

Local Development Framework for Bradford

Waste Management DPD Preferred Approach

January 2011



City of Bradford MDC

www.bradford.gov.uk

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यह दस्तावेज़ उन बहुत से दस्तावेज़ों में से एक है जिनसे मिलकर ब्रैडफोर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट का लोकल डिवेलपमेंट फ्रेमवर्क बनता है। यदि आप इस दस्तावेज़ की जानकारी का हिन्दी अनुवाद या इसे ब्रेल, बड़े अक्षरों या टेप पर प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, तो कृपया लोकल डिवेलपमेंट फ्रेमवर्क ग्रुप से (01274) 434050, (01274) 434544 या (01274) 434606 पर सम्पर्क करें।

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ਆ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਘੜਾਂਗਾਂ ਨੇ ਐਕ ਚੁ ਡੇ ਚੁ ਖ਼ੋਡਕਤ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰਿਕਟ ਨਾਂ ਸਥਾਨਿਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਨੀ ਰੂਪਰੇਖਾ ਅਨਾਵੇ ਚੁ। ਜੋ ਤਮਨੇ ਆ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਲਖਾਝਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਾਠੇਸ਼ਿਕ ਆਖਓਮਾਂ ਆਖੰਤਰ ਕਰਾਵਾਨੀ ਅਥਵਾ ਤੇਨੋ ਅਰਥ ਸਮਝਵਾਨੀ ਜੜ੍ਹ ਜਝਾਯ, ਅਥਵਾ ਤਮਨੇ ਤੇਨੀ ਜੜ੍ਹ ਖ਼ੋਠਲ, ਆਜ਼ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਟ ਡੇ ਪਈ ਟੇਪ ਉਪਰ ਚੋਯ, ਤੋ ਮਠੇਰਆਨੀ ਕਰੀ ਓਕਲ ਡਿਵੇਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਫ਼ੇਮਵਰਕ ਗ੍ਰੁਪਨੋ (01274) 434050, (01274) 434544 ਅਥਵਾ (01274) 434606 ਪਰ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

یہ دستاویز بریڈفورڈ ڈسٹریکٹ کے مقامی ترقیاتی لائحہ عمل سے متعلقہ دستاویزات میں سے ایک ہے۔ اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز کا زبانی یا تحریری ترجمہ کسی بھی کمیونٹی زبان میں درکار ہو یا آپ اسے بریل، لارج پرنٹ یا ٹیپ میں چاہتے ہیں تو براہ مہربانی لوکل ڈیولپمنٹ فریم ورک گروپ سے ٹیلی فون نمبر: 01274 434050، 01274 434544 یا 01274 434606 پر رابطہ کریں۔

Summary Form

SCOPE OF THE CONSULTATION

Topic of this consultation:	The preferred approach to resolving the present and future issues (as set out the Issues and Options (2009/2010)) facing waste management in Bradford District over the next 15 years.
Scope of this consultation:	The purpose of this consultation is to seek views from the general public and relevant stakeholders on whether they agree with the Preferred Approach to resolving the waste management issues facing the District and the potential sites for waste management facilities. Comments on other issues and alternative approaches are also welcomed.
Geographical scope:	The consultation applies to Bradford District, but stakeholders views are welcomed from national and international quarters.

BASIC INFORMATION

To:	This consultation is principally addressed to members of the public, community groups, the waste industry and those professionally and personally associated or involved in waste management in the Bradford District.
Body responsible for the consultation:	City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council LDF Group, Planning Service, Department of Regeneration and Culture The Waste Management DPD: Preferred Approach was approved for public consultation by the Council's Executive Committee on 14 th January 2011.
Duration:	21 st January to 1 st April 2011
Enquiries:	Website: www.bradford.gov.uk/ldf Email: ldf.consultation@bradford.gov.uk Telephone: 01274 434296 LDF Group 8 th Floor Jacobs Well Manchester Road Bradford BD1 5RW

BACKGROUND

How to respond:	To the addresses above (preferably by email if possible)
Additional ways to become involved:	The Council will be running 'drop-in' sessions within the neighbourhoods of the potential waste management sites for local residents.
After the consultation:	The Council shall take into account the response to this consultation before any final decisions are taken on clarifying the submission draft of the next stage of the Waste Management DPD. The Council would expect to publish a submission draft approximately 6 – 9 months post consultation of the Preferred Approach.
Compliance with the code of practice on consultation:	The consultation complies with Regulation 25 and 26 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

SUPPORT

Seeking independent advice and support:	Planning Aid provides free, independent and professional advice on planning issues to community groups and individuals who cannot afford to pay a planning consultant. Yorkshire Planning Aid also provides a programme of community planning, training and education activities.
Contact:	Email: ykco@planningaid.rtpi.org.uk Telephone: 0870 850 9808 Yorkshire Planning Aid The Studio 32 The Calls Leeds LS2 7EW

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1. INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

- 1.1 Bradford Metropolitan District Council's planning policies relating to waste management are currently contained within the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2005) (RUDP). Under the regulations imposed through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) local authorities are required to replace UDP's with a Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF for Bradford will comprise a series of detailed Development Plan Documents to guide development within the District; including waste facilities.
- 1.2 The Council have previously consulted on the waste management policies to be included within the LDF Core Strategy through Topic Paper 8 Waste in February 2007 and Waste Management Core Strategy Further Issues and Options in October 2008. The Core Strategy will set out the strategic policies for the District over the plan period and included the testing of issues and options, identification of a preferred Core Strategy policy approach to the scale of waste arisings, the nature of waste arisings, and associated spatial dynamics (including cross-boundary considerations).
- 1.3 The Waste Management Core Strategy Preferred Approach report and Waste Management Development Plan Document Preferred Approach report are to be consulted on together. With the Waste DPD Preferred Approach focusing in detail on the process followed and resulting preferred policy approach to waste management.

THE WASTE MANAGEMENT DPD

- 1.4 The purpose of this Waste Management Development Plan Document (referred to in the remainder of this report as 'the Waste Management DPD') is to expand on the elements of the Core Strategy which specifically relate to waste management. The Waste Management DPD has been developed in line with European and national guidance and best practice, and the Yorkshire and Humber Plan Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for Yorkshire and Humber (2008).
- 1.5 The Waste Management DPD is an important tool in ensuring that the District has sufficient and appropriate waste infrastructure to deliver established aspirations for self-sufficiency in waste management over the plan period. It will outline the Council's strategy for the effective management of waste arisings generated within the District over the plan period including consideration of:

Mechanisms for identifying land suitable for waste management facilities in the District over the plan period, including identification of sufficient land relative to forecast waste arisings;

Policies and guidance to be used by the Council when determining planning applications for waste management-related developments; and

The role of the Council in the wider sub-region in relation to waste management (where appropriate).

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- 1.6 The Waste Management DPD has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal during the course of its preparation in line with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). The Sustainability Appraisal has considered the potential impacts of the policies and proposals within the DPD against an agreed set of environmental, social and economic indicators and benchmarks.
- 1.7 The findings of the Sustainability Appraisal have been utilised in the identification of a preferred policy approach to waste management set out in this Report.
- 1.8 The Sustainability Appraisal Report sets out in full the methodology and findings of the assessment undertaken, including how the findings have been fed back into each stage of the DPD process.

COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

- 1.9 The Council have previously consulted on the Issues and Options version of the Waste Management DPD in autumn 2009. The Issues and Options paper set out the key issues and options faced for waste management within Bradford District including those relating to amount, location, and handling of waste arisings at the current time within the District, and the objectives for the future. The document considered approaches that the Council could take in relation to different waste arisings.
- 1.10 This document sets out the preferred waste approach and policies that the Council propose to take forward within the Waste Management DPD. The preferred approach has been formed following consideration of consultation responses received and further evidence gathered. Analysis of the consultation responses received is set out in the Statement of Consultation and Event Log.

HOW DO I GET INVOLVED?

- 1.11 Your views are sought on the preferred policy options in order to shape the policy and ensure that we make the right choices.
- 1.12 This document will be out for public consultation for a 10 week period commencing 21st January 2011 and ending 1st April 2011. Comments should be put in writing and sent to:

Bradford Local Development Framework

FREEPOST NEA 11445

PO BOX 1068

BRADFORD

BD1 1BR

- 1.13 Or alternatively be submitted by email to: ldf.consultation@bradford.gov.uk

2. VISION AND OBJECTIVES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The vision and overarching objectives for the management of waste across Bradford District sets the structure and parameters for the approach and policies included within the Waste Management DPD. The vision and objectives establish the scale and patterns of waste management facilities over the plan period.

Consultation Findings and Council Response

There were a number of comments relating to the waste management vision and objectives within the District arising from consultation responses to Question 2 of the Issues and Options Report.

Consultees noted the need for the plan to make appropriate contributions towards meeting the waste needs of the sub-region and not only Bradford District, but also to re-enforce the commitment to achieving self-sufficiency in waste management within the District itself.

English Heritage suggested changes of wording for the Third Objective to read: "To ensure that expanded and new waste developments support the planned growth and waste needs of Bradford and are delivered in a manner which protects the District's environmental assets and safeguards human health." to reflect Government sustainable waste management objectives.

The Environment Agency requested that an additional objective should be made to promote the use of waste as a raw material resource used in energy production and supply for local industry.

A final comment requested that the only local circumstance that would allow waste to be transferred outside of the District would be if there is a site in a neighbouring authority which is closer to the point of source than the nearest alternative within Bradford.

The Council's response to consultation is to acknowledge and agree with these comments and therefore to make revisions to the waste management objectives accordingly. The Waste DPD will identify waste management facilities outside of the

District boundary and test the proximity of these to waste arisings in the District to ensure more sustainable pattern of waste movement in future. With regard to achieving self-sufficiency, the preferred policy approach is to continue the commitment to driving down waste arisings and for the District to handle its own waste arisings, but also to support the need for a sub-regional approach to waste management in order to comply with PPS10.

The preferred policy will make the modifications to Objective 3 as suggested by English Heritage as this accords with the overarching vision and provides additional clarity to the Council's approach to waste management.

The preferred policy will include an additional objective relating to the use of waste as a raw material and potential energy resource in order to support the objectives of the UK Waste Hierarchy.

Preferred Approach W1: Vision and Waste Objectives

Vision

The vision for waste management, as tested through the preparation of the Waste Management Core Strategy, and within the Waste Management DPD Issues and Options paper is:

There is a crucial need for Bradford District to take responsibility for the waste it generates, undertaking a step-change in the way it manages its waste, through more sustainable waste management, moving the management of waste up the waste hierarchy of: reduction, re-use, recycling and composting; using waste as a source of energy and only disposing of waste as a last resort. We envisage being self-sufficient in managing the waste we generate, locating facilities for the management of waste as close as possible to its place of production. We will put in place the necessary structures and systems to enable this to happen

Waste Management Objectives

The vision is supported by five waste management objectives, which have been developed giving clear regard to the requirements of European and established national policy guidance and best practice, and the policy embedded within the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS),

which remains the most current and relevant regional position on waste management.

The five waste management objectives for Bradford District, which should be read collectively, are:

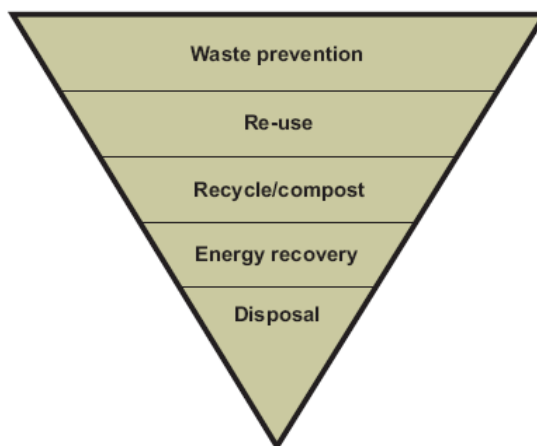
- To be more self-sufficient in managing our own waste through maximising opportunities for waste reduction and increasing the amounts of waste we re-use, recycle, compost and recover meeting national and regional targets over the period to 2026, but also working with surrounding waste authorities and handling waste arisings within Bradford that arise elsewhere in the sub-region;
- To minimise the amount of residual waste sent on to landfill sites within and outside Bradford District with a long term objective of self sufficiency. We need to make it a policy priority to deal with our own waste, where appropriate, within the District;
- To ensure that expansions to existing facilities where appropriate and new waste facility developments support the planned growth and waste needs of the Bradford community and are delivered in a manner which protects the District's environmental assets and safeguards human health and well being;
- To consider and plan for the use of waste as a raw material / energy source for local industry and communities both existing and new; and
- To work in collaboration with neighbouring local authorities and waste industry operators to ensure that sub-regional waste issues are effectively considered and planned for. Cross boundary issues including the movement of waste and locating of facilities near to source must be managed and planned for collectively where possible.

THE WASTE HIERACHY

- 2.2 The European Community's Waste Framework Directive (2008) (Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council) establishes that the first objective of any waste policy should be to minimise the negative effects of the generation and management of waste on human health and well being and the environment. It further states that waste policy should aim to reduce the use of resources, and favour the practical application of the National Waste Hierarchy.

- 2.3 The National Waste Hierarchy, presented below, is a key principle underpinning UK policy relating to waste management. It establishes the prioritisation of waste prevention, but emphasises the need to take all available opportunities for re-use, recycling / composting, and energy recovery of those wastes which cannot be eliminated before final disposal is considered. In line with national policy requirements the Council is adopting the National Waste Hierarchy as the hierarchy to be applied within the District.

Figure 1: The Waste Hierarchy



OTHER KEY POLICY CONTEXT

NATIONAL

- 2.4 The Waste Management DPD Issues and Options set out a review of other strategies and key policy documents including national [Planning Policy Statements 1 and 10](#) relating to *Delivering Sustainable Development and Planning for Sustainable Waste Management*, and the [National Waste Strategy \(2007\)](#).

REGIONAL

- 2.5 Further to this national guidance it is important that the Waste Management DPD Preferred Approach reflects the wider context set by the [Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy \(RSS\)](#) know as *The Yorkshire and Humber Plan*, which sets out strategic policy direction across the region to 2021 and beyond.
- 2.6 The Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) stresses the importance of adopting waste management policies across the region to avoid waste production, recover value from waste that is produced, and only dispose of the residual proportion that has no value as a last

alternative. The need to accelerate the rate of investment in new waste facilities and initiatives, with direct reference to MSW arisings, is particularly emphasised.

2.7 Specific policy within the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (ENV14) sets out the strategic locational requirements for waste management facilities and emphasises that waste should be managed on the site where it arises, or if not possible, at the nearest appropriate location. This context and approach remains valid and sound as the basis upon which Bradford Council will plan for waste management as it provides the best available evidence and analysis.

2.8 Priority areas for the identification of sites for waste management facilities as stated within the Yorkshire and Humber RSS include: established and proposed industrial sites; previously developed land including mineral extraction and landfill sites; and redundant farm buildings.

2.9 The Yorkshire and Humber Regional Waste Strategy – *‘Let’s take it from the tip’* (July 2003) sets out four key objectives for waste management across the region including the need to:

Gain community support and involvement in the delivery of the strategy;

Reduce waste production and increase re-use, recycling and composting;

Manage residential waste in a sustainable way; and

Provide technical support and advice.

LOCAL MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

2.10 The aims of the Bradford District Municipal Waste Strategy (2005) are “to focus on the waste management issues facing the Council to 2020, determine what actions need to be considered to address the issues, and assess how this will influence the procurement of the long term waste treatment and disposal services for the Council’s municipal wastes”.

BRADFORD-CALDERDALE JOINT WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE

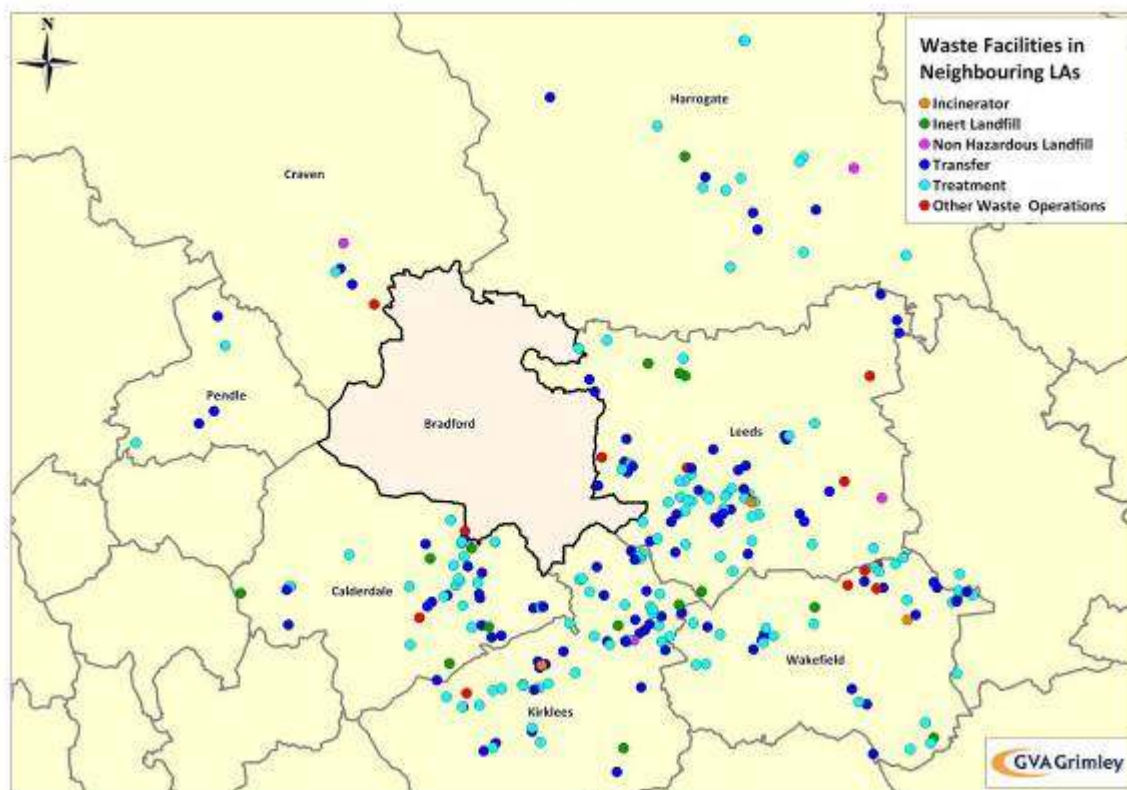
2.11 The Business Case for the Bradford and Calderdale joint waste Private Finance Initiative (PFI) effectively represents an update to the Bradford Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2005). Bradford and Calderdale Council’s are currently jointly in competitive dialogue with short-listed

companies who have bid for the 25-year PFI contract to consider their proposals in more detail. The preferred bidder is expected to be announced in spring 2011.

CROSS-BOUNDARY CONSIDERATIONS

- 2.12 The Waste Management DPD must give consideration to cross-boundary issues when setting spatial policy and waste site allocations.
- 2.13 The timescales of production of the LDF Core Strategy and Waste Management DPD relative to the comparable activities across adjacent authorities and those where there are known cross-border flows of waste to and from Bradford do not allow for a comprehensive joint-area planning for waste management facilities. However, the Waste Management DPD must consider opportunities for joint working in the future, as Bradford and Calderdale are already doing through a joint PFI initiative for Municipal Solid Waste management facilities.
- 2.14 It is imperative that the Waste Management DPD gives full consideration to the potential impact of sites considered for waste management uses particularly those which are in proximity to administrative boundaries. Figure 2 below sets out the locations and types of current waste management facilities in neighbouring authority areas.

Figure 2: Permitted Operation Waste Management Facilities in Neighbouring Local Authority Areas



Source – GVA Grimley and Environment Agency 2010

- 2.15 There are 308 permitted operational waste facilities within the neighbouring Local Authorities in West Yorkshire as well as Harrogate, Craven and Pendle which have a combined permitted tonnage of over 12.75 million tonnes. The majority of these sites are Transfer and Treatment facilities however, the six Landfill sites identified (most notably those in Leeds and Wakefield) provide almost 40% of the total permitted tonnage. The largest incinerator in the surrounding area is found in Kirklees and has a permitted annual tonnage of 150,000 tonnes.
- 2.16 There are a number of facilities that are noted in Figure 2 which are located directly adjacent to the boundary of Bradford. There are also a clear cluster of facilities more generally to the south east of Bradford. Importantly this includes a number of treatment facilities (shaded light blue on the plan). The relationship of these adjoining sites and the capacity they may have must be considered against potential future waste management sites within Bradford and the local waste arisings.

Consultation Findings

Question 1 of the Waste Management Issues and Options Report considered cross-boundary working. A range of consultation responses were received showing strong support and agreement for cross-boundary working. Individual consultees suggested a variety of cross-boundary processes and procedures that should be adopted, including joint solutions for waste management based on proximity, sustainability and affordability, information and research sharing as well as in broader spatial planning and policy development.

The Environment Agency requested that “sharing information and experience of new waste technology” should be written within policy although some consultees indicated that this should be subject to parties actively wanting to work with the Council. This was specifically noted by Bradford Waste Disposal Authority, who stated “joint working with neighbouring councils is a two way process and we need to understand their views on working with us”.

