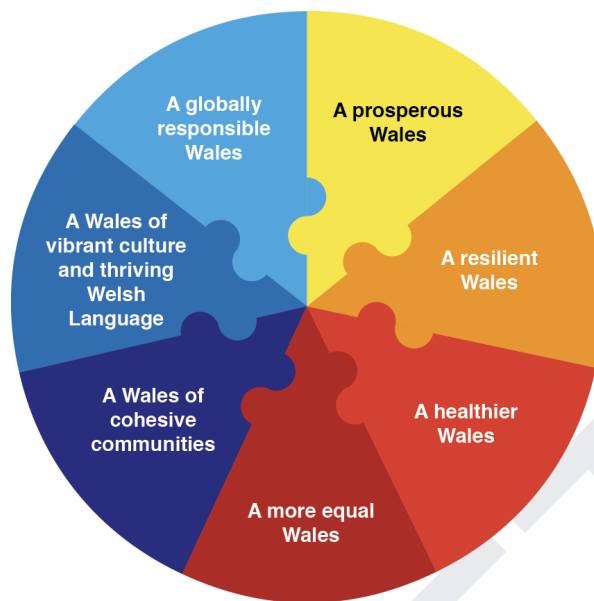
5.1 National Planning Policy

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Well-being of Future Generations Act requires public bodies in Wales to consider the long-term impact of their decisions. The Planning Act (Wales) 2015 states that Local Planning Authorities must exercise their function in relation to the determination of planning applications “...as part of carrying out sustainable development in accordance with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (annex 2), for the purpose of ensuring that the development and use of land contribute to improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.” (PA(W), Sec.2(2)).

The Future Generations Act defines Sustainable Development in Wales as: “*The process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals.*” The Act identifies seven well being goals; that are illustrated below. The Act makes it clear that the public bodies must work to achieve all of the goals, not just one or two. The Act also sets out five ways of working needed for public bodies to achieve the seven well-being goals. These include the fundamental requirement to balancing short-term needs with the needs to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs.

Figure 6: Well being Goals



Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (12th Edition, 2024)

The national planning policy context for the development is provided by Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12) and Future Wales: The National Plan 2040. Together, these documents help to ensure the delivery of sustainable development. This is achieved through improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of current, and as required by the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act, future generations.

Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12) (PPW) is the Welsh Government's land use planning policy for Wales. The primary objective of PPW is to ensure the planning system contributes towards the delivery of sustainable development, and improves the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, as required by the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act. PPW names placemaking as the process of creating sustainable places and maximising wellbeing. PPW identifies key planning principles to include: growing our economy in a sustainable manner; delivering educational facilities; creating healthy and accessible environments; sustaining communities; and, maximising environmental protection and limiting impact.

These principles are then underpinned by National Sustainable Placemaking Outcomes which interrelate.

It also sets out the four key themes which contribute to placemaking thus:

- Strategic and spatial choices, including how to achieve good design that enables access and inclusivity, environmental sustainability and respect for local character; and healthier places, including enabling opportunities for outdoor activity and recreation.
- Active and social places, including encouraging the multiple use of open space and facilities, where appropriate, to increase their effective use.
- Productive and enterprising places, including the promotion of healthy lifestyles, and physical and mental health and wellbeing, provision of integrated green infrastructure and resilience to climate change.
- Distinctive and natural places, including the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment and its assets; protecting and enhancing green infrastructure assets and the protection and enhancement of biodiversity; protection of trees and woodland where they contribute towards the ecological, character or green infrastructure functionality of an area; and to integrate Sustainable Drainage Systems to minimise flood risk and maximise other benefits.

The way these different principles, themes and targets integrate when considering planning proposals is summarised in Figure 7 below. That is, the first consideration is how the proposals contribute towards strategic and spatial choices; then how they contribute towards active and social places, productive and enterprising places and distinctive and natural places. The conclusion of this process should result in a proposal that contributes towards a sustainable place and achieving the well-being goals and sustainable placemaking outcomes.

Figure 7: Applying PPW principles in decision-making



Each theme contributes in different ways to the placemaking outcomes.

