

Bradford Waste Management DPD: Publication Draft

Sustainability Appraisal: Non-Technical Summary

March 2016

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

Non Technical Summary

Introduction

This is the Non-Technical Summary of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report, incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), for the Bradford Waste Management Development Plan Document (DPD): Publication Draft as required by planning legislation and Government guidance.

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 first stage of plan preparation started in 2009 and the plan has subsequently evolved through three stages of public consultation: Issues and Options 2009; Preferred Approach in 2011; Preferred Approach: Revised Chapter 5 in 2011. The current stage, the Publication Draft Plan, is the council's final version of the plan and has to be 'placed on deposit' for a statutory period of consultation. The plan is considered by the council to have complied with the legal and procedural requirements and 'to be sound'.

This non-technical summary of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) report should be viewed alongside the SA report and Waste Management DPD: Publication Draft.

Habitat Regulations Assessment

A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Bradford Waste Management DPD has been undertaken. The Bradford Waste Management DPD Preferred Approach (January 2010) and the Revised Chapter 5 (October 2011) were screened for Likely Significant Effects (LSEs) and assessed as part of the HRA during 2012. The reports relating to the assessment can be accessed here: [URL to be provided by Bradford Council] The Bradford Waste Management DPD Publication Draft (2013) has been subsequently screened for LSEs in February 2013 and a HRA Addendum report prepared.

The HRA has concluded that an adverse effect could occur on the component site of the South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC (locally called Rombald's Moor) in connection with the inclusion of 'Site 78 – Aire Valley Road, Worth Village, Keighley' within Policy W6: Proposed Waste Site Allocations. This site is identified within Policy W6 as being suitable for waste management facilities and the supporting text identifies it as a potential location for a 'Pyrolysis and Gasification Facility'. The supporting text, which provides details about this site, does not refer to the HRA or AA and the potential for combustion processes on this site to lead to an adverse effect on nearby European designated sites, which was identified following an air quality assessment, the findings of which are presented within *Bradford Metropolitan District Council Waste Management DPD Habitats Regulations Assessment (ENVIRON UK Ltd, November 2012)*.

It has therefore been concluded in the HRA that Site 78 may not be suitable for a waste management use which uses combustion processes and it has been recommended that the plan is amended to reflect that this use should not be identified as being suitable for Site 78.

Alternative sites within the Plan Area should instead be identified for waste management use using combustion process, if it is necessary to provide such a facility within the District. As the Bradford Waste Management DPD Publication draft is currently worded, it cannot be concluded that an adverse effect on European designated sites will not occur as a result of the plan.

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, a Publication Draft 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:

- Objective 1: To be more self-sufficient in managing our own waste where appropriate, 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 appropriate waste authorities who may manage Bradford Waste arisings within their District, therefore ensuring the best environmental solution to waste management;
- Objective 2: To minimise the amount of residual waste sent on to landfill sites within and outside Bradford District as appropriate and to support the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy;
- 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 and are delivered in a manner which protects the District's environmental assets and safeguards human health;

- Objective 4: To support the use of waste as a raw material / energy source for local industry and communities both existing and new. Bradford Council supports the production of waste derived fuels; and
- Objective 5: To work in collaboration with appropriate local authorities and waste industry operators to ensure that sub-regional waste (and if necessary beyond the sub-region) issues are effectively considered and planned for in accordance with the duty to co-operate. 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 Approach Table 5.3 of the main Preferred Approach 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 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 (green) 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 an overall score of orange have had to be chosen.

A further review of the Waste Management DPD was then undertaken in the period after the Preferred Approach consultation period. The plan making team were provided with the results of the revised options assessments and used the results of the options assessment to develop the Preferred Approach: Revised Chapter 5. This was necessary to take proper account of a number of emerging and changing considerations, as well as responses received to the consultation on preferred options. This supplementary report was published alongside the Preferred Approach: Revised Chapter 5 in October 2011.

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	?

Stage C and Stage D (Preferred Approach)

An SA report was published in 2010 and was consulted on at the beginning of 2011. It outlined the significant effects on the environment, social and economic factors of the Preferred Approach Waste Management DPD. It outlined the reasons for selecting the 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. The SA Report was published for consultation alongside the Preferred Approach Waste Management DPD to demonstrate the significant sustainability effects of each of the options considered in developing the draft plan and the effects of the Preferred Approach Waste Management DPD itself. The purpose of the consultation was 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 SA team have been informed that no consultation comments were received on the SA report.

Stage C and Stage D (additional proposed sites)

In January 2011, the Council published the Waste Management DPD: Preferred Approach for public consultation, for a period of 10 weeks. The Council received over 300 formal representations on the document and a significant number of comments were related to the proposed shortlisted sites. The Council took account of the comments on the site assessment methodology and proposed a number of changes. It then re-assessed all the sites again including the new sites put to the Council as part of the preferred approach consultation.

This resulted in an amended short list of sites retaining some sites previously proposed, but also proposing some alternate sites. The addition of new alternative sites was considered to be a significant change and these sites were therefore subject to further SA. A number of new alternative sites were subject to SA and the results were published in a report entitled Bradford Local Development Framework Waste Development Plan Document. Sustainability Appraisal: Supplement to the SA Report (October, 2011).

Stage C and Stage D (the Publication Draft) – this stage

The purpose of this SA report is to ensure that the sustainability implications of changes to the plan are assessed and taken into account. Each policy change has been analysed and appraisal matrices have been updated. Annex C shows these updated appraisal matrices. The appraisal matrices show the assessment that was carried out at the previous plan stage (Preferred Approach Waste Management DPD) and the implications to the SA of any changes that have been made to each policy. Mitigation and enhancement measures that are still outstanding are also included in the matrices.

Stage E: Monitoring

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.