Council Response

The Issues and Options Report set out a broad approach to cross-boundary working between Bradford and neighbouring authorities within the sub-region. The preferred policy approach will build on this position with modified wording included within the Waste Vision and Strategic Objectives to emphasise the importance, range and extent of cross-boundary working and specifically identify the types of processes and interactions that this will comprise of. The preferred policy approach will be revised and refined to take full account of the comments received.

Preferred Approach – W2: Cross Boundary Working

Bradford Council will work collaboratively with each of the neighbouring local authorities with responsibilities for waste, and locations where import / export of waste relationships exist. This is in order to ensure a cross-boundary approach to waste management is established and maintained. In order to achieve this, the Council will, with adjacent authorities and those where existing waste import / export relationships exist:

- Share relevant information, data and its analysis relating to current and future waste arisings across all waste streams, technologies and performance in reducing, re-using and recycling waste;

- Work collaboratively on emerging waste development plans (where possible given current LDS commitments and varying LDF progress across the areas in question) and their future updates where appropriate and practical;
- Provide comment on waste related planning applications where appropriate to do so;
- Commission joint monitoring reviews, data updates and specific waste related studies to support sub-regional waste management and future policy development where appropriate and practical.

3. THE NEED FOR NEW WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 The future scale of waste arisings and the waste management facilities that need to be planned and accommodated in Bradford District is critical. This section considers the need for new waste management facilities.
- 3.2 Analysis is based on the most recently available information from the Waste Data Interrogator (2008) together with other data obtained from the Environment Agency, the Council's own records and forecast waste arisings as presented within the Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber and the 2007 Yorkshire and Humber Waste Data Statistics Digest. For a full explanation of the methodology and sources used to calculate waste arisings and forecasts please refer to the Waste Arisings Methodology Paper.
- 3.3 The majority of current waste arisings within Bradford District come from Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I), Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) and Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) which combined equate to just under three quarters of the total arisings. Table 1 sets out the District's waste arisings.
- 3.4 Table 1 represents the 'preferred' waste management figures as of 2008 to be applied within the DPD. The figures draw on the most robust currently available data taken from the Waste Data Interrogator, Regional Technical Advisory Body, Yorkshire and Humber Waste Data Statistics Digest, GVA Grimley (Based on the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy) and Bradford Metropolitan District Council PFI Team.

Table 1: Summary Total Waste Arisings in Bradford (2008)

Type of Waste Arising	Arisings (Tonnes)	%
Agricultural Waste	105,067 ¹	6.0
Commercial and Industrial Waste	586,020	33.2
Construction Demolition and Excavation Waste	489,579	27.8
Hazardous Waste	21,821	1.2
Municipal Solid Waste – Bradford	261,097	14.8
Municipal Solid Waste – Calderdale	94,377	5.4
Waste Water	204,991	11.6
Total	1,762,952	100.0

Source: *Environment Agency, Regional Technical Advisory Body, Yorkshire and Humber Waste Data Statistics Digest, Bradford MDC, & GVA Grimley Based on RSS for Yorkshire and Humber 2008,*

FORECAST WASTE ARISINGS

- 3.5 To ensure a robust planning basis for the Waste Management DPD policies, two separate methods have been used to forecast future waste arising scenarios within Bradford District.
- 3.6 The first method uses the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator for the period 2005 – 2008 using trend analysis to provide forecasts up to 2026, as well as locally sourced data provided during the PFI process and Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) data on Commercial and Industrial Waste. These sources represent the most recent waste data available.
- 3.7 It is important to note that the Waste Data Interrogator only shows waste managed through permitted sites, i.e. sites that do not require permits are not included within the data.
- 3.8 The second forecasting method incorporates the waste arisings taken from the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Assembly data presented in the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS). This data is supplemented by forecasts of waste arisings obtained from other regional research where the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) did not set out specific figures for all waste streams.
- 3.9 For both methods, the individual sources of waste data have been noted alongside the figures presented here and within the Waste Arisings Methodology Paper.

¹ NB: Figure has been obtained from the Waste Data Interrogator, 2008. This figure is different from that presented in Table 2 (based on regional data) due to irregularities found between local and regional data.

- 3.10 In the following sub-sections the data and forecasts from both methods are examined in order to arrive, ultimately, at the most appropriate and robust forecast waste arisings on which to base waste management planning policy for the District.

Method 1: Waste Data Interrogator / Locally Based Forecasts

- 3.11 Table 2 provides an indication of how the various waste stream arisings are predicted to change during the lifetime of the Core Strategy and Waste DPD to 2026, based on data from the Waste Data Interrogators (2005 – 2009), Regional Technical Advisory Body and Bradford MDC. The data has been extrapolated to derive figures to 2026. Recent trends indicate an overall decline to 1,335,928 tonnes of waste by 2026.

Table 2: Forecast Waste Arisings in Bradford (2005–26) using Waste Data Interrogator, Regional Technical Advisory Body and Bradford MDC data

Waste Stream	2008	2010	2015	2021	2026
Agricultural Waste*	8,492	7,277	4,948	3,114	2,117
Commercial & Industrial** Waste	586,020	530,597	540,283	544,368	542,156
CDEW^	489,579	492,810	503,570	520,380	531,135
Hazardous Waste*	18,991	18065	15942	13722	12109
MSW – Bradford^	261,097	250,404	237,324	248,410	248,410
MSW – Calderdale^	94,377	92,498	92,489	97,207	97,207
Total Tonnes	1,364,179	1,299,153	1,302,067	1,329,993	1,335,928

Source: *Environment Agency, **Regional Technical Advisory Body, ^Bradford MDC and GVA Grimley 2010

- 3.12 The figures from the Waste Data Interrogator only relate to waste managed at facilities with Permits, omitting waste managed at locations that do not need a Waste Permit. This has particular relevance when considering general Agricultural waste arisings where a significant proportion is known to be dealt with on-site where Permits are not required.
- 3.13 Additionally, as the Waste Data Interrogator only reports waste that is managed at facilities and on sites which require a Permit, account needs to be taken for the proportion of waste that is not permitted by the Environment Agency. CDEW waste arises from demolition sites which do not require a permit as they deal with the waste on-site, or are of a scale not requiring a Permit; these waste arisings are additional to the figures presented within the Waste Data Interrogator. Estimates for arisings at sites which do not require a permit have been made by Bradford MDC

using the Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England² as a base. These estimates have been added to the Waste Data Interrogator figures in Table 2. The revised figures are also presented in Table 3.

Method 2: Regional Spatial Strategy / Regional Data Based Waste Forecasts

- 3.14 The second method takes forecast waste arisings presented within the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) as a starting point for C&I and MSW waste streams. Forecasts for general Agricultural Waste, Hazardous Waste and CDEW are not available through the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) at a District level and have been calculated using an alternative approach. These are set out in summary below and in detail within the Baseline Evidence Report:

Agricultural waste: 2005-base Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) figures for the region as a whole have been disaggregated to Bradford District level using data relating to employment within the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector, resulting in an assumption of 2.5% of total regional agricultural waste arisings arising within Bradford.

Hazardous waste: 2008 Hazardous waste arisings figures have been obtained from the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Data Statistics Digest. The Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) states that changes in the regulatory regime governing hazardous waste have resulted in uncertainties around commercial and policy requirement. The Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) envisages that there will be significantly more “hazardous waste” in the overall regional waste stream. No growth has been projected within the figures, but it is assumed that policy will need to be sufficiently flexible to accommodate future requirements within this waste stream, including the need to consider sub-regional response where appropriate as supported by policy.

CDEW waste: As explained at Para 3.13, the CDEW waste arisings figure has been calculated using both Waste Data Interrogator figures and estimates from Bradford MDC.

- 3.15 Table 3 outlines the arisings for each of the waste streams forecast using Method 2.

² Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, Communities and Local Government, February 2007

Table 3: Forecast Waste Arisings in Bradford (05–26) Using RSS & Regional Waste Data Forecasts

Waste Stream	2008	2010	2015	2021	2026
Agricultural Waste ⁺	105,067	93,305	69,318	48,564	35,641
Commercial & Industrial Waste*	531,133	628,000	638,000	649,000	658,794
CDEW [^]	489,579	492,810	503,570	520,380	531,135
Hazardous Waste [#]	21,821	21,821	21,821	21,821	21,821
MSW – Bradford*	269,891	279,000	296,000	318,000	326,030
MSW – Calderdale*	91,811	93,000	95,000	99,000	101,500
Total Tonnes	1,509,301	1,607,937	1,623,709	1,656,765	1,674,921

Source – *Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber 2008, [#]Yorkshire and Humber Waste Data Statistics Digest & ⁺GVA Grimley based on RSS data

- 3.16 The level of waste arisings forecast using Method 2, the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) data approach, is higher than those obtained through Method 1, the locally-based Waste Data Interrogator projections.
- 3.17 There are differences in the waste arising forecasts derived from the two projection methods set out above. These are driven by data availability at the District level and the assumptions and methodologies used to, collate, calculate and project both forecasts.
- 3.18 The most significant difference between the two forecast methods is within the Commercial & Industrial waste stream which results in a difference of over 115,000 tonnes by 2026. This is explained through the different methodologies used, with the local based forecast utilising solely employment projections linked to waste arisings and regional data utilising employment and housing projections.
- 3.19 Variations in the data for Agricultural Waste also make an important difference between the two forecasting approaches. The disaggregated regional Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) figures include in-situ Agricultural waste that is not identified in Method 1 which uses Waste Data Interrogator information.

Preferred Waste Arisings Forecasts

- 3.20 It is concluded that a hybrid of the two methods should be used to support planning policy relating to waste management. The hybrid approach draws on the most reliable and robust data available for each waste stream, blending local data relating to MSW and C&I waste, with regional data for other waste streams disaggregated to District level. The preferred forecast projections for each waste stream are as follows:

Preferred MSW Projections - The preferred MSW projections have been taken from the Council's PFI Team's projected waste arisings, (see Table 2). This represents the most recent data on MSW arisings and is the basis on which PFI waste contracts are being procured. This data also incorporates Calderdale's MSW which is required as part of the PFI programme.

Preferred Commercial and Industrial Waste - The preferred Commercial and Industrial Waste values are taken from the Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) figures, as presented within Table 2. This source provides a more realistic account of future waste arisings for Commercial and Industrial Waste as it takes into consideration both Bradford's employment projections and the waste arisings from individual employment sectors, therefore also including wastes which are not Environment Agency Permit based, unlike the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) figures which utilises total employment figures and only permitted sites.

Agricultural Waste - The preferred value for Agricultural Waste has been taken from the disaggregated Regional Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) figures as outlined in Table 3. This source represents the most sound evidence base from the Agricultural Waste Survey. Agricultural waste arisings using this data source reflect in-situ reuse and recycling at unlicensed sites unlike the Waste Data Interrogator projections which show significant fluctuations in levels of arisings over time. While these projections remain robust and are the preferred evidence, legislation established in 2006 removed the requirement to identify Agricultural Waste facilities.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste - Only one robust source was identified to calculate the level of CDEW waste arisings within the District. The Waste Data Interrogator / Locally Based Forecasts and the Regional Spatial Strategy / Regional Data Based Waste Forecasts sections have therefore been used as the preferred forecast.

Hazardous Waste - The preferred Hazardous Waste projections are taken from the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) projection of zero growth for this type of waste, as presented within Table 3. By continuing 2007 Yorkshire and Humber Waste Data Statistics Digest levels (that represent the most recent and in-depth study into this waste stream across the region) for the remainder of the plan period it allows the Council to maintain considerable capacity while aspiring to reduce or minimise growth in this waste stream in line with the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS).

- 3.21 By combining both forecasting methods the most reliable and locally evidenced waste forecast data is derived. These waste figures do not recognise improving technologies available to support further waste reductions over time. Therefore the base case and future projections

have the potential to vary from the actual expected outcomes, but form a suitable basis upon which to plan.

- 3.22 As Table 4 illustrates the preferred forecasts calculate an overall reduction in waste arisings of 81,590 Tonnes across the district between 2008 and 2026. However, not all waste streams are likely to reduce with CDEW and MSW in Calderdale likely to increase within this timeframe.

Table 4: Preferred Forecasts for Waste Stream Projections to 2026

Waste Stream	2008	2010	2015	2021	2026
Agricultural Waste ⁺	105,067	93,305	69,318	48,564	35,641
Commercial and Industrial Waste ^{**}	586,020	530,597	540,283	544,368	542,156
CDEW [^]	489,579	492,810	503,570	520,380	531,135
Hazardous Waste [#]	21,821	21,821	21,821	21,821	21,821
MSW – Bradford [^]	261,097	250,404	237,324	248,410	248,410
MSW – Calderdale [^]	94,377	92,498	92,489	97,207	97,207
Grand Total	1,557,961	1,481,436	1,464,805	1,480,749	1,476,371

Source – Environment Agency, ^{**} Regional Technical Advisory Body, [#]Yorkshire and Humber Waste Data Statistics Digest, [^]Bradford MDC, & ⁺GVA Grimley Based on *RSS for Yorkshire and Humber 2008*,

- 3.23 While these levels should be planned for in terms of the provision of expanded and new facilities, the Waste Management DPD policies will also ensure that opportunities to reduce, re-use and recycle waste will be maximised and that some flexibility and contingency in the levels of future waste management facilities provision will be made on a, monitor and manage basis.
- 3.24 Future monitoring of the evidence base underpinning the DPD policies will inform and adjust the levels of waste arisings to be planned for.

Consultation Findings

Consultees to the Waste Management Issues and Options report Questions 5 and 6 made a number of comments regarding the need for new waste management facilities within Bradford District including concern over whether there is any need to identify sites for all waste streams given that MSW and C&I waste only account for around 50% of all waste arisings.

It was noted by some consultees that the waste capacity projections used should be updated from the revised Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) and that the figures should be projected to 2026 in line with the plan period. A further comment received cited the need to consider the impact of future waste reduction policy on total waste arisings figures as forecast across the plan period.

Comments included an identified need to improve communication to small and medium sized companies to encourage waste reduction, and recognise the varying ability of different sized companies to reduce waste arisings and re-use and recycle, both on site and off-site. Particular issues were noted in relation to small construction firms and issues with re-use or disposal of materials on site.

With specific reference to CDEW, a number of consultees indicated that the Council should encourage the reuse and refurbishment of existing buildings where feasible and sustainable and where this is not possible, encourage the re-use of materials where demolition is the only option.

There were a number of consultee responses regarding planning approaches which assist in reducing waste arisings including a number that suggested a need to improve the levels of general education and understanding of waste and resource management as part of any future reduction policy.

Other alternatives identified by consultees included the promotion of alternative waste disposal facilities such as local recycling centres; or encouragement for the reuse and refurbishment of existing buildings to reduce CDEW waste arisings and where demolition is required reusing materials possible. The promotion of sustainable construction techniques through a Supplementary Planning Document was also promoted. This included the need to establish Site Waste Management Plans and good building design in order to encourage and facilitate waste segregation.

Council Response

The Council's response is to identify specific sites only for MSW and C&I waste facilities with a site criteria based policy and approach to the location of other waste streams. There will be further emphasis on in-situ recycling and re-use of CDEW. The Council will also recognise sub-regional capacity for Hazardous waste (recognising that this must be considered beyond the District boundaries), and the need for cross-boundary co-ordination of a strategic response to sub-regional hazardous waste arisings and may plan for this waste stream.

The Council's response to issues regarding projections is to apply a combined forecasting approach utilising the most reliable set of figures that are available to 2026. This includes the use of PFI figures relating to MSW waste arisings, Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) figures relating to C&I waste arisings, and regional figures and extrapolated trends for CDEW, Agricultural, and Hazardous waste arisings over the plan

period.

Reference to ways to minimise CDEW, and opportunities to improve the management at source for this waste stream will be made within the preferred policy to address consultees' comments.

These modifications are suggested to ensure that the Preferred Approach is based on the most robust and reliable evidence base from available data sources. This is critical given the use of waste arising forecast figures as the basis for waste management policies including the identification and allocation of waste management sites in the District.

CURRENT OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

- 3.25 Waste arisings within Bradford are currently managed in a number of ways that depends on the type of waste and the availability of suitable waste management facilities.
- 3.26 Other than Waste Transfer Stations, exporting waste to landfill outside of the District remains the primary waste management method utilised for most of the waste originating in Bradford. The main destinations of waste currently exported from Bradford are Wakefield and then Leeds. This is explored in more detail in Tables 8, 9, 10 and 11. The Waste Management policies address this situation, both in terms of reliance on the export of waste, and in the use of landfill as a waste management solution.
- 3.27 Table 5 summarises the waste management methods currently used in the District for all types of waste site category, as recorded by the Environment Agency and Bradford MDC. This data may under-record CDEW and Agricultural waste management as these waste streams are noted to be largely handled at source and/or are exempt from requiring a permit. Figures for waste water are also included for completeness but are not specifically planned for within this DPD.

Table 5: Waste Management at Operational Sites by Site Category, Bradford District (2008)

Site Category	Sites	Total (Tonnes)	%
Landfill	1	4,612	0.3%
MRS	21	259,892	19.3%
Storage (Incinerator)	1	30	>0.01%
Waste Transfer	33	657,905	48.9%
Treatment	4	7,592	0.6%
Rendering*	2	187,000	13.9%
Waste Water	2	228,140	17.0%
Total	64	1,344,171	100.0%
Total (Excluding Transfer)	29	687,266	100.0%

Source: Waste Data Interrogator, 2008, Environment Agency 2009, *Bradford MDC, figure approx due to confidentiality – NB: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

- 3.28 As Table 5 indicates that there are 64 existing waste management facilities within Bradford District, mostly consisting of Waste Transfer, Metal Recycling Sites (MRS) facilities. The Rendering tonnage is approximate and derived from information from Bradford Council MDC, as these waste facilities are governed by the Animal By-Product regulations and permits via the Councils Environmental Health Department, rather than the Environment Agency. The only site categorised as a storage (incinerator) site in Bradford operates as a commercial pet crematorium. There are other incinerators within Bradford operating as part of larger treatment and transfer sites. These incinerators are counted within other categories in Table 5 as they form one component of a larger mixed activity waste facility. For the purposes of this table Waste Water is categorised as those sites where Yorkshire Water Services Ltd. is the licence holder and represents waste managed at these sites, which may or may not be liquid waste.
- 3.29 Table 6 provides a further sub-division of the waste managed in the District by specific facility types.

Table 6: Waste Data Interrogator Managed Waste at Operational Waste Facilities in Bradford (2008)

Site Category	Site Type	Total Tonnes of Managed Waste
Landfill	Inert LF	4,612
MRS	Car Breaker	3,026
	Metal Recycling	256,866
Storage (Incinerator)	Storage (Incinerator)	30
Transfer	CA Site	36,771
	Waste Transfer	621,135
Treatment	Chemical Treatment	61
	Physical Treatment	7,532
	Rendering*	185,000
Waste Water Treatment	Biological Treatment	27,990
	Waste Transfer	200,150
Total (including Waste Transfer)		1,343,173
Total (excluding Waste Transfer)		685,267

Source: Waste Data Interrogator, 2008, Environment Agency – * Bradford MDC, figure approx due to confidentiality -NB: Numbers may not add due to rounding

- 3.30 Table 6 illustrates that there are a variety of facilities handling waste at the current time. The dominant management facility is Waste Transfer. There is also a very significant tonnage of metal recycling activity undertaken within the District and to a slightly lesser extent, rendering. The rendering operations are specialist facilities dealing with category 1 Animal By-Products (ABP), for which there are only 7 operational plants within the UK, consequently a significant amount of this ABP is imported from outside the District. Apart from the rendering operations, it is important to note that current operational facilities which treat waste within Bradford are limited, including 61 tonnes of chemical treatment and 7,532 tonnes of physical treatment. This suggests very little internal capacity for treatment of waste within the District. This treatment figure, excluding rendering, represents just 1.5% of total (excluding waste transfer).
- 3.31 Table 7 provides details of the permitted tonnage for each of the waste facility types across the District based on their operational licence. This data has been provided by the Environment Agency and represents the most current evidence of the larger waste installation permitted capacities. Also, a figure for the rendering operations is included, but again it is approximate due to confidentiality. While not directly comparable, the level of waste currently managed in Bradford (Table 5) is lower than the total permitted tonnages identified in Table 7. This is due to the variation in the licensing and permitted tonnage data assembled as part of the Pollution

- Prevention and Control Regulations (PPCR) with that data contained in the Waste Data Interrogator.
- 3.32 Some smaller waste sites, although requiring a Permit to operate, are not required to go on the PPCR list as they are classed as Low Impact Installations. This includes the storage incinerator/Pet Crematorium site identified in Tables 5 and 6. Conversely some of larger sites while required to inform the Environment Agency of how much waste is treated are not required to make full waste returns to be included in the Waste Data Interrogator. Furthermore the designation of some sites varies and others are divided into multiple site categories therefore site category capacity varies between the PPCR list and those sites listed in the waste data interrogator.
- 3.33 For example the facility at Esholt is listed as a Waste Water Treatment/Transfer Site in the Waste Data Interrogator (Table 6) but is listed as an operational incinerator with a permitted tonnage of 18,000 tonnes and as both a Transfer and Treatment Waste Operation with a capacity of over 75,000 tonnes each in the PPCR list (Table 7).
- 3.34 There are currently seven treatment facilities within the District which have a combined permitted tonnage of 190,000 Tonnes, the largest of which is at Esholt. This does not include two additional treatment installations within the District at the Bow Beck Clinical Waste Facility and Gill Demolitions which do not have Permitted Tonnage data attributed to them.