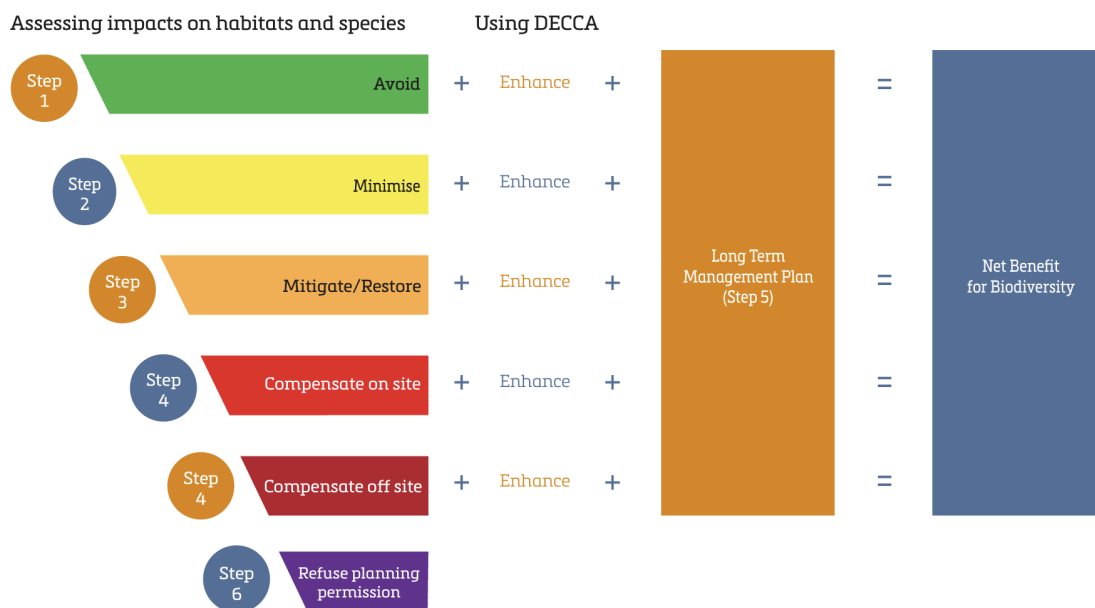
The main changes to policy requirements in the new PPW are in respect of green infrastructure and biodiversity:

Green Infrastructure: A stronger emphasis is placed on a proactive approach, covering cross-boundary consideration, identifying key outputs of green infrastructure assessments, the submission of proportionate green infrastructure statements with planning applications and signposting Building with Nature standards.

Net Benefit for Biodiversity and the Step-wise Approach (see Figure 8 below): Off-site compensation is acknowledged as a last resort, and the need to consider enhancement and long-term management at each step is recognised. Green Infrastructure Statements are set out as a requirement to demonstrate the 'step-wise approach' i.e. avoid, minimise, mitigate/restore, compensate on-site, compensate off-site. This links to the DECCA framework of ecosystem resilience to evidence adequate enhancements (Diversity, Extent, Condition, Connectivity and resultant Adaptation/resistance/recovery aspects).

Trees and Woodlands: a close alignment is taken with the step-wise approach, as well as the promotion of new planting as part of development based on securing the right tree in the right place. For any trees that may be removed as part of a proposed development, consideration of their GI value including carbon, landscape amenity and ecological resilience sets a baseline from which a proportionate ratio of planting compensation shall be considered. Furthermore, the prescribed minimum ratio or areas of tree cover to compensate for any tree/woodland loss should be regarded.

Figure 8: Summary of the Step-Wise Approach



Future Wales - The National Plan 2040

Future Wales - The National Plan 2040 was adopted in February 2021 as the national development framework setting the direction of development in Wales to 2040. The National Plan provides a strategy to address key national priorities through the planning system, including developing a vibrant economy, developing strong ecosystems, achieving decarbonisation and climate resilience and improving the health and wellbeing of communities.

It sets out 11 outcomes of Future Wales comprising the vision for Wales in 2040. The aim is for a Wales where people live:

- In connected, inclusive and healthy places;
- In vibrant rural places with access to homes, jobs and services;
- In distinctive regions that tackle health and socio-economic inequality through sustainable growth;
- In places with a thriving Welsh Language;
- In towns and cities which are a focus and springboard for sustainable growth;
- In places where prosperity, innovation and culture are promoted;
- In places where travel is sustainable;

