



Bradford Waste Management DPD Submission Version



Sustainability Appraisal Report  
Annex A Policy Review

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<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>			
<p><b>Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)</b></p> <p>Member states need to take appropriate measures to encourage 'the prevention, or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness, and to promote the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation.</p>	<p>The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) updates the 2006 directive (Directive 2006/12/EC) and requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions.</p> <p>An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.</p> <p>Article 4.</p> <p>Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals;</li> <li>• Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and</li> <li>• Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</li> </ul>	None	<p>Ensure policies, site allocations and technologies (if applicable) are chosen that minimise the effects on human health and the environment.</p> <p>Development control policies should examine the factors listed in Article 4.</p>
<p><b>The Landfill Directive 1999 1999/31/EC</b></p> <p>The aim of this directive is to move waste management practices away from landfill by reducing</p>	<p>Sets out requirements to ensure that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against. The Directive also includes mandatory targets to reduce the amount of waste disposed of by landfill and more stringent criteria in terms of the type of waste which can be accepted at landfills including requirements to pre-treat hazardous waste. Also introduces changes to landfill facilities and in particular bans the co-disposal of hazardous and non-</p>	<p>Reduction of the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of the total generated in 1995 by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020.</p> <p>These targets have now</p>	<p>A strategy should be formulated in which landfill is used only for disposal of residual waste.</p>

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waste production and adopting waste management methods which focus on resource recovery, together with a requirement to manage and dispose of waste near to its point of origin.	hazardous wastes from July 2004 and bans the landfill of whole tyres from 2003 and shredded tyres from 2006.	been interpreted by DEFRA and issued as specific targets for each Waste Disposal Authority requiring a step-wise reduction year on year of BMW to landfill as introduced by the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.	
<b>Directive on the Incineration of Waste 2000/76/EC</b> The aim of this Directive is to reduce pollution from waste incineration.	This Directive focuses on protecting human health by reducing air, water and soil pollution from incineration, including incineration of waste as a method of energy generation. It covers non-toxic municipal waste, including sewage sludge, tyres and hospital waste and toxic wastes like oils and solvents. In England and Wales this Directive was enacted by <i>The Waste Incineration (England and Wales) Regulations 2002</i>	There are no formal targets although the Directive sets a large number of limit values for emissions of various pollutants, to which incinerators of waste will have to adhere to.	There are no direct implications of this for the Waste DPD as this issue is more directly related to the pollution control regime.
<b>Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)</b> The WEEE Directive aims to reduce the amount of this waste	Extends the principle of producer responsibility and requires manufacturers to reach targets for the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste electronic and electrical equipment.	Recovery targets are given per type of appliance, ranging between 75%-80%.	The Waste DPD will need to plan for facilities that can recover WEEE waste.

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going to landfill, and increase recovery and recycling rates			
<p><b>The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive</b> <b>2004/12/EC</b></p> <p>The aim of this Directive is to increase the recycling and recovery of waste packaging.</p>	<p>The Directive aims to simplify the management of packaging waste in the EU and tackle the impact that packaging and packaging waste have on the environment. Although the primary objective is to increase the recovery and recycling of packaging waste in a consistent way in all Member States of the EU (so as to avoid barriers to trade), priority is also given to reducing the amount of packaging used and the reuse of packaging.</p>	<p>By 2008, overall recovery target of 60% and a recycling target of 55-80%. Minimum packaging targets specified are glass 60%, paper/board 60%, metals 50%, plastics 22.5%, wood 15%.</p>	<p>The Waste DPD will plan for this through C&amp;I facilities.</p>
<p><b>The End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV) Directive</b> <b>2000/53/EC</b></p> <p>This Directive aims for the prevention of waste from vehicles and, in addition, at the reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of end-of life vehicles to reduce the disposal of waste.</p>	<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Producers limit the use of certain hazardous substances in the manufacture and promote the recyclability of their vehicles</li> <li>ELVs are subject to de-pollution prior to dismantling, recycling or disposal</li> <li>Treatment facilities operate to higher environmental standards and have permits if they want to deal with undepolluted ELVs</li> <li>Producers pay 'all or a significant part' of the costs of treating negative or nil value ELVs at treatment facilities by 2007.</li> </ul> <p>In England the Directive was enacted through the <i>End of Life Vehicles Regulations (ELV) 2003</i></p>	<p>Recovery (and recycling) targets of 85% (80%) for 2006 and 95% (85%) for 2015 for end of life motor vehicles.</p>	<p>This would be addressed through policies on C&amp;I waste and on hazardous materials,</p>
<b>Taking Sustainable</b>	The strategy confirms the use of the waste hierarchy and sets	None	The Waste DPD should contain