When the SA was carried out

The SA has been carried out in parallel with work on the Waste Management DPD. ENVIRON UK Ltd consultants have undertaken the SA from the start of the SA process, in close contact with the plan authors. The following tasks have been undertaken to date as a part of the SA:

- Scoping: Scoping Report (original (May 2007) and revised (December 2008) versions)) E39E8DE58143/0/WasteDPD_Dec08.pdf;
- Review of first draft site selection criteria and provision of recommendations to the plan authors for amendment of the criteria (2009);
- Assessment of policy options presented in the Issues and Options document dated November 2009: internal report to the plan authors on the methodology and findings of the SA of options produced in May 2010. I think we need to make this report public and put it on the internet. It was an internal report so is not on the net as the moment.

- Review of 56 short listed potential waste management sites provided to the plan authors to inform their site selection process;
- Assessment of the sites and policies presented within the Preferred Approach Waste Management Plan DPD: SA Report prepared in June and July 2010
- Assessment of additional proposed sites following consultation: Sustainability Appraisal: Supplement to the SA Report (October, 2011) and
- Assessment of the sites and policies presented within the Publication Draft DPD: Amended SA report (this report) prepared in February 2013.

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 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.

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 Important (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 bye 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.
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 down the Aire Valley to Leeds and from Ilkley to Leeds. Direct passenger rail links are also available to Manchester and York.	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 DP.
Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and	Bradford District has over 5,800 buildings of special architectural or historic interest.	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,

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
make efficient use of land.	According to the LDF Annual Monitoring Report (2009) 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.	investment and maintenance. The future baseline with 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 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 remain the same and waste will continue to be transported out of the district for landfill.
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	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 Bradford having the highest rates of unemployment. Life expectancy figures for Bradford are lower than the national/sub-regional averages.	The future baseline without the plan is expected to remain the same.
Support employment in the	Due to the global economic downturn in more recent years, unemployment in Bradford rose sharply in 2008 and	With public sector cuts announced recently, the future economic outlook for Bradford is uncertain. With regards to

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
waste industry for local people.	is currently higher than the regional and national rates.	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 below:

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.	<p>Change the amount of pollution and nuisance caused by waste management?</p> <p><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></p>
Natural Assets	<p>To conserve, <i>restore, expand</i> and enhance the <i>internationally</i>, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.</p> <p>To maintain, <i>restore</i> and enhance the character, <i>value and diversity</i> of natural and man-made landscapes.</p> <p>Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets.</p>	<p>Include actions that directly or indirectly affect Natura 2000 sites, SSSIs, <i>RIGS</i> or other designated sites?</p> <p>Include actions that will cause habitat loss or fragmentation <i>or restoration, expansion or enhancement of wildlife networks or habitats?</i></p> <p>Include actions that help to reach targets or compromise targets of BAPs?</p> <p>Include actions to ensure restoration to biodiversity is a priority where appropriate?</p> <p>Protect, <i>restore</i> and enhance the landscape?</p>
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>	<p>Include actions that change mileage travelled per tonne of waste?</p> <p><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></p>
Transport	<p>Reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport.</p> <p>Encourage a modal shift away from road freight</p>	<p>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?</p> <p>Include actions that would encourage a shift from road freight to rail freight?</p>
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

(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...
	use of land.	<i>Maximise use of previously developed land where possible.</i>
Historic Environment	<i>Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.</i>	<p>Preserve and where relevant enhance sites of built and archaeological heritage <i>and their settings?</i></p> <p>Aim to steer development away from archaeologically sensitive sites?</p> <p>Preserve, manage or enhance the historic environment character and opportunity areas?</p>
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	<p>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?</p> <p>Cause a cumulative impact on certain communities?</p>
Education and Training/ Local Economy and Employment	<p>Support employment in the waste industry for local people.</p> <p>Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.</p>	<p>Include actions that change the number of local people directly employed in <i>skilled jobs in</i> the waste industry?</p> <p>Include actions that ensure the plan contributes to sustainable levels of economic growth by maintaining an adequate provision of waste management capability?</p>

Significant effects identified

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 against the following SA objectives (please see Table 7.1 for further information on the effects identified):

- Policy W1: 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
- Policy: W6: 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.
- 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
- 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
- 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:

- 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;
- Policy W1: Cross Boundary Working in relation to the following SA objectives: SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity;
- Policy W2: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements 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;
- Policy W4: 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;

- Policy: W5 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;
- Policy: W6: Hazardous Waste in relation to the following SA objective: SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity;
- Policy: W7: Sites for Residual 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, SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people and SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity;
- 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;
- Policy WDM2: Assessing All Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management Facilities in relation to the following SA objectives: SA11 Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land and SA12: Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets;
- 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;
- 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 SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.; and
- Policy: WDM5: Landfill Development for Residual Waste in relation to the following SA objectives: SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.

Effects of the sites

The assessment identified the following significant negative effects with relation to the assessment of the selected sites (please see Table 7.2 for further information on the effects identified):

- Site 78 in relation to in relation to the following SA objective: SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats

- Site 104 in relation to the following SA objective: SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites. In addition, the following uncertain effects have been identified which have the potential to give rise to significant negative effects:
- All of the sites (apart from site 104) in relation to the following SA objective SA6: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets; and
- Site 78 in relation to the following SA objective: SA7: To maintain, restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes. The assessment identified the following significant positive effects:
- Site 1 in relation to effects on landscape and improving the quality of the built environment and making efficient use of land;
- Site 11 in relation to encouraging modal shift;
- Site 78 in relation to encouraging modal shift; and
- Site 121 in relation to encouraging modal shift.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

Where a policy has a significant adverse effect or an uncertain effect, measures should be implemented to prevent, reduce or offset these effects. Table NTS4 outlines the mitigation measures put forward to address the potential negative effects of the draft policies identified in the appraisal.