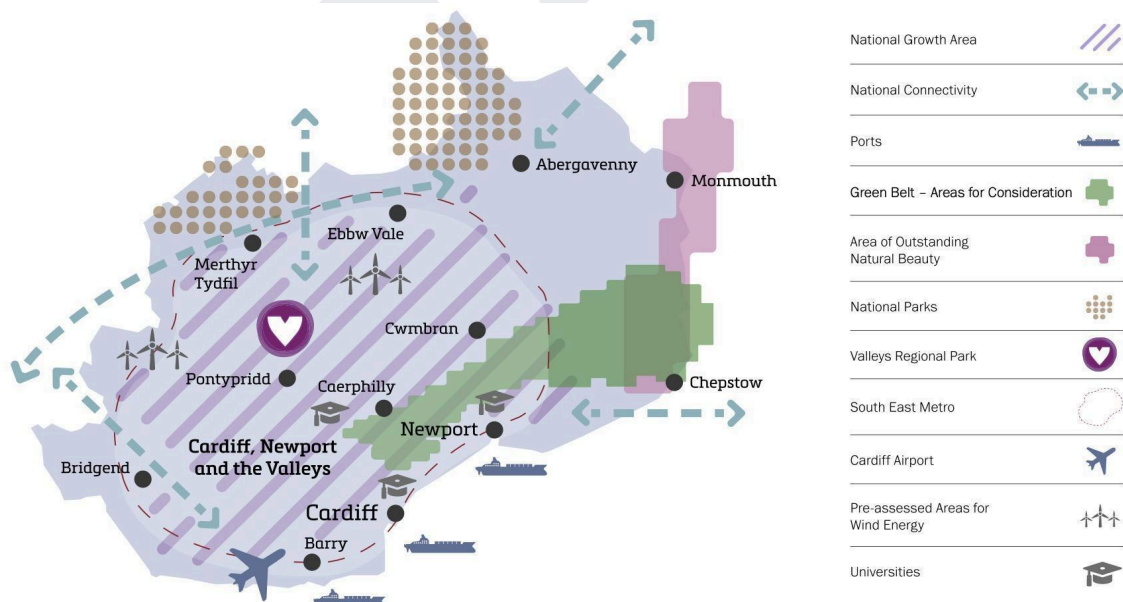
- In places with world-class digital infrastructure;
- In places that sustainably manage their natural resources and reduce pollution;
- In places with biodiverse, resilient and connected ecosystems; and
- In places which are decarbonised and climate-resilient.

Future Wales divides Wales into 4 regions with Cardiff falling within the South-East Region, as covered by the Regional Strategic Diagram below. It also shows that Cardiff is included within the national growth area.

Future Wales also provides a series of national policies (ch.4, Strategic and Spatial Choices), the following are pertinent to the proposed development:

- Policy 1 – Where Wales would grow;
- Policy 2 – Shaping Urban Growth and Regeneration – Strategic Placemaking;
- Policy 9 – Resilient Ecological Networks and Green Infrastructure;
- Policy 19 - Strategic Policies for Regional Planning
- Policy 33 – National Growth Area- Cardiff, Newport and the Valleys.

Figure 9: South-East Region Strategic Diagram (p.164)



Policy 1 identifies that South Wales is a key location for future growth and Policy 2 sets out the need to create spatial frameworks to achieve the placemaking aims of the Wales planning system.

Policy 2 also sets out the importance of incorporating the Strategic Placemaking Principles in development proposals: mixtures of uses; a variety of housing; walkable scales; increased densities in towns and cities; integration with street networks; plot-based development; and green infrastructure.

Policy 9 explains the importance of identifying areas which should be safeguarded and created as ecological networks for their importance for adaptation to climate change, for habitat protection, restoration or creation, to protect species, or which provide key ecosystems services, to ensure they are not unduly compromised by future development; and also the importance of identifying opportunities where existing and potential green infrastructure could be maximised as part of placemaking, requiring the use of nature-based solutions as a key mechanism for securing sustainable growth, ecological connectivity, social equality and well-being.

Policy 19 sets out the importance of embedding placemaking as an overarching principle in Strategic Development Plans and should establish for the region a coordinated framework for minerals extraction and the circular economy, including waste treatment and disposal.

Overall, Cardiff, Newport and the Valleys would be the main focus for growth and investment in the South East region. A strong approach is taken towards key locational decisions focusing on the most sustainable and accessible locations, addressing congestion, reducing car-based commuting and improving air quality.