Table 7: Environment Agency PPCR Licensed Capacity of Operational Waste Management Facilities in Bradford (2008)³ and derived Bradford MDC figures.

Site Type	Annual Permitted Tonnage
Incineration	18,000
Other Waste Operations	50
MRS	540,000
Waste Transfer	1,135,000
Treatment	190,000*
Rendering**	246,000
Total	2,129,050
Total (Excluding Transfer)	994,050

Source: Permitted Waste Facilities: April 2010, Environment Agency. **Bradford MDC, figure approx due to confidentiality - Numbers may not add due to rounding.

*This figure consists of 100,000 tonnes of biological treatment at Esholt Waste Water Treatment Works and smaller waste management facilities throughout the District.

³ The data taken from Environment Agency systems is subject to change due to the nature of regulatory process

- 3.35 Table 7 identifies the majority of waste management permitted tonnage within Bradford District is in Waste Transfer and Metal Recycling facilities. Permitted capacity for Treatment facilities, which will become increasingly important as the District seeks to reduce waste going to landfill, is currently limited. This highlights a potential vulnerability within Bradford to deliver the aspiration to reduce waste transfer and increase treatment of waste within the District over the plan period.
- 3.36 It is not possible to provide permitted tonnage by Waste Stream as waste operators tend to manage wastes from multiple streams and Permits only specify permitted tonnage for all waste rather than by waste stream.
- 3.37 In considering current facilities, there are also existing planning permissions for new waste management facilities within Bradford. In addition, the Waste PFI programme, subject to final contracts and planning approval, will also deliver new capacity for dealing with future Municipal Solid Waste arisings. These waste handling capacity changes will require regular monitoring and review to ensure that the waste management facilities provided in Bradford are appropriate to deal with the levels of waste arising.
- 3.38 Table 8 summarises recycling and composting activity across Bradford in 2008⁴, by tonnage and proportion by type of activity.

Table 8: Bradford District Levels of Recycling and Composting Activity (2008)

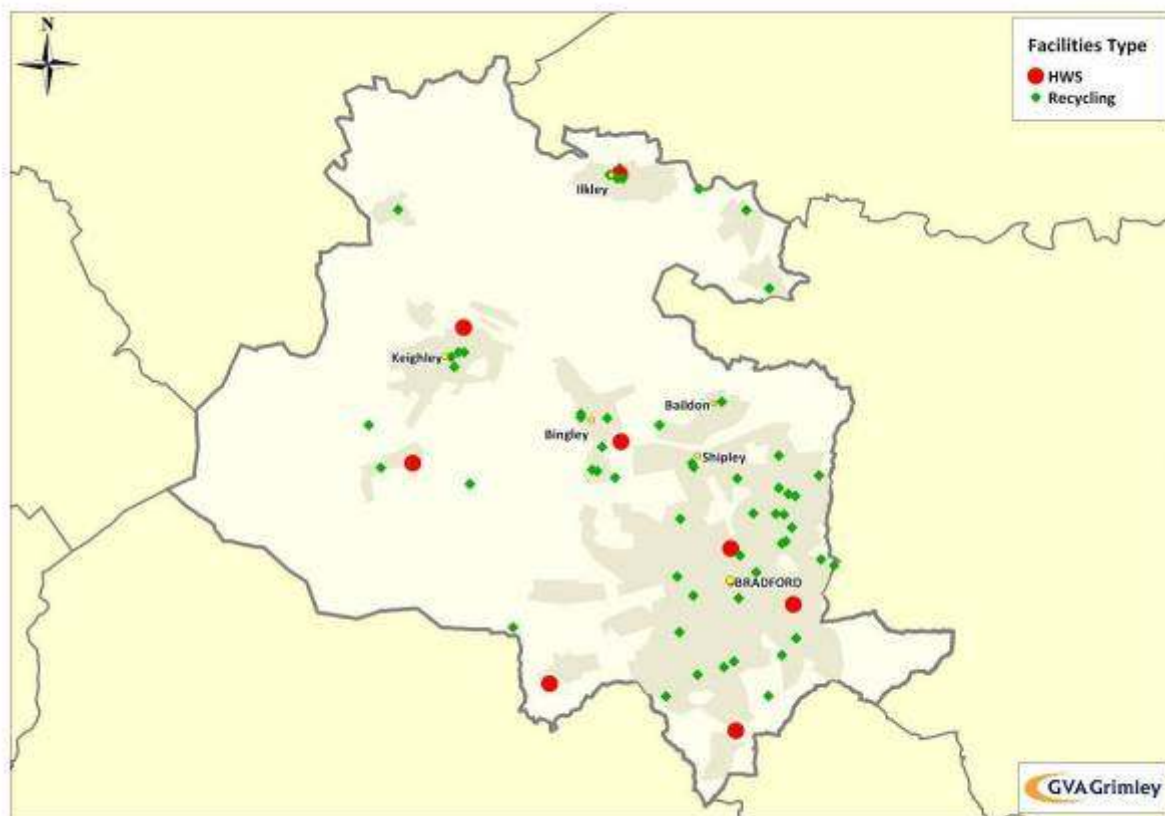
Recycling and Composting Activity	Tonnes	Percentage
Total recyclable	20,140	46%
Kerbside total	6,163	14%
Bring total	3,303	7.5%
Total Civic Amenity / HWRS (less composted waste)	6,508	14.8%
Inert waste recycled	4,166	9.5%
Total composted waste	23,764	54%
Civic Amenity / HWRS composting	17,283	39.4%
Total composted waste collected at Kerbside	5,191	11.8%
Composting other	1,290	2.9%
Total Tonnes Recycled and Composted	43,904	100.0%

Source: Bradford MDC Environment and Neighbourhoods. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

⁴ Data obtained from Bradford MDC Environment and Neighbourhoods

3.39 As well as Kerbside collection there are currently eight Household Waste Recycling Sites (HWRS) within the district and an additional 60 recycling points. As illustrated in Figure 3 distribution of these sites is throughout the district and largely focused in the main settlements.

Figure 3: Bradford MDC Recycling and Household Waste Recycling Sites



Source: Bradford MDC website and GVA Grimley (2010).

BRADFORD WASTE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

3.40 2008 Waste Data Interrogator figures indicate a significant annual transfer of waste into and out of the District. A total of 123,207 tonnes of waste was imported into the District (when measured by waste stream), with a total of 670,013 (when measured by Waste Stream) tonnes exported; a net balance of 546,306 tonnes of waste leaving the District. This analysis does not include the waste managed at the specialist Rendering facilities within the district, as the data for these facilities is not available through the Waste Data Interrogator, or via any other reliable source. However, it is understood that a significant amount of category 1 Animal By-Product is imported, due to the limited number of facilities in the UK (7 operational in the UK) to manage category 1 Animal By-Products.

- 3.41 The amounts of waste exported from Bradford indicate a significant reliance on waste management facilities in locations outside the District. This is also reflected in the fact that there are 34 Waste Transfer stations situated in the District⁵ that are utilised to handle the export of waste. However, this position is changing in the context of planning permissions granted, new planning applications, and the Council's Waste PFI investment programme.
- 3.42 Tables 9 and 10 summarise the export of waste to facilities outside Bradford District, in 2008. They demonstrate a reliance on facilities in surrounding authorities for waste treatment and particularly the landfilling of residual waste. Analysis of the overall types of waste exported from Bradford shows the significance of C&I and MSW waste with a substantial proportion of both sent to Wakefield.
- 3.43 Bradford currently imports a significant proportion of C&I waste, and CDEW from 'elsewhere' (i.e. not from named authorities⁶) within the Yorkshire and Humber region. Tables 11 and 12 summarise the levels of waste importation from outside the District.
- 3.44 Tables 9 and 11 illustrate that Bradford is already a regional centre for MRS and Transfer Stations, but is more reliant on neighbouring authorities for landfill facilities.
- 3.45 As waste reduction, re-use and recycling increases and the capacity to treat waste is expanded within Bradford District the reliance on waste export will decrease, reducing pressure that is currently placed on other authorities to which waste is exported. The waste management strategy and forward planning exercises being undertaken within each of these authorities as part of their LDF will consider the implications of this in more detail in each instance.

⁵ It should be noted that a total of 445,950 tonnes of waste enters transfer stations within Bradford annually, however, total exported waste is identified within Waste Data Interrogator figures as being 393,967 tonnes as recorded at point of destination (i.e., the location that the waste is exported to).

⁶ NB: This does not include Wakefield, which exports less than 1,000 tonnes of waste to Bradford and is therefore captured within 'Elsewhere' in the table.

Table 9: Principal Waste Export Destinations from Bradford (2008)

Destination	Landfill	Recycling (Including MRS)	Storage (Incinerator)	Waste Transfer	Treatment	Waste Water Treatment	Unknown	Total Tonnes
Wakefield	368,271			639	1,503		841	372,001
Leeds	68,928	6,185		52,029	14,723		905	142,771
Calderdale		125		3,732	19,899			23,756
Kirklees	4,264	9,691		640	1,311			15,905
Doncaster	10,708			260				10,968
Sheffield		2,089		414	660	4,841		8,004
North East	1,367			100	16			1,483
East Midlands	48			12	1,358			1,417
Elsewhere	14,762	22,145	10	920	1,997		53,871	93,705
Total	468,348	40,983	10	58,747	41,466	4,841	55,617	670,011

Source: Waste Data Interrogator, 2008, Environment Agency 2009 – figures do not total due to rounding

Table 10: Types of Waste Exported by Bradford, Tonnes (2008)

Destination	Agricultural Waste	C&I Waste	CDEW Waste	Hazardous Waste	MSW	Waste Water Treatment	Total Tonnes
Wakefield	78	188,631	41	34	183,217	-	372,001
Leeds	7,603	77,744	52,019	2,726	2,679	-	142,771
Calderdale	-	10,318	13,430	8	12,998	-	36,754
Kirklees	3	9,126	2,790	2,328	1,659	-	15,906
Doncaster	-	10,708	260	-		-	10,968
Sheffield	0	1,415	872	839	37	4,841	8,004
North East	-	24	55	1,404		-	1,483
East Midlands	-	100	-	1,317		-	1,417
Elsewhere	51	1,441	293	3,468	75,455	-	80,708
Total	7,736	299,507	69,759	12,125	276,045	4,841	670,013

Source: Waste Data Interrogator, 2008, Environment Agency 2009. – Numbers may not total due to rounding.

3.46 Analysis of the Municipal Solid Waste managed by Transfer stations owned and Operated by Bradford MDC highlights that 368,772 tonnes of MSW waste enters Waste Transfer Stations within Bradford and is bulked up and exported from the District. The locations and facility type that the waste exported from Council transfer stations is analysed in Table 11 below⁷.

⁷ Note that some Waste Transfer Stations had no output data.

Table 11: Key Destination of Waste Exported from Bradford MDC Transfer Stations, Tonnes (2008)

Destination District	Incinerator	Landfill	Re-cycling (including MRS)	Re-processing	Transfer Station	Treatment	Unknown	Total
Wakefield	-	181,628	748	-	-	-	841	183,217
Craven	-	12,520	-	-	-	-	45,550	58,070
Calderdale	-	1,280	8,037	3,681	-	-	-	12,998
Flintshire	-	-	7,357	-	-	-	2,922	10,279
Barnsley	-	-	5,081	-	-	-	1,718	6,799
Leeds	-	-	1,774	-	-	-	905	2,679
Kirklees	-	44	1,615	-	-	-	-	1,659
Elsewhere	9	-	297	-	-	38	-	344
Total	9	195,472	24,909	3,681	-	38	51,936	276,044

Source: Waste Data Interrogator, 2008, Environment Agency 2009. – NB: figures may not total due to rounding

- 3.47 As Table 11 illustrates after leaving Transfer Stations the majority of the District's Municipal Solid Waste goes on to Landfill sites, most notably in Wakefield. In addition to this 32,245 Tonnes of Waste is dealt with in other sites located in Bradford most of which is recycled.
- 3.48 In Tables 12 and 13 the Waste Data Interrogator waste categorised as "Unknown" or "Other Yorks and Humber" has been proportionally redistributed based on the waste of a known origin (90% of waste with a known origin comes from within Bradford District). In order to provide a complete picture, waste of an unknown origin is divided between the known locations in accordance with the proportions of known waste by its origin. The total tonnage imported to Bradford District, measured in terms of type of waste facility is around 123,204 tonnes. The three tonne disparity between the total tonnages set out in Tables 12 and 13 is a result of rounding of figures and the redistribution of waste of an unknown origin.

Table 12: Key Origins of Waste Imported by Bradford, Tonnes (2008)

Origin	Landfill	MRS	Storage (Incinerator)	Waste Transfer	Treatment	Waste Water	Total Tonnes
Leeds	387	32,856	6	61,344	393	2,367	97,353
Sheffield	38	7,772	-	1,377	73	231	9,490
Calderdale	20	3,097	2	1,752	20	122	5,013
Kirklees	14	2,779	7	737	15	89	3,640
East Midlands	8	1,392	-	41	311	-	1,753
Elsewhere	28	2,409	1	881	2,609	28	5,955
Total	495	50,305	16	66,132	3,420	2,836	123,204

Source: Waste Data Interrogator, 2008, Environment Agency 2009. – NB: figures do not total due to rounding

Table 13: Types of Waste Imported by Bradford, Tonnes (2008)

Origin	Agricultural Waste	C&I Waste	CDEW Waste	Hazardous Waste	MSW	Waste Water	Total Tonnes
Leeds	17	86,244	6,153	2,552	19	2,367	97,353
Sheffield	-	8,551	605	103	-	231	9,490
Calderdale	-	3,493	313	47	1,038	122	5,013
Kirklees	-	3,284	233	35	-	89	3,640
East Midlands	-	1,356	34	362	-	-	1,753
East of England	-	221	11	998	-	-	1,230
Other North West	-	673	9	366	-	-	1,049
West Midlands	-	183	10	826	-	-	1,018
Elsewhere	0	1,811	187	634	0	28	2,661
Total	17	105,816	7,556	5,924	1,058	2,837	123,207

Source: Waste Data Interrogator, 2008, Environment Agency 2009 – NB: Numbers do not total due to rounding.

THE NEED FOR NEW WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

- 3.49 Bradford's ability to handle its own waste will improve through the creation of new and expanded waste management facilities. Existing planning permissions for new waste facilities; future development applications (as windfall opportunities to meet need); the Council's Waste PFI programme; and the increasing rates of re-use and recycling in the District will all contribute significantly.

- 3.50 The need for new waste management facilities for each waste stream is considered in the following sub-sections. The preferred waste forecasts are compared to the capacity of current facilities. Where there is a potential shortfall in waste capacity compared to forecast waste arisings this has been noted. Consideration has been given to the aspiration to increase recycling of waste arisings. Where appropriate, policy must be sufficiently flexible to recognise that this target may not be met consistently over the plan period.

Municipal Solid Waste

- 3.51 Current MSW arisings in Bradford and Calderdale Districts total 355,474 tonnes per annum (2008 PFI Team data). By 2026 there is an identified requirement to accommodate 345,617 tonnes of MSW waste:

By 2026 a minimum of 220,331 tonnes of MSW is required to be recycled (comprising 64% of the forecast total MSW arising in line with the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) target);

By 2026 a minimum of 311,055 tonnes of MSW treatment capacity is required across Bradford (comprising 90% of the forecast total MSW arising in line with the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) targets); and

A maximum requirement of 34,562 tonnes of landfill capacity is required for MSW (comprising 10% of the forecast total MSW arising in line with the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) targets).

The majority of this waste is bulked up at Transfer Stations and exported to landfill sites in Wakefield and elsewhere. Only 32,245 tonnes of waste that leaves MSW Transfer stations is then managed further in Bradford. There is a large difference between the levels of MSW forecast and the current amount managed within the District. This indicates that there is a need to identify and allocate additional sites to manage MSW waste during the plan period.

- 3.52 Recycling and composting rates in Bradford represent around 25% of total household waste generated. Significant improvements are needed including the provision of additional infrastructure to meet the minimum target of 220,331 tonnes of MSW to be recycled. This is in addition to efforts to reduce and re-use waste to be delivered through and alongside the PFI programme.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

- 3.53 Current C&I waste arisings in Bradford are 586,020 tonnes per annum (2008 RTAB). By 2026 it is forecast that this will have decreased to 542,156 tonnes:

By 2026, a minimum of 363,245 tonnes per annum of treatment capacity will be required for C&I waste in Bradford (67% of the forecast total C&I waste arising in line with the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) targets);

The National Waste Strategy (2007) sets a target to landfill a maximum of 33% of all C&I waste, which by 2026 will equate to a maximum of 178,911 tonnes.

79,710 tonnes of Commercial and Industrial Waste is managed within Bradford District (excluding the specialist rendering facilities). The difference between the levels of C&I waste currently managed and that forecast indicates there is a need to identify additional sites for this waste stream, to ensure flexibility and a supply of sites. A number of sites have been granted planning permission, but it is not know if they will all be implemented and/or become operational.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

- 3.54 By 2026, it is forecast that 531,135 tonnes of CDEW arisings will need to be managed within Bradford District. A large proportion of this waste will be dealt with in-situ at sites not requiring a waste Permit.

Hazardous Waste

- 3.55 Hazardous waste arisings in Bradford (2008 figures) are estimated to be 21,821 tonnes per annum.
- 3.56 19,906 tonnes of Hazardous Waste are managed within the District according to the Waste Data Interrogator indicating that present capacity aligns with forecast Hazardous Waste arisings. However, the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) identified that there may be a need for additional capacity across the Yorkshire and Humber Region to replace existing facilities, which Bradford may be expected to contribute to as the Region seeks to increase treatment capacity and reduce landfilling of Hazardous waste.

Agricultural and 'Other' Types of Waste

- 3.57 Legislation established in 2006 requires Agricultural waste to be managed on site where possible, or off-site subject to Permitting. Therefore it is considered that there is no identified need for facilities to deal with this type of waste arising.

Significant Waste Management Sites Recently Granted Planning Permission

- 3.58 There are three recent planning permissions for significant new waste management facilities within Bradford, these are as follows:

Gasification plant for the treatment of 160,000 Tonnes per annum of primarily residual C&I waste (permission granted);

Autoclave application for 320,000 Tonnes per annum (permission granted); and

Landfill development proposal for 2 million Tonnes of C&D waste capacity per annum (permission granted).

Consultation Findings

Few consultee responses were made with regard to the use of criteria based policies to guide future waste developments.

Consultees raised no comments or issues that indicated a need for Bradford to differ from the national and Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) regional policy aspirations to maximise the recycling and re-use of waste.

There was a mixed response from consultees to whether criteria based policies should be considered for the provision of Agricultural and other types of waste management facilities, rather than site allocations with no clear consensus emerging in the comments received.

Council Response

The preferred policy approach will identify sites for MSW and C&I waste and include criteria based policies in the DPD relating to 'other' waste streams, drawing on best practice and adopted policy approaches in other Local Authority areas. The policy will include reference 'other' waste streams, including the value / energy that can be harnessed from individual waste arisings.

The Council's response is to confirm that there is no need to differ from the national

and Yorkshire and Humber (RSS) regional waste policy to favour maximising re-use and recycling of waste. The Council's response will also establish criteria based policy for Agricultural and other waste management facilities and to continue discussions on this issue.

Preferred Approach W3: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements

There is a requirement to accommodate a total of 1,476,371 tonnes of waste arisings in Bradford District in the period to 2026. In providing for this level of waste, the Council will support the prevention of waste, its re-use, recycling and recovery and energy production from waste in accordance with the Core Strategy policy WM1.

Table 14 – Bradford's Waste Management Capacity Requirements

Waste Stream	Capacity Requirements by 2026 (Tonnes)
Agricultural Waste	-*
Commercial and Industrial Waste	363,245**
Construction Demolition and Excavation Waste	531,135
Hazardous Waste	21,821
Municipal Solid Waste – Bradford	248,410
Municipal Solid Waste – Calderdale	97,207
Grand Total	1,261,818

* Figure assumed to be '0' in accordance with the Agricultural Waste Regulations 2006 to be managed in-situ on-site

** Figure assumes 67% C&I waste treatment target from the Yorkshire and Humber Plan, RSS, 2008

A range of appropriate waste management sites will be identified for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial & Industrial Waste, providing capacity for 345,617 and 363,245 tonnes (assuming a 67% treatment rate) to meet projected waste forecasts. These figures should be seen as a minimum, allowing flexibility in the event that the recycling target is not met. Additional capacity for MSW and C&I waste is required in addition to that already permitted or where permission is currently sought in order to provide a suitable level of flexibility, contingency and choice that ensures waste operators can effectively deliver the MSW and C&I waste facilities required.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Agricultural Waste and other waste arisings will be processed in-situ where such waste arises. Where waste minimisation and in-situ

processing is not practically achievable through re-use or recycling, suitable waste management facility sites for these waste streams will be permitted subject to criteria-based site location and development management policies.