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
1. Vision and Waste Objectives		
The vision now considers waste prevention rather than reduction; removes the reference to self-sufficiency (although objective 1 still states that the area should be more self-sufficient) but still discusses taking waste to the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy has been slightly strengthened through the consideration of the prevention of waste and through promoting the use of waste derived fuels and the SA is slightly more positive as a result. • This is a positive visioning type policy that commits the plan to self-sufficiency, waste prevention, the proximity principle, protecting the environment and appropriate expansions to new facilities. Significant positive impacts have been identified in relation to several SA objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement measures outstanding • Include explicit reference to how measures of self-sufficiency, promotion of waste hierarchy and the proximity principle which are embedded in the policy also support climate mitigation and to a degree adaptation. • Include commitment to

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
<p>nearest facility and also discusses cross boundary working.</p> <p>The objectives have removed the reference to managing other area's waste. Cross boundary working is now discussed in the context of working beyond the sub region. The objectives now support the production of waste derived fuels.</p>	<p>These include objectives to minimise the growth in waste, increase the amount which is reused, recycled and recovered, the potential to safeguard and improve air, water and soil, reducing the number of people affected by noise and dust, reducing the transport of waste and adverse effects of this on communities, improving accessibility to waste infrastructure, supporting the development of local jobs in this sector and importantly ensuring adequate waste management capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor positive impacts are identified related to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions caused by waste management, avoiding impacts on protected landscapes, historic assets, ensuring that open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities are not affected by waste management and maximising use of previously developed land. <p>Policy W1 will have no significant negative impacts or minor negative impacts.</p>	<p>modal shift in vision and objectives.</p> <p>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"</p>
2. W1: Cross Boundary Working		
<p>The policy has been amended to state that Bradford Council will attend and contribute to groups, bodies or meetings to support cross-boundary working. . The policy also now</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been no major changes to the policy and no changes to the results of the SA. Significant positive effects have been identified in relation to the provision of adequate waste management capacity. Minor positive impacts were identified in relation to ensuring the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources, minimising the growth in waste and increasing the amount of 	<p>Mitigation measures outstanding</p> <p>Include pursuit of modal shift as an aim of cross boundary working as this cannot be achieved in isolation from neighbouring authorities. Although much of the waste transport in the District is transported short distances a</p>

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
refers to sharing information with regards to performance in disposing (as well as reducing, re-using and recycling) of waste.	<p>waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered, reducing the District's impact on climate change, achieving the proximity principle, reducing nuisance caused to communities by waste transport, ensuring local communities take more responsibility for their own waste and supporting employment in the waste industry for local people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No negative effects were identified but neutral impacts were noted in relation to safeguarding air, water and soil resources, biodiversity, landscape, efficient use of land, historic assets, improving the quality and range of services available within communities and open space and recreation opportunities. For these impacts it was considered that the effects are tested as part of the site assessments. Therefore, the scoring here has been listed as neutral. An uncertain effect has been noted in relation to modal shift and reducing the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life. 	commitment is still felt to be important in case the future situation changes.
W2: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements		
Due to more recent data becoming available there have been slight changes in the amount of waste that needs to be accommodated within the District (a slight overall increase of 72,000 tonnes to	There have been no significant changes to the policy and no changes to the results of the SA. The amounts that need to be planned for have slightly changed due to more up to date data being available. The policy also now recognises that the Council may have to rely on treatment capacity in other adjacent areas. However, it is not felt that this weakens the policy as Bradford is moving significantly towards managing more of its own waste in the future.	None

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
<p>2026). The increase is due to an increase in commercial and industrial waste that needs to be accommodated. All other waste streams have stayed the same or decreased.</p> <p>The policy also refers to forecast figures being seen as a minimum.</p> <p>The policy also acknowledges that the most appropriate and sustainable solution may result in relying on treatment capacity in other local authority areas.</p>	<p>The policy supports the vision and objectives in relation to self-sufficiency, proximity principle and moving up the waste hierarchy. As a result the policy has many associated benefits in respect to economic, social and environmental objectives. In particular, potential economic gains should be particularly positive.</p> <p>Significant positive impacts are identified for minimising the growth in waste and increasing the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered, improving the accessibility of waste management and treatment services, reducing the amount of waste that is treated outside of the District, ensuring the provision of adequate waste management capacity as well as supporting employment in the waste industry for local people. Minor positive impacts are noted in relation to the potential to mitigate against climate change, reducing the amount of pollution and nuisance caused by waste management and transport and increasing proximity of waste management infrastructure to current and future centres of population.</p> <p>Neutral impacts were identified against objectives to conserve, enhance designated sites, species and habitats, maintain and restore landscapes, improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land, avoid impacts on open space and recreation opportunities and reducing the impact of the waste industry on people's quality of life. It is considered that the impacts on these be tested as part of the site</p>	

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
	<p>assessment criteria and development control policies. Encouraging a modal shift away from road freight was also considered as neutral. This is best addressed in other policies in the document so this has been scored as neutral for this policy.</p> <p>No negative effects have been identified for this policy.</p>	
W4: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste		
<p>The policy has been amended to recognise that CDEW development should not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources.</p>	<p>The policy has been amended to recognise that CDEW development should not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources. However, this has not changed the results of the SA.</p> <p>This is a positive policy which helps deliver on the District Council's commitment to self-sufficiency in managing its own waste. The requirement that the application demonstrate that CDEW cannot be reduced or processed at source should ensure a balance with the Council's commitment of moving up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Significant positive impacts are identified in relation to ensuring the provision of adequate waste management capacity, allowing the Council to meet all of their objectives in terms of recycling and re-use, and reducing the amount of waste that is treated outside of the District.</p> <p>Neutral impacts are identified for the potential for sites to help reach BAP targets, effects on designated biodiversity sites and ensure biodiversity is a priority in site restoration as well as encourage a shift from road freight to rail freight. It is</p>	<p>None</p>

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
	<p>considered that this is best addressed in other policies in the document so this has been scored as neutral for this policy. Neutral impacts are also recorded for improving the quality and range of services available within communities as this policy deals with the management of construction waste.</p> <p>No negative impacts have been recorded. The rest of the SA objectives have been scored as minor positive.</p>	
W5: Sites For Agricultural Waste		
<p>The policy has removed a layer of priority as it now does not refer to using existing industrial or employment land. The policy has been amended to recognise that agricultural waste management sites should not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources.</p>	<p>The policy has removed a layer of priority as it now does not refer to using existing industrial or employment land. The policy has been amended to recognise that agricultural waste management sites should not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources. However, this has not changed the results of the SA.</p> <p>The policy has significant positive impacts in terms of safeguarding and improving air, water and soil resources, allowing for the development of the necessary waste management capacity, and reducing the amount of waste that is treated outside of the district.</p> <p>Minor positive impacts are identified in relation to ensuring the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources, increasing the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered, reducing emissions related to transport of agricultural waste, and minimising adverse effects on biodiversity, landscape, historic assets, open space, people and the built environment. It should also support</p>	<p>Enhancement measures outstanding</p> <p>If possible, the policy should address the use of agricultural waste as a fuel for renewable energy.</p>

