

Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy Schedule of Additional Modifications

The Waste Core Strategy (WCS) was submitted to the Secretary of State on 5th September 2011. The Strategy is subject of an Independent Examination which commenced on Tuesday 31st January 2012 until Thursday 9th February 2012 and again reconvened on Monday 12th March 2012.

The County Council published the Inspector's Report on the WCS on 3rd September 2012. Contained within the Inspector's Report were a number of main modifications which he recommended to make the WCS 'sound'. The Council need to incorporate these main modifications in order to be able to adopt the plan. However there are a number of additional modifications that are also being made. None of these additional modifications go to 'soundness' of the plan but are proposed in order that the plan is as up to date and coherent as possible when adopted. The majority of which were made available for comment during the recent consultation period. However there are a number that have arisen through the main modifications or are factual updates. This schedule provides a list of all of the additional modifications. No further formal consultation is required for these however if any stakeholder wishes to raise any queries please contact m-wplans@gloucestershire.gov.uk or call 01452 425667 before the 21st November 2012. On that date the County Council will consider whether to adopt the plan, at that point it will not be possible to make any further additional modifications.

AM1	There will be a number of small editorial changes through the plan covering spelling and grammar.
AM2	<p>Due to new policies being brought in through the main modifications and other changes to the location of policies within the document for ease of future reference the policy numbers have changed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Core Policy WCS 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development ▪ Core Policy WCS 2 – Waste Reduction ▪ Core Policy WCS3 – Recycling & Composting ▪ Core Policy WCS4 – Inert Waste Recycling & Recovery ▪ Core Policy WCS5 – Anaerobic Digestion ▪ Core Policy WCS6 – Other Recovery (including Energy Recovery) ▪ Core Policy WCS7 – Waste Water ▪ Core Policy WCS8 - Landfill ▪ Core Policy WCS9 – Hazardous Waste ▪ Core Policy WCS10 – Cumulative Impact ▪ Core Policy WCS11 – Safeguarding Sites for Waste Management ▪ Core Policy WCS12 – Flood Risk ▪ Core Policy WCS13 – Green Belt ▪ Core Policy WCS14 – Landscape ▪ Core Policy WCS15 – Nature Conservation (Biodiversity & Geodiversity) ▪ Core Policy WCS16 – Historic Environment ▪ Core Policy WCS17 – Design ▪ Core Policy WCS18 – Bulking and Transfer ▪ Core Policy WCS19 – Sustainable Transport

AM3	Due to changes to wording brought about through the examinations sessions and the main modifications for ease of future reference then the paragraph numbers have been amended.
AM4	There have been a number of changes to the Executive Summary resulting from the Main Modifications and Additional Modifications.
AM5	<p>There a number of references in the document either in the text or through footnotes to national planning policy e.g. Planning Policy Statement which have now been replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The list of documents that have been replaced can be found in Annex 3 of the NPPF.</p> <p>(see http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/nppf)</p> <p>The NPPF however has not replaced Planning Policy Statement 10 Waste Management. Therefore all references to this document through the WCS remain valid. PPS 10 will be replaced as part of the National Waste Management Plan for England which will come into effect in coming years. Throughout the document, where Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005) has been mentioned it has been amended to read (2005, <u>updated 2011</u>).</p> <p>A footnote has also been added to clarify the current status of PPS10: <u>The NPPF outlines that there will be a New National Waste Management Plan which will contain all waste planning policy and until this is published, PPS10 will remain in force.</u></p> <p>Reference to PPSs and PPGs remain in Appendix 2 as they were an influence on the WCS through its preparation. However it does acknowledge these have been replaced.</p>
AM6	As a result of some of the Main Modifications. The footnote reference referring to waste requirement based on the latest waste flow forecast has been removed. This reference has also been removed elsewhere in the document.
AM7	Throughout the document where the price of landfill tax is referred to this has been updated to reflect this is currently £64 per tonne and will rise to at least £80 per tonne by 2014
AM8	Throughout the document where the 'draft' in front of Local Transport Plan (2011-2026) has been removed to reflect the fact that this has now been adopted.
AM9	Through the document there were a number of references to four allocated strategic sites. For clarity this has been changed to five , and what was previously referred to as Wingmoor Farm West (Sites A and B) being split into Wingmoor Farm West and The Park.
AM10	Throughout the document there are a number of references to the Anaerobic Digester at Stanley's Quarry near Chipping Campden. The word principally has been inserted to acknowledge the fact that the AD plant is principally for agricultural waste, but not exclusively.

