



West of England Partnership

Bath & North East
Somerset Council



West Of England Joint Waste Core Strategy

Submission Document

July 2010

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1. What is the Joint Waste Core Strategy?

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The four unitary authorities of Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire have prepared this Joint Waste Core Strategy, in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The area of these authorities comprises the West of England sub-region and the plan area for this development plan document.
- 1.1.2 The Joint Waste Core Strategy applies to all waste, with the exception of radioactive waste, which is dealt with at a national level ⁽¹⁾.
- 1.1.3 As advised in PPS 12 ⁽²⁾ the Joint Waste Core Strategy sets out the strategic spatial planning policy for the provision of waste management infrastructure across the plan area. It sits within each authority's local development framework and is a key element of the development plan for each administration when considering development proposals for waste management.
- 1.1.4 The Joint Waste Core Strategy is underpinned by an understanding of the local distinctiveness of the sub-region: its geographical context and current waste management practices and the consequent key issues and challenges for waste management within the plan area. This foundation has driven development of aspirational Visions and Strategic Objectives that will be achieved through implementation of the Joint Waste Core Strategy.
- 1.1.5 The Joint Waste Core Strategy sets out the authorities' aspirations for all levels of waste management until 2026: prevention; reuse; recycling; recovery; and disposal. However, an earlier review may be called if monitoring indicates that this is necessary.

1.2 Scope

- 1.2.1 PPS 12 encourages core strategies to present sites of strategic importance where they are central to delivery of the strategy and related investment requires a long lead in. To reduce the sub-region's current reliance on exporting waste to landfill, the development of residual waste treatment infrastructure (which will further extract value from waste that has not already been separated for recycling and composting) has been identified as critical to delivery of the core strategy. As such, strategic locations to deliver this capacity across the plan area have been identified. Policy does not prescribe the type of waste facilities at individual locations; but does expect that some value will be recovered from the wastes treated.

(1) Government's detailed policy and plans for the long-term management of higher activity wastes is set out in [Managing Radioactive Waste Safely White Paper, June 2008](#).

(2) [Planning Policy Statement 12: creating strong safe and prosperous communities through local spatial planning, DCLG, 2008](#).

- 1.2.2 The Joint Waste Core Strategy also contains policies to direct the development of non-residual waste treatment development (that involving the recycling, composting, storage and transfer of wastes) and for the disposal of waste.
- 1.2.3 To enable consistency across the plan area, the Joint Waste Core Strategy provides development management policy that is specifically relevant to waste development proposals. This will be considered alongside each authority's other development management policy.
- 1.2.4 Implementation of the Joint Waste Core Strategy will be monitored throughout its lifetime. Monitoring will be a critical tool to understand capacity provision and future capacity requirements throughout the plan period.

1.3 Sustainability appraisal and evidence base

- 1.3.1 The Joint Waste Core Strategy has been subject to sustainability appraisal as an integral part of its production. The Sustainability Appraisal incorporates Strategic Environmental Assessment and tests how the Joint Waste Core Strategy contributes to sustainable development objectives. A Scoping Report was published in September 2006; an appraisal of the Issues and Options in January 2007; an appraisal of the Preferred Options document in 2008 and a full sustainability appraisal accompanies submission of the Joint Waste Core Strategy.
- 1.3.2 All these documents are available on the www.westofengland.org/waste website.
- 1.3.3 The evidence base has been prepared to support and inform preparation of the Joint Waste Core Strategy. This includes information on the current waste management situation in the West of England, future waste requirements, as well as technical information and appraisals to identify where future waste facilities should be located.

The evidence base incorporates the following documents:

- Sustainability Appraisal
- Habitats Regulations Assessment
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessments
- Site Identification and Assessment
- Detailed Site Assessment Report
- Spatial Options Appraisal
- Waste Capacity Assessment
- Non-Hazardous Landfill Export Feasibility Study
- Landfill Review Paper
- Reports on Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

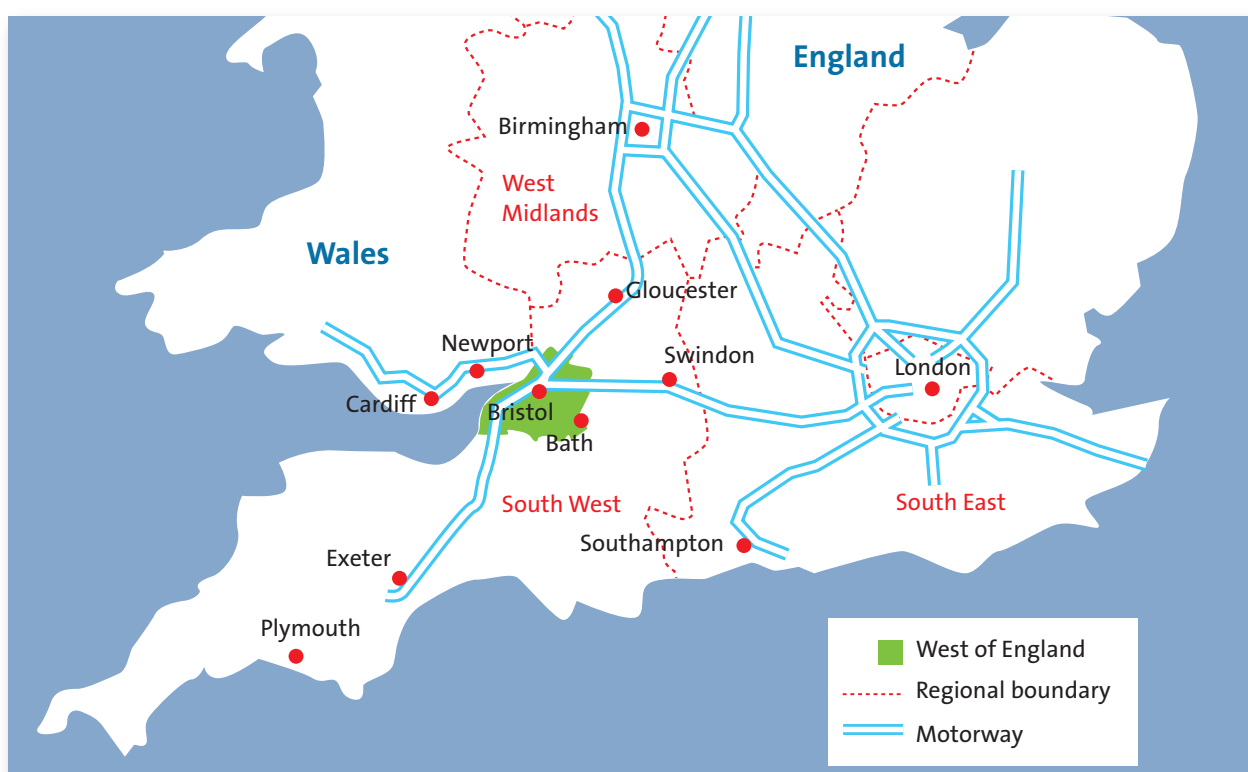
Within the remainder of this document the Joint Waste Core Strategy is referred to as the JWCS.

2. Geographical and Waste Management Context

2.1 Geographical context

- 2.1.1 The West of England sub-region consists of the four unitary authorities of Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire. It has a population of just over 1 million, comprised of 444,000 households, located across an area of 133,244 hectares.
- 2.1.2 Bristol, the largest urban area in the South West Region with a population of 551,000, is located centrally within the plan area. The city is complemented by the other strategically significant cities and towns of Bath (population 90,000) and Weston-super-Mare (population 80,000). Beyond these principal urban areas lie the market towns of Nailsea, Midsomer Norton, Radstock, Keynsham, Yate and Thornbury, with many villages set in rural surroundings, and the coastal towns of Clevedon and Portishead.
- 2.1.3 The plan area benefits from good transport links, being served by both the M4 and M5 motorways, mainline railway services, Bristol International Airport and the Port of Bristol. A number of environmental designations contribute to the quality of life within the sub-region, including the international nature conservation sites on the Severn Estuary, the Mendip Hills and Cotswolds Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The Green Belt designation surrounds Bristol and Bath. Potentially constraining development, the sub-region is prone to flooding, principally along the Severn Estuary. However, this part of the sub-region also contains significant areas of employment, historically due to its port and motorway links.

Figure 2.1 The West of England Sub-region



- 2.1.4 The transport network, broad occupational and industrial base, and a skilled workforce contribute to the West of England's good economic performance and continued growth. Economic performance stands above the national level. Over the last decade, national output has climbed by an average of nearly 3% whereas long-term future trends show national output expanding by between 2 and 2.5 %. The West of England is expected to continue to outperform the national output. Consequently, the sub-region is seen as a driving force for economic growth across the South West Region. The population of the West of England is projected to rise by approximately 24.8%, and household growth by 34% between 2006 and 2026, compared with a national average of 15.6% and 24% respectively.
- 2.1.5 This rapid growth within the sub-region presents a number of cross boundary opportunities and challenges. The West of England Partnership⁽³⁾ was formed in order to respond to the identified challenges and to proactively maximise opportunities. The Partnership provides a means of delivering effective and joined up working arrangements to tackle strategic issues such as the economy, waste, housing and transport.
- 2.1.6 Agreement on sub-regional priorities is set out in the West of England Vision 2026. The Vision is one of sustainable growth supported by successful investment to improve the quality of life for all in the sub-region, now and for future generations. The Vision advises that decisions with long term implications should reflect a balance between social, economic and environmental considerations. Of particular relevance to the Joint Waste Core Strategy, the Vision foresees that quality of life in 2026 will be demonstrated by:
- A carbon neutral sub-regional economy with reduced household, transport and commercial energy consumption, increased renewable energy generation and successful adaptation to climate change and rising sea levels.
 - A resource efficient sub-region with waste production minimised and waste managed using sustainable approaches.
 - Retention, restoration and enhancement of the diversity of wildlife across the sub-region.

2.2 Waste management context

- 2.2.1 There are many different types of waste – the word waste is a generic term given to describe many different materials. The JWCS applies to all waste, with the exception of radioactive waste which is dealt with at a national level⁽⁴⁾. The key waste streams arising within the West of England are identified in the table below.

(3) Comprising of the four unitary authorities of Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire.

(4) Government's detailed policy and plans for the long-term management of higher activity wastes is set out in Managing Radioactive Waste Safely White Paper, June 2008

Municipal Waste

The West of England generates about 540,000 tonnes of municipal waste each year. In 2007/8, 41% of this waste was recycled and composted. The remaining 59% was sent to landfill for disposal, principally exported to facilities in the neighbouring counties of Gloucestershire and Somerset. Some municipal waste has historically travelled by train to landfills in Buckinghamshire. A Joint Municipal Waste Strategy has been adopted by the West of England Partnership authorities. This sets objectives to divert more waste from landfill. A five year contract to supply 120,000 tonnes per annum of municipal waste treatment capacity within the sub-region was awarded in June 2009. Proposals are also being considered for longer term solutions to divert municipal waste from landfill.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

Commercial and industrial waste generated within the plan area is estimated to be 900,000 tonnes per year. An estimated 34% of this waste is recycled and composted and there are a number of commercial transfer stations and recycling operations throughout the sub-region. The majority of waste remaining is sent to landfill for disposal, with most going to facilities in the neighbouring counties of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somerset.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

Approximately 2.3 million tonnes of construction, demolition and excavation waste is produced within the West of England. This waste stream is largely made up of inert material. The majority of this material (~60%) is recycled or re-used, with the remainder being disposed of to landfill, or managed through exempt sites, predominantly within the West of England.

Hazardous Waste

85,000 tonnes of hazardous waste was generated in the West of England sub-region in 2007/8. Hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities are highly specialised and generally operate at a regional and often national scale. Low-level radioactive (LLR) waste is included within hazardous waste arisings. The South West Region is broadly self-sufficient in hazardous waste treatment capacity.

Agricultural Waste

Historically, waste generated through agricultural activities was not classified as a controlled waste and was generally managed within the farm holding. Commencement of the Agricultural Waste Regulations 2005 required more controlled management of non-organic wastes ie plastic films, containers, pesticides and rubble. Manures and slurries, providing they are used as fertiliser or for land improvement, are classified as a controlled waste.

Agricultural waste data specifically for the West of England sub-region is not available at the time of preparing the JWCS. It is expected there will be an increased need for the treatment of this waste stream, but that this will be provided as part of the commercial and industrial or hazardous waste management capacity that the industry will bring forward.

Waste Water Treatment

The forecast increase in population and housing set out in the draft RSS will lead to an increased demand for waste water treatment. The West of England Partnership has commissioned an Infrastructure Study to assess the sub-region's future requirements. The West of England Partnership will work closely with the utility companies in order to identify, appraise and provide sufficient facilities when/if they are required.

- 2.2.2 There are a number of private and public stakeholders that have a role in managing waste in the sub-region. Throughout the development of the JWCS these delivery stakeholders have been engaged to ensure implementation of the policy objectives.

3 Key Issues and Challenges

3.1 Key issues

- 3.1.1 The key issues and challenges for delivering waste management infrastructure in the West of England have been identified during the process of preparing the JWCS.

3.2 Delivering waste management policy and reducing reliance on exporting waste

- 3.2.1 The aim of European, national and regional policy is to move waste management practices away from landfill, reduce waste production, encourage recycling and composting and focus on recovering value from any residual waste remaining. A network of facilities is sought, operating without endangering human health or the environment and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. A key role for the JWCS is to deliver these objectives at the local level.
- 3.2.2 In 2008, within the West of England approximately half of all municipal, commercial and industrial waste was sent to landfill each year, much of this transported outside of the sub-region. Existing sites within the plan area have only a limited capacity and life time; based on recent rates of landfill, capacity would be exhausted by 2014. Preparation of the JWCS has revealed that existing arrangements for the exportation of waste may be maintained in the short term, but will not be a suitable long term solution. This is a key challenge facing the sub-region. The JWCS needs to provide a positive policy framework that promotes the diversion of waste from landfill. Practically this will be achieved through delivery of the waste treatment infrastructure necessary to meet the demands of a growing sub-region.

3.3 Reducing the impact of climate change

- 3.3.1 Climate change impacts could lead to an increased frequency of extreme weather events, increasing flooding and coastal erosion and constraining water supply across the West of England. Waste activities contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, principally from landfill gas emissions but also through the transport and treatment of waste. Waste management policy delivered through the JWCS should contribute to reducing and adapting to the impacts of climate change by:
- seeking to prevent waste generation;
 - recovering value from waste, encouraging renewable energy generation;
 - and reducing reliance on landfill.

- 3.3.2 When planning new waste related development, appropriate consideration should be given to flooding (both on and off site) and mitigation appropriate to the impacts of climate change.

3.4 Population and economic growth

- 3.4.1 The plan area is economically important and has densely populated urban settlements and large areas of countryside. It is one of the most competitive in the UK and the largest in the South West. Its growth in recent years reflects a large, skilled workforce, successful businesses, and proximity to the buoyant South East of England Region.
- 3.4.2 The West of England population has been rising through natural change (more births than deaths) and migration to support economic growth. Over the next 20 years the sub-region is predicted to continue to see significant population growth. A rising population contributes to the need for new housing, and an increase in waste arisings that will require additional management capacity. Consequently, there will be competing land pressures to provide new homes, jobs, and waste facilities to support continued economic and population growth.
- 3.4.3 The distribution of significant growth at strategically significant cities and towns, and urban extensions as identified in the emerging RSS, is a major driver of change in the West of England. The provision of sufficient waste capacity where waste arises is a key challenge for the JWCS; but it can also address positively the objective to reduce the distance that waste travels to be treated.

3.5 Protecting the environment

- 3.5.1 The natural and built environments of the West of England are among its most distinctive assets and waste management policy needs to consider how best to protect and enhance these diverse environments. The plan area incorporates countryside and many international and national environmental designations such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Ramsar Sites, National Nature Reserves, World Heritage Site and UK BAP Habitats; including the Mendip Hills, the Cotswolds and the Severn Estuary. Flooding is also a particular issue in the West of England, principally along the Severn Estuary. These factors can make the identification of sites suitable to locate waste facilities a challenge.
- 3.5.2 The JWCS has a key role to balance protection of the environment (in terms of landscape character and visual impacts, biodiversity and the water environment) with the need to accommodate the required waste management infrastructure.

4. Vision and Strategic Objectives of the JWCS

- 4.1.1 The evidence base identifies the need to significantly improve waste related infrastructure within the West of England sub-region without endangering human health or the environment and to enable communities to take responsibility for the waste produced.
- 4.1.2 The Vision for the JWCS is aspirational but achievable – it presents the picture for waste management within the West of England to be achieved through policy. The Strategic Objectives indicate what will be achieved throughout the plan period to address the issues and challenges identified previously.

4.2 Vision

- 4.2.1 The Vision is consistent with national policy, builds upon the draft Regional Spatial Strategy vision for waste and incorporates the objectives of the authorities' Sustainable Community Strategies. The JWCS Vision will be consistent with and complementary to each authority's core strategy.
- 4.2.2 The Vision has been developed through stakeholder involvement, including extensive community engagement and consultation with the public, development industry, public agencies, local authorities and special interest groups.

Vision

By 2026 the West of England will be resource efficient with waste generation minimised and operating a sustainable waste management infrastructure, in line with the waste hierarchy, that serves the needs of the West of England whilst ensuring the protection of its natural and built environment.

4.3 Strategic objectives

- 4.3.1 The planning system has an important role to play in achieving sustainable waste management. The Strategic Objectives of the JWCS have been shaped by understanding what is desired and achievable, through both the iterative process of the Sustainability Appraisal and preparation of the evidence base.

Strategic Objectives

- To move the management of waste up the waste hierarchy by increasing waste minimisation, recycling and composting then recovering further value from any remaining waste, and only looking to landfill for the disposal of pre treated waste.
- To help enable communities and businesses in the West of England to take responsibility for the waste they generate.
- To continue to promote public awareness towards a shared commitment to waste prevention and reuse.
- To deliver the timely provision of an integrated network of waste management facilities to meet requirements in the West of England.
- To contribute to reducing and adapting to the impacts of climate change by driving waste up the hierarchy and encouraging the provision of waste management facilities at appropriate locations having regard for minimising and mitigating flood risk.
- To encourage sustainable construction and waste minimisation in new development.
- To ensure that waste management facilities do not harm the environment or endanger human health and where possible provide benefits.
- To locate development in accordance with land use priorities, giving preference to previously developed land and/or urban areas.

4.4 How the JWCS will help deliver the strategic objectives

- 4.4.1 The Joint Waste Core Strategy should be read as a whole and alongside other relevant European, National, Regional and local policy. The structure of the document has been prepared to reflect the waste hierarchy and is ordered as outlined below.
- 4.4.2 Waste Prevention: Waste prevention is a fundamental principle that has clear links to spatial planning and policy will encourage waste generation to be reduced across the sub-region. This is addressed in policy 1.
- 4.4.3 Recycling & Composting: Additional recycling and composting capacity requirements across the sub-region will be encouraged through positive criteria based policy. Specific sites are not allocated but opportunities are presented in policies 2,3 and 4.
- 4.4.4 Residual Waste Treatment: The Spatial Strategy provides an appropriate spatial distribution for the residual waste management infrastructure required to meet the sub-regions needs. Sites and locations considered to be key to the delivery of the Spatial Strategy have been identified in policy 5. These reflect the spatial distribution which performs best in the Sustainability Appraisal as

illustrated in Figure 6.1. For the sites and locations, Key Development Criteria have been provided to outline the issues identified in the Habitat Regulation Assessment, Detailed Site Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal that have to be considered.

- 4.4.5 Policy 6 presents operational expectations of residual waste treatment facilities. Policy 7 identifies how residual waste treatment proposals not allocated in the JWCS, which seek to deliver the spatial strategy, will be considered.
- 4.4.6 Landfill: The Strategic Objectives of the JWCS seek to ensure that value is recovered from waste prior to disposal and to reduce reliance on landfill. Any new landfill capacity required will be considered against criteria based policy. Proposals will be expected to demonstrate that the waste to be disposed of could not reasonably and practicably have been treated otherwise. This is addressed in policies 8 and 9.
- 4.4.7 Provision for Waste Water treatment is made at policy 10.
- 4.4.8 Development Management Policies: Development Management Policies 11 and 12 complement the Spatial Strategy and will ensure all new waste related development maximises opportunities and minimises adverse impacts.
- 4.4.9 Operational and allocated waste sites are safeguarded by policy 13.

