



Bradford Waste Management
DPD

Sustainability Appraisal Report Non Technical Summary

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Glossary

Acronym and title Explanation

AAP (Area Action Plan)	A Development Plan Document that provides a detailed planning policy framework for a part of the Council's area that is a key area for change or conservation
AMR (Annual Monitoring Report)	A document within the LDF that monitors progress in implementing the Local Development Scheme and the effectiveness of the Council's adopted policies
Core Strategy	A Development Plan Document that sets out the key elements of the planning framework, including strategic objectives and core policies, with which other DPDs must be in conformity
LDF (Local Development Framework)	A portfolio of Development Plan Documents which provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the area.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is a public 'project plan' prepared by a Local Authority identifying which Development Plan Documents will be produced, in what order and when.
Development Plan	The statutory framework for planning decisions, comprising the Regional Spatial Strategy and the Development Plan Documents prepared by local planning authorities (including the County Council and District Councils)
DPD (Development Plan Document)	The main type of Local Development Document which form part of the Development Plan, and include a Core Strategy, site specific allocations, development control policies and area action plans
LDD (Local Development Document)	The main group of documents within the LDF, comprising Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents
PPG (Planning Policy Guidance)	Government planning guidance notes on a number of different topics, now being incrementally replaced by Planning Policy Statements
PPS (Planning Policy Statement)	Government planning policy statements on a number of different topics which are being introduced to replace Planning Policy Guidance notes
Proposals Map	A map accompanying the LDF showing areas of protection and identifying locations for land use and development proposals included in the adopted Development Plan Documents

SA (Sustainability Appraisal)	A systematic process, required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive, aimed at appraising the social, environmental and economic effects of plan strategies and policies and ensuring that they accord with the objectives of sustainable development
SCI (Statement of Community Involvement)	A document within the LDF setting out the County Council's proposals for involving the local community and other stakeholders in the preparation of LDDs and the determination of planning applications
SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment)	A process required by EU Directive 2001/42/EC (known as the SEA Directive) for the formal strategic assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment

Introduction

This is the Non-Technical Summary of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report, incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), for the Bradford Preferred Approach Waste Management Development Plan Document (DPD) as required by planning legislation and Government guidance. This report presents the findings of the appraisal of options throughout the development of the Waste Management DPD and includes the findings of the SA of the Preferred Approach Waste Management DPD.

SA and SEA are intended to help integrate sustainability considerations into the Waste Management DPD. A SA is undertaken to ensure that the impacts on the environment, and on social and economic issues, are understood. The appraisal is undertaken as an integral part of the plan-making process, helping to inform and guide decisions on options and preferences.

The Bradford Waste Management Development Plan Document

The Bradford Waste Management DPD sets out the Council's spatial strategy for dealing with waste within the District. It identifies waste management sites for dealing with the different streams of waste.

The Waste Management DPD has been prepared by the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council as part of the Local Development Framework for Bradford.

The Bradford Core Strategy is, at the time of writing, at Preferred Options stage and contains policies relating to the scale of waste arisings, the nature of waste arisings, and associated spatial considerations (including cross-boundary issues).

The Waste Management DPD will be 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. The Waste Management DPD:

- Sets out the broad vision for the future of waste management within the District and objectives for sustainable development of waste management over the next 10 – 20 years;
- Sets out spatial policies for steering and shaping the development of waste management to deliver both the vision and objectives;
- Sets out the potential locations for new waste management facilities; and
- Takes account of national and regional policy and the Council's policies in the 2020 Bradford Vision and Community Strategy and the emerging Core Strategy.

The objectives of the Waste Management DPD are as follows:

- 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 (included as indicative following the revocation of RSS) 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;
- 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 Reasons for Selecting the Alternatives

The alternative options for the DPD were set out in a document called the Bradford Waste Management DPD Issues and Options Paper, which was published in November 2009. This document included a number of policy options and also a number of site options which represented reasonable alternative approaches to waste management in Bradford. The sustainability effects of the options were assessed and reported in the following report: *Bradford Local Development Framework, Waste Development Plan Document Sustainability Appraisal of the Issues and Options Paper (ENVIRON, May 2010)*.

The plan making team were provided with the results of the options assessments and used the results of the options assessment to develop the preferred options Table 5.3 of the main SA report outlines in detail how the SA results were used to develop the preferred options.

This information was taken into account by the plan team when selecting the short list of sites. Sites with the largest number of green (positive) scores were concluded to have the greatest potential to accommodate waste management facilities. For each type of waste facility a shortlist of sites has been created based on site size and the proportion of positive scores against the criteria long list. Please note that site size was an important factor in the selection of sites meaning that some sites which had poorer scores have had to be chosen.

Methodology of the SA

The SA process is fully integrated in the writing of the DPD, influencing its development. This report describes the different stages of the SA process and the results. Table NTS1 presents a summary of the stages of the SA alongside the stages in plan development and set out where the findings of each stage can be found in the main report.

Table NTS1: The Sustainability Appraisal Process		
Plan Development Stage	Sustainability Appraisal Stage	Where found in report
Prior to drafting plan	Scoping: Setting the context for the appraisal, collecting baseline information about the area, identifying sustainability issues/problems.	Section 3.2 outlines the methodology of scoping and Section 4 outlines the results
	Developing a set of social, economic and environmental objectives for the appraisal (Sustainability Appraisal framework).	The SA framework is shown in Table 5
Developing objectives for the plan	Testing the sustainability of plan objectives using the appraisal framework.	The plan objectives are tested in Section 6
Developing options for achieving these objectives	Testing the effect of the options using the appraisal framework.	The plan options are tested in Section 5
Developing a set of policies for the Waste Management DPD.	Testing the effect of the policies using the appraisal framework.	The plan policies are tested in Section 6

Assumptions made and difficulties encountered

The purpose of this work is to assess the likelihood of significant environmental effects. SA relies on expert judgement, which is guided by knowledge of the likely impacts of the plan, the baseline data available and responses and information provided by consultees and other stakeholders. The assessment has been carried out and reported mainly using expert judgement and qualitative description of potential effects. A 'precautionary approach' is taken, especially with qualitative judgements.