Technical Advice Notes

Technical Advice Notes should be read in conjunction with PPW. They may be material to decisions on individual planning applications and will be taken into account by the Assembly Government and Planning Inspectors where relevant to the determination of called-in planning applicants and appeals. The following TANs are relevant:

Technical Advice Note: 12 Design

The TAN aims to equip all those that are involved in the design of development with advice on how sustainability, through good design, may be facilitated through the planning system. It sets out the core design principles that any development proposal must follow to help create a

sustainable environment and exhibit a high level of design quality. These are structured via the five following key objectives of good design:

- Access - Ensuring ease of access for all;
- Character - Sustaining or enhancing local character; promoting legible development; promoting a successful relationship between public and private space; promoting quality, choice and variety; and promoting innovative design;
- Community Safety - Ensuring attractive, safe public spaces and security through natural surveillance;
- Environmental Sustainability - Achieving efficient use and protection of natural resources and enhancing biodiversity; and,
- Movement - Promoting sustainable means of travel.

Figure 10: Objectives of Good Design



TAN 15: Development, flooding and coastal erosion (2025)

This TAN provides a framework within which the flood risks arising from rivers, the sea and surface water, and the risk of coastal erosion can be assessed. It also provides advice on the consequences of the risks and adapting to and living with flood risk in relation to development and flooding. It replaces the previous 2004 advice.

The updated TAN refers to the Flood Map for Planning which identifies flood zones as below. It takes a risk-based approach, so that a locally appropriate approach can be taken during the development management process. The Flood Map for Planning shows that part of the site is considered to be within Surface water flood zone 3.

Figure 11: NRW Flood map & Development Advice maps for planning

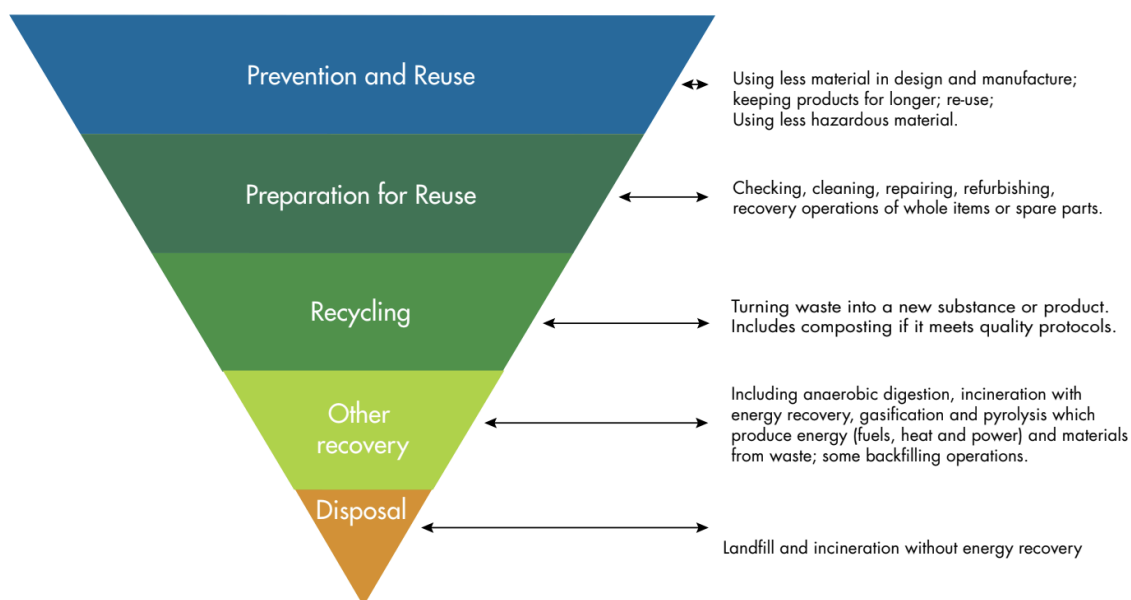
**TAN 21: Waste**

This TAN in conjunction with the overarching national waste strategy provides advice on how the land use planning system should contribute towards sustainable waste management and resource efficiency, reflecting the new waste management drivers at a Wales level. Planning Policy Wales, this Technical Advice Note, Local Development Plans, Towards Zero Waste and the sector Plans,

taken as a whole, comprise the overall waste management plan for Wales as required under European Union Law. This TAN sets out the relevant land use planning considerations necessary to ensure that the new European Union waste management drivers are reflected in Wales when new waste management facilities are proposed. Waste is an increasingly important issue in society and there are economic and social imperatives, as well as environmental.

