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BRADFORD WASTE MANAGEMENT DPD SUBMISSION DRAFT SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

RAMBOLL ENVIRON

BRADFORD WASTE MANAGEMENT DPD SUBMISSION DRAFT SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Bradford Waste Management Development Plan Document (DPD) Submission Draft has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Regulations (Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633: The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) and applicable government guidance.

The SA is being carried out by consultants from Ramboll Environ UK, who are highly experienced in sustainability appraisal of spatial planning documents.

This SA report updates the published assessment that was undertaken in respect of the last stage of the DPD development in 2013 (the Publication Draft Report).

1.2 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:
https://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/the_environment/planning_service/local_development_framework/Preferred_Approach_January_April_2011

The Bradford Waste Management DPD Publication Draft (2013) was subsequently screened for LSEs in February 2013 and a HRA Addendum report prepared which can be accessed here:
https://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/the_environment/planning_service/local_development_framework/waste_development_plan_document_draft

The HRA 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 W3: Proposed Waste Site Allocations. This site is identified within Policy W3 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 is therefore 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.

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.

The Bradford Waste Management DPD Submission draft contains no change to the description of Site 78; therefore, as the Bradford Waste Management DPD Submission 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.

1.3 Structure of this Report

The sustainability appraisal process meets the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the SEA Regulations (Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633: The

Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004). This SA Report includes the required elements of an Environmental Report as required by the SEA Regulations. Table 1.1 signposts the relevant sections of the SA Report that represent the required contents of the Environmental Report.

Table 1.1: Contents of the SA Report

SEA Regulations – Requirement for an Environmental Report	Where Covered in the SA Report
Preparation of an Environmental Report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.	The whole report does this
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	The contents and main objectives of the plan are presented in Section 2. The plan's relationship to other plans and programmes is addressed in Section 4.
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme and the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 4
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.	Section 4
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 4
The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects).	Sections 5, 6 and 7 (the definition of significance is addressed in section 3.4)
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Section 7
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Sections 5, 6 and 3. Difficulties are addressed in section 3.4.1
A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10.	Section 8
A non-technical summary of the information provided under	See separate Non-Technical

Table 1.1: Contents of the SA Report	
SEA Regulations – Requirement for an Environmental Report	**Where Covered in the SA Report**
the above headings.	Summary
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).	The whole report does this.
Consultation Authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying Environmental Report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2).	The public and environmental authorities were given 10 weeks to comment on the Preferred Approach Waste Management DPD and SA Report. This is an amended version of that SA report which assesses the submission draft of the plan.

This chapter provides an introduction to the plan and related SA process. The rest of this report is structured as follows:

- **Section 2** describes the content and main objectives of the Waste Management DPD;
- **Section 3** outlines the methodology used in the SA;
- **Section 4** describes the plan's relationship with other plans, programmes and environmental / sustainability objectives and the sustainability baseline;
- **Sections 5 and 6** set out the results of the appraisal of options (policy options and site options respectively) considered in the development of the Waste Management DPD;
- **Section 7** sets out the results of the appraisal of the changes to the Waste Management DPD (including mitigation measures);
- **Section 8** outlines initial proposals for monitoring the sustainability effects of the options; and
- **Section 9** outlines the next steps in the planning process.

2. BRADFORD WASTE MANAGEMENT DPD SUBMISSION DRAFT

2.1 Introduction

Bradford Metropolitan District Council's planning policies relating to waste management are currently contained within the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2005) (RUDP). Under the requirements imposed by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) local authorities are required to replace UDPs with a Local Plan. The Local Plan for Bradford will comprise a series of detailed Development Plan Documents to guide development within the District; including waste facilities.

The Council has previously consulted on the waste management policies to be included within the Local Plan Core Strategy, which will set out the strategic policies for the District over the plan period. This included the testing of issues and options and identification of a preferred Core Strategy policy approach to the scale of waste arisings, the nature of waste arisings, and associated spatial dynamics (including cross-boundary considerations).

The purpose of the Waste Management DPD is to expand on the Core Strategy relating specifically to waste management.

2.2 The Content of the Plan

The Waste Management DPD is an important tool in ensuring that the District has sufficient and appropriate waste infrastructure to deliver established aspirations for self-sufficiency in waste management where appropriate. It outlines the Council's strategy for the effective management of waste arisings generated within the District over the plan period including:

- Mechanisms for identifying land suitable for waste management facilities in the District over the plan period, including identification of sufficient land relative to forecast waste arisings;
- Policies and guidance to be used by the Council when determining planning applications for waste management-related developments; and
- Sub-regional waste management considerations based on consultation with neighbouring authorities in accordance with the Duty to Co-operate.

2.3 The Vision and Objectives of the Plan

The vision of the plan is outlined as follows:

> Bradford needs to take responsibility for the waste it generates, undertaking a step-change in the way it manages its waste, through more sustainable waste management, moving the management of waste up the waste hierarchy of: prevention; preparing for re-use; recycling; other recovery and only disposing of waste as a last resort. We aspire to achieve net self-sufficiency, managing the waste we generate at the nearest appropriate facilities, and will put in place the necessary structures and systems to enable this to happen including the promotion of a range of technologies and cross-boundary working where appropriate.

The vision is supported by five waste management objectives, which have been developed giving clear regard to the requirements of European and established national policy guidance and best practice including the Government Review on Waste, PPS10 and the policy embedded within the Yorkshire and Humber Plan (RSS) which remains the most current and relevant regional position on waste management. The five waste management objectives for Bradford District, which should be read collectively, are:

- Objective 1: To achieve net self-sufficiency, 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 and sustainable 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 where it is not possible to re-use or recycle the waste; 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.

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE SA

3.1 Introduction

The purpose of the SA is to advise Bradford Metropolitan District Council of the sustainability effects of the Waste Management DPD Submission Draft.

The SA has a number of set stages which are defined in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: SA Stages

SA Stage	Purpose of the SA Stage
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	
Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives. Collecting baseline information. Identifying sustainability issues and problems. Developing the SA framework. Producing Scoping Report and consulting on the scope of the SA.	To document how the plan is affected by outside factors and suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed. To provide an evidence base for sustainability issues, effects prediction and monitoring. To help focus the SA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis, setting of the SA Framework, prediction of effects and monitoring. To provide a means by which the sustainability of the plan can be appraised. To consult with statutory bodies with social, environmental, or economic responsibilities to ensure the appraisal covers the key sustainability issues.
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects	
Developing and testing the DPD options. Testing the draft plan.	To assist in the development and refinement of the options, by identifying potential sustainability effects of options. To assess the significant effects of the draft plan.
Stage C: Preparing the SA Report	
Preparing the Environmental Report	To present the predicted environmental effects of the plan or programme, including alternatives, in a form suitable for public consultation and use by decision-makers.
Stage D: Stage D: Consultation on the preferred options and SA Report	
Consulting the public and environmental bodies on the draft plan and the SA Report Assessing significant changes Making decisions and providing information (SA adoption statement)	To give consultees an opportunity to express their opinions on the findings of the SA Report and to use it as a reference point when commenting on the plan. At the Publication Draft Stage (this stage): To ensure that the sustainability implications of any significant changes to the draft plan are assessed and taken into account. After the plan is adopted: To provide information on how the SA Report and consultees' opinions were taken into account in deciding the final form of the plan to be adopted.
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects	
Developing aims and methods for monitoring Responding to adverse effects	To track the effects of the plan to show whether they are as predicted and to help identify unforeseen adverse effects To prepare appropriate responses where adverse effects are identified as part of the monitoring.

3.2 Stage A: Scoping

A Scoping Report was first published in July 2007 and a full consultation exercise was undertaken at this time. The Scoping Report included an SA Framework based on the Framework developed for the SA of the LDF Core Strategy DPD which has been revised so that the objectives and appraisal questions within it are relevant to the appraisal of a waste management plan.

A second Scoping Report was prepared in December 2008 following the consultation on the original version which took into account the responses from consultees. The SA Framework was changed in response to consultation comments and the second Scoping Report was also subject to another round of consultation.

The revised SA framework that was published within the second Scoping Report has been used to test the plan options, preferred policies and this Submission Draft of the Plan. The revised SA Framework is presented in Section 4.3.

3.3 Stage B: Options Assessment

The purpose of the SA is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of strategies and policies from the outset of the plan preparation process. The SA is a tool used in ensuring that decisions are made that meet the requirements of sustainable development. The integration of sustainability into the plan starts formally at the stage of issues and options. In keeping with SA guidance, the effects of the strategic options were assessed in broad terms with the aim of assisting in the selection of the preferred approach.

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 both site and policy options and both of these elements were subject to SA. Further work was undertaken on alternative site assessment in 2011. For further details please see Section 5 of this report.

3.4 Stage B: Assessment of the Draft Plan (Preferred Approach)

Following the assessment of issues and options, the draft plan was assessed. In order to adhere to the SEA regulations, where relevant (and possible to assess) the following types of effects were identified - short, medium and long term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects.

The plan was assessed using appraisal matrices. Mitigation and recommendations were included within the appraisal matrices. The following policies were assessed:

- Preferred Policy W1: Vision and Waste Objectives;
- Preferred Policy W2: Cross Boundary Working;
- Preferred Policy W3: Bradford's Approach to Future Waste Arisings;
- Preferred Policy W4: Waste Management Sites in Bradford District;
- Preferred Policy W5: Location of Waste Management Facilities and Sites;
- Preferred Policy W6: MSW and C&I Waste Site Assessment;
- Preferred Policy W7: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste;
- Preferred Policy W8: Agricultural Waste;
- Preferred Policy W9: Hazardous Waste;
- Preferred Policy W10: Sites for Residual Waste;
- Preferred Policy WDM1: Unallocated Sites;
- Preferred Policy WDM 2: Assessing All Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management;

- Preferred Policy WDM3: Applications Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing Waste Management Facility;
- Preferred Policy WDM4: Waste Management within Development; and
- Preferred Policy WDM5: Landfill Development for Residual Waste.

Each preferred site was also assessed. A SA report was published in December 2010 and can be accessed at this link: https://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/the_environment/planning_service/local_development_framework/Preferred_Approach_January_April_2011

3.5 Stage C and Stage D (Preferred Approach)

An SA report was published in December 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.

3.6 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 alternative 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).

3.7 Stage C and Stage D (the Publication Draft)

In March 2016, the Council published the Waste Management DPD: Publication Draft for public consultation, for a period of 6 weeks. This was accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal report. The purpose of this SA report was to ensure that the sustainability implications of changes to the plan had been assessed and taken into account. Each policy change was analysed and the appraisal matrices were updated. Annex C contained the updated appraisal matrices. The appraisal matrices showed the assessment that was carried out at the previous plan stage (Preferred Approach Waste DPD) and the implications to the SA of any changes that have been made to each policy. Mitigation and enhancement measures that were still outstanding were also included in the matrices.

3.8 Stage C and Stage D (the Submission Draft) – This Stage

No formal representations were made on the Publication Draft Waste Management DPD, and the only changes between the Publication Draft and the Submission Draft comprise minor changes to policy wording. Each policy change has been analysed and the appraisal matrices have been updated. This SA report incorporates these policy changes; Appendix 3 shows these updated appraisal matrices. The appraisal matrices show the assessment that was carried out at the previous plan stage (Preferred Approach Waste DPD) and the implications to the SA of any changes that were made to each policy at the Publication Draft stage, and again at the Submission Draft stage. Mitigation and enhancement measures that are still outstanding are also included in the matrices.

3.8.1 Assumptions Made and Difficulties Encountered

The purpose of this work is to assess the sustainability implications of any significant changes to the draft plan. 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 using an expert, judgement-led qualitative assessment. 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.

3.8.2 Defining Significance

The SEA Regulations require that only those impacts regarded as significant are to be identified, assessed, mitigated and monitored. However, in practice, especially at a strategic level, significance can be difficult to define. The approach that has been 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 Sub Region; 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 3.2.

Table 3.2: 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	?

3.9 Stage E: Monitoring

Please see Section 8 for further details on monitoring.

3.10 When the SA was Carried Out

The SA has been carried out in parallel with work on the Waste Management DPD. Ramboll Environ UK Ltd consultants have undertaken the SA from the start of the SA process, in 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)) The most recent Scoping Report (2008) is available via: http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/E3C13595-293E-422E-B0E3-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.
- 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 available via: http://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/the_environment/planning_service/local_development_framework/Preferred_Approach_January_April_2011;

  Assessment of additional proposed sites following consultation: Sustainability Appraisal: Supplement to the SA Report (October, 2011) available via http://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/Consultations/Revised_Chapter_5; and
- Assessment of the sites and policies presented within the Publication Draft DPD: Amended SA report prepared in February 2013; and

- Assessment of the sites and policies presented within the Submission Draft DPD: Amended SA report (this report) prepared in April 2016.

3.11 Who was consulted on the SA, When and How

Statutory consultees were consulted twice on the scope of the SA, during 2007 and 2009.

The Preferred Approach SA Report (published alongside the Preferred Approach Waste Management DPD) was sent (electronically) to the statutory consultee bodies (English Heritage, Environment Agency and Natural England) at the Preferred Approach stage for comment / advice and in order to inform their deliberations on the Preferred Approach Waste Management DPD. The Preferred Approach consultation took place for a period of 10 weeks from 21st January to 1st April 2011. During this consultation period a number of 'drop in' events were held across the District.

Following a number of changes to the site assessment methodology as a result of representations received on the Preferred Approach consultation, a new suite of proposed waste site allocations were drawn up. Due to this significant change, the Council took the decision to reconsult the public with a revised Chapter 5 Of the Waste Management DPD. Consultation on the document was undertaken from 10th October to 19th December 2011, with 'drop in' events held throughout the District during that time.

The SA team have been informed that no consultation comments were received on the SA.

Following consultation on the Preferred Approach and Preferred Approach: Revised Chapter 5 in 2011, a Publication Draft version of the Waste Management DPD was prepared for submission to government for independent examination. The Publication Draft outlines the vision and strategic objectives of the Plan along with the key development proposals and policies which will be applied in planning decision making. The Publication Draft was published for public consultation over an 8 week period from Monday 14 December to Monday 8 February 2016.

4. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PLANS AND PROGRAMMES AND THE SUSTAINABILITY BASELINE

4.1 Relationship with other Plans and Programmes

The purpose of reviewing other plans, policies and programmes is to set out factors that might influence preparation of the Waste Management DPD and to identify potential inconsistencies and constraints so that these can be addressed by the plan. The SEA Directive specifically requires environmental protection objectives established at international, European Community and national levels to be taken into account.

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. However, it was felt that due to the key influences on waste planning from the international, national and regional level that a more comprehensive policy review needed to be undertaken which focused on waste policy. Please see Appendix 1 (of this report) for the results of this waste specific policy review undertaken for the Waste DPD. For a full review of the other local plans and programmes that were reviewed, readers should refer to the Core Strategy SA Scoping Report.

A small number of plans and policies have changed since the previous policy review and these have been reviewed in Appendix 1. The following new plans / legislation have been reviewed:

- Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC);
- Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE);
- Waste Management Plan for England (December 2013);
- Energy from Waste: A Guide to the Debate (February 2014);
- A Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste Update Report (2011);
- Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011; and
- UK Packaging waste recovery and recycling targets for 2013-17 (set in the Budget).

Some of the key sustainable development messages coming out of the review of plans, policies and programmes are:

- Authorities should establish a network of disposal facilities (Waste Framework Directive);
- Ensure natural resources are used efficiently and waste is minimised, reused or recycled. For example Waste Strategy 2007 outlines the following targets:
  - Higher national targets for re-use, recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020.
  - Setting national targets for the recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.
- Reduce waste going to landfill. The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2011 require that by 2020 biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfill should be reduced to 35% of that produced in 1995;
- Reduce and avoidance nuisance associated with waste management (Waste Framework Directive); and
- Reduce CO_2 emissions (Waste Strategy, 2007).

4.2 Sustainability Baseline and Issues

Table 4.1 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, such as that relating to trends and information provided by Bradford Metropolitan District Council.

4.3 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The SA Framework is presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.1: SA Baseline Summary and Future Baseline		
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.	Bradford's total carbon dioxide emissions in 2014-2015 were 83,387 tonnes CO_2e, compared with 84,789 tonnes CO_2e in 2013-2014. The Council is committed to reducing its overall carbon emissions by 40%, using 2005 as a baseline year, and is also participating in the UK Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC), an energy efficiency scheme to reduce emissions from heat and electricity. Sandstone is the principal mineral extracted in Bradford District, but there are also deposits of fireclay, peat, coal, sand and gravel. Sandstone makes a significant contribution to the regional output of building stone and crushed aggregates and will continue to be of importance in the future. There is only one site where fireclay, coal and sandstone are worked together, at Buck Park Quarry, south of Cullingworth, and there is no commercial extraction of peat or sand and gravel in the District.	It is assumed that energy efficiency in domestic consumption will continue to improve each year without the plan, due to the legislative controls and targets that are currently in place. However, waste management can influence energy use either through increasing or decreasing energy consumption and therefore it is difficult to predict the future baseline environment with regards to carbon dioxide emissions without the Waste Management DPD. The Waste Management DPD could be a mechanism to help the achievement of the energy efficiency target. There are no waste to energy technologies which can be described as purely renewable energy technologies but some, such as anaerobic digestion of agricultural waste, are considered to be low carbon. Without the Waste Management DPD, the promotion of low-carbon energy generation from waste is unlikely to increase. Without the Waste Management DPD the production of recycled aggregate may be less because this is something that the Waste Management DPD will encourage.
Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	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. The volume of waste produced is currently growing at approx. 2-3% per annum. The Council achieved a recycling / composting rate for domestic waste of 23.8% for 2007/8 against a local service agreement target of 24%.	The Bradford Core Strategy is also likely to contain policies which promote recycling and minimise the growth in waste therefore the future baseline with regards to waste arisings is likely to show a reduction. 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.

Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	Bradford has a history of land and property being flooded through heavy downpours of rain and watercourses overflowing their banks. Communities on the River Aire and Wharfe were flooded in November 2000, particularly in Shipley, Bingley, Apperley Bridge and Stockbridge, where substantial flood damages were sustained. An increased programme of investment is currently underway to improve the standard of protection to existing communities and the Council works in partnership with a variety of organisations to address water management in the District. The CO_2 emissions per capita in Bradford Metropolitan District in 2010 were 5.8 tCO_2.	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 extent 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. The Bradford Core Strategy should also contain policies which steer development away from areas at risk from flooding and require developments to control their potential to increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. 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. However, waste management can influence carbon dioxide emissions either through increasing or decreasing the amount that is emitted and therefore it is difficult to predict the future baseline environment with regards to carbon dioxide emissions without the Waste Management DPD. The Waste Management DPD could be a mechanism to help the achievement of carbon dioxide reduction targets.
Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.	Air Quality: The pollutant of most concern is nitrogen dioxide, produced mainly by traffic. There are four AQMAs 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. Water: The main river systems comprise: • The becks in the south of the District; • The streams around Bradford; • The River Worth; • The River Aire; and • The River Wharfe. Public water supplies come from surface water, mostly from reservoirs,	Air quality in the AQMAs at Mayo Avenue and Shipley Airedale Road is predicted to potentially exceed the NO2 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. Objectives for river water quality are prescribed in the statutory Humber River Basin Management plan 2015, to which Bradford Council is required to have regard throughout its activities. Any deterioration in the current condition of watercourses in Bradford is likely to be contrary to the objectives of the plan and may come

	although there are also a number of licensed spring sources and significant quantities are extracted from the River Wharfe. Rivers and streams are now assessed in accordance with standards developed under the Water Framework Directive. From monitoring carried out by the Environment Agency, levels of possible polluting substances are almost all meeting WFD quality standards in Bradford district. The only exception for this is phosphate arising from sewage treatment of rural land run-off. However the standard for phosphate is very low and these phosphate failures seldom have any environmental impact. Soil: The soil in Bradford District is mainly acidic and infertile, produced by a combination of geology, historic agricultural practice and high rainfall. Agriculture in Bradford is generally based around stock rearing, mainly sheep. Most of the farmland is constrained by climate and physical topography. Nearly half the farmland is described as Grade 4 or 5, however, some of the alluvial soils along the flood plains of the Rivers Wharfe and Aire are more productive.	under EU scrutiny. The WFD also assesses the physical nature of watercourses and notifiable deterioration in the WFD status of Bradford's watercourses could arise from regeneration or new development. With regards to soils the future baseline is considered to be stable, although soils could be lost through greenfield development for housing, employment uses and infrastructure.
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 (comprising Ilkley Moor, Burley Moor and Bingley Moor) and the other South Pennine Moors (Oxenhope Moor, Haworth Moor, Stanbury Moor, Oakworth Moor and Keighley Moor) have been designated as SPAs and SACs for their moorland breeding birds and their upland habitats. The uplands support a wide range of bird species: red grouse; raptors; peregrine; buzzard; hen harrier; merlin. These are located away from centres of population. 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). Only 4.6% of Bradford District is woodland, comprising remnants of ancient woodlands and conifer plantations. The River Wharfe supports a variety of fish, including brown trout, salmon and grayling, and, together with the Leeds and Liverpool, is designated a Site of Ecological or Geological Importance (SEGI).	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. On a national scale, certain species are under threat from various sources such as loss of habitat to development and farming practices, loss of food sources, predation, pollution, recreation damage, disease and climate change. The future baseline is therefore considered to be unknown but potentially declining. A Waste Management DPD could affect biodiversity through development, contributions to emissions to air, soil and water and through restoration of used waste sites for biodiversity gain.

	Field boundaries mostly consist of dry-stone walls and provide cover for stoats, weasels, mice, voles and invertebrates.	
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 edges/ings/scrapes; • In bye grassland; • Ancient and/or species rich hedgerows; • Otter; • Water vole; • Pipistrelle; • Brown hare; • Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish; • Common Frog/Toad and Palmate/Smooth Newt; • White Letter hairstreak butterfly; • Green hairstreak butterfly; • Bluebell; • Twite; • Yellowhammer; • Lapwing; • Lesser twayblade. There are two Natura 2000 sites within close proximity to Bradford, South Pennine Moors SAC and SPA and the North Pennine Moors SAC and SPA.	No monitoring information is available in relation to the Bradford BAP on the Biodiversity Action Reporting System website http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/. As mentioned above, it is therefore difficult to determine the future baseline in the absence of the plan as there is little trend information available. On a national scale, certain species are under threat from various sources such as loss of habitat to development and farming practices, loss of food sources, predation, pollution, recreation damage, disease and climate change. The future baseline is therefore considered to be unknown but potentially declining. A Waste Management DPD could affect biodiversity through development, contributions to emissions to air, soil and water and through restoration of used waste sites for biodiversity gain.
To maintain, restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes.	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. There are ten specific, distinct and unique landscape character areas within the District. Much of the District's countryside is designated Green Belt, however, two areas of open countryside, one to the west of Stanbury and the other to the north-west of Silsden, fall beyond the outer edge of the Green Belt. These areas consist of open moorland and are part of the Pennine Upland and Rombalds	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.