The SEA Regulations state that effects assessment should include assessment of secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects. At this strategic level the information is often not available to assess to this level of detail. However, where information is available on the likelihood of different types of impacts this has been included in the results.

Defining significance

The SEA regulations requires the identification of significant (both positive and negative) effects. As part of the SA the definition of significance needs to be outlined. The approach this SA has taken in defining significance is as follows:

- The careful definition of the SA framework to ensure that it focuses on only those issues that have been determined to be potentially significant in the District; and

- When determining how likely the plan is to support the achievement of the SA objectives (and therefore be a significant effect) the following factors have been considered:
 - Characteristics of the effects; and
 - The sensitivity of the receptors involved.

In order to make the assignment of significance clearer to readers we have employed a key set out in Table NTS2.

Table NTS2: Significance criteria		
Score	Description	Symbol
Significant positive impact	The option / plan achieves all of the applicable SEA questions and has a positive effect with relation to characteristics of the effect and the sensitivity of the receptors	++
Minor positive impact	The option / plan achieves some of the SEA questions and has a positive effect with relation to characteristics of the effect and the sensitivity of the receptors	+
Neutral	The option / plan does not have an effect on the achievement of the SEA Objective or SEA questions	0
Minor negative impact	The option / plan conflicts with some of the SEA questions and has a negative effect with relation to characteristics of the effect and the sensitivity of the receptors	-
Significant negative impact	The option / plan conflicts with all of the applicable SEA questions and has a negative effect with relation to characteristics of the effect and the sensitivity of the receptors. In addition the future baseline indicates a worsening trend in the absence of intervention	--
Uncertain	It is unclear whether there is the potential for a negative or positive effect on the SEA Objective	?

Preparing the SA report

This document is the Non Technical Summary of the SA report. The SA report outlines the significant effects on the environment, social and economic factors of the alternative options of the Bradford Waste Management DPD. It outlines the reasons for selecting the alternative options dealt with and the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant effects of implementing the Preferred Approach Waste Management DPD.

Consulting on the SA report

The SA report is being published for consultation alongside the Preferred Approach Waste Management DPD to demonstrate the significant sustainability effects of each of the draft plan and the alternatives considered in developing the plan.

The purpose of the consultation is to provide the statutory environmental bodies and other interested parties the opportunity to express their opinion on the SA report. It also enables them to use the information within the SA report to guide their deliberations on the Preferred Approach Waste Management DPD.

The Plan's Relationship with Other Plans and Programmes

One of the main purposes of reviewing other plans, policies and programmes is to ensure that the most up to date targets and objectives within other relevant documents are included in the SA Framework developed to appraise the Waste Management DPD.

A number of plans, policies and programmes have been reviewed in the course of preparing the Core Strategy SA Scoping Report and an in depth review of plans and programmes has been undertaken especially at the local level. This has been supplemented with a more comprehensive policy review for the Waste Management DPD which included not just waste plans and policies but other policies (such as Planning Policy Statements for example), which could affect the Waste Management DPD. Some of the key "sustainable development" messages coming out of the review of plans, policies and programmes are:

- Ensure natural resources are used efficiently and waste is minimised, reused or recycled;
- Contribute towards achieving sustainable development;
- Protect and enhance biodiversity;
- Contribute to sustainable communities;
- Reduce and avoidance nuisance associated with waste management;
- Improve air and water quality and reduce pollution;
- Reduce CO₂ emissions; and
- Reduce the need to travel and promote more sustainable freight transport.

Sustainability Baseline and Issues

Table NTS3 is reproduced from the revised SA Scoping Report. The table presents a summary of baseline data and the likely evolution of the baseline in the future, without the Waste Management DPD. The likely evolution of the baseline has been extrapolated using available information relating to trends and information provided by Bradford Metropolitan District Council.

Table NTS3: SA Baseline Summary and Future Baseline (current state and trends)		
SA Objective	Summary of Baseline Data	Future Baseline without the Waste Management DPD
Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	<p>Bradford's cumulative improvement in energy efficiency between 1996 and 2005 is 15.6%, which compares with the Government target of a 30% reduction in domestic consumption by 2010. Based on current rates of progress, the best estimate is that it will take a further two years, to 2012, to meet the target.</p> <p>Sandstone is the principal mineral extracted in Bradford District, but there are also deposits of fireclay, peat, coal, sand and gravel.</p>	<p>Without the Waste Management DPD, the promotion of low-carbon energy generation from waste is unlikely to increase.</p> <p>Without the Waste Management DPD the production of recycled aggregate may be less because this is something that the Waste Management DPD will encourage.</p>
Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	<p>Bradford District produces a total municipal waste stream of some 292,000 tonnes per annum, 60,000 tonnes of which is trade waste. The majority of this is delivered directly to the two waste transfer stations (in Bradford to the south of the District and Keighley to the north), then transported by road to distant landfill sites in Wakefield and Skipton.</p> <p>The volume of waste produced is currently growing at approx 3% per annum.</p>	<p>The Bradford Core Strategy is also likely to contain policies which promote recycling and minimise the growth in waste. However, the Waste Management DPD will be instrumental in providing facilities for recycling materials and therefore the future baseline situation would be better with the Waste Management DPD.</p>
Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	<p>Bradford has a history of land and property being flooded through heavy downpours of rain and watercourses overflowing their banks. An increased programme of investment is currently underway to improve the standard of protection to existing communities.</p> <p>The CO² emissions per capita in Bradford Metropolitan District in 2007 were 6 tCO², compared with 7.3 tCO² in the Leeds Metropolitan area during the same period.</p>	<p>With regards to flooding, the future baseline situation is considered to be stable or stable and declining because although climate change is likely to make the extend of areas at risk from flooding more widespread and the risk of flooding more frequent, the programme of investment for flood protection should manage flood risk.</p> <p>It is assumed that carbon dioxide will continue to reduce each year without the plan, due to the legislative controls and targets that are currently in place.</p>
Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and	<p>Air Quality: The pollutant of most concern is nitrogen dioxide, produced mainly by traffic. There are 4 AQMAs</p>	<p>Air quality in the AQMAs at Mayo Avenue and Shipley Airedale Road is predicted to potentially exceed the NO²</p>