The Waste Hierarchy (see figure 12 below) is a central pillar to inform decisions on waste management options. The objective of the waste hierarchy is to ensure that wastes are managed in a sustainable way. It should be noted that the waste hierarchy is not absolute, and does not mean that all waste should be reduced or recycled where it is not practical to do so, nor does it necessarily mean that there should be no further provision of disposal facilities.

Figure 12: The Waste Hierarchy



Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment

This TAN provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment during development plan preparation and decision-making. It provides specific guidance on how the following aspects of the historic environment should be considered: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Archaeological remains, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens, Historic Landscapes, Historic assets of special local interest.

5.2 Local Policy

Cardiff City Council Local Development Plan 2006-2026

The Local Development Plan for Cardiff was adopted on the 28th of January 2016. The LDP became operative on its adoption and now forms the statutory development plan and is a basis for decisions on land use planning in Cardiff.

The LDP is used by the Council to guide and manage development, providing a basis by which planning applications will be determined. Consequently, planning applications are to be determined having regard to the development plan, unless material considerations suggest otherwise.

Under the Adopted Local Development Plan proposals map the site itself does not have any specific constraints, however surrounding the site there are several constraints present, such as Historic Park and Garden designation to the north and south of the site. A rapid transit corridor north of the site along Wedal Road, noted as a strategic bus corridor on the LDP proposals map.

The following sets out those policies that are considered to be relevant to the consideration of the planning application:

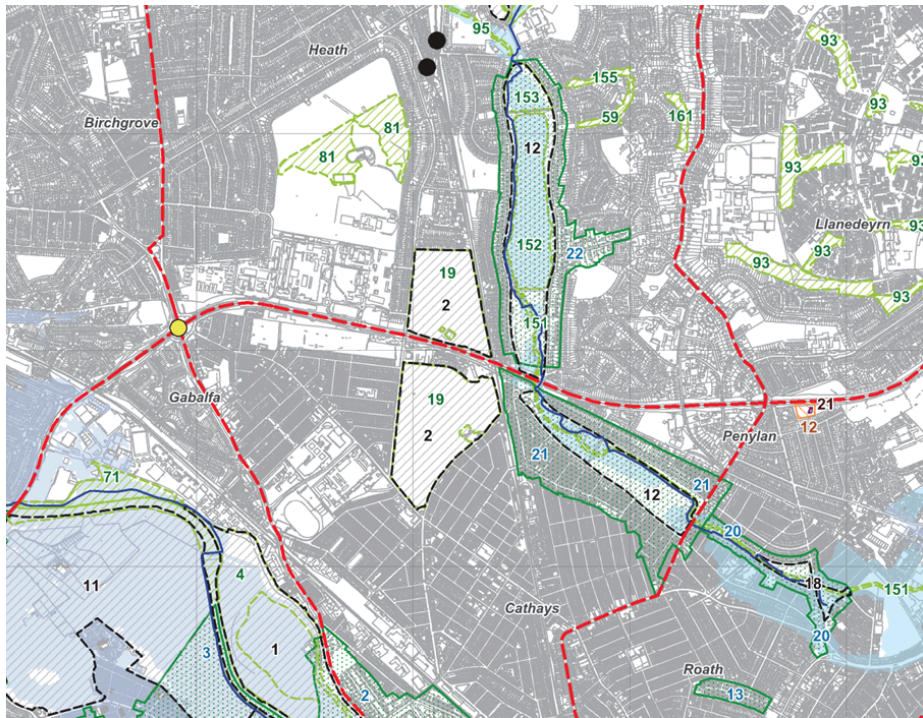
KP4 - Masterplanning Approach

This policy ensures that any development scheme proposed is planned in a comprehensive and integrated manner and sets out the phasing of development along with timely provision of supporting infrastructure.

KP5 - Good quality and Sustainable Design

In order to help support the development of Cardiff as a world-class European Capital City, all new developments will be required to be of a high quality, sustainable design and make a positive contribution in accordance with this policy.

Figure 13: Adopted LDP Constraints Map extract

**KP6 - New Infrastructure**

New development will make appropriate provision for, or contribute towards, all essential, enabling and necessary infrastructure required as a consequence of the development in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance and this Policy.

KP7 - Planning Obligations

Planning obligations will be sought to mitigate any impacts directly related to the development and will be assessed on a case by case basis in line with this policy.

KP8 - Sustainable Transport

Development in Cardiff will be integrated with transport infrastructure and services in order to meet a set list of criteria marked out in this policy.