AM11	<p><u>Paragraph 2.20</u></p> <p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>Table 1 and Figure 2 below illustrate how much waste is produced and/or managed in Gloucestershire Across the four main waste streams (note: Table 1 includes a separate figure for metal waste).</p>
AM12	<p><u>Table 1 – Footnote</u></p> <p>Insert additional text as follows:</p> <p>Figures are rounded to the nearest 1000. Metal (from all waste streams) is counted separately. Figures have factored in double counting. The MSW total is an arisings figure all other totals are licensed waste managed in Gloucestershire. <u>For hazardous waste it should be noted that 90,000 tpa is the total managed figure for hazardous waste which includes both pre-treatment and disposal of this waste stream. This does mean this figure indicates the management capacity rather than a total arising as there would be an element of double counting. However the EA advise that this is the correct way to consider this waste stream due to the requirements of both pre-treatment and disposal.</u></p> <p><u>Paragraph 2.65</u></p> <p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>According to the EA, the amount of hazardous waste managed in Gloucestershire in 2008 was around 90,000 tonnes <u>(including pre-treatment and disposal)</u>. Most of this (94.5%) was <u>disposed of managed</u> at the specialist hazardous <u>landfill facility</u> at Wingmoor Farm (East) near Bishop's Cleeve. Additionally a number of the county's waste transfer stations, household recycling centres and End of Life Vehicle (ELV) dismantlers handle relatively small tonnages of hazardous wastes such as oils, lubricants and asbestos.</p>
AM13	<p><u>Paragraph 2.36</u></p> <p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>One of the main types of bulking and transfer facility is a Waste Transfer Station (WTS). There are currently 22 WTS in Gloucestershire dealing with MSW, C&I and C&D waste and two dealing specifically with the transfer of clinical waste. <u>Six Seven</u> are used for MSW transfer and these have a total capacity of <u>107,000 157,000 tonnes/year including 122,000 tonnes/year for general/residual waste to landfill disposal and 35,000 tonnes/year for the transfer of recyclables</u>. Details of these are set out in the Waste Data Paper 2010.</p>

AM14	<p><u>Paragraph 2.39</u></p> <p>At the commercial scale, Household Recycling Centres (HRC) allow for members of the public and local businesses to take their waste to be sorted and transferred.</p>
AM15	<p><u>Paragraph 2.46</u></p> <p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>There are currently four <u>five</u> commercial-scale composting facilities in Gloucestershire. <u>A sixth facility has planning permission but has not yet been built.</u> Total <u>permitted</u> capacity is 113,000 <u>149,000</u> tonnes/year. <u>This includes 113,000 tonnes/year IVC capacity and 36,000 tonnes/year windrow composting and transfer capacity. Of the total permitted composting capacity, 79,000 tonnes/year is for MSW and 70,000 tonnes/year for C&I waste.</u></p>
AM16	<p><u>Paragraph 2.52</u></p> <p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>There are a number of 'other recovery' options designed to deal with the remaining 'residual' waste that is not re-used, recycled or composted. This includes both pre-treatment technologies treatment including MBT and autoclave as well as thermal technologies including incineration, pyrolysis and gasification which generate heat and power are considered to be energy recovery. <u>Incineration can also qualify as a recovery operation where it complies with Annex II of the revised Waste Framework Directive. This requires a high level of efficiency and usually involves the generation and use of heat and power. If the definition cannot be met, incineration will be regarded as a disposal operation.</u></p>
AM17	<p><u>Paragraph 2.55</u></p> <p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>Whilst generally speaking landfill is bad for the environment <u>can have particular environmental impacts</u>, for the foreseeable future it is likely to continue to have a role to play in waste management.</p>