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
	<p>creation of local jobs in this sector. The Waste Development Management policies should avoid potential adverse effects upon people and the environment through the location and siting of new agricultural waste facilities.</p> <p>Neutral scores have been identified for a number of objectives not directly related to the management of agricultural waste including improving the quality and range of services available within communities, encouraging a modal shift away from road freight, and reducing the nuisance caused to communities by waste transport.</p>	
W6: Hazardous Waste		
<p>The policy has been amended to recognise that hazardous waste development should not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources.</p>	<p>The policy has been amended to recognise that hazardous waste development should not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources. However, this has not changed the results of the SA.</p> <p>The policy essentially maintains the status quo but acknowledges that there may be a need to identify additional sites in the future and provides criteria to guide the decisions on these. Policy W6 will have no significant or slight negative impacts.</p> <p>Significant positive impacts have been identified in relation to ensuring the provision of adequate waste management capacity. The policy allows for consideration of, and delivery of new facilities if needed in the longer term. Minor positive impacts are identified in relation to making efficient use of land, in relation to the objective to increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered and specifically with regard to the question regarding</p>	<p>None</p>

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
	<p>provision of sustainable treatment facilities as the policy puts the council in a good position to deal with an application for hazardous waste in a sustainable way.</p> <p>The situation is uncertain regarding local skilled job creation. Hazardous waste is currently treated outside the District and in the future if new facilities are needed these are likely to be sub-regional facilities. This may mean that hazardous waste will always be treated outside of the district. This makes the potential for job creation difficult to predict. However, this is difficult to mitigate unless the council takes the opinion that Bradford will be the location in the sub region that specifically manages hazardous waste (which will cause other impacts).</p> <p>Neutral impacts are identified for the remaining SA objectives. As the policy maintains the status quo, there will be little impact on SA objectives related to these topics. The criteria for protecting the environment when new facilities are considered should protect these assets.</p>	
W7: Sites for Residual Waste		
<p>The policy has extended the consideration of the supply of residual landfill sites to those in the West Yorkshire sub region and also discusses the use of alternative sub regional capacity where it provides an</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy has extended the consideration of the supply of residual landfill sites to those in the West Yorkshire sub region and also discusses the use of alternative sub regional capacity where it provides an environmentally preferable solution (technologies such as gasification, autoclaving etc). The site location criteria have also been amended to include the expansion of existing residual waste facilities outside of the District (where this is environmentally preferable). This has made the results 	None

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
<p>environmentally preferable solution (technologies such as gasification, autoclaving etc). The site location criteria have also been amended. The first locational criterion has been amended to include the expansion of existing residual waste facilities outside of the District (where this is environmentally preferable). The criteria have also been amended to recognise that residual waste development should not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources. Proposals for landfill sites will only be accepted permitted they meet a number of criteria and these have been slightly amended.</p>	<p>of the SA more positive in most instances.</p> <p>Policy W7 is an essential policy as it outlines methods to handle residual waste, which continues to support provision of higher levels of waste treatment within the waste hierarchy. Significant positive impacts are identified in relation to minimising the growth in waste and increasing the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered, supporting employment in the waste industry for local people and ensuring the provision of adequate waste management capacity. Minor positive impacts are noted for the emphasis on the continued need to reduce residual waste, reducing the District's impact on climate change, protection of air, water and soil resources, biodiversity, landscape, historic assets, public open space, the promotion of the proximity principle and the reduction of the nuisance to communities from waste transport and waste management and encouraging modal shift.</p> <p>The previous version of the policy as assessed by the SA highlighted two minor negative impacts in relation to objectives which put in place adequate and sustainable treatment facilities and reduce the potential for greenhouse gas emissions caused by waste management. This was because the supporting text to the policy recognised that residual waste is capable of being managed by advanced treatment technologies (for example through gasification, EfW or autoclaving) rather than landfilling however this was not reflected in the policy. The policy has now addressed this issue and these objectives have been</p>	

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
Extension to existing landfill sites will not now be acceptable for operational reasons.	<p>scored as positive.</p> <p>Neutral impacts are identified in relation to biodiversity sites, improving the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks and ensuring that local communities take more responsibility for their own waste. These impacts were scored as significant positive in the last version of the SA. The scoring has changed because the emphasis of the policy with regards to self-sufficiency has changed. The policy is likely to have a neutral effect as it is less likely to lead to development within the District.</p>	
WDM1: Unallocated Sites		
<p>The criteria for deciding on applications for proposals on unallocated sites have been amended. Proposals should now assist in the delivery of the vision and objectives of the DPD and the requirement for the need of the facility has been broadened out from just a local need. The sequential hierarchy has been amended to include existing industrial or employment</p>	<p>The criteria for deciding on applications for proposals on unallocated sites have been amended. Proposals should now assist in the delivery of the vision and objectives of the DPD and the requirement for the need of the facility has been broadened out from just a local need. The sequential hierarchy has been amended to include existing industrial or employment land, non-restored landfill sites (provided it would not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources) and fully restored landfill sites. The site should also be sequentially preferable to the named sites in Policy W6 and compliant with all other planning policy. The changes to the policy have not changed the results of the SA.</p> <p>The criteria included in the policy intend to ensure that the main drivers of delivering Bradford's waste hierarchy, the proximity principle and self-sufficiency are achieved. The site assessment criteria used to analyse any unallocated sites</p>	None