5. Policy Context

5.1.1 European, national and regional policy control and guide the way waste is managed. There is a significant amount of waste management and waste planning policy and guidance that is relevant to the JWCS. The key policy drivers are highlighted below.

5.2 European

5.2.1 *The Waste Framework Directive 2008 (Directive 2008/98/EC)* was introduced in December 2008 and the UK must comply with its objectives within two years. This Directive provides the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste. It lays down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.

5.2.2 A key principle of this Directive is the waste hierarchy, requiring strategies primarily to prevent the generation of waste and to reduce its harmfulness. Where this is not possible, waste materials should be reused, recycled or recovered, including use as a source of energy. As a final resort, waste should be disposed of safely to landfill.

5.2.3 *The EU Landfill Directive 99/31/EC* aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfill facilities and through setting targets for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill. This is implemented in the UK through the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003.

5.3 National policy

5.3.1 National waste policy is set out in Waste Strategy for England 2007 (WSE 2007) and Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS 10). The overall objective of Government policy on waste, expressed through both PPS 10 and WSE 2007 is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.

5.3.2 *Waste Strategy for England 2007* sets out Government's key objectives for waste management, these are:

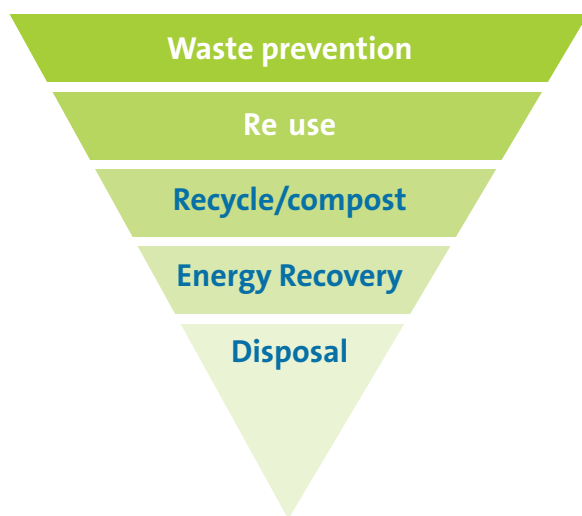
- To decouple waste growth from economic growth, with more emphasis on prevention and reuse.
- To exceed Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020.

- To increase diversion of non-municipal wastes from landfill.
- To secure the necessary investment in infrastructure to achieve these goals.
- To get the most environmental benefit from that investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.

5.3.3 Two key elements of national policy driving waste away from landfill are:

- A landfill allowance trading scheme: which provides limits on the amount of biodegradable municipal waste allowed to landfill.
- The landfill tax: is increasing the cost of disposing waste to landfill and subsequently making other waste management options more competitive.

Figure 5.1 The Waste Hierarchy



5.3.4 PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management ⁽⁵⁾ acknowledges that sustainable development can be assisted by managing waste as high up the hierarchy as possible, considering waste as a resource from which to recover some value and looking to disposal as the last option. This principle is embedded in the West of England JWCS and addressed at Policy 1.

5.3.5 The policy document establishes key planning objectives through which planning authorities should prepare and deliver planning strategies. PPS 10 reflects many of the principles of the Waste Framework Directive and encourages waste planning authorities to identify suitable site opportunities for waste management facilities.

5.4 Regional policy

5.4.1 The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South West will set out the broad development strategy for the Region over the next 15 – 20 years. The draft RSS⁽⁶⁾ was subject to an Examination in Public in 2007, with proposed changes published in July 2008. The draft RSS identifies managing waste as one of the greatest challenges facing the South West.

(5) Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management 2005, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.

(6) The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy published in June 2006, South West Regional Assembly. Note whilst there have been Proposed Changes to the Draft RSS by the Secretary of State the indicative allocations for waste capacity have remained the same for the West of England.

- 5.4.2 The proposed approach is to “minimise the amount of waste produced in the region, and then to make a major shift away from current reliance on landfill of untreated waste, so that by 2020 less than 20% of waste produced in the region will be landfilled”.
- 5.4.3 The draft RSS apportions the management of municipal and commercial and industrial wastes that should be managed within the West of England sub-region. These indicative figures are highlighted in *Table 5.1*. The draft RSS seeks an overall recovery target of 85% across the municipal and commercial and industrial waste streams.

Table 5.1 Indicative Annual Waste Management Capacity Apportionments for the West of England in 2020

	Recycling/ Reuse (tpa)	Recovery (tpa)	Landfill (tpa)
Municipal Waste			
2010	230,000	150,000	300,000
2013	280,000	220,000	240,000
2020	310,000	370,000	120,000
Commercial and Industrial Waste			
2010	420,000–460,000	220,000–240,000	470,000–515,000
2013	440,000–490,000	280,000–310,000	390,000–430,000
2020	490,000–530,000	430,000–470,000	190,000-200,000

Nb: tpa = tonnes per annum

- 5.4.4 The evidence base for the JWCS builds on the draft RSS and includes the West of England Waste Management Capacity Needs Assessment, June 2009 (hereafter referred to as the WEP Needs Assessment). The WEP Needs Assessment seeks to provide a greater level of understanding of the factors that will influence waste management capacity requirements over time and to identify appropriate targets for the management of waste ie recycling/composting and recovery. The Assessment has researched baseline waste arisings with the sub-region and considered future growth scenarios and waste management targets appropriate to the plan area, so as to forecast future capacity requirements.
- 5.4.5 The JWCS provides the policy framework to deliver the waste management capacity apportioned to the sub-region within the draft RSS, with appropriate monitoring to enable understanding of the capacity requirements throughout the plan period.

5.5 Climate change and renewable energy policy

- 5.5.1 Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development and the Supplement to PPS 1: Planning and Climate Change⁽⁷⁾, recognise the role of the planning system in adapting to, and reducing the impacts of, climate change through: energy efficiency, encouraging development of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency; sensitive waste and water management practices; and sustainable design and construction of new development.
- 5.5.2 The Supplement to PPS 1: Planning and Climate Change sets out how planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences. The Supplement acknowledges how local waste policy can contribute positively to climate change, particularly through combined heat and power and renewable energy supply.
- 5.5.3 The draft RSS acknowledges the considerable potential for the production of heat from renewable sources and particularly opportunities for facilities that produce heat and electricity, such as energy from waste.
- 5.5.4 The draft RSS sets specific renewable heat and electricity targets. These are set out below:

Table 5.2 Draft RSS Renewable Heat Targets for the South West

Year Installed	Thermal Capacity (MWth)
2010	100
2020	500
NB: MWth = mega watt thermal	

Table 5.3 Draft RSS Renewable Electricity Targets (onshore) for the South West

Year	Installed Generating Capacity (MWth)
2010	509-611
2020	850
NB: MWe = mega watt electrical	

(7) Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development, 2005, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Planning Policy Statement 1: Planning and Climate Change, supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 2007, Department for Communities and Local Government.

5.6 Local policy

- 5.6.1 The West of England's Joint Residual Municipal Waste Management Strategy was adopted in June 2008 and sets a framework for managing municipal residual waste generated in the West of England.
- 5.6.2 The unitary authorities within the West of England also have individual waste management strategies which seek to raise awareness within the community, tackle waste growth and push waste management up the waste hierarchy.
- 5.6.3 The JWCS will assist the delivery of these strategies by providing a positive policy framework to ensure the required waste management infrastructure is developed.
- 5.6.4 The JWCS will provide the spatial dimension for waste management that will need to be read alongside other plans and strategies in the West of England. In preparation of the JWCS, other Local Development Plans have been considered to ensure a cohesive policy approach across the sub-region.

Local Development Framework (LDF) Development Plan Documents

- 5.6.5 The West of England authorities are in the process of developing Core Strategies, submission of all four Core Strategies to Government is anticipated by May 2011.
- 5.6.6 The JWCS will sit alongside these Core Strategies and be part of the Local Development Framework of each Unitary Authority. As a strategic plan the JWCS provides the overarching spatial strategy for waste and sets out a consistent strategic planning framework to enable the provision of adequate waste facilities, as well as identifying sites for the development of residual waste management facilities. The JWCS will assist in the development of Core Strategies by considering other land-use requirements, retaining flexibility and recognising local distinctiveness.
- 5.6.7 Further, being a strategic plan, the JWCS does not replicate or replace local development management policies. However, some local plan policies will be superseded by the JWCS. Appendix 3 identifies those existing adopted waste development plan policies that will be superseded by the policies in the JWCS. In addition, the JWCS removes the necessity for individual authorities to prepare separate waste site allocation development plan documents.

Sustainable Community Strategies

- 5.6.8 Each Unitary Authority has a Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) or Community Strategy. These Community Strategies identify aspirations for how an area will develop and how key themes of local importance will be addressed. Across the West of England authorities there are common themes and shared priorities within the Community Strategies which are of relevance to waste management. These include: action to cut the consumption of resources; reduce business and household waste; increase recycling and composting; encourage markets for recycled materials; protect the natural environment and heritage; reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and manage the causes of climate change.

- 5.6.9 Managing waste in the most sustainable way possible is a key responsibility and challenge for both councils and residents in the West of England to overcome together. The JWCS can help achieve the aspirations contained in the Community Strategies through the delivery of the JWCS strategic objectives and with continued involvement of the local and business community in decision making to help them shape and support the future of their own communities.

Climate Change Strategies

- 5.6.10 Bristol and South Gloucestershire Councils have strategies to tackle the causes of climate change, and measures to reduce and adapt to climate change can also be found in the Community Strategies emerging Core Strategies of all four councils.
- 5.6.11 Priorities identified in these local strategies include: reducing waste; cutting greenhouse gas emissions; encouraging renewable energy development, including energy from waste; reducing high carbon travel; and encouraging sustainable construction standards (low carbon) in new development. The JWCS shares these priorities and the collective effort of working jointly across the West of England can contribute significantly, to reducing the impacts of climate change.

Joint Local Transport Plan

- 5.6.12 The Joint Local Transport Plan (JLTP 2006) sets out a range of challenging targets to improve the quality and reliability of the West of England's road transport network and reduce road casualties. The JLTP 2006 identified that major improvements are needed in both public transport and the strategic road network. The preparation of the JWCS reflects the findings in the JLTP 2006, seeking to ensure that waste facilities are located with minimal impact on a strategic road network that is approaching or at capacity and encouraging waste to be managed as close to the point of origin as possible.

6. Joint Waste Core Strategy Policy

- 6.1.1 The promotion of the waste hierarchy is central to European, national and regional policy. The policy framework for this JWCS is set out in accordance with the waste hierarchy, acknowledging the importance of waste prevention, reuse and recycling and composting, prior to recovery and finally disposal.
- 6.1.2 The draft RSS identified managing waste as one of the greatest challenges facing the South West Region and acknowledges the need for new waste management capacity. The JWCS provides a positive policy framework to enable the delivery of this capacity.
- 6.1.3 It is expected that both established and new technologies will continue to be developed, bringing innovative and effective methods of managing waste within the sub-region. The development promoting policies are not technology specific, ensuring they continue to be relevant and applicable as new and enhanced technologies are developed.
- 6.1.4 The policies are generally not specific to a particular waste stream. The management of most wastes has similar land use implications and it is not necessary to provide different policy for each type of waste. All waste streams, with the exception of radioactive waste, are therefore provided for within the policy framework of the JWCS.
- 6.1.5 The Joint Waste Core Strategy policies are intended to promote the provision of new waste treatment facilities that will meet the requirements of the sub-region whilst achieving the highest technological and environmental standards.
- 6.1.6 The Joint Waste Core Strategy should be read as whole. Applications will be assessed against all the policies set out and will be required to meet the tests included to ensure that the objectives of the Core Strategy are achieved. The Development Management Policies (11 and 12) are of importance in ensuring that environmental considerations are not compromised.

6.2 Waste prevention

- 6.2.1 Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes that influence the nature of places and how they can function. This will include policies which can impact on land use, for example by influencing the demands on or needs for development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means⁽⁸⁾.

(8) Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development. ODPM, 2005.

- 6.2.2 Waste prevention has clear links to spatial planning policy. Examples of waste prevention include buying goods without packaging, purchasing only the materials/services required and subsequently disposing of less waste. Longer life products reduce the need for replacements, which also create waste in their own production. If communities are successful in reducing the amount of waste produced, then the need for additional waste management facilities can be reduced. Cutting down the amount of waste produced will also have a direct and positive impact on climate change.
- 6.2.3 The issue has a clear national dimension beyond local spatial planning, with attention focused on sustainable design and consumption. The JWCS can contribute positively through the promotion of waste prevention and reuse in new, waste and non-waste related, development. Developing and maintaining partnerships with local authorities, businesses and community groups enables each sector of the community to act together, raising levels of awareness and understanding of waste issues. These initiatives can help inform consumer decisions and enable the link between economic and waste growth to be broken.
- 6.2.4 A considerable amount of waste is produced by the construction industry. The planning system has a role to play preventing waste generated in construction and re-development projects. Any application for major development, defined as residential development of 0.5ha or more, and all other development of 1ha or more, must be accompanied by a Waste Audit, which may be in the form of a Site Waste Management Plan. Such documents are expected to have an increasing role demonstrating how waste is managed in a sustainable manner as part of the development, but also explicitly to explore how the use of raw materials can be minimised and how waste created can be reused, with priority given to the reuse of materials on site.
- 6.2.5 The JWCS seeks to encourage sustainable development in terms of the prudent use of resources such as water, minerals, land and energy. Sustainable design principles make efficient use of resource through location, design, positioning, specification and sourcing of materials, as well as improving the quality of development and enhancing their environmental performance.
- 6.2.6 In addition, new development can be designed to increase the potential for recycling waste. Whilst this is not strictly waste prevention, it is an aspect of development that would not be achieved through the JWCS policies promoting delivery of waste management facilities. The details would be negotiated as relevant to each development proposal, but examples include new residential development required to provide space for facilities for segregating and recycling waste, or to contribute (financially or through the provision of land) toward a household waste recycling centre. Industrial, commercial and retail development may be required to provide more substantial waste segregation and collection facilities as part of the built development.
- 6.2.7 Each of the Sustainable Community Strategies produced in the West of England sub-region acknowledges the importance of conserving resources and reducing waste.

- 6.2.8 Municipal waste prevention initiatives being undertaken within the West of England⁽⁹⁾ sub-region and elsewhere in England include:
- home composting;
 - reduced capacity of bins (often in conjunction with home composting);
 - food waste reduction campaigns;
 - education and awareness raising campaigns;
 - reducing the volume and weight of packaging;
 - initiatives to influence markets for recycled materials; and
 - initiatives to influence manufacturers and retailers on design for recycling.
- 6.2.9 Home composting is sometimes considered as waste recycling not reduction, because it is a method for dealing with waste that has been generated. It is included under waste reduction in this plan because the waste is managed entirely at home; it is not collected and therefore is not measured as part of the municipal waste stream. Home composting is also a good way of informing public opinion about waste generation and its subsequent management.
- 6.2.10 Reuse has been practised throughout society for a long time and diverts materials from entering a waste stream. In recent years the domestic reuse market has moved from the second-hand furniture/house clearance shops and returnable bottles, to charity shops and initiatives set up as small businesses. Car boot and jumble sales are probably the most common and well known form of waste reuse. Household Waste Recycling Centres and web-based exchange sites also provide opportunities for reuse. Exchange schemes could be developed on a multi-sector basis to encourage and increase reuse.

Policy 1 – Waste Prevention

Waste Prevention will be promoted by:

1. Authorities working in partnership with the business community and development industry in the sub-region to raise awareness and to provide information and advice;
2. raising awareness amongst the general public in the sub-region to inform purchasing and lifestyle decisions;
3. working in partnership across the sub-region as local authorities and with other public bodies to ensure that waste prevention is addressed in all contracts for works and services;
4. for any major development proposal the application should be accompanied by a Waste Audit which must include detail of:
 - a. the type and volume of waste that the development will generate (both through the construction and operational phases);

(9) Joint Position Statement to Reduce, Reuse & Recycle. West of England Waste Partnership. Version 3 October 2008.

- b. on-site waste recycling facilities to be provided;
 - c. the steps to be taken to minimise the use of raw materials (including hazardous materials) in the construction phase through sustainable design and the use of recycled or reprocessed materials;
 - d. the steps to be taken to reduce, reuse and recycle waste (including hazardous wastes) that is produced through the construction phase;
 - e. if waste is disposed of elsewhere the distance that it will be transported; and
 - f. the steps to be taken to ensure the maximum diversion of waste from landfill (through recycling, composting and recovery) once the development is operational
5. leading by example.

6.3 Recycling, composting and other non-residual waste treatment

- 6.3.1 A range of new facilities are required if the drive to divert waste from landfill is to be successful. The draft RSS requires an additional ~800,000 tonnes of recycling and composting capacity to be provided within the sub-region by 2020. Beyond specific recycling and composting infrastructure requirements, there may be additional waste related infrastructure required to support the delivery of the JWCS, including waste storage, processing and transfer capacity.
- 6.3.2 Criteria based policy is used to provide the opportunities for all nonresidual waste treatment capacity.

6.4 Future capacity requirements

Municipal and Commercial & Industrial Waste

- 6.4.1 A range of facilities will be required to deliver the non-residual waste management capacity apportioned to the West of England sub-region. Although ~800,00 tonnes of additional recycling and composting capacity is indicated no specific recycling/composting targets are provided within the draft RSS. In order to ensure waste managed within the plan area moves up the hierarchy, targets have been provided for recycling/composting within the JWCS.

- 6.4.2 Waste Strategy for England 2007 establishes future household recycling and composting targets: 40% at 2010, 45% at 2015 and 50% at 2020. Within this document, these targets are assumed to apply to all municipal waste arisings. There is no nationally established recycling or composting target for the commercial and industrial waste stream. The evidence base indicates that these targets are also appropriate to apply to the management of commercial and industrial wastes. The commercial and industrial waste stream is assumed to include wastes arising from agricultural activities.
- 6.4.3 The draft RSS provides no individual authority allocations for recycling and composting capacity. Table 6.1 provides a broad guide as to how this may be delivered across the sub-region. The indicative capacities take into account existing infrastructure, recycling and composting targets and the assumed distribution of waste arisings across the sub-region. However, these indicative capacities should not be seen as a ceiling to recycling and composting. These treatment methods are promoted within the waste hierarchy and would contribute to a reduced need for residual treatment or disposal facilities.

Table 6.1 Indicative Required Recycling and Composting Capacity Distribution across the Sub-Region – 2020

Authority	% Capacity Distribution	Indicative Required Capacity (tonnes) 2020
Bath & North East Somerset	17	137,000
Bristol	38	302,000
North Somerset	21	167,000
South Gloucestershire	24	195,000

Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste

- 6.4.4 At Annex C3, Waste Strategy for England 2007 identifies that 52% of construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste is recycled, 30% is disposed of to landfill, with the remainder put to other uses such as land restoration. Within the main text of the document, Waste Strategy for England 2007 presents an intention to halve the amount of construction, demolition and excavation waste disposed of to landfill by 2012. Reference to the current position at Annex C3 would indicate that a total of 85% of CD&E waste arisings should therefore be diverted from landfill. This national position has been used to establish targets and consequently forecast tonnage of construction, demolition and excavation wastes arising within the plan area requiring diversion from landfill, as presented in *Table 6.2*.
- 6.4.5 The WEP Needs Assessment estimates that 59% of construction, demolition and excavation wastes were recycled or put to beneficial use within the West of England sub-region. Therefore, to achieve diversion from landfill of 85% of

arisings, increased recycling capacity and/or other beneficial uses for construction demolition and excavation wastes is required within the plan area. Policy 1 provides the framework to promote diversion away from landfill for this waste stream.