Sufficient sub-regional capacity to handle Hazardous waste arisings over the plan period currently exists. Cross-boundary co-ordination in planning for Hazardous waste arisings will be achieved through active, collaborative work between Bradford Council and neighbouring authorities.

4. STRATEGIC WASTE POLICY RESPONSE

CORE STRATEGY POLICY

- 4.1 The core policy for waste management in Bradford District has been consulted on and revised previously within the Waste Management Core Strategy Issues and Options. The Core Strategy Preferred Approach consultation is being undertaken in conjunction with the Waste DPD Preferred Approach consultation. .
- 4.2 As a result the following core policies WM1 and WM2 will be included within the emerging Bradford District LDF Core Strategy. The issues and justification underpinning these preferred options is included within the Waste Management Core Strategy Preferred Approach report.

WM1: Waste Management

The Council will work with its partners and neighbouring authorities to integrate strategies for waste management in Bradford and at the sub-regional and regional levels.

All forms of waste will be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy in the following order of priority:

Waste prevention – avoiding the creation of waste in the first instance; then

Re-use – making best use of existing and new facilities; then

Recycling and composting – making best use of existing and new facilities; then

Energy recovery – making use of technologies that recover energy from waste; then

Disposal – including the use of landfill as a last alternative.

The Council will plan to ensure that sufficient capacity is located within the District to accommodate forecast waste arisings of all types during the plan period, reducing the reliance on other authority areas. In identifying waste management sites within the District the Council will give regard to cross-boundary issues, including waste movement and location of facilities in adjacent areas.

WM2: Identifying Waste Management Sites

Sites for waste management facilities will need to be identified to deal with Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial waste arisings within Bradford District. Sites will need to best meet environment, economic and social needs.

In identifying and selecting sites for the management of waste (including sites for new and expanded waste management facilities), an Area of Search (illustrated in the following two figures) is established. Within the Area of Search, the following order of priority will be adopted:

The expansion and co-location of waste facilities on existing, operational sites; then

Established and proposed employment and industrial sites where modern facilities can be appropriately developed; then

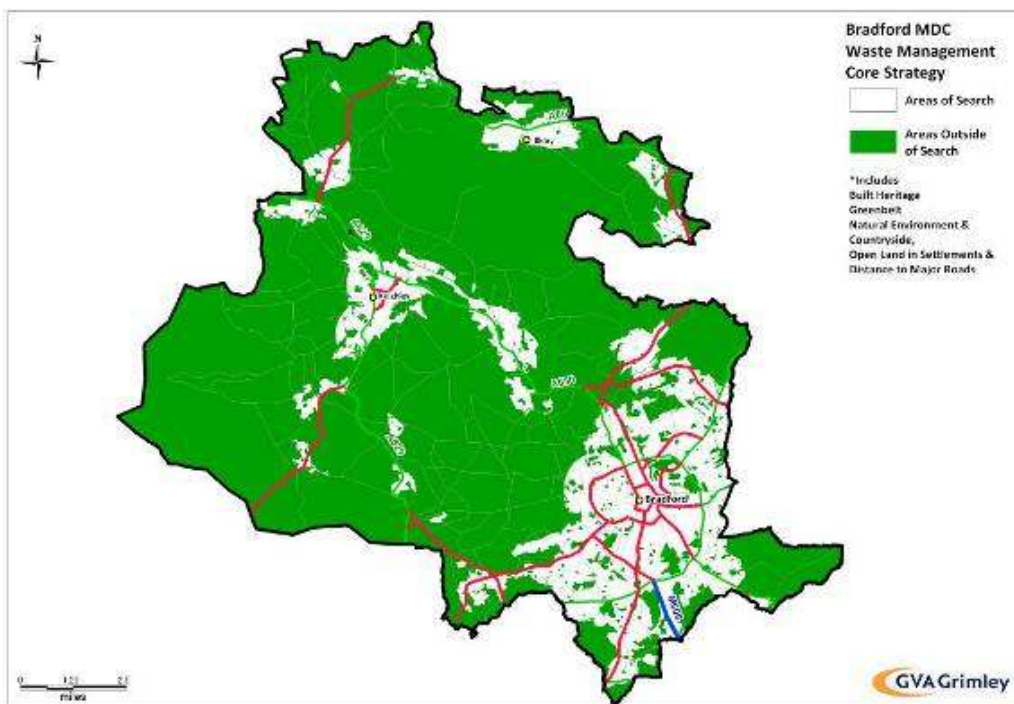
Other previously developed land within the Area of Search,; then

Greenfield, previously undeveloped sites within the Area of Search; then

Sites within the Green Belt.

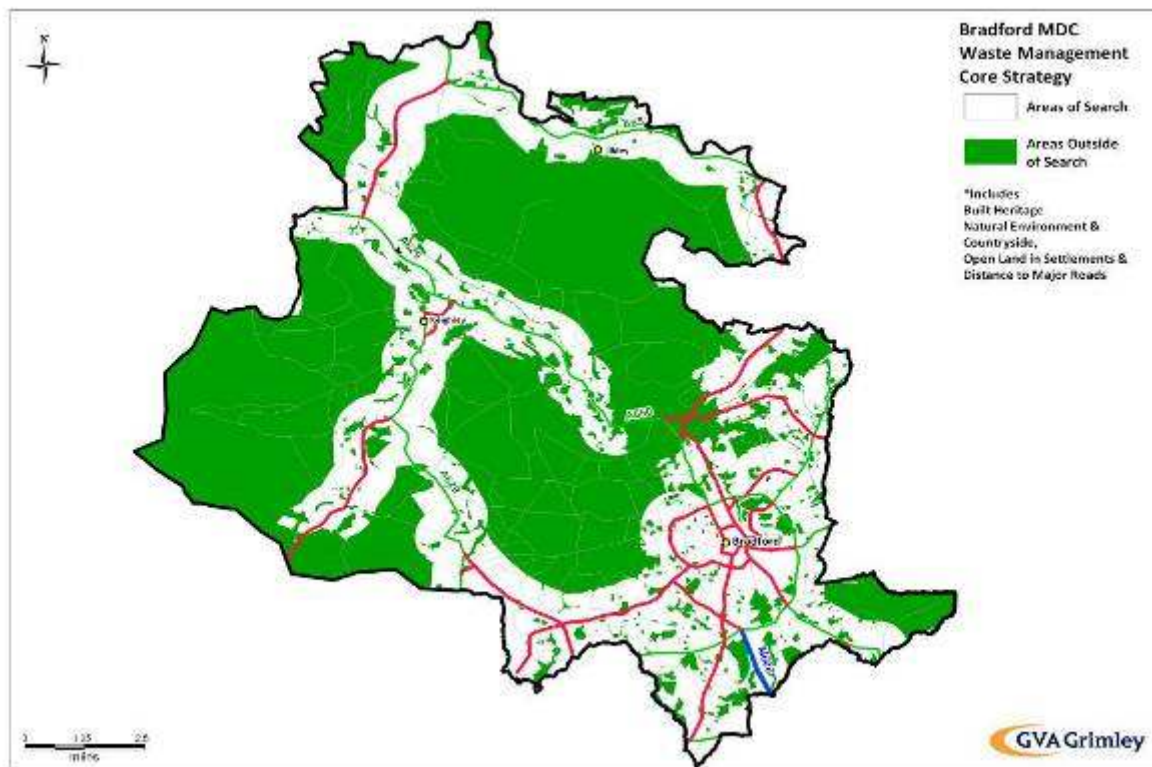
All potential waste management sites will be subject to detailed assessment of their individual characteristics and the implications of any waste development on surrounding areas.

Figure 4: Identified Area of Search (with Green Belt included as a constraint)



Source: GVA Grimley 2010

Figure 5: Identified Area of Search (with Green Belt removed as a constraint)



Source: GVA Grimley 2010

- 4.3 Core Policy WM2 recognises that the Waste Management DPD will establish the detailed site assessment criteria set out in Section 5 of this Preferred Approach report.
- 4.4 The Council intend to identify potential sites only for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial waste streams. Other waste streams either have existing capacity within the sub-region (Hazardous waste) or will be encouraged to be dealt with through recycling or re-use at source (CDEW, and Agricultural Waste) as a priority. A criteria based approach is proposed for these waste streams where on-site treatment of waste cannot be achieved.
- 4.5 Landfill sites to handle residual waste will also be dealt with through a criteria based approach, as detailed within Section 6.

WASTE MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT

- 4.6 The key issues facing Bradford District in relation to waste management within the District are summarised as:

European, national and regional policy places an imperative on Bradford District to sustainably manage its own waste arisings rather than relying on landfill and the continued export of waste arisings outside of the District.

A historical and current reliance on landfill putting pressure on the need for a new planning approach to be adopted.

A recognised need to ensure that waste, of all types, is treated as close to its source as possible. This conforms to national guidance, including the need to consider capacity on a cross-boundary basis.

- 4.7 The Waste Management DPD Issues and Options Report established five options in response to these issues for comment during consultation and testing within the Sustainability Appraisal:

Option 1: Focus on consolidating and increasing capacity at existing facilities across the District, and recognise that some waste will need to be managed outside Bradford.

Option 2: Provide additional sites and capacity to manage growing waste arisings within the District.

Option 3: Provide additional sites and capacity to manage more waste than is produced in the District, allowing scope to import and handle waste from other places in the future.

Option 4: Work with adjacent authorities to identify appropriate sites / facilities to accommodate waste arisings as closely as possible to their source.

Option 5: Minimise waste production / arisings across the District through appropriate planning policies, therefore minimising the site allocations required.

Consultation Findings

Questions 9, 10 and 11 of the Waste Issues and Options Report considered the options for handling future waste arisings within Bradford District.

Responses to Question 9 showed a limited consistency with various combinations of Options 1-5 identified by consultees. A number of consultees emphasised that Bradford must become more self-

sufficient in waste management as a first priority and that this should be clearly identified in the preferred policy wording. Overall, the consultation responses highlighted a preference for a combination of Options 2, 3, and 4 with Option 5 being included as a stand-alone policy to be incorporated into the LDF Core Strategy.

Question 10 considered the types of facilities that should be provided if Options 2 or 3 respectively were considered to be preferential. Consultees noted the need to embrace the range of technologies set out in the Waste Management DPD Issues and Options Report and not be limited in policy terms, therefore allowing for flexibility going forward. The role and potential for larger multi-function waste management sites was also identified to allow a range of facilities to be co-located, increasing operator choice across the District.

Question 11 asked if other alternative options should be considered. Consultees did not identify other alternative options for consideration, but did emphasise the need to consider increasing the capacity of existing waste management sites where suitable and sustainable and the reality of needing to continue to expect that some waste would need to be handled outside the District boundaries, especially in the short term.

Findings of Sustainability Appraisal

Option 1 has a mixed performance against the SA Objectives. Specifically it is noted that the option could result in increased mileage per tonne of waste with potential resulting impacts including emissions of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles. The option also performs poorly against SA Objectives that are concerned with the proximity of waste infrastructure to current and future centres of population, improving access to waste management facilities and ensuring that local areas take responsibility for their own waste.

It does however perform well against some of the environmental SA Objectives including those relating to safeguarding water and soil resources, reducing the number of people affected by noise and dust, protecting and enhancing biodiversity and landscape quality, the quality of the built environment, historic assets and archaeology, avoiding impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities and reducing the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life, given the option does not propose new waste management sites.

Option 2 performs well with regard to the SA Objectives which are concerned with proximity of waste management infrastructure to current and future centres of population, improving access to waste management facilities and ensuring that local areas take responsibilities for their own waste. It is also considered that under this option there should be a reduction in the mileage per tonne of waste due to increased provision of sites. This option should also provide new jobs within the waste industry within

Bradford District.

There is a lot of uncertainty with regard to this option because, by providing new waste management sites and facilities, this option has the potential to result in adverse effects such as nuisance from transport and dust and noise on communities, negative impact on biodiversity and landscape, the built environment, historic assets and archaeology, and also potentially on open space, cultural, leisure, and recreational opportunities, although in each case this would depend on the location of the new waste management sites identified. As a result brownfield sites should be prioritised to try and reduce the potential effect of new waste management sites on land and soil resources, and wider impact as noted previously.

Option 2 would not necessarily assist in minimising waste arisings or increasing the amount of reused, recycled or recovered waste.

Option 3 has a very similar performance against SA Objectives as Option 2, but to a greater extent given it intends to identify more sites and capacity. Job creation potential is considered to be greater under Option 3 due to larger quantum of waste that will be handled within the District. However, it is assumed that mileage per tonne will be greater under this option than the previous option considered.

There is uncertainty within *Option 4* around whether it will require new waste management facilities within the District. As a result there is a degree of uncertainty within the SA assessment of the option. Particularly there is uncertainty around potential impact on biodiversity, landscape quality, soil and water resources, noise and dust, traffic impacts on communities, the built environment, historic assets and archaeology and open space, cultural leisure and recreational opportunities. Impact on the above would be dependent upon the nature and location of any new waste sites required.

This option will not necessarily help to minimise waste arisings or encourage reuse, recycling or recovery of waste. It could also result in waste being managed outside of the District, directly in conflict to the stated aspiration for self-sufficiency.

The distance travelled from source to waste management facility should be reduced under this option, with a strong performance as a result against SA Objectives regarding greenhouse gas emissions, and accessibility of facilities in relation to the main centres of population and waste arisings.

It is assumed that this option will see an increase in waste management facilities sub-regionally with resulting increase in the number of jobs within the sector, although potentially not directly within the District.

Option 5 performs well with regards to the minimisation of the growth in waste and the efficient use of

natural resources. It should help to minimise the amount of waste that will require treatment and should therefore help to minimise the energy demand and greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste treatment and transport.

It is unclear whether Option 5 will result in the identification of additional waste management facilities. As a result there is uncertainty of the option against environmental SA Objectives including those relating to biodiversity, landscape quality, soil and water resources, noise and dust, traffic impacts on communities, the built environment, historic assets and archaeology and open space, cultural, leisure and recreational opportunities. It is also uncertain as to whether the option will improve the accessibility of waste management sites.

Resulting job creation under Option 5 is not certain. Whilst it aims to reduce waste production it may result in new waste management sites should they be required. A neutral performance was recorded in relation to this SA Objective.

Council Response

The preferred policy approach will be a combination of Options 2, 3 and 4 in order to reflect consultation and SA findings and the need to ensure that the Waste DPD has sufficient flexibility and adaptability to respond to future circumstances and approaches to waste management.

On this basis, the preferred policy approach will identify a range of suitable waste management sites capable of accommodating Bradford's MSW and C&I waste arisings with a further contingency allowance to ensure that the District can contribute to meeting wider sub-regional waste management needs where appropriate and to ensure flexibility in supply over the plan period.

A criteria based approach will be adopted for the identification and provision of sites for CDEW, Agricultural, Hazardous and landfill residual waste arisings. This will support the range of choices available to waste operators in delivering future waste management facilities.

Preferred Approach W4: Future Waste Management Sites in Bradford District

The Council will seek to minimise the production of waste across the District through appropriate policies in accordance with the Waste Policies within the Core Strategy, therefore minimising the site allocations that are required.

To effectively plan and manage Bradford's forecast increases in waste arisings, a range of suitable sites

for new and expanded waste management facilities will be identified and designated for MSW and C&I waste streams. This will be achieved through assessment and identification of specific sites capable of providing the necessary waste management facilities in the period to 2026.

A criteria-based approach to the identification of sites for CDEW, Agricultural waste and 'Other waste streams' will be adopted where such waste arisings cannot be reduced, re-used or recycled in-situ at their source. No additional contingency allowance has been provided for above these requirements. A criteria based approach will be adopted for the identification and provision of sites for landfill residual waste arisings. A manage and monitor approach will be adopted to ensure provision is matched to capacity in relation to each waste stream.

The Council will continue to work with neighbouring local authorities to identify appropriate waste management facilities and sites in order to accommodate waste arisings as closely as possible to their source and ensure a cross-boundary approach to waste is supported.

5. IDENTIFYING NEW SITES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

- 5.1 Providing a choice and mix of potential waste management sites across the District is important to support waste hierarchy objectives. An appropriate mix of sites will help accommodate different waste streams (particularly MSW and C&I waste) allowing waste operators flexibility to develop the necessary waste management facilities the District needs.

ESTABLISHING THE BROAD LOCATIONS FOR WASTE FACILITIES

- 5.2 The Waste Management DPD Issues and Options paper presented two options for how best to locate waste management sites across the District over the plan period:

Option 1: Concentrate waste management facilities in a small number of strategic sites in the District; or

Option 2: Identify a large number of small sites dispersed across the District for waste management purposes.

Consultation Findings

A number of consultation responses were received in relation to Question 12 from the Waste Management Issues and Options report. Those responding identified the need for a hybrid approach between the two options, effectively mixing the need to concentrate waste management facilities in a smaller number of strategic sites with the need to identify other, smaller sites across the District. The Highways Agency noted the opportunity given under Option 2 to reduce the need for waste to travel and therefore the potential impacts on the Strategic Road Network as result of reduced HGV movement. Option 1 was favoured by a number of consultees as it was seen to be more environmentally friendly and be more supportable by local communities. The Environment Agency suggested that the most appropriate option would be the one that extracts the most value from waste and is flexible enough to accommodate advances in technology and changes in waste composition.

Question 13 asked consultees whether different approaches should be applied to different waste streams. Where comment was made, the majority of respondents concurred that different approaches to the identification of sites for different waste streams would be appropriate in order to account for various location requirements and the potential impact of facilities and to allow for different site size requirements associated with each type of facility. Bradford Waste Disposal Authority noted that MSW will require larger capacity facilities strategically sited, and Burley Parish Council noted that there may be opportunities for economies of scale.

Question 14 asked whether other options should be considered. Responses were limited to this question and consultees principally re-iterated support for a combination of Options 1 and 2. The Environment Agency stated that the chosen solution must be the one that extracts the most value from waste and is also flexible enough to accommodate advances in technology and changes in waste composition.

Findings of Sustainability Appraisal

The SA did not favour either of the two options put forward regarding the location of waste sites. The options had a mixed performance against the identified SA Objectives and neither was found to meet a majority of those considered.

Option 1 would limit the effects of waste management sites including, for example, noise, dust, landscape, traffic impacts and construction impacts such as loss of soil, adverse effects on biodiversity, open space and leisure and recreation.

However, the option may result in more waste related trips around the District and would not improve the accessibility of waste management sites or achieve waste management / treatment near to or at source. This option could result in greater mileage per tonne of waste and greater emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants from transport.

Whilst some technologies only require small sites these could potentially be co-located or combined under Option 1.

The appraisal of Option 1 has assumed that the option makes use of existing waste management sites and would not require the development of greenfield land. It is unclear whether Option 1 would limit the capacity of waste management within the District, and whether any waste would need to be managed outside of the District. The SA of Option 1 has been undertaken in this context.

Option 2 should reduce trips and mileage per tonne of waste by locating a larger number of sites across the District. This approach would provide a range of waste sites which are easily accessible to the public but it could also create waste related traffic in areas which are currently unaffected by waste and traffic and HGV's.

A greater number of waste sites across the District could spread the adverse effects of waste sites including their potential to general noise, pollution, and landscape issues across the District which could as a result affect more people and their quality of life. Potential impact on biodiversity, historic assets, open space and cultural assets, leisure and recreation opportunities, however this would depend on the nature, location and distribution of facilities proposed.

The Sustainability Appraisal found it unclear which of the two options would result in a greater job generation across the District.

Council Response

The preferred policy approach to the location of potential waste sites for MSW and C&I combine both Options 1 and 2, but the sites will be restricted to 1ha, or above, to ensure that appropriate sites, rather than numerous sites are identified. There will be the potential to accommodate a combination of waste technologies and offer sufficient choice to the waste operators on the market.

The policy will state the need to treat different waste streams in individual ways using the drivers of their particular requirements and location preferences relevant to the individual types of waste facility.

Potential site selection criteria will be established to include juxtaposition and proximity to the established settlement hierarchy and the broad areas of search defined in the Waste Core Strategy as key drivers for locating sites. This approach takes account of the consultation and SA findings for this issue. It sets out an appropriate hybrid of the two options in order to accommodate the range of types and locations of sites identified through a site assessment and criteria based approach.

Preferred Policy W5: Location of Waste Management Facilities and Sites

New and expanded facilities for waste management will be accommodated across a range and mix of different sizes of sites above 1ha at identified strategic and local locations across the District.

Preferred waste management sites will be of various sizes in order to accommodate a range of different waste management technologies.

Sites will be identified for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial waste through a site assessment and selection process.

Sites for other waste streams will be subject to a criteria based policy approach. This will take account of Bradford's future waste needs, site suitability, sustainability and delivery criteria as well as the District's spatial vision and strategic planning objectives established in the Core Strategy.

ASSESSING SITES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

- 5.3 There are a number of important issues in identifying and assessing new sites for waste management facilities in Bradford District:

In order to provide a suitable policy basis for new or expanded waste management facilities for MSW and C&I waste streams, the Waste Management DPD must identify site specific options for the location of such facilities, focused on those that meet the Area of Search criteria as identified within the Core Strategy, and have developable land available in the plan period.