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
<p>land, non-restored landfill sites (provided it would not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources) and fully restored landfill sites. The site should also be sequentially preferable to the named sites in Policy W6 and compliant with all other planning policy.</p>	<p>should avoid adversely affecting people through noise, nuisance dust and traffic and avoid creating other environmental impacts on biodiversity and sensitive areas. Hence minor positive impacts are identified for objectives that protect biodiversity, jobs, landscape, historic assets and public open space, seek to minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered, seek to mitigate against climate change, safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources, encourage a modal shift away from road freight and reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport.</p> <p>Significant positive impacts are identified for objectives that seek to improve the accessibility of waste management and treatment services to centres of population, reduce the amount of waste that is treated outside of the District, and ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity. The policy will provide further flexibility in the provision of waste management facilities in the district if there is a need in the local area and so will positively support the achievement of these objectives.</p> <p>There are no negative impacts identified.</p> <p>Neutral impacts are identified in relation to the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy. The appraisal questions aren't directly applicable and not in conflict with this objective.</p>	
WDM 2: Assessing All Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management Facilities		

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
<p>Proposals must now demonstrate that they will not adversely affect the historic environment. Proposals should be in accordance with the waste hierarchy, help to deliver the vision and objectives of the DPD and must demonstrate a need for the facility. The consideration of the impact on designated areas has been broadened to include designated structures and also Local Plan designations. The effect on archaeological interest must now be assessed. Heritage statements and Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (for sites over 1ha) must now be provided. The consideration of BREEAM excellent has</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The changes to the policy have caused some changes to the results of the SA. Although the policy will still help to achieve some sustainability objectives, the addition of the phrase “where economically viable” has weakened the requirement to meet BREEAM excellent and has, therefore, weakened the sustainability credentials of the policy. • However, the policy has been strengthened in its consideration of heritage and archaeological issues and now scores significantly positive against the two SA objectives that address these issues. • A HRA screening assessment has now been undertaken and concludes that the wording of this policy should be changed (see below). Currently the policy requires adverse effects to be minimised which is not strong enough to conclude that the plan will not have an adverse effect on European Sites. • The uncertain and minor negative effects recorded during the appraisal of the previous draft of this policy still stand. • This is a development control policy which includes the necessary criteria to meet the requirements of national legislation and most SA objectives. The policy will not have any significant negative effects. The policy will have significant positive effects on enhancing historic assets and improving the quality of the built environment. Minor negative impacts are included for biodiversity and 	<p>Mitigation measures outstanding</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>

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
<p>been amended by the addition of the phrase “where economically viable”. The final change is that proposals should demonstrate the mitigation of emissions including the consideration of cleaner fuels and technologies.</p>	<p>landscape. In terms of biodiversity, protection of designated sites is accounted for in the policy but the policy would be stronger if it addressed the importance of enhancing biodiversity. The policy does not address the effects of sites on habitat loss or fragmentation. For landscape the policy is clear that minimising adverse effects on the landscape is required. However, as with biodiversity it is felt that the policy should be focused on enhancement where possible. Minor positive impacts are recorded for climate mitigation, reducing the amount of pollution and nuisance caused by waste management, and increasing proximity of waste management infrastructure to current and future centres of population. Neutral impacts are identified for objectives related to ensuring adequate waste management capacity, supporting job creation, improving accessibility, minimising the growth in waste and increasing waste treatment in the district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is uncertainty regarding outcomes for open space and the effects on modal shift. 	<p>New mitigation measure</p> <p>Policy wording should read “adverse effects on European Designated Sites are avoided”.</p> <p>Enhancement measures outstanding</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. This needs to include issues such as ensuring adequate drainage is in place.</p>
WDM3: Applications Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing Waste Management Facility		
<p>There have been no significant changes to the policy</p>	<p>There have been no changes to the policy. A neutral impact has been identified for the majority of objectives as the policy is considered to have no effect. This is because the policy is very focused and relates only to the proposed loss of waste management sites. It is unlikely to have any direct impacts on environmental</p>	<p>None</p>

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
	<p>designations and sensitivities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant positive impacts were identified in relation to minimising the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered. Whilst minor positive impacts were identified in relation to ensuring local communities take more responsibility for their own waste, supporting employment in the waste industry for local people and ensuring the provision of adequate waste management capacity. These positive scores all relate to the point that the strict criteria should appropriately safeguard sites and help ensure that there is an increase in capacity of waste management facilities in the district where and when needed. 	
WDM4: Waste Management within Development		
<p>The policy has been changed to state that proposals for new development will only be permitted where they demonstrate the minimisation of waste from construction and contribute to climate change mitigation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy has been changed to state that proposals for new development will only be permitted where they demonstrate the minimisation of waste from construction and contribute to climate change mitigation. This has strengthened the policy and made a small number of the positive effects of the previous policy even more positive. • Significant positive impacts are recorded for ensuring the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources, the promotion of renewable energy and climate mitigation as the policy requires re-use and recycling of construction materials for new development, and will lead to a reduction in total amount of waste that will require treatment from construction 	<p>Mitigation measures outstanding</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>

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
	<p>and demolition and promotes water efficient design. Significant positive effects are also recorded for minimising the growth in waste and increasing the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered as the policy should help to achieve target recovery and recycling rates for CDEW and as a result contribute to a reduction in total amounts going to landfill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor positive effect are identified for supporting employment in the waste industry for local people, and ensuring the provision of adequate waste management capacity. • There is uncertainty regarding the assessment against the objective to safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites as it is uncertain whether the on-site use and recovery of CDEW will reduce nuisance especially for local people close to the development. Minimisation of transport of the waste would reduce nuisance and pollution but the implementation of specific on-site waste arrangements is needed to ensure no adverse effects. <p>The remainder of the objectives have been scored as neutral as it is considered that this policy will have no effect on these objectives. This is because the policy is a very focused policy relating to the provision of waste management facilities within development. It is unlikely to have any direct impacts on environmental designations and sensitivities.</p>	