Table 6.2 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Wastes: Diversion from Landfill Capacity Requirement

Year	Target %	Tonnes
2010	70	1,030,000 – 1,079,000
2015	85	1,030,000 – 1,194,000
2020	85	1,030,000 – 1,369,000
2029	85	1,030,000 – 1,752,000

Hazardous Waste

- 6.4.6 The draft RSS states that it is not considered appropriate for each waste planning authority to identify specific sites for the management of hazardous wastes. The draft RSS advises that the Region is broadly self sufficient in hazardous waste treatment capacity and has facilities for the transfer, treatment and recycling of these wastes. Further, the WEP Needs Assessment indicates that hazardous waste arisings within the West of England sub-region are unlikely to increase significantly. Consequently, the JWCS does not seek to establish targets or forecast tonnages for the future, additional, non-residual treatment of hazardous wastes.
- 6.4.7 A significant amount of regeneration is proposed in policy relevant to the West of England sub-region, particularly in the strategically significant cities and towns; principally Bristol, Weston-super-Mare and Bath. This can be expected to generate a significant proportion of construction, demolition and excavation wastes, a proportion of which may also be identified as hazardous materials. Growth forecasts for construction, demolition and excavation wastes incorporate housing numbers presented in the draft RSS. The hazardous waste data set includes those existing construction, demolition and excavation wastes that are registered as hazardous.
- 6.4.8 Due to the lack of complete data for both these waste streams it is not possible to forecast future capacity requirements for the diversion from landfill of hazardous construction, demolition and excavations wastes. Some of these wastes are taken off site for treatment, but increasingly on-site practices are being developed. The totality of future treatment capacity for the two waste streams are considered above and this development plan document presents the policy framework for the industry to bring forward the waste management facilities required throughout the plan period.

6.5 Non-residual waste treatment facilities (excluding open windrow composting) policy

- 6.5.1 High up the waste hierarchy is the reuse of unwanted materials. Facilities such as Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) are provided by each Council in its role as waste disposal authority. They are primarily for use by local residents to deposit items of household waste that are not normally collected by the regular collection service eg bulky waste such as beds, cookers and large garden wastes. Such facilities play a key role in the delivery of sustainable waste management, making significant contributions to increasing the reuse and recycling of municipal wastes. A good network of HWRC will be required to enable the sub-region to meet recycling and diversion targets. The Joint Residual Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JRMWMS) identifies the provision of convenient recycling service for household and commercial customers as a key objective of the Partnership ⁽¹⁰⁾.
- 6.5.2 It can be necessary to bring together waste collected from a number of sources for bulking up prior to transport to another location for treatment or disposal. This activity is undertaken at a transfer station. Increasingly these facilities are also separating out wastes suitable for recycling and bulking this material for onward transport to reprocessors.
- 6.5.3 Recycling, processing and treatment facilities cover a wide range of technology types that might incorporate: materials disassembly and recovery; mechanical biological treatment; autoclave; or in vessel composting. This list is merely indicative of the current technologies available; further they may be grouped together, or with other industry, such that outputs can be used as a useful resource. Essentially, these facilities are expected to enable waste to be used as a resource and to recover materials that will be put to beneficial use. For example, an autoclave facility will recover a range of solid materials including: clean glass and metals; plastics; and a grey floc that can be used in construction materials such as fibre board or plastic decking, or in the manufacture of cardboard-like products or as a fuel. Biological facilities can also produce biogas, comprising mostly of methane and carbon dioxide, which can be burned in engines to produce electricity and heat. This energy source generally needs to be used locally to the waste treatment facility.
- 6.5.4 The recycling and processing of waste is increasingly being carried out within enclosed modern, purpose designed buildings that can be located in a range of locations. In terms of supporting sustainable communities, the location of waste treatment facilities within the urban fabric is preferred ⁽¹¹⁾.
- 6.5.5 Policy 2 explicitly excludes open windrow composting. This technology is dealt with separately in Policy 3.

(10) Joint Residual Municipal Waste Management Strategy, West of England Waste Management Partnership, June 2008. pg 14.

(11) A list of industrial estates and general areas that may be appropriate in principle for the development of waste treatment facilities is provided in the evidence base "General Areas Report"

- 6.5.6 Sites identified within Policy 5 may also be appropriate for non-residual waste related facilities, but not at the expense of delivering residual waste treatment capacity, and provided the development meets the identified Key Development Criteria provided in *Appendix 1*.

Policy 2 – Non-residual waste treatment facilities (excluding open windrow composting)

Planning permissions for non-residual waste treatment facilities involving recycling, storage, transfer, materials recovery and processing (excluding open windrow composting) will be granted, subject to development management policies:

1. on land that is allocated in a local plan or development plan document for industrial or storage purposes or has planning permission for such use;
2. on previously owned land or land that is located within an adopted urban extension area; and
3. at existing or proposed waste management sites, subject in the case of landfill and landraising sites or other temporary facilities, to the waste use being limited to the life of the landfill, landraising or other temporary facility

6.6 Open windrow composting policy

- 6.6.1 Open windrow composting involves the raw material (usually green and/or garden waste and cardboard) being arranged outdoors in piles (windrows) on a hard and preferably impermeable surface. Wastes may be sorted and shredded prior to placement in a windrow, which is then mixed and turned regularly for aeration.
- 6.6.2 Open windrow composting has quite different land use implications to other techniques, not least because it generally requires minimal support buildings. The operations are comparable to agricultural activities and may therefore be appropriate to locate in the open countryside.
- 6.6.3 In line with Environment Agency Guidance⁽¹²⁾, any proposals for composting activities within 250 metres of a workplace or dwelling would need to provide a site specific bioaerosol risk assessment.

(12) Policy 405_07, Policy Position composting and potential health effects from bioaerosols. Environment Agency, 2007.

Policy 3 – Open windrow composting

Planning permissions for open windrow composting, with sufficient distance, as defined in Environment Agency guidance, from any sensitive receptor will be granted, subject to development management policy:

1. on existing or proposed waste management sites, subject in the case of landfill and landraising sites or other temporary facilities, to the waste use being limited to the life of the landfill, landraising or other temporary facility;
2. on sites in the countryside which constitute previously developed land, or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages for proposals for the composting of waste and;
3. sites in agricultural use proposing composting of waste for use within that agricultural unit.

6.7 Recycling, storage, transfer of construction, demolition and excavation waste at mineral sites policy

- 6.7.1 This JWCS seeks to increase the use of secondary and recycled material as substitutes for virgin minerals and consequently to reduce the amount of construction, demolition and excavation waste that is disposed of to landfill. There are advantages in co-locating construction, demolition and excavation waste recycling and aggregate processing facilities at mineral extraction sites. Broadly speaking, both materials are similar in nature, as are the general processes that both undergo (including the screening and grading of material, crushing and breaking etc) and end use.
- 6.7.2 The nature of the environmental effects is also broadly similar eg dust, noise, haulage impacts. Potentially, there are transport related savings to be made through a vehicle delivering construction and demolition waste for processing and taking away either virgin or recycled aggregate or recovered soil.
- 6.7.3 In recognition of the linkages between construction, demolition and excavation waste recycling and virgin aggregate production Policy 4 is specific to this waste stream. Operational mineral sites are not considered to have the same linkages with other waste streams. However, the policy is also not intended to restrict the development of construction and demolition waste processing facilities at other appropriate locations.
- 6.7.4 Applicants should expect that permissions granted for construction and demolition waste treatment facilities will be temporary and restricted to the operational life of the mineral site. This is the period within which the site is actively working and does not extend beyond the permitted restoration date.

Policy 4 – Recycling, storage and transfer of construction, demolition and excavation waste at mineral sites

Planning permissions for development involving recycling, storage and transfer of construction, demolition and excavation waste at mineral sites subject to development management policies, will be granted provided that the proposed development is for a temporary period commensurate with the operational life of the mineral site.

6.8 Recovery

Residual Waste Treatment

- 6.8.1 Residual waste is defined as that which remains after recycling and composting has or can reasonably be assumed to have occurred.

Future Capacity Requirements

- 6.8.2 The JWCS seeks to deliver, by 2020, diversion from landfill of at least 85% of municipal and commercial & industrial wastes through recycling, composting and residual waste treatment. A minimum of 50% of this total recovery target is intended to be achieved through recycling and composting, leaving 35% to be delivered through residual treatment capacity. Residual treatment may be in the form of mechanical, biological or thermal treatment.
- 6.8.3 In 2009, the West of England sub-region has no, non-specialist, operational treatment capacity and limited landfill capacity available for residual waste. Therefore a significant proportion of residual waste is being exported out of the sub-region for disposal. The draft RSS acknowledges this need by apportioning an indicative recovery (excluding recycling and composting) capacity requirement of 800,000 tonnes per annum.
- 6.8.4 The delivery of residual waste treatment infrastructure is central to the achievement of the JWCS policy and objectives. Because of this, and in line with PPS 12⁽¹³⁾, sites suitable for the delivery of residual waste treatment capacity, and their spatial distribution, are of strategic importance to the West of England sub-region.

The Spatial Strategy of Residual Waste Treatment Facilities

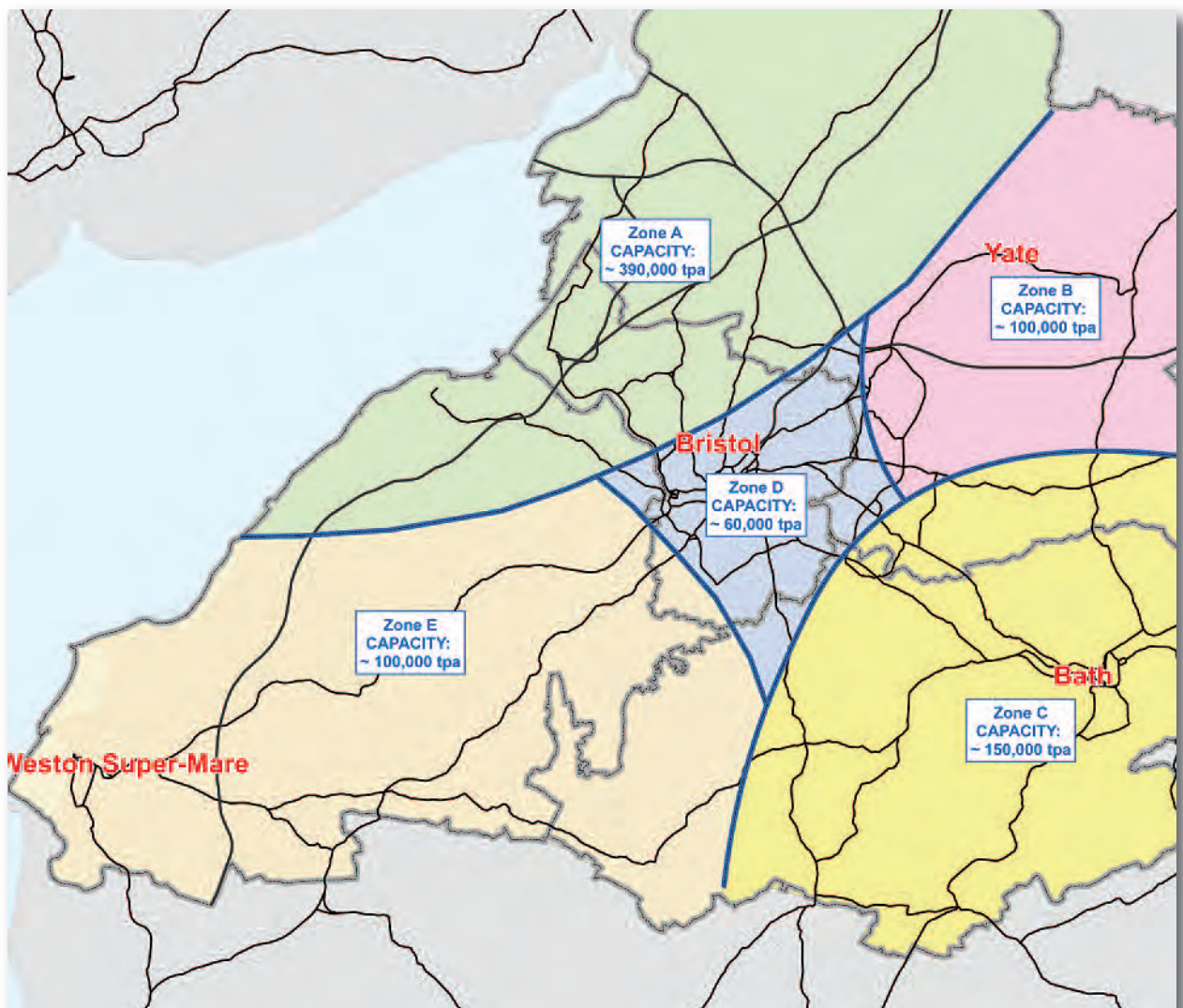
- 6.8.5 The Spatial Strategy of the required residual waste treatment capacity is presented in Figure 6.1. This was derived following a detailed assessment of alternative spatial options that considered population distribution, waste arisings, the Strategic Road Network, transport impacts and deliverability⁽¹⁴⁾. This distribution conforms to the draft RSS expectations for new waste management facilities to be located within 16 kilometres of the principal strategically significant cities and towns of Bristol, Bath and Weston-super-Mare.

(13) Planning Policy Statement 12: creating strong safe and prosperous communities through Local Spatial Planning. June 2008

(14) ERM Spatial Options Appraisal June 2009.

- 6.8.6 Further, the spatial placement of strategic sites has been demonstrated through consultation including the development industry as being deliverable; as well as providing flexibility, opportunities for economies of scale and the ability to reduce the impacts associated with the transport of waste.
- 6.8.7 The indicative capacities presented within Figure 6.1 apply to municipal, commercial and industrial wastes only. Waste treatment for construction, demolition and excavation wastes is restricted to recycling and processing and no strategic need for residual hazardous waste management has been identified.

Figure 6.1 Indicative Capacities within the WEP Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy



- 6.8.8 To ensure delivery of the Spatial Strategy, a number of strategic sites, essential to the delivery of the JWCS, have been identified as appropriate for development for the management of residual waste. Policy 5 lists these strategic sites and the indicative capacity within each zone set out in Figure 6.1. Some areas have more sites listed than may be required. This allows flexibility and subsequent deliverability of the Spatial Strategy to meet the sub-regions needs.

- 6.8.9 Where there is market potential for more capacity than indicated in Figure 6.1, a judgement will need to be made in particular considering the benefits of the spatial strategy as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal, and the potential for in-combination effects, that adversely affect the sites of European Nature Conservation. Authorities are committed to a plan, monitor and manage approach and will review both planned and operational capacity when considering applications.
- 6.8.10 It has not been possible to identify any discrete strategic sites within Yate. Within Yate, the sites assessment process identified suitable locations for residual waste treatment within the existing industrial estates to the west of the town area eg: Stover Road Estate, Great Western Business Park and Westerleigh Business Park. These have been identified as locations appropriate in principle for the development of residual waste treatment facilities and are shown as 'Strategic Area A' on the relevant Proposals Map. Due to the high turnover associated with these locations and potential future regeneration plans for the industrial estates, the JWCS does not allocate any specific plot of land or site within these locations.
- 6.8.11 The policy framework necessary to deliver the planned urban extension to Weston-super-Mare is being developed. The site assessment process has concluded that there are locations within the Weston Regeneration Area that would be appropriate in principle for the development of residual waste treatment facilities. In order not to frustrate broader development objectives, the JWCS does not allocate any specific plot of land or site for such facilities, identifying a broad Strategic Area B on the relevant Proposals Map.

The potential role of urban extensions

- 6.8.12 The draft RSS proposes a number of urban extensions within the West of England sub-region. National policy supports the location of waste activities within areas of new development.
- 6.8.13 It is not considered appropriate to explicitly identify the urban extension areas in the JWCS as they are yet to be confirmed by the final RSS. However, it is recognised that should urban extensions remain a requirement they will change the nature of the area and have a role to play in providing the required local waste management infrastructure.
- 6.8.14 Any urban extension required by the published RSS should provide for integrated waste management infrastructure. In particular, in the early stages of planning new urban extensions, any scope for integrating waste management and heat generation should be exploited where practicable.
- 6.8.15 It is recognised that planning applications for waste management infrastructure have already been submitted or are pending on a number of the sites listed in Policy 5. The inclusion of these sites within this policy does not prejudice the determination of proposals by the local planning authority. Any waste related application made at these sites (as at any other site) would be considered against the development plan, including adopted development management policy and PPS 10.

Policy 5 – Residual waste treatment facilities - locations

Planning permissions for development involving the treatment of residual wastes where it supports the delivery of the Spatial Strategy will be granted at the following locations, subject to development management policies:

1. discrete Sites, subject to the Key Development Criteria provided in Appendix 1:
 - a. BA19 Broadmead Lane, Keynsham, Bath and North East Somerset
 - b. BA12 Former Fuller’s Earth Works, Fosseway, Bath and North East Somerset
 - c. BR505 Hartcliffe Way, Bristol
 - d. DSO5 Merebank, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol
 - e. DS06 BZL Site, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol
 - f. DS07 Sevalco Plant (northern part), Severn Road, Bristol
 - g. DS13 Rhodia Chemical Works, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol
 - h. DS14 Gypsy and Traveller Site, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol
 - i. DS15 Advanced Transport System Ltd Site, Severn Rd, Bristol
 - j. SG39 South of Severnside Works, South Gloucestershire
 - k. IS8 Warne Rd, Weston-super-Mare, North Somerset
2. on land that is located within an adopted urban extension area;
3. on land that is located on existing industrial land in Yate within Strategic Area A (See Appendix 1); and,
4. on land that is located within the redevelopment area of Weston – Strategic Area B (See Appendix 1).

The facilities proposed will be required to contribute to the delivery of the Spatial Strategy illustrated in Figure 6.1.

Indicative required capacities for residual waste treatment are:

Zone A – ~390,000 tpa

Zone B – ~100,000 tpa

Zone C – ~150,000 tpa

Zone D – ~60,000 tpa

Zone E – ~100,000 tpa

Monitoring will be undertaken to ensure the Spatial Strategy is delivered.

6.9 Expectations of Policy

- 6.9.1 The JWCS is not technology specific, recognising that residual waste treatment facilities incorporate:
- mechanical and biological processes which may recover materials and/or energy; and
 - thermal processes which will recover energy, either through heat and/or electricity.
- 6.9.2 A residual waste treatment facility not designed to recover energy would be expected to produce a valued material, for example recovered recyclables such as glass and metal or secondary recovered fuel that would be used to generate heat or electricity elsewhere.
- 6.9.3 Energy recovery is placed beneath materials recovery in the waste hierarchy. However, it has a beneficial role to play and this is recognised in national policy in terms of both sustainable waste management and provision of a decentralised, renewable and/or low carbon energy source. Proposals incorporating combined heat and power (CHP) or electricity generation will help national policy objectives and should be encouraged as such in the JWCS.
- 6.9.4 In order to assist both the developer and the authority to determine that a proposed facility is for energy recovery and not for waste disposal, Policy 6 seeks information on the level of energy recovery expected to be achieved and the market(s) for that energy (e.g. identifying an electricity connection or heat/power recipient).

Policy 6 – Residual waste treatment facilities – operational expectations

1. Materials recovery facilities will be permitted provided that the value of the material and a market demand is presented.
2. Energy recovery facilities will be permitted provided:
 - a. the waste to be treated cannot practically and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed to recover materials; and
 - b. that energy is recovered and a market is presented for that energy.

Consideration of Proposals for Residual Waste Treatment Facilities at Sites not Allocated within the JWCS

- 6.9.5 The allocation of sites in Policy 5 does not preclude positive consideration of residual waste treatment proposals at alternative locations within the plan area. PPS 10 advises that planning applications for the development of sites or areas that have not been identified in development plan policy should be considered favourably when they are consistent with that development plan and PPS 10.

- 6.9.6 Such applications would be considered carefully to determine whether they are in conformity with the policy and Spatial Strategy of the JWCS, and whether they are consistent with PPS 10.