<p>AM18</p>	<p><u>Paragraph 3.11</u></p> <p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>In line with the waste hierarchy, the EU Landfill Directive (1999) aims to reduce the environmental impact of disposal to landfill. In England and Wales, the Directive is applied under the Landfill Regulations (2002). And the <u>A key driver throughout the preparation of the WCS was the</u> Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) which set targets for reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill. Failure to achieve these targets <u>would</u> mean potential financial penalties for both central and local government. <u>However, the Waste Review has announced the ending of the LATS after the 2012/13 scheme year in England. LATS is no longer the major driver for diverting waste. The Landfill Tax is now much more of an incentive for local authorities to reduce the waste they send to landfill.</u></p> <p>Associated to this change is para 3.19 which is amended as follows:</p> <p>Put simply, the way we deal with our waste is becoming more expensive. Under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) each local authority is allocated an allowance by Government for the amount of biodegradable MSW it can send to landfill. The allocation reduces progressively year on year until 2020. For every tonne of waste landfilled above the allowance the local authority may be charged £150</p>
<p>AM19</p>	<p><u>Paragraph 3.12</u></p> <p>The National Waste Strategy for England (2007) encourages efforts to reduce, re-use, recycle and recover energy from waste. It includes targets for recycling & composting household waste (50% by 2020) and the recovery of municipal waste (75% by 2020). The strategy is was the subject of a current <u>recent</u> review of national waste policy being led by DEFRA.</p>
<p>AM20</p>	<p><u>Table 3</u></p> <p>Amend ** to as follows:</p> <p>** This is an approximate requirement based on the latest available waste <u>data</u> produced by the Waste Disposal Authority and is dependent upon a number of variables e.g. recycling rates and overall waste growth.</p>

AM21	<p><u>Key Issue 3</u></p> <p>Insert additional text as follows:</p> <p>Gloucestershire has a rich historic and natural environment including extensive areas of AONB and Green Belt <u>and sites of international, national and local nature conservation importance</u>. These are important considerations in terms of the location of new waste management facilities and supporting infrastructure.</p>
AM22	<p><u>Paragraph 4.3</u></p> <p>New text to be added as follows:</p> <p>Core Policies are laid out below under each of these headings. Appendix 3 identifies how each core policy relates to each strategic objective. The core policies should also be read in conjunction with the Waste Local Plan policies that will remain in force once the WCS has been adopted (see Appendix 1). <u>In relation to the Waste Hierarchy as illustrated below and in Figure 4, Reduction should be considered in the same context as Prevention is within the Waste Hierarchy and Re-Use should be considered to be the same as Preparing for Re-Use.</u></p> <p>[For Info – CD13.10 Describes the County Council’s approach to the revised waste hierarchy and its relationship with the WCS.]</p>
AM23	<p><u>Heading between paragraphs 4.23 and 4.24</u></p> <p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>Recycling and Composting /Anaerobic Digestion (AD)</p>