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<p><b>Use of Resources Forward: A Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste COM(2005)666 Final and Update Report (2011)</b></p> <p>The strategy sets out how to achieve the long term goal of becoming a recycling society, that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource.</p>	<p>the long term goal of the EU becoming a recycling society that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource. The following measures will be used to achieve this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simplify and clarify the existing legal framework</li> <li>• Renewed emphasis on full and effective implementation by member states</li> <li>• Introduction of life-cycle approach to waste policy</li> <li>• More ambitious waste prevention policies</li> <li>• Better knowledge and information</li> <li>• Development of common reference standards</li> </ul> <p>Progress towards the objectives set out in the strategy has been reviewed in a Report on the Thematic Strategy on waste prevention and recycling adopted on the 19th January 2011 by the Commission. It includes a summary of the main forthcoming challenges and recommendations for future actions. Some of the recommendations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous efforts are needed to improve the knowledge-base</li> <li>• Proper implementation and enforcement of the existing EU waste legislation must remain a priority</li> <li>• A significant margin for progress still exist beyond the current EU minimum collection and recycling targets</li> <li>• Optimal combination of economic and legal instruments should be promoted notably though landfill bans and by applying the producer responsibility concept to additional waste streams</li> <li>• Waste policies can help develop the markets of secondary raw materials</li> </ul>		<p>policies which will encourage residents and industry to reduce the amount of waste they produce and should seek to encourage reuse, recycling and recovery of value from waste.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defining new and more ambitious prevention and recycling targets as well as moving towards material-specific targets can directly contribute to meet the Europe 2020 objective of "promoting a resource efficient economy"</li> </ul>		

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<p><b>Waste Strategy 2007</b></p> <p>The Strategy outlines the need to manage waste in a more sustainable manner through moving the management of waste up the hierarchy, considering the life cycle impacts of waste and linking waste management to the broader sustainable consumption and production agenda. A key focus of the strategy is the impact of waste on climate change.</p>	<p>The Government's vision is of a waste collection and treatment infrastructure where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing amounts of waste are separated by householders and other producers themselves for joint kerbside collection. Greater value is derived from unwanted products that can be reused;</li> <li>Valuable materials find ready markets as recycle and other wastes have electricity and heat recovered where appropriate;</li> <li>Better joining up between municipal and private sectors enables provision of local as well as regional facilities, with plant treating both merchant and municipal wastes wherever practicable; and</li> <li>Properly managed landfill (with capture and use of methane gas emitted) is available to take those wastes from which no useful value can be extracted economically from further treatment.</li> <li>The Strategy sets out a number of new challenging targets for improved waste management in England and Wales. These are outlined in the column to the right.</li> </ul>	<p>Higher national targets for re-use, recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020;</p> <p>Setting national targets for the recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.</p> <p>Reducing the amount of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004;</p>	<p>In order to achieve more sustainable waste management, the Waste DPD must bring about dramatic changes within very short timescales in the way that waste is treated by aiming to meet the targets for reduction in landfill, by increasing recycling, composting and recovery. Facilities for recycling, composting and energy recovery will be needed in order to reach these targets.</p>