Policy 7 – Consideration of residual waste treatment proposals at sites not allocated in the JWCS

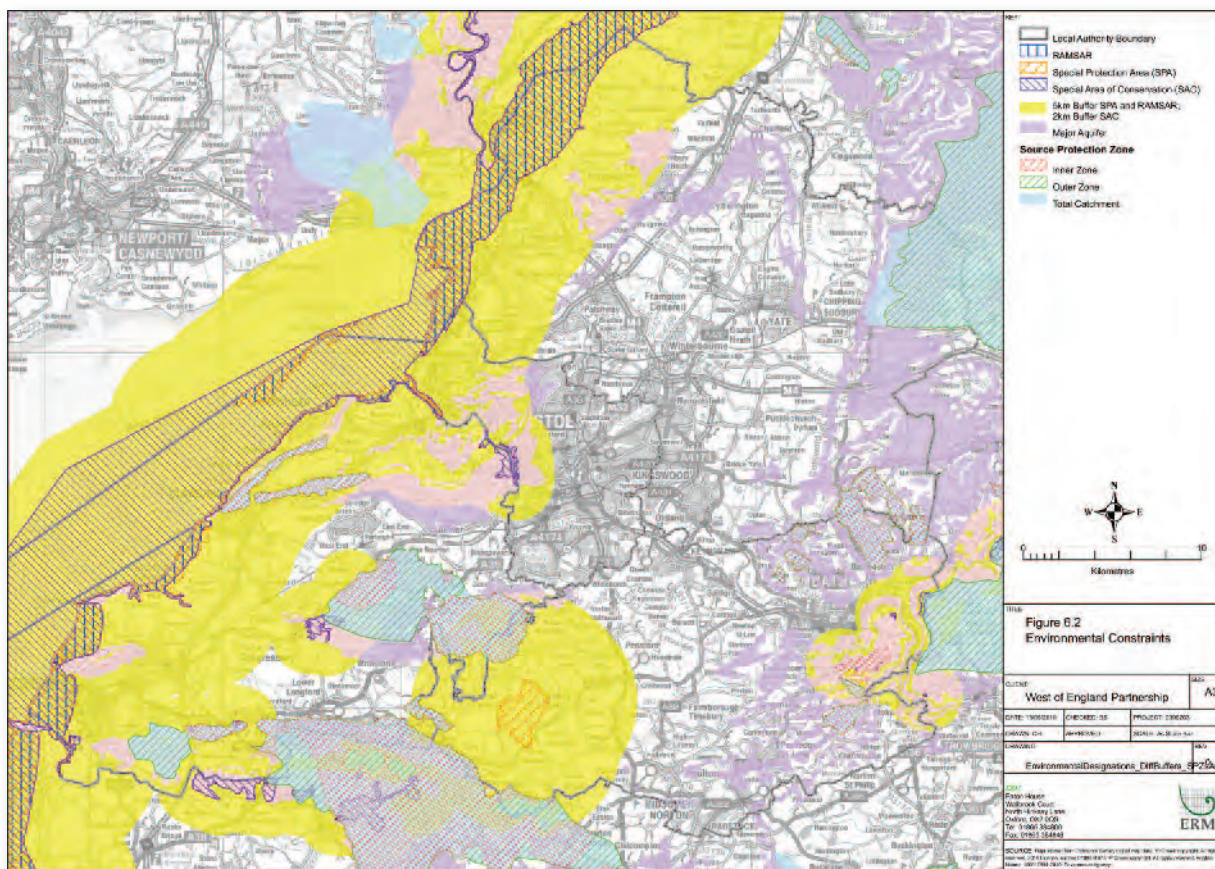
Proposals for residual waste treatment facilities at locations not identified in Policy 5 will be permitted where they would accord with relevant policies of the JWCS and where it can be demonstrated that they would support the delivery of the Spatial Strategy identified in the JWCS at Figure 6.1.

6.10 Landfill

- 6.10.1 A key aim of the JWCS is to divert waste away from disposal to landfill. This is reinforced through European, national and regional policy. However, it is acknowledged that landfill will continue to have a role, albeit a limited one, and that new disposal capacity is expected to be required within the sub-region over the plan period.
- 6.10.2 To ensure resource use is maximised, all new landfill sites should either provide initial pre-treatment of wastes or be restricted to accept only those wastes that have been pre-treated. As a minimum this pre-treatment, in the case of inert landfill, should remove most readily recyclable waste. In the case of non-hazardous landfill, pre-treatment would be expected to remove readily recyclable wastes and also remove or reduce the biodegradable element of the waste.
- 6.10.3 Landfill is commonly used to fill voids left by mineral working and to achieve restoration of the site. Landraise developments are not as common; but where it involves the deposit of waste is a form of development that needs to be included within this policy framework. Whilst landraise activities are often considered inappropriate, such development can be beneficial. Landfill and landraising activities can restore previously derelict and disturbed land, to enable a more positive and beneficial end use.
- Non- hazardous landfill**
- 6.10.4 There is limited non-hazardous landfill capacity within the plan area. Historically, reliance has been placed on exporting waste to disposal facilities outside the sub-region. Whilst it is recognised that this practice will continue in the early years, it should not be relied upon throughout the plan period, as highlighted through consultation with neighbouring authorities.
- 6.10.5 The West of England Partnership (WEP) Landfill Review indicates a need for an additional 5.9 to 6.5 million cubic metres of non-hazardous landfill void within the sub-region throughout the plan period.

6.10.6 Environment Agency guidance ⁽¹⁵⁾ on landfill design and construction effectively prohibits non-hazardous landfill at locations on or in a Major Aquifer and sites covered by Source Protection Zones 1, 2 & 3 (now referred to as Inner and Outer Zones). The Habitats Regulation Assessment advises that proposals for disposal facilities located within the European sites of nature conservation⁽¹⁶⁾ or within buffers of 5km around SPA/Ramsar sites and 2km around SAC, would have to demonstrate no likely signification effects on those designations. These key environmental constraints are highlighted in *Figure 6.2*. There are other issues that will need to be considered in determining proposals for new disposal facilities, including flood risk, transport, and visual amenity.

Figure 6.2 Key Environmental Constraints for Waste Disposal within the West of England Sub-Region



6.10.7 When applying the policy, consideration will be given to these constraints and the outcomes of the WEP Landfill Review

6.10.8 Consultation with the development industry has highlighted that opportunities for landfill are recognised within the sub-region and welcome the JWCS approach to landfill.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Landfill Directive Regulation Guidance Note 3 (Dec 2002) Groundwater Protection: Locational Aspects of Landfills Planning Consultation Responses & Permitted Decisions

⁽¹⁶⁾ SAC, SPA and Ramsar sites but not including SSSI

Inert Landfill

- 6.10.9 The WEP Needs Assessment indicates that inert landfill void is all but exhausted. However, within the plan area, there are a number of quarries that are required by condition to be restored, and this is expected to be achieved through the deposit of inert wastes. Exempt sites also accept inert wastes for various engineering and restoration projects.

Hazardous Waste Landfill

- 6.10.10 There are no hazardous waste landfill facilities within the plan area. Such specialist facilities are recognised as being facilities of regional and national importance. Further, there is no identified need for new hazardous waste landfill capacity within the plan area.

Landfill, Landraise, engineering or other operations- Principles

- 6.10.11 Policy 8 and Figure 6.2 are applicable to all waste disposal sites; they are not restricted to non-hazardous facilities. Policy 8 therefore contains reference to no objection from the Environment Agency and Natural England as it is recognised that inert disposal facilities may be located more easily within the environmental constraints identified.

Policy 8 – Landfill, landraise, engineering or other operations – Principles

In meeting the sub-region's landfill need, priority will be given to Brownfield land over Greenfield land.

Planning permissions will be granted for waste disposal by landfilling, landraising or engineering or other operations, subject to development management policy, provided that:

1. the waste to be disposed of cannot practicably and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed (to recover materials; to produce compost, soil conditioner or inert residues; or to recover energy), or may be required for the restoration of mineral workings, and
2. the proposed development involves the minimum quantity of waste necessary for:
 - a. the purposes of restoring current or former mineral workings sites; or
 - b. a demonstrable improvement in the quality of the land; or
 - c. facilitating the establishment of an appropriate after-use; or
 - d. improving land damaged or disturbed as a result of previous or existing uses; or
 - e. the engineering or other operations.

3. the proposed development does not prejudice the satisfactory restoration of mineral working sites in the locality, having regard to the supply and availability of appropriate waste materials for their restoration.
4. the proposals are not within major aquifers, source protection zones, European sites of nature designation or the appropriate buffer, except where no objection is received from the Environment Agency or Natural England as appropriate.

In granting planning permission for landfilling or landraising developments, or engineering or other operations, conditions may be imposed limiting both the types and quantities of waste to be deposited in order to conserve capacity for waste that cannot be reused, recycled or processed.

- 6.10.12 The recovery of landfill gas provides significant benefit by minimising reliance on fossil fuels. This benefit is expected to be gained wherever possible. However, in the longer term, with a significant reduction in the amount of biodegradable waste disposed of to landfill, there is likely to be less resultant gas to recover.
- 6.10.13 To ensure that the potential benefits of landfill, landraise and engineering works are maximised, such proposals should include consideration of final use of the land, including proposals for a high quality of restoration and long term management plans for the restored site. The finished levels of a restored landfill site may be higher than adjoining land, but should be appropriate to the surrounding landscape.

Policy 9 – Landfilling, landraising and engineering or other operations - Details:

Proposals for landfilling and landraising development, and engineering or other operations, should:

1. incorporate finished levels that are compatible with the surrounding area and any likely settlement. The finished levels should be the minimum required to ensure satisfactory restoration of the land for an agreed afteruse;
2. include proposals for aftercare and secure long term management of the restored site;
3. make provision, wherever practical and economical, for landfill gas to be recovered for use as an energy source; and
4. make provision, where practical, for appropriate habitat creation for biodiversity benefit.

6.11 Waste water treatment

- 6.11.1 The forecast increase in population and housing set out in the draft RSS will lead to an increased demand for waste water treatment. The West of England

Partnership has commissioned an Infrastructure Study to assess the level of future requirements within the sub-region. The West of England Partnership will work closely with the utility companies in order to identify, appraise and provide sufficient facilities when/if they are required.

Policy 10 – Waste water treatment

Planning permission will be granted for new waste water and sewage treatment plant, extensions to existing works, or facilities for the co-disposal of sewage with other wastes where development is either needed to treat the West of England's arisings or in the case of arisings from elsewhere the need cannot practicably and reasonably be met at another site. Wherever practical and economical, biogas should be recovered for use as an energy source.

6.12 Development management

- 6.12.1 The development management policies provide the balance to those policies that promote development and will be taken into account when considering any waste management development proposal, whether on a site that has been identified in the JWCS or on other land. Delivered together, the policies of the JWCS will deliver the stated Vision - achieving the required waste infrastructure in the West of England, whilst protecting the natural and built environment.
- 6.12.2 The development management policies contained in the West of England JWCS should not be seen in isolation. They will be used along with individual authorities' development management policies to determine whether planning permission should be granted. Setting out development management policies in the JWCS provides a consistent guide to both applicants and determining authorities when considering whether an application is acceptable.

6.13 Planning designations

- 6.13.1 Policy 11 is principally concerned with protecting land in the West of England that is covered by international, national and local planning designations. The policy has been informed by the Sustainability Appraisal in this aspect. Residential amenity is dealt with separately.
- 6.13.2 Waste related development accepting hazardous waste would in addition to the above need to fully consider flood risk vulnerability requirements and the permissibility of such an acceptance as prescribed by PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk, Annex D.

Policy 11 – Planning Designations

Planning permission will not be granted for waste related development where this would endanger, or have a significant adverse impact on, or effect the character, quality, interest, setting or openness of the following:

1. Wetland areas of international importance (Ramsar Sites);
2. Special Areas of Conservation, candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and potential Special Protection Areas;
3. World Heritage Site;
4. Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
5. The best and most versatile agricultural land;
6. Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Sites of Archaeological Importance;
7. National Nature Reserves or Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
8. Ancient semi-natural woodlands;
9. Listed buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens;
10. Conservation Areas;
11. Sites of Nature Conservation Importance;
12. Local Nature Reserves and non-statutory nature reserves;
13. Areas of Historic Landscape Value;
14. Regionally Important Geological Sites;
15. Groundwater Source Protection Zones
16. Active flood plain (Flood Zone 3b) or areas where the level of flood risk is considered to be unsuitable for the type (vulnerability classification) of development proposed;
17. The level of flood risk experienced by neighbouring land and property;
18. Biodiversity Action Plan habitat and species; and
19. Green Belt, except where very special circumstances are justified.

In assessing each development proposal, due regard will be paid to prevailing national policy and guidance appropriate both to the areas and features of acknowledged importance and to the proposed means of dealing with waste. The assessment will also take into account whether any significant adverse impact identified could be controlled to acceptable levels.

6.14 General considerations

- 6.14.1 Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control, identifies that the planning system plays a key role in determining the location of development which may give rise to pollution, either directly or indirectly, and in ensuring that other uses and developments are not, as far as is possible, affected by major existing or potential sources of pollution.
- 6.14.2 The handling, treatment and disposal of waste should not give rise to pollution or have a materially adverse environmental impact. Adequate monitoring and safeguards should be maintained to minimise the risk of problems in the future. These issues are primarily the responsibility of the pollution control authorities, generally the Environment Agency, but the planning process should ensure that the location of proposed waste development is acceptable.
- 6.14.3 The JWCS seeks to encourage new proposals to incorporate best practice in sustainable design and construction, include mitigation and adaptation measures against the future impacts of climate change and to deliver high quality developments.
- 6.14.4 Conditions and legal agreements play an important role in controlling waste management activities and providing added value from waste related development. They will be used in conjunction with the grant of planning permission where appropriate.
- 6.14.5 Policy 12 requires applicants to demonstrate sustainable and responsible development, outlining the information expected to accompany submitted planning applications.

Policy 12 – General Considerations

Planning permissions for waste related development will be granted provided it can be demonstrated by the provision of information appropriate to the planning application that any impacts of the development would be controlled so as not to materially adversely affect people, land, infrastructure, resources and the environment. Information supporting a planning application must include, as appropriate to the development proposal, assessment of the following matters and where necessary, appropriate mitigation should be identified so as to minimise or avoid any material adverse impact and to compensate for any loss and where appropriate achieve enhancement:

1. the source of wastes intended to be managed at the proposed facility;
2. the spatial area intended to be served by the proposed facility;
3. the release of polluting substances to the atmosphere or land arising from facilities and transport;
4. the amount of greenhouse gases produced and measures used to minimise these;
5. or waste facilities recovering energy, a feasibility study for combined heat and power undertaken;
6. the contamination of groundwater and surface water;
7. the sustainable drainage of the site and adjoining land and the risk of flooding;
8. water consumption requirements and consideration of efficient water management within operational plant;
9. groundwater conditions and the hydrogeology of the locality;
10. the visual and landscape impact of the development on the site and surrounding land including townscape;
11. demonstrate high standard of design for both built development and site layout including landscaping;
12. adverse effects on residential amenity including noise, fumes, vibration, glare, light pollution, dust, litter, odour and vermin;
13. traffic generation, congestion, access and the suitability of the highway network in the vicinity of the site, including access to and from the motorway and the primary route network;
14. opportunities for transportation of waste by rail or water;
15. effects on open spaces, settlements, agriculture and other rural economic activity, woodland, existing or potential outdoor recreation uses, including public rights of way;

16. the loss or damage to flora and fauna and their respective habitats including linear or other features which facilitate the dispersal of species;
17. the loss or damage to archaeological resources or historic assets;
18. potential danger to aircraft from birdstrike and structures;
19. potential risk of ground instability;
20. scope for limiting the duration of use and where relevant, plans for appropriate site decommissioning;
21. health impacts;
22. transport impacts;
23. the management arrangements for residues arising from any waste treatment facility;
24. the sustainability and durability of the proposed development and its ability to adapt to a changing climate; and
25. any required remediation of contamination of land.

6.15 Safeguarding sites for waste management facilities

- 6.15.1 PPS 10 advises that planning authorities should, where relevant, consider the likely impact of proposed, non-waste related, development on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management.
- 6.15.2 The identification of appropriate sites for waste treatment facilities is a complex process. The evidence base has identified that, in some parts of the plan area, there are limited suitable locations. The purpose of safeguarding sites in existing waste use or allocated for waste treatment facilities is to ensure that these locations are not lost to non waste development.

Policy 13 – Safeguarding operational and allocated sites for waste management facilities

Operational waste sites are safeguarded, except where alternative suitable facilities are to be provided as part of an authority approved strategy.

The specific sites listed within Policy 5 are safeguarded to deliver the Spatial Strategy. Where proposals would prejudice the implementation of the JWCS, consideration will be given to how they could be amended to make them acceptable, or, where this is not practicable, to refusing planning permission.

7. Monitoring and Implementation

7.1 Implementation

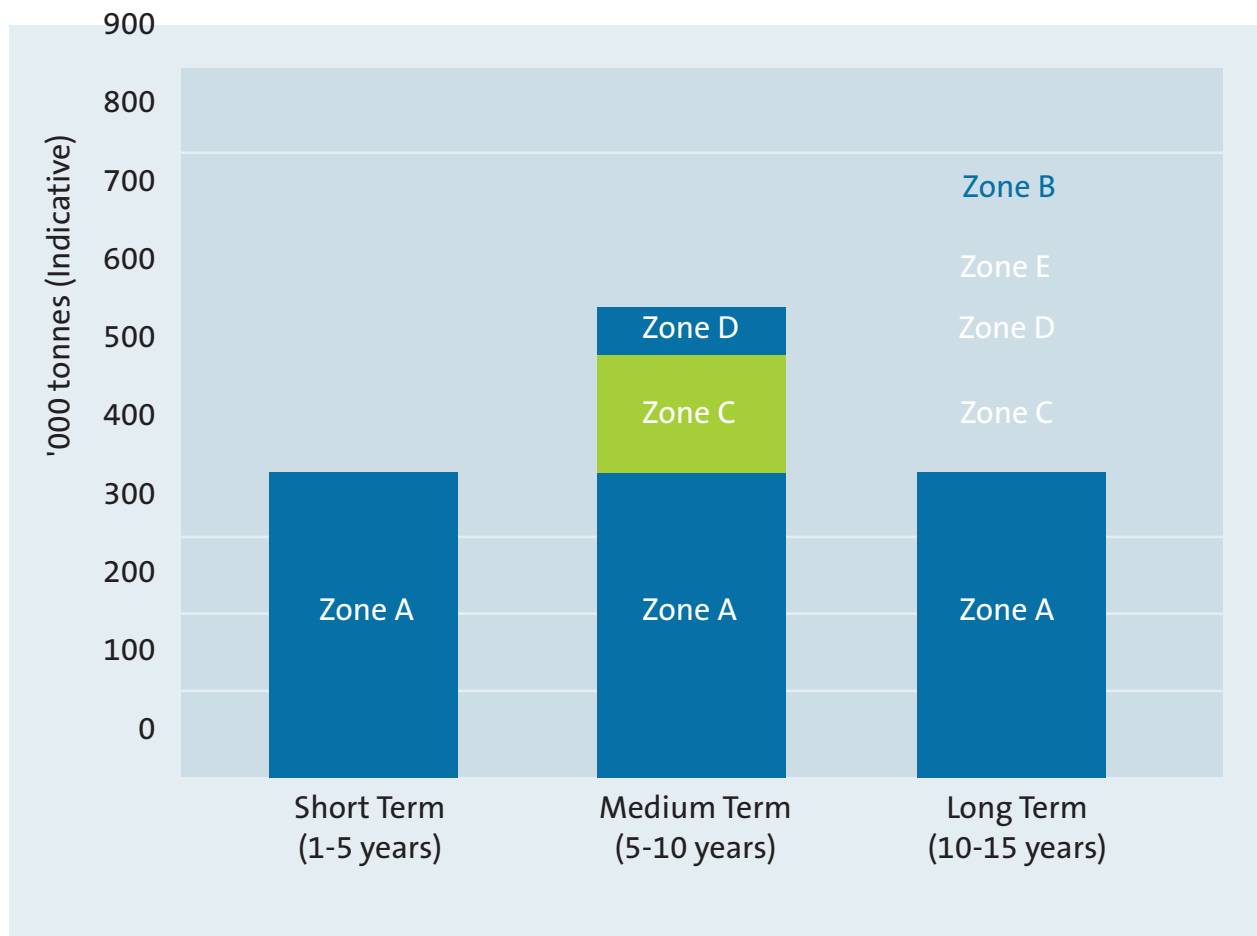
- 7.1.1 Core Strategies are required by PPS 12 to provide an implementation plan to define how the strategy will be delivered and the responsibilities and accountability of the organisations involved.
- 7.1.2 The Partnership authorities recognise this requirement and their responsibility to ensure that the policies presented in this JWCS are applied consistently across the Plan area. However, whilst some of the actions required will be the responsibility, or within the control of, the Partnership authorities, it must be acknowledged that there are some which are not.
- 7.1.3 In particular delivery of the JWCS will require the Partnership authorities to have continued engagement with the Environment Agency and the development industry; the latter will ultimately be delivering the waste management facilities. As such the implementation of the JWCS is primarily concerned with their three main areas of responsibility.
- 7.1.4 The Partnership authorities will: ensure policies are applied consistently across the area; ensure that the principles of sustainable design and construction are embedded into their LDF and development management processes; and continue to engage the community to raise awareness on the fundamental principles of reducing, recycling and reusing waste.
- 7.1.5 The Environment Agency will need to work with the Partnership authorities and the regional planning body to improve the effectiveness of waste reduction strategies, and to improve the quality of data to inform plan making and monitoring.
- 7.1.6 The development industry will need to work with the Partnership authorities to ensure high quality, waste management facilities are developed in locations to meet required capacity across the plan area. They will be expected to continue to inform and engage with the community.