AM24	<p><u>Para 4.32</u></p> <p><u>Amend as follows:</u></p> <p>The waste forecasts outlined in Section 3.0 identify the need for a relatively small amount of additional composting/recycling capacity for MSW (around 19,000 tonnes) by 2027. Additional recycling and composting capacity will also assist with our requirement to divert between 143,000 and 193,000 <u>91,000-111, 000</u> tonnes per year of C&I waste from landfill.</p> <p><u>Policy WCS3</u></p> <p>Amend the first paragraph as per the Inspector's recommendation to read as follows:</p> <p>In order to achieve the Gloucestershire local authorities' household recycling and composting target of at least 60% by 2020 and <u>diversion of an additional 91,000 – 111,000 tonnes per year of C&I waste from landfill,</u> the Council will support in principle, proposals relating to the development of new and expanded recycling and composting facilities including businesses that process recyclates and re-use waste.</p>
AM25	<p><u>Paragraph 4.72</u></p> <p><u>Amend as follows:</u></p> <p>Any material that won't burn (glass, metal, stones) collects at the bottom of the chamber and is known as bottom ash <u>which can be used as a recycled aggregate for construction purposes.</u> Incinerators also create gases which are generally Acidic and contain particles. Prior to being released into the atmosphere the gases are cleaned carefully to neutralize the Acidity and remove the particles. The particles collected along with the excess cleaning chemicals are known as fly-ash (Air Pollution Control Residues (APC Residues)), which are classed as hazardous waste <u>and must be treated and/or landfilled.</u></p>
AM26	<p><u>Paragraph 4.73</u></p> <p><u>Amend as follows:</u></p> <p>Modern incinerators generate and capture heat and power <u>and in some instances capture heat</u> which may be used on or off-site thereby contributing to renewable energy targets. In some instances, incineration may be used in conjunction with other waste management processes as part of an integrated facility for example metal being collected from the waste before it is burnt or burning the RDF created through some MBT processes.</p>

AM27	<p><u>Paragraph 4.85</u></p> <p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>This will essentially be a matter for the waste industry to decide and in relation to <u>Solutions for</u> MSW will be a matter for evaluation by the WDA through the residual waste contract process which is currently ongoing. <u>For C&I waste, it will be a matter for the waste industry to bring forward proposals within the context of the WCS.</u></p>
AM28	<p><u>New Paragraph 4.88</u></p> <p>This central area we have defined as 'Zone C' and is shown on the plan overleaf shaded in purple. It is also shown on the Key Diagram attached at Appendix 4. Proposals for any supporting infrastructure such as bulking and transfer facilities will be considered under Core Policy WCS18.</p>
AM29	<p><u>Paragraph 4.89</u></p> <p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>Zone C avoids those parts of the county where flood risk is most prevalent and also avoids the Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). It is thus relatively unconstrained <u>less constrained</u> in land use planning terms.</p>
AM30	<p><u>Paragraph 4.93</u></p> <p>Insert additional text as follows:</p> <p>Notably, our proposed approach (see Core Policy WCS6 below) whilst focusing strategic facilities into Zone C would still allow for smaller-scale facilities to come forward outside Zone C, subject to criteria, if there were to be sufficient demand from the waste industry, <u>developers, the local community and other stakeholders.</u></p>
AM31	<p><u>The Sites (para 4.94 – 4.102)</u></p> <p><u>Amend all of the site descriptions to remove suitable uses and other consequential changes resulting from the Main Modifications, particularly MM33.</u></p>

AM32	<p><u>Paragraph 4.95</u></p> <p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>The sites are shown on the plan below and on the Key Diagram attached at Appendix 4. <u>Each site is considered suitable for accommodating the type of waste recovery operations described earlier. In line with national policy, we do not consider it appropriate or possible to prescribe exactly what will be built on each site.</u></p>
AM33	<p><u>Paragraph 4.101</u></p> <p>Amend site area to 5ha and remove text related to the remainder of the site.</p> <p><u>Paragraph 4.102</u></p> <p>Amend site area to 7ha</p>
AM34	<p><u>Paragraph 4.108</u></p> <p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>We now need to consider the provision of waste water treatment facilities at a larger, commercial scale. <u>This must be considered in the context of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) which aims to protect and enhance water quality.</u> We address this issue in this section of the WCS because waste water treatment when linked to anaerobic digestion (AD) creates the potential for generating energy. At present there are 84 operational waste water treatment facilities in Gloucestershire.</p>
AM35	<p><u>Paragraph 4.116</u></p> <p>Insert additional text as follows:</p> <p>A further issue associated with waste water treatment is the disposal of the sewage 'sludge' that is created through the waste water treatment process. This is often spread to land for agricultural purposes – a process which <u>in some cases</u> requires planning permission.</p>