Different types of waste management facilities have different site size requirements due to the nature and scale of their processes and operations and the common types of technology used to handle waste. A systematic and comprehensive site assessment process is required to analyse each possible site and draw conclusions on its suitability, deliverability and achievability.

A pre-eligibility list of MSW and C&I waste sites within the Area of Search is required as an initial site assessment sieve. The pre-eligibility list must include those sites that conform to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy WM2; this includes sites within the Green Belt.

Sites without development potential (in terms of land available in the plan period, including sites that are under construction or that are fully developed out for alternative use) must be removed from the initial pre-eligibility list of sites.

PRE-ELIGIBILITY SITES LIST

5.4 The Waste Management DPD Issues and Options identified the initial search for sites to include:

Existing waste management facilities;

Allocated employment land;

Council depots including current waste facilities;

Civic amenity sites;

Exhausted mineral workings; and

White (undesignated or allocated) land.

5.5 A number of possible sites were put forward as candidate waste locations through a public Call for Sites process.

5.6 The options presented specifically considered the reasonable alternatives of excluding sites from the pre-eligibility list on the basis that they are located in the Green Belt, or including sites even if in the Green Belt to ensure consistent assessment. The options were:

Option 1: Test all sites on the pre-eligibility list within the area of search, excluding those in the Green Belt other than existing facilities.

Option 2: Test all sites on the pre-eligibility list, including new potential sites in the Green Belt.

Consultation Findings

Question 15 of the Issues and Options examined the options for testing sites within the broad defined area of search, either excluding or including Green Belt locations from the outset. Consultee responses were divided, with the majority of responses identifying the need to prioritise waste sites outside of Green Belt first and foremost, but to consider the use of Green Belt land where previously developed brownfield sites cannot adequately meet future waste management needs. A number of consultees raised concerns with respect to Option 2 relating particularly to the potential impact of HGV traffic and the lesser opportunity to reduce the travel time/distances of waste if Green Belt sites were used. The Bradford Wildlife Group stated that development should not take place within the Green Belt. The Highways Agency

stated that sites within the Green Belt should not be considered, however is a site outside the Green Belt would result in a significant number of HGV movements on the Strategic Road Network, then alternative sites within the Green Belt should be considered.

Findings of Sustainability Appraisal

There is a significant degree of uncertainty within the SA assessment of options presented in response to this issue. For example, it cannot be assumed that sites within the Green Belt could have a greater potential for adverse impacts on soil resources as there could be brownfield land available within the Green Belt.

However, it is assumed that there is a greater likelihood of habitats and wildlife corridors being adversely affected by development in the Green Belt and therefore *Option 1* performs better in this context. Option 1 is also considered to have lower potential adverse effects on landscape quality, and to guide development away from versatile agricultural land.

Option 1 may not help to minimise the mileage per tonne of waste through the potential limiting of waste management sites and therefore require longer journey lengths through the District. This option could also limit the range and accessibility of waste management sites and facilities, and may not deliver sites and facilities within the greatest proximity of its source.

Option 2 may create a greater flexibility to locate waste management facilities across the District in a manner which reduces the amount of distance travelled, however this option may also introduce waste traffic into areas which are not currently affected (albeit this would depend on the location of suitable sites outside of and within the Green Belt). There are noted to be a number of watercourses running through the Green Belt increasing the risk of flooding within this area of the District, although it is further recognised that all sites will be tested individually against their flood risk potential.

Council Response

The Council's preferred policy approach will adopt Option 2 both on the basis of the findings of consultation and SA but also on the basis of ensuring effective, proactive and robust evidence underpins the identification and selection of Waste Management sites. All sites on the pre-eligibility list will be taken into account. All will be considered with the Green Belt designation applied as an additional site assessment filter following the assessment of all sites. This is to ensure an objective and robust site assessment process is capable of being undertaken to select the most

appropriate waste management sites for MSW and C&I waste.

- 5.7 The Waste Management DPD Issues and Options paper consulted on a single option associated with the initially proposed site assessment criteria:

Option 1: Test the long list of potential waste sites against the MSW and C&I waste facility criteria as identified.

- 5.8 The Waste Management DPD Issues and Options proposed a series of site assessment criteria to refine the pre-eligibility list of potential waste sites to form a short list. The criteria were established to test the characteristics of each potential waste facility site against the site location requirements, from which it will be possible to identify sites that might support particular types of facility. It was proposed that possible waste sites should be assessed against their suitability for each type of waste facility. As such eight criteria were developed and a scoring mechanism used that included both pass/fail 'gateway' tests and then graded scoring of each criterion to reflect the level of constraint or opportunity presented by the site in question.

Consultation Finding

Question 16 of the Issues and Options Report asked consultees to say whether they agreed with the approach to testing the long list of potential waste sites against the MSW and C&I waste facility criteria identified.

Some significant concerns were raised by consultees regarding the criteria proposed in the Issues and Options Report. These were particularly related to the level of impact detail presented and the need to provide more clarity of how the site identification process aligns with the planning application process.

Consultees identified a series of areas where improvements and changes could be made to the extent and range of site selection criteria. Consultees identified the need to simplify the criteria to test sites overall, stepping back from an overly prescriptive process to look more fundamentally at the underlying criteria of proximity to urban areas and to strategic road and rail/water transport access alongside significant environmental and physical constraints to waste site development. Further specific criteria were suggested by the Environment Agency on flood risk, and by English Heritage the need to consider sites with Scheduled Monuments as contrary to national policy if promoted for waste

management facilities. The Environment Agency further stated that any waste management facility would be subject to a permit under the environmental permitting regulations, with the objective of the permit to prevent harm to the environment or human health. The EA state that a permit would not be issued in a particular location if air quality standards would be breached as a result of the installation. A further issue raised by consultees was the need to identify initial 'gateway' pass/fail tests for potential sites to ensure that those sites that would be wholly contrary to national or regional policy would be discounted at the outset from the selection process.

Findings of Sustainability Appraisal

The SA suggests the following in reference to the site search and assessment methodology and criteria:

Sites within the Green Belt, and other sites that have been discounted on the basis of the broad location criteria, should be reintroduced to the site assessment process if, at the end of the process, there are insufficient sites to meet identified need. Such constraints could then be considered in order to identify whether a detrimental impact would be caused by development for this use.

It should be noted where sites are located near to a railway line which could be used as a transport node.

Policy alignment: this assessment exercise should include whether a site is brownfield or greenfield land, and contains or is proximate to scheduled monuments and/or listed buildings.

Policy alignment: this assessment should also consider Sites of Ecological and Geological Importance. Information relating to environmental designations should be noted. The figures quoted within the potential encroachment on environmental constraints are not considered appropriate.

Physical constraints and delivery: information on Flood Risk Zones (1, 2, & 3) should be noted. Sensitivity of nearby watercourses should be noted.

Site surveys: proforma should include consideration of: Are there any nearby Public Rights of Way with views into the site? Are there any surface water features on the site or visible within the surrounding environment? Are any of the following are present and whether they would need to be removed for development of the site for this end use: mature trees; belts of trees or woodland areas; hedges; grassland? Does the site contain any derelict buildings? Is there any nearby rail freight access? Do surrounding land uses

include any historical buildings such as churches?

Council Response

The Council will take forward Option 1 as the preferred approach but with a simplified and revised approach to site assessment criteria and the use of a pre-eligibility site identification process to discount those sites where development for MSW or C&I waste management facilities would contravene national planning policy.

All potential sites, whether within, or outside, the Green Belt will be assessed. The Green Belt designation will be applied as an additional site criteria filter to test the impact on suitable site availability. The rationale for this preferred approach is to accord with consultation findings and to ensure that site identification and assessment is undertaken in an effective and robust manner that does not discount potential sites prior to assessment simply on the basis of their location within the Green Belt, whether or not they are Major Developed Sites.

Preferred Policy - W6: Assessing MSW and C&I Waste Sites

All potential MSW & C&I waste management sites will be tested against a set of site assessment criteria. Potential sites will include those within Bradford's Green Belt to ensure an objective site assessment process is undertaken. Preference will be given to the selection of sites outside of the Green Belt for waste management facilities unless it is demonstrated that there are in-sufficient, suitable, accessible and deliverable previously developed sites to accommodate Bradford's future waste arisings. Sites will be initially assessed against the following criteria:

Shape: Sites should have a regular shape to allow development to take place;

Proximity to road network: Sites should be within 1km (maximum) of the Strategic Road Network (Primary and A-Roads);

Type: The site should not be any of the following types (designated development plan allocations): safeguarded land, housing land allocation, recreational open space, playing fields, allotments, village green space, land reserved for community use (including e.g. new school sites), mineral reserves; and

Environmental designations: The site should not be or contain any of the following: Special Area of Conservation; Site of Special Scientific Interest; Local Nature Reserve;

Landscape and Wildlife Habitats; Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Historic Parks and Gardens; Listed Buildings; Archaeological Sites; or Conservation Areas.

LONG LIST SITE ASSESSMENT

Following the testing of the pre-eligibility list of sites against the initial criteria the remaining possible sites that have not been discounted will be tested against the following long-list site criteria. The long-list criteria are structured around four key themes: Strategic Planning Alignment; Suitability; Sustainability; and Deliverability.

The long list of sites will be assessed against the criteria using a combination of desktop analysis and site visits.

The range of criteria has been developed in response to public and technical stakeholder consultation undertaken to date. The criteria also factors in findings from the Sustainability Appraisal.

The criteria are un-weighted as each of the identified criteria is considered to be of equal importance to the site identification and selection process.

For each criterion, sites will be assessed using a 'traffic light' red-amber-green approach where green indicates no constraint or the lowest level of constraint, while red reflects a significant material constraint.

The proposed criteria, structured by theme, are set out below, and in full within the **Site Assessment Report**.

Long List Site Assessment Criteria

Strategic Planning Alignment Criteria:

1. Site Status in Replacement UDP: Sites considered against existing allocation or status
2. Alignment to Strategic Objectives: Sites considered against potential alignment or conflict with other corporate and planning strategic objectives
3. Land Status: Sites tested against existing status as either brownfield Previously Developed Land (PDL) or greenfield land

Suitability Criteria

4. Location: Sites should be assessed against their location in relation to current / future waste arisings both within and outside the District
5. Site Size: Sites should be considered against their ability to accommodate a single or a range of waste management facilities. Some flexibility is required to ensure that a commercial market operator can use technologies and design to provide waste management facilities in the future. Overall, a 1ha site size will be applied to ensure **that appropriate sites, rather than numerous sites are identified.**
6. Site Proximity to Other Sensitive Uses: Site located in close proximity to sensitive uses (<50m) or within close proximity to a significant number / density of sensitive uses. Sensitive uses are identified to include: environmental designations, existing schools, housing, health facilities, etc.
7. Site Accessibility: Sites to be tested against the extent to which they can be adequately accessed from the strategic road network, or can be made to do so without excessive new / improved road development. Sites to be tested against the extent to which non-road (rail, river, canal) access is in place.
8. Visual / Landscape Impact: Sites to be tested against potential visual or amenity impact including consideration of whether management or mitigation could eradicate potential negative impact.
9. Cultural or Heritage: Sites to be tested against potential impact on existing adjacent cultural or heritage provision or character including recognised designations (listed buildings, SAMs, Conservation Areas, Areas of Archaeological Interest, etc)

Deliverability Criteria:

10. Physical Development Constraints: Sites to be tested against the extent to which on-site physical development constraints make delivery potentially unviable within the plan period. On site constraints are defined to include utilities, transport infrastructure, land subsidence, on-site structures, Public Rights of Way, etc.
11. Site Topography: Sites to be tested against the extent to which topography presents a significant challenge to development. Preference is given to those sites which have no topographical issues or gently sloping gradient
12. Development Cost Value for Money: Sites to be tested against the likely or anticipated costs of development, taking into account noted development constraints and need for mitigation on the site as recorded against the previous criteria. Criteria will flag up any

anticipated abnormal costs on individual sites

13. Extant Planning Consents: Sites with extant planning permission, or previous positive planning history, relating specifically to waste management uses to be reflected within assessment.
14. Current Use: Sites to be considered in relation to current occupation levels including the challenge likely to be posed in securing vacant possession pre-development
15. Site Ownership: Sites will be assessed against their ownership as indication of ease of delivery

SHORT LIST SITE ASSESSMENT

The long list of sites will be ranked according to their performance against the 15 criteria as outlined previously. The traffic light approach to assessing the sites allows this ranking to be undertaken in a transparent way. In each case the assessment made against each site when giving a 'red', 'amber' or 'green' classification will be justified to ensure a clear audit trail to the assessment.

At this stage a further criteria will be imposed on the list of potential MSW and C&I sites relating to whether the site falls within the Green Belt or not (Major Developed Sites within the Green Belt will be preferential to non-MDS sites within the Green Belt).

Those sites with the greatest prevalence of 'green' indicators and outside of the Green Belt (including MDS sites within the Green Belt) will form the most preferable potential MSW & C&I waste management sites. The next most preferable pool of sites, termed the 'reserve sites' will be those with the greatest prevalence of 'green' indicators which are MDS within the Green Belt. The 'reserve' pool of sites will include those with the greatest prevalence of 'green' / 'amber' indicators outside the Green Belt, and so on.

AVAILABILITY OF SITE BY TYPE

Sites, now ranked into 'preferred', 'reserved', etc, will be further considered against their appropriateness for different types of facility based on an appreciation of their size (as set out within Criteria 5 previously), ability to accommodate a range of facilities, and qualitatively whether any sites should not be identified for specific facilities on the basis of potential impacts or inappropriateness of the site. It is recognised that flexibility must be built into this assessment to allow for technological advancements within waste technologies.

A schedule will then be compiled which pulls together the ranking of the sites, a qualitative understanding of the sites performance against the criteria by theme, and what waste technologies are considered to be suitable for each. This will allow an understanding of the capacity of the potential supply of waste sites to accommodate requirements compared to identified need over the plan period, including the need to ensure a flexible choice of suitable sites.

OTHER DETAILED SITE CONSIDERATIONS

The site selection and assessment criteria are designed to allow judgements to be made within policy on the most suitable MSW and C&I waste sites. The consideration of detailed site layouts, landscaping and building design, operational performance and potential impact (e.g. noise, air, water, etc), and the need for any mitigation and/or Section 106 contributions relating to each individual site sit outside of the purpose and scope of this assessment process. Such matters would be considered as appropriate within the planning application process.

SHORTLISTED POTENTIAL WASTE SITES

- 5.9 Each of the long list of potential waste sites has been subject to a site survey and assessment of potential for development as a waste management facility. A number of sites when surveyed were found to have been developed or were in the process of being developed and were discounted on this basis.
- 5.10 The remaining 61 sites were then assessed against the following criteria in order to generate a shortlist of the most appropriate sites for each type of waste facility:
- Shape of Site;
- Proximity to Road Network;
- Type of Site; and
- Environmental Designations.
- 5.11 Those sites which did not pass all of the initial assessment criteria were considered to be unsuitable for MSW or C&I waste management facilities and discounted from further assessment. The remaining 42 sites were assessed and rated as Green, Amber or Red depending on their suitability against the following additional criteria :

Site Status in the Replacement Unitary Development Plan;

Alignment to Strategic Objectives;

Land Status;

Location;

Site Size;

Site Proximity to Other Sensitive Uses;

Site Accessibility;

Visual / Landscape Impact;

Cultural or Heritage;

Physical Development Constraints;

Site Topography;

Development Cost Value for Money;

Extant Planning Consents;

Current Use; and

Site Ownership.

- 5.12 Sites with the largest number of green scores were concluded to have the greatest potential to accommodate MSW or C&I waste management facilities although site size still dictate the use of certain sites for waste management using particular technologies or operations. A comprehensive matrix of site scores and suitability for each waste facility is set out in the Forecast Waste Arisings Methodology paper.
- 5.13 A shortlist of sites has been created based on site size (1ha and over) and the proportion of positive (green) scores against the criteria long list. For those sites out of the remaining 42 sites that did not reach the shortlist, there is still the potential for a waste management use, particularly those sites which scored a large proportion of positive (green) scores, but were excluded due to the site being less than 1ha. A number of sites have been shortlisted as having potential to accommodate more than one type of waste management facility.
- 5.14 Detailed site maps of the proposed shortlisted sites can be found in the Appendix. The proposed shortlisted sites are:

Site 1 – Prince Royd Way, Ingleby Road, Listerhills (2.1 Ha) This site is currently vacant PDL and is designated as an employment site within the RUDP. Thought to be in private single

ownership the site is situated to the North of the City within a mainly industrial area. However the site may require flood mitigation as it currently within Flood Zone 2. **Site Suitable for - Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation Facility, Dirty Material Reclamation Facility and Pyrolysis and Gasification. (Detailed site map can be found in the Appendix).**

Site 11- Ripley Road, Bowling (2.35 Ha) – Recently cleared and vacated planning permission has been granted on this site for Biogen to build a large Gasification plant. Previously a glazing warehouse and partially designated as Employment Land the site is close to the city centre. There is a row of terraced housing in close proximity to the site although these are situated on the opposite side of the railway which runs along the sites western boundary. There is also an allocation for additional housing to the North West of the site. **Site Suitable for - Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation Facility, Dirty Material Reclamation Facility and Pyrolysis and Gasification. (Detailed site map can be found in the Appendix).**

Site 29- Ingleby Road, Girlington (3.25 Ha) - This site is close to the city centre and although vacant and returned to fallow land the site had previously been used for waste disposal. The site is located in a largely industrial/commercial area and is likely to be in single ownership. The site has a number of physical constraints including being bounded by Bradford Beck to the North and subsequently within Flood Zone 3 nor does it have any obvious direct access points. **Site Suitable for - Energy from Waste Facility, Windrow Composting, In-Vessel Composting and Anaerobic Digestion. (Detailed site map can be found in the Appendix).**

Site 57- Neville Road / Lower Lane, Bowling (1.17 Ha) – This site is located at the edge of Bradford's industrial and commercial centre and is designated as an employment sites within the RUDP. The site is in a predominantly industrial area, including an adjacent waste facility. The site has a small amount of low density housing nearby. Although currently vacant the site has unimplemented planning permission for change of use to B8 distribution uses and is being unofficially marketed at the present time. **Site Suitable for - Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation Facility and Pyrolysis and Gasification. (Detailed site map can be found in the Appendix).**

Sites 71-74- Belton Road/Keighley Road, Silsden (7.25. Ha in total 1.22 Ha developable) – This collection of sites is situated in within a Business Park in Silsden close to the Local Authority boundary. All the sites are designated employment land but only two of the sites (to the rear of the Ecology Building Society) are suitable for development. These sites (nos. 72-73) are currently used for animal grazing and sit adjacent to an existing residential area. The

sites are within Flood Zone 3 however permission has been granted for a new flood protection wall that would mitigate the impact of the Flood Zone. **Site Suitable for – Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation and Pyrolysis and Gasification. (Detailed site map can be found in the Appendix).**

Site 92- Bowling Back HWS, Bowling Back Lane (4.2 Ha) - This site is currently an operational Household Waste Facility for the Council's Cleansing Department. The site is currently in use however it has substantial yard space which if intensified could release land for additional waste facilities without the need to relocate or cease current uses. The site also has a large area of open space to the rear of the site. The site is within a designated Employment Zone in the RUDP. The site is bounded to the West by a Gypsy and Traveller site. **Site Suitable for – Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation, Dirty Material Reclamation, Energy from Waste, Windrow Composting, In-Vessel Composting, Anaerobic Digestion, and Pyrolysis and Gasification. (Detailed site map can be found in the Appendix).**

Site 102- Stockbridge Depot, Royd Ings Avenue, Keighley (2.45 Ha) - This site is currently an operational vehicle depot for the Council's Cleansing Department. The site is currently in use however it has substantial yard space which if intensified could release land for additional waste facilities without the need to relocate or cease current uses. The site is within the Airedale Corridor and a designated employment land area in the RUDP. The site is situated within Flood Zone 3 and in close proximity to washlands, and a site of Local Conservation Importance although the latter is buffered from the site by the River Aire. Permission has been granted for the installation of low pressure gas storage tanks and petrol pumps to service Council vehicles. **Site Suitable for - Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation Facility, Dirty Material Reclamation Facility and Pyrolysis and Gasification. (Detailed site map can be found in the Appendix).**

5.15 Figure 6 outlines the location of the shortlisted sites within the District context.

Figure 6: Location of Proposed Shortlisted MSW and C&I Waste Management Sites



Source: Bradford Council / GVA Grimley

6. MANAGING OTHER WASTE STREAMS

- 6.1 A variety of other waste streams have been identified within the District including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Other Waste (Hazardous, Waste from Waste Water Sites and Agricultural Waste) streams and Residual waste.
- 6.2 This section establishes the preferred approach and policies to the management of these waste streams, based on consultation, and Sustainability Appraisal findings.

MANAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION & EXCAVATION WASTE

- 6.3 The key issues for Bradford District in relation to the management of CDEW are:

CDEW arisings form a significant proportion of total waste arisings across Bradford District at the current time and forecast into the future with arisings set exceed 530,000 tonnes by 2026.

CDEW arisings are likely to grow in the future linked to the District's plans including economic and housing development planned to 2026. This growth will stimulate additional waste arisings, although within the immediate period are likely to be lower than anticipated due to the economic recession and resulting decrease in rates of building development and construction activity.