Table NTS3: SA Baseline Summary and Future Baseline (current state and trends)		
SA Objective	Summary of Baseline Data	Future Baseline without the Waste Management DPD
reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.	<p>within Bradford, at Manningham Lane / Queens Rd junction; Mayo Ave / Manchester Rd junction; Thornton Rd (nr junction with Princes Way and Godwin St); and Shipley Airedale Rd and Church Bank.</p> <p>Water: In terms of water quality, it is more likely to be poor in the urban areas (Bradford and the becks to the south of the District). The Aire catchment tends to have better water quality.</p> <p>Soil: Agriculture in Bradford is generally based around stock rearing, mainly sheep. Nearly half the farmland is described as Grade 4 or 5.</p>	<p>objective at least to 2015 unless action is taken to reduce pollutant contributions (NO² in particular) from road transport by 25-40% (City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, April 2009, 2009 Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for Bradford). Air quality at Manningham Lane and Thornton Road AQMAs is due to meet the NO² objective by 2010.</p> <p>The future water quality of the District's watercourses will remain the same.</p> <p>With regards to soils, soils could be lost through greenfield development for housing, employment uses and infrastructure.</p>
To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	Northern and western parts of the District are considered to be of international nature conservation value, namely Rombald's Moor and the other South Pennine Moors have been designated as SPAs and SACs for their moorland breeding birds and their upland habitats. In addition, Bradford has: Four SSSIs; Twenty-one Sites of Ecological or Geological Importance (SEGIs); Sixteen Regionally Important Geological / Geomorphological Sites (RIGS); and Over one hundred sites of local nature conservation value (Bradford Wildlife Areas, BWAs).	It is difficult to determine the future baseline with regards to biodiversity and nature conservation sites in the absence of the plan as there is little trend information available. The future baseline is considered to be unknown but potentially declining.
Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets.	Within the Bradford LBAP, the following habitats and species have action plans to protect and enhance their status: Upland oak woodland; River corridors; In by pasture; Hedgerows; Otter; Water vole; Pipistrelle; Brown hare; Crayfish; Grayling; White letter hairstreak butterfly; Green hairstreak butterfly; Blue butterflies; Twite; Yellowhammer; Lapwing; Lesser twayblade; and Marsh fern.	The future baseline is considered to be unknown but potentially declining.

Table NTS3: SA Baseline Summary and Future Baseline (current state and trends)		
SA Objective	Summary of Baseline Data	Future Baseline without the Waste Management DPD
To maintain, restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes.	<p>The character of the District's landscape is very varied, ranging from the rugged open moorland of the South Pennine uplands to rolling farmland, and open river valleys to wooded hillsides.</p> <p>Much of the District's countryside is designated Green Belt. There are no Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in Bradford District, although the Nidderdale AONB lies adjacent to the northern boundary.</p>	There is no baseline data that suggests that landscapes are under threat or declining, however, it cannot be assumed that landscapes are not under threat from development and climate change. The future baseline is unknown but possibly not stable due to influences such as climate change.
Increase proximity of waste management infrastructure to current and future centres of population in order to reduce mileage travelled and encouraging waste segregation in new development.	<p>Around one third of the District is built up. The rural areas include many villages ranging from the larger ones, such as Wilsden and Addingham, to small ones, including Esholt and Stanbury, which serve as commuter settlements.</p> <p>Household waste recycling centres are currently well spread across the settlements in the District. However there are only two waste transfer stations (in Bradford to the south of the District and Keighley to the north), then transported by road to distant landfill sites in Wakefield and Skipton.</p>	Without the Waste Management DPD, waste arisings may increase with population increase and housing development, meaning that more waste will need to be transported across the District for transfer and disposal. The future baseline without the plan is therefore declining. However, it should be recognised that even with the DPD in place waste arisings will increase. However, with a waste planning framework in place, the waste arisings will be dealt with more sustainably.
Reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport.	Bradford is relatively well connected, with Junction 26 of the major east-west M62 artery only three miles from the city centre, connected directly by the M606.	Major regeneration projects are likely to lead to increased traffic movements on inner and outer ring roads. The future baseline is therefore considered to be declining.
Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.	Rail access to the District is good, with direct passenger services via the Airedale Line and Wharfedale to Leeds and Skipton. Direct passenger rail links are also available	Non-road transport infrastructure within the District is expected to remain stable in the future and will remain the same with or without the Waste Management DPD.
Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land.	<p>Bradford District has over 5,800 buildings of special architectural or historic interest.</p> <p>According to the LDF Annual Monitoring Report (2009)</p>	It is very difficult to predict the future baseline with regards to the quality of the built environment and efficient use of land as the future will depend largely on new development, investment and maintenance. The future baseline with