7.2 Implementation of spatial strategy

- 7.2.1 The Spatial Strategy described in Section 6, sets out how the required residual treatment capacity is planned to be delivered across the sub-region.
- 7.2.2 It is not expected that all the required residual treatment capacity will be delivered at the same time. Instead it is assumed that this infrastructure will be delivered throughout the plan period, in line with the draft RSS capacity apportionments and market demand.

7.2.3 *Figure 7.1 presents how the required capacity and the Spatial Strategy is expected to be implemented over the plan period. It is intended to be illustrative rather than prescriptive and is based upon evidence relating to site availability and deliverability and market activity.*

Figure 7.1 Phasing of Spatial Strategy



7.3 Monitoring

7.3.1 The preparation of the JWCS has been informed by a supporting evidence base. The JWCS must continue to be informed, monitored and reviewed so that it may respond to changing needs and circumstances. The Partnership authorities are committed to the plan, monitor, manage approach and have prepared a monitoring framework for the JWCS.

7.3.2 Monitoring of the JWCS is fundamental to understanding both its effectiveness in delivering the Spatial Vision and Aims, and the wider impacts of its delivery (both positive and negative) within the West of England.

7.3.3 The monitoring framework prepared by the Partnership authorities reflects both the statutory indicators required by Regional Planning Guidance 10 and the draft RSS and other indicators relevant to local circumstances. Local indicators are selected from the 198 National Indicator set published by Communities & Local Government and from within the Partnership Authorities.

7. Monitoring and Implementation

- 7.3.4 It is considered important that the indicators used to monitor the effectiveness of the JWCS are consistent with statutory indicators and those included in Partnership authorities' Annual Monitoring Reports. Where this is not possible new indicators have been added in order to monitor the policies of the JWCS effectively, in particular the Sustainability Appraisal has informed the production of additional indicators.
- 7.3.5 The information on monitoring of the JWCS is expected to be included in individual Partnership authorities' Annual Monitoring Reports.
- 7.3.6 The framework below is structured by policy themes (plan), relevant indicators, targets, and responsible agencies (monitor) and actions required by authorities or agencies and thresholds for intervention or policy review (manage).

Waste Prevention

Headline Target:

- To reduce overall waste arisings within the West of England sub-region.
- To ensure any new development manages waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

Related Policy	Indicator	Responsible organisation
Policy 1 – Waste prevention	For municipal, C&I, CD&E waste arisings details on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total waste arisings; • waste arisings reuse; • waste arisings recycled or composted; • waste arisings recovered; • waste arisings landfilled. 	Partnership Authorities Environment Agency
	Total arisings hazardous waste	Partnership Authorities
	Killograms of residual household waste per household (NI 191).	Partnership Authorities
	Percentage of approved developments requiring a Waste Audit which make provision for (on site) waste segregation, recycling and recovery.	Partnership Authorities
	Percentage of approved developments requiring site waste management plans which include clear actions for minimising waste produced on site.	Partnership Authorities

Recycling, composting and non-residual waste infrastructure

Headline Target:

- To ensure sufficient waste infrastructure capacity is provided in the sub-region to achieve 50% recycling and composting of municipal and C&I waste by 2020.
- To ensure new non-residual waste infrastructure is developed at appropriate locations.

Related Policy	Indicator	Responsible organisation
Policies 2, 3 and 4	Percentage of municipal waste recycled and composted.	Partnership Authorities
	Percentage of C&I waste recycled and composted.	Partnership Authorities
	Percentage of CD&E waste recycled or used for beneficial use.	Partnership Authorities
Policy 2	Capacity of applications approved for recycling and composting, excluding open windrow composting.	Partnership Authorities
	Capacity of applications approved for open windrow composting.	Partnership Authorities
	Percentage of applications approved for non-residual waste treatment facilities (excluding open-windrow composting) on land other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land allocated in a local plan or development plan or has planning permission for industrial or storage purposes; • land identified as previously developed land; • land located within an adopted urban extension area; • at an existing or proposed waste management sites. 	Partnership Authorities
Policy 3	Percentage of applications approved for open windrow composting within 250m of a workplace or dwelling.	Partnership Authorities Environment Agency
Policy 4	Amount of capacity approved for CD&E recycling on mineral sites.	Partnership Authorities

Recovery Infrastructure

Headline Target:

- To provide sufficient residual waste treatment capacity, and to ensure efficient recovery of resources.
- To deliver the Spatial Strategy of the JWCS.

Related Policy	Indicator	Responsible organisation
Policy 5, 7	Number of applications for residual waste treatment facilities approved that are not on the strategic sites or areas identified within Policy 5.	Partnership Authorities
Policy 5	Amount of capacity approved within each sector of the Spatial Strategy.	Partnership Authorities
Policy 5, 6, 7	Amount of residual waste treatment capacity operational (built).	Partnership Authorities
	Capacity of material recovery facilities for residual waste treatment approved.	Partnership Authorities
	Capacity of energy recovery facilities for residual waste treatment approved.	Partnership Authorities
	Percentage of applications approved for energy recovery facilities incorporating electricity and/or heat generation.	Partnership Authorities
Policy 6	Electricity and/or heat output as a result of residual waste treatment.	Partnership Authorities

Landfill

Headline Target:

- ¥ To ensure that for all waste that cannot be diverted from landfill, there is sufficient capacity delivered within the sub-region to reduce reliance on export.

Related Policy	Indicator	Responsible organisation
Policy 8, 9	Approved non-hazardous landfill capacity.	Partnership Authorities
	Approved inert landfill capacity.	Partnership Authorities
	Tonnes of non-hazardous waste exported outside of the West of England for disposal.	Environment Agency

Waste Water

Headline Target:

- To enable any required waste water and sewage treatment infrastructure and to ensure any new waste water treatment facility maximises potential resource efficiency.

Related Policy	Indicator	Responsible organisation
Policy 10	Number of applications permitted for waste water facilities, and proportion that demonstrate biogas recovery	Partnership Authorities

Development Management

Headline Target:

- To ensure land covered by national and international planning designations is protected from material adverse impacts from the development of waste management facilities.
- To ensure all applications for waste management facilities provide adequate and relevant information to fully consider the proposed development.
- To ensure existing waste management sites are not compromised by any new development

Related Policy	Indicator	Responsible organisation
Policy 11	Area of designations on which waste related development is granted.	Partnership Authorities
Policy 11	Bi-annual review of evolving national, regional and local flood risk and climate change advances (policy and documentation) and where appropriate updates to be made to reflect the evolution of understanding in this context.	Partnership Authorities and Environment Agency
Policy 12	Number of applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency.	Partnership Authorities
Policy 12	Number of applications permitted which incorporate the transportation of waste by modes other than road.	Partnership Authorities

Development Management		
Policy 12	Estimated greenhouse gas emissions from permitted waste facilities and number of application permitted with greenhouse gas mitigation measures.	Partnership Authorities
Policy 12	Water consumption requirements of facilities permitted	Partnership Authorities
Policy 13	Number, type and outcome of non waste planning applications that are submitted on safeguarded sites.	Partnership Authorities

Notes:

The monitoring framework is subject to EA data limitations and availability and C&I and C,D&E data limitations.

Key Development Criteria and Detailed Maps

A1 Key development criteria

Table A1 Sites Considered Appropriate for Residual Waste Treatment Development

Reference	Site Number	Site Name	District	
Figure 1	SG39	South of Severnside Works	SG	Page 51
Figure 2	DS15	Advanced Transport System Ltd Site	BR	Page 52
Figure 3	DS07	Sevalco plant (northern part), Severn Road	BR	Page 53
Figure 4	DS05	Merebank, Kings Weston Lane	BR	Page 54
Figure 5	DS13	Rhodia Chemical Works, Kings Weston Lane	BR	Page 55
Figure 6	DS06	BZL site, Kings Weston Lane	BR	Page 56
Figure 7	DS14	Gypsy and Traveller Site, Kings Weston Lane	BR	Page 57
Figure 8	IS8	Warne Road, Weston Super Mare	NS	Page 58
Figure 9	BA19	Broadmead, Keynsham	B&NES	Page 59
Figure 10	BA12	Former Fuller’s Earth Works, Fosseway, Bath	B&NES	Page 60-61
Figure 11	BR505	Hartcliffe way - Refuse Destructor	BR	Page 62
Figure 12		Strategic Area A		Page 63
Figure 13		Strategic Area B		Page 64

B&NES = Bath and North East Somerset Council

BR = Bristol City Council

NS = North Somerset Council

SG = South Gloucestershire Council

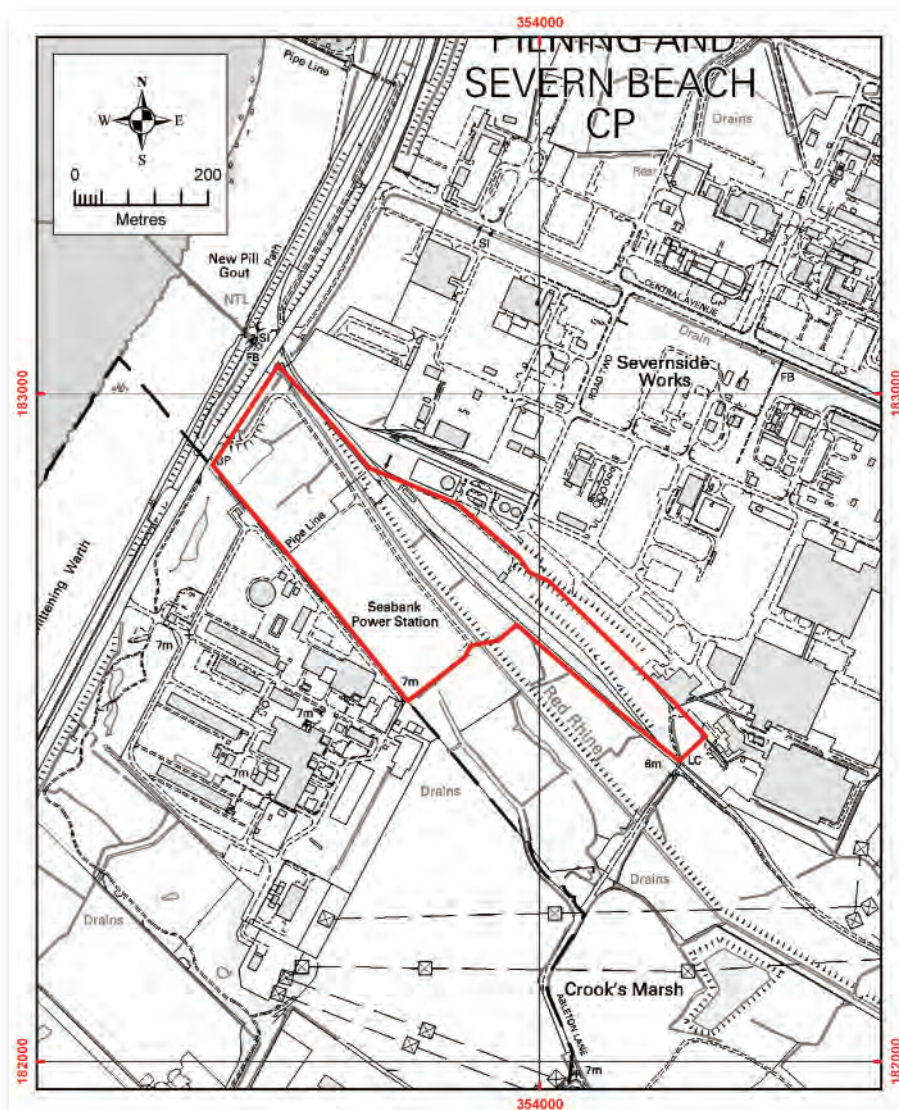
Figure 1 SG39 South of Severnside Works

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Site Area 12.81 ha

Key Development

- Access: Any proposal should look to improving the site access, specifically with reference to improving the site line for vehicles exiting the site.
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposals should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).



KEY: Boundary of Site Area Considered	CLIENT: West of England Partnership	TITLE: Site SG39: South of Severnside Works						
	<small>ERM</small> Erton House Walkbrook Court North Hinksey Lane Oxford, OX2 0QS Telephone: 01865 384800 Facsimile: 01865 204982	<small>ERM</small>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DATE: 30/06/2009</td> <td>CHECKED: N/A</td> <td>PROJECT: 0388422</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRAWN: JH</td> <td>APPROVED: SA</td> <td>SCALE: 1:10,000</td> </tr> </table>	DATE: 30/06/2009	CHECKED: N/A	PROJECT: 0388422	DRAWN: JH	APPROVED: SA
DATE: 30/06/2009	CHECKED: N/A	PROJECT: 0388422						
DRAWN: JH	APPROVED: SA	SCALE: 1:10,000						
Figure 1	<small>SOURCE: Recalculated from Ordnance Survey digital map data. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. 2009. License number 0100001073. PROJECTION: British National Grid</small>	DRAWING: SG39_A5Grid.mxd						

- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report. Possible mitigation has been proposed to avoid adverse effects on bird interests of European sites (see Annex G of the HRA report). Sites at which development has been identified as likely to result in significant disturbance to birds must be able to demonstrate that no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites will result.

Figure 2

DS15 Advanced Transport System Ltd site

Identified for Policy

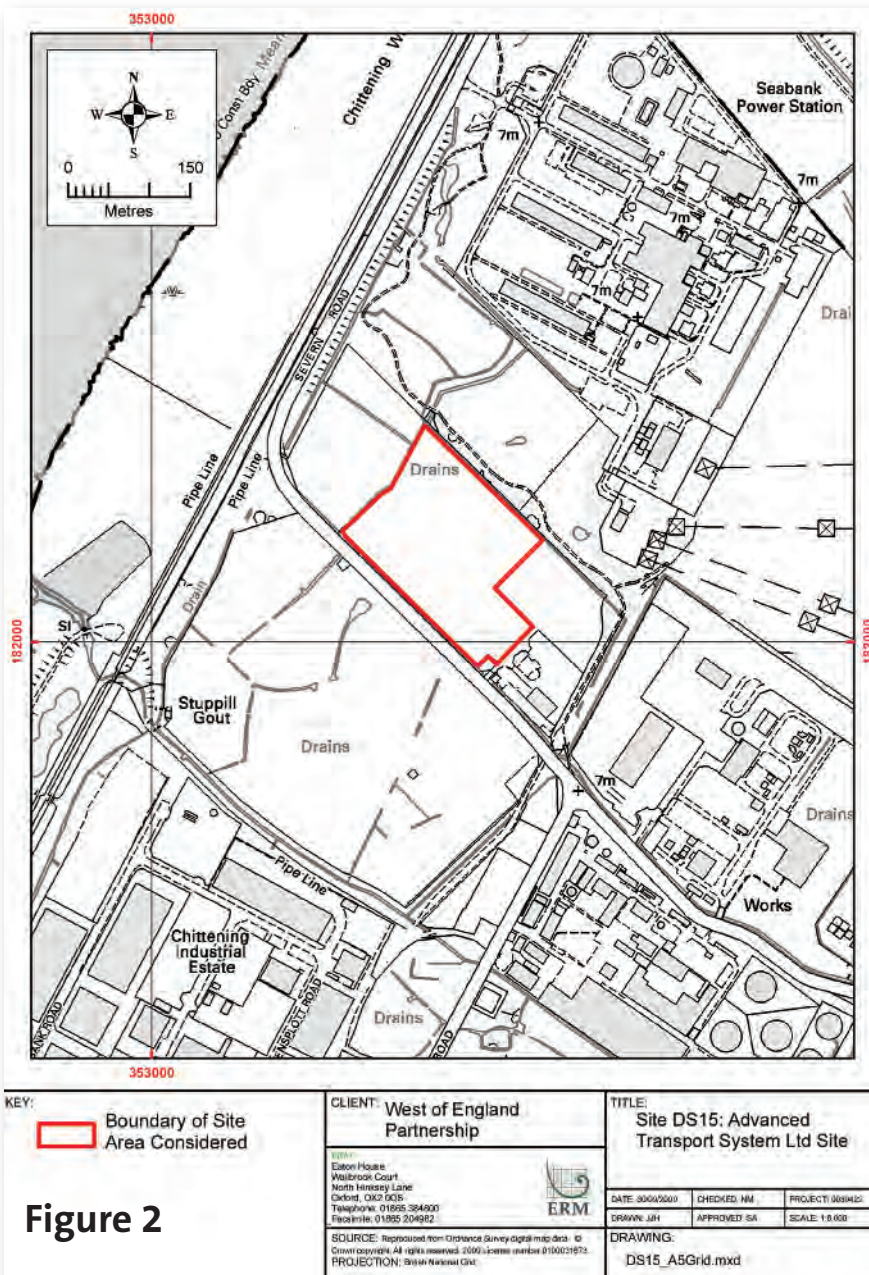
Policy 5

Site Area

3.32 ha

Key Development

- Access & Traffic: Traffic using the access road is known to travel at high speed, mitigation measures to ensure the safety of vehicles entering and leaving the site should be taken. Any proposal should look to improving the junction of Severn Road and Chittening Road.
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).



- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report. Possible mitigation has been proposed to avoid adverse effects on bird interests of European sites (see Annex G of the HRA report). Sites at which development has been identified as likely to result in significant disturbance to birds must be able to demonstrate that no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites will result.
- Land Contamination: Any proposal should consider potential land contamination on site and appropriate remediation.

Figure 3 DS07 Sevalco Plant, Severn Road

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Site Area 11.07 ha

Key Development

- Access: Any proposal should look to improving the junction of Severn Road and Chittening Road.
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).