National policy guidance requires the encouragement of the management of CDEW waste on-site at the point of origin with an emphasis on re-use and recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy as a first priority.

- 6.4 Three options were presented within the Waste Management DPD Issues and Options paper in response to the need to manage CDEW strategically across the District over the plan period:

Option 1: Include criteria based policies in the Waste Management DPD that require the maximisation of on-site recycling and re-use of CDEW as part of the development process to minimise waste arisings.

Option 2: Include a criteria based policy for locating new and expanded construction and demolition waste management facilities.

Option 3: A combination of Options 1 and 2.

Consultation Findings

Questions 17 and 18 of the Waste Management Issues and Options asked consultees to consider the options and possible alternatives for the management of CDEW. The responses to Question 17 were consistent in supporting the imperative of dealing with CDEW at source, on-site where possible. However a number of the responses also identified the vulnerabilities of this approach when handling CDEW from smaller sites or that is generated by smaller building companies where capacity to handle such waste on site could be limited. The Minerals Planning Group stated that the bulk of C&D waste still comes from a plethora of small sites where on-site recycling is impractical and unacceptable. They also stated that C&D waste recycling and disposal facilities can be located in disused (and some active) quarries and that policy should not dismiss this option. The Environment Agency stated that the first priority is to reduce and reuse construction waste on site through the use of sustainable construction methods and site waste management plans. The EA note the opportunity to encourage a building materials reuse infrastructure.

Some consultees, including the Highways Agency, noted that there may still be a need to dispose of some waste off-site; in which case a criterion based approach for locating new and expanded facilities would be appropriate as long as it includes a criterion relating to impact on the Strategic Road Network. Other responses included the need to recognise that more on-site re-use and recycling is more possible within larger construction sites, and that any policies relating to waste arisings of this kind should support the focus on retention of buildings and refurbishment where viable in preference to demolition and redevelopment to reduce this stream of waste arising in the future.

Bradford Waste Disposal Authority support Option 3 stating that this seems the most flexible and complete position.

Findings of Sustainability Appraisal

Option 1 encourages the efficient use of natural resources, reduces the amount of waste that needs to be managed within the District, reduces the amount of waste being moved within the District, and avoids the potential negative environmental effects of developing new or expanded existing waste management sites in order to deal with CDEW waste. Option 1 may not be able to accommodate waste arisings from small CDEW sites.

Option 2 enables the waste that comes from small construction sites (of which it is noted there could be a considerable number across the District) to be re-used, recycled and recovered through waste management sites rather than this waste going straight to landfill, or being tipped

across the District.

Option 3, effectively a combination of both Options 1 and 2, generally performs the best of the three against the SA Objectives. However, as Option 3 includes the development of new or expanded waste sites it does not comply with a number of the environmental SA Objectives including biodiversity and landscape, nuisance and in relation to reducing the mileage of tonnes of waste travelled and greenhouse gas and other emissions from transport.

Through developing waste management sites for CDEW waste, Options 2 and 3 could potentially enable the sale of CDEW waste products with local economic benefits. These options may also support job creation within the District.

Council Response

The Council's preferred policy approach is to adopt Option 3. This is on the basis that there is strong consultee support provided the policy distinguishes between CDEW generated through large-scale demolition and development projects and those on small-scale sites where on-site recycling is often impractical or not possible. It is further supported by the SA findings provided the generation of further CDEW waste is minimised in accordance with Bradford's established waste hierarchy. A criteria based approach will be established with additional policy wording emphasising the preference for re-use / adaptation of existing buildings where viable as an initial policy imperative. Detailed matters of the environmental, transport, energy generation and site restoration will be dealt with through separate Waste Development Management policies.

Preferred Policy – W7: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

New and expanded CDEW sites will be permitted subject to there being an identified need for the facility, this will include demonstrating that CDEW waste cannot be reduced, or processed on-site at its source.

Proposals that demonstrate an identified need for CDEW facilities will be located subject to the following order of priority providing that there is no unacceptable harm to the environment or communities:

- a) The expansion and co-location of existing waste facilities on other operational waste management sites; then
- b) Existing industrial or employment land; then

- c) Other previously developed land within the Waste Core Strategy Area of Search; then
- d) Mineral extraction and landfill sites – provided it does not preclude appropriate restoration; then
- e) Greenfield, previously undeveloped sites within the Area of Search; then
- f) Existing Major Developed Sites within the Green Belt.

Sites satisfying the above criteria will then need to be considered against the long list criteria as set out within the Site Assessment Report.

Detailed matters of the environmental, transport, energy generation and site restoration aspects of CDEW site proposals must comply with the specific Waste Development Management policies.

MANAGEMENT OF 'HAZARDOUS AND AGRICULTURAL' WASTE STREAMS

- 6.5 In relation to the management of 'Other' waste streams including Hazardous Waste and Agricultural Waste the key issues for Bradford are:

Although Bradford is not a significantly large producer of Hazardous and Agricultural Waste, the District has a responsibility to consider approaches to dealing with such waste to reduce the amounts going to landfill either within or outside of the District.

Within the short term the Region has sufficient identified capacity to manage 'Other' waste arisings; however there is less capacity in the longer term with the potential need to identify a strategic Hazardous waste site in the sub-region.

The on-site management of 'Other' waste streams at source, similarly to CDEW, should be encouraged within policy.

- 6.6 Four options were presented within the Waste Management DPD Issues and Options paper in response to the need to manage 'Other' waste streams strategically across the District over the plan period:

Option 1: Identify potential new sites for managing Hazardous waste now even though such capacity may not be required in the short term plan period.

Option 2: Do not identify potential new sites for managing Hazardous waste as they are not required in the short term plan period.

Option 3: Develop a criteria based policy approach for locating 'Other' waste management facilities, including Hazardous waste and Agricultural waste.

Option 4: Develop a policy approach combining either Option 1 or 2 with Option 3.

Consultation Findings

Question 19 of the Waste Management Issues and Options considered the management of other waste streams. Consultee responses showed no strong consistency in their views on the appropriate direction of approach to this issue. As a result no clear preferred option has emerged from review of responses received.

The Minerals Planning Group suggested that the option wording was negative and that hazardous waste arisings should, wherever practical / possible, be dealt with within the district and not transported vast distances. Regional consultation with neighbouring planning authorities was identified as important by the Environment Agency relating specifically to Hazardous waste, which is coherent with wider cross-boundary working issues identified. The EA supported the use of criteria based policies for agricultural waste, particularly where they can recognise the impacts of future potential anaerobic digestion and composting for dealing with slurries and vegetable waste, on a relatively small scale. They recognise that they hold limited reliable data on Agricultural waste but that anecdotally they suggest some types of Agricultural waste are being dealt with on farms. Both option 1 and option 3 were favoured by individual consultees, with a divide between those supporting options 2 or 3. The Highways Agency stated no preference for option but requested to be consulted in the future on locations of potential new sites for managing Hazardous waste.

Responses to Question 20 were concerned with the appropriateness of assuming that Agricultural waste would be dealt with at source rather than requiring new facilities or sites. The majority of consultees supported the handling of Agricultural waste at its point of origin. Although one noted that this may not capture all Agricultural waste arisings as some farms are not suitable for handling and disposing of Agricultural waste. It was noted that the on-site / at origin treatment of waste is a requirement of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

Question 21 asked if there were other types of waste that should be included within the Waste DPD. There were limited consultee responses to this question, with a suggestion from the Minerals Planning Group for the accommodation of Green Waste.

Findings of Sustainability Appraisal

None of the options presented promote renewable energy, such as might be generated from Agricultural waste. None of the options reduce Hazardous waste arisings. The SA has found it difficult to identify environmental effects of Hazardous waste facilities because such sites will be rigorously tested in order to gain an environmental permit. There is a lot of uncertainty in the SA as a result as it cannot be assumed that no environmental effects (or traffic effects) will occur as a result of Hazardous waste management facilities being developed and operational.

Although *Option 1* identifies sites for Hazardous waste in the short term it is assumed that waste management sites would not actually be developed until the capacity was required within the District or the sub-region as appropriate. This option should provide the necessary capacity in order to accommodate the waste being transported long distances outside of the District for disposal. This option would support the creation of jobs within this sector.

Option 2 does not identify Hazardous waste management facilities as they are not identified to be required within the short term. It is unclear whether this option will require new Hazardous waste facilities to be identified within Bradford District within the future within the same time period as for *Option 1*. There is therefore a lot of uncertainty within the assessment of this option against the SA Objectives including specifically the potential environmental effects of developing new Hazardous waste management facilities because it is not clear whether this will occur.

It is assumed within the SA that *Option 2* will involve the transportation of Hazardous and Agricultural waste arisings outside of the District. As a result this option is in conflict with the SA Objectives related to reducing mileage of waste travelled and reducing emissions from greenhouse gases and other emissions from transport. It is uncertain within the assessment whether communities would be adversely affected by traffic associated with the transportation of Hazardous waste, however it should be noted that Hazardous waste is currently largely exported out of the District.

Option 2 does not secure capacity for the treatment of Hazardous waste in the long term and therefore is considered to be in significant conflict with the SA Objective to “Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.” It is also considered to be in conflict with the SA Objective to “Support employment in the waste industry for local people.”

Option 3 will include the identification of Hazardous waste facilities in the short term and should provide the necessary capacity to avoid waste being transported outside of the District for its treatment. This option should therefore support the generation of local jobs within the sector.

Option 3 also includes a criteria based approach for the location of ‘other’ waste management

facilities (including for Agricultural and Hazardous waste arisings) and therefore it is assumed that the criteria within the policy would including the consideration of potential environmental effects and therefore that the development of any such facility would avoid causing pollution nuisance and/or increase the number of people adversely affected by noise, dust and traffic impacts. It is also assumed that the criteria would include biodiversity and landscape, built environment, and historic asset considerations.

Option 4 has been difficult to appraise within the SA because it involves the combination of potentially conflicting policy approaches. It is suggested that this option should have been considered as two separate options, one which combined Options 1 and 3 and one which combined Options 2 and 3.

For the purposes of the SA it has been assumed that Option 4 will involve the identification of Hazardous waste facilities in the short or long term and should provide the necessary capacity in order to avoid waste being transported out of the District for its treatment. This option also includes a criterion based approach for the location of 'other' waste facilities and therefore it is assumed that the criteria would include environmental effects, as noted under the assessment of Option 3. As a result this option has a similar performance to Option 3 within the SA.

Council Response

The Council's preferred policy approach is to take forward Option 3 including the development of a criterion based policy for locating Agricultural waste and for Hazardous waste streams.

Detailed matters of the environmental, transport, energy generation and site restoration will be dealt with through separate Waste Development Management policies This option is preferred on the basis of the need to ensure flexibility and choice in the District's approach to handling other waste streams. It also reflects the balance of waste management facilities and forecast need identified in the Waste Management DPD.

The preferred policy approach will respond to comments made relating to the appropriateness of encouraging on-site treatment of Agricultural waste in accordance with GAEC requirements in the Common Agricultural Policy.

Hazardous waste must be considered in conjunction with neighbouring local authorities across the sub-region beyond Bradford District's boundaries. The Council will put in place a plan manage and monitor approach which will consider the need for a Hazardous waste site in the sub-region within the short, medium and long term, in conjunction with adjacent

authorities.

With regard to other possible waste streams that might be included within the DPD, the preferred approach is not to specifically include any other streams on the basis that there is a lack of identifiable, robust and accurate data. Particular reference is made here to the request from consultation to show the levels of 'green waste' arisings upon which a specific policy could be supported which is not possible as a result of reliable and robust data availability.

The preferred policy will be positively worded to resolve the perceived negative approach to other waste streams in the Issues and Options Report.

AGRICULTURAL WASTE

Preferred Policy – W8: Sites For Agricultural Waste

New and expanded Agricultural waste management sites will be considered subject to there being an identified need for the facility, this will include demonstrating that Agricultural waste cannot be processed on-site at its source.

Proposals that demonstrate an identified need for Agricultural waste facilities will be located subject to the following order of priority providing that there is no unacceptable harm to the environment or communities:

- a) The expansion and co-location of existing Agricultural waste facilities on other operational agricultural sites; then
- b) Unused or under-used agricultural or forestry buildings; then
- c) Existing industrial or employment land; then
- d) Other previously developed land within the Waste Core Strategy Area of Search; then
- e) Mineral extraction and landfill sites – provided it does not preclude appropriate restoration; then
- f) Greenfield, previously undeveloped sites within the Area of Search; then
- g) Existing Major Developed Sites within the Green Belt.

Sites satisfying all the above criteria will then need to be considered against the long list criteria as set out within the [Site Assessment Report](#).

Detailed matters of the environmental, transport, energy generation and site restoration

aspects of Agricultural waste management site proposals must comply with the specific Waste Development Management policies.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Preferred Policy – W9: Hazardous Waste

New and expanded Hazardous waste management sites will be considered subject to there being an identified need for the facility, this will include demonstrating that Hazardous waste cannot be processed at an existing facility.

Proposals that demonstrate an identified need for Hazardous waste facilities will be located subject to the following order of priority providing that there is no unacceptable harm to the environment or communities:

- a) The expansion and co-location of existing Hazardous waste facilities on operational sites within Bradford or its neighbouring authorities within the sub-region; then
- b) Existing industrial or employment land; then
- c) Other previously developed land within the Waste Core Strategy Area of Search; then
- d) Mineral extraction and landfill sites – provided it does not preclude appropriate restoration;
- e) Greenfield, previously undeveloped sites within the Area of Search; then
- f) Existing Major Developed Sites within the Green Belt.

Proposals for new or extended Hazardous waste sites will be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate that the Hazardous waste cannot be adequately handled in an existing, operational Hazardous waste facility elsewhere in Bradford District or neighbouring authorities within the sub-region due to insufficient existing, permitted capacity.

Sites satisfying all the above criteria will then need to be considered against the long list criteria as set out within the [Site Assessment Report](#).

Detailed matters of the environmental, transport, energy generation and site restoration aspects of Hazardous waste management site proposals must comply with the specific Waste Development Management policies.

MANAGEMENT OF THE RESIDUAL WASTE FOLLOWING RECYCLING, RE-USE AND TREATMENT.

6.7 The final disposal of Residual waste without the recovery of any value from that waste is recognised to be the least sustainable option, and as such is positioned at the lowest level in Bradford's waste hierarchy.

6.8 It should be recognised that waste is capable of being managed by advanced treatment technologies. The treatment of waste by such technologies (for example through gasification, EfW or autoclaving) can result in energy production and a residue from the process (such as bottom ash or flock) which is in itself capable of being recovered / recycled, rather than being landfilled. This is beneficial to Bradford in raising the level of re-use, recycling and recovery in accordance with the District's Waste Hierarchy.

6.9 The key issues facing Bradford District in relation to the management of Residual waste are:

National guidance strongly discourages landfilling of Residual waste;

Bradford currently exports a large proportion of its Residual waste to landfill with limited capacity for such activity identified within the District itself; however

There are existing planning permissions for waste management facilities within the District and the PFI programme will deliver investment in capacity and this combined with new technologies for treating waste will result in a significant reduction in the need to make provision for Residual waste arisings within Bradford.

6.10 Four options were presented within the Waste Management DPD Issues and Options in response to the need to manage Residual waste strategically across the District over the plan period:

Option 1: Through the inclusion of appropriate criteria based policies, encourage and use of alternative technologies for the treatment of Residual waste through limiting landfill capacity within the District.

Option 2: Provide additional landfill capacity within the District through the identification of suitable sites within the Waste Management DPD.

Option 3: Provide a combination of both Options 1 and 2.

Option 4: Utilise the existing sub-regional capacity in the first instance, but still provide additional landfill capacity within the District through the identification of suitable sites within the Waste Management DPD. Any identified additional landfill capacity only to be utilised when the sub-regional capacity nears exhaustion.

Consultation Findings

Questions 22, 23 and 24 of the Waste Management Issues and Options asked consultees to consider the options and alternatives for managing Residual waste.

Question 22 asked consultees to identify which option for Residual waste was most appropriate. Consultation responses were varied in their scope and depth with a majority of respondents supporting Option 1 – to use criteria based policies to encourage alternative technologies to treat Residual waste by limiting landfill capacity in the District. The Highways Agency identified the need to include a transition period in moving from reliance of external sites to a higher level of self-sufficiency for the management of Residual in the District. Other consultees indicated that Residual waste facilities should be located near to the source of waste and supported co-location opportunities if possible.

Question 23 particularly sought consultee's views on whether additional residual waste capacity should be identified in existing or new sites. There was a limited response to this question, with the majority of respondents stating a preference for the use of sites where there is existing capacity. Respondents also noted the range and level of existing capacity within Bradford and the objective to improve levels of self-sufficiency in handling residual waste within the District. The Highways Agency supports the consideration of new sites if these were located closer to the point of source and therefore reduce the impact on the Strategic Road Network.

Question 24 asked if other alternative options should be considered for handling Residual waste. There was a limited response to this question. Bradford Wildlife Group emphasised the need to move up the waste hierarchy and ensure that "whilst there is not room for more landfill sites, some that are in use should be restored to a natural landscape to encourage biodiversity". Bradford Waste Disposal Authority suggested a combination of Options 1 and 4 (criteria based policies and the utilisation of existing sub-regional capacity).

Findings of Sustainability Appraisal

Option 1 generally performs well against the SA Objectives but there is some uncertainty regarding the potential effects of the alternative methods of dealing with Residual waste, such as what the associated greenhouse gas emissions might be and whether they would be associated with nuisances such as noise and traffic impacts. It is assumed that the alternative methods for treating Residual waste would not require as large a land take as landfill and therefore it is assumed they would have a lower risk of adverse effects, such as in relation to biodiversity, landscape, soils, water resources, and archaeology.

Option 2 does not perform well against a number of the SA Objectives because it may result in

new and/or expanded landfill sites within the District and does not include limiting waste arisings or encourage the re-use, recycling, and recovery of waste. It is considered that this option will increase the amount of greenhouse gases released from landfill sites and would be associated with nuisance effects on communities, land take, loss of soils, potential effects on biodiversity, landscape, historic assets and open space, and recreation opportunities. A monitor and manage approach to landfill capacity combined with technological advances over the Plan's lifetime may mitigate the need to utilise additional landfill site capacity within the District.

This option does however provide capacity for waste management facilities within the District and will support the creation of local employment opportunities. Option 2 is also in line with the SA Objective to "Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste." In addition by providing waste management facilities within the District this option should minimise the mileage per tonne of waste arisings.

Option 3 represents a combination of Options 1 and 2. It is therefore assumed within the SA that this option will provide limited additional capacity for landfill and will encourage the use of alternative treatment of Residual waste through limiting landfill capacity within the District. The SA records a mixed performance by this option as both the pro's and con's of Options 1 and 2 combine but do not cancel each other out. Option 3 supports more of the SA Objectives than Option 2 but not as many as Option 1.

Option 3 provides capacity for waste management facilities within the District and will support the creation of local employment opportunities. It also complies with the SA Objective to "Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste." By providing waste management facilities within the District it should minimise the mileage per tonne of waste.

Option 4 could result in the increase in mileage per tonne of residual waste as it may have to travel further distances as the sub-regional capacity comes closer to exhaustion and individual landfill sites are closed. This therefore is in conflict with the SA Objective to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and reduce contributions to climate change. By increasing landfill capacity within the District in the long term this option will also increase emissions of greenhouse gases from the landfill sites.

As identified within Option 2, Option 4 may in the long term result in new landfill sites within the District, although a monitor and manage approach to landfill capacity combined with technological advances over the Plan's lifetime may mitigate the need to utilise additional landfill site capacity within the District. New landfill sites could result in nuisance effects on communities, land take, loss of soils, and potentially negative effects on biodiversity, landscape, historic assets, and open space and recreation opportunities.

Option 4 supports the long term creation of employment opportunities within the District, although this is not the case in the short term resulting in a mixed performance against the relevant SA Objective. This option may also not ensure sufficient provision within the District or sub-region to meet identified need.

Council Response

The Council's preferred approach is to identify where additional Residual waste capacity within existing facilities can be used alongside a criteria based policy for the identification of any new residual waste facilities in the District in the medium and long term subject to future monitoring and identified need.

This approach accords with and emphasises the need to support alternative technologies for treating Residual waste and reflects the need to (co)locate facilities in close proximity to waste arisings. This approach supports other preferred policies to emphasise reduction, re-use and recycling of waste; supports moves towards the District improving its self-sufficiency in handling waste but also contributing to sub-regional and cross-boundary working. The preferred policy approach will reflect the role of the waste management PFI, the provision of Residual waste capacity through existing, extant planning permissions and the role of effective management and monitoring of Residual waste generation and existing site capacities.

The specific identification of new landfill Residual waste sites is not considered necessary in view of:

- The current permitted landfill supply, which is in excess of 12 years for the Bradford sub-region;
- The extant planning permissions for residual waste; and
- The Bradford-Calderdale joint PFI programme.

Preferred Policy – W10: Sites for Residual Waste

Waste disposal will continue to play an important, albeit diminishing, role in managing Residual waste. While there is a clear imperative to reduce Residual waste arisings, there is also a need to plan for them. Moving away from disposal towards more sustainable waste management methods will be an evolutionary process, requiring time to allow for alternative facilities to be put in place to support Bradford's waste hierarchy objectives.