	Ridge character areas, and lie directly south of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. There are no Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in Bradford District, although the Nidderdale AONB lies adjacent to the northern boundary of the Bradford District, near to the town of Ilkley.	
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.	Around one third of the District is built up. The urban areas of the District comprise Bradford/Shipley/Baildon, the free-standing towns of Keighley, Ilkley, Bingley and the small towns of Silsden and Queensbury. 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. 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 landfill sites in Wakefield and Skipton.	Without the Waste Management DPD, waste arisings may increase with population increase and housing development, meaning that more waste will need to be transported across the District for transfer and disposal. The future baseline without the plan is therefore declining. However, it should be recognised that even with the DPD in place waste arisings will increase. However, with a waste planning framework in place, the waste arisings will be dealt with more sustainably.
Reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport.	Bradford is relatively well connected, with Junction 26 of the major east-west M62 artery only three miles from the city centre, connected directly by the M606.	Major regeneration projects, particularly in the city centre itself, are likely to lead to increased traffic movements on inner and outer ring roads. Employment growth in the M606 corridor is likely to lead to increased congestion on the M606-A6177-A650 junction and the A650. Future growth in the numbers of jobs and housing in the Airedale Corridor is expected to put increased pressure on road and rail capacity in the Airedale Line, where the topography concentrates local movements and through movements to north Yorkshire. The future baseline is therefore considered to be declining.
Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.	Rail access to the District is good, with direct passenger services via the Airedale Line and Wharfdale to Leeds and Skipton. Direct passenger rail links are also available to Manchester and York from Bradford Interchange via the Caldervale Line.	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. However, without the plan, there may not be an increase in the amount of waste that is transported via non-road modes. The future baseline is therefore stable / declining.
Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance	Bradford District has over 5,800 buildings of special architectural or historic interest, ranging from large industrial mill complexes to weaver's cottages and from agricultural farmsteads to stately halls and manor houses.	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

historic assets and 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. However, the impact of the economic downturn has significantly reduced development activity generally and, therefore, making effective use of PDL has been reduced.	new development, investment and maintenance. At the current time, investment in property and new developments are not coming forward rapidly, due to the recent global economic downturn. The future baseline with regards to this issue is therefore uncertain.
Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.	The District has: • Over 5000 Listed Buildings; • 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 is 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. 96.9% and 99.8% of all households are within fifteen and thirty minutes of a GP by public transport. 90.5% and 99.7% of all households are within 30 and 60 minutes of a hospital by public transport. 92.2% and 99.7% of 12-17 years are within twenty and forty minutes of a secondary school by public transport. Figures are similar for access to primary schools. 97.5% and 99.8% of people of working age are within twenty and forty minutes of an employment centre by public transport, defined as Super Output Areas with more than 499 jobs.	There is no baseline data which suggests that access to facilities and services will change in the future. With regards to household waste recycling centres, these are widespread across the District. It is therefore assumed that the future baseline will remain stable.
Ensure local communities (both residents and the business community) take more responsibility for their own waste	The majority of waste generated in Bradford 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. According to the Bradford Waste Strategy (2005), c.255,000 tonnes per year of waste is transported to landfill sites, which are outside of the District.	The future baseline without the plan is expected to get worse. In the absence of the plan there will be no planning framework to protect important existing waste management facilities that are delivering the Bradford Waste Hierarchy.
Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities	The District has thirty-four urban parks, twenty-seven woodlands and one hundred and three recreation grounds. Recreation open space encompasses a range of sites; land used for informal recreation and amenity, also parks and recreation grounds, including equipped children's playgrounds and playing fields formally laid out for team sports.	It is assumed that the future baseline without the plan will remain stable.

Reduce the impact of waste management on people's safety and security, health and quality of life	Please note that there are no data available on how waste management specifically affects people's safety and security, health and quality of life. The data below sets out generic information about safety and security, health and quality of life in Bradford. Bradford is the fifth most deprived local authority in England in terms of income deprivation and the sixth most deprived for employment deprivation. Overall Bradford District has 128 SOAs that are ranked in the 20% most deprived SOAs nationally (IMD, 2004 data). The majority of the deprived SOAs are concentrated in Bradford city and to a lesser degree in Keighley. 204,000 people, representing 44% of the population, live in these 128 SOAs that are ranked in the 20% most deprived in England. Unemployment levels vary widely across the District, with wards around the centre of Bradford, for example Bradford Moor, Bowling, Undercliffe and Little Horton, having the highest rates of unemployment. Life expectancy figures for Bradford are lower than the national and sub-regional averages, although there are large variations in health outcomes across the District. Bradford District's overall crime rate, while slightly higher than the average for England and Wales, was lower than average compared to similar authorities. The number of recorded crimes in the District fell in 2003-4 by 5% compared to the number recorded in 2002-3, a greater decrease than that experienced by similar authorities. Crime rates tend to be higher in the inner urban areas and lowest in the rural villages.	The future baseline without the plan is expected to remain the same.
Support employment in the waste industry for local people.	Although Bradford has lost many jobs in the last decade, mainly in manufacturing sectors, the economy has been growing since 1995 with steadily falling levels of unemployment and steadily increasing GVA. The most recent forecasts produced for Yorkshire Futures indicate a positive economic future for Bradford. The forecasts are for average annual rate of growth of 0.9% pa in employment and 3.0% pa in GVA. These rates of growth are significantly faster than any other part of the region. However, due to the global economic downturn in more recent years, unemployment in Bradford rose sharply in 2008 and is currently higher than the regional and national rates. Bradford's Jobseekers Allowance claimant rate is 5.1% of the working age population, higher than the Yorkshire & Humber	Most recent jobseekers allowance claimant figures available on the Bradford Economy website (www.bradfordeconomy.com) indicate that unemployment has fallen in Bradford between January and April 2010. However, with public sector cuts announced recently by the coalition Government, the future economic outlook for Bradford is uncertain. With regards to employment in the waste industry, this is largely provided through private companies and may not be affected by public sector cuts and could potentially therefore remain more stable.

	regional rate (4.8%) and the national rate (4.1%). A total of 15,659 people were claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) in Bradford in April 2010, but this is down by 343 claimants since March 2010.	
Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.	The preferred forecast projections for each waste stream are as follows: Municipal Solid Waste: By 2026 there is an identified requirement to accommodate 345,617 tonnes of MSW waste. When existing facilities and recycling targets are taken into account, this equates to a maximum requirement of 34,562 tonnes of new landfill capacity for MSW. Commercial and industrial waste: By 2026 it is forecast that this will have decreased to 542,156 tonnes. By 2026, a minimum of 363,245 tonnes per annum of treatment capacity will be required for C&I waste in Bradford. 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. The majority of this waste will be dealt with in-situ at sites not requiring a waste operator's licence. 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. The RSS identifies the need for additional capacity across the Yorkshire and Humber Region to replace existing facilities which Bradford may be expected to contribute to as the Region seeks to increase treatment capacity and reduce land filling of Hazardous waste. Agricultural and 'Other' Types of Waste: Legislation established in 2006 requires Agricultural waste to be managed on-site where possible, or off-site subject to licensing. As such therefore there is no identified requirement for facilities to deal with this type of waste arising.	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.

Table 4.2: 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). We have been informed by the Council that there have been no further comments on the SA during any of the plan consultations)

Topic	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Draft Waste DPD Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Appraisal Questions. Will the plan...
Energy and Resources	Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy. Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	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.	*Encourage the use of sustainable materials (with low embodied carbon) or materials with low environmental impacts in the construction of waste management facilities?* Lead to a reduction of the amount of waste that will require treatment? *Minimise any adverse impacts on water resources at all stages of waste management?* Put in place adequate and sustainable treatment facilities? Help the District to meet its recovery and recycling targets? Help the authority meet its quota under the LATS? *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).*
Response to Climate Change	Reduce the Districts impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects	SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	Reduce the potential for greenhouse gas emissions caused by waste management and *reduce vulnerability of waste management facilities to the effects of climate change: (including increased flooding)?* Encourage the development of renewables and energy efficiency within the waste sector?

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Topic	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Draft Waste DPD Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Appraisal Questions. Will the plan...
Air, Soil & Water Quality	Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources.	SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.	Change the amount of pollution and nuisance caused by waste management? *Guide waste management towards areas that help to improve the land resource (for example, towards previously used land and away from valuable agricultural land)?*
Natural Assets	To conserve and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats. Maintain and enhance the character of natural and man-made landscapes.	SA5: To conserve, *restore, expand* and enhance the *internationally*, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats. SA6: To maintain, *restore* and enhance the character, *value and diversity* of natural and man-made landscapes. SA7: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets.	Include actions that directly or indirectly affect Natura 2000 sites, SSSIs, *RIGS* or other designated sites? Include actions that will cause habitat loss or fragmentation *or restoration, expansion or enhancement of wildlife networks or habitats?* Include actions that help to reach targets or compromise targets of BAPs? Include actions to ensure restoration to biodiversity is a priority where appropriate? Protect, *restore* and enhance the landscape?
Housing	Provide the opportunity for everyone to live in quality housing which reflects individual needs, preferences and resources.	SA8: 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.*	Include actions that change mileage travelled per tonne of waste? *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?*
Transport	Develop and maintain an integrated and efficient transport network which maximises access whilst minimizing	SA9: Reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport. SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from	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

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Topic	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Draft Waste DPD Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Appraisal Questions. Will the plan...
	detrimental impacts. Reduce congestion and pollution by increasing transport choice and by reducing the need to travel by lorry / car.	road freight	environmental importance? Include actions that would encourage a shift from road freight to rail freight?
Land use	Improve the quality of the built environment and make efficient use of existing land and buildings.	SA11: Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land.	Reduce the impact of waste management on the quality of the built environment? *Maximise use of previously developed land where possible.*
Historic Environment	Protect and enhance historic assets.	*SA12: Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.*	Preserve and where relevant enhance sites of built and archaeological heritage *and their settings?* Aim to steer development away from archaeologically sensitive sites? Preserve, manage or enhance the historic environment character and opportunity areas?
Accessibility & Local Needs	Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	SA13: 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	Promote social cohesion, encourage participation and improve the quality of deprived neighbourhoods.	SA14; 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	Create good cultural, leisure and recreation activities available to all.	*SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities*	*Ensure that open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities are not affected by waste management?*

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Topic	Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Draft Waste DPD Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Appraisal Questions. Will the plan...
Safety and Security / Health and Social Welfare	Improve safety and security for people and property. Provide the conditions and services to improve health and well being and reduce inequality to access to health and social care.	SA16: Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security , health and quality of life	Cause a change in the number of people directly affected by waste management (living in close proximity to a site or an access route) whose impact cannot be mitigated? Cause a cumulative impact on certain communities?
Education and Training/ Local Economy and Employment	Promote education and training opportunities which build the skills and capacity of the population. Increase the number of high quality job opportunities suited to the needs of the local workforce. Support investment and enterprise that respects the needs of a local area.	SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people. SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.	Include actions that change the number of local people directly employed in *skilled jobs in* the waste industry? Include actions that ensure the plan contributes to sustainable levels of economic growth by maintaining an adequate provision of waste management capability?

5. OPTIONS ASSESSMENT AND THE REASONS FOR SELECTING ALTERNATIVE POLICY APPROACHES

5.1 Introduction

The SEA Regulations require that this report:

"outline the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with" (Schedule 2 (8)).

"shall identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of (a) implementing the plan or programme; and (b) reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme" (Part 3 12.—(2)).

In addition post adoption procedures require "the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with are explained" (Part 4 16.—(4)).

This involves setting out the alternative options (both for policies and for sites) that were considered by the Council, what the sustainability effects of those options were, and how these effects have been taken into account in the selection of the final approach (both the approach to sites and to policies). We have set out in this section how this process has been undertaken for the policy options. Section 6 addresses the same process for the site options.

5.2 Selecting the Policy Options

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 options paper included the following elements:

- Issue 1: Internal Waste Management:
  - Issue 1 Option 1: Focus on consolidating and increasing capacity at existing facilities across the District, and recognise that some waste will need to be managed outside Bradford;
  - Issue 1 Option 2: Provide additional sites and capacity to manage growing waste arisings within the District;
  - Issue 1 Option 3: Provide additional sites and capacity to manage more waste than is produced in the District, allowing scope to import and handle waste from other places in the future?;
  - Issue 1 Option 4: Work with adjacent authorities to identify appropriate sites / facilities to accommodate waste arisings as closely as possible to their source?; and
  - Issue 1 Option 5: Minimise waste production / arisings across the District through appropriate planning policies, therefore minimising site allocations required.
- Issue 2: Location of Waste Sites:
  - Issue 2 Option 1: Concentrate waste management facilities in a small number of strategic sites; and
  - Issue 2 Option 2: Identify a large number of small sites dispersed across the District for waste management purposes.
- Issue 3: Identifying Sites for Waste Management Facilities;
  - Issue 3 Option 1: Test all sites on the initial long list within the area of search, excluding those in the Green Belt other than existing facilities; and
  - Issue 3 Option 2: Test all sites on the initial long list, including new potential sites in the Green Belt.

- Issue 4: Locational Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste Management Facilities, only one option is presented as follows:
  - Issue 4 Option 1: Test the long list of potential waste sites (appendix 1) against the Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial & Industrial waste facility location criteria as identified.
- Issue 5: Management of Construction and Demolition Waste;
  - Issue 5 Option 1: Include criteria based policies in the Waste Management DPD that require the maximisation of on-site recycling and re-use of construction and demolition waste as part of the development process to minimise waste arisings;
  - Issue 5 Option 2: Include a criteria based policy for locating new and expanded construction and demolition waste management facilities; and
  - Issue 5 Option 3: A combination of Options 1 and 2.
- Issue 6: Management of 'Other' Waste Streams:
  - Issue 6 Option 1: Identify potential new sites for managing hazardous waste now even though such capacity may not be required in the short term plan period;
  - Issue 6 Option 2: Do not identify potential new sites for managing hazardous waste as they are not required in the short term period;
  - Issue 6 Option 3: Develop a criteria based policy approach for locating 'other' waste management facilities, including hazardous and agricultural waste; and
  - Issue 6 Option 4: Develop a policy approach combining either Option 1 or 2 with Option 3.
- Issue 7: Management of Residual Waste:
  - Issue 7 Option 1: Through the inclusion of appropriate criteria based policies, encourage the use of alternative technologies for the treatment of residual waste through limiting landfill capacity within the District;
  - Issue 7 Option 2: Provide additional landfill capacity within the District through the identification of suitable sites within the Waste Management DPD;
  - Issue 7 Option 3: Provide a combination of both Options 1 and 2; and
  - Issue 7 Option 4: Utilise the existing sub-regional capacity in the first instance, but still provide additional landfill capacity within the District through the identification of suitable sites within the Waste Management DPD. Any identified additional landfill capacity only to be utilised when the sub-regional capacity nears exhaustion.

These were selected as the reasonable alternative approaches as they set out a wide spectrum of potential, realistic alternative approaches to the management of waste arisings reflecting national policy and guidance as well as the local spatial characteristics relevant to Bradford District.

5.3 Assessing the Sustainability Effects of the Policy Options

The policy options put forward in the Issues and Options paper were assessed for their sustainability effects and the results of this assessment are summarised in Table 5.1. The full results of the assessment of the issues and options is available in the Bradford Local Development Framework, Waste Development Plan Document Sustainability Appraisal of the Issues and Options Paper (ENVIRON, May 2010). This report was an internal report but the results of the issues and options assessment can be seen at the following weblink: http://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/the_environment/planning_service/local_development_framework/Issues+and+Options+November+2009+to+January+2010.

5.4 The Reasons for Selecting the Policy Approaches

The post-adoption procedures for SA state that the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted (in light of other reasonable alternatives) should be set out. Best practice dictates that this reasoning should also be outlined in the SA report. Therefore, for each strategic issue Table 5.1 summarises why strategic options were chosen over the alternatives available. Please note that we have not included copies of the full options assessment or the site assessment in this report but these are available in the Issues and Options SA report – the details of which are provided in the previous section.

The policy approach that was chosen was then used to develop detailed policies for the Waste Management DPD that were presented in the Preferred Approach Waste Management Plan DPD (2010). These policies were then slightly amended (see Table 7.1 which includes a summary of changes that have been made to each policy) and have been finalised in this Submission Draft Plan (2016).

Table 5.1: The Reasons for Selecting the Policy Approaches	
SA Results	**Development of the Selected Policy Option**
Issue 1: Internal Waste Management	
Option 1 has a mixed performance against the SA Objectives; it could result in increased mileage per tonne of waste and give rise to transport-related impacts on air quality, however, it does not propose new waste management sites and, hence, performs well in relation to some SA objectives, such as safeguarding water and soil resources and protecting and enhancing biodiversity, landscape quality and historic assets. Option 2 proposes increased provision of waste management sites and performs well with regard to waste transportation, access to waste management facilities and ensuring that local areas take responsibility for their own waste. This option should also provide new jobs within the waste industry in the District. However, it would not necessarily assist in minimising waste arisings or increasing the amount of reused, recycled or recovered waste. Also, it has potential to result in nuisance to local communities from transport, dust and noise and adverse environmental impacts. Option 3 performs similarly to Option 2, but effects would be greater given that it intends to identify more sites and create a greater waste management capacity. It is uncertain whether Option 4 will require new waste management facilities to be located within the District, therefore, there is uncertainty regarding its potential impacts. It could result in waste being managed outside of the District, directly in conflict to the stated aspiration for self-sufficiency, and impacts would be dependent upon the nature and location of any new waste sites required. This option will not help to minimise waste arisings or encourage reuse, recycling or recovery of waste. This option may see an increase in waste management facilities sub-regionally with resulting increase in the number of jobs within the sector, although potentially not directly within the District. Option 5 should help to minimise the amount of waste that will require treatment and should therefore help to minimise energy demand and greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste treatment and transport. However, it is unclear whether Option 5 will result in the identification of additional waste management facilities, therefore, its potential environmental impacts are uncertain. It is also uncertain as to whether the option will improve the accessibility of waste management sites, or whether it will create new employment opportunities.	The preferred policy approach is a combination of Options 2, 3 and 4 in order to reflect consultation and SA findings and the need to ensure that the Waste DPD has sufficient flexibility and adaptability to respond to future circumstances and approaches to waste management. On this basis, the preferred policy approach identifies a range of suitable waste management sites capable of accommodating Bradford's MSW and C&I waste arisings with a further contingency allowance to ensure that the District can contribute to meeting wider sub-regional waste management needs where appropriate and to ensure flexibility in supply over the plan period. A criteria based approach has been adopted for the identification and provision of sites for CDEW, Agricultural, Hazardous and landfill residual waste arisings. This supports the range of choices available to waste operators in delivering future waste management facilities.