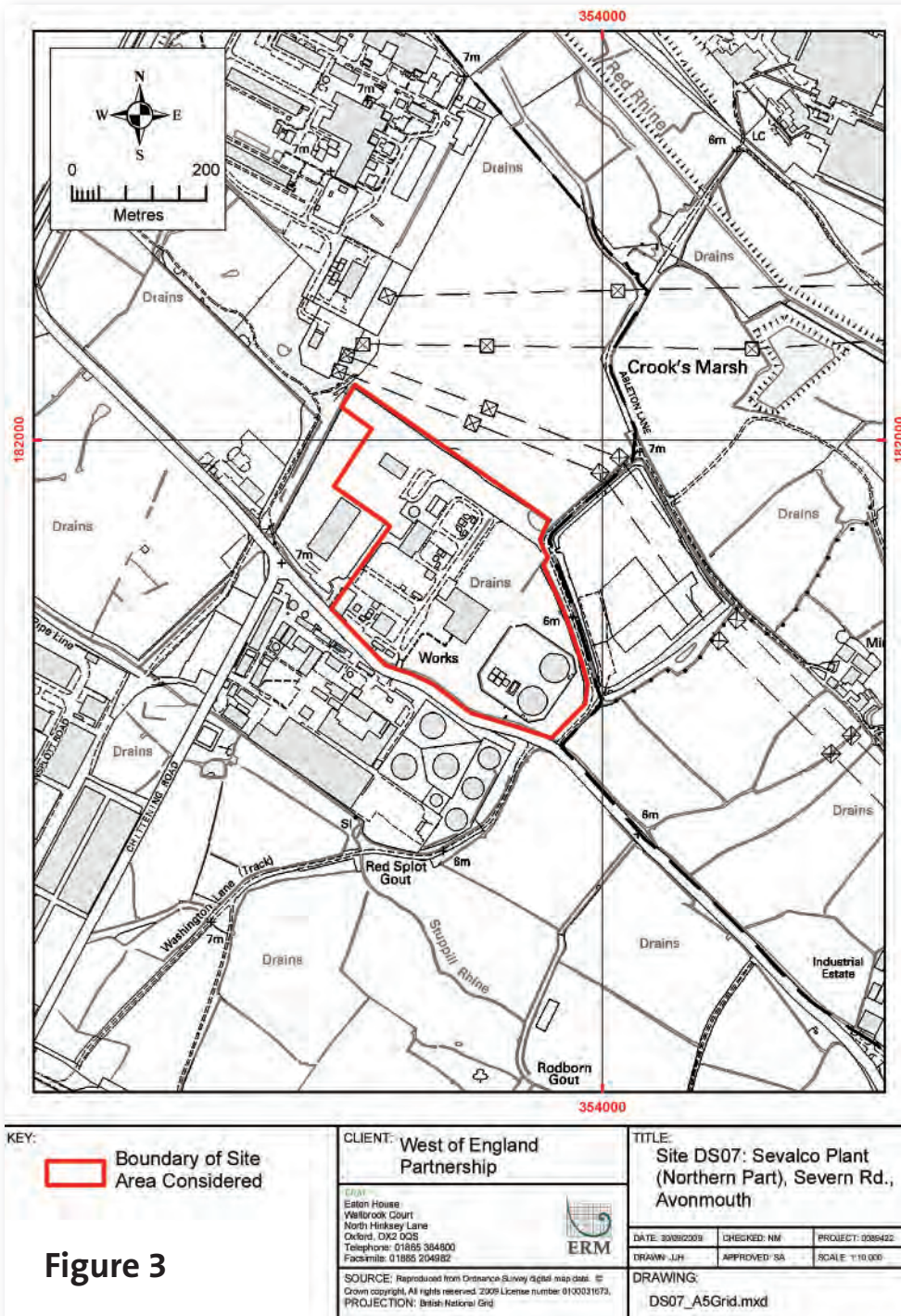


Figure 3

- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report. Possible mitigation has been proposed to avoid adverse effects on bird interests of European sites (see Annex G of the HRA report). Sites at which development has been identified as likely to result in significant disturbance to birds must be able to demonstrate that no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites will result.
- Land Contamination: Any proposal should consider potential land contamination on site and appropriate remediation.

Figure 4 DS05 Merebank, Kings Weston Lane, Avonmouth

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Site Area 6.63 ha

- Key Development**
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).
 - Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report. Possible mitigation has been proposed to avoid adverse effects on bird interests of European sites (see Annex G of the HRA report). Sites at which development has been identified as likely to result in significant disturbance to birds must be able to demonstrate that no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites will result.

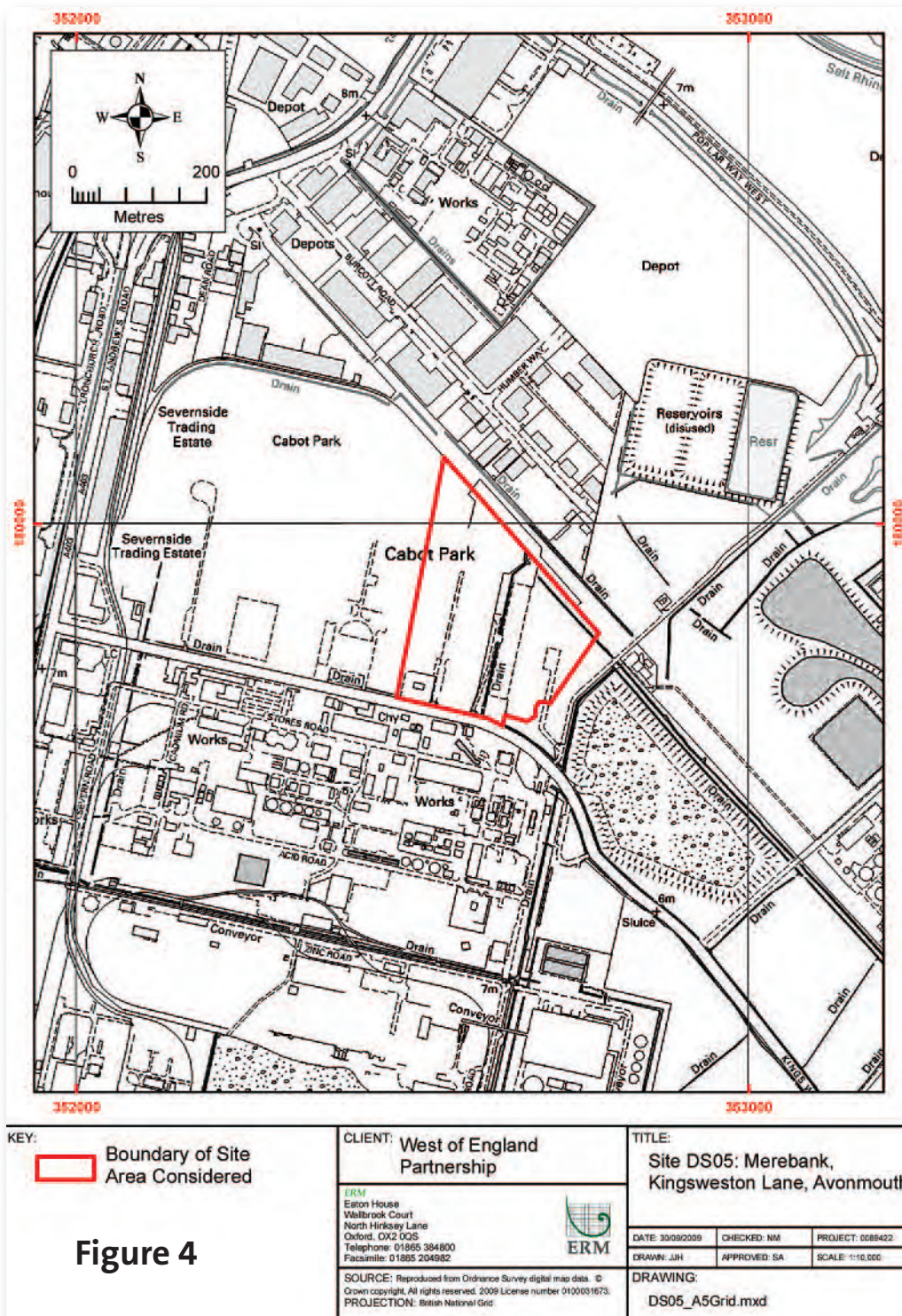


Figure 5 DS13 Rhodia Chemical Works, Kings Weston Lane

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Site Area 23.34 ha

- Key Development
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).
 - Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations

Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report. Possible mitigation has been proposed to avoid adverse effects on bird interests of European sites (see Annex G of the HRA report). Sites at which development has been identified as likely to result in significant disturbance to birds must be able to demonstrate that no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites will result.

- Land Contamination: Any proposal should consider potential land contamination on site and appropriate remediation.

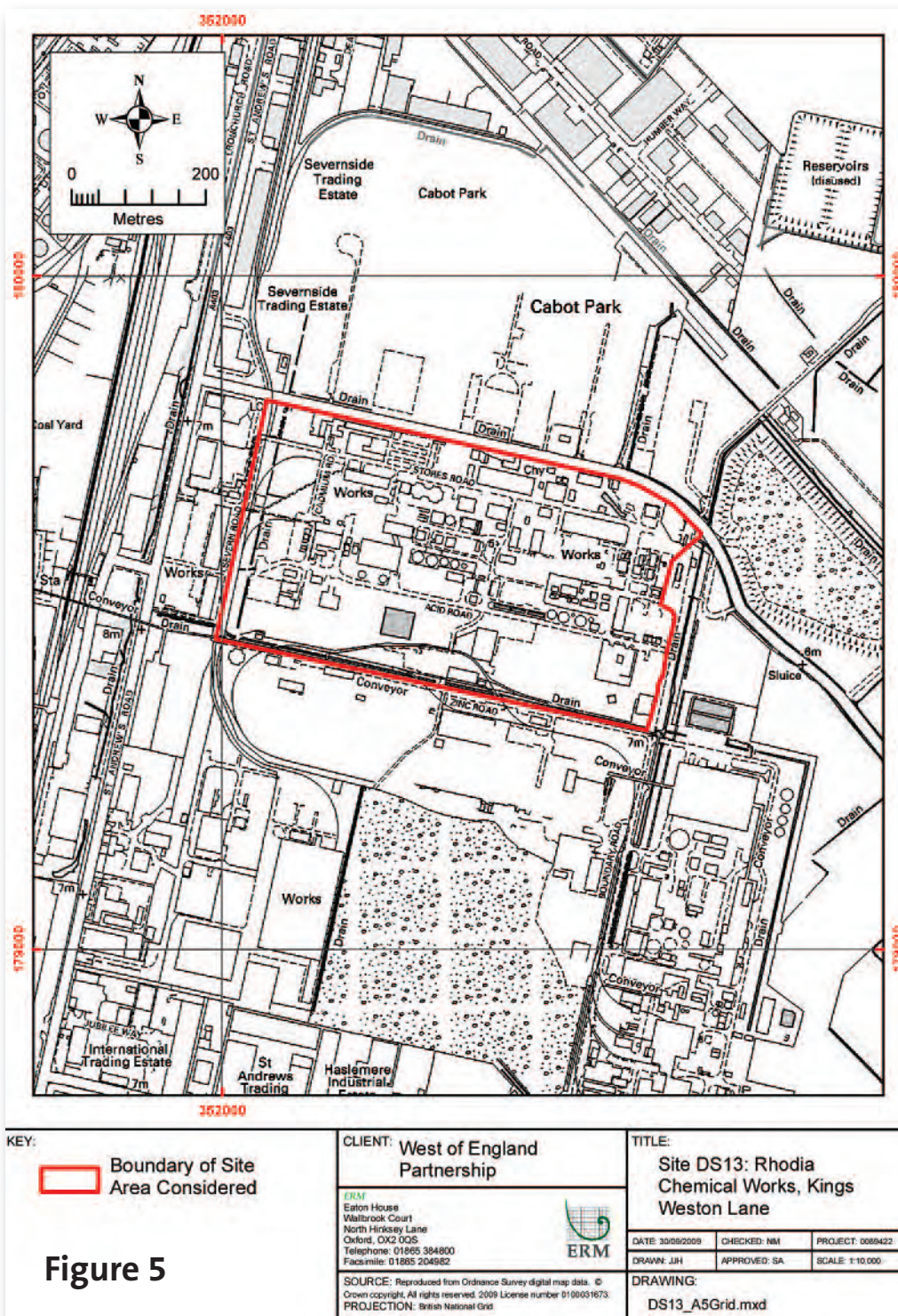


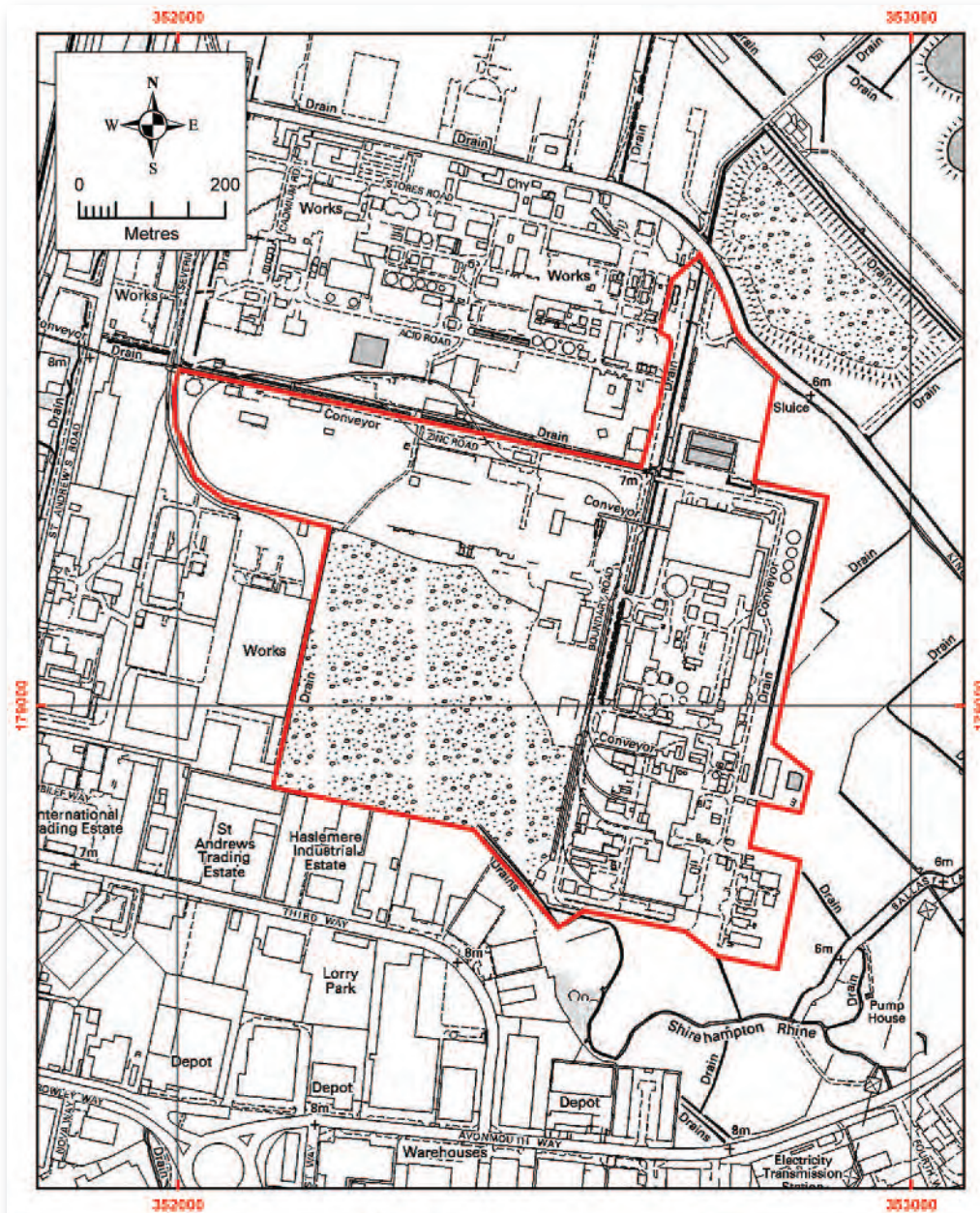
Figure 6 DS06 BZL site, Kings Weston Lane

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Site Area 46.20 ha

- Key Development**
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).
 - Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats

regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report. Possible mitigation has been proposed to avoid adverse effects on bird interests of European sites (see Annex G of the HRA report). Sites at which development has been identified as likely to result in significant disturbance to birds must be able to demonstrate that no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites will result.





KEY:  Boundary of Site Area Considered	CLIENT: West of England Partnership	TITLE: Site DS06: BZL site, Kings Weston Lane
	<small>ERM</small> Eaton House Wallbrook Court North Hinksey Lane Oxford, OX2 0QS Telephone: 01865 384800 Facsimile: 01865 204982	
<small>SOURCE: Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. 2009 License number 0108031673. PROJECTION: British National Grid</small>		DRAWING: DS06_A5Grid.mxd

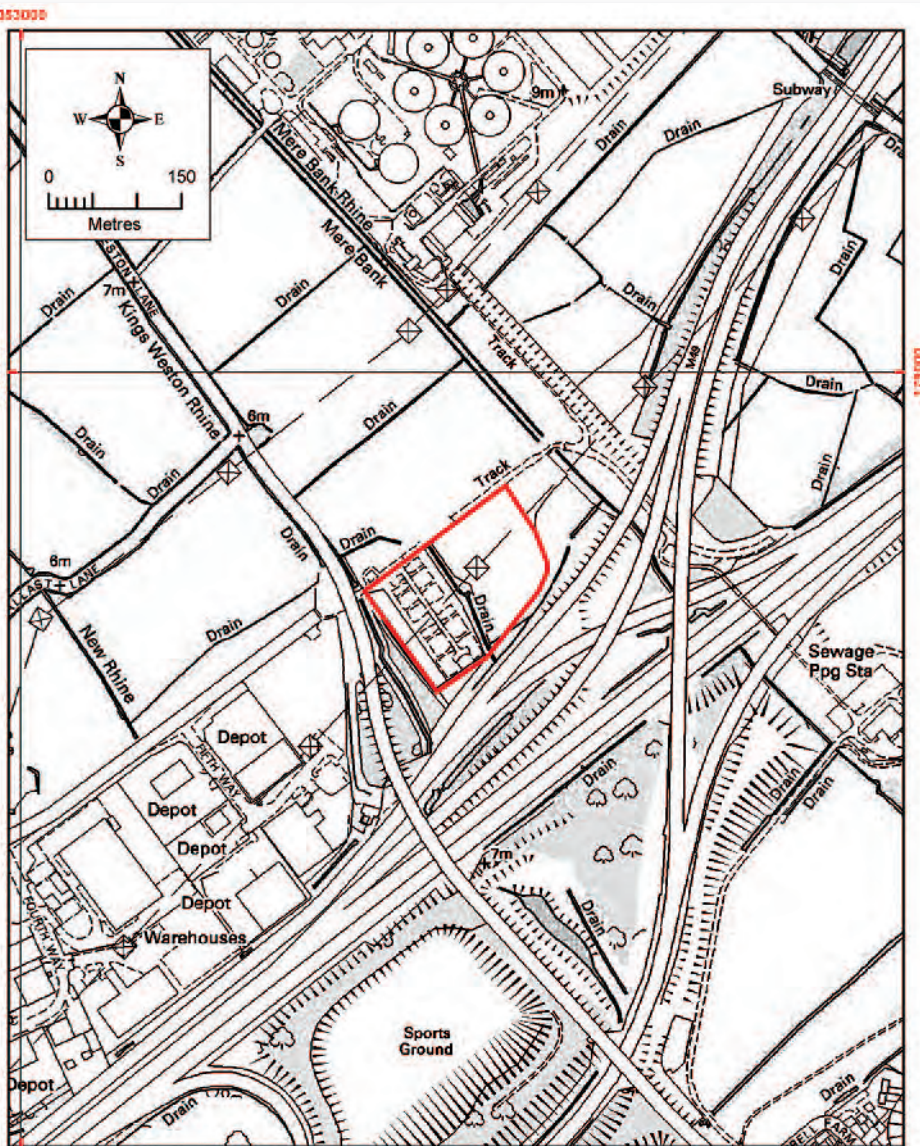
Figure 6

Figure 7 DS14 Gypsy Traveller Site

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Site Area 2.53 ha

- Key Development**
- Access: The current single track access should be improved. Any proposal should also look to linking the site access directly to the nearby motorway network.
 - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009)



KEY: Boundary of Site Area Considered	CLIENT: West of England Partnership	TITLE: Site DS14: Gypsy and Traveller Site, Kings Weston Lane
	<small>ERM Exton House Wallbrook Court North Hinksey Lane Oxford, OX2 9DS Telephone: 01865 384900 Facsimile: 01865 204882</small>	<small>DATE: 30/09/2009 CHECKED: NM PROJECT: 008422 DRAWN: JHM APPROVED: SA SCALE: 1:8,000</small>
Figure 7	<small>SOURCE: Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. 2009. Licence number 0100031673. PROJECTION: British National Grid</small>	DRAWING: DS14_A5Grid.mxd

- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report.
- Availability: Despite intentions by Bristol City Council to make the site available in the short term, the lack of an alternate site for Gypsies and Travellers means that Site DS14 is likely to be made available in the medium to long term. The timing of the development of this site will depend on the development and operation of a replacement Gypsy and Travellers' transit facility at an alternative location within Bristol.