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
WDM5: Landfill Development for Residual Waste		
<p>The policy has strengthened the emphasis on landfill being the last resort in the waste hierarchy. The policy has added a requirement that development on mineral extraction sites should not sterilise the extraction of gas or mineral resources. It has added the consideration of unrestored mineral sites as a potential area where landfill suites would be acceptable. The policy has removed the references to applications meeting construction standards and BREEAM excellent. The final change is that proposals should demonstrate the mitigation of emissions including the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The changes to the policy have caused some changes to the results of the SA. Although the policy will still help to achieve some sustainability objectives, the removal of the consideration of sustainable construction and the requirement to achieve BREEAM has weakened the sustainability credentials of the policy. • It is necessary to have such a policy to make adequate provision for residual waste disposal in the future in the District. The criteria included within the policy have resulted in a positive minor impact for the assessment on the majority of objectives including the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy, climate change mitigation, effects on soil, water, air, landscape, use of PDL, historic assets, open space, quality of life and support of local employment. There are also significant positive impacts in relation to provision of adequate facilities into the future. • Uncertainties remain for the achievement of modal shift from road to rail. It is not possible to assess whether the policy will lead to the achievement of the SA objective. This is difficult to achieve as transport by road is the principal means currently and sites with easy and cheap access to the rail and waterways network will be relatively rare. Therefore it needs to be strongly promoted. • A minor negative impact has been 	<p>Mitigation measures outstanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It would be useful if the policy addressed the effects of sites on habitat loss or fragmentation. • More emphasis should be given in Policy WMD4 to supporting sites where non-road transport is a possibility. <p>Enhancement measures outstanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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>

NTS5: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (policies)

Changes to the policy	Summary of the effects	Outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures
consideration of cleaner fuels and technologies.	identified with regard to biodiversity as the policy does not address habitat loss or fragmentation.	

Table 7.2: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (sites)

Site	Summary of the effects	Mitigation measures
Site 1 – Princeroyd Way, Ingleby Road, Listerhills	A number of minor negative effects are identified in relation to flooding, visual impact and air and noise quality. Environment Agency mapping indicates that a small amount of the site could be located within the flood zone. The site will have significant positive effects on landscape (due to its low visibility) and in relation to quality of the built environment and historic assets (no assets are nearby and current environment is largely industrial). Air quality, noise and landscape and visual assessment and mitigation would be required as there is a residential area and school close to the site. The effect on the rest of the SA objectives will be minor negative, minor positive or uncertain. A minor negative effect is identified because the site is adjacent to a protected recreation ground which could be affected by redevelopment.	For all of the sites appraised, ecological surveys should be undertaken at the planning application stage and any mitigation required should work towards the achievement of the local BAP targets Site 1: 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), air quality and noise (sensitive receptors nearby), effects on the local cycle route and protected recreation area that are near to the site.
Site 11- Ripley Road, Bowling	Will have no significant negative effects. A significant positive effect is identified because there is a railway and rail freight facility within 200m and therefore modal shift to rail transport could be possible. The effect on the rest of the SA objectives will be minor negative, minor positive, uncertain or neutral. There are no nature conservation or heritage designations	For all of the sites appraised, ecological surveys should be undertaken at the planning application stage and any mitigation required should work towards the achievement of the local BAP targets Site 11: Before site development takes place the following effects

Table 7.2: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (sites)

	<p>in the site surrounds and the site is previously developed land. Residential land uses in the vicinity of the site could be affected by changes to noise and air quality. Air quality and noise should be assessed and mitigation measures put in place to minimize any adverse effects. Stack emissions would be controlled through environmental permitting under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007.</p>	<p>will need to be investigated and mitigated: the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation and habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets). Air quality and noise should be assessed and mitigation put in place as necessary due to residential receptors located nearby</p>
<p>Site 35- Staithgate Lane (North), Odsal</p>	<p>The site has no significant negative or significant positive effects. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain, minor negative or minor positive. The minor negative effects relate to the fact that the site is greenfield and therefore redevelopment does not represent an efficient use of land and could result in loss of soil resources. The site adjoins a railway line but is at a distance from rail freight facilities. Therefore, modal shift is possible, but only at significant investment. There is also a minor negative effect in relation to the proximity of Bradford Wildlife Sites to the site and there is also uncertainty over the ecological value of the site itself.</p>	<p>For all of the sites appraised, ecological surveys should be undertaken at the planning application stage and any mitigation required should work towards the achievement of the local BAP targets</p>
<p>Site 48- Staithgate Lane (South), Low Moor</p>	<p>The site has no significant negative or significant positive effects. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain, minor negative or minor positive. The minor negative effects relate to the fact that the site is Greenfield and therefore redevelopment does not represent an efficient use of land and could result in loss of soil resources. The site adjoins a railway line but is at a distance from rail freight facilities. Therefore, modal shift is possible, but only at significant investment. There is also a minor negative effect in relation to the proximity of Bradford Wildlife Sites to</p>	<p>For all of the sites appraised, ecological surveys should be undertaken at the planning application stage and any mitigation required should work towards the achievement of the local BAP targets.</p>

Table 7.2: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (sites)

	the site and there is also uncertainty over the ecological value of the site itself.	
Site 78- Aire Valley Road, Worth Village Keighley	<p>The site has one significant negative effects and one significant positive effect. The significant negative effect relates to the effect on Natura 2000 sites if incineration, pyrolysis or gasification is proposed. The significant positive effect relates to the site's suitability for freight transport. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain, minor negative or minor positive. The minor negative effects relate to the fact that the site is near to two Bradford Wildlife Sites and it is visually prominent, although the site and its immediate surroundings are currently of low landscape quality. A minor negative effect has also been recorded for cultural heritage. If incineration, pyrolysis or gasification went forward on the site a very tall stack is likely to be needed to mitigate effects on Natura 2000 sites. A very tall stack of this kind could have effects on a grade II* building near to the site.</p>	<p>For all of the sites appraised, ecological surveys should be undertaken at the planning application stage and any mitigation required should work towards the achievement of the local BAP targets.</p> <p>Site 78: Visual and landscape assessment would be required due to the sites visibility and prominence within the area. Visual improvements to the site should be sought through its redevelopment; The potential effects of a waste management use could be avoided by the plan stating that an incinerator, gasification and/or pyrolysis plant is not operated on that site. Alternatively, potential effects of an incinerator, gasification and / or pyrolysis plant would need to be assessed through a project level Appropriate Assessment (AA). The effects of a very tall stack (if development of this type does proceed on site) will need to be investigated before development goes ahead.</p>
Site 92- Bowling Back Lane Household Waste Collection and Recycling Site	<p>The site has no significant negative or significant positive effects. Minor negative effects are identified because the distance to potential rail freight facilities is unlikely to encourage a significant shift to rail transport, there is a risk of bats being present in existing structures on site and there are two listed buildings c500m from the site. However, it is likely that the potential negative effects associated with bats and Listed Buildings can be mitigated</p>	<p>For all of the sites appraised, ecological surveys should be undertaken at the planning application stage and any mitigation required should work towards the achievement of the local BAP targets</p> <p>Site 92: Before site development takes place the following effects in particular will need to be investigated and mitigated: effects on the two Listed Buildings west</p>