Table 5.1: The Reasons for Selecting the Policy Approaches	
SA Results	**Development of the Selected Policy Option**
Issue 2: Location of Waste Sites	
The two options had a mixed performance against the identified SA Objectives and neither was found to meet a majority of those considered. The appraisal of Option 1 has assumed that the option makes use of existing waste management sites and it would, therefore, limit the effects of waste management sites in relation to environmental SA objectives, through development on greenfield land. However, it may result in more waste related trips around the District and would not improve the accessibility of waste management sites or lead to waste management/treatment near to or at source. It could result in greater mileage per tonne of waste and greater emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants from transport, although some technologies which require small sites could potentially be co-located or combined. It is unclear whether Option 1 would limit the capacity of waste management within the District, and whether any waste would need to be managed outside of the District. Option 2 should reduce trips and mileage per tonne of waste by locating a larger number of sites across the District, although this could also spread the adverse environmental effects of waste sites across the District. Option 2 would provide a range of waste sites which are easily accessible to the public, but could also create waste-related traffic in areas which are currently unaffected by traffic and HGV's. It is unclear which of the two options would result in a greater job generation across the District.	The preferred policy approach to the location of potential waste sites for MSW and C&I combines both Options 1 and 2 to make provision for both small and large sites, including potential to accommodate a combination of waste technologies and offer sufficient choice to the waste operators on the market. The preferred policy recognises that a range of site sizes will be required to ensure an adequate reflection of the nature, location and type of waste arisings in the District. The policy states the need to treat different waste streams in individual ways using the drivers of their particular requirements and location preferences relevant to the individual types of waste facility. Potential site selection criteria has been established to include juxtaposition and proximity to the established settlement hierarchy, and the broad areas of search defined in the Waste Core Strategy, as key drivers for locating sites. This approach takes account of the consultation and SA findings for this issue.
Issue 3: Identifying Sites for Waste Management Facilities	
There is a significant degree of uncertainty within the SA assessment of options presented in response to this issue. It is assumed that there is a greater likelihood of habitats and wildlife corridors being adversely affected by development in the Green Belt and, therefore, Option 1 performs better in this context. Option 1 is also considered to have lower potential adverse effect on landscape quality, and to guide development away from versatile agricultural land. This option may not help minimise the mileage per tonne of waste, however, since it limits waste management sites and so would require longer journey lengths through the District. Option 2 may create a greater flexibility to locate waste management facilities across the District in a manner which reduces the amount of distance travelled, however this option may also introduce waste traffic into areas which are not currently affected (albeit this would depend on the location of suitable sites outside of and within the Green Belt). There are a number of watercourses running through the Green Belt, although all sites will be tested individually in relation to their flood risk	The Council's preferred policy approach adopts Option 2 both on the basis of the findings of consultation and SA but also on the basis of ensuring effective, proactive and robust evidence underpins the identification and selection of Waste Management sites. All sites on the pre-eligibility list are taken into account. All are considered with the Green Belt designation applied as an additional site assessment filter following the assessment of all sites. This is to ensure an objective and robust site assessment process has been undertaken to select the most appropriate waste management sites for MSW and C&I waste

Table 5.1: The Reasons for Selecting the Policy Approaches	
SA Results	**Development of the Selected Policy Option**
potential.	
Issue 4: Locational Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial Waste Management Facilities	
The SA suggests the following with regard to the site search and assessment methodology and criteria: • Sites that have been discounted on the basis of the broad location criteria should be reintroduced to the site assessment process at the end of the process if there are insufficient sites to meet identified need. The location constraints could then be considered in order to identify whether a detrimental impact would be caused by development. • *Policy alignment*: the assessment should consider whether a site is brownfield or greenfield land and contains, or is proximate to, scheduled monuments and/or listed buildings. • *Policy alignment*: the assessment should consider Sites of Ecological and Geological Importance and information relating to environmental designations should be noted. • *Physical constraints and delivery*: information on Flood Risk Zones (1, 2, & 3) should be noted. Sensitivity of nearby waterbodies should be noted. • *Site surveys*: proforma should include consideration of: any nearby Public Rights of Way with views into the site; any surface water features on the site or visible within the surrounding environment; the presence of mature trees, belts of trees or woodland areas, hedges or grassland which would need to be removed for development of the site; any derelict buildings on the site; any nearby rail freight access; and the presence of any historical buildings within the site surroundings.	The Council's preferred policy approach adopts Option 1 both on the basis of the findings of consultation and SA but also on the basis of ensuring effective, proactive and robust evidence underpins the identification and selection of Waste Management sites. All sites on the pre-eligibility list are taken into account. All are considered with the Green Belt designation applied as an additional site assessment filter following the assessment of all sites. This is to ensure an objective and robust site assessment process has been undertaken to select the most appropriate waste management sites for MSW and C&I waste.
Issue 5: Management of Construction and Demolition Waste	
Option 1 encourages efficient use of natural resources, reduces the amount of waste that needs to be managed within the District, reduces the amount of waste being moved within the District and avoids potential negative environmental effects of developing new or expanded waste management sites to deal with CDEW waste. Option 1 may not be able to accommodate waste arisings from small CDEW sites. Option 2 enables the waste that comes from small construction sites (of which it is noted there could be a considerable number across the District) to be re-used, recycled and recovered via waste management sites rather going straight to landfill, or being tipped across the District. Option 3 comprises a combination of Options 1 and 2 and performs the best of the three against the	The Council's preferred policy approach is to adopt Option 3. This is on the basis that there is strong consultee support provided the policy distinguishes between CDEW generated through large-scale demolition and development projects and those on small-scale sites where on-site recycling is often impractical or not possible. It is further supported by the SA findings provided the generation of further CDEW waste is minimised in accordance with Bradford's established waste hierarchy. A criteria based approach is established, with

Table 5.1: The Reasons for Selecting the Policy Approaches	
SA Results	**Development of the Selected Policy Option**
SA Objectives. However, as Option 3 includes the development of new or expanded waste sites it poses a higher risk that it will directly impact upon some of the environmental SA Objectives, including biodiversity, landscape, nuisance and reduction in waste mileage and transport emissions. This is because of the risk of direct land take issues and the risk of increased waste transport, for example. By developing waste management sites for CDEW waste, Options 2 and 3 could enable the sale of CDEW waste products, with potential economic benefits and job creation within the District.	additional policy wording emphasising the preference for re-use / adaptation of existing buildings where viable as an initial policy imperative. Detailed matters of the environmental, transport, energy generation on waste sites and site restoration are dealt with through separate Waste Development Management policies.
Issue 6: Management of 'other' Waste Streams	
None of the options presented promote renewable energy generation or reduce hazardous waste arisings. The SA has found it difficult to identify environmental effects of hazardous waste facilities, as such facilities will need to meet specific compliance criteria in order to gain an Environmental Permit. However, there is much uncertainty in the SA since it cannot be assumed that no environmental effects will occur through development or operation of hazardous waste management facilities. Option 1 identifies sites for hazardous waste in the short term and would support job creation, although it is assumed that waste management sites would not actually be developed until the capacity was required within the District or the sub-region, as appropriate. Option 2 does not identify new hazardous waste management sites as they are not identified to be required within the short term. Therefore, this option is likely to involve the transportation of hazardous and agricultural waste arisings outside of the District and it performs poorly in relation to reducing waste mileage and transport emissions. It is uncertain whether communities would be adversely affected by traffic associated with the transportation of hazardous waste. Option 2 does not secure long term capacity for the treatment of hazardous waste and, therefore, does not ensure provision of adequate waste management capacity or support employment in the waste industry for local people. Option 3 identifies potential hazardous waste facilities in the short term and should provide the necessary capacity to avoid waste being transported outside of the District for treatment. It should also support the generation of local employment opportunities. This option includes a criteria-based approach for the location of 'other' waste management facilities (including for agricultural and hazardous waste arisings) and therefore it is assumed that the criteria within the policy would include the consideration of potential environmental effects.	The Council's preferred policy approach is to take forward Option 3 including the development of a criterion based policy for locating agricultural waste and for hazardous waste streams. Detailed matters of environmental impacts, transport, energy generation and site restoration are dealt with through separate Waste Development Management policies. This is on the basis of the need to ensure flexibility and choice in the District's approach to handling other waste streams. It also reflects the balance of waste management facilities and forecast need identified in the Waste Management DPD. The preferred policy approach responds to comments made relating to the appropriateness of encouraging on-site treatment of agricultural waste in accordance with GAEC requirements in the Common Agricultural Policy. Hazardous waste must be considered in conjunction with neighbouring local authorities across the sub-region. The Council is putting in place a plan to manage and monitor hazardous waste in the sub-region within the short, medium and long term. With regard to other possible waste streams that might be included within the DPD, the preferred approach is not to specifically include any other streams on the basis that there is

Table 5.1: The Reasons for Selecting the Policy Approaches	
SA Results	**Development of the Selected Policy Option**
Option 4 has been difficult to appraise because it involves the combination of potentially conflicting policy approaches. It is suggested that this option should have been considered as two separate options, one which combined Options 1 and 3 and one which combined Options 2 and 3. For the purposes of the SA it has been assumed that Option 4 will involve the identification of hazardous waste facilities in the short or long term and should provide the necessary capacity in order to avoid waste being transported out of the District for its treatment. This option also includes a criterion based approach for the location of 'other' waste facilities and, therefore, it has a similar performance to Option 3.	a lack of identifiable, robust and accurate data. The preferred policy will be positively worded to resolve the perceived negative approach to other waste streams in the Issues and Options Report.
Issue 7: Management of Residual Waste	
Option 1 generally performs well against the SA Objectives but there is uncertainty regarding the potential effects of the alternative methods of dealing with residual waste. It is assumed that these alternative methods would not require as large a land take as landfill and therefore a lower risk of adverse environmental effects is assumed. Option 2 does not perform well against many of the SA Objectives because it may result in new and/or expanded landfill sites within the District and does not limit waste arisings or encourage waste re-use, recycling, and recovery. It is likely to increase the amount of greenhouse gases released from landfill sites and would be associated with nuisance effects on communities, land take, loss of soils and adverse environmental effects. A monitor and manage approach to landfill capacity, combined with technological advances over the Plan's lifetime, may mitigate the need to utilise additional landfill site capacity within the District. However, this option will support the creation of local employment opportunities. It will also help ensure that local communities take more responsibility for their own waste and should minimise the mileage per tonne of waste. Option 3 represents a combination of Options 1 and 2. It will, therefore, provide limited additional capacity for landfill and will encourage the use of alternative treatment of residual waste. The SA records a mixed performance by this option as both the pro's and con's of Options 1 and 2 combine but do not cancel each other out. Option 3 supports more of the SA Objectives than Option 2 but not as many as Option 1. It will support the creation of local employment opportunities, help to ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste and should minimise the mileage per tonne of waste. Option 4 does not propose any additional landfill capacity so could result in increased mileage per tonne of residual waste, with waste travelling greater distances as the sub-regional capacity reduces and individual landfill sites are closed. Therefore, this option performs badly in relation to reducing	The Council's preferred approach is to identify where additional residual waste capacity within existing facilities can be used alongside a criteria-based policy for the identification of any new residual waste facilities in the District in the medium and long term, subject to future monitoring and identified need. This approach accords with and emphasises the need to support alternative technologies for treating residual waste and reflects the need to (co)locate facilities in close proximity to waste arisings. This approach supports other preferred policies to emphasise reduction, re-use and recycling of waste; supports moves towards the District improving its self-sufficiency in handling waste but also contributing to sub-regional and cross-boundary working. The preferred policy approach reflects the role of the waste management PFI, the provision of residual waste capacity through existing, extant planning permissions and the role of effective management and monitoring of residual waste generation and existing site capacities. The specific identification of new landfill residual waste sites is not considered necessary in view of: • The current permitted landfill supply, which is in excess of 12 years for the Bradford sub-region;

Table 5.1: The Reasons for Selecting the Policy Approaches	
SA Results	**Development of the Selected Policy Option**
emissions of greenhouse gases. In the long term, Option 4 may result in new landfill sites within the District, although a monitor and manage approach to landfill capacity combined with technological advances over the Plan's lifetime may mitigate the need to utilise additional landfill site capacity. New landfill sites could result in nuisance effects on communities, land take, loss of soils, and potentially negative environmental effects. Option 4 supports the long term creation of employment opportunities within the District, although this is not the case in the short term, resulting in a mixed performance against the relevant SA Objective.	• The extant planning permissions for residual waste; • The Bradford-Calderdale join PFI programme; and • The need to achieve recycling and treatment targets, as set out in the RSS.

6. OPTIONS ASSESSMENT AND THE REASONS FOR SELECTING ALTERNATIVE SITES

6.1 Developing the Site Options

The selection and assessment of site options has been a long and involved process but sustainability issues have been considered throughout. Figure 6.1 outlines how sites have been selected and assessed.

The first task of this process was to identify all potential sites. The second task involved identifying which of these are reasonable sites to be considered based on a number of site suitability criteria. Thirdly, the suitability of the remaining sites was evaluated in relation to certain waste management technologies on the basis of a more detailed consideration of environmental and social constraints. This third process was undertaken more than once as explained in Section 6.2.

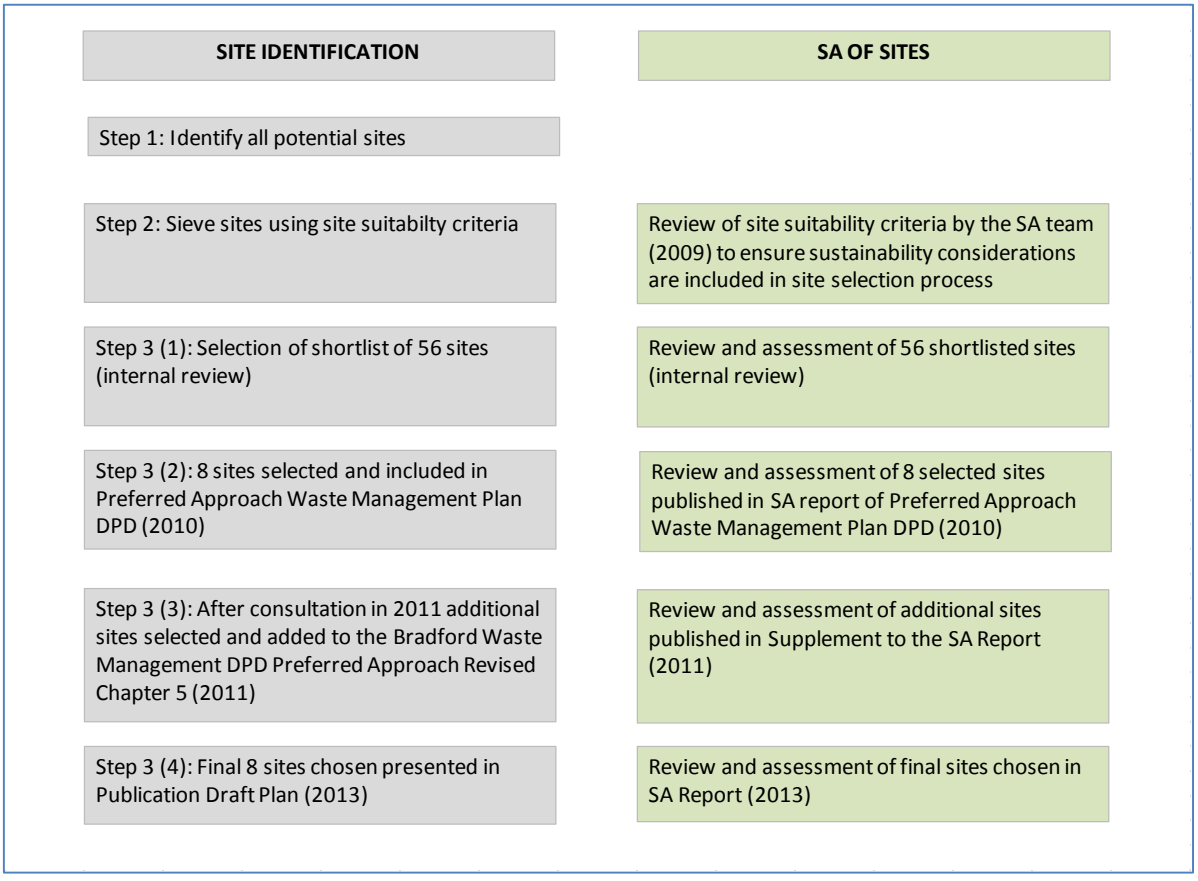

Figure 6.1: Site Selection and Assessment

6.2 Step 1: Identifying the Sites

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

- Existing waste management facilities;
- Allocated employment land;
- Council depots including current waste facilities;
- Civic amenity sites;
- Exhausted mineral workings; and
- White (undesignated or allocated) land.

A number of possible sites were put forward as candidate waste locations through a public Call for Sites process. This process was felt to be the most comprehensive way of identifying all sites that could be potentially be considered reasonable for waste management uses.

6.3 Assessing the Sustainability Effects of the Site Options

6.3.1 Step 2: Site Suitability Criteria

Site suitability criteria were outlined in order to select those sites that were considered reasonable for waste management uses.

In order that the site selection and assessment process incorporates important sustainability issues, the SA team has been involved in developing these site suitability criteria which were used in Step 2 as highlighted above. The site suitability criteria were reviewed by the SA team and recommendations were given for amendment of the criteria to better address sustainability issues. These amended final criteria were then used to select the sites that were considered reasonable. The final criteria are discussed below.

Each of the potential waste sites was subject to a site survey and assessment of potential for development as a waste management facility. A number of sites when surveyed were found to have been developed or were in the process of being developed and were discounted on this basis.

The remaining sites were then assessed against the following criteria in order to generate a shortlist of the most appropriate sites for each type of waste facility:

- Site size;
- Shape of site;
- Environmental designation and heritage;
- RUDP designations
- Proximity to the road network;

Those sites which did not pass all of the initial assessment criteria were considered to be unsuitable for MSW or C&I waste management facilities and discounted from further assessment. The remaining sites where assessed and rated as Green, Amber or Red depending on their suitability against the following additional criteria:

- Site status in RUDP;
- Alignment to strategic objectives;
- Land status;
- Location;
- Site proximity to sensitive uses;
- Site accessibility to transport networks;
- Visual / landscape impact;
- Physical development constraints;
- Site topography;
- Extant planning consents;
- Current use;
- Site ownership;
- Cultural / heritage constraints; and
- Development cost value for money.

Sites with the largest number of green scores were concluded to have the greatest potential to accommodate MSW or C&I waste management facilities although site size still dictate the use of certain sites for waste management using particular technologies or operations.

For each type of waste facility a shortlist of sites was created based on site size and the proportion of positive (green) scores against the criteria long list. A number of sites were shortlisted as having potential to accommodate more than one type of waste management facility.

6.3.2 Step 3 (1): Assessment of the Shortlist of Sites

The next stage of the SA was an assessment of all the sites that were shortlisted after the application of the site suitability criteria (56 sites in total). A commentary was provided to the plan team on the sustainability constraints identified, the risk of adverse sustainability effects and the opportunities for positive sustainability effects. This commentary focused on the following spatial issues:

- Flood Risk;
- Biodiversity and Nature Conservation, including presence of habitats and/or vegetation on the sites;
- Heritage assets;
- Water quality, air quality and soils;
- Proximity to a railway; and
- Public rights of way located nearby.

The SA commentary was guided by the SA Framework. Matrices were created based on the SA Framework and a number of objectives and appraisal questions which were not considered to be relevant to the site assessment process due to the fact that they were not spatial in nature were not addressed within the assessment. Comments were made with regards to each of the relevant objectives within the SA Framework and a summary of the key points was provided for each site. Each matrix was used to appraise up to five sites.

Once the findings of the SA Commentary were summarised for each site a conclusion was reached regarding whether the site fell into one of the following three categories:

Table 6.1: SA Commentary Conclusions Categories

	No significant constraints have been identified in the assessment
	Some constraints have been identified in the assessment. Environmental Impact Assessment is likely to be required of planning applications in order to determine potential impacts and put forward appropriate mitigation.
	Some significant constraints have been identified in the assessment. Due to the nature of the constraints it is questionable whether potential impacts could be mitigated.

The conclusions were made on the basis of a worst case scenario.

The conclusions provided the Council with an indication of the risks associated with taking each site forward with regards to the sustainability issues identified. For example, a ‘red’ conclusion does not indicate that a site should not be taken forward but indicates that there are significant risks associated with taking that site forward which it may not be possible to mitigate.

A summary of the assessment results for each site tested is available in Appendix 2 of this report. For details of the full results please see the following report: Bradford Local Development

Framework, Waste Development Plan Document Sustainability Appraisal of the Issues and Options Paper (ENVIRON, May 2010)[1].

6.4 Step 3 (2): Assessment of Sites Selected in Preferred Approach Document

Based on the SA results and other factors, 8 sites were selected to be taken forward in the Preferred Approach Waste Management Plan DPD (2010). The assessment of the 8 sites that were selected (taken from the 56 above) were then presented in the SA report in 2010. The following 8 sites were selected:

- Site 1 – Princeroyd Way, Ingleby Road, Listerhills.
- Site 11- Ripley Road, Bowling.
- Site 29 - Ingleby Road, Girlington.
- Site 56 - Royds Hall Lane, Woodside.
- Site 57 - Neville Road / Lower Lane, Bowling.
- Sites 71-74-Belton Road/Keighley Road, Silsden.
- Site 92- Waste PFI Site, Bowling Back Lane.
- Site 102 - Stockbridge Depot, Royd Ings Avenue, Stockbridge.

The Preferred Approach SA report (available via: http://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/the_environment/planning_service/local_development_framework/Preferred_Approach_January_April_2011) includes the full assessment of these 8 sites and Appendix B of this report shows the summary tables for all sites (including the 8 sites that were selected at this stage).

6.5 Step 3 (3): Assessment of Additional 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 subjected all of the sites and the new sites put to the Council as part of the preferred approach consultation to the site-selection process.

This included the following initial criteria in order to generate a shortlist of the most appropriate sites for each type of waste facility:

- Site size;
- Shape of site;
- Environmental designation and heritage;
- Replacement Unitary Development Plan designation;
- Proximity to strategic road network; and
- Developed sites.

Those sites which did not pass all of the initial assessment criteria were considered to be unsuitable for MSW or C&I waste management facilities and discounted from further assessment. The remaining sites where assessed and rated as Green, Amber or Red depending on their suitability against the following additional criteria:

[1] Available at http://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/the_environment/planning_service/local_development_framework/Issues+and+Options+November+2009+to+January+2010

- Site status in RUDP;
- Alignment to strategic objectives;
- Land status;
- Location;
- Site proximity to sensitive uses;
- Site accessibility to transport networks;
- Visual / landscape impact;
- Physical development constraints;
- Site topography;
- Extant planning consents;
- Current use;
- Site ownership;
- Cultural / heritage constraints; and
- Development cost value for money.

This resulted in an amended shortlist of sites retaining some sites previously proposed, but also proposing some alternative sites. This new list of sites was published in October 2011 as the Bradford Waste Management DPD Preferred Approach Revised Chapter 5. The addition of new alternative sites was considered to be a significant change and the revised sites were subject to further SA and a supplement to the SA report was published in January 2011. The Supplement to the SA report (available via: http://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/the_environment/planning_service/local_development_framework/Revised_Chapter_5) includes the full assessment of the sites shortlisted in October 2011.

Appendix 2 of this report shows the summary tables for all sites (including the 8 sites that were selected at this stage).

6.6 Step 3 (4): Assessment of sites chosen in the Publication Draft

Eight sites were selected as part of the Publication Draft, as follows:

- Site 1 – Princeroyd Way, Ingleby Road, Listerhills.
- Site 11- Ripley Road, Bowling.
- Site 35- Staithgate Lane, Odsal.
- Site 48- Staithgate Lane South, Low Moor.
- Site 78- Aire Valley Road, Worth Village Keighley.
- Site 92- Bowling Back Lane HWS, Bowling Back Lane.
- Site 104 - Merrydale Road, Euroway.
- Site 121- Steel Stock and Scrapholders Site, Birkshall Lane.

This list is the same as that included and assessed as part of Step 3 (3) above with the exception of Site 31. Site 31 has been removed from consideration because of objections to the allocation from Sport England.

6.7 Step 3 (5): Assessment of final sites chosen within the Submission Draft

Six sites have been selected for inclusion within the final Submission Draft, as follows:

- Site 1 – Princeroyd Way, Ingleby Road, Listerhills.
- Site 11- Ripley Road, Bowling.
- Site 78- Aire Valley Road, Worth Village Keighley.

- Site 92- Bowling Back Lane HWS, Bowling Back Lane.
- Site 104 - Merrydale Road, Euroway.
- Site 121- Steel Stock and Scrapholders Site, Birkshall Lane.

This list is the same as that included and assessed as part of Step 3 (3) above with the exception of Sites 35 and 48. Sites 35 and 48 have been removed from consideration following some additional viability assessment undertaken by the Council as well as consultation with the Council Pollution Control Officer. The assessment of these sites (all of which have been assessed during earlier stages) is shown in Appendix 3 of this report.

6.8 The Reasons for Selecting the Sites

The post-adoption procedures for SA state that the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted (in light of other reasonable alternatives) should be set out. Best practice suggests that this reasoning should also be outlined in the SA report. Therefore, for each stage where sites have been selected we have outlined below the reasons why these particular sites were chosen over the alternatives available.

A large number of sites were tested as part of the SA process. Very few of these sites had no significant constraints. None of the sites that registered a score of red (high risk) were taken forward. In terms of the amber and green sites, the information from the SA with relation to the sites assessment was taken into account by the plan team when selecting the short list of sites.

6.8.1 Selection of the Sites in the Preferred Approach

At this stage of the process a shortlist of 56 sites was reduced to the 8 sites that were presented in the Preferred Approach Waste Management Plan DPD (2010). Table 6.2 outlines for each site that was selected the reasons that the site was chosen in light of the alternatives available.