A manage and monitor approach to Residual waste sites' capacity will be adopted to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of waste facilities available within Bradford District to 2026.

Where the need for new or expanded capacity is identified through the manage and monitor approach, the following site location criteria will apply:

- a) The expansion and co-location of existing, operational Residual waste facilities sites; then
- b) Existing industrial or employment land; then
- c) Previously developed land within the Waste Core Strategy Area of Search; then
- d) Mineral extraction sites; then
- e) Greenfield, previously undeveloped sites within the Area of Search; then
- f) Existing Major Developed Sites within the Green Belt.

Proposals for new or extended landfill waste developments will be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate all of the following:

- a) The Residual waste cannot be handled in a more sustainable manner as no other suitable option is available at a higher level in Bradford's waste hierarchy;
- b) There is insufficient available existing, permitted Residual waste capacity in Bradford District or within the wider sub-region;
- c) Extension to existing landfill operations is essential for operational reasons and is the only suitable and achievable option;
- d) The development would lead ultimately to a demonstrable improvement in the quality of the environment;
- e) The proposal is essential for the ultimate restoration of the site.

Sites satisfying all the above criteria will then need to be considered against the Site Assessment criteria as set out within the [Site Assessment Report](#).

Detailed matters of the environmental, transport, energy generation and site restoration aspects of Residual landfill waste site proposals must comply with the Waste Development Management policies.

7. WASTE DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES

INTRODUCTION

- 7.1 This section sets out the preferred Development Management policies to control the nature, characteristics, operation and impacts of waste management facilities including the identification of unallocated sites and the loss of existing facilities.
- 7.2 In order to fully consider proposals for waste facility development, the Council must have sufficient information upon which to base development management decisions, and will require submission of a full planning application prior to any such development.
- 7.3 The development management policies deal with general aspects of waste development. The individual policies should not be read in isolation but in the context of all Bradford's relevant LDF policies. It should also be noted that the policies included herein do not preclude the need to obtain appropriate license(s) for operation from the Environment Agency.

UNALLOCATED WASTE SITES

- 7.4 Proposals for the development of sites that are unallocated for the development of waste management facilities are likely to arise during the lifetime of the plan. It is appropriate that the Waste Management DPD makes provision for the assessment of waste management development proposals on unallocated sites.
- 7.5 Proposals for waste management facilities on unallocated sites will be assessed against a range of factors. The Council will expect the applicant to demonstrate that the proposed waste management scheme contributes to meeting the established need for the facility proposed in relation to Bradford's identified waste arisings. It will also be expected that the applicant will demonstrate its contribution to the delivery of Bradford's waste hierarchy; and then to establish how the site performs in relation to site location and assessment criteria used to analyse allocated waste management sites.

Preferred Policy - WDM1: Unallocated Sites

Proposals for waste management facilities on unallocated sites will be permitted provided:

- a) The site is in accordance with Bradford's waste hierarchy; and
- b) It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the waste facility (defined as requirement for facility) in the local area; and
- c) The site is in a sequentially preferable location in the following order of hierarchy:
 - The expansion and co-location of existing, operational waste facilities sites; then
 - Existing industrial or employment land; then
 - Previously developed land within the Waste Core Strategy Area of Search; then
 - Mineral extraction sites; then
 - Greenfield, previously undeveloped sites within the Area of Search; then
 - Existing Major Developed Sites within the Green Belt.
- d) The site is suitable following its assessment against the Site Assessment Criteria for allocated waste sites.

DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL CRITERIA

7.6 The Council understands the public concern that can exist in connection with waste management development and recognises the importance of minimising the disturbance and potential impact caused by disposal, treatment and/or movement, processing, recycling and storage, whether in new, expanded or residual waste management facilities. It intends to make every effort to ensure that such operations are carefully controlled from commencement and for the life of the facility. The preferred policy relating to development management sets out the requirements that the Council will utilise as the basis for planning decision making for new and expanded waste management facilities during the plan period.

7.7 Pre-application consultation with the Council is essential to establish what supporting information is likely to be required and is strongly encouraged as an important element of applying for permission for waste development. This is particularly so given the likely need for a supporting Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Transport Assessment, Health Impact Assessment and other impact

- related studies. Such liaison will also help ensure that planning applications are processed efficiently and effectively. The process of consultation on planning applications is set out by the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. In line with good practice, consultation with the local community is strongly encouraged at the earliest stage of waste development proposals.
- 7.8 The policy expects health impacts to be assessed through a Health Impact Assessment (as appropriate) and for identified adverse impacts to be resolved entirely or minimised through the scheme's design, layout and operation.
- 7.9 Within Bradford District transport by road is the principal means currently used to carry waste material. This potentially can be a major source of local disturbance and consequently a key consideration must be to reduce the reliance on roads for waste transport where practical.
- 7.10 The policy intends to ensure that local residents and the Strategic Road Network are not subjected to adverse impacts from waste management facilities development. This includes environmental impacts, highway safety and congestion. Proposed waste management facility sites should be accessed at a point on, or as close as possible to, an acceptable part of the surrounding highway network. Improvements to the highway network may be required to facilitate some proposals. HGV movements should generally be restricted to the primary road network where practicable.
- 7.11 As well as evaluating the extent of the traffic impact of new waste development, Transport Assessments (where required) must include an assessment of the potential for journeys by all modes of transport to and from the proposal site. They should also set out measures to improve non-vehicle access and minimise car and lorry traffic.
- 7.12 Due to the nature of waste development, permissions may be subject to a number of planning conditions designed to avoid nuisance and adverse impacts throughout, and in some cases beyond, the life of the waste development.
- 7.13 The use of planning conditions is a common approach towards ensuring a development is acceptable and can be permitted. However, it may be necessary for the Council and a waste management facility developer to enter into a planning agreement that will ensure that wider environmental, health and transport impacts, including those that extend beyond the development site, can be resolved.

Preferred Policy - WDM 2: Assessing All Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management Facilities

Proposals for all waste management facilities (whether new, expanded or residual waste facilities, but excluding landfill schemes) will be permitted provided that it can be demonstrated that any impacts of development will not significantly adversely affect people, land, infrastructure and natural resources.

Waste development proposals will be permitted where:

- a) Site specific impacts are adequately assessed and the applicant can demonstrate that adverse effects are minimised on:
 - Designated protected areas of landscape, historic or nature conservation;
 - Visual and landscape amenity;
 - Floodplains, groundwater or water quality;
 - Transport accessibility, capacity and the need to travel.
- b) The impacts of the proposed waste management facility are adequately assessed and the applicant can demonstrate that adverse effects are minimised in terms of:
 - Environmental, social or economic effects;
 - Human health and well being;
 - Noise, vibrations, dust, odour;
 - Water, ground, light or air pollution.
- c) The design, siting and external appearance is of a scale, mass, form and character appropriate to its location and landscape setting; and
- d) The facility's design, layout and construction meets the Council's environmental construction standards at a minimum of BREEAM 'excellent';
- e) The facility's design and operation maximises opportunities to recover energy and to make efficient use of heat and water resources.

LOSS OF EXISTING WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES AND ALLOCATIONS

- 7.14 Bradford's supply of existing waste management facilities and sites allocated through the Local Development Framework represent a valuable resource in helping the Authority meet its European and national obligations and to deliver local waste objectives in accordance with forecast future waste arisings.
- 7.15 The Council will safeguard existing waste management facilities and allocated waste sites which are important to the delivery of Bradford's waste management hierarchy⁸. The Council will resist the loss of existing facilities and allocated sites unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated. Exceptional circumstances will need to show that the loss of the existing facility or the development of an allocated waste site for another, unrelated purpose does not adversely affect the Council's ability to meet the District's waste management vision and objectives.

Preferred Policy - WDM3: Applications Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing Waste Management Facility

The Council will safeguard existing waste management facilities, and Allocated Waste Sites and will resist their loss through redevelopment or change of use unless the applicant can demonstrate exceptional circumstances exist that:

- a) There is no longer any identified need for the facility or site across any form of waste arising in the District;
- b) The facility or site does not accord with Bradford's core waste policies or cannot contribute to the waste hierarchy's objectives;
- c) The use of the facility or site for waste management activities are proved to be obsolete or economically unviable and market testing effectively demonstrates that other waste operators would not bring the site facility or site into use;
- d) An alternative, suitable waste facility site is identified elsewhere in the District enabling a site swap that is capable of satisfying the site location criteria for the waste management facility.

⁸ Sites which are licensed, have planning approval and are important to the delivery of the Bradford Waste Management Hierarchy.

WASTE MANAGEMENT WITHIN DEVELOPMENT

- 7.16 The principles of sustainable design, construction and demolition must be taken into consideration for all new and expanded development in the District, including waste management facilities. The preferred policy sets out the objectives for the construction and operation of developments.
- 7.17 New and expanded waste management facilities will be required to demonstrate that any buildings associated with the development have had regard to sustainable construction methods. Bradford Council will require renewable energy sources to be utilised in new waste management developments wherever possible.

Preferred Policy - WDM4: Waste Management within Development

Proposals related to the expansion of existing and new developments will be permitted where they demonstrate:

- a) The use of recycled and secondary materials for construction of the development;
- b) Energy efficient design, maximising, the on-site generation of electricity from the recovery and treatment of wastes and the provision of other renewable energy sources;
- c) Water efficient design, including where possible water recycling and sustainable drainage measures;
- d) That waste to be treated cannot practically and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed to recover materials;
- e) The appropriate management arrangements are in place for waste arisings generated by the development;
- f) Reduction in gases associated with adverse climate change;
- g) Design that at the end of the development's life minimises the disposal of waste and maximises the recovery and recycling of materials.

Where demolition needs to take place before construction, as far as possible, construction and demolition waste should be recovered or recycled, preferably on-site.

RESIDUAL LANDFILL

- 7.18 While Residual waste landfill development is the final recourse in Bradford's waste hierarchy, it is appropriate that the Council make provision for the development of such waste management facilities and ultimately for the restoration of such sites.
- 7.19 Applicants for landfill sites will need to demonstrate that the site proposal accords with Bradford's waste hierarchy; that there is a need for the scheme in terms of handling Residual waste in accordance with the District's waste arising forecasts and that the proposed site is preferable in terms of its location and other site assessment criteria.
- 7.20 For landfill waste developments the Council will require that the applicant demonstrates that the landfill site restoration proposed is achievable. Consideration must be given to the relationship between the adjoining landscape and the restoration landform, taking account of pre and post-settlement topography in line with current best waste management practices. Planning applications that fail to demonstrate that the restoration of the site has been properly addressed are unlikely to be permitted.
- 7.21 In order to maximise the potential environmental and public benefit from waste landfill site restoration, the proposals, must provide a positive enhancement to wildlife habitats and other sites of scientific and geological interest. This will involve long-term management of the site and may involve the establishment of access agreements for educational or research bodies to assist and advise on management and to monitor and collect data. Opportunities to improve public access should be provided where possible to widen the benefit to the community and engage with the local community in formulating restoration proposals.
- 7.22 Once landfill sites have been restored, they will be subject to an aftercare period. The aftercare and management period allows the site to be brought to a satisfactory standard (improving soil structure) and provides an opportunity to establish the site infrastructure such as drainage, and initial establishment and management of vegetation.

Preferred Policy - WDM5: Landfill Development for Residual Waste

Proposals for new or expanded landfill developments will only be permitted provided:

- a) The site is in accordance with Bradford's waste hierarchy; and
- b) It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the landfill facility (defined as requirement for facility) in the West Yorkshire sub-region; and
- c) The site is in a sequentially preferable location in the following order of hierarchy:
 - The expansion and co-location of existing, operational landfill waste facilities sites; then
 - Previously developed land within the Waste Core Strategy Area of Search, including mineral extraction sites; then
 - Greenfield, previously undeveloped sites within the Area of Search; then
 - Existing Major Developed Sites within the Green Belt.

Proposals for the restoration of landfill sites whose capacity has been exhausted will provide for a high quality restoration of the site within an agreed timeframe, and for an agreed use or activity.

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

Where appropriate, the long term security and management of the proposed after use will be controlled through the use of a planning agreement. Long term after-care management may also be required where this is deemed appropriate.

Residual landfill development proposals will only be permitted where:

- a) Site specific impacts are adequately assessed and the applicant can demonstrate that adverse effects are minimised on:
 - Designated protected areas of landscape, historic or nature conservation;
 - Visual and landscape amenity;
 - Floodplains, groundwater or water quality;

- Transport accessibility, capacity and the need to travel.
- b) The impacts of the proposed waste management facility are adequately assessed and the applicant can demonstrate that adverse effects are minimised in terms of:
- Environmental, social or economic effects;
 - Human health and well being;
 - Noise, vibrations, dust, odour;
 - Water, ground, light or air pollution
- c) The design, siting and external appearance is of a scale, mass, form and character appropriate to the location and landscape setting; and
- d) The facility's design and operation maximises opportunities to recover energy and to make efficient use of heat and water resources.

8. DELIVERY AND MONITORING

Introduction

8.1 In this section the measures by which the performance of the Waste Management DPD will be assessed are set out. Achieving and exceeding Bradford's Waste Management objectives and policies are the focus for delivery and performance measurement. The targets and indicators set will enable this to occur, assisting in ensuring a clear response can be made when the delivery of waste management objectives varies from the position envisaged in the Plan.

8.2 Targets have been identified for each waste management policy and monitoring indicators developed that reflect the effects to be evaluated over time. Performance against the objectives and targets in the Sustainability Appraisal will also be monitored to understand the contribution towards sustainable development in Bradford.

8.3 Waste data will be collated and monitored on the following:

The provision of new waste management capacity for each of the identified waste streams;

The levels of waste generated by each waste stream;

Waste movements into and out of Bradford District to other local authority areas;

Performance against waste reduction, re-use, recycling, recovery, composting and disposal.

8.4 Performance will be reported through the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), with the results used, alongside monitoring of any changes to national policy and waste technology improvements, to review the Waste Management DPD policies and update these accordingly over the plan's lifetime.

Bradford's Waste Objectives

8.5 The five waste management objectives are set out in detail in Section 2 to guide the overall approach to waste management in Bradford aligned to the individual Preferred Option policies. They are included here in summary form and referred to in the following monitoring matrix:

Objective 1 - To be more self-sufficient in managing our own waste through maximising opportunities for waste reduction and increasing the amounts of waste we re-use, recycle, compost and recover;

Objective 2 - To minimise the amount of residual waste sent on to landfill sites within and outside Bradford District with a long term objective of self sufficiency;

Objective 3 - To ensure that expansions to existing facilities and new waste facility developments support the planned growth and waste needs of the Bradford community;

Objective 4 - To consider and plan for the use of waste as a raw material / energy source for local industry and communities both existing and new; and

Objective 5 - To work in collaboration with neighbouring local authorities and waste industry operators to ensure that sub-regional waste issues are effectively considered and planned for.

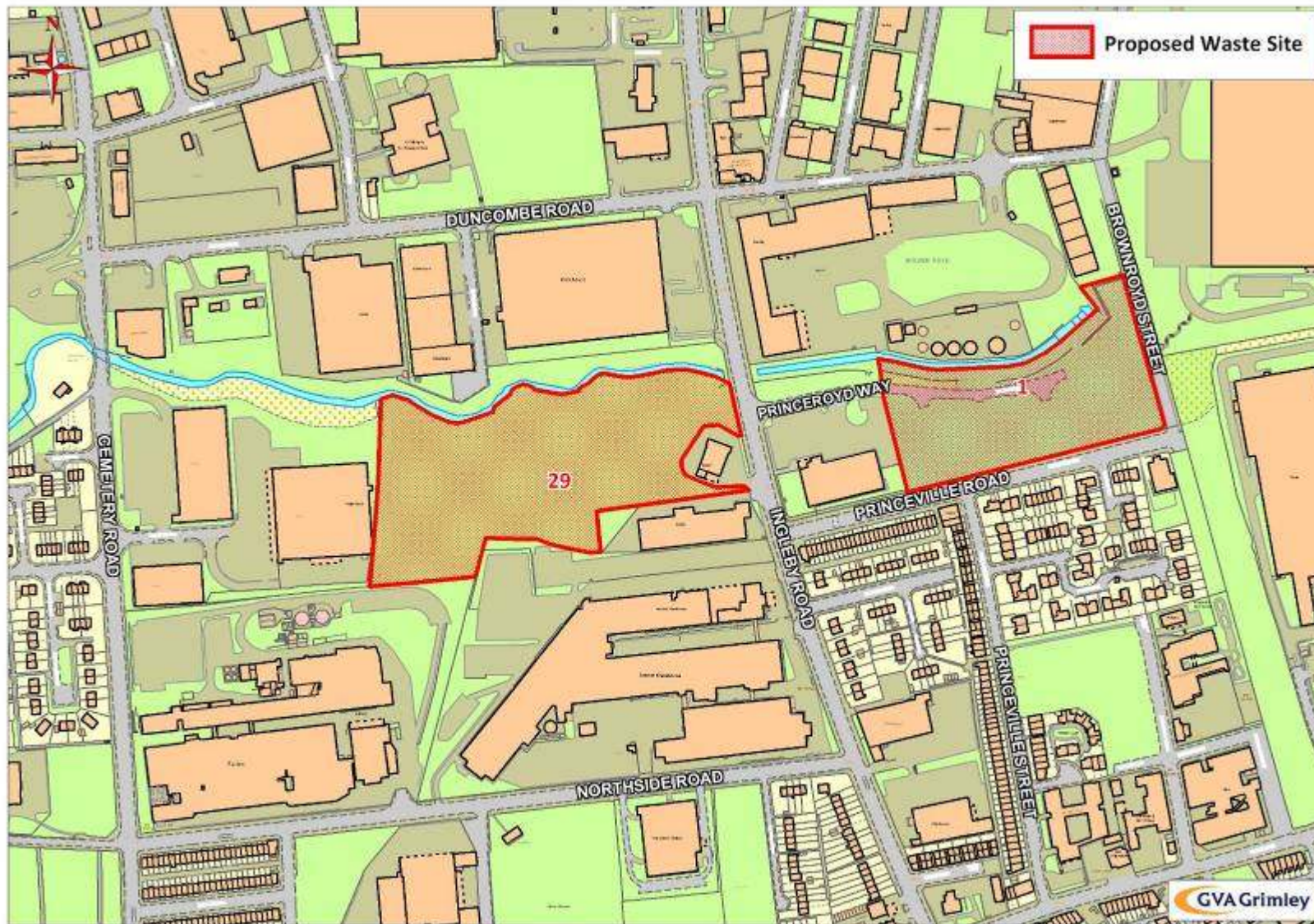
Waste DPD Objective	Policy	Indicator	Target
All Objectives	W1: Waste Vision and Objectives	Measured through all other indicators	
Objectives 1 and 5	W2: Cross Boundary Working	Total of all waste imported to Bradford from other local authority areas	Progressive reduction over plan period
		Total of all waste exported from Bradford to other local authority areas	Progressive reduction over plan period
		Proportion of all waste imported to Bradford District by waste stream	Reduction by 90% by 2026
		Proportion of all waste exported from Bradford District by waste stream	Reduction by 90% by 2026
		Total number of waste management planning applications outside Bradford District where Bradford Council are engaged as a consultee	All Waste Management Sites in Neighbouring Local Authorities
Objectives 1, 2, 4	W3: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements	Total of all waste generated per annum by waste stream	Total tonnage below projected values as stated in Table 4
		Proportion of waste arising that is: recycled, reused, recovered, composted and landfilled	Achieving stated minimum recycling rates across all waste streams
		Total Municipal Solid Waste generated per capita	Reduction in per capita MSW waste measuring at least 33%
		Total capacity of waste management facilities by type of waste	Reduction in export of MSW by 90% by 2026

Objectives 1 and 3	W4: Future Waste Management Sites in Bradford	Total Ha of land allocated for waste management facilities	
Objectives 1 and 3	W5: Location of Waste Management and Sites	Total number and proportion of waste management planning applications permitted in accordance with site location hierarchy preferences Total number and proportion of waste management planning applications permitted for alternate locations not within the preferential site location hierarchy	Capacity increased progressively in line with plan forecast arising. Windfall sites to be considered on their merits
Objective 3	W6: Assessing MSW and C&I Waste Sites	Total number and proportion of potential MSW and C&I sites where waste management facility planning permissions are granted and other regulatory consents supported Total capacity of new MSW and C&I waste facilities	All sites, 100% unless other targets reached
Objective 3	W7: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	Total number of CDEW, Agricultural, Hazardous or Residual waste management site planning permissions in accordance with policy criteria	All sites, 100%
Objective 3	W8: Sites for Agricultural Waste		
Objective 3	W9: sites for Hazardous Waste		
Objectives 3, 4 and 5	W10: Sites for Residual Waste	Total number of CDEW, Agricultural, Hazardous or Residual waste management site planning permissions granted for sites as a departure from policy criteria Total capacity of new CDEW, Agricultural, Hazardous and Residual waste facilities	Planning applications relating to CDEW, Agricultural or Hazardous residual waste Planning permissions granted relating to CDEW, Agricultural or Hazardous residual waste