Table NTS3: SA Baseline Summary and Future Baseline (current state and trends)		
SA Objective	Summary of Baseline Data	Future Baseline without the Waste Management DPD
	over 86% of development has taken place on Previously Developed Land (PDL), in 2008-2009, which is in excess of the former 65% Regional Spatial Strategy target.	regards to this issue is therefore uncertain.
Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.	The District has: Fifty-six designated Conservation Areas; Ten historic parks and gardens; Two hundred and two Scheduled Ancient Monuments; One historic battlefield, at Adwalton Moor; and One World Heritage Site at Saltaire.	The key threats to historic assets include loss due to development, damage from climate / natural events, lack of maintenance and factors affecting their setting such as inappropriate development or traffic. The risk of any of these factors affecting the historic assets within the District are unknown and therefore the future baseline is unknown.
Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	Access to health services and to education facilities is generally very good. Figures are similar for access to primary schools and employment centres	There is no baseline data which suggests that access to facilities and services will change in the future.
Ensure local communities (both residents and the business community) take more responsibility for their own waste	The majority of waste in Bradford is delivered directly to two waste transfer stations (in Bradford to the south of the District and Keighley to the north), then transported by road to landfill sites in Wakefield and Skipton.	The future baseline without the plan is expected to get worse. In the absence of the plan there will be no planning framework to protect important existing waste management facilities that are delivering the Bradford Waste Hierarchy.
Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities	The District has thirty-four urban parks, twenty-seven woodlands and one hundred and three recreation grounds.	It is assumed that the future baseline without the plan will remain stable.
Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life	<p>Please note that there are no data available on how waste management specifically affects people's safety and security, health and quality of life. The data below sets out generic information about safety and security, health and quality of life in Bradford.</p> <p>Bradford is the fifth most deprived local authority in England in terms of income deprivation. Unemployment levels vary widely, with wards around the centre of</p>	The future baseline without the plan is expected to remain the same.

Table NTS3: SA Baseline Summary and Future Baseline (current state and trends)		
SA Objective	Summary of Baseline Data	Future Baseline without the Waste Management DPD
	Bradford having the highest rates of unemployment. Life expectancy figures for Bradford are lower than the national/sub-regional averages.	
Support employment in the waste industry for local people.	Due to the global economic downturn in more recent years, unemployment in Bradford rose sharply in 2008 and is currently higher than the regional and national rates.	With public sector cuts announced recently, the future economic outlook for Bradford is uncertain. With regards to waste related employment, this is largely provided through private companies and may not be affected by public sector cuts and could potentially therefore remain more stable.
Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.	<p>The preferred forecast projections for each waste stream are as follows:</p> <p>Municipal Solid Waste: By 2026 there is an identified requirement to accommodate 345,617 tonnes of MSW waste.</p> <p>Commercial and industrial waste: By 2026 it is forecast that this will have decreased to 542,156 tonnes.</p> <p>Construction, demolition and excavation waste: By 2026, it is forecast that 531,135 tonnes of CDEW arisings will need to be managed within Bradford District</p> <p>Hazardous waste: Arisings in Bradford (2008 figures) are estimated to be 21,821 tonnes per annum. The best available evidence indicates that this annual figure will not increase by 2026.</p>	Without the plan, capacity for the management and disposal of waste will not be provided within Bradford and waste will continue to be sent outside of the District for disposal in landfill.

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

A Sustainability Appraisal Framework of SA Objectives and appraisal questions has been used to appraise the options and draft policies of the Waste Management DPD as it has developed. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework was presented within the Revised SA Scoping Report which can be found here:

http://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/the_environment/planning_service/local_development_framework/bradford_waste_development_plan.htm

The Sustainability Appraisal framework is presented in Table NTS4.

Table NTS4: SA Framework		
<i>(NB. Text in red italic is added as a result of consultation comments received on the original scoping report. Text in green italic is added as a result of consultation comments received on the amended scoping report)</i>		
Topic	Draft Waste DPD Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Appraisal Questions. Will the plan...
Energy and Resources	<p>Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.</p> <p>Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.</p>	<p><i>Encourage the use of sustainable materials (with low embodied carbon) or materials with low environmental impacts in the construction of waste management facilities?</i></p> <p>Lead to a reduction of the amount of waste that will require treatment?</p> <p><i>Minimise any adverse impacts on water resources at all stages of waste management?</i></p> <p>Put in place adequate and sustainable treatment facilities?</p> <p>Help the District to meet its recovery and recycling targets?</p> <p>Help the authority meet its quota under the LATS?</p> <p><i>Encourage the use of and markets for waste derived products? (e.g. use of Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate in civil construction projects where it is displacing the consumption of new quarried materials).</i></p>
Response to Climate Change	<p>Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.</p>	<p>Reduce the potential for greenhouse gas emissions caused by waste management and <i>reduce vulnerability of waste management facilities to the effects of climate change (including increased flooding)?</i></p> <p>Encourage the development of renewables and energy efficiency within</p>

Table NTS4: SA Framework

(NB. Text in *red italic* is added as a result of consultation comments received on the original scoping report. Text in *green italic* is added as a result of consultation comments received on the amended scoping report)