- Site 1 – Princeroyd Way, Ingleby Road, Listerhills.
- Site 11- Ripley Road, Bowling.
- Site 29 - Ingleby Road, Girlington.
- Site 56 - Royds Hall Lane, Woodside.
- Site 57 - Neville Road / Lower Lane, Bowling.
- Sites 71-74-Belton Road/Keighley Road, Silsden.
- Site 92- Waste PFI Site, Bowling Back Lane.
- Site 102 - Stockbridge Depot, Royd Ings Avenue, Stockbridge.

Table 6.2: Reasons for Selecting Sites contained in the Preferred Approach

Site	Summary of SA Results	Reasons for Choosing the Site
Site 1 – Princeroyd Way, Ingleby Road, Listerhills	Environment Agency flood mapping shows the site to be located in an area of flood risk equivalent to Flood Zone 3. It is close to some sensitive receptors (a stream, and a cycle path) and there is no railway nearby. The site will therefore not encourage a shift from road freight.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 9 Amber - 6 Red - 0
Site 11- Ripley Road, Bowling	There is a railway and rail freight facility within 200m and no nature conservation or heritage designations in the site surrounds. However, there is residential land uses in the vicinity of the site.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 10 Amber - 5 Red - 0

Table 6.2: Reasons for Selecting Sites contained in the Preferred Approach		
Site	**Summary of SA Results**	**Reasons for Choosing the Site**
Site 29 - Ingleby Road, Girlington	This site is close to some sensitive receptors (a stream, and a cycle path) and there is no railway nearby. The site will therefore not encourage a shift from road freight.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 6 Amber - 6 Red - 3
Site 56 - Royds Hall Lane, Woodside	This site is suburban and Greenfield, therefore development of the site will result in the loss of soil resources. It is located in a mixed residential and industrial suburban area and there is no railway in the site surrounds. The site will therefore not encourage a shift from road freight.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 7 Amber - 7 Red - 1
Site 57 - Neville Road / Lower Lane, Bowling	This site is brownfield and close to sensitive receptors - a Bradford Wildlife Area lies immediately north-east and, depending on the type of waste management technology selected, development of the site could have adverse air quality impacts on this wildlife site.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 11 Amber - 4 Red - 0
Sites 71-74- Belton Road/Keighley Road, Silsden	These sites have been grouped together in the site assessment. Three major constraints are identified. The sites are located predominantly in Environment Agency Flood Zone 3. Site 71 is outside of a flood zone but is approximately 20m from flood zone 2 and flood risk could potentially be an issue in the future with climate change. The size of the site and, therefore, the likely scale of development would be likely to have a significant adverse effect on residential uses to the north, in Silsden. Also, a Conservation Area lies directly north of the site and development of the site would be likely to affect its setting.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 8 Amber - 3 Red - 4
Site 92- Waste PFI Site, Bowling Back Lane	No constraints have been identified in relation to this site.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 9 Amber - 6 Red - 0

Table 6.2: Reasons for Selecting Sites contained in the Preferred Approach		
Site	**Summary of SA Results**	**Reasons for Choosing the Site**
Site 102 - Stockbridge Depot, Royd Ings Avenue, Stockbridge	Runoff with need to be controlled on this site as it is next to a washlands area and the River Aire and the site should not increase flood risk elsewhere in the catchment. The site is within an area at risk from flooding but benefits from flood defences. Run-off will also need to be controlled to avoid water pollution in the river. There is a Bradford Wildlife Area across the river from this site, approximately 100m away on the other side of the River Aire. Whether the redevelopment of this site could affect the wildlife site may need to be assessed and mitigation put in place, particularly during construction. The site is not near to a railway line and therefore will not help to shift any freight from roads.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 8 Amber - 4 Red - 3

6.8.2 Selection of the additional sites

The changes made to the Preferred Approach are reported in Table 6.3 and below.

Table 6.3: Changes made to the Preferred Approach	
Shortlisted Potential Sites in January 2011	**Shortlisted Potential Sites in October 2011**
Site 1 – Princeroyd Way, Ingleby Road, Listerhills	Site 1 – Princeroyd Way, Ingleby Road, Listerhills
Site 11- Ripley Road, Bowling	Site 11- Ripley Road, Bowling
Site 29 - Ingleby Road, Girlington	
	Site 31- Hollingwood Lane, Paradise Green
	Site 35- Staithgate Lane, Odsal
	Site 48- Staithgate Lane South, Low Moor
Site 56 - Royds Hall Lane, Woodside	
Site 57 - Neville Road / Lower Lane, Bowling	
Sites 71-74-Belton Road/Keighley Road, Silsden	
	Site 78- Aire Valley Road, Worth Village Keighley
Site 92- Waste PFI Site, Bowling Back Lane	Site 92- Bowling Back Lane HWS, Bowling Back Lane
Site 102 - Stockbridge Depot, Royd Ings Avenue, Stockbridge	
	Site 104 - Merrydale Road, Euroway
	Site 121- Steel Stock and Scrapholders Site, Birkshall Lane

The following five sites have been removed from consideration:

- Site 29 - Ingleby Road, Girlington.

- Site 56 - Royds Hall Lane, Woodside.
- Site 57 - Neville Road / Lower Lane, Bowling.
- Sites 71-74-Belton Road/Keighley Road, Silsden.
- Site 102 - Stockbridge Depot, Royd Ings Avenue, Stockbridge.

The reasons for removing these sites are presented in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4: Reasons for Removing sites from the Shortlist

Sites Removed from Shortlist	Reasons for Removal
Site 29 - Ingleby Road, Girlington	Some potentially abnormally high cumulative development costs have been identified which may affect the viability of developing the site for a waste management facility including steep areas of the site, scrub requiring clearance and access improvements steep sided areas of scrub requiring clearance . The site also scored poorly on the additional criteria (see Section 2.1 for the additional criteria) and subsequently falls out of the preferred sites.
Site 56 - Royds Hall Lane, Woodside	Although the site was included in the January 2011 SA Report this site was not included in the Preferred Approach Waste Management Plan DPD. This is because the site has been developed for alternative uses.
Site 57 - Neville Road / Lower Lane, Bowling	The developable area is unlikely to be sufficient for modern waste management facilities for MSW & C&I.
Sites 71-74-Belton Road/Keighley Road, Silsden	A proportion of the sites are within flood zones which reduces their developable area to below the threshold needed for modern waste management facilities for MSW & C&I.
Site 102 - Stockbridge Depot, Royd Ings Avenue, Stockbridge	Site is within flood zone and is therefore not considered suitable for waste management facilities.

A number of sites were also added at this stage and Table 6.5 outlines the reasons for this.

Table 6.5: Reasons for Selecting New Sites in 2011

Site	Summary of SA Results	Reasons for Choosing the Site
Site 31- Hollingwood Lane, Paradise Green	This site is greenfield and therefore development of the site will result in the loss of soil resources. There is no railway nearby. The site will therefore not encourage a shift from road freight.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 12 Amber - 1 Red - 1

Table 6.5: Reasons for Selecting New Sites in 2011		
Site	**Summary of SA Results**	**Reasons for Choosing the Site**
Site 35- Staithgate Lane, Odsal	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.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 13 Amber - 1 Red - 0
Site 48- Staithgate Lane South, Low Moor	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.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 14 Amber - 0 Red - 0
Site 78- Aire Valley Road, Worth Village Keighley	The site has no significant negative effects and one significant positive effect. The latter relates to the sites suitability for freight transport. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain, minor negative or minor positive. The minor negative effects relate to the act 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.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 12 Amber - 2 Red - 0

6.8.3 Selection of the Sites Chosen in the Publication Draft

The sites selected within the Publication Draft are reported in Table 6.6 below.

Table 6.6: Reasons for Selecting Sites in Publication Draft		
Site	**Summary of SA Results**	**Reasons for Choosing the Site**
Site 1 – Princeroyd Way, Ingleby Road, Listerhills	Environment Agency flood mapping shows the site to be located in an area of flood risk equivalent to Flood Zone 3. It is close to some sensitive receptors (a stream, and a cycle path) and there is no railway nearby. The site will therefore not encourage a shift from road freight.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 9 Amber - 6 Red - 0
Site 11- Ripley Road, Bowling	There is a railway and rail freight facility within 200m and no nature conservation or heritage designations in the site surrounds. However, there is residential land uses in the vicinity of the site.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 10 Amber - 5 Red - 0
Site 35- Staithgate Lane, Odsal	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.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 13 Amber - 1 Red - 0
Site 48	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.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 14 Amber - 0 Red - 0

Table 6.6: Reasons for Selecting Sites in Publication Draft		
Site	**Summary of SA Results**	**Reasons for Choosing the Site**
Site 78 – Aire Valley Road Keighley	The site has no significant negative effects and one significant positive effect. The latter relates to the sites suitability for freight transport. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain, minor negative or minor positive. The minor negative effects relate to the act 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.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 12 Amber - 2 Red - 0
Site 92 – Bowling Back Lane Household Waste Collection and Recycling Site	No constraints have been identified in relation to this site.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 9 Amber - 6 Red - 0
Site 104 – Merrydale Road, Euroway	The site is Greenfield and therefore the development will result in the loss of soil resources. 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.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 3 Amber - 6 Red - 1
Site 121 – Steel Stock and Scrapholders Site, Birkshall Lane	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, potential negative effects are identified. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain or minor positive. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain or minor positive.	The site passed all the initial criteria and scored the following on the site assessment criteria: Green - 5 Amber - 5 Red - 0

6.8.4 Selection of the Sites Chosen in the Submission Draft

This list is the same as that included in Table 6.6 above with the exception of Sites 35 and 48. Sites 35 and 48 have been removed from consideration following some additional viability assessment undertaken by the Council as well as consultation with the Council's Pollution Control

Officer. The assessment of these sites (all of which have been assessed during earlier stages) is shown in Appendix 3 of this report.

7. RESULTS OF THE APPRAISAL

7.1 Introduction

The full results of the appraisal of the Submission Draft are reported in Appendix 3 to this report. Matrices are provided for the assessment of policies and of sites.

In relation to the appraisal of the policies, Appendix 3C contains a summary of the changes that have been made to each policy, both between the Preferred Approach and Publication Draft stages and between the Publication Draft and the Submission Draft stages, the appraisal that was carried out at the Preferred Approach stage and alongside this, the appraisal of any changes to the amended policies. Updated information on how the sites will affect Natura 2000 sites has also been provided in the matrices. This information has been taken from the updated HRA screening assessment (https://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/Consultations/sustainability_appraisal_waste_management_dpd). The matrices are very clear how each policy has changed and how this has affected its sustainability performance.

In relation to the appraisal of sites, the site assessment matrices for the final selected sites presented in Policy W3 have been included in Appendix 3.

Within this report, the results of the assessment have been summarised in two ways. Section 7.1 outlines the significant negative and positive effects that have been identified. Tables 7.1 and 7.2 then present a summary of the findings of the assessment for each policy and for each site respectively. This summary also outlines the outstanding mitigation and enhancement measures proposed for each policy.

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

Where possible enhancement measures have been suggested to enhance the positive or neutral effects of policies.

7.2 Significant Effects Identified

7.2.1 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: Sites for 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 and Expanded 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 Final Disposal of 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 Management 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 Sites for 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: Sites for Hazardous Waste* in relation to the following SA objective: SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity;
- *Policy: W7: Sites for Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill)* 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 and Expanded 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
- *Preferred Policy: WDM5: Landfill Development for Final Disposal of Residual Waste* in relation to the following SA objectives: SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.

7.2.2 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.

Table 7.1: Summary of the Effects Identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the Policy	**Summary of the Effects**	**Outstanding Mitigation and Enhancement Measures**
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 nearest facility and also discusses cross boundary working. 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.	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. 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. 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. Policy W1 will have no significant negative impacts or minor negative impacts.	**Enhancement measures outstanding** Include explicit reference to how measures of self-sufficiency, promotion of waste hierarchy and the proximately principle which are embedded in the policy also support climate mitigation and to a degree adaptation. Include commitment to modal shift in vision and objectives. 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"
W1: Cross Boundary Working		
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 refers to sharing information with regards to performance in disposing (as well as reducing, re-using and	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 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	**Mitigation measures outstanding** 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 commitment is still felt to be important in case the future situation changes.

Table 7.1: Summary of the Effects Identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the Policy	**Summary of the Effects**	**Outstanding Mitigation and Enhancement Measures**
recycling) of waste.	responsibility for their own waste and supporting employment in the waste industry for local people. 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.	
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 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. The policy also refers to forecast figures being seen as a minimum. The policy also acknowledges that the most appropriate and sustainable solution may results in relying on treatment capacity	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 reply 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. 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. 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	None

Table 7.1: Summary of the Effects Identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the Policy	**Summary of the Effects**	**Outstanding Mitigation and Enhancement Measures**
in other local authority areas.	transport and increasing proximity of waste management infrastructure to current and future centres of population. 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 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. No negative effects have been identified for this policy.	
W4: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste		
The policy has been amended to recognise that CDEW development should not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources.	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. 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. 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. 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 considered that this is best addressed in other policies in the	None

Table 7.1: Summary of the Effects Identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the Policy	**Summary of the Effects**	**Outstanding Mitigation and Enhancement Measures**
	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. No negative impacts have been recorded. The rest of the SA objectives have been scored as minor positive.	
W5: Sites For Agricultural Waste		
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.	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. 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. 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 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. 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.	**Enhancement measures outstanding** If possible, the policy should address the use of agricultural waste as a fuel for renewable energy.

Table 7.1: Summary of the Effects Identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the Policy	**Summary of the Effects**	**Outstanding Mitigation and Enhancement Measures**
W6: Sites for Hazardous Waste		
The policy has been amended to recognise that hazardous waste development should not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources.	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. 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 W9 will have no significant or slight negative impacts. 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 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. 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). 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.	None

Table 7.1: Summary of the Effects Identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the Policy	**Summary of the Effects**	**Outstanding Mitigation and Enhancement Measures**
W7: Sites for Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill)		
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. 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. Extension to existing landfill sites will not now be acceptable for operational	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 of the SA more positive in most instances. Policy W10 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. 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 scored as positive. Neutral impacts are identified in relation to biodiversity sites, improving the	None

Table 7.1: Summary of the Effects Identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the Policy	**Summary of the Effects**	**Outstanding Mitigation and Enhancement Measures**
reasons.	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.	
WDM1: Unallocated Sites		
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 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. 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 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. 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,	None

Table 7.1: Summary of the Effects Identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the Policy	**Summary of the Effects**	**Outstanding Mitigation and Enhancement Measures**
	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. There are no negative impacts identified. 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.	
WDM 2: Assessing All Applications for New and Expanded Waste Management Facilities		
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 Assessment s (for sites over 1ha) must now be provided. The consideration of BREEAM excellent has been amended by	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 landscape. In terms of biodiversity, protection of designated	**Mitigation measures outstanding** Opportunities for landscape enhancement (including of a long term nature through restoration) should be sought to avoid cumulative negative effects. Policy wording should read "adverse effects on European Designated Sites are avoided". **Enhancement measures outstanding** 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. It would be useful if the policy addressed the effects of sites on habitat loss or fragmentation. The policy should include reference to development helping to meet targets outlined in

Table 7.1: Summary of the Effects Identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the Policy	**Summary of the Effects**	**Outstanding Mitigation and Enhancement Measures**
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.	sites is accounted for in the policy but the policy would be stronger if it addressed 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, 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. There is uncertainty regarding outcomes for open space and the effects on modal shift.	BAPs. Make reference to Policy EN1 of the Core Strategy to ensure open space / recreation are protected from being built upon as a result of waste management facilities.
WDM3: Applications Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing Waste Management Facility		
There have been no significant changes to the policy	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 designations and sensitivities. 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.	None

Table 7.1: Summary of the Effects Identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the Policy	**Summary of the Effects**	**Outstanding Mitigation and Enhancement Measures**
WDM4: Waste Management within Development		
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.	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 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. Minor positive effects 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. 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 focused on the provision of waste management facilities within development. It is unlikely to have any direct impacts on environmental	**Mitigation measures outstanding** Measures should be put in place as part of planning application procedures to ensure that on-site use and recovery of CDEW is undertaken in accordance with environmental management regulations and best practice.

Table 7.1: Summary of the Effects Identified within the SA (policies)		
Changes to the Policy	**Summary of the Effects**	**Outstanding Mitigation and Enhancement Measures**
	designations and sensitivities.	
WDM5: Landfill Development for Final Disposal of Residual Waste		
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 consideration of cleaner fuels and technologies.	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 identified with regard to biodiversity as the policy does not address habitat loss or fragmentation.	Mitigation measures outstanding It would be useful if the policy addressed the effects of sites on habitat loss or fragmentation. More emphasis should be given in Policy WMD5 to supporting sites where non-road transport is a possibility. Enhancement measures outstanding 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 sitting of these facilities. 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.

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: the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation, habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets).
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 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.	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 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 (in accordance with Policy WDM2) and mitigation put in place as necessary.
Site 78- Aire Valley Road, Worth Village Keighley	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	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 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

Table 7.2: Summary of the Effects Identified within the SA (sites)		
	landscape quality. A minor negative effect has also been recorded for cultural heritage. If incineration, pyrolosis 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.	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.
Site 92- Bowling Back Lane Household Waste Collection and Recycling Site	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 if, through assessment, potential negative effects are identified. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain or minor positive.	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 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 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.
Site 104 - Merrydale Road, Euroway	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. A significant negative impact is therefore identified in relation to SA objective 4, safeguarding and improving air, water and soil resources. 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.	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 104**: Air quality and noise assessment and appropriate mitigation will be required in order to ensure there are no negative effects on sensitive receptors.

Table 7.2: Summary of the Effects Identified within the SA (sites)		
Site 121- Steel Stock and Scrapholders Site, Birkshall Lane	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, potential negative effects are identified. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain or minor positive.	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 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 of the surrounding built environment and the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation, habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets).

7.3 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).

Table 7.3: Potential Cumulative Effects (Other Plans and Programmes)		
Plan or Programme	**Potential Cumulative Effect**	**Mitigation / Enhancement Measures Needed**
Bradford Local Development Framework Core Strategy *Bradford Core Strategy Publication Draft (February 2014) and Proposed Main Modifications (November 2015)*	The spatial strategy is to focus development within Bradford City but to continue to support development in the principal towns (Keighley, Bingley and Ilkley) and in the local growth centres of Burley in Wharfedale, Menston, Queensbury, Thornton, Silsden and Steeton with Eastburn. 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. 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.	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.
Leeds Integrated Waste Strategy 2005 to 2035[2]	Within Leeds, a proposed municipal waste incinerator is planned at Cross Green and a proposed Commercial and Industrial Waste Incinerator at Stourton. 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.	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	There are at present no proposed strategic waste facilities within Calderdale. There will be	None.

[2] 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.

Table 7.3: Potential Cumulative Effects (Other Plans and Programmes)		
Framework Waste Policy Options (Calderdale Council, 2012).	**no cumulative effect** of the Calderdale Waste DPD combined with the Bradford Waste DPD.	
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 Improvement Area, with road access improvements connected to the dualling of this section of the A650. 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**.	None

Table 7.4: 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.	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. 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.	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, in accordance with policy WDM2 and the site allocation statements. This should assess the impacts in relation to other developments (including waste development) that are reasonably foreseeable and that might cause cumulative impacts in association with the development. Therefore, the cumulative effect of the sites on environmental receptors is **neutral**.	None

8. 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.

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 8.1 set outs this draft monitoring programme.

Table 8.1: 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 pyrolosis) 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 are 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: Preferred Policy W2 will have an uncertain effect on modal shift. Cross boundary working provides a good opportunity to deliver on modal shift. However, this is not stated so the policy has been scored as uncertain. Uncertain effect: Preferred Policy WMD2 will have an uncertain effect on promoting modal shift. More emphasis should be given in the policy to supporting sites where non-road transport is a possibility. Uncertain effect: Preferred Policy WMD5 will have an uncertain effect on promoting modal shift. More emphasis should be given in the policy to supporting sites where non-road transport is a possibility.	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: Preferred Policy W2 will have an uncertain effect on reducing the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life. One potential outcome could be	The 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

Table 8.1: SA Monitoring Programme	
Significant / Uncertain Effect Identified	**Monitoring Required**
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.	HGV movements.
Uncertain effect: Preferred Policy W9 (on hazardous waste) will have an uncertain impact on climate emissions. This is because if a sub-regional facility is developed relatively far away from Bradford, transport (thus climate emissions) could rise.	As part of the DPD monitoring process the effects of sub-regional waste facilities (including on employment and on the distance that waste in general and hazardous waste is travelling) should be monitored and an assessment made (at the next round of the Waste DPD) as to whether this is the most sustainable management of waste.
Uncertain effect: Preferred Policy W9 (on hazardous waste) will have an uncertain impact on supporting employment in Bradford.	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.
Uncertain effect: Preferred Policy WMD2 will have an uncertain effect on protecting open space. The policy should be clearer that areas of open space / recreation are protected within policy.	The effect of waste sites on areas of land-take of open space should be monitored.
Uncertain effect: Preferred Policy WDM4 will have an uncertain effect on minimising nuisance to communities. It will be important that measures are put in place (as part of planning application procedures) to ensure that the on-site use and recovery of CDEW does not 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.

9. NEXT STEPS

This is the SA report of the Bradford Waste Management DPD Submission Draft.

The Submission Draft of the Waste Management DPD (and this SA report) will be submitted to the Secretary of State for formal examination. An independent Inspector will then be appointed, whose remit will be to assess whether the plan is 'sound'. The Inspector will set a date for formal hearings to take place, which is likely to be in August/September 2016. All submission documents will be available on the Council website shortly after submission. Following the formal hearings, the Inspector will provide the Council with an interim report which may require modifications to the plan to enable it to be found sound. The Council will then draft modifications to the plan and consult on them for a period of at least 6 weeks.

Following the consultation period, the Council will supply the representations on the main modifications to the Inspector. The Inspector will then provide a final report to the Council, and should the Inspector find the plan 'sound', the Council will present the plan to Full Council for permission to adopt the document as part of the Local Plan for Bradford and thus form part of the statutory planning framework for the next 15 years.

Once the plan is adopted, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) adoption statement will 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: http://www.bradford.gov.uk/bmdc/the_environment/planning_service/local_development_framework/bradford_waste_development_plan.htm.