AM36	<p><u>Paragraph 4.120</u></p> <p>Insert text at the end of paragraph as follows:</p> <p><u>The incineration of waste without energy recovery is classified as a disposal operation. There are currently no such facilities in Gloucestershire and it is envisaged that it will only be landfill that will play a future role in the disposal of waste of waste in the county.</u></p>
AM37	<p><u>Paragraph 4.192</u></p> <p>Delete text as follows:</p> <p>Our current approach towards the protection of amenity is set out in Core Policy 37 of the Waste Local Plan (2004) – Proximity to Other Land Uses. The policy is particularly relevant to waste management proposals that raise potential issues such as noise, dust and traffic movements.</p>
AM38	<p><u>Throughout the document the numerous references to the planning status at Wingmoor Farm have been removed. The status was updated in paragraph 4.134 (formerly 4.129) as part of MM13 and all references now refer back to paragraph 4.134 to avoid repetition. A reference is also included in Paragraph 4.144 (formerly) 4.136) and within the site schedules.</u></p>
AM39	<p><u>Paragraph 4.242</u></p> <p>Insert additional text as follows:</p> <p>AONB designations (see above) are largely concerned with conserving valued landscapes and natural beauty. Natural beauty includes biodiversity and geodiversity but protection for nature conservation features of particular importance is addressed throughout the county via policy and statutory provisions operating Across international, national and local levels. <u>Importantly, the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 introduced a duty on all public bodies to consider biodiversity in exercising their functions.</u></p>
AM40	<p><u>Paragraph 4.270</u></p> <p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>Importantly national and regional policy on waste requires it to be managed close to where it is generated. Often this means within or close to existing urban areas. Good design therefore has a key role to play in integrating waste facilities into the existing built fabric. <u>In addition waste management processes such as thermal treatment often require taller buildings in order to accommodate the processing plant and emissions stacks. For these developments it is imperative that the highest architectural and design standards are applied.</u> Our proposed approach is set out in Core Policy WCS17below.</p>

AM41	<p><u>Paragraph 4.297</u></p> <p>Amend to include reference to the Strategic Road Network (SRN) and Highways Agency as follows:</p> <p>'Guidance on Transport Assessment' (Department for Transport 2007) sets out indicative 'thresholds' that will be used to determine whether a TA is required in support of proposed development. In short, any major waste development generating more than 100 two-way movements a day or more than 30 movements within one hour is likely to require a Transport Assessment. <u>Proposals under this threshold may also require a TA where there could be an impact on the Strategic Road Network (SRN).</u> It is recommended that early discussion be held with the Local Highway Authority <u>and where relevant, the Highways Agency,</u> to determine whether a TA is required and, if so, to agree the scope of the TA.</p>
AM42	<p><u>Sections 5 & 6</u></p> <p>There are a number of consequential changes to sections 5 and 6 of the WCS. These relate to the main (and additional) modifications and the Inspector's has said that any changes for these sections are additional modifications as they do not go into 'Soundness'.</p>
AM43	<p><u>Paragraph 4.299</u></p> <p>Amend to include reference to the Highways Agency as follows:</p> <p>As with the TA, early discussion with the Local Authority <u>and where relevant, the Highways Agency</u> is recommended to agree the need for, and scope <u>and suitability</u> of a Travel Plan.</p>