Topic	Draft Waste DPD Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Appraisal Questions. Will the plan...
		the waste sector?
Air, Soil & Water Quality	Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.	Change the amount of pollution and nuisance caused by waste management? <i>Guide waste management towards areas that help to improve the land resource (for example, towards previously used land and away from valuable agricultural land)?</i>
Natural Assets	To conserve, <i>restore, expand</i> and enhance the <i>internationally</i> , nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats. To maintain, <i>restore</i> and enhance the character, <i>value and diversity</i> of natural and man-made landscapes. Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets.	Include actions that directly or indirectly affect Natura 2000 sites, SSSIs, <i>RIGS</i> or other designated sites? Include actions that will cause habitat loss or fragmentation <i>or restoration, expansion or enhancement of wildlife networks or habitats?</i> Include actions that help to reach targets or compromise targets of BAPs? Include actions to ensure restoration to biodiversity is a priority where appropriate? Protect, <i>restore</i> and enhance the landscape?
Housing	Increase proximity of waste management infrastructure to current and future centres of population in order to reduce mileage travelled <i>and encouraging waste segregation in new development.</i>	Include actions that change mileage travelled per tonne of waste? <i>Allow residents in new developments to segregate their waste, both inside and outside their homes by provision of sufficient space for separate storage and collection systems?</i>
Transport	Reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport. Encourage a modal shift away from road freight	Cause a change in traffic flows or the nature of traffic (an increase in HGVs for example) that affects communities or areas valued for their environmental importance? Include actions that would encourage a shift from road freight to rail freight?
Land use	Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient	Reduce the impact of waste management on the quality of the built environment?

Table NTS4: SA Framework		
<i>(NB. Text in red italic is added as a result of consultation comments received on the original scoping report. Text in green italic is added as a result of consultation comments received on the amended scoping report)</i>		
Topic	Draft Waste DPD Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Appraisal Questions. Will the plan...
	use of land.	<i>Maximise use of previously developed land where possible.</i>
Historic Environment	<i>Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.</i>	Preserve and where relevant enhance sites of built and archaeological heritage <i>and their settings?</i> Aim to steer development away from archaeologically sensitive sites? Preserve, manage or enhance the historic environment character and opportunity areas?
Accessibility & Local Needs	Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	Improve the accessibility of waste management and treatment services to centres of population?
Communities	Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste	Reduce the amount of waste that is treated outside of the District?
Culture, Leisure and Recreation	<i>Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities</i>	<i>Ensure that open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities are not affected by waste management?</i>
Safety and Security / Health and Social Welfare	Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security , health and quality of life	Cause a change in the number of people directly affected by waste management (living in close proximity to a site or an access route) whose impact cannot be mitigated? Cause a cumulative impact on certain communities?
Education and Training/ Local Economy and Employment	Support employment in the waste industry for local people. Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.	Include actions that change the number of local people directly employed in <i>skilled jobs in</i> the waste industry? Include actions that ensure the plan contributes to sustainable levels of economic growth by maintaining an adequate provision of waste management capability?

The Likely Effects of the Core Strategy

The full results of the appraisal are reported in Annex C to the SA report. Within the SA report, the results of the assessment have been summarised in two ways. Section 6.2

outlines the significant negative and positive effects that were identified. Table 7.1 then presents a summary of the findings of the assessment for each policy. The significant effects of the plan are reported below

Significant effects of the policies

With relation to the assessment of the plan policies, the sustainability assessment has not identified the potential for significant negative effects. However a number of uncertainties were identified:

- *Preferred Policy W1: Vision and Waste Objectives* in relation to the following SA objective: SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats,
- *Preferred Policy W2: Cross Boundary Working* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight, SA16: Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life
- *Preferred Policy W3: Bradford's Approach to Future Waste Arisings* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.
- *Preferred Policy W4: Waste Management Sites in Bradford District* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.
- *Preferred Policy W5: Location of Waste Management Facilities and Sites* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.
- *Preferred Policy W6: MSW and C&I Waste Site Assessment* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.
- *Preferred Policy W7: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.
- *Preferred Policy: W9: Hazardous Waste* in relation to the following SA objective: SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects and SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people.
- *Preferred Policy: W10: Sites for Residual Waste* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.
- *Preferred Policy: WDM2: Assessing all applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management Facilities* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight, SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities
- *Preferred Policy: WDM4: Waste Management within Development* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites

- *Preferred Policy: WDM5: Landfill Development for Residual Waste* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.

The assessment identified the following significant positive effects:

- *Preferred Policy W1: Vision and Waste Objectives* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered, SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites, SA9: Reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport, SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks, SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste, SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people and SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity;
- *Preferred Policy W2: Cross Boundary Working* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity;
- *Preferred Policy W3: Bradford's Approach to Future Waste Arisings* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered, SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks, SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste, SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people, and SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity;
- *Preferred Policy W4: Waste Management Sites in Bradford District* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered, SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks, SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste and SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity;
- *Preferred Policy W5: Location of Waste Management Facilities and Sites* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks, SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste, SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people and SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity;
- *Preferred Policy W6: MSW and C&I Waste Site Assessment* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks, SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste, SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people and SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity;
- *Preferred Policy W7: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered, SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste and SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity;

- *Preferred Policy: W8 Agricultural Waste* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites, SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste and SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity;
- *Preferred Policy: W9: Hazardous Waste* in relation to the following SA objective: SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity;
- *Preferred Policy: W10: Sites for Residual Waste* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks, SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste and SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity;
- *Preferred Policy: WDM1: Unallocated Sites* in relation to the following SA objectives: : SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks, SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste and SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity;
- *Preferred Policy: WDM3: Applications resulting in the loss of a proposed or existing waste management facility* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered;
- *Preferred Policy: WDM4: Waste Management within Development* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA1: Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy, SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered; and
- *Preferred Policy: WDM5: Landfill Development for Residual Waste* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.