APPENDIX 1
POLICY REVIEW

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets & indicators	Implications for the Waste Management DPD
International			
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) Member states need to take appropriate measures to encourage 'the prevention, or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness, and to promote the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation. **2014/955/EU: amending Decision 2000/532/EC on the list of waste pursuant to Directive 2008/98/EC**	The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) updates the 2006 directive (Directive 2006/12/EC) and requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions. An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the waste hierarchy, namely, the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste, including the separate collection of dry recyclables. Article 4. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular: • Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals; • Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and • Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.	None	Ensure policies, site allocations and technologies (if applicable) are chosen that minimise the effects on human health and the environment. Development control policies should examine the factors listed in Article 4.
The Landfill Directive 1999 1999/31/EC The aim of this directive is to move waste management practices away from landfill by reducing waste production and adopting	Sets out requirements to ensure that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against. The Directive also includes mandatory targets to reduce the amount of waste disposed of by landfill and more stringent criteria in terms of the type of waste which can be accepted at landfills including requirements to pre-treat hazardous waste. Also introduces changes to landfill facilities and in particular bans the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes from July 2004 and bans the	Reduction of the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of the total generated in 1995 by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020. These targets have now been interpreted by DEFRA and	A strategy should be formulated in which landfill is used only for disposal of residual waste.

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets & indicators	Implications for the Waste Management DPD
waste management methods which focus on resource recovery, together with a requirement to manage and dispose of waste near to its point of origin.	landfill of whole tyres from 2003 and shredded tyres from 2006.	issued as specific targets for each Waste Disposal Authority requiring a step-wise reduction year on year of BMW to landfill as introduced by the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.	
Directive on the Incineration of Waste 2000/76/EC The aim of this Directive is to reduce pollution from waste incineration.	This Directive focuses on protecting human health by reducing air, water and soil pollution from incineration, including incineration of waste as a method of energy generation. It covers non-toxic municipal waste, including sewage sludge, tyres and hospital waste and toxic wastes like oils and solvents. In England and Wales this Directive was enacted by *The Waste Incineration (England and Wales) Regulations 2002*	There are no formal targets although the Directive sets a large number of limit values for emissions of various pollutants, to which incinerators of waste will have to adhere to.	There are no direct implications of this for the Waste DPD as this issue is more directly related to the pollution control regime.
Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) The WEEE Directive aims to reduce the amount of this waste going to landfill, and increase recovery and recycling rates	Extends the principle of producer responsibility and requires manufacturers to reach targets for the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste electronic and electrical equipment.	Recovery targets are given per type of appliance, ranging between 75%-80%.	The Waste DPD will need to plan for facilities that can recover WEEE waste.
The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 2004/12/EC The aim of this Directive	The Directive aims to simplify the management of packaging waste in the EU and tackle the impact that packaging and packaging waste have on the environment. Although the primary objective is to increase the recovery and recycling of packaging waste in a consistent way in all	By 2008, overall recovery target of 60% and a recycling target of 55-80%. Minimum packaging targets specified are glass 60%, paper/board	The Waste DPD will plan for this through C&I facilities.

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets & indicators	Implications for the Waste Management DPD
is to increase the recycling and recovery of waste packaging.	Member States of the EU (so as to avoid barriers to trade), priority is also given to reducing the amount of packaging used and the reuse of packaging.	60%, metals 50%, plastics 22.5%, wood 15%.	
The End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV) Directive 2000/53/EC This Directive aims for the prevention of waste from vehicles and, in addition, at the reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of end-of life vehicles to reduce the disposal of waste.	Objectives include: • Producers limit the use of certain hazardous substances in the manufacture and promote the recyclability of their vehicles • ELVs are subject to de-pollution prior to dismantling, recycling or disposal • Treatment facilities operate to higher environmental standards and have permits if they want to deal with underpolluted ELVs • Producers pay 'all or a significant part' of the costs of treating negative or nil value ELVs at treatment facilities by 2007. In England the Directive was enacted through the *End of Life Vehicles Regulations (ELV) 2003*	Recovery (and recycling) targets of 85% (80%) for 2006 and 95% (85%) for 2015 for end of life motor vehicles.	This would be addressed through policies on C&I waste and on hazardous materials,
Taking Sustainable Use of Resources Forward: A Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste COM(2005)666 Final and Update Report (2011) The strategy sets out how to achieve the long term goal of becoming a recycling society, that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource.	The strategy confirms the use of the waste hierarchy and sets the long term goal of the EU becoming a recycling society that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource. The following measures will be used to achieve this: • Simplify and clarify the existing legal framework • Renewed emphasis on full and effective implementation by member states • Introduction of life-cycle approach to waste policy • More ambitious waste prevention policies • Better knowledge and information • Development of common reference standards Progress towards the objectives set out in the strategy has been reviewed in a Report on the Thematic Strategy on waste prevention and recycling adopted on the 19th January 2011 by the Commission. It includes a summary of the main forthcoming challenges and recommendations for future actions. Some of the recommendations	None	The Waste DPD should contain policies which will encourage residents and industry to reduce the amount of waste they produce and should seek to encourage reuse, recycling and recovery of value from waste.

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets & indicators	Implications for the Waste Management DPD
	are: • Continuous efforts are needed to improve the knowledge-base • Proper implementation and enforcement of the existing EU waste legislation must remain a priority • A significant margin for progress still exist beyond the current EU minimum collection and recycling targets • Optimal combination of economic and legal instruments should be promoted notably though landfill bans and by applying the producer responsibility concept to additional waste streams • Waste policies can help develop the markets of secondary raw materials • Defining new and more ambitious prevention and recycling targets as well as moving towards material-specific targets can directly contribute to meet the Europe 2020 objective of "promoting a resource efficient economy"		
National			
Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 SI 2011/988, as amended by SI 2012/1889.	Schedule 1 to the Regulations sets out the requirement for a national waste management plan to be produced and includes the following obligations for the Plan: • In pursuance of the objectives and measures in Directive 94/62/EC (on packaging and packaging waste), a chapter on the management of packaging and packaging waste, including measures taken pursuant to Articles 4 and 5 of that Directive. • Measures to promote high quality recycling including the setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors. • As appropriate, measures to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-	By 2020, the following targets should be achieved: • at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use, or recycled. • at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery.	Facilities for recycling, composting and energy recovery will be needed in order to reach these targets.

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets & indicators	Implications for the Waste Management DPD
	waste. • As appropriate, measures to be taken to promote the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities, in particular— (a) measures to encourage the establishment and support of re-use and repair networks; (b) the use of economic instruments; (c) the use of procurement criteria; and (d) the setting of quantitative objectives. • Measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020 (a) at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled. (b) at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery.		
Waste Management Plan for England (December 2013) Fulfils the requirement of Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008) that Member States ensure their competent authorities establish one or more waste management plans covering all of their territory.	The Government will set the conditions that will allow businesses, local authorities, the waste sector, Government and consumers and householders to make the changes necessary. The Plan explains the measures that are already in place and provides details of new targets: • to reduce waste from the grocery sector by 1.1 million tonnes by 2015; • to increase recycling of plastic packaging to 42% by 2017 and • to improve quality at the Materials Recycling Facilities that deal with much of the waste generated, including producing high quality recyclates to improve the market for such materials to replace virgin raw materials.	EU target of recycling 50% of household waste by 2020 EU target under the Landfill Directive that all wastes will be diverted from landfill by 2020	In order to achieve more sustainable waste management, the Waste DPD must bring about dramatic changes within very short timescales in the way that waste is treated by aiming to meet the targets for reduction in landfill, by increasing recycling, composting and recovery. Facilities for recycling, composting and energy recovery will be needed in order to reach these targets.
Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 As part of the	In terms of planning, a better understanding of the impact of technologies is needed. The Government aims to do this by: • Providing advice and support for local authorities on science and technology;	The success of the strategy will be measured against the following targets: • EU Landfill Directive	

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets & indicators	Implications for the Waste Management DPD
Government's commitment to ensure that we are on the path towards a 'zero waste' economy, all aspects of waste policy and delivery in England have been reviewed. The Review's findings were published in June 2011, alongside a series of actions for the future.	• Working with the Environment Agency, local authorities and industry to draw together and publish data on likely waste arisings and treatment capacity in future years; • Supporting efforts by local authorities through effective contract management to generate further efficiencies in waste collection, reprocessing and treatment; • Seeking to expand capacity to treat C&I and C&D waste through improved information and developing supply chains for recyclates and solid recovered fuel; • Working to help reduce commercial barriers to the effective financing of infrastructure.	targets on the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill in 2013 and 2020 • Waste Framework Directive target that 50% of waste from households is recycled by 2020; • Waste Framework Directive target to recovery at least 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020; • A range of minimum producer responsibility targets covering packaging, Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE), End of Life Vehicles (ELV) and batteries.	
The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2011 These regulations set up the formal processes by which England can reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.	The Waste & Emissions Trading Act (2003) places a duty on waste disposal authorities, including Bradford, to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste disposed of to landfill. The 2011 amendments reflect the new interpretation of the term 'municipal waste' and introduce the term "local authority collected municipal waste". *Please note that the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) was used until 31st March 2013. After this date, LATS was concluded, with Landfill Tax being utilised to allow local authorities to reduce the waste they send to landfill.*	By 2013 reduce biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfill to 50% of that produced in 1995; By 2020 reduce biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfill to 35% of that produced in 1995.	It is vital that the strategy addresses diversion from landfill by allocating sites for waste recovery.
Producer Responsibility	Specified businesses are to recover and recycle specified tonnages of packaging waste each year and to certify that this recovery and	Overall recovery / to be achieved through recovery:	The Waste Management DPD must plan for enough facilities to

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets & indicators	Implications for the Waste Management DPD
Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 (as amended) **UK Packaging waste recovery and recycling targets for 2013-17 (set in the Budget)** Enacts the Packaging Waste Directive.	recycling has been achieved. On 21 March 2012, as part of the Budget, new packaging targets for 2013-17 were announced (see next column).	2012: 74% 2013: 75% 2014: 76% 2015: 77% 2017: 78% 2018: 79%	deal with this type of waste through C&I and MSW waste facilities provision.
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) Sets out how the planning system plays a pivotal role in delivering the ambitions set out in the Waste Management for England.	In preparing their Local Plans, waste planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities: • ensure that the planned provision of new capacity and its spatial distribution is based on robust analysis of best available data and information, and an appraisal of options. Spurious precision should be avoided; • work jointly and collaboratively with other planning authorities to collect and share data and information on waste arisings, and take account of: (i) waste arisings across neighbouring waste planning authority areas; (ii) any waste management requirement identified nationally, including the Government's latest advice on forecasts of waste arisings and the proportion of waste that can be recycled; and • ensure that the need for waste management facilities is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can bring to the development of sustainable communities.	Waste planning authorities should prepare Local Plans which identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams. Waste planning authorities should identify, in their Local Plans, sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities in appropriate locations.	This document sets out detailed waste planning policies. The Waste Management DPD should have regard to its policies when discharging their responsibilities to the extent that they are appropriate to waste management.
Energy from Waste: A Guide to the Debate (February 2014)	This guide provides a starting point for discussions about the role energy from waste might have in managing waste. It covers energy from waste infrastructure, factors involved in developing an energy from waste facility, and the changing policy context.	None	Policies and site allocations should have regard to the recommendations set out regarding developing an energy

Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets & indicators	Implications for the Waste Management DPD
	Four principles underpin current thinking on energy from waste: • Energy from waste must support the management of waste in line with the waste hierarchy. • Energy from waste should seek to reduce or mitigate the environmental impacts of waste management and then seek to maximise the benefits of energy generation. • Government support for energy from waste should provide value for money and make a cost effective contribution to UK environmental objectives in the context of overall waste management and energy goals. • Government will remain technology neutral except where there is a clear market failure preventing a technology competing on a level footing.		from waste facility.

APPENDIX 2
SITE ASSESSMENT SUMMARIES

Table Appendix 2: Bradford District Site Assessments – SA commentary		
Site number	**Commentary**	**Conclusion**
1	Environment Agency flood mapping shows the site to be located in an area of flood risk equivalent to Flood Zone 3. It is close to some sensitive receptors (a stream, and a cycle path) and there is no railway nearby. The site will therefore not encourage a shift from road freight.	
3	The only designated site in the vicinity is a protected playing fields. There is no railway nearby and the site will therefore not encourage a shift from road freight.	
7	There is the potential that bats may be roosting in the building on the site and a bat survey should be carried out prior to its demolition. There are residential uses in the site surrounds and no railway line in the vicinity. The site will therefore not encourage a shift from road freight. There may be an adverse visual impact on surrounding residential receptors, depending on the type of waste management technology selected at the site.	
9	A potential minor negative effect is identified because the site is surrounded by residential land uses and there may be an adverse visual impact on surrounding residential receptors, depending on the type of waste management technology selected at the site.	
10	Site 10 is Previously Developed Land and is limited in its suitability for different waste management technologies, due to its size. It is an established employment location situated close to Bradford town centre, with a railway line situated within 200m. However, it is surrounded by residential areas and is within the buffer zone for development of leisure and entertainment development. The site is also visible from Bradford city centre.	
11	There is a railway and rail freight facility within 200 m and no nature conservation or heritage designations in the site surrounds. However, there is residential land uses in the vicinity of the site.	
13	Site 13 is only suited to a pyrolysis or gasification plant. There is a railway and rail freight facility within 400m and no nature conservation of heritage designations in the site surrounds. However, there is residential land uses in the vicinity of the site.	
21	Site 21 is only suited to a pyrolysis or gasification plant. There is a railway within 200m. A Bradford Wildlife Area lies within 300m and Rombald's Moor internationally designated site lies within 2.5km. There is a potential for air quality impacts on these nature conservation sites and therefore an Appropriate Assessment is likely to be required.	
22	Site 22 is only suited to a pyrolysis or gasification plant. It is unknown whether there are any health and safety considerations with regards to the proximity of residential uses to a pyrolysis or gasification plant. There is a railway within 200m. A Bradford Wildlife Area lies within 300m and Rombald's Moor internationally designated site lies within 2.5km. There is a potential for air quality impacts on these nature conservation sites and therefore an Appropriate Assessment is likely to be required. There is also the potential for bats to be roosting in the vacant building on site and a bat survey should be carried out prior to its demolition.	

Table Appendix 2: Bradford District Site Assessments – SA commentary		
23	This site is Greenfield and therefore development of the site will result in the loss of soil resources. It is close to sensitive receptors, being opposite a school and having residential uses in the vicinity. It is visible from its surroundings and a Conservation Area lies within 200m, therefore, development of the site may affect the setting of this designated site. It also lies within 2.5km of Rombald's Moor internationally designated site, and there is the potential for air quality impacts on this nature conservation and therefore an Appropriate Assessment is likely to be required. It does have a railway line and rail freight facility on the site.	
24	This site is brownfield and close to sensitive receptors, (a school and residential uses). It is visible from its surroundings and a Conservation Area lies within 200m, therefore, development of the site may affect the setting of this designated site. It also lies within 2.5km of Rombald's Moor internationally designated site, and there is the potential for air quality impacts on this site and therefore an Appropriate Assessment is likely to be required. A railway line runs along the site boundary, and a rail freight facility is located directly north, on site 23.	
28	This site is suburban and is a mixture of Greenfield and PDL. It is located on the edge of the green belt, so there is potential for adverse landscape and visual effects on the green belt. A watercourse runs through the site and there are Bradford Wildlife Areas in the vicinity of the site. Depending on the type of waste management technology chosen, development of the site could have adverse air quality impacts on the wildlife site. A railway line lies within 100m.	
29	This site is close to some sensitive receptors (a stream, and a cycle path) and there is no railway nearby. The site will therefore not encourage a shift from road freight.	
31	This site is greenfield and therefore development of the site will result in the loss of soil resources. There is no railway nearby. The site will therefore not encourage a shift from road freight.	
35	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.	
39	This site is suburban and Greenfield, therefore development of the site will result in the loss of soil resources. There is no railway nearby and therefore the site will not encourage a shift from road freight.	
41	This site has not been further considered in the site assessment because its limited size and shape is likely to preclude development.	N/A
44	This site is suburban and greenfield. A Bradford Wildlife Area lies immediately east and a golf links immediately north. Depending on the type of waste management technology chosen, development of the site could have adverse air quality, landscape and visual impacts on the wildlife site and the golf links.	

Table Appendix 2: Bradford District Site Assessments – SA commentary		
48	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.	
50	This site is brownfield and close to sensitive receptors – a Bradford Wildlife Area lies immediately north-east and, depending on the type of waste management technology selected, development of the site could have adverse air quality impacts on the wildlife site. However, there is a rail freight facility on site. The site is outside of a flood zone but is approximately 60m from a flood zone and flood risk could potentially be an issue in the future with climate change.	
51	This site has not been further considered in the site assessment because its limited size and shape is likely to preclude development.	N/A
53	This site is suburban and Greenfield, therefore development of the site will result in the loss of soil resources.	
56	This site is suburban and Greenfield, therefore development of the site will result in the loss of soil resources. It is located in a mixed residential and industrial suburban area and there is no railway in the site surrounds. The site will therefore not encourage a shift from road freight.	
57	This site is brownfield and close to sensitive receptors - a Bradford Wildlife Area lies immediately north-east and, depending on the type of waste management technology selected, development of the site could have adverse air quality impacts on this wildlife site.	
60	No constraints have been identified in relation to this site.	
61	This site is close to a railway line. However, there are Listed Buildings and a Conservation Area within 400m of the site, and development of the site may have an adverse visual impact on the settings on these.	
63	No constraints have been identified in relation to this site.	
71-74	These sites have been grouped together in the site assessment. Three major constraints are identified. The sites are located predominantly in Environment Agency Flood Zone 3. Site 71 is outside of a flood zone but is approximately 20m from flood zone 2 and flood risk could potentially be an issue in the future with climate change. The size of the site and, therefore, the likely scale of development would be likely to have a significant adverse effect on residential uses to the north, in Silsden. Also, a Conservation Area lies directly north of the site and development of the site would be likely to affect its setting.	

Table Appendix 2: Bradford District Site Assessments – SA commentary		
78	The site has no significant negative effects and one significant positive effect. The latter relates to the sites suitability for freight transport. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain, minor negative or minor positive. The minor negative effects relate to the act 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.	
79	No constraints have been identified in relation to this site although it is close to a cycle path.	
81	No constraints have been identified in relation to this site.	
82	This site is brownfield and close to residential receptors. It is visible from its surroundings and a Conservation Area lies within 200m, therefore, development of the site may affect the setting of this designated site. There are also Listed Buildings within 300m.	
92	No constraints have been identified in relation to this site.	
94	Site 94 is only suited to a pyrolysis or gasification plant. A significant negative potential impact is identified with regard to biodiversity because the site is within 3km of an SAC and SPA and therefore an Appropriate Assessment is likely to be required of a proposed development for pyrolysis or gasification with regards to air quality impacts on these European designated sites. It is unknown whether there are any health and safety considerations with regards to the proximity of residential and primary school uses to a pyrolysis or gasification plant. The site is not located near to a railway line or rail freight depot and will therefore not encourage a shift from road freight.	
95	Site 95 is only suited to a pyrolysis or gasification plant. The site is within a sensitive area with regards to receptors (adjacent to terraced housing) and with potential for a new chimney stack to affect the setting of Nidderdale AONB. A significant negative impact is identified with regard to biodiversity because the site is within 1km of the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA and the South Pennine Moors SAC and within 4km of the North Pennine Moors SPA and SAC. The redevelopment of the site for pyrolysis or gasification is likely to require an Appropriate Assessment with regards to air quality impacts on these European designated sites. It is unknown whether there are any health and safety considerations with regards to the proximity of residential uses to a pyrolysis or gasification plant. The site is not located near to a railway line or rail freight depot and will therefore not encourage a shift from road freight.	
96	There are no constraints identified in relation to this site, although it is not located near to a railway line or rail freight depot and will therefore not encourage a shift from road freight.	
98	The site is not located near to a railway line or rail freight depot and will therefore not encourage a shift from road freight. The site is approximately 300m to the east of a Bradford Wildlife Site. This site could potentially affect the wildlife site if it were sensitive to air pollution, including dust. This would require assessment and mitigation as appropriate.	
100	There could be a risk of cumulative effects, particularly with regard to air quality because it is located within the centre	

Table Appendix 2: Bradford District Site Assessments – SA commentary		
	of Bradford which experiences pockets of poor air quality and four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) have been declared. Environmental assessment and appropriate mitigation of a planning application for a waste management facility at this site would be required. The site is outside of the area at risk from flooding but is within 0.07m of an area of flood risk and therefore runoff on the site will need to be controlled so as to avoid exacerbating flood risk elsewhere.	
101	There could be a risk of cumulative effects, particularly with regard to air quality because it is located within the centre of Bradford which experiences pockets of poor air quality and four AQMA have been declared. Environmental assessment and appropriate mitigation of a planning application for a waste management facility at this site would be required.	
102	Runoff with need to be controlled on this site as it is next to a washlands area and the River Aire and the site should not increase flood risk elsewhere in the catchment. The site is within an area at risk from flooding but benefits from flood defences. Run-off will also need to be controlled to avoid water pollution in the river. There is a Bradford Wildlife Area across the river from this site, approximately 100m away on the other side of the River Aire. Whether the redevelopment of this site could affect the wildlife site may need to be assessed and mitigation put in place, particularly during construction. The site is not near to a railway line and therefore will not help to shift any freight from roads.	
104	The site is Greenfield and therefore the development will result in the loss of soil resources. 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.	
108	This site has been excluded from further consideration because it is allocated for housing.	N/A
110	This site has been excluded from further consideration because it is allocated for housing.	N/A
112	HGVs visiting the site are likely to significantly affect nearby residential areas and this may not be mitigatable, due to access to the site via a number of residential streets. The site is Greenfield and therefore development will result in loss of soil resources. There are some trees on the site. The extent of the tree coverage or value of the 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. Trees on the site may be lost through development. If these cannot be retained this will result in a loss of habitat and biodiversity resource.	
114	Air quality assessment will be required and the site could be constrained by air quality within the Bradford area. HGVs visiting the site could adversely affect nearby residential areas and a school. An increase in HGVs on the B6145 close to the site could potential affect Listed Buildings along this road and assessment may be required with regards to this issue. The site is outside of a flood zone but is less than 100m from flood zone 2 and flood risk could potentially be an issue in the future with climate change.	
121	The site has no significant negative effects. A significant positive effect is recorded in relation to modal shift. There is	