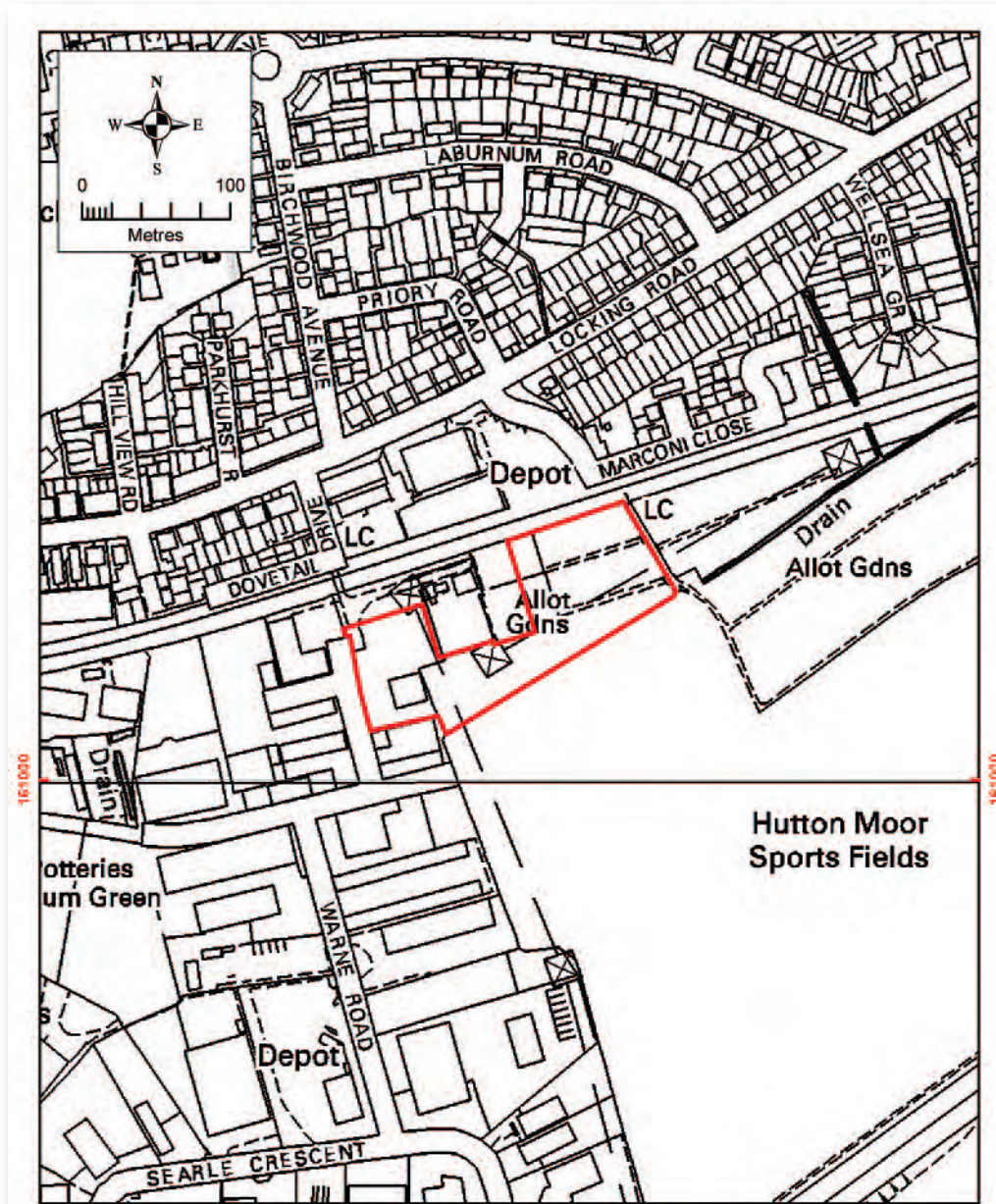
Figure 8 IS8 Warne Road, Weston-Super-Mare

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Site Area 1.4 ha

- Key Development
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (August 2009).
 - Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats

Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations.



<p>KEY:</p> <p> Boundary of Site Area Considered</p>	<p>CLIENT: West of England Partnership</p>	<p>TITLE: Site IS8: Warne Road, Weston-super-Mare</p>						
	<p>ERM Eaton House Waltbrook Court North Hinksey Lane Oxford, OX2 0DS Telephone: 01865 384800 Facsimile: 01865 204982</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DATE: 30/09/2009</td> <td>CHECKED: NM</td> <td>PROJECT: 0069422</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRAWN: JH</td> <td>APPROVED: SA</td> <td>SCALE: 1:5,000</td> </tr> </table>	DATE: 30/09/2009	CHECKED: NM	PROJECT: 0069422	DRAWN: JH	APPROVED: SA	SCALE: 1:5,000
DATE: 30/09/2009	CHECKED: NM	PROJECT: 0069422						
DRAWN: JH	APPROVED: SA	SCALE: 1:5,000						
<p>SOURCE: Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. 2009 License number 0190031673. PROJECTION: British National Grid.</p>								

Figure 8

Figure 9 BA19 Broadmead Lane, Keynsham

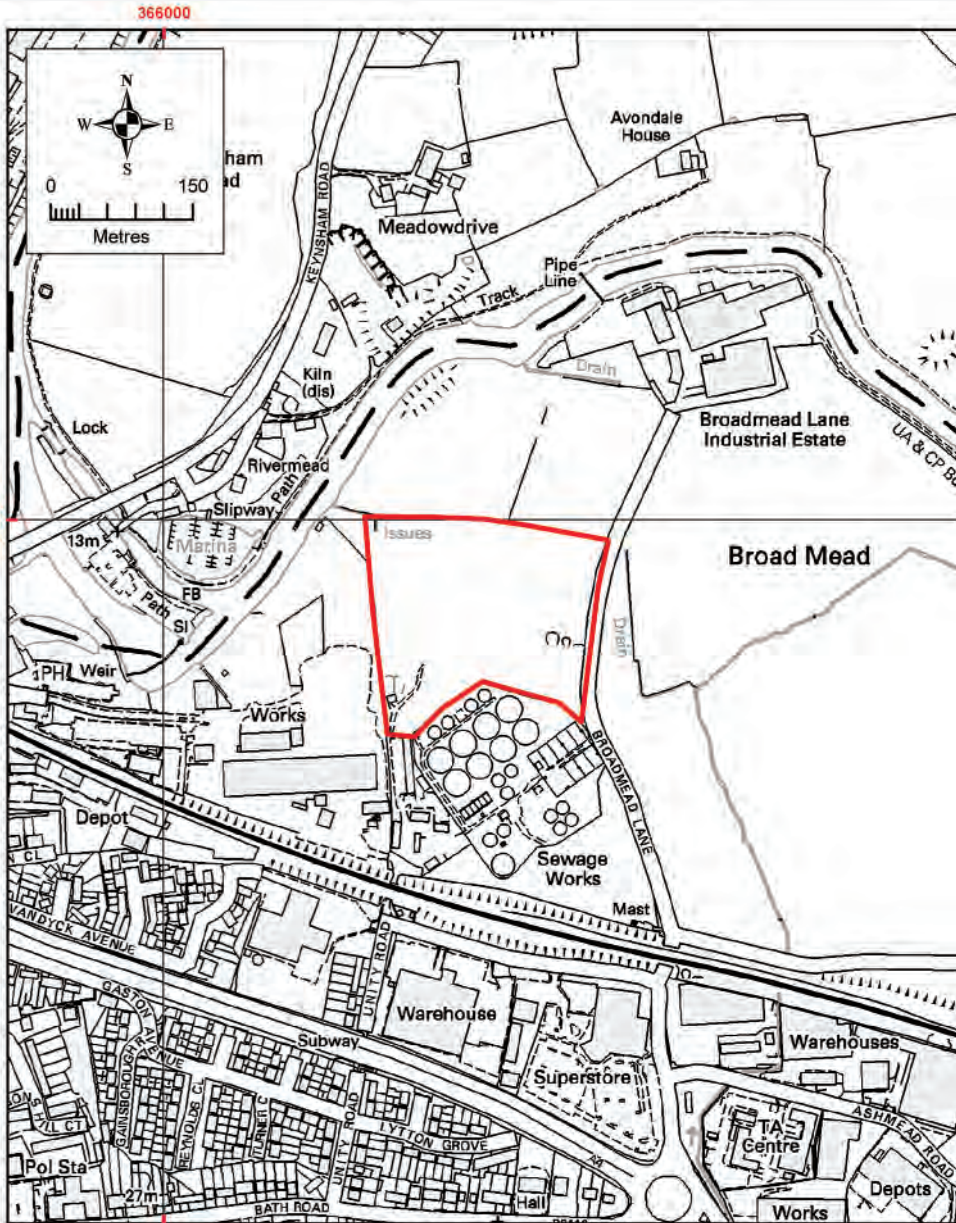
Identified for Policy Policy 5

Site Area 4.49 ha

Key Development

- Access: The existing access is inadequate. Any proposal should incorporate improvements to the access to allow HGV movements under the railway bridge or provide alternative appropriate access. Any changes to the carriageway in the vicinity of the site must also take into account the needs of pedestrian movements.

- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the boundary change recommendations and flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).
- Land contamination: Any proposal should consider potential land contamination and land instability (due to the site's historic use as a refuse tip) and appropriate remediation.
- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report.



KEY: Boundary of Site Area Considered	CLIENT: West of England Partnership <small>Site: Eaton House, Wallbrook Court, North Hinksey Lane, Oxford, OX2 0QS, Telephone: 01865 384900, Facsimile: 01865 204982</small>	TITLE: Site BA19: Broadmead, Keynsham
	<small>SOURCE: Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. 2008 License number 010001673. PROJECTION: British National Grid.</small>	<small>DATE: 30/08/2009 CHECKED: NM PROJECT: 0089422</small> <small>DRAWN: JIH APPROVED: SA SCALE: 1:8,000</small>

Figure 9

Figure 10**BA12 Former Fuller's Earth Works, Fosseway, Bath****Identified for Policy**

Policy 5

Site Area

3.36 ha

Key Development

- Traffic: Any proposal should assess traffic movements and the relationship with adjacent development.
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).
- Habitats Regulation Assessment: The Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) found BA12 to be unsuitable for a thermal treatment facility based on all parameters assessed, but potentially suitable for the other waste facility types considered. Any proposal for thermal treatment at BA12 would require further assessment which would have to demonstrate that it could meet the requirements of the Habitats Regulations and that it would not have an adverse effect on the integrity of European designated sites.
- Bats: A greater horseshoe bat roost is known to have been present on this site in 2000, however the exact location was not recorded. Bat radio tracking surveys between 2000 and 2009 suggest that horseshoe bats are using habitats in the local area for foraging and commuting. It is not known whether the identified bat roost was linked directly with the Bath and Bradfordon- Avon Bat Sites SAC. Bats and their roosts and the SAC are protected under the Habitats Regulations and any development at this site will need to demonstrate that it will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC (alone or in combination), or the favourable conservation status of any bat species present. Mitigation measures should be considered as part of further assessment as necessary to demonstrate that a development proposal will have no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC or the bat species. Mitigation measures will need to be tailored to the precise use of the site by bats which will require further bat surveys, however could include the following measures:
 - Ensuring foraging areas and commuting routes are maintained and enhanced as necessary;
 - Provision of replacement artificial roosts and habitat as informed by further survey work; and
 - Any necessary monitoring surveys.
- Site Design: A high standard of design is expected for both built development and site layout, including landscaping, the relationship with nature conservation and geological interest on site.

- Visual Impact: A landscape and visual impact assessment would be expected to address the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty off site and World Heritage Site
- Green Belt: Any development should be designed to minimise any impact on the openness of the Green Belt.
- Land contamination: Any proposal should consider potential land contamination on site and appropriate remediation.

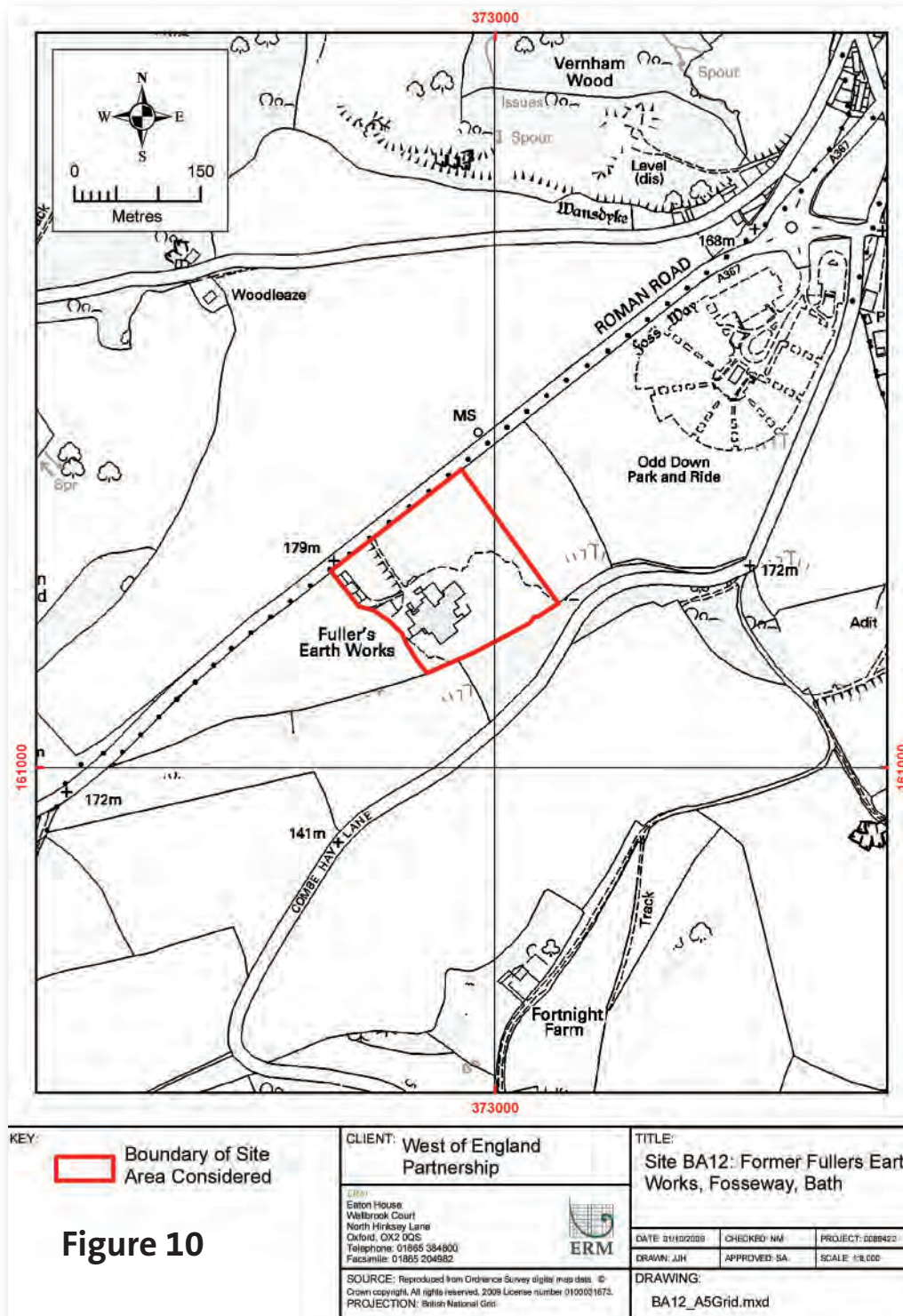


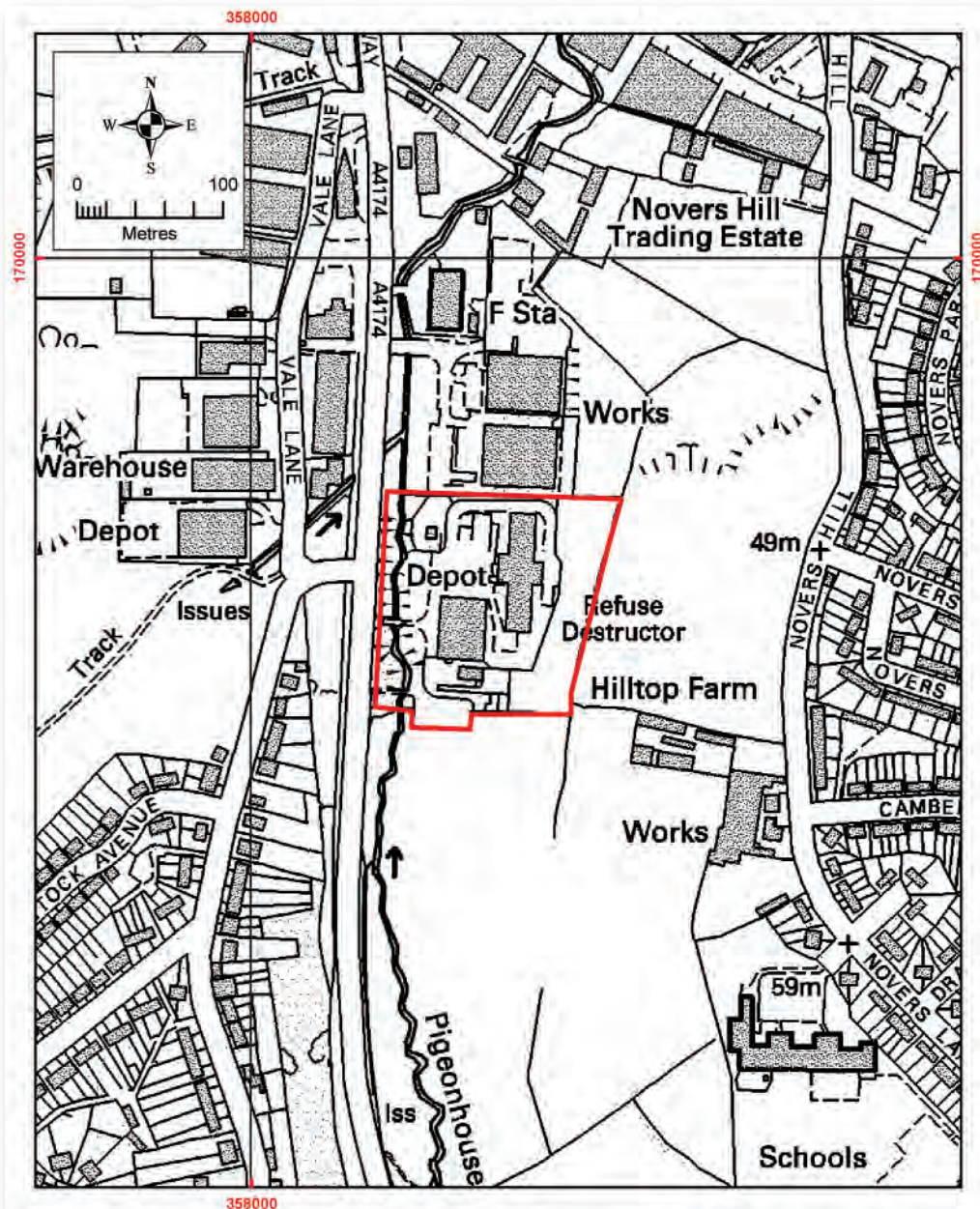
Figure 11 BR505 Hartcliffe Way – Refuse Destructor

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Site Area 2.20 ha

- Key Development**
- Access: Any proposal should include improvements to access via the single track bridge.
 - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).

- Site Design: A high standard of design is expected for both built development and site layout, including landscaping. A visual impact assessment should be undertaken and submitted with any application
- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report.