Significant effects of the sites

The assessment identified the following significant negative effects with relation to the assessment of the preferred sites:

- *Site 1* in relation to vulnerability to flooding (see also Table 6.2 for a discussion on the potential cumulative effects of these sites on flooding);
- *Site 29* in relation to vulnerability to flooding (see also Table 6.2 for a discussion on the potential cumulative effects of these sites on flooding),
- *Sites 71-74* in relation to vulnerability to flooding (see also Table 6.2 for a discussion on the potential cumulative effects of these sites on flooding);
- *Site 102* in relation to potential for nuisance to neighbours, potential for water pollution and lack of access to sustainable modes of transport.

In addition, the following uncertain effects have been identified which have the potential to give rise to significant negative effects:

- *All of the sites in relation to BAP targets;*
- *Site 1 in relation to effects on habitats;*
- *Site 11 in relation to effects on habitats;*
- *Site 29 in relation to effects on habitats;*
- *Site 102 in relation to effects on flooding;*
- *Site 92 in relation to effects on habitats; and*
- *Site 102 in relation to the effects on landscape and the built environment and historic assets.*

The assessment identified the following significant positive effects:

- *Site 1 in relation to effects on landscape and making efficient use of land;*
- *Site 11 in relation to safeguarding air, water and soil resources, encouraging model shift and making efficient use of land; and*
- *Site 29 in relation to effects on landscape.*

The SEA Regulations require an assessment of cumulative effects. Cumulative effects arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects of the plan (e.g. noise, dust and visual) have a combined effect. The term can also be used to describe synergistic effects, which interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. A separate cumulative effects assessment has been undertaken following the assessment of the individual policies and sites. The cumulative effects assessment has considered potential cumulative effects of other programmes, plans, policies and projects with the effects of the Waste Management DPD. The cumulative effects assessment found that there would be no negative cumulative effects in association with other plans and programmes.

The cumulative effects assessment also examined the potential for different elements of the plan to interact to cause cumulative effects. This assessment found the following potential for negative cumulative effects:

- *Effects of Sites 1, 29 and 71-74 in relation to vulnerability to flooding and water pollution; and*
- *Effects of all of the sites in relation to effects on transport.*

The SA report has put forward the following mitigation measures to offset these potential effects:

- *If Sites 1, 29 and 71-74 go forward together a strategic flood management solution may be needed and should be considered before planning permission for any of the sites is granted. This drainage solution should also ensure that cumulative effects on water pollution are minimised; and*
- *Before sites go ahead the effects on road transport should be assessed as part of the planning application. This should assess the impacts in relation to other developments*

(including waste development) that are reasonably foreseeable and that might cause cumulative impacts in association with the development.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are measures outlined to prevent, reduce or offset effects. Where a draft policy or site has a significant adverse effect measures should be implemented to prevent, reduce or offset these effects. This may take the form of compensatory measures to be implemented prior to the policy itself being implemented or it can take the form of a change in wording of policy laid out in the plan. In addition, any uncertain effects should have mitigation suggested in order to reduce uncertainty and the potential for this to give rise to a significant negative effect. Where possible enhancement measures have also been suggested to enhance the positive or neutral effects of policies.

The suggested mitigation and enhancement measures are shown in Table NTS5.

Table NTS5 : Mitigation measures	
Policy	Mitigation and enhancement measures
Preferred Policy W1: Vision and Waste Objectives	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>The HRA screening assessment needs to conclude whether there are likely significant effects on the European Designated Sites and this needs to be agreed with Natural England. Once this has been completed the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed.</p> <p><i>Amend policy so bullet three reads “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 and enhances the District’s environmental assets and safeguards human health”</i></p> <p>Enhancement measures</p> <p>Include explicit reference to how measures of self sufficiency, promotion of waste hierarchy and the proximately principle which are embedded in the policy also support climate mitigation and to a degree adaptation.</p> <p>Include commitment to modal shift in vision and objectives.</p>
Preferred Policy W2: Cross Boundary Working	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>Include pursuit of modal shift as an aim of cross boundary working as this cannot be achieved in isolation from neighbouring authorities.</p> <p>Enhancement measures</p> <p>No enhancement measures.</p>
Preferred Policy W3: Bradford’s Approach to Future Waste Arisings	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>The HRA screening assessment needs to conclude whether there are likely significant effects on the European Designated Sites and this needs to be agreed with Natural England. Once this has been completed the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed.</p> <p>Enhancement measures</p>

Table NTS5 : Mitigation measures	
Policy	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	No enhancement measures.
Preferred Policy W4: Waste Management Sites in Bradford District	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>The HRA screening assessment needs to conclude whether there are likely significant effects on the European Designated Sites and this needs to be agreed with Natural England. Once this has been completed the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed.</p> <p>Enhancement measures</p> <p>For the sake of clarity, change the beginning of the policy to <i>“To effectively plan and manage Bradford’s forecast in waste arisings that will need to be dealt with within the District...”</i></p>
Preferred Policy W5: Location of Waste Management Facilities and Sites	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>The HRA screening assessment needs to conclude whether there are likely significant effects on the European Designated Sites and this needs to be agreed with Natural England. Once this has been completed the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed.</p> <p>Enhancement measures</p> <p>No enhancement measures.</p>
Preferred Policy - W6: MSW and C&I Waste Site Assessment)	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>The HRA screening assessment needs to conclude whether there are likely significant effects on the European Designated Sites and this needs to be agreed with Natural England. Once this has been completed the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed.</p> <p>Enhancement measures</p> <p>No enhancement measures.</p>
Preferred Policy W7: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>The HRA screening assessment needs to conclude whether there are likely significant effects on the European Designated Sites and this needs to be agreed with Natural England. Once this has been completed the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed.</p> <p>Enhancement measures</p> <p>No enhancement measures.</p>
W8: Agricultural Waste	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>No mitigation measures.</p> <p>Enhancement measures</p> <p>If possible, the policy should address the use of agricultural waste as a fuel for renewable energy.</p>
Preferred Policy W9: Hazardous Waste	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>No mitigation measures.</p> <p>Enhancement measures</p>