Table Appendix 2: Bradford District Site Assessments – SA commentary		
	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, potential negative effects are identified. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain or minor positive. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain or minor positive.	
123	This site has not been further considered in the site assessment because it is further than 1km from the strategic road network and because part of the land is in a Conservation Area as well as being in a Site of Local Conservation Importance.	N/A
124	This site has not been further considered in the site assessment because it is further than 1km from the strategic road network.	N/A
126	This site has not been further considered in the site assessment because it is further than 1km from the strategic road network.	N/A
128	The site has not been considered further because it is within a minerals area of search and is of Local Conservation Importance.	N/A
130	The site has not been considered further because it falls outside the 1km distance from the strategic road network.	N/A
131	The site has not been considered further because it falls outside the 1km distance from the strategic road network.	N/A
132	The site is just over 3km from the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA and the South Pennine Moors SAC. Depending on the proposed use of the site, e.g. whether it were to emit pollutants to the air etc, the proposed development may require Appropriate Assessment in accordance with the Habitats Regulations 2010. Mitigation would be required to avoid impacts on the sensitive receptors identified in the site assessment. The site may be large enough to ensure that any development can be located so that it does not adversely affect the farmhouse property which is on the southern boundary. There is some tree coverage on site although it is known how significant the coverage is or how valuable the trees are. 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 a listed building adjacent to the south of the site. The setting of this listed building may currently be affected by the site's use as a landfill. Use of the site for other waste management uses which involve the introduction of additional chimneys / stacks etc could also affect the setting of the listed building. The site is not near to a railway line or freight depot and therefore would not encourage a modal shift away from road transport. The site is outside of a flood zone but it within 50m of the flood zone and flood risk could potentially be an issue in the future with climate change.	
134	The site has not been considered further because it is within a minerals area of search and is of Local Conservation Importance.	N/A

Table Appendix 2: Bradford District Site Assessments – SA commentary		
135	The site has not been considered further because it is outside of the 1km distance to the strategic road network and it is designated as a Site of Local Conservation Importance.	N/A
136	The site is just over 3km from the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA and the South Pennine Moors SAC. Depending on the proposed use of the site, (e.g. increasing the level of pollutants within air emissions), the proposed development may require Appropriate Assessment in accordance with the Habitats Regulations 2010. There is a minor watercourse and water body to the west of the site which, according to the Environment Agency website, experience some flooding but the site is outside of the area at risk from flooding. The site is former quarry and could have significant biodiversity potential. Ecological assessment would be required to ensure that the potential impacts of the development can be mitigated. The site is not near to a railway line or freight depot and therefore would not encourage a modal shift away from road transport.	
137	The site has not been considered further because it is outside of the 1km distance to the strategic road network and it is allocated for housing.	
138	The site is approx. 1km from the South Pennine Moors Phase 2 SPA and the South Pennine Moors SAC. Depending on the proposed use of the site, (e.g. increasing the level of pollutants within air emissions), the proposed development may require Appropriate Assessment in accordance with the Habitats Regulations 2010. There is a Listed Building within approx. 700 m of the site. The setting of this listed building may currently be affected by the site's use as a quarry. Use of the site for other waste management uses which involve the introduction of additional chimneys / stacks etc. could also affect the setting of the listed building. The site is not near to a railway line or freight depot and therefore would not encourage a modal shift away from road transport.	
139	The site has not been considered further because it is a designated Minerals Area of Search.	N/A
140	Issues with sensitive receptors have been identified by GVA in the site assessment and are not repeated here. There are two Listed Buildings close to the eastern boundary of the site. These buildings may currently be affected by the current use of the site as a quarry. It is unknown whether they could be affected by the use of the site for waste management.	

APPENDIX 3
ASSESSMENT MATRICES

1. INTRODUCTION

This document sets out the assessment of the policies and sites contained in the Bradford Waste Management DPD Submission Draft (2016). Section 2 of the document contains assessment matrices for all the policies contained in the Bradford Waste Management DPD Submission Draft. These are:

- Vision and Objectives for Waste Management (see page 4 below);
- W1: Cross Boundary Working (see page 15 below);
- W2: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements (see page 22 below);
- W3: Proposed Waste Site Allocations. Please note that Policy W3 contains only a list of sites and these have been assessed in the second part of this document;
- W4: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (see page 31 below);
- W5: Sites For Agricultural Waste (see page 38 below);
- W6: Sites for Hazardous Waste (see page 44 below);
- W7: Sites for Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill) (see page 50 below);
- WDM1: Unallocated Sites (see page 60 below);
- WDM 2: Assessing All Applications for New and Expanded Waste Management Facilities (see page 67 below);
- WDM3: Applications Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing Waste Management Facility (see page 75 below);
- WDM4: Waste Management within Development (see page 79 below); and
- WDM5: Landfill Development for Final Disposal of Residual Waste (see page 84 below).

Section 3 of the document contains assessment matrices for all the sites contained in the Bradford Waste Management DPD Submission Draft (2016) (as listed in Policy W3). These are:

- Site 1 – Princeroyd Way, Ingleby Road, Listerhills (see page 93 below);
- Site 11- Ripley Road, Bowling(see page 93 below);
- Site 78- Aire Valley Road, Worth Village Keighley(see page 100 below);
- Site 92- Bowling Back Lane Household Waste Collection and Recycling Site (see page 100 below);
- Site 104 - Merrydale Road, Euroway (see page 100 below); and
- Site 121- Steel Stock and Scrapholders Site, Birkshall Lane (see page 100 below).

2. POLICY ASSESSMENT MATRICES

The first row of the appraisal matrices contain a summary of the changes that have been made to each policy through each of the planning stages:

- Between Preferred Approach (2010) and Publication Draft (2013); and
- Between Publication Draft (2013) and Submission Draft (2016).

The purpose of this is to provide a clear audit trail of the development of the policies.

The second row downwards of the appraisal matrices contains an assessment of the policy as it appeared in the Preferred Approach. It then shows how the appraisal conclusions have changed due to the changes made to the policy. The purpose of this is to show how the sustainability effects of the policies have changed in response to amendments made to each policy. This final column also includes information regarding whether any suggested mitigation or enhancement measures are outstanding. We feel that this is the clearest way to present the evolution of the policies and how this might change the sustainability effects of the plan.

The key to the scoring of the appraisal is shown below:

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	?

Vision and Waste Objectives								
Policy changes between Preferred Approach and Publication Draft: The vision 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 nearest facility and also discusses cross boundary working. Policy changes between Publication Draft and Submission Draft: The vision and objective 1 now state an aspiration to achieve net self-sufficiency and objective 4 commits to production of waste derived fuels where it is not possible to re-use or re-cycle the waste. 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.								
SA Objectives	**Assessment of the Preferred Approach Draft Plan**				**Changes to the assessment between the Preferred Approach and the Submission Draft**			
	Short term	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**
SA1: Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	+	+	+	The policy commits to self-sufficiency, waste reduction, protecting the environment and appropriate expansions to new facilities for waste. This should lead to a reduction of the amount of waste that will require treatment.	+	+	+	The policy commits to self-sufficiency and has been strengthened through the consideration of the prevention of waste and through promoting the use of waste derived fuels.
SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	++	++	++	The policy supports delivery of adequate and appropriate waste facilities and attempts to move Bradford District up the waste hierarchy. It also includes an objective to plan for the use of waste as a raw material and energy source. The policy has been scored as significantly positive as it will help to achieve the SA objective and answers all the appraisal questions positively.	++	++	++	The policy has been strengthened through the consideration of the prevention of waste and through promoting the use of waste derived fuels.

SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	+	+	+	Measures including self-sufficiency, using waste as an energy source, movement up the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle are embedded in the policy and will support climate mitigation, energy efficiency and to a degree adaptation. However, the policy does not include explicit reference to adaptation to climate change or reducing CO_2 emissions from waste management activities. Enhancement measures Include explicit reference to how measures of self-sufficiency, promotion of waste hierarchy and the proximately principle which are embedded in the policy, also support climate mitigation and to a degree adaptation.	+	+	+	No change Outstanding enhancement measure: Include explicit reference to how measures of self-sufficiency, promotion of waste hierarchy and the proximately principle, which are embedded in the policy, also support climate mitigation and to a degree adaptation.
SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.	++	++	++	The majority of waste is transported by road to distant landfill sites in Wakefield and Skipton. Measures to increase self-sufficiency should help reduce levels of diffuse air pollution generated from the movement of this waste. Local pollution and nuisance in Bradford associated with transport and movement of waste is most effectively tackled by reducing total amount of waste. Waste reduction is included in the vision and objectives. There is an objective included in the policy which commits to ensuring facilities are developed in a manner	++	++	++	The policy has been strengthened through the consideration of the prevention of waste.

				which protects the environment, Handling waste close to source should promote the use of previously used land near to urban locations rather than remote Greenfield sites. The policy has been scored as significantly positive as it will help to achieve the SA objective and answers all the appraisal questions positively.				
SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	?	?	?	The fulfilment of the policy objectives should help avoid impacts on designated sites or biodiversity more generally. Responsible waste management, self-sufficiency, and the proximity principle should all be of benefit in reducing future additional impact. The policy does not include explicit reference to biodiversity but this may be too detailed for waste management objectives. The policy does refer to protecting environmental assets. The HRA screening report does not conclude whether there will be likely significant effects on the European Designated Sites and the screening report has not yet been agreed by Natural England. Mitigation measures The HRA screening assessment needs to conclude whether there are likely significant effects on the European Designated Sites and this needs to be agreed with Natural England. Once this has been completed the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed.	?	?	?	A HRA screening assessment concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this policy. Outstanding enhancement measure: The policy could support improvement of the environment by including the concept of enhancement within the following objective “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”.

				The policy could support improvement of the environment by including the concept of enhancement within the following objective “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.				
SA6: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets.	+	+	+	The vision and objectives are unlikely to directly deliver restoration or achievement of BAP targets. However, responsible waste management, self-sufficiency, and proximity principle should all be of benefit in reducing future additional impact. The policy does not include explicit reference to biodiversity but this may be too detailed for waste management objectives. The policy does refer to protecting environmental assets. Enhancement measures The policy could support improvement of the environment by including the concept of enhancement within the following objective “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	+	+	+	No change Outstanding enhancement measure The policy could support improvement of the environment by including the concept of enhancement within the following objective “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.

				the District's environmental assets and safeguards human health".				
SA7: To maintain, restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes.	+	+	+	Measures to for responsible waste management, self-sufficiency and locating facilities close to source should help guide develop away from rural sensitive landscapes both inside and outside the district. The policy doesn't refer to landscape protection but does refer to protecting environmental assets. Enhancement measures The policy could support improvement of the environment by including the concept of enhancement within the following objective "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"	+	+	+	No change Outstanding enhancement measure The policy could support improvement of the environment by including the concept of enhancement within the following objective "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.
SA8: Increase proximity of waste management infrastructure to current and future centres of population in order to reduce mileage travelled and	+	+	+	The policy should help to reduce the distance travelled by waste as it aims to reduce transport of waste and promote the location of facilities near to source. The policy does not address allowing residents to segregate waste, although this is probably too detailed for the vision and objectives.	+	+	+	No Change

encouraging waste segregation in new development.								
SA9: Reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport.	++	++	++	The policy will be positive with regards to the aim to reduce transport of waste and promotion of the location of facilities near to source. The policy has been scored as significantly positive as it will help to achieve the SA objective and answers all the appraisal questions positively.	++	++	++	No Change
SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.	0	0	0	Modal shift not addressed in the policy. The policy will not work against modal shift but will not encourage it so has been scored as neutral. Enhancement measures Include commitment to modal shift in vision and objectives.	0	0	0	No change Outstanding enhancement measure Despite the fact that much of the waste moved is short distance it is still felt useful to provide a commitment to modal shift in vision and objectives as the situation could change in the future.
SA11: Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land.	+	+	+	The policy supports protection of the environment and location of facilities near to source which should help bring forward applications for redundant sites close to settlements. This should increase use of previously developed land. The protection of the built environment is not specifically referred to but the policy does discuss protecting environmental assets. Enhancement measures	+	+	+	No change Outstanding enhancement measure The policy could support improvement of the environment by including the concept of enhancement within the following objective “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”.

				The policy could support improvement of the environment by including the concept of enhancement within the following objective “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”				
SA12: Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.	+	+	+	The drivers of policy should be positive through trying to reduce the range of impacts associated with waste. Enhancement measures The policy could support improvement of the environment by including the concept of enhancement within the following objective “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.	+	+	+	No change Outstanding enhancement measure The policy could support improvement of the environment by including the concept of enhancement within the following objective “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”.
SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and	++	++	++	The policy seeks to improve the current situation in regards to access to waste facilities whilst planning for the waste needs of the Bradford community. The policy has been scored as significantly positive as it will help to	++	++	++	No change

connections to wider networks.				achieve the SA objective and answers all the appraisal questions positively.				
SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste	++	++	++	The main drivers of policy aim to tackle this issue through increasing self-sufficiency. The policy has been scored as significantly positive as it will help to achieve the SA objective and answers all the appraisal questions positively.	++	++	++	No change
SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities	+	+	+	It is unlikely that public open space, cultural, leisure and recreation land will be required for development as there is a large supply of previously developed land available for waste management facilities. In addition, the policy does refer to protecting environmental assets.	+	+	+	No change
SA16: Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life	+	+	+	The integration of waste facilities within communities whilst safeguarding human health will be reliant on careful implementation. However, the policy does set out that human health should be protected and this is all that a set of objectives can realistically achieve.	+	+	+	No change
SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people.	++	++	++	The policy aims to change the way that waste is managed in the district. By focusing on locating for the management of waste as close as possible to place of production, Bradford District should see a corresponding increase in people employed in the waste sector. As the majority of waste is currently transported out of the district	++	++	++	No change

				there is little opportunity for this at present. Focusing on issues such as using waste for energy and moving away from landfill increases the chances that these jobs will be more skilled than in the past. The policy has been scored as significantly positive as it will help to achieve the SA objective and answers all the appraisal questions positively.				
SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.	++	++	++	The vision and objectives aim to achieve this through the delivery of the plan. The policy has been scored as significantly positive as it will help to achieve the SA objective and answers all the appraisal questions positively.	++	++	++	No change

Summary of the changes to the assessment

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. 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.

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.

The Vision and Objectives will have no significant negative impacts or minor negative impacts.

Enhancement measures outstanding

Include explicit reference to how measures of self-sufficiency, promotion of waste hierarchy and the proximately principle which are embedded in the policy also support climate mitigation and to a degree adaptation.

Include commitment to modal shift in vision and objectives.

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”

Policy W1: Cross Boundary Working								
Policy changes between Preferred Approach and Publication Draft: 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 refers to sharing information with regards to performance in disposing (as well as reducing, re-using and recycling) of waste. Policy changes between Publication Draft and Submission Draft: The policy has been updated to include a commitment to promote modal shift in the movement of waste from road to more sustainable forms of transport.								
SA Objectives	**Assessment of the Preferred Approach Draft Plan**				**Changes to the assessment between the Preferred Approach and the Submission Draft**			
	Short term	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation/ enhancement**
SA1: Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	+	+	+	There is a commitment to using cross boundary working and sharing information to reduce arisings from all waste streams. Communication should also help with identification and collaborative use of the BAT (best available techniques) as well as identifying the most appropriate sites for using or generating renewable energy. Details on the construction of new waste facilities are not covered by the policy but may result from cross boundary consultation on waste planning applications.	+	+	+	No change
SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	+	+	+	Cross boundary working could help support development of facilities to recycle waste and development of local markets for waste derived products. Through trade allowances with other authorities, the council is also more likely to meet its quota under LATS. Options for treatment facilities could potentially be enhanced through working with neighbouring authorities.	+	+	+	No change

Policy W1: Cross Boundary Working								
				Although the policy has the potential to help achieve the SA objectives, the exact details of the collaboration will not be known until later so the policy cannot be scored as significantly positive.				
SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	+	+	+	Reducing impacts on and of climate change is not a stated aim or objective of the policy although cross boundary working should help to ensure waste management is more sustainable through information sharing, research on technologies and ensuring collaboration is undertaken on the policy direction in the sub region. Although the policy has the potential to help achieve the SA objectives, the exact details of the collaboration will not be known until later so the policy cannot be scored as significantly positive.	+	+	+	No change
SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.	0	0	0	The policy will have no effect on this objective. Bradford's own waste management policies (rather than any collaboration with others on sub regional policies, for example) will be responsible for achievement of this SA objective.	0	0	0	No change

SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	0	0	0	The policy will have no effect on this objective. Bradford's own waste management policies (rather than any collaboration with others on sub regional policies, for example) will be responsible for achievement of this SA objective.	0	0	0	A HRA screening assessment has now been undertaken and concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this policy.
SA6: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets.	0	0	0	The policy will have no effect on this objective. Bradford's own waste management policies (rather than any collaboration with others on sub regional policies, for example) will be responsible for achievement of this SA objective.	0	0	0	No change
SA7: To maintain, restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes.	0	0	0	The policy will have no effect on this objective. Bradford's own waste management policies (rather than any collaboration with others on sub regional policies, for example) will be responsible for achievement of this SA objective.	0	0	0	No change
SA8: Increase proximity of waste management infrastructure	+	+	+	There are currently exports and imports of waste from surrounding areas to/from Bradford and this is always likely to remain the case. Collaborative working, as promoted by the policy, should help	+	+	+	No change

to current and future centres of population in order to reduce mileage travelled and encouraging waste segregation in new development.				reduce these waste movements to those that are necessary and represent the best management of waste. The policy will not help achieve the second appraisal question (however, this question is not within the remit of the policy).				
SA9: Reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport.	+	+	+	As highlighted above, collaborative working should help reduce waste movements to those that are necessary and represent the best management of waste. This should reduce overall traffic miles. However, the policy cannot be scored as significantly positive because it is not known whether this will reduce traffic miles that affect sensitive areas.	+	+	+	No change
SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.	?	?	?	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. <u>Mitigation measures</u> Include pursuit of modal shift as an aim of cross boundary working as this cannot be achieved in isolation from neighbouring authorities.	+	+	+	The updated policy includes a commitment to promote (where possible) modal shift in the movement of waste; therefore a minor positive impact is identified.
SA11: Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and	0	0	0	The policy will have no effect on this objective. Bradford's own waste management policies (rather than any collaboration with others on sub regional	0	0	0	No change

enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land.				policies, for example) will be responsible for achievement of this SA objective.				
SA12: Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.	0	0	0	The policy will have no effect on this objective. Bradford's own waste management policies (rather than any collaboration with others on sub regional policies, for example) will be responsible for achievement of this SA objective.	0	0	0	No change
SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	0	0	0	The policy will have no effect on this objective. Bradford's own waste management policies (rather than any collaboration with others on sub regional policies, for example) will be responsible for achievement of this SA objective.	0	0	0	No change
SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste	+	+	+	As highlighted above, collaborative working should help reduce waste movements to those that are necessary and represent the best management of waste. However, Bradford's own waste management policy will have the most effect on this objective.	+	+	+	No change
SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities	0	0	0	The policy will have no effect on this objective. Bradford's own waste management policies (rather than any collaboration with others on sub regional policies, for example) will be responsible for achievement of this SA objective.	0	0	0	No change

SA16: Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life	?	?	?	By working collaboratively with neighbouring local authorities, sharing information and utilising import/ export possibilities the district council opens up more options for waste management as well as potentially better mitigation methodologies. 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. However, other policies in the plan should help mitigate against this impact. Mitigation measures The policy does not require a specific mitigation measure as other development control policies in the plan should mitigate the effects on communities.	?	?	?	No change
SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people.	+	+	+	This policy may increase the number of waste sites within the district and/or potentially within neighbouring areas. It is assumed that there would be at least a minor increase in the number of jobs in the sector in the district, unless the policy runs contrary to the main principles of self sufficiency that are in the plan. The policy has not been assessed as significantly positive because the extent and skill level of new jobs generated cannot be predicted.	+	+	+	No change
SA18: Ensure the provision of	++	++	++	By working collaboratively with neighbouring local authorities, sharing	++	++	++	No change

adequate waste management capacity.				information and utilising import/ export possibilities the district council opens up more options for waste management and delivering on required capacity.				

Summary of the changes to the assessment

The policy has been updated to include a commitment to promote (where possible) modal shift in the movement of waste from road to more sustainable forms of transport; therefore a minor positive impact is identified in relation to SA10.

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 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.

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.

Policy W2: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements								
Policy changes between Preferred Approach and Publication Draft: 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 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. The policy also refers to forecast figures being seen as a minimum. The policy also acknowledges that the most appropriate and sustainable solution may results in relying on treatment capacity in other local authority areas. Policy changes between Publication Draft and Submission Draft: Due to more recent data becoming available there have been slight changes to the capacity requirements for different waste streams within the District, as well as a change to the timescale by which these are required (i.e. updated from 2026 to 2030). Capacity requirements for agricultural waste have also been added.								
SA Objectives	**Assessment of the Preferred Approach Draft Plan**				**Changes to the assessment between the Preferred Approach and the Submission Draft**			
	Short term	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**
SA1: Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	+	+	+	The policy demonstrates the difficult balance that needs to be struck between the requirement to predict and provide for waste management facilities and the desire in the strategy for demand management to reduce total future waste arisings. The strategy seeks to reduce the total amount of waste requiring treatment but this requires reversing the current trend. Forecasts are for an overall reduction in waste arising of 81,590 across the district between 2008 and 2026, a 5% improvement (See table 4, p17 of the Waste DPD). Much greater gains are expected through re-use and recycling, both which should reduce the degree of residual treatment required. Re-use of construction and demolition waste (in-situ) is strongly promoted in	+	+	+	No change

Policy W2: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements								
				this policy and one can assume this will be applied in the construction of new waste management. The policy has not been scored as significantly positive as it will not positively answer all the appraisal questions.				
SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	++	++	++	The policy supports the development of Bradford's own waste management facilities, moving away from the unsustainable current situation of a net exporter. The focus on providing adequate facilities should help the district meet its recovery and recycling targets and meet its quota under the LATS and well as encouraging use and markets for products. The policy has been scored as significantly positive as it will help to achieve the SA objective and answers all the appraisal questions positively.	++	++	++	No change. The policy has recognised that the Council may have to reply 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.
SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	+	+	+	Transport of CDEW and Agricultural Waste is first to be avoided through promotion of treatment in situ. This should be significantly positive as this is the largest waste stream in the District. Re-use or recycling should have a positive impact on climate emissions and provides a number of efficiencies including reduction in use of new resources, reduction in production and transport costs.	+	+	+	No change. Total waste is still forecast to decline.