			Capacity increased progressively in line with plan forecast arising
Objectives 3, 5	WDM1: Unallocated Sites	Total number, type and outcome result of waste management facility applications submitted on unallocated sites	Total number, type and outcome result of waste management facility applications submitted on unallocated sites
Objectives 1, 3, 5	WDM2: Assessing Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management Facilities	Total number, type and outcome result of waste management facility applications submitted Total number of complaints relating to new and expanded waste management facilities	Total number, type and outcome result of waste management facility applications submitted 0 complaints
Objectives 1, 3	WDM3: Applications Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing Waste Management Facility	Total number, type and outcome of non-waste planning applications submitted on existing or safeguarded waste management sites	0 site losses
Objectives 2, 4	WDM4: Waste Management within Development	Total number and proportion of planning applications supported by a Waste Management Plan or adequate and relevant information to assess the development proposal	100% of planning applications
Objectives 1, 2, 3, 5	WDM5: Landfill Development for Residual Waste	Number, type and outcome result of residual waste landfill planning permissions Total number and proportion of agreed landfill waste site restoration schemes	Number, type and outcome result of residual waste landfill planning permissions 100% of approved landfill development schemes

APPENDIX – DETAILED SHORTLISTED SITE MAPS

Site 1 – Prince Royd Way, Ingleby Road, Listerhills & Site 29- Ingleby Road, Girington



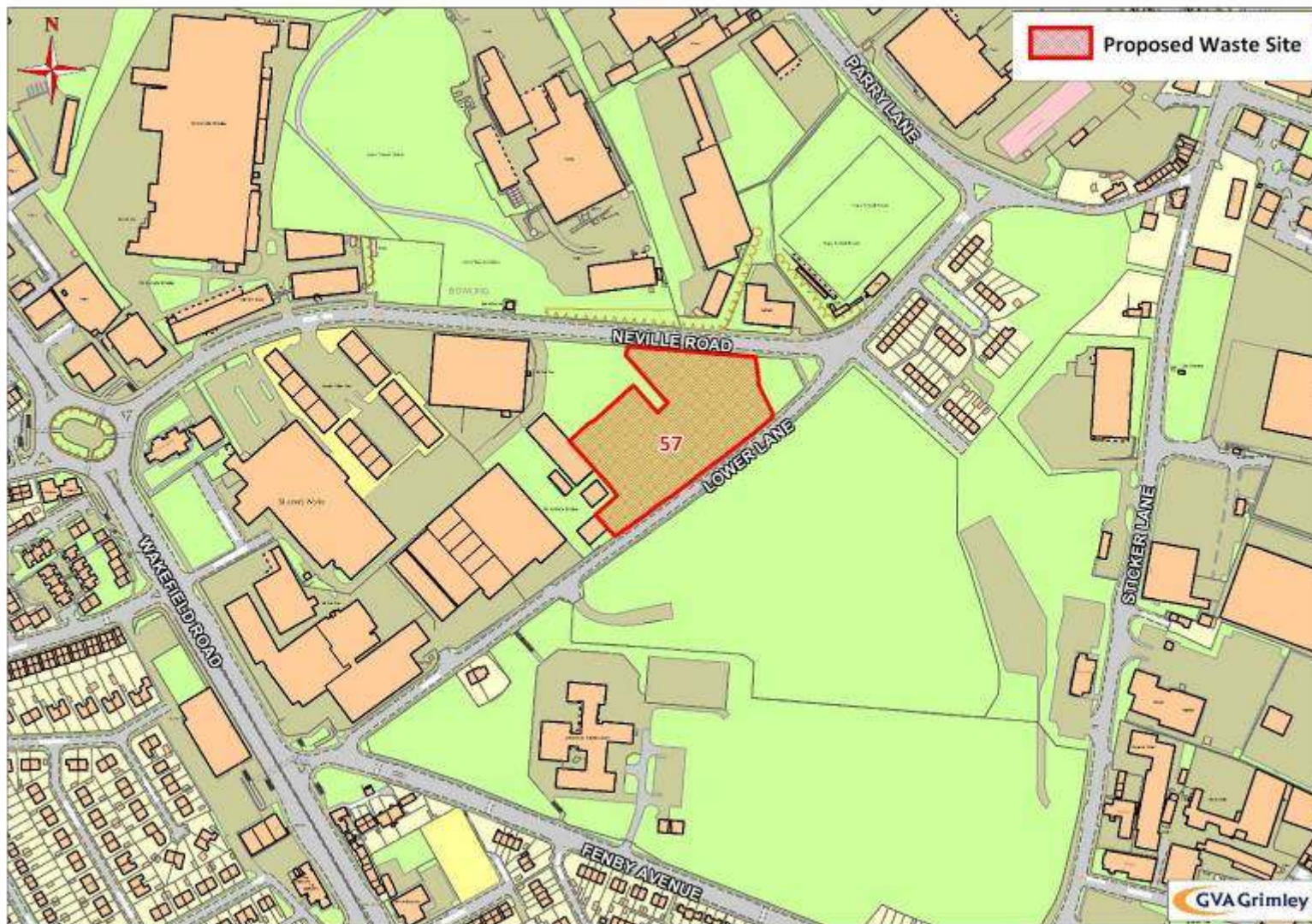
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Site 11- Ripley Road, Bowling



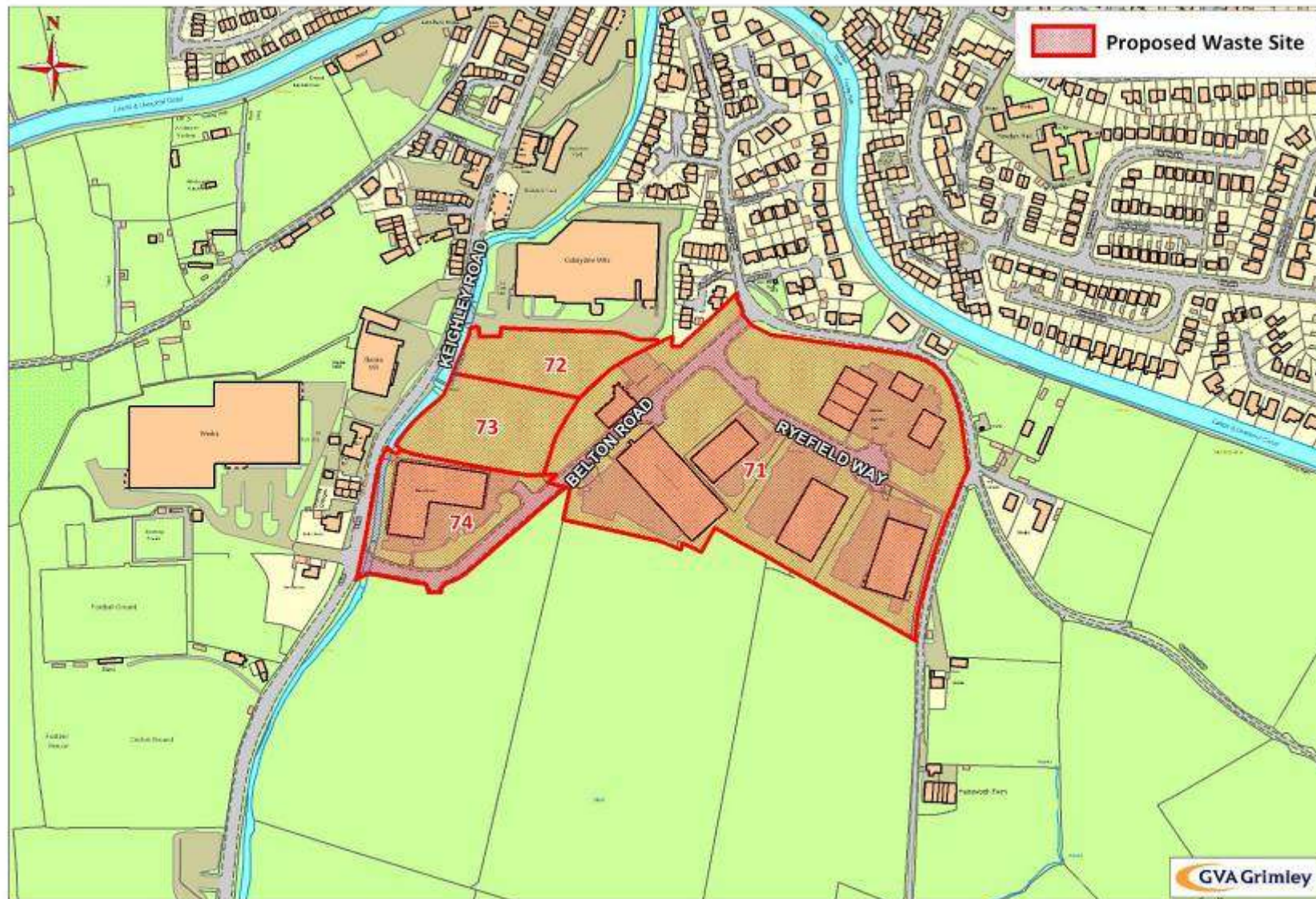
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Site 57- Neville Road / Lower Lane, Bowling



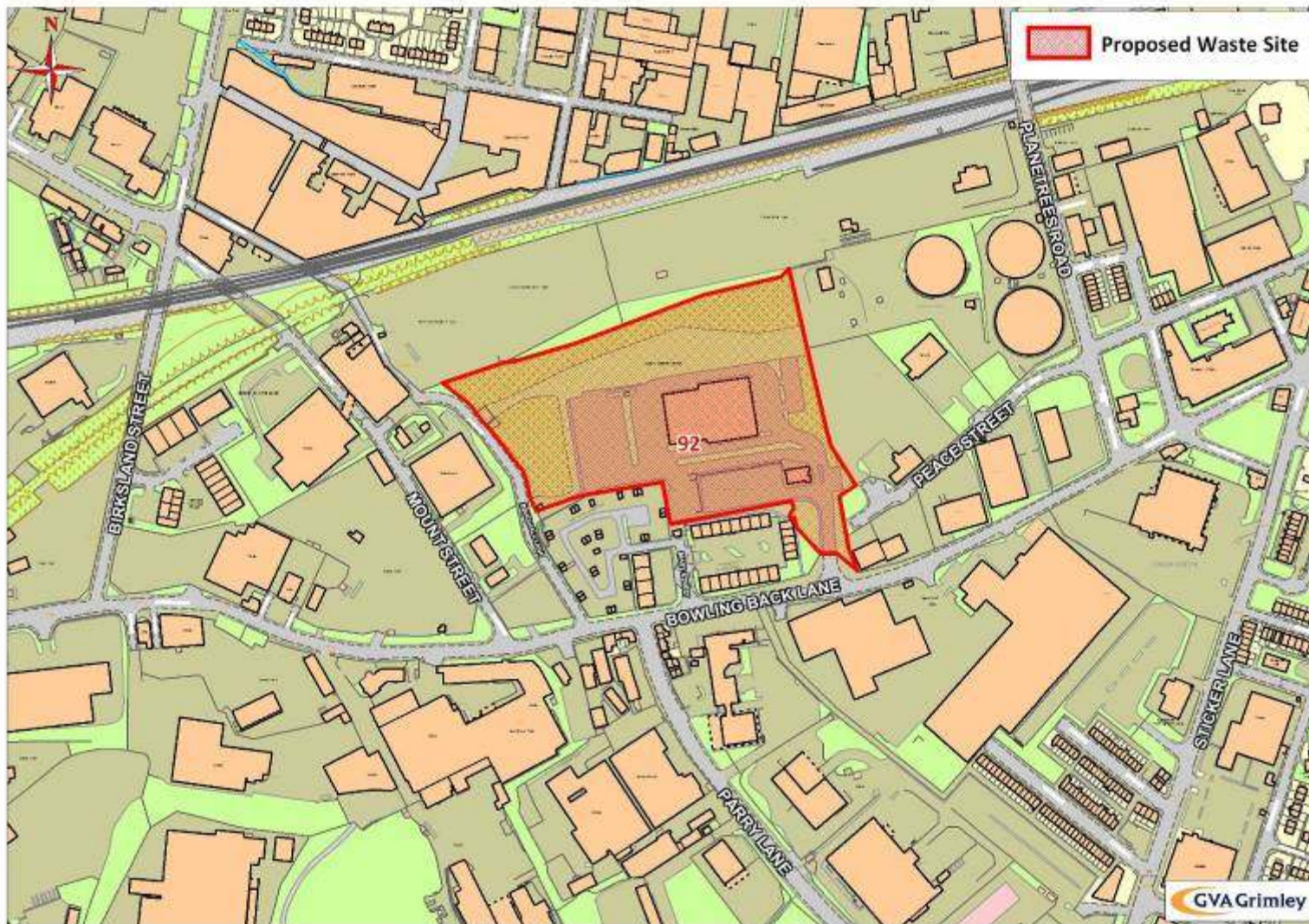
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Sites 71-74- Belton Road/Keighley Road, Silsden



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Site 92- Bowling Back HWS, Bowling Back Lane



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Site 102- Stockbridge Depot, Royd Ings Avenue, Keighley



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Glossary

Agricultural Waste:

Waste from farming, forestry, horticulture and similar activities.

C&I – Commercial and Industrial (Waste)

Commercial Waste is generally classified as waste arising from wholesalers, shops and offices. Industrial waste is waste arising from the operations of factories and industrial premises.

CDEW – Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

Waste generated through site construction or refurbishment, demolition or excavation of land or buildings. This includes associated materials such as rubble, metals, wood, glass etc.

Hazardous Waste:

Materials that possess one or more of the hazardous properties as set out in the Hazardous Waste Directive, such as oils, pesticides, and chemicals etc.

MSW – Municipal Solid Waste:

Household waste and any other waste arisings which are collected by or the behalf of Bradford Council as the waste collection authority.

Animal By-Products (ABP) - Animal by-products are biodegradable wastes consisting of animal carcasses, parts of animal carcasses, products of animal origin which are not intended for human consumption, includes catering waste

Biodiversity – the variety of plants and animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity. Biodiversity has value in its own right and has social and economic value too.

Bradford Centre Regeneration Masterplan – this was commissioned by Bradford Centre Regeneration in 2003 and provided a new vision for the city centre and identified ambitious schemes to raise aspirations and change perceptions of the city centre.

Bradford Urban Area – the inner city areas and suburbs surrounding Bradford City Centre, Shipley and the area of Baildon south of Otley Road.

Bradford Wildlife Area (BWA) – areas within the District which have been given this status due to their local wildlife value.

Brownfield Land – previously developed land, but can also include premises and refers to a site that has previously been used or developed and is not currently fully in use. It may also be vacant, derelict or contaminated.

Conservation Area – an area of special architectural or historic interest designated by the Council under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 where development is controlled more tightly in order to preserve or enhance their special character and qualities.

Core Strategy – a development plan document that provides the strategic planning framework for the District. It sets out the long-term spatial vision for the District, and the strategic objectives and policies to deliver the vision.

Critical Infrastructure – used to describe material assets that are essential for the functioning of a society and economy. It is the framework of facilities, systems, sites and networks necessary for the functioning of the place and which we rely on in every aspect of our daily life. They generally come under the following areas: energy, food, water, transport, telecommunications, Government and public services, emergency services, health and finance.

Development – the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change of use of any building or other land (Section 55 Town and Country Planning Act 1990)

Development Plan Document (DPD) – local development documents that are part of the LDF. They include the Core Strategy, Site Allocations, Area Action Plans and a Proposals Map.

Flood Risk Zone – an area of land at risk from flooding.

Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) – Standards to which farmland is to be kept in good agricultural and environmental condition.

Green Belt – a national policy designation that helps prevent urban sprawl, contain development, protect the countryside, promote brownfield development and assist in urban renaissance. There is a general presumption against inappropriate development in the Green Belt.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) - Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is defined as "a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, program or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population"

Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) - A lorry, truck or other large vehicle used to transport cargo with a total weight of at least 3.5 tonnes.

Household Waste Site (HWS) – Commonly known as ‘tips’, these are sites run by the Local Authority with responsibility for waste, to which residents are able to bring waste generated within their household to dispose of and recycle sustainably.

Local Development Framework (LDF) – a range of statutory planning policy documents that will provide a framework for advising the particular community’s economic, social and environmental aims, usually comprising a portfolio of development documents including a core strategy, proposals, and a series of Action Plans and supplementary planning documents.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) – a document that sets out a Local Planning Authority’s annual work programme for preparing documents to be included in the LDF.

Locality Plans – plans produced by local communities in partnership with either Bradford Vision (the Local Strategic Partnership) or the Neighbourhood Support Service of the Council. They set out the issues faced by the area and a plan of action for tackling them.

Metal Recycling Sites (MRS) – waste management sites specifically tailored to sort, process, segregate and bulk metals and other materials for recycling.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) – these are a series of documents setting out guidance for planning authorities on implementing national government's planning policy. PPSs replaced PPGs under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Previously Developed Land (PDL) - that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings), and associated fixed surface infrastructure, but excludes land and buildings that are currently in use for agricultural or forestry purposes, and land in built-up areas which has not been developed previously (e.g. parks, recreation grounds, and allotments - even though these areas may contain certain urban features such as paths, pavilions and other buildings).

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) - The Private Finance Initiative (PFI) is a procurement route established in 1995, and more widely adopted since 1997. It is an important route for government spending on assets, as it transfers significant risks to the private sector. PFI requires private sector consortia to raise private finance to fund projects, which must involve investment in assets, and the long-term delivery of services to the public sector.

Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations (PPCR) - regulatory regime for controlling pollution from certain industrial activities

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) – Provides a spatial framework to inform the preparation of Local Development Documents, Local Transport Plans and regional and sub regional strategies and programmes that have a bearing on land-use activities.

Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) - The Regional Technical Advisory Body on Waste (RTAB) advises on the implications of waste management for the development and implementation of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and Regional Waste Plan.

Replacement Unitary Development Plan (RUDP) – This is the existing development plan for the District, which was adopted in October 2005.

Site of Ecological or Geological Importance (SEGI) – areas identified by the Council as being important for their flora, fauna, geological or physiological features. They are of countywide importance.

Site of Special Scientific Importance (SSSI) – areas identified by English Nature as being of interest by reason of their flora, fauna, geological or physiological features. They are of national importance and have statutory protection.

Special Protection Area (SPA) – areas identified by the European Commission as being of international importance for certain breeding bird populations. They have statutory protection under the EC Directive for the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – a statutory requirement of SEA Regulations 2004 to assess significant effects of all scales of statutory plans on the environment.

Sub Regional City – should be the prime focus for housing, employment, shopping, leisure, educations, health and cultural activities and facilities.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) – documents part of the LDF, which provide supplementary guidance to policies and proposals contained in Development Plan Documents.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) – the process of evaluating the environmental, social and economic effects of a policy, plan or programme.

Sustainable development – development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It means meeting four objectives:

1. Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone
2. Effective protection of the environment
3. Prudent use of natural resources
4. Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

Washland – land alongside main rivers which provides essential storage for floodwater. These areas are designated by the National Rivers Authority and are generally protected from development to prevent the flooding of property, roads, etc.

West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (WYLTP) 2– a statutory requirement of local authorities which aims to deliver more sustainable transport.

Key Document Reference List

1. Waste Framework Directive (2008) (Directive 2008/98/EC)
2. National Waste Strategy (2007)
3. Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green Belts (amended 2001)
4. Planning Policy Guidance 13: Transport (revised 2011)
5. Planning Policy Guidance 24: Planning and Noise (1994)
6. Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)
7. Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)
8. Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)
9. Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (2008)
10. Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)
11. Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (revised 2010)
12. Regional Spatial Strategy – *The Yorkshire and Humber Plan* (2008)
13. Regional Waste Strategy – *Lets take it from the Tip* (2003)
14. Bradford Municipal Waste Strategy (2005)
15. Bradford Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2005)
16. Bradford Local Development Framework (LDF): Core Strategy (*in production*)
17. Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)
18. Outline Business Case – PFI Credit Support for Waste Treatment Services (January 2008)
19. Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, Communities and Local Government (February 2007)
20. Landfill Directive (1999) (Directive) 1999/31/EC
21. Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations (2010)
22. Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE) (Directive 2002/96/EC)
23. UK Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations 2006
24. Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (Directive 94/62/EC) (Revised 2005)
25. Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (1997)
26. Hazardous Waste Directive (Directive 91/689/EEC)
27. Hazardous waste (England and Wales) Regulations (2005)
28. List of Waste (England) Regulations (2005)
29. End-of-Life Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC) (2000)
30. Environmental Permitting (EP) Regulations (2007)
31. Directive on the Incineration of Waste (2000/76/EC)
32. Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management in England (March 2010)

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- 2. Environment Agency – Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator 2008;**
- 3. Environment Agency – PPC list of licensed waste facilities April 2010;**
- 4. Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and Humber (RSS) May 2008;**
- 5. Yorkshire and Humber Waste Data Statistics Digest 2009;**
- 6. Regional Technical Advisory Body Yorkshire and Humber Commercial and Industrial Waste Projections 2006 -2026;**
- 7. Study to fill Evidence Gaps for Commercial & Industrial Waste Streams in the North West Region of England” Urban Mines June 2007;**
- 8. Bradford Metropolitan District Council; and**
- 9. GVA**

**Produced by the
City of Bradford Metropolitan
District Council**

**Local Development
Framework Group**

January 2011