Table NTS5 : Mitigation measures	
Policy	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	No enhancement measures.
Preferred Policy W10: Sites for Residual Waste	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>The policy focuses on dealing with residual waste through landfill. Alternative technologies for treating residual waste need to be better supported early on in the policy. The text should first prompt an exploration of these before accepting the landfill option to managing residual waste.</p> <p>The HRA screening assessment needs to conclude whether there are likely significant effects on the European Designated Sites and this needs to be agreed with Natural England. Once this has been completed the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed.</p> <p>Enhancement measures</p> <p>No enhancement measures.</p>
Preferred Policy WDM1: Unallocated Sites	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>No mitigation measures.</p> <p>Enhancement measures:</p> <p>No enhancement measures.</p>
Preferred Policy WDM 2: Assessing All Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>The emphasis of the policy should be changed from minimisation of harm to enhancement of biodiversity. It would be useful if the policy addressed the effects of sites on habitat loss or fragmentation.</p> <p>The emphasis of the policy should be changed from minimisation of harm to enhancement of biodiversity (including of a long term nature through restoration) and this should include reference to development helping to meet targets outlined in BAPs.</p> <p>Opportunities for landscape enhancement (including of a long term nature through restoration) should be sought to avoid cumulative negative effects.</p> <p>More emphasis should be given in the policy to supporting sites where non-road transport is a possibility.</p> <p>Make it clearer in the policy that areas of open space / recreation are protected within policy.</p> <p>Enhancement measures</p> <p>Climate change adaptation - The policy requires assessment of the facilities on the environment but not of the environment on the facilities. Future climate proofing could be a requirement to reduce the vulnerability of waste management facilities.</p>
Preferred Policy WDM3: Applications Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>No mitigation measures.</p> <p>Enhancement measures</p> <p>No enhancement measures.</p>

Table NTS5 : Mitigation measures	
Policy	Mitigation and enhancement measures
Waste Management Facility	
Preferred Policy WDM4: Waste Management within Development	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>It will be important that measures are put in place (as part of planning application procedures) to ensure that the on-site use and recovery of CDEW does not cause undue nuisance.</p> <p>Enhancement measures</p> <p>No enhancement measures.</p>
Preferred Policy WDM5: Landfill Development for Residual Waste	<p>Mitigation measures</p> <p>The policy needs to address the effects of sites on habitat loss or fragmentation. The emphasis of WDM2 should be changed from minimisation of harm to enhancement of biodiversity (including of a long term nature through restoration) and this should include reference to development helping to meet targets outlined in BAPs.</p> <p>More emphasis should be given in Policy WMD4 to supporting sites where non-road transport is a possibility.</p> <p>Enhancement measures</p> <p>The policy could go further in encouraging climate adaptation. Vulnerability to climate change, risks from extreme weather events, flooding hotter summers, etc. should be taken into account in the design and siting of these facilities.</p>
Site	Mitigation measures
Site 1	<p>All sites: Ensure appropriate ecological surveys are undertaken at planning application stage.</p> <p>Before site development takes place the following effects will need to be investigated and mitigated: flooding issues (as the site is located in Flood Zone 3), the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation, habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets), traffic effects (as there is no rail access to the site), effects on the local cycle route and protected recreation area that are near to the site.</p>
Site 11	<p>All sites: Ensure appropriate ecological surveys are undertaken at planning application stage.</p> <p>Before site development takes place the following effects will need to be investigated and mitigated: the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation and habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets).</p>
Site 29	<p>All sites: Ensure appropriate ecological surveys are undertaken at planning application stage.</p> <p>Before site development takes place the following effects will need to be investigated and mitigated: flooding issues (as the site is located in Flood Zone 3), the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation, habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets), traffic effects (as there is no rail access to the site),</p>

Table NTS5 : Mitigation measures

Policy	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	effects on the local cycle route and protected playing fields that are near to the site.
Site 56	<p>All sites: Ensure appropriate ecological surveys are undertaken at planning application stage.</p> <p>Before site development takes place the following effects will need to be investigated and mitigated: effects on air quality that may affect the Wildlife Area located c.500m to the south, effects on the residential area near to the site, visual effects of the chimney , traffic effects (as there is no rail access to the site), effects on the cultural heritage (including the listed building north of the site) and North Bierley Cemetery, effects on the local cycle route and protected green space and protected playing field that are near to the site and the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation, habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets).</p>
Site 57	<p>All sites: Ensure appropriate ecological surveys are undertaken at planning application stage.</p> <p>Before site development takes place the following effects in particular will need to be investigated and mitigated: effects on air quality that may affect the Wildlife Area located immediately south of the site, traffic effects (as the site does not have rail access), effects on the two listed buildings south-west and north-west of the site. The effect on the surrounding built environment, the effect on the area designated for new open space provision which is situated directly south of the site and the protected playing fields located beyond it, and the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation, habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets).</p>
Site 71-74	<p>All sites: Ensure appropriate ecological surveys are undertaken at planning application stage.</p> <p>Before site development takes place the following effects in particular will need to be investigated and mitigated: flooding issues (as the site is located in Flood Zone 3), effects on air quality that may affect the Wildlife Area located directly north-east of the site, which follows the line of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, effects on nearby residential areas (including adverse visual impacts), the effects on the many Listed Buildings in central Silsden, the effects on the quality of the surrounding built environment (including the effect of the chimney on the Conservation Area located directly to the north of the site, and the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation, habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets).</p>
Site 92	<p>All sites: Ensure appropriate ecological surveys are undertaken at planning application stage.</p> <p>Before site development takes place the following effects in particular will need to be investigated and mitigated: effects on the two Listed Buildings west of the site, the effect on the quality of the surrounding built environment and the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation, habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets).</p>
Site 102	All sites: Ensure appropriate ecological surveys are undertaken at planning application stage.