Policy W2: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements								
				Forecasts in reductions of total waste (although minor) should support carbon reduction commitments. The policy also encourages energy production from waste (which can be considered a renewable form of energy). The policy has not been scored as significantly positive as it will not help the district adapt to climate change. However, this policy is perhaps not the correct location for action of this type.				
SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.	+	+	+	The push for self-sufficiency and locating facilities close to source should reduce pollution associated with lengthy HGV journeys. Levels of development on previously developed land have been tested as part of the site assessments and the conclusions for each individual site can be seen at the end of this document.	+	+	+	No change. The policy has recognised that the Council may have to reply 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.
SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	0/?	0/?	0/?	As additional waste management facilities are built in the District to meet commitments to self sufficiency there is the potential that these actions will lead to direct or indirect adverse effects on designated sites. The effects on the SA criterion of future waste management sites have been tested as part of the site assessments and the conclusions to these site assessments can be seen at the end of this appendix. Because the	0	0	0	The HRA screening assessment concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this policy.

Policy W2: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements								
				effects of the sites are addressed elsewhere the scoring here has been listed as neutral. There is an uncertainty related to the effects of the sites on Natura 2000 sites. At the issues and options stage of the assessment certain sites were highlighted as having a potential impact on Natura 2000 sites. None of these sites have been chosen as preferred sites. However, the HRA screening report does not conclude whether there will be likely significant effects on the European Designated Sites and the screening report has not yet been agreed by Natural England. <u>Mitigation measures</u> The HRA screening assessment needs to conclude whether there are likely significant effects on the European Designated Sites and this needs to be agreed with Natural England. Once this has been completed the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed.				
SA6: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and	0	0	0	As additional waste management facilities are built in the District, there is the potential for sites to help reach BAP targets and ensure biodiversity is a priority in site restoration. However, this is best addressed in other policies in the document so this has been scored as neutral for this policy.	0	0	0	No change

Policy W2: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements								
national BAP targets.								
SA7: To maintain, restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes.	0	0	0	As additional waste management facilities are built in the District to meet commitments to self-sufficiency there is the potential that these actions will lead to effects on landscape. The effects on the SA criterion of future waste management sites have been tested as part of the site assessments. Therefore, the scoring here has been listed as neutral.	0	0	0	No change
SA8: 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.	+	+	+	The promotion of policies to support the development of waste management facilities in Bradford should significantly reduce the burden Bradford places on other areas and net export total of 270,260 tonnes. This will reduce mileage travelled by waste. The policy will not help encourage residents to segregate waste. However, this is best addressed in other policies in the document.	+	+	+	No change. The policy has recognised that the Council may have to reply 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.
SA9: Reduce nuisance caused to communities by	+	+	+	In situ waste reuse and recovery, rather than transport to landfill, should help reduce traffic flows. Effects on local changes to traffic flows from new and expanded waste facilities	+	+	+	No change. The policy has recognised that the Council may have to reply on treatment capacity in other adjacent areas. However, it is not felt that this weakens the policy as Bradford is

Policy W2: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements								
waste transport.				has been assessed through the site assessments.				moving significantly towards managing more of its own waste in the future.
SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.	0	0	0	As additional waste management facilities are built in the District, there is the potential to encourage alternative transport modes. However, this is best addressed in other policies in the document so this has been scored as neutral for this policy.	0	0	0	No change
SA11: Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land.	0	0	0	As additional waste management facilities are built in the District to meet commitments to self sufficiency there is the potential that these actions will impact upon the built environment. New sites can also help to increase the amount of previously developed land that is used for waste management. However, the effects on the SA criterion of future waste management sites have been tested as part of the site assessments and the conclusions to these site assessments can be seen at the end of this appendix. Because the effects of the sites are addressed elsewhere the scoring here has been listed as neutral.	0	0	0	No change
SA12: Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.	0	0	0	As additional waste management facilities are built in the District to meet commitments to self-sufficiency there is the potential that these actions will impact upon heritage. The effects on the SA criterion of future waste management sites have been tested as part of the site	0	0	0	No change

Policy W2: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements								
				assessments and the conclusions to these site assessments can be seen at the end of this appendix. Because the effects of the sites are addressed elsewhere the scoring here has been listed as neutral.				
SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	++	++	++	Appropriate waste management facilities within the District will be sought for MSW. This together with the site location criteria should result in improved accessibility.	++	++	++	No change
SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste	++	++	++	The policy aims to ensure that adequate treatment facilities are available to ensure Bradford takes responsibility for its own waste.	++	++	++	No change. The policy has recognised that the Council may have to reply 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.
SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities	0	0	0	As additional waste management facilities are built in the District to meet commitments to self sufficiency there is the potential that these actions will impact upon open space and recreation areas. The effects on the SA criterion of future waste management sites have been tested as part of the site assessments and the conclusions to these site assessments can be seen at the end of this appendix. Because the	0	0	0	No change

Policy W2: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements								
				effects of the sites are addressed elsewhere the scoring here has been listed as neutral.				
SA16: Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life	0	0	0	There is the potential to increase the impact on people affected by waste management facilities due to requirement to provide new facilities close to source. The outcome on both depends on site planning through criteria based site location and implementation of development management policies. This has been tested through the assessment of development management policies so has been scored as neutral here.	0	0	0	No change
SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people.	++	++	++	Accommodating for waste and providing a variety of appropriate waste management facilities higher up the waste hierarchy should positively contribute to this objective.	++	++	++	No change
SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.	++	++	++	This policy should achieve the SA objectives in full so has been scored as significantly positive.	++	++	++	No change
Summary of the changes to the assessment 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 reply 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. 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. 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								

Policy W2: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements
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. 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 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. No negative effects have been identified for this policy.

Policy W3: Proposed Site Waste Allocations

Please note that Policy W3 Proposed Waste Site Allocations was changed significantly between Preferred Approach and Publication Draft. The original policy outlined in detail the criteria used to select and assess sites. However, the updated policy simply listed the sites that were allocated. Since the effects of these sites are assessed separately (in the site assessment tables at the end of this document) it is no longer necessary to assess Policy W3. Between Publication Draft and Submission Draft, Sites 35 and 48 were removed from Policy W3; the site assessment tables now address the amended policy and site allocations.

Policy W4: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste								
Policy changes between Preferred Approach and Publication Draft: The policy has been amended to recognise that CDEW development should not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources. Policy changes between Publication Draft and Submission Draft: The policy has been amended to include consideration of proposed employment and industrial sites, alongside established sites, for CDEW facilities. It also now excludes the reference to avoiding the sterilisation of extraction sites for gas or mineral resources, while including these under the definition of previously developed land.								
SA Objectives	**Assessment of the Preferred Approach Draft Plan**				**Changes to the assessment between the Preferred Approach and the Submission Draft**			
	Short term	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**
SA1: Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	+	+	+	There is a potential conflict here with the objective to reduce the generation of CDEW however, the policy recognises this and includes caveats that test whether the CDEW waste cannot be reduced or processed at source. Providing appropriate facilities will allow for CDEW to be recycled and recovered rather than being landfilled. Ensuring that new facilities are sustainable in terms of their water use and resource use is not addressed in the policy. However, these issues are addressed as part of Policy WDM2	+	+	+	No change

Policy W4: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste								
				through requirements to meet BREEAM excellent.				
SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	++	++	++	Provision of new and expanded CDEW sites (where there is an identified need) will allow the Council to meet all of these objectives in terms of recycling and re-use.	++	++	++	No change
SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	+	+	+	The policy requires a test for identified need demonstrating that the CDEW waste cannot be reduced or processed on site at source. This first step should reduce the amount of waste that needs to be transported and managed and the climate emissions related to this. Climate change adaptation and flood risk are not included as site criteria within Appendix 1 and although Policy WDM2 refers to minimising effects on flood plains, future proofing the new facilities against impacts of climate change needs to be explicitly dealt with when assessing site proposals. This is dealt with in the assessment of Policy WDM2. Policy WDM2 also addresses BREEAM requirements (which address renewable energy).	+	+	+	No change
SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and	+	+	+	Reducing the amount of waste generated and on-site use and recovery would avoid the potential negative effects of	+	+	+	No change

Policy W4: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste								
soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.				developing new or expended waste management sites. In addition site selection criteria and Waste Management Development policies should minimise any residual adverse effects.				
SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	?	?	?	Reducing the amount of waste generated and on-site use and recovery would avoid the potential negative effects of developing new or expended waste management sites. In addition site selection criteria and Waste Management Development policies should minimise any residual adverse effects. There is an uncertainty related to the effects of the sites on Natura 2000 sites. At the issues and options stage of the assessment certain sites were highlighted as having a potential impact on Natura 2000 sites. None of these sites have been chosen as preferred sites. However, the HRA screening report does not conclude whether there will be likely significant effects on the European Designated Sites and the screening report has not yet been agreed by Natural England. Mitigation measures The HRA screening assessment needs to conclude whether there are likely significant effects on the European	0	0	0	A HRA screening assessment has now been undertaken and concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this policy.

Policy W4: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste								
				Designated Sites and this needs to be agreed with Natural England. Once this has been completed the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed.				
SA6: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets.	0	0	0	As additional waste management facilities are built in the District, there is the potential for sites to help reach BAP targets and ensure biodiversity is a priority in site restoration. However, this is best addressed in other policies in the document so this has been scored as neutral for this policy.	0	0		No change
SA7: To maintain, restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes	+	+	+	Reducing the amount of waste generated and on-site use and recovery would avoid the potential negative effects of developing new or expended waste management sites. In addition site selection criteria and Waste Management Development policies should minimise any residual adverse effects.	+	+	+	No change
SA8: Increase proximity of waste management infrastructure to current and future centres of population in	+	+	+	Reducing the amount of waste generated and on-site use and recovery would avoid waste transport and would reduce mileage travelled per tonne of waste. In addition site selection criteria require consideration of site proximity and accessibility.	+	+	+	No change

Policy W4: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste								
order to reduce mileage travelled and encouraging waste segregation in new development.				The policy will not help encourage residents to segregate waste. However, this is best addressed in other policies in the document.				
SA9: Reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport.	+	+	+	Reducing the amount of waste generated and on-site use and recovery would avoid waste transport. Effects on local changes to traffic flows from new and expanded waste facilities will be assessed through the site assessments.	+	+	+	No change
SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.	0	0	0	As additional waste management facilities are built in the District, there is the potential to encourage alternative transport modes. However, this is best addressed in other policies in the document so this has been scored as neutral for this policy.	0	0	0	No change
SA11: Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land.	+	+	+	Reducing the amount of waste generated and on-site use and recovery would avoid the potential negative effects of developing new or expended waste management sites. In addition site selection criteria and Waste Management Development policies should minimise any residual adverse effects and will also address development on previously developed land.	+	+	+	No change
SA12: Avoid, protect and	+	+	+	Reducing the amount of waste generated and on-site use and recovery would avoid	+	+	+	No change

Policy W4: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste								
enhance historic assets.				the potential negative effects of developing new or expended waste management sites. In addition site selection criteria and Waste Management Development policies should minimise any residual adverse effects.				
SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	0	0	0	This is not relevant to the assessment of this policy as the policy deals with the management of construction waste.	0	0	0	No change
SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste	++	++	++	This enables the waste generated from small construction sites (where onsite use or recovery not possible) to be managed within the District as a supposed to the current situation which see the majority of CDEW waste tipped in landfills in Neighbouring authorities. The policy has been scored as significantly positive as it will help to achieve the SA objective and answers all the appraisal questions positively.	++	++	++	No change
SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities	+	+	+	Reducing the amount of waste generated and on-site use and recovery would avoid the potential negative effects of developing new or expended waste management sites. In addition site selection criteria and Waste Management	+	+	+	No change

Policy W4: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste								
				Development policies should minimise any residual adverse effects.				
SA16: Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life	+	+	+	Reducing the amount of waste generated and on-site use and recovery would avoid the potential negative effects of developing new or expended waste management sites. In addition site selection criteria and Waste Management Development policies should minimise any residual adverse effects.	+	+	+	No change
SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people.	+	+	+	Identification and delivery of waste management facilities within Bradford to deal with waste rather than exporting the majority should provide more jobs in the District in this sector. The skill level of the jobs will depend on how successful the strategy and other measures are in developing uses, markets and delivering technologically innovative sources.	+	+	+	No change
SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.	++	++	++	This policy should achieve the SA objectives in full and therefore, has been scored as significantly positive.	++	++	++	No change
Summary of the changes to the assessment 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. 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. 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.								

Policy W4: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
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 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. No negative impacts have been recorded. The rest of the SA objectives have been scored as minor positive.

Policy W5: Sites For Agricultural Waste								
Policy changes between Preferred Approach and Publication Draft: 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. Policy changes between Publication Draft and Submission Draft: No change								
SA Objectives	**Assessment of the Preferred Approach Draft Plan**				**Changes to the assessment between the Preferred Approach and the Submission Draft**			
	Short term	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**
SA1: Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	+	+	+	The presumption for treatment at source and then the criterion based approach for the locating and development of new facilities should avoid harm to the environment. Ensuring that new facilities are sustainable in terms of their water use and resource use is not addressed in the policy. However, these issues are addressed as part of Policy WDM2 through requiring facilities to be built which meet BREEAM excellent.	+	+	+	No change
SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	+	+	+	The policy aims to ensure that adequate treatment facilities are in place, preferably on site where waste can be processed recovered or recycled. Provision of new and expanded sites (where there is an identified need) will allow the Council to meet all of these objectives in terms of recycling and re-use.	+	+	+	No change
SA3: Reduce the District's	+	+	+	Dealing with waste at source, a priority of this policy, should significantly reduce any	+	+	+	No change Outstanding enhancement measure

Policy W5: Sites For Agricultural Waste								
impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.				future increase in emissions related to transport of agricultural waste. The policy does not promote the possible use of agriculture waste for promoting renewable energy. Enhancement measure: If possible, the policy should address the use of agricultural waste as a fuel for renewable energy.				If possible, the policy should address the use of agricultural waste as a fuel for renewable energy.
SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.	++	++	++	The presumption for treatment at source and then the criterion based approach for the location and development of new facilities should avoid harm to the environment (including on pollution). Agricultural waste and exemptions including moving waste, rules and regulations relating to manures and slurries is tightly controlled by Defra. The treatment of waste on site (which is promoted through this policy) should help improve agricultural land quality.	++	++	++	No change
SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	+	+	+	The presumption for treatment at source and then the criterion based approach for the locating and development of new facilities should help avoid adversely affecting designation sites or valued biodiversity features. In addition site selection criteria and Waste Management Development policies should minimise any residual adverse effects.	+	+	+	A HRA screening assessment has now been undertaken and concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this policy.

Policy W5: Sites For Agricultural Waste								
SA6: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets.	0	0	0	The policy encourages treatment at source on farms. This is unlikely to prompt biodiversity enhancement measures or negatively affect them. There are a raft of existing measures and controls for improving the ecological impact of farming.	0	0	0	No change
SA7: To maintain, restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes.	+	+	+	The presumption for treatment at source and then the criterion based approach for the locating and development of new facilities should avoid adversely affecting sensitive areas or creating negative visual impacts. Uncontrolled burning or tipping of waste on farms became illegal in 2006 so many potentially unsightly and illegal waste stores have been removed in the last few years. Site restoration of existing or derelict waste facilities is covered under the waste development management policies, particularly WDM3.	+	+	+	No change
SA8: Increase proximity of waste management infrastructure to current and future centres of population in order to reduce	+	+	+	The policy requires that the need for additional facilities is demonstrated which should minimise the additional transport of agricultural waste. In addition site selection criteria require consideration of site proximity and accessibility. The policy will not help encourage residents to segregate waste. However,	+	+	+	No change

Policy W5: Sites For Agricultural Waste								
mileage travelled and encouraging waste segregation in new development.				this is best addressed in other policies in the document.				
SA9: Reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport.	0	0	0	The presumption for treatment at source and then the criterion based approach for the locating and development of new facilities should avoid increase any nuisance related to this type of waste. However, this is unlikely to affect congested areas and in addition, agricultural waste arisings only likely to comprise 2.4% of total in 2026. Therefore, the policy has been scored as neutral.	+	+	+	No change
SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.	0	0	0	Unlikely to be cost efficient or possible to encourage modal shift due to rural source of waste. Agricultural waste arisings only likely to comprise 2.4% of total in 2026. Therefore, the policy has been scored as neutral.	0	0	0	No change
SA11: Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make	+	+	+	The policy requires that the need for additional facilities is demonstrated which should minimise effects on the built environment. In addition site selection criteria and Waste Management Development policies should minimise any residual adverse effects and will also address development on previously developed land.	+	+	+	No change

Policy W5: Sites For Agricultural Waste								
efficient use of land.								
SA12: Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.	+	+	+	Reducing the amount of waste generated and on-site use and recovery would avoid the potential negative effects of developing new or expended waste management sites. The policy requires that the need for additional facilities is demonstrated which should minimise effects on heritage. In addition site selection criteria and Waste Management Development policies should minimise any residual adverse effects.	+	+	+	No change
SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	0	0	0	As this policy is specific to agricultural waste it is not applicable to this SA objective.	0	0	0	No change
SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste	++	++	++	This policy should allow for the development of the necessary capacity in order to avoid the waste being transported long distances outside of the district for disposal.	++	++	++	No change
SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure	+	+	+	The policy requires that the need for additional facilities is demonstrated which should minimise effects of open space and recreation facilities. In addition Waste	+	+	+	No change

Policy W5: Sites For Agricultural Waste								
and recreation opportunities				Management Development policies should minimise any residual adverse effects.				
SA16: Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life	+	+	+	The policy requires that the need for additional facilities is demonstrated which should minimise additional nuisance to communities. In addition Waste Management Development policies should minimise any residual adverse effects.	+	+	+	No change
SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people.	+	+	+	The policy should support the creation of jobs in the sector if new or expanded waste management facilities are needed. It is not possible to predict how skilled these jobs are likely to be.	+	+	+	No change
SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.	++	++	++	This policy should allow for the development of the necessary capacity when necessary in order to avoid the waste being transported long distances outside of the district for disposal.	++	++	++	No change

Summary of the changes to the assessment

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

Policy W5: Sites For Agricultural Waste
Enhancement measures outstanding If possible, the policy should address the use of agricultural waste as a fuel for renewable energy.

Policy W6: Sites for Hazardous Waste								
Policy changes between Preferred Approach and Publication Draft: The policy has been amended to recognise that hazardous waste development should not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources. Policy changes between Publication Draft and Submission Draft: No changes								
SA Objectives	**Assessment of the Preferred Approach Draft Plan**				**Changes to the assessment between the Preferred Approach and the Submission Draft**			
	Short term	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**
SA1: Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	+	+	+	A target has been outlined that seeks to ensure that the production of hazardous waste does not increase. This should ensure that there is not an increase in the amount of waste that needs to be treated.	+	+	+	No change
SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	+	+	+	There is zero growth in hazardous waste expected. However, in the longer term a site may be needed in the sub region to deal with this type of waste. The policy puts the council in a good position to deal with an application for hazardous waste in a sustainable way. The policy will positively answer some of the appraisal question so has been scored as slight positive.	+	+	+	No change
SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change and	0	0	?	The policy maintains the status quo (especially in the short term). The quantity treated and distances transported are likely to stay the same in the short to medium term. In the long term if additional sites are needed then	0	0	?	No change

Policy W6: Sites for Hazardous Waste								
vulnerability to its effects.				the distance transported could rise or fall. However, this should be controlled through Policy WDM2.				
SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.	0	0	0	Level of pollution and nuisance associated with Hazardous waste should stay the same. The criteria should successfully guide any new applications for development to PDL and away from valuable land or sensitive areas.	0	0	0	No change
SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	0	0	0	If there is zero growth in this sector as expected and the area of search extends to neighbouring authorities then the need for new facilities in sensitive areas is unlikely.	0	0	0	A HRA screening assessment has been undertaken and concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this policy.
SA6: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and	0	0	0	The policy maintains status quo and will be little impact on this SA objective. Policy MWD2 should avoid adversely affecting protected species and habitats if new facilities are needed in the longer term.	0	0	0	No change

Policy W6: Sites for Hazardous Waste								
national BAP targets.								
SA7: To maintain, restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes.	0	0	0	The policy maintains status quo and will be little impact on this SA objective. The criteria for protecting the environment when new facilities are considered should protect the landscape.	0	0	0	No change
SA8: 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.	0	0	0	Not relevant to domestic municipal waste. The maintenance of the status quo will not change mileage travelled per tonne of waste.	0	0	0	No change
SA9: Reduce nuisance caused to communities by	0	0	0	The maintenance of the status quo will not cause a change to traffic flows.	0	0	0	No change

Policy W6: Sites for Hazardous Waste								
waste transport.								
SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.	0	0	0	The maintenance of the status quo will not cause a change to transport of waste by alternative means.	0	0	0	No change
SA11: Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land.	+	+	+	There is zero growth in this sector as expected and the area of search extends to neighbouring authorities then unlikely that there will be adverse impacts on the built environment. The use of PDL if new facilities are needed is high up the list of required criteria.	+	+	+	No change
SA12: Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.	0	0	0	There is a strict set of criteria that must be met for new and expanded hazardous waste management sites. If there is zero growth in this sector as expected and the area of search extends to neighbouring authorities then the need for need facilities in sensitive areas is unlikely.	0	0	0	No change
SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	0	0	0	Not relevant for hazardous waste	0	0	0	No change

Policy W6: Sites for Hazardous Waste								
SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste	0	0	0	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. However, this is likely to be the most sustainable approach for such specialist waste treatment. Therefore, the policy has been scored as neutral.	0	0	0	No change
SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities	0	0	0	There is a strict set of criteria that must be met for new and expanded hazardous waste management sites. If there is zero growth in this sector as expected and the area of search extends to neighbouring authorities then it is unlikely that this policy will result in adverse effects on recreation opportunities in Bradford	0	0	0	No change
SA16: Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life	+	+	+	There is a strict set of criteria that must be met for new and expanded hazardous waste management sites. If there is zero growth in this sector as expected and the area of search extends to neighbouring authorities then it is unlikely that this policy will result in an increase in communities affected.	+	+	+	No change
SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people.	?	?	?	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	?	?	?	No change

Policy W6: Sites for Hazardous Waste								
				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).				
SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.	++	++	++	The policy allows for consideration of, and delivery of new facilities if needed in the longer term. This will ensure that the hazardous waste needs of businesses in the district will be met.	++	++	++	No change

Summary of the changes to the assessment

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.