KP12 - Waste

Under this policy, waste arising from Cardiff will be managed by promoting and supporting additional sustainable waste management facilities. Measures and strategies will be done in a manner that follows the waste hierarchy set out in TAN 21 (2014). It also supports the provision and maintenance of sustainable waste management storage and collection arrangements in all appropriate new developments.

KP15 - Climate Change

To mitigate against the effects of climate change and adapt to its impacts, development proposals should take into account the factors set out in this policy.

KP17 - Built Heritage

Under this policy, Cardiff's distinctive heritage assets will be protected, managed and enhanced, in particular the character and setting of its Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Listed Buildings; Registered Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens; Conservation Areas; Locally Listed Buildings and other features of local interest.

KP18 - Natural Resources

Development proposals must take account of the need to minimise impacts on the city's natural resources and minimise pollution.

EN6 - Ecological Networks and Features of importance for biodiversity

Development will only be permitted if it does not cause unacceptable harm to landscape features of importance and networks of importance for nature conservation.

EN8 - Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows

Development will not be allowed that would cause unacceptable harm to trees, woodlands and hedgerows under this policy.

EN9 - Conservation of the Historic Environment

Development relating to any of the heritage assets listed in this policy will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it preserves or enhances that assets architectural quality, historic and cultural significance, character or setting.

EN10 - Water Sensitive Design

In accordance with this policy development should apply water sensitive urban design solutions, integrating water cycle management with the built environment through planning and urban design specifically to include the management of rainfall and runoff.

EN13 - Air, Noise, Light Pollution and Land Contamination

This policy outlines that development will not be permitted where it would cause or result in unacceptable harm to health, local amenity or interests of nature conservation because of air, noise, light pollution or the presence of unacceptable levels of land contamination.

EN14 - Flood Risk

Within the criteria set out in this policy, development will not be permitted due to flood risk issues or impacts. Where appropriate the developer should demonstrate that they have considered the need to incorporate environmentally sympathetic flood risk mitigation measures such as SUDS.

T5 - Managing Transport Impacts

Where necessary, under this policy, safe and convenient provision will be sought in conjunction with development for pedestrians, vehicular access and traffic management and car parking and servicing.

T6 - Impact on Transport Networks and Services

Development would not be permitted which would cause unacceptable harm to the safe and efficient operations of the highway, public transport and other movement networks.

W1 - Sites for Waste Management Facilities

This policy sets out a list of criteria under which development waste management facilities will be permitted. Criteria includes that proposals: must not cause unacceptable harm to the environment, built heritage, or to human health; are not in an area at risk of flooding; provide a safe means of access; and would not cause unacceptable impacts.

Cardiff City Council Replacement Local Development Plan 2021-2036

The replacement Local Development Plan (2021-2036) is currently being prepared and will gain more weight as it progresses through preparation. The current programme is anticipated as follows:

- Consultation on Deposit Plan - February to April 2025
- Examination - September 2025 - March 2026
- Adoption - April 2026

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)

Supplementary Planning Guidance is produced to provide further detail on certain policies and proposals contained within Cardiff's Development Plan. They help ensure that certain policies and proposals are better understood and applied effectively. The following SPG is relevant to the retention of the temporary car park.

Green Infrastructure (November 2017)

This document provides planning guidance on a number of areas relating to development and the environment, including protection and provision of open space, ecology and biodiversity, trees, soils, public rights of way and river corridors. This new document differs from the old SPG by providing more in depth design advice.

Ecology and Biodiversity (November 2017)

This technical guidance note sets out how the Council will implement development plan policies relating to ecology and biodiversity, including how it will assess planning applications which would have an impact on ecological and biodiversity interests.

Trees and Development (January 2017)

This technical advice note supplements policies in the Cardiff Local Development Plan relating to trees. It ensures that certain policies and proposals are better understood and applied more effectively. The note is of particular benefit to developers, landowners and potential objectors to understand how the Council considers development proposals that either involve the loss or addition of trees.

Public Right of Way and Development (November 2017)

This Technical Guidance Note provides advice on how to identify whether a proposal for development affects a public right of way, when existing paths should be retained, when new paths are needed, and the issues to consider when designing paths and the surrounding areas.

Soils and Development (January 2017)

The Soils and Development Technical Guidance Note highlights the development plan policies that relate to development proposals that involve work to soils. It helps to ensure certain policies and proposals are better understood and applied more effectively.