Table 7.2: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (sites)

	<p>if, through assessment, potential negative effects are identified. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain or minor positive.</p>	<p>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). Air quality, noise and visual effects should be assessed and mitigation put in place as necessary due to residential receptors located nearby;</p>
<p>Site 104 - Merrydale Road, Euroway</p>	<p>The site is Greenfield and therefore the development will result in the loss of soil resources. The development of the site could also result in air and noise effects. There are mature trees present on the site. The condition and value of these trees is unknown. This would need to be assessed in more detail to understand the risk of habitat loss, should the trees be lost to development. There is also a Bradford Wildlife site in close proximity to the site. Ecological assessment and mitigation measures would be required in order to ensure that the site is not negatively affected by the development of the site. Given the distance to potential rail freight facilities, it is unlikely that a significant shift to rail transport could be achieved.</p>	<p>For all of the sites appraised, ecological surveys should be undertaken at the planning application stage and any mitigation required should work towards the achievement of the local BAP targets</p> <p>Site 104: Air quality and noise assessment and appropriate mitigation will be required in order to ensure there are no negative effects on sensitive receptors</p>
<p>Site 121- Steel Stock and Scrapholders Site, Birkshall Lane</p>	<p>The site has no significant negative effects. A significant positive effect is recorded in relation to modal shift. There is a railway line within close proximity to the site and a working railway siding within the site. Minor negative effects are identified because there is a risk of bats being present in existing structures on site and there are two listed buildings c500m from the site. However, it is likely that the potential negative effects associated with bats and Listed Buildings can be mitigated if, through assessment,</p>	<p>For all of the sites appraised, ecological surveys should be undertaken at the planning application stage and any mitigation required should work towards the achievement of the local BAP targets</p> <p>Site 121: 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</p>

Table 7.2: Summary of the effects identified within the SA (sites)

	potential negative effects are identified. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain or minor positive.	of the surrounding built environment and the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation, habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets).
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Recommendations for improving the draft policies were also made through the appraisal and Table 7.3 in the main report sets these out for each policy.

Cumulative assessment

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.

Cumulative effects have been identified following the appraisal of individual policies and once the whole Waste Management DPD could be reviewed as one document. A number of programmes, plans, policies and projects have been identified as potentially having effects on receptors within the Bradford area. The programmes, plans, policies and projects have been identified on the basis of forthcoming activities / development which would occur within the plan period and relate only to published plans or related documents (such as options consultation documents). The cumulative assessment is presented in Tables 6.3 (potential cumulative effects with other plans) and 6.4 (potential cumulative effects within the Bradford Waste DPD).

NTS6: Potential cumulative effects (other plans and programmes)		
Plan or programme	Potential cumulative effect	Mitigation / enhancement measures needed
<p>Bradford Local Development Framework Core Strategy</p> <p><i>Bradford Core Strategy Further Engagement Draft (October 2011)</i></p>	<p>The spatial strategy is to focus development within Bradford City but to continue to support development in the principal towns (Keighley, Bingley and Ilkley). It is important that waste management capacity is planned which supports planned growth by bringing waste management sites as near to centres of population as possible. The Waste DPD does this by allocating sites mainly in Bradford. However, the DPD does allocate some sites in other areas, for example site 78 in Keighley. Therefore, the Core Strategy and the Waste DPD will have a positive cumulative effect through helping to reduce the transport of waste and re-enforce the proximity principle.</p> <p>The Core Strategy has not put forward any strategic site allocations, only a broad spectrum of development within geographical areas. Therefore, it is not possible to judge whether development in the Core Strategy and the sites in the Waste Management DPD are likely to have a cumulative effect.</p>	None.
West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan 3. 2011 - 2026	There are no schemes included in the LTP that could have cumulative impacts with the Bradford Waste DPD.	None.

NTS6: Potential cumulative effects (other plans and programmes)		
Leeds Integrated Waste Strategy 2005 to 2035 ¹	<p>Within Leeds, a proposed municipal waste incinerator is planned at Cross Green and a proposed Commercial and Industrial Waste Incinerator at Stourton.</p> <p>There is also a large MRF for 200K tpa capacity approved at Gelderd Rd. As none of the facilities are expected to take waste from outside of Leeds there is likely to be no cumulative effect in association with the Bradford Waste DPD.</p>	None.
Kirklees Local Development Framework Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document (Kirklees Council, 2012)	Land has been identified land for the location of possible additional waste handling/treatment facilities for the reuse, recycling and recovery of municipal waste in Huddersfield, preferably in the vicinity of the waste to energy plant, and in the Dewsbury/Batley area. As the facilities are not expected to take waste from outside of Kirklees there is likely to be no cumulative effect in association with the Bradford Waste DPD.	None.
Calderdale Local Development Framework Waste Policy Options (Calderdale Council, 2012).	There are at present no proposed strategic waste facilities within Calderdale. There will be no cumulative effect of the Calderdale Waste DPD combined with the Bradford Waste DPD.	None.
Airedale Corridors: A Masterplan and Strategy for Airedale (Airedale Partnership)	The Royd Ings is set out as an area which could contribute more to the economy of Airedale. It has been defined as a Business	None

¹ Please note that the information regarding sites being considered by other Waste Planning Authorities has been gained by reviewing the relevant documents and also from consultation responses sent by the authorities to BMDC.