KEY:
 Boundary of Site Area Considered

Figure 11

CLIENT: West of England Partnership

ERM
 Eaton House
 Walkbrook Court
 North Hinksey Lane
 Oxford, OX2 0DS
 Telephone: 01865 384800
 Facsimile: 01865 204522



TITLE: Site BR505: Hartcliffe way - Refuse Destructor

DATE: 30/08/2009	CHECKED: MM	PROJECT: 0308422
DRAWN: JHM	APPROVED: SA	SCALE: 1:10,000

DRAWING: BR505_A5Grid.mxd

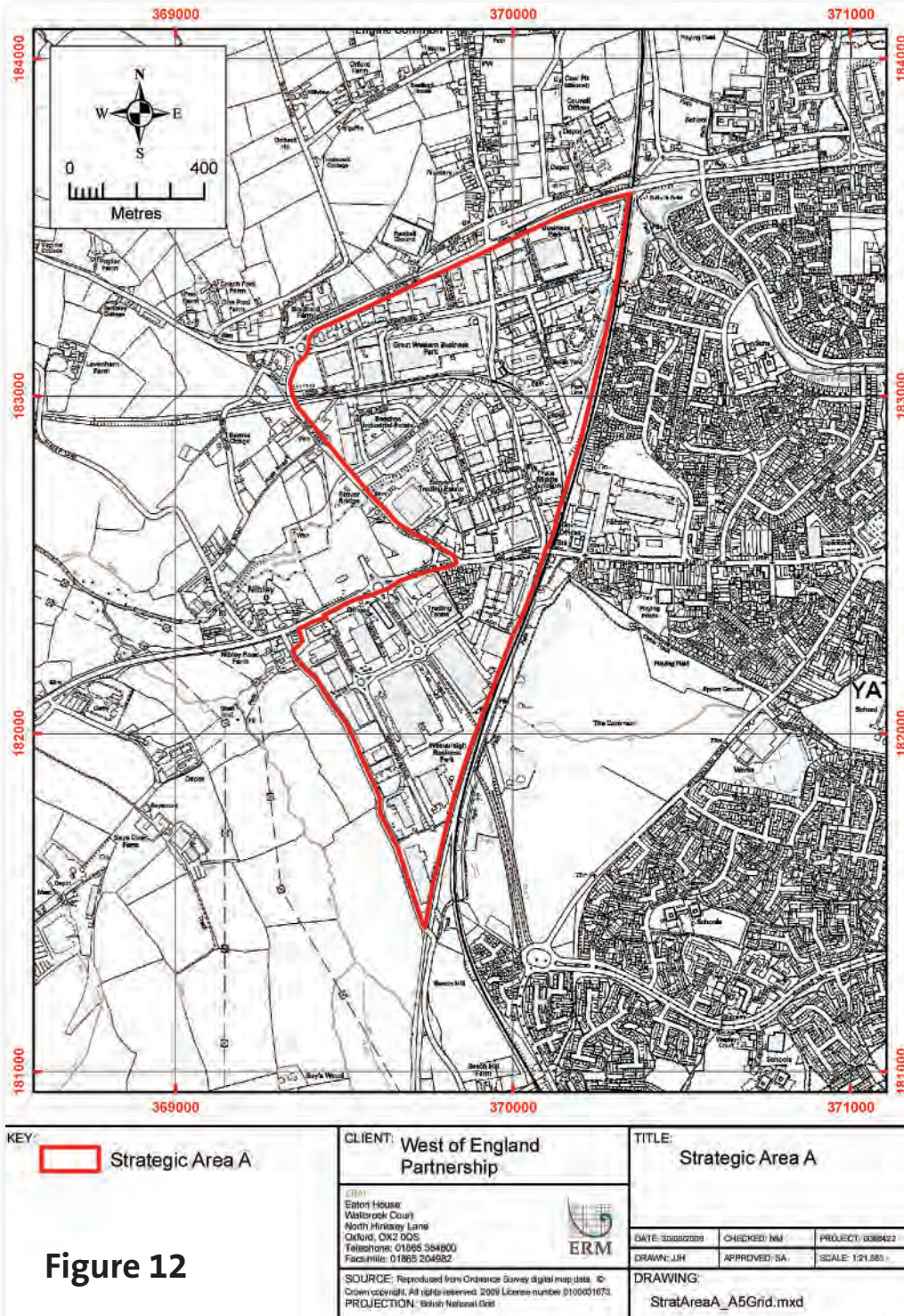
SOURCE: Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. 2009 Licence number: 0100051673. PROJECTION: British National Grid

Figure 12 Strategic Area A

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Specific Consideration

- As a result of representations made by the Coal Authority, any application should fully consider the risks associated with former coal mining activities and consideration given to any potential sterilisation effects on the coal resource.



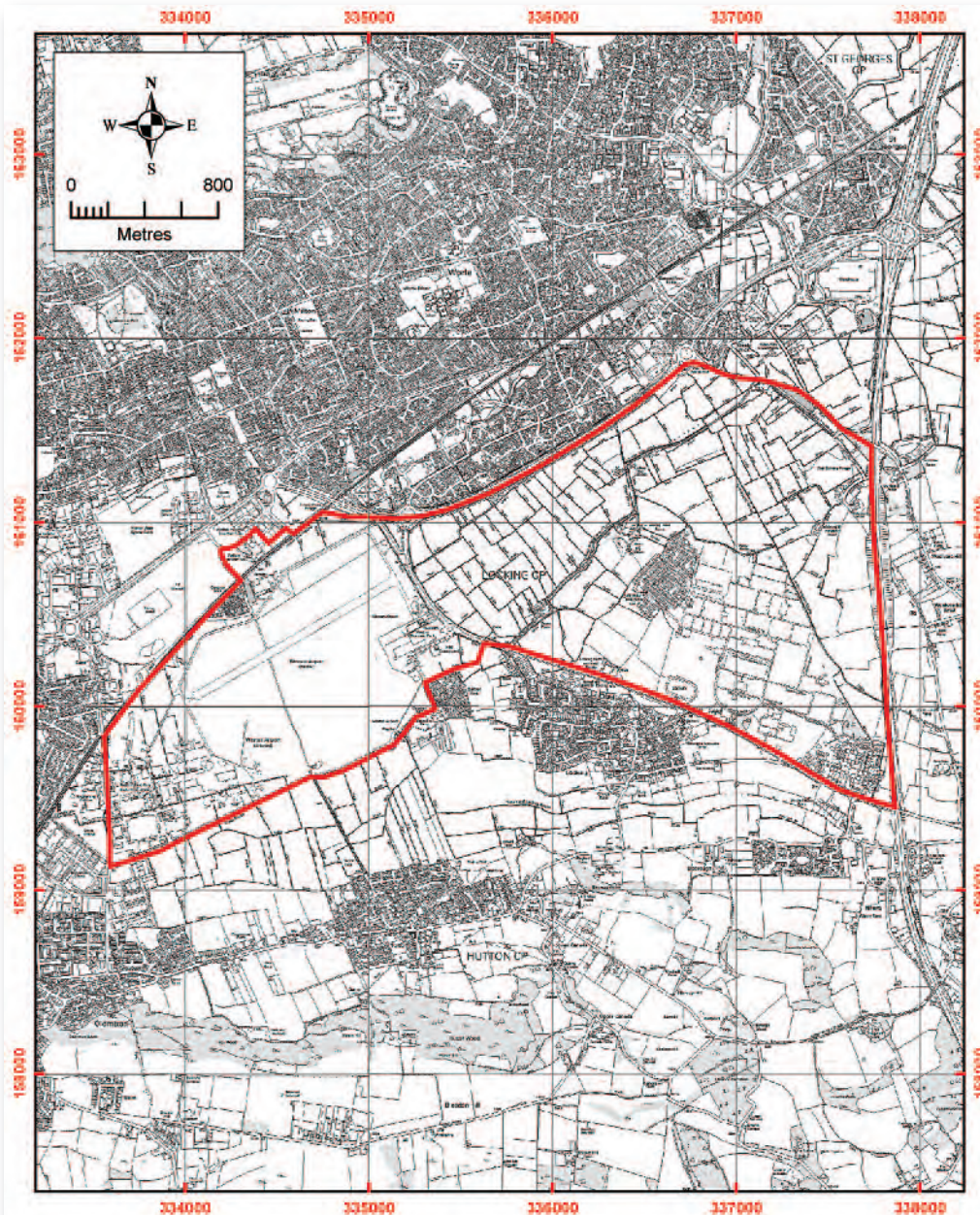
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (August 2009).
- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report.

Figure 13 Strategic Area B



Identified for Policy Policy 5

Specific Consideration

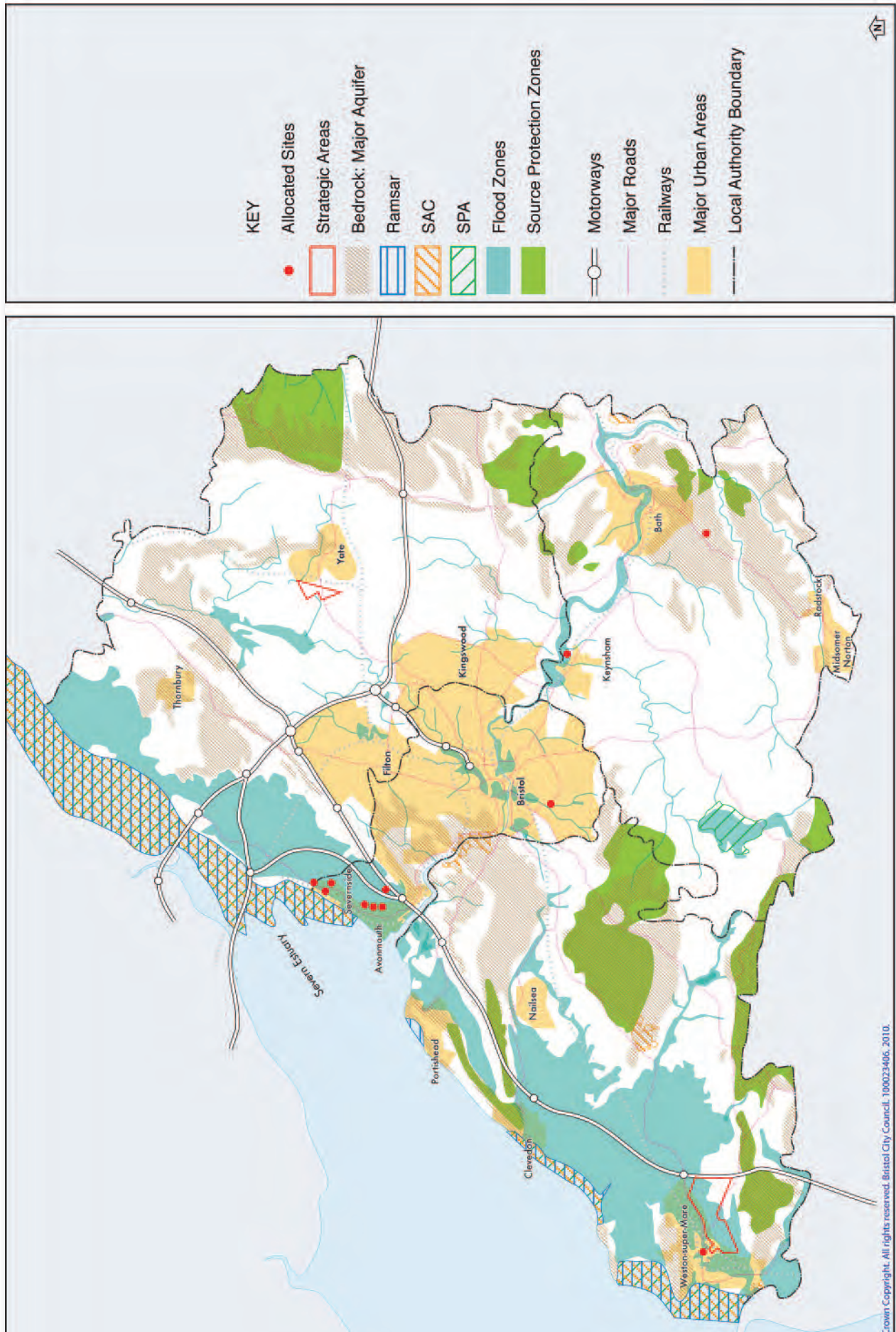
- As a result of representations made should give consideration to flight safety and safeguarding needs of the nearby Helicopter Museum.
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (August 2009).



- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report.

KEY:  Strategic Area B	CLIENT: West of England Partnership	TITLE: Strategic Area B						
	<small>ERM</small> Eaton House Waitbrook Court North Hinksey Lane Oxford, OX2 0QS Telephone: 01865 384800 Facsimile: 01865 204982		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DATE: 01/10/2009</td> <td>CHECKED: NM</td> <td>PROJECT: 0088422</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRAWN: JH</td> <td>APPROVED: SA</td> <td>SCALE: 1:21,583</td> </tr> </table>	DATE: 01/10/2009	CHECKED: NM	PROJECT: 0088422	DRAWN: JH	APPROVED: SA
DATE: 01/10/2009	CHECKED: NM	PROJECT: 0088422						
DRAWN: JH	APPROVED: SA	SCALE: 1:21,583						
Figure 13		SOURCE: Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. 2009 License number 0100031673. PROJECTION: British National Grid						
		DRAWING: StratAreaB_A5Grid.mxd						

Joint Waste Core Strategy Key Diagram



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Extant Waste Local Plan Policies (excluding Development Management Policies) Superseded by the Joint Waste Core Strategy

Extant Waste Policies Superseded by JWCS		
South Gloucestershire Minerals & Waste	Policy 3 – Secondary & Recycled Materials	Superseded
	Policy 9 – Waste development in the Greenbelt	Not superseded
	Policy 36 – Waste Hierarchy	Superseded
	Policy 37 – Waste Reduction & Re-use	Not superseded
	Policy 38 – Waste Recovery & Recycling	Superseded
	Policy 39 – Household Waste Recycling Facilities	Superseded
	Policy 40 – Outdoor Green Waste Composting	Superseded
	Policy 41 – Energy from Waste	Superseded
	Policy 42 – Household, Commercial & Industrial Landfill	Superseded
	Policy 43 – Inert, Construction & Demolition Landfill	Superseded
	Policy 44 – Agricultural Land Improvements	Not superseded
	Policy 45 – Environmental Bunds	Not superseded
North Somerset Local Plan	Policy WLP1 Waste hierarchy/priority areas for waste management facilities and waste disposal, including landfill and landraise	Not superseded
	Policy WLP2 Proximity principle	Superseded
	Policy WLP3 Waste audits	Superseded
	Policy WLP4 Facilities for recycling and composting, storage of waste	Superseded
	Policy WLP5 Waste management development, (including re use of building for such purpose), in green belt	Not superseded
	Policy WLP6 Waste management development in AoNB	Superseded
	Policy WLP7 Biodiversity	Superseded
	Policy WLP 8 Civil amenity sites and recycling banks	Not superseded
	Policy WLP9 Recycling banks in housing development	Not superseded
	Policy WLP10 Waste transfer station, rail transhipment facility	Not superseded
	Policy WLP11 Safeguarding of land at Aisecombe Way for energy to waste plant	Not superseded

	Policy WLP12 Landfill (criteria based policy)	Superseded
	Policy WLP13 Waste development and agricultural land	Not superseded
	Policy WLP14 Landraise (criteria based policy)	Superseded
	Policy WLP15 Deposit of inert waste to improve agricultural land	Not superseded
	Policy WLP16 General Development Control policy	Superseded
	Policy WLP17 Archaeological sites and waste management development	Superseded
	Policy WLP18 Unstable land and waste management development	Superseded
	Policy WLP19 Bird hazard, regarding waste management development near Bristol airport	Superseded
	Policy WLP20 Duration of planning permission for disposal of waste to land	Not superseded
Bath & North East Somerset Local Plan	WM 1 – Development of Waste Management Facilities	Superseded
	WM 3 – Waste Reduction and the Reuse in Development Proposals	Superseded
	WM 4- Waste recovery and recycling in new development	Not superseded
	WM 5 – Waste Transfer Stations and Material Recovery Facilities	Superseded
	WM 6 – Recovery of Materials from Waste brought to Landfill	Superseded
	WM 7 – Household Waste Recycling Centres	Superseded
	WM 8 – Composting Facilities	Superseded
	WM9 – Community Composting Facilities	Not superseded
	WM 10 – Thermal Treatment with Energy Recovery	Superseded
	WM12 – Landfill	Superseded
	WM 13 – Landraising	Superseded
	WM 14 – Agricultural Land Improvement Schemes	Superseded
	WM 15 – Time Extensions for Landfill, Landscaping or Agricultural Land Improvement Schemes	Superseded

AONB	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty – areas designated under the National Parks & Access to Countryside Act 1949 for special attention and conservation by reason of their distinctive character.
CD&E	Construction, demolition and excavation waste
CHP	Combined heat and power – the simultaneous generation of usable heat and power (usually electricity) in a single process.
C&I	Commercial and Industrial Waste – Waste generated by business and industry. Composted – A biological process which breaks down organic waste into fine particles. Core Strategy – A DPD forming part of the Local Development Framework. Sets out a spatial vision and strategic objectives for an area.
DPD	Development Plan Document – A key statutory document which forms part of the Local Development Framework. Ground Water Protection Zones – Zones defined by the Environment Agency to protect groundwater sources used for public drinking water supply from contamination. Hazardous waste – Defined in European Union legislation, waste that carries a risk to human health or the environment, either immediately or over an extended period.
HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centres – Waste disposal facilities to which the public can bring domestic waste such as bottles, textiles, cans, paper green waste and bulky household items/waste for free disposal. Inert Waste – Waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations; waste that does not decompose.
JLTP	Joint Local Transport Plan – Document prepared by the four councils of the West of England to plan and deliver transport improvements in the area.
JWCS	Joint Waste Core Strategy – A planning policy document that sets out the strategic spatial planning policy for the provision of waste management infrastructure across the plan area. Landfill – Waste which is buried and compacted into the land in such a way that minimises its impact on the environment. Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme – Allows Waste Disposal Authorities to trade surplus landfill allowances as apportioned by the EU Landfill Directive. Landfill tax – A tax payable on waste that is disposed of at landfill sites, with the aim of encouraging more sustainable waste management methods. Local Development Framework – a collection of local development documents and supplementary information, setting out the spatial planning strategy and policies for an area. Major Aquifer – permeable rock that stores groundwater and allows it to flow readily into a well or borehole. Materials Recovery/Recycling Facility – A site where recyclable waste, collected via kerbside collections or from Household recycling Centres, is mechanically or manually separated, baled and stored prior to processing. Municipal Waste – All household waste and any other non-household wastes collected by local authorities or their agents.

PPS1	Planning Policy Statement 1 – Delivering Sustainable Development, and the supplement to PPS1: Planning and Climate Change – National planning policy.
PPS10	Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management – National planning policy.
PPS12	Planning Policy Statement 12 – Creating Strong Safe and Prosperous Communities through Local Spatial Planning – National planning policy.
PPS23	Planning Policy Statement 23 – Planning and Pollution Control – National planning policy.
PDL	<p>Previously Developed Land – Previously developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure.</p> <p>Ramsar Sites – Wetland sites designated for protection under the Ramsar Convention by reason of their international importance.</p> <p>Recycling – Recovering re-usable materials from waste or using a waste material for a positive purpose.</p> <p>Recovery – The process of extracting a product of value from waste minerals, including recycling, composting and energy recovery.</p>
RSS	<p>Regional Spatial Strategy – A document prepared by the South West Regional Assembly to replace the Regional Planning Guidance 10. Provides a broad development strategy for a region over a 15–20 year period.</p> <p>Residual waste – Waste that remains after recycling and composting has or can reasonably be assumed to have occurred.</p> <p>Residual waste treatment – The treatment of residual waste in order to recover some value. Many methods of treating residual waste exist, or are being developed.</p>
SCS	<p>Sustainable Community Strategy – Document prepared by Local Strategic Partnerships setting out a long-term vision and associated action plan for promoting or improving the social, economic and environmental conditions of a local area in a sustainable way.</p> <p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) – Sites selected by Natural England for legal protection by reason of special interest flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features.</p> <p>Special Protection Area – Designation made by the Birds Directive and EC Habitats Directive to ensure the protection or maintenance of internationally important species and habitats.</p> <p>Strategically significant cities and towns – Cities and Towns identified by the RSS as primary areas for development.</p>
WEP	Needs Assessment – West of England Waste Management Capacity Needs Assessment – part of the JWCS evidence base illustrating issues arising from actual and potential waste management capacity.
WofE	<p>West of England – Sub-region consisting of Bath & North East Somerset Council, Bristol City Council, North Somerset Council and South Gloucestershire Council</p> <p>World Heritage Sites – Sites identified by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) for preservation by reason of their significance to history, science or art.</p> <p>UK BAP Habitats – Habitats designated as part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan to conserve, protect and enhance biological diversity.</p> <p>Void space – The remaining capacity in active or committed landfill sites.</p>

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Wilder Street, Bristol BS2 8PH
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West of England Partnership

**Bath & North East
Somerset Council**



**North
Somerset
COUNCIL**

**South Gloucestershire
Council**