Locating Waste Management Facilities (January 2017)

This SPG has been produced to provide further detail on waste policies KP12 and W1 within the Local Development Plan and provides advice on the criteria against which proposals for waste facilities will be considered.

6. Planning Assessment

The relevant national guidance, national planning framework, local development plan and supplementary guidance have been highlighted above, the proposed development is deemed to accord with these. In light of the above the key material considerations are:

- Principle of development
- Air quality and noise pollution
- Flood risk
- Drainage
- Ecology
- Traffic, access and highways
- Heritage and Character
- Green infrastructure
- Waste

Principle of Development

The previous use of the site was a civic amenity site, although this use ceased around 2017. The adjoining uses were established during the operation of the civic amenity site. It is considered that having regard to traffic movements, and potential impacts of noise, air pollution, that the proposed re-use of the site will not have unacceptable impacts on the amenity of adjoining properties, nor unacceptable environmental impacts. It is considered to be a suitable site for this low impact use, with no further construction works required and therefore considered to be acceptable in principle.

Air quality and Noise Pollution

Noise arising from the proposed use of the site is not anticipated to have an unacceptable impact on sensitive receptors (adjoining uses). Intermittent vehicle movements to deliver materials and change the transfer containers will be during normal working hours, and will be in the context of the existing busy highway network background noise. The only potentially discernable impacts to air quality arising from the use will be from these vehicles. The materials for recycling and the end of life plastics will all be held in closed containers.

Flood Risk & Drainage

The Natural Resources Wales flood maps (see figure 15) indicate that part of the site is in Surface Water Flood zones 2 and 3 having a 1:100 - 1:1000 year chance of flooding from surface water. Wedal Road itself is also within Flood zone B - Area known to have flooded in the past.

The proposed use of the site is a low vulnerable development and the risk of flooding is not considered to be significant for the proposed development.

Figure 14: NRW Flood Map



Ecology

The Ecological Assessment that is submitted with this planning application found that the site is not of significant value in terms of an ecological resource. It assessed the potential for protected species, as well as their presence or likely absence and concluded that no further survey work is recommended. Considerations are set out in the report for how the site should operate to minimise any potential impact and maximise the opportunities for future ecology. There will be no loss of habitat as a result of the scheme. The surrounding landscape will be unaffected by the proposed re-use of the site, and the existing landscape within the site boundary will be retained.

Traffic access and highways

The site is accessed directly from Wedal Road, using the existing/established access. The proposed use of the site will minimise vehicle movements to and from the site for delivery and collection only. It is not considered that the future re-use will have unacceptable impact on highway safety or capacity.

Heritage and Character

There are a number of heritage designations outside the site, plus the adjoining Registered Park and Gardens. The site is separated visually and physically from the cemetery by the existing significant boundary trees and landscape features. Its re-use will not impact on the reasons for the protection of the park and will not have a measurable impact on its heritage value.

Green Infrastructure

The proposed development site comprises mostly existing hardstanding. The key components of green infrastructure are outside the site boundary. The re-use of the site avoids impact on green infrastructure. It proposes to retain/safeguard the green infrastructure along its northern boundary, and to increase the opportunity for ecology enhancement through the recommendations of the ecology report. It is shown then that overall the re-use of the site follows the stepwise approach proportionately to the anticipated impact of the scheme.

Waste Planning Assessment

The reduction of waste and the increase in recycling is a key part of CVUHB's Sustainability Agenda, including the Well-being objectives as set out in the published strategy: Shaping our Future Well-being 10 Year Strategy. It has operated a zero waste to landfill strategy for over five years, and operates in accordance with Welsh Government requirements in terms of the minimisation and reduction of waste, and One Wales: One Planet - Towards Zero Waste.

The facility is needed to provide sufficient capacity for the nearby UHW to continue its approach to the recycling (tins, plastic, wood etc.) and allow the necessary transfer of end of life plastics.

The site was previously a civic amenity site, and operated adjacent to the existing residential and care home uses. This is the closest suitable site to the source materials from UHW (approximately 0.5 - 1km distance).

The requirement for the transfer capacity at the site is set out earlier above. The recycling collection and delivery is the most frequent, with a potential weekly throughput of 80 m3.

Whereas the end-of-life plastics would be a maximum of 107 m³ per year, and wooden pallets potentially 183 m³ per year.

The site will not handle hazardous waste.

The NHS operates in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy as far as it is applicable. This minor recycling and waste transfer facility is required to help ensure this.

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