NTS6: Potential cumulative effects (other plans and programmes)

	<p>Improvement Area, with road access improvements connected to the dualling of this section of the A650.</p> <p>Site 78 is within this area and will benefit from any road improvements that are included as part of the Business Improvement Area designation. This will be a positive cumulative effect.</p>	
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NTS6: Potential cumulative effects (Bradford Waste Management DPD)

Policies and Sites	Potential cumulative effect	Mitigation / enhancement measures needed
Effects on environmental receptors of the various sites put forward in the plan.	<p>Where a number of sites are put forward there is the potential for a cumulative effect on certain types of habitats, species and other environmental receptors such as heritage assets and landscape.</p> <p>However, the cumulative effect of the sites on environmental receptors is likely to be neutral. All of the sites are in built up areas and this will minimise the risk of cumulative effects.</p>	None
Effects of all of the sites in relation to effects on transport.	All of the sites, if implemented are likely to be taking waste from a large area within Bradford and this could cause negative cumulative effects on road transport.	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

NTS6: Potential cumulative effects (Bradford Waste Management DPD)

	<p>Because the exact mix of sites that will come forward is uncertain (and whether sites will utilise alternative modes – even if they are available), the effect on transport is also uncertain. To reduce the risk of cumulative negative effects on transport, mitigation has been suggested (see opposite).</p>	<p>(including waste development) that are reasonably foreseeable and that might cause cumulative impacts in association with the development.</p>
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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.

The monitoring undertaken on the Waste Management DPD will help to:

- Monitor the significant effects of the plan;
- Track whether the plan has had any unforeseen effects; and
- Ensure that action can be taken to reduce / offset the significant effects of the plan.

The requirements of the SEA Regulations focus on monitoring the effects of the plan. This equates to both the plan's significant effects and also unforeseen effects.

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).

Table NTS7 set outs this draft monitoring programme.

NTS7: SA monitoring programme	
Significant / uncertain effect identified	Monitoring required
Significant effect: Site 78 in relation to the effect on Natura 2000 sites. If waste to energy technologies are used on the site (incineration, gasification and/or pyrolysis) there could be a likely significant effect on the South Pennine Moors SAC and Phase 2 SPA and the North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA.	If development of waste to energy technologies occurs on the site rigorous monitoring of air pollution (as well as mitigation measures) will need to be agreed with Natural England and the Environment Agency.
Significant effect: Site 104 in relation to soil resources and potential air and noise effects on neighbouring receptors.	The site is close to urban greenspace and therefore could have an effect on sensitive receptors (people using the greenspace). The effect of any site development on the use of the greenspace needs to be monitored.
Uncertain effect: All of the sites in relation to Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets	The contribution of waste development to potential BAP targets should be monitored.
Uncertain effect: Site 78 in relation to landscape and visual effects	Any planning application would need to be accompanied by a landscape and visual impact assessment to demonstrate the level of effects and their importance depending upon the design of the particular scheme
Uncertain effect: Effects of all of the sites in relation to effects on transport. All of the sites, if implemented are likely to be taking waste from a large area within Bradford and this could cause negative cumulative effects on road transport.	As sites come forward for development the effects on road transport should be monitored.
Uncertain effect: Policy W1 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.	It would be useful to monitor the use of alternative modes of transport used to transport waste (although this is expected to be minimal).
Uncertain effect: Policy WMD2 will have an uncertain effect on	

NTS7: SA monitoring programme	
Significant / uncertain effect identified	Monitoring required
<p>promoting modal shift. More emphasis should be given in the policy to supporting sites where non-road transport is a possibility.</p> <p>Uncertain effect: 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.</p>	
<p>Uncertain effect: Policy W1 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>The effect on communities of waste management developments will need to be monitored as part of the planning process. This could include noise, air quality monitoring and monitoring of HGV movements.</p>
<p>Uncertain effect: Policy W6 (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>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.</p>
<p>Uncertain effect: Policy W6 (on hazardous waste) will have an uncertain impact on supporting employment in Bradford.</p>	<p>Hazardous waste is currently treated outside the District and in the future if new facilities are needed these are likely to be sub regional facilities. This may mean that hazardous waste may always be treated outside of the District. This makes the potential for job creation difficult to predict. Ongoing monitoring is needed regarding the strategy for hazardous waste disposal in the Sub Region.</p>
<p>Uncertain effect: Policy WMD2 will have an uncertain effect on protecting open space. The policy should be clearer that areas of open</p>	<p>The effect of waste sites on areas of land-take of open space should be monitored.</p>

NTS7: SA monitoring programme	
Significant / uncertain effect identified	Monitoring required
space / recreation are protected within policy.	
Uncertain effect: 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 cause undue nuisance.	Measures put in place to reduce nuisance to communities from CDEW sites needs to be monitored to ensure they are effective. This could be through requiring a residents perception survey to be undertaken for sites taken forward.

Next Steps

This is the Non-Technical Summary of the SA report of the Bradford Waste Management DPD Publication Draft. The Sustainability Appraisal of the Publication Draft of the plan (and this SA report) will be subject to a further brief period of consultation (6 weeks) before it is submitted to the Secretary of State.

Once the plan is adopted, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) adoption statement will need to be published in accordance with the SEA Regulations (Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633 on The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes). These regulations state that as soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of the plan a statement should be produced and published setting out how environmental considerations and opinions expressed through consultation have been taken into account in the planning process.

- The SEA Regulations set out the particulars that should be covered by the statement as follows:
- How environmental (sustainability) considerations have been integrated into the Waste Management DPD;
- How the Environmental (SA) Report has been taken into account;
- How opinions expressed in response to consultation have been taken into account;
- The reasons for choosing the Waste Management DPD as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and
- The measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental (sustainability) effects of the implementation of the Waste Management DPD.

For further information on the timetable with regard to the next steps in the production of Waste Management DPD please contact the Planning Policy team on planning.policy@bradford.gov.uk or consult the Council's website web site.