AM44	<p><u>Glossary of Terms</u></p> <p>Additional terms:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="280 236 1496 708"> <tr> <th>Stages</th><th>Include</th></tr> <tr> <td><i>Prevention:</i></td><td><i>Using less material in design and manufacture. Keeping products for longer; re-use. Using less hazardous materials</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Preparing for re-use:</i></td><td><i>Checking, cleaning, repairing, refurbishing, whole items or spare parts</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Recycling:</i></td><td><i>Turning waste into a new substance or product. Includes composting if it meets quality protocols</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Other recovery:</i></td><td><i>Includes anaerobic digestion, incineration with energy recovery, gasification and pyrolysis which produce energy (fuels, heat and power) and materials from waste; some backfilling</i></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Disposal:</i></td><td><i>Landfill and incineration without energy recovery</i></td></tr> </table> <p><i>Integrated and adequate waste management system</i> – A mix of facilities which must include provision for disposal of residual waste treatment as well as the provision of other options up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p><i>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</i> – sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.</p>	Stages	Include	<i>Prevention:</i>	<i>Using less material in design and manufacture. Keeping products for longer; re-use. Using less hazardous materials</i>	<i>Preparing for re-use:</i>	<i>Checking, cleaning, repairing, refurbishing, whole items or spare parts</i>	<i>Recycling:</i>	<i>Turning waste into a new substance or product. Includes composting if it meets quality protocols</i>	<i>Other recovery:</i>	<i>Includes anaerobic digestion, incineration with energy recovery, gasification and pyrolysis which produce energy (fuels, heat and power) and materials from waste; some backfilling</i>	<i>Disposal:</i>	<i>Landfill and incineration without energy recovery</i>
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AM45	<p>There are a number of other changes to the <u>Glossary of Terms</u> which are a result of changes to legislation or government policy.</p>												

AM46	<p><u>Appendix 2</u></p> <p>Insert additional reference to the Cotswold, Wye Valley and Malvern Hills AONB Management Plans as follows:</p> <p><u>Name of Plan/Programme/Strategy</u></p> <p><u>AONB Management Plans (Cotswold, Wye Valley and Malvern Hills)</u></p> <p><u>Key Aims/Objectives/Targets</u></p> <p><u>Some of the main aims and objectives of these management plans include; tackling climate change, conserving and enhancing the character of the landscape and historic environment, sustainable transport, reducing waste, protecting water quality and resources, providing housing and employment opportunities, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity, sustainable woodland management, rural enterprise and encouraging the use of local materials and food.</u></p> <p><u>How has this been reflected in the WCS?</u></p> <p><u>The WCS specifically identifies the presence of AONB in Gloucestershire as a key issue to be addressed. Safeguarding landscape and environmental assets forms part of the spatial vision and Strategic Objective 5 addresses a number of the issues raised in the AONB Management Plans including climate change, sustainable transport and the protection of national landscape designations. Core Policy WCS11 relates specifically to the AONB. Other relevant policies include waste reduction, nature conservation, design and sustainable transport.</u></p>
AM47	<p><u>Appendix 2 – Influences on the Waste Core Strategy</u></p> <p>DEFRA: Review of National Waste Policy</p> <p>A review of waste policies and delivery in England. To ensure that the right steps are being taken towards the creation of a 'zero-waste' economy where resources are fully valued and nothing of any value gets thrown away. The review <u>published in June 2011 will look looks</u> at all aspects of waste policy and delivery including household and business waste and recycling collection arrangements. It will consider how the Government can incentivise the delivery of the waste hierarchy moving towards zero waste to landfill. It includes the revised waste hierarchy set out in the Waste Framework Directive 2008.</p> <p><u>Preliminary findings from the waste policy review will be published in Spring 2011. The review was published in June 2011 and elements of it were considered through the examination stage of the WCS.</u></p>

AM48	<p><u>Appendix 5</u></p> <p>There are a number of minor modifications to the site schedules which the Inspector in his report said could be dealt with by additional modifications.</p>
AM49	<p>In certain instances an introductory line has been inserted in front of certain policies for consistency with the rest of the document:</p> <p>Our proposed approach is set out in Core Policy WCSxxx below.</p>
AM50	<p>In relation to some of the new policies the following line has been inserted under "How will we know if the policy is working" for consistency with the rest of the document:</p> <p>There are a number of measures including:</p> <p>The bullets underneath this heading relate to the Monitoring Framework indicators contained within Section 5 for each respective policy.</p>
AM51	<p>In relation to some of the new policies the following line has been inserted after the section "How will we know if the policy is working" for consistency with the rest of the document:</p> <p>Further information is set out in Section 6.0 – Measuring Progress.</p>