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<p><b>Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011</b></p> <p>As part of the Government's commitment to ensure that we are on the path towards a 'zero waste' economy, all aspects of waste policy and delivery in England have been reviewed. The Review's findings were published in June 2011, alongside a series of actions for the future.</p>	<p>In terms of planning, a better understanding of the impact of technologies is needed. The Government aims to do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing advice and support for local authorities on science and technology;</li> <li>• Working with the Environment Agency, local authorities and industry to draw together and publish data on likely waste arisings and treatment capacity in future years;</li> <li>• Supporting efforts by local authorities through effective contract management to generate further efficiencies in waste collection, reprocessing and treatment;</li> <li>• Seeking to expand capacity to treat C&amp;I and C&amp;D waste through improved information and developing supply chains for recyclates and solid recovered fuel;</li> <li>• Working to help reduce commercial barriers to the effective financing of infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<p>The success of the strategy will be measured against the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU Landfill Directive targets on the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill in 2013 and 2020</li> <li>• Waste Framework Directive target that 50% of waste from households is recycled by 2020;</li> <li>• Waste Framework Directive target to recovery at least 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020;</li> <li>• A range of minimum producer responsibility targets covering packaging, Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE), End of Life Vehicles (ELV) and batteries.</li> </ul>	

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<p><b>•The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2011</b></p> <p>These regulations set up the formal processes by which England can reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.</p>	<p>The Waste &amp; Emissions Trading Act (2003) places a duty on waste disposal authorities, including Bradford, to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste disposed of to landfill. The 2011 amendments reflect the new interpretation of the term ‘municipal waste’ and introduce the term “local authority collected municipal waste”.</p> <p><i>Please note that the Government has announced the ending of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) after the 2012/13 scheme year in England. This is because the Landfill Tax is now much more of an incentive for local authorities to reduce the waste they send to landfill.</i></p>	<p>By 2013 reduce biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfill to 50% of that produced in 1995;</p> <p>By 2020 reduce biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfill to 35% of that produced in 1995.</p>	<p>It is vital that the strategy addresses diversion from landfill by allocating sites for waste recovery.</p>
<p><b>Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 (as amended)</b></p> <p><b>UK Packaging waste recovery and recycling targets for 2013-17 (set in the Budget)</b></p> <p>Enacts the Packaging Waste Directive.</p>	<p>Specified businesses are to recover and recycle specified tonnages of packaging waste each year and to certify that this recovery and recycling has been achieved.</p> <p>On 21 March 2012, as part of the Budget, new packaging targets for 2013-17 were announced (see next column).</p>	<p>Overall recovery / to be achieved through recovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2012: 74%</li> <li>• 2013: 75%</li> <li>• 2014: 76%</li> <li>• 2015: 77%</li> <li>• 2017: 78%</li> <li>• 2018: 79%</li> </ul>	<p>The Waste DPD must plan for enough facilities to deal with this type of waste through C&amp;I and MSW waste facilities provision.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</b></p>	<p>The Government expects waste planning authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take full account of the National Waste Strategy;</li> <li>• Take an integrated approach to waste management;</li> <li>• Move substantially away from landfill towards recycling,</li> </ul>	<p>None</p>	<p>The Waste DD will obviously need to ensure that it adheres to PPS10 as the Government’s planning guidance on waste. However, perhaps the most fundamental</p>

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<p><b>(PSS10)</b> PPS 10 provides advice to planners on delivering sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p><i>Please note that this PPS will remain in force until the National Waste Management Plan is published.</i></p>	<p>composting and energy from waste;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure consistency with the quantity of tradable landfill allowances available and with statutory performance standards for recycling;</li> <li>• Implement national planning policy for sustainable waste management fully and quickly;</li> <li>• Ensure their local assessments reflect and in turn inform regional spatial strategies; and</li> <li>• Promote informed debate with the public and businesses in their area about the need for waste management facilities and available options.</li> </ul>		<p>message of PSS10 is the speed in which these facilities need to be put in place in order to reach vital targets and ensure environmental protection.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PSS10) Companion Guide (2006)</b></p> <p>The guide provides advice, ideas, examples of current practice and signposts to further information in order to help Local</p>	<p>The guide aims to help Local Authorities and Regional Planning Bodies deliver key Planning Objectives. These objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option;</li> <li>• Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities;</li> <li>• Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets and other obligations;</li> <li>• Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment;</li> </ul>	None	<p>The decision making principles set out within the document make it clear that waste management should be considered alongside other spatial planning concerns and plans should recognise the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities.</p>

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Authorities and regional planning bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness;</li> <li>• Protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission;</li> <li>• Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.</li> </ul>		