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.

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 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.

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).

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.

Policy W7: Sites for Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill)								
Policy changes between Preferred Approach and Publication Draft: 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. 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. Extension to existing landfill sites will not now be acceptable for operational reasons. Policy changes between Publication Draft and Submission Draft: The policy has been updated to refer to the requirement for disposal of residual waste only after treatment and recovery. The timescale for establishing sufficient landfill facilities has also been extended to 2030 (from 2026).								
SA Objectives	**Assessment of the Preferred Approach Draft Plan**				**Changes to the assessment between the Preferred Approach and the Submission Draft**			
	Short term	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**
SA1: Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	0	0	+	The policy places an emphasis on the continued need to reduce residual waste which may be achieved in the long term in part through the implementation of this strategy. Recycling of MSW and C&I waste appears to be the main method of reducing the residual waste.	0	0	+	No change
SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	0	-	-	The policy provides for the identification of new or expanded capacity through a manage and monitor approach. However, the policy appears to focus mainly on landfill sites as opposed to other technologies to deal with residual waste. <u>Mitigation measures</u> The second paragraph should be altered so that it's applicable to all modes of residual waste management. These are mentioned earlier in the supporting text	0	++	++	The policy has now been amended to reflect the fact that there are other treatments available for residual waste. The policy has been scored as significantly positive as it will help to achieve the SA objective and answers all the applicable appraisal questions positively.

Policy W7: Sites for Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill)							
				and include gasification, EfW or autoclaving.			
SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	0	-	-	The policy supports residual waste reduction and does state that proposals for landfill will only be permitted where the residual waste cannot be handled in a more sustainable manner. This should reduce the potential for emissions of greenhouse gas by helping to move waste up the waste hierarchy. However, the policy appears to focus mainly on landfill sites as opposed to other alternative technologies to deal with residual waste. <u>Mitigation measures</u> The second paragraph should be altered so that it's applicable to all modes of residual waste management. These are mentioned earlier in the supporting text and include gasification, EfW or autoclaving.	0	+	+	The policy has now been amended to reflect the fact that there are other treatments available for residual waste. The policy will positively answer some of the appraisal question so has been scored as slight positive.
SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.	0	0	+	The policy seeks to achieve these objectives by first reducing residual waste and then employing strict criteria to ensure adversely environmental and social effects are minimised.	0	0	+	No change

Policy W7: Sites for Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill)								
SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	0/?	0/?	0/?	Detailed testing criteria should ensure adverse effects on sensitive sites are minimised. In addition, the criteria for new or extended landfill waste development requires that the development leads to an improvement in the quality of the environment. The policy has put in place all the criteria that would be needed to promote sustainability. There is an uncertainty related to the effects of the sites on Natura 2000 sites. At the issues and options stage of the assessment certain sites were highlighted as having a potential impact on Natura 2000 sites. None of these sites have been chosen as preferred sites. However, the HRA screening report does not conclude whether there will be likely significant effects on the European Designated Sites and the screening report has not yet been agreed by Natural England. Mitigation measures The HRA screening assessment needs to conclude whether there are likely significant effects on the European Designated Sites and this needs to be agreed with Natural England. Once this has been completed the uncertainty with regard to this objective within the SA should have been addressed.	0	0	0	A HRA screening assessment has now been undertaken and concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this policy.
SA6: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end	0	0	+	Detailed testing criteria should ensure adverse effects on sensitive sites are minimised. In addition, the criteria for	0	0	+	No change

Policy W7: Sites for Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill)								
use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets.				new or extended landfill waste development requires that the development leads to an improvement in the quality of the environment. This may have benefits for BAP species and habitats although this is not spelled out explicitly. This is better addressed as part of Policy WDM2. The policy puts in place the required criteria to ensure the SA objective is achieved. However, an assessment of the full achievement of the SA objective can only be undertaken on a site by site basis. Please see site assessment schedules which are included at the end of this document.				
SA7: To maintain, restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes.	0	0	+	Detailed testing criteria should ensure adverse effects on sensitive sites are minimised. In addition, the criteria for new or extended landfill waste development requires that the development leads to an improvement in the quality of the environment. The policy has put in place all the criteria that would be needed to promote sustainability. However, the detailed effects on the SA criterion of future waste management sites have been tested as part of the site assessments. The policy puts in place the required criteria to ensure the SA objective is achieved. However, an assessment of the full achievement of the SA objective can only be undertaken on a site by site	0	0	+	No change

Policy W7: Sites for Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill)								
				basis. Please see site assessment schedules which are included at the end of this document.				
SA8: 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.	0	0	+	The self-sufficiency aim is supported by the Highways Agency and should reduce the number of HGVs travelling long distances on the Strategic Road network. The emphasis on reducing waste and ultimately residual waste arisings should contribute in the future to fewer vehicle miles per tonne. The policy puts in place the required criteria to ensure the SA objective is achieved. However, an assessment of the full achievement of the SA objective can only be undertaken on a site by site basis. Please see site assessment schedules which are included at the end of this document.	0	0	+	The emphasis of the policy has slightly changed in that it now sees residual waste facilities sites outside the district as equal sequentially to those within the District (as long as the sites are environmentally preferable). This weakens the self-sufficiency aim of the policy. This could mean that numbers of HGVs does not decrease. However, the general emphasis in the plan of reducing waste and ultimately residual waste arisings means that the effect is still minor positive.
SA9: Reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport.	0	0	+	The self-sufficiency aim is supported by the Highways Agency and should reduce the number of HGVs travelling long distances on the Strategic Road network. The emphasis on reducing waste and ultimately residual waste arisings should contribute in the future to less transport of waste. The policy puts in place the required criteria to ensure the SA objective is achieved. However, an assessment of the full achievement of the SA objective can only be undertaken on a site by site basis. Please see site assessment	0	0	+	The emphasis of the policy has slightly changed in that it now sees residual waste facilities sites outside the district as equal sequentially to those within the District (as long as the sites are environmentally preferable). This weakens the self-sufficiency aim of the policy. This could mean that numbers of HGVs does not decrease. However, the general emphasis in the plan of reducing waste and ultimately residual waste arisings means that the effect is still minor positive.

Policy W7: Sites for Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill)								
				schedules which are included at the end of this document.				
SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.	0	0	+	Site Assessment Criteria includes a test against site accessibility and against the extent to which non-road (rail, river, canal) access is in place so this may lead to sites which use alternative freight modes.	0	0	+	No change
SA11: Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land.	0	0	+	Detailed testing criteria should ensure adverse effects on sensitive sites are minimised. In addition, the criteria for new or extended landfill waste development requires that the development leads to an improvement in the quality of the environment. The policy puts in place the required criteria to ensure the SA objective is achieved. However, an assessment of the full achievement of the SA objective can only be undertaken on a site by site basis. Please see site assessment schedules which are included at the end of this document.	0	0	+	No change
SA12: Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.	0	0	+	Detailed testing criteria should ensure adverse effects on sensitive sites are minimised. In addition, the criteria for new or extend landfill waste development requires that the development leads to an improvement in the quality of the environment. The policy puts in place the required criteria to ensure the SA objective is achieved. However, an assessment of	0	0	+	No change

Policy W7: Sites for Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill)								
				the full achievement of the SA objective can only be undertaken on a site by site basis. Please see site assessment schedules which are included at the end of this document.				
SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	0	0	++	Movement of residual waste facilities to locations within the district will help to achieve this objective.	0	0	0	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.
SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste	0	0	++	The policy focuses moving the treatment of residual waste within Bradford. Therefore, this should reduce the amount of waste that is treated outside of the district and will be positive for the SA objective.	0	0	0	The emphasis of the policy with regards to self-sufficiency has changed. The policy is not likely to lead to a decrease in the amount of waste that is treated outside the District (although it will not automatically lead to development outside the District). Therefore, the policy has been scored as neutral.
SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities	0	0	+	Detailed testing criteria should ensure no adverse effects on recreation opportunities as new residual waste facilities are developed in the long term. The policy puts in place the required criteria to ensure the SA objective is achieved. However, an assessment of the full achievement of the SA objective can only be undertaken on a site by site basis. Please see site assessment	0	0	+	No change

Policy W7: Sites for Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill)								
				schedules which are included at the end of this document.				
SA16: Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life	0	0	+	Detailed testing criteria should ensure no adverse effects on local communities as new capacity is provided in the long term in Bradford. The policy puts in place the required criteria to ensure the SA objective is achieved. However, an assessment of the full achievement of the SA objective can only be undertaken on a site by site basis. Please see site assessment schedules which are included at the end of this document.	0	0	+	No change
SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people.	0	0	+	The policy focuses to on ensuring sufficient supply of landfill waste facilities within Bradford District. In the long term this should help increase number of local jobs in this sector. However, the skill level of jobs in this sector (landfill) is likely to be low (so the policy has not been scored as significant).	0	0	++	The emphasis of the policy has changed so it now encourages residual waste treatment other than landfilling. This will raise skill levels if these kinds of development go ahead so the policy has been scored as major positive.
SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.	0	0	++	The policy plans for adequate capacity within Bradford in relation to residual waste.	0	0	++	The policy plans for adequate capacity within Bradford (and the sub region) in relation to residual waste.
Summary of the changes to the assessment 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 of the SA more positive in most instances.								

Policy W7: Sites for Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill)
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. 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 scored as positive. 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.

Policy WDM1: Unallocated Sites								
Policy changes from Preferred Approach to Publication Draft: 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 W3 and compliant with all other planning policy. Policy changes between Publication Draft and Submission Draft: no change								
SA Objectives	**Assessment of the Preferred Approach Draft Plan**				**Changes to the assessment between the Preferred Approach and the Submission Draft**			
	Short term	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**
SA1: Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	0	0	0	This policy makes provision if needed for waste management proposals on unallocated sites. The appraisal questions aren't directly applicable, although the first criteria is that the site comes forward in accordance with the waste hierarchy and that there is a need in the local area. So the policy is not in conflict with this objective.	0	0	0	No change
SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	0	+	+	Any unallocated site must come forward in accordance with the waste hierarchy and demonstrate that there is a need in the local area. Therefore, if sites come forward they should help to meet the appraisal objective and most of the appraisal questions (it is uncertain if it they will help to achieve appraisal question 4).	0	+	+	No change
SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change	0	+	+	The need to demonstrate a site's contribution to the waste hierarchy and the site assessment criteria should help ensure that sites are in the most	0	+	+	No change

Policy WDM1: Unallocated Sites								
and vulnerability to its effects.				sustainable location and also are using the most suitable technology. This will help to reduce emissions associated with the waste management. Climate change adaptation and flood risk are not included as site criteria within Appendix 1 and although Policy WDM2 refers to minimising effects on flood plains, future proofing the new facilities against impacts of climate change needs to be explicitly dealt with when assessing site proposals. This is dealt with in the assessment of Policy WDM2. Policy WDM2 also addresses BREEAM requirements (which address renewable energy).				
SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.	0	+	+	This is difficult to assess due to the unknown location of unallocated sites. However, given the tests that are required against site assessment criteria, sites should not progress that adversely affect people through pollution and nuisance and areas valued for their environmental importance. Because the locations of sites are not known, however, it is not possible to state that the policy will be significantly positive.	0	+	+	No change
SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally,	0	+	+	This is difficult to assess due to the unknown location of unallocated sites. However, given the tests that are required against site assessment criteria, sites should not progress that adversely affect (through siting or waste transport)	0	+	+	A HRA screening assessment has now been undertaken and concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this policy.

Policy WDM1: Unallocated Sites								
nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.				areas valued for their environmental importance. Because the locations of sites are not known, however, it is not possible to state that the policy will be significantly positive.				
SA6: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets.	0	+	+	This is difficult to assess due to the unknown location of unallocated sites. However, given the tests that are required against site assessment criteria, sites should not progress that adversely affect BAP habitats or key areas for protected species. Because the locations of sites are not known, however, it is not possible to state that the policy will be significantly positive.	0	+	+	No change
SA7: To maintain, restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes.	0	+	+	This is difficult to assess due to the unknown location of unallocated sites. However, given the tests that are required against site assessment criteria, sites should not progress that adversely affect (through siting or waste transport) areas valued for their environmental importance. Because the locations of sites are not known, however, it is not possible to state that the policy will be significantly positive.	0	+	+	No change
SA8: Increase proximity of waste management infrastructure to current and future centres	0	+	+	This is difficult to assess due to the unknown location of unallocated sites. However, Site Assessment Criteria includes a test against site accessibly and location in relation to source of waste so the outcome should be positive in relation to this objective. Because the locations of	0	+	+	No change

Policy WDM1: Unallocated Sites								
of population in order to reduce mileage travelled and encouraging waste segregation in new development.				sites are not known, however, it is not possible to state that the policy will be significantly positive.				
SA9: Reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport.	0	+	+	This is difficult to assess due to the unknown location of unallocated sites. However, given the tests that are required against site assessment criteria, sites should not progress that adversely affect (through siting or waste transport) communities or areas valued for their environmental importance. Because the locations of sites are not known, however, it is not possible to state that the policy will be significantly positive.	0	+	+	No change
SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.	0	+	+	The Site Assessment Criteria include a test against site accessibly and against the extent to which non-road (rail, river, canal) access is in place so this should be policy should be positive against this SA objective. Because the locations of sites are not known, however, it is not possible to state that the policy will be significantly positive.	0	+	+	No change
SA11: Improve the quality of the built environment,	0	+	+	Testing against the Site Assessment Criteria should ensure adverse effects on the quality of the built environment are minimised. The sequential test	0	+	+	No change

Policy WDM1: Unallocated Sites								
protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land.				incorporates the consideration of previously developed land so the policy will also be positive in this regard. Because the locations of sites are not known, however, it is not possible to state that the policy will be significantly positive.				
SA12: Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.	0	+	+	Testing against the Site Assessment Criteria should ensure adverse effects on historic assets are minimised. Because the locations of sites are not known, however, it is not possible to state that the policy will be significantly positive.	0	+	+	No change
SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	0	++	++	Site accessibility is one of the site assessment criteria that will be considered if there is a need for unallocated sites so the SA objective will be met in full by this policy.	0	++	++	No change
SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste	0	++	++	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. The SA objective will be met in full by this policy.	0	++	++	No change
SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure	0	+	+	Testing against the Site Assessment Criteria should ensure no adverse effects on local communities as new capacity is provided in the long term in Bradford.	0	+	+	No change

Policy WDM1: Unallocated Sites								
and recreation opportunities				Because the locations of sites are not known, however, it is not possible to state that the policy will be significantly positive.				
SA16: Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life	0	+	+	Testing against the Site Assessment Criteria should ensure no adverse effects on local communities as new capacity is provided in the long term in Bradford. Because the locations of sites are not known, however, it is not possible to state that the policy will be significantly positive.	0	+	+	No change
SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people.	0	+	+	This policy should help to provide for more local jobs by allowing for further flexibility in the provision of waste management facilities in the district if there is a need in the local area. It is not possible to predict how skilled these jobs will be.	0	+	+	No change
SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.	0	++	++	Making provision for the assessment of unallocated sites provides the flexibility to meet capacity if allocated sites are lost or existing facilities are lost. The SA objective will be met in full by this policy.	0	++	++	No change

Summary of the changes to the assessment

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 W3 and compliant with all other planning policy. The changes to the policy have not changed the results of the SA.

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 should avoid adversely affecting people through noise, nuisance dust and traffic and

Policy WDM1: Unallocated Sites
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. 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. There are no negative impacts identified. 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.

Policy WDM2: Assessing All Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management Facilities								
Policy changes from Preferred Approach to Publication Draft: 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 Assessment s (for sites over 1ha) must now be provided. The consideration of BREEAM excellent has 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. Policy changes between Publication Draft and Submission Draft: the policy has been updated to include reference to investigating the potential of transporting waste by non-road transport nodes. A requirement has also been added for applicants to demonstrate that biodiversity enhancement has been fully investigated through preparation of an ecological assessment.								
SA Objectives	**Assessment of the Preferred Approach Draft Plan**				**Changes to the assessment between the Preferred Approach and the Submission Draft**			
	Short term	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**
SA1: Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	+	+	+	This is a development control type policy that acts as criteria to be considered under the main strategic objectives. As a result, the policy does not focus on minimising production of waste or waste that requires treatment. These appraisal questions are not directly relevant. However, it includes suitable criteria to minimise adverse impacts on water resources and requires that new, expanded and residual waste management facilities meet BREEAM excellent standards. BREEAM looks at sustainable methods of construction including minimising use of water.	+	+	+	The addition of the phrase "where economically viable" has weakened the requirement to meet BREEAM excellent. However, the policy does still address minimising effects on the water environment so has still been scored as positive.
SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the	0	0	0	This is a development control policy that should help guide the development of sustainable treatment facilities that minimise adverse effects. However, the	0	0	0	No change

Policy WDM2: Assessing All Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management Facilities								
amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.				policy itself will not help to minimise growth in waste so the policy has been scored as neutral.				
SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	+	+	+	Requirement for BREEAM standard Excellent will help to reduce CO2 emissions associated with new and existing facilities. It should also help encourage the development of renewables and energy efficiency within facilities (as the BREEAM scheme addresses these issues). The policy requires assessment of the facilities on the environment but not of the environment on the facilities. Although Policy WDM2 refers to minimising effects on flood plains, future proofing the new facilities against impacts of climate change needs to be explicitly dealt with when assessing site proposals. Because the policy mill help to meet achieve one of the appraisal questions but not the other it has been scored as minor positive. Enhancement measures Future climate proofing should be a requirement to reduce the vulnerability of waste management facilities.	0	0	0	The addition of the phrase "where economically viable" has weakened the requirement to meet BREEAM excellent. Without the requirement to achieve BREEAM excellent the policy will still help to achieve some of the SA objectives so will still score minor positive. The policy will help to reduce emissions and recover energy. However, it will not address climate change adaptation. <u>Outstanding enhancement measure</u> Future climate proofing should be a requirement to reduce the vulnerability of waste management facilities. This needs to include issues such as ensuring adequate drainage is in place.
SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and	+	+	+	This policy fully supports the first appraisal question through ensuring that	+	+	+	

Policy WDM2: Assessing All Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management Facilities								
soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.				human health effects are assessed for each waste management development. The second appraisal question has been assessed through the site appraisal process.				
SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	-	-	-	Protection of designated sites is accounted for in the policy. However, the policy refers to the minimisation of effects. Government guidance (in the form of PPS9) stresses the importance of enhancing biodiversity. The policy would be much stronger if this emphasis was changed. The policy does not address the effects of sites on habitat loss or fragmentation. <u>Mitigation measures</u> 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.	-	-	-	No change
SA6: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and	-	-	-	The policy requires that adverse environmental effects are minimised. This may go some way to ensuring that actions do not compromise BAP targets. However, this is not explicit in the policy. If the policy is changed to introduce the concept of enhancement (see above) it	-	-	-	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.

Policy WDM2: Assessing All Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management Facilities								
national BAP targets.				would also be useful to add a reference to helping to reach targets outlined in BAPs. The policy also does not address restoration to biodiversity. However, this may be better addressed in the landfill policy (policy WDM5). <u>Mitigation measures</u> 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.				<u>Outstanding mitigation measure</u> 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. <u>New mitigation measure</u> Policy wording should read “adverse effects on European Designated Sites are avoided”.
SA7: To maintain, restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes.	-	-	-	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. <u>Mitigation measures</u> Opportunities for landscape enhancement (including of a long term nature through restoration) should be sought to avoid cumulative negative effects.	-	-	-	No change <u>Outstanding mitigation measure</u> 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.
SA8: Increase proximity of waste management infrastructure to current and future centres of population in order to reduce	+	+	+	This policy supports the criteria set out in appendix 1 which requires that sites should be assessed against their location in relation to current / future waste arisings.	+	+	+	No effect <u>Outstanding mitigation measure</u> Opportunities for landscape enhancement (including of a long term nature through restoration) should be sought to avoid cumulative negative effects.

Policy WDM2: Assessing All Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management Facilities								
mileage travelled and encouraging waste segregation in new development.								
SA9: Reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport.	+	+	+	The requirement to reduce the need to travel and assessment of accessibility is included in the site assessment criteria. There is also a requirement to demonstrate that adverse effects are minimised in terms of environmental and social effects. This will mean that there is a greater likelihood that nuisance caused by waste management sites can be reduced.	+	+	+	No change
SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.	?	?	?	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. <u>Mitigation measures</u> More emphasis should be given in the policy to supporting sites where non-road transport is a possibility.	?	?	?	No change
SA11: Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and	+	+	+	The main strategic policies (and the sites assessment criteria) require a focus on PDL. The requirement to demonstrate that a facilities' design, setting and external	++	++	++	No change <u>Outstanding mitigation measure</u>

Policy WDM2: Assessing All Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management Facilities								
enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land.				appearance is of a scale, mass form and character appropriate to its location and landscape setting should mean that there is a greater likelihood that the SA objectives are met.				More emphasis should be given in the policy to supporting sites where non-road transport is a possibility.
SA12: Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.	+	+	+	The policy requires that environmental effects are minimised. There is also the requirement to demonstrate that a facilities' design, setting and external appearance is of a scale, mass form and character appropriate to its location and landscape setting. This should mean that there is a greater likelihood that the SA objectives are met.	++	++	++	The policy as proposed must now demonstrate that they will not adversely affect the historic environment, the consideration of the impact on designated areas has been broadened to include designated structures and also Local Plan designations. In addition, the effect on archaeological interest must now be assessed and a Heritage Statement provided. The policy will now have a significant positive effect as it answers all the applicable appraisal questions positively.
SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	0	0	0	The requirement to reduce the need to travel and assessment of accessibility is included in the strategic policies and in the site assessment criteria in Appendix 1.	0	0	0	The policy as proposals must now demonstrate that they will not adversely affect the historic environment, the consideration of the impact on designated areas has been broadened to include designated structures and also Local Plan designations. In addition, the effect on archaeological interest must now be assessed and a Heritage Statement provided. The policy will now have a significant positive effect as it answers all the applicable appraisal questions positively.
SA14: Ensure local	0	0	0	Other policies (and the site allocations) will help to meet this SA objective.	0	0	0	No change

Policy WDM2: Assessing All Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management Facilities								
communities take more responsibility for their own waste								
SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities	?	?	?	The policy requires that human health effects and environmental effects are minimised. It is assumed that this addresses impacts on open space. However, it would be better if this was made clearer in the policy. There is also the requirement to demonstrate that a facilities' design, setting and external appearance is of a scale