Table NTS5 : Mitigation measures

Policy	Mitigation and enhancement measures
	Before site development takes place the following effects in particular will need to be investigated and mitigated: The effect on the River Aire, the effects on the residential area to the south east of the site, the effect on the Wildlife Area across the river from this site, traffic effects (as the site is not near to a railway line), effects on the Listed Building which is to the south of the site and effects on the nearby Conservation Area, and the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation, habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets).

Monitoring Measures

The SEA Regulations (Regulation 17) require the significant environmental effects of plans and programmes to be monitored, in order to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to take appropriate remedial action.

Monitoring will allow the Council to identify whether the recommended mitigation measures from the SA have been effective and develop further mitigation proposals that may be required where unforeseen adverse effects are identified. In some cases monitoring may identify the need for a policy to be amended or deleted, which could trigger a review of the Waste Management DPD, or for further policy guidance to be developed (for example an SPD).

The final monitoring programme will be included in the Updated Final SA Report (that will be published with the Submission Draft DPD) as at this stage the significant effects of the final adopted plan will have been identified. However, at this stage it is possible to outline a draft monitoring programme. Table NTS6 set outs this draft monitoring programme.

Table NTS6: SA monitoring programme

Significant / uncertain effect identified	Monitoring required
Significant effect: Sites 1, 29 and 71-74 in relation to vulnerability to flooding.	It will be important as part of the development of these sites to monitor their effect on flooding. This will be a requirement on the developer as part of the planning application process.
Significant effect: Site 102 in relation to potential for nuisance to neighbours and lack of access to sustainable modes of transport.	It will be important as part of the development of these sites to monitor their effect on traffic and complaints from neighbours. This will be a requirement on the developer as part of the planning application process.
Significant effect: Site 102 in relation to potential for water pollution.	It will be important as part of the development of these sites to monitor their effect on water pollution. This will be a requirement on the developer as part of the planning application process.
Uncertain effect: Preferred policy W1, W3, W4, W5, W6, W7, WMD2, W10 (sites for residual waste) will have an uncertain effect on Natura 2000 sites. The HRA screening assessment needs	Once the HRA screening report has been completed and agreed with Natural England the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed and no monitoring will be required.

Table NTS6: SA monitoring programme	
Significant / uncertain effect identified	Monitoring required
to conclude whether there are likely significant effects on the European Designated Sites and this needs to be agreed with Natural England.	
Uncertain effect: Preferred Policy W2 will have an uncertain effect on modal shift. Cross boundary working provides a good opportunity to deliver on modal shift. However, this is not stated so the policy has been scored as uncertain.	If an amended policy includes consideration of modal shift then the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed and no monitoring will be required.
<p>Uncertain effect: Preferred Policy W2 will have an uncertain effect on reducing the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life. One potential outcome could be the focusing of waste management facilities in one location providing efficiencies but this could also have a potentially larger effect on certain communities. However, this is an uncertain effect.</p> <p>Uncertain effect: Preferred Policy W9 (on hazardous waste) will have an uncertain impact on climate emissions. This is because if a sub regional facility is developed relatively far away from Bradford, transport (thus climate emissions) could rise.</p> <p>Uncertain effect: Preferred Policy W9 (on hazardous waste) will have an uncertain impact on supporting employment in Bradford.</p>	As part of the DPD monitoring process the effects of sub regional waste facilities (including on employment and on the distance that waste in general and hazardous waste is travelling) should be monitored and an assessment made (at the next round of the Waste DPD) as to whether this is the most sustainable management of waste.
Uncertain effect: Preferred Policy WMD2 will have an uncertain effect on promoting modal shift. More emphasis should be given in the policy to supporting sites where non-road transport is a possibility.	If an amended policy includes consideration of modal shift then the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed and no monitoring will be required.
Uncertain effect: Preferred Policy WMD2 will have an uncertain effect on protecting open space. The policy should be clearer that areas of open space / recreation are protected within policy.	If an amended policy includes consideration of open space then the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed and no monitoring will be required.
Uncertain effect: Preferred Policy WDM4 will have an uncertain effect on minimising nuisance to communities. It will be important that measures are put in place (as part of planning application procedures) to ensure that the on-site use and recovery of CDEW does not	Measures put in place to reduce nuisance to communities from CDEW sites needs to be monitored to ensure they are effective.

Table NTS6: SA monitoring programme	
Significant / uncertain effect identified	Monitoring required
cause undue nuisance.	
Uncertain effect: Preferred Policy WMD5 will have an uncertain effect on promoting modal shift. More emphasis should be given in the policy to supporting sites where non-road transport is a possibility.	If an amended policy includes consideration of modal shift then the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed and no monitoring will be required.

How to Comment on this Report

The draft SA report is being published for consultation alongside the Preferred Approach Waste Management DPD to demonstrate the significant sustainability effects of each of the draft plan and the alternatives considered in developing the plan.

The purpose of the consultation is to provide the statutory environmental bodies and other interested parties the opportunity to express their opinion on the draft SA report. It also enables them to use the information within the draft SA report to guide their deliberations on the Preferred Approach DPD. Please send your comments on this report by 11th April 2010 to ldf.consultation@bradford.gov.uk. Please note that the documents can be viewed on the following web page.

http://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/the_environment/planning_service/local_development_framework/bradford_waste_development_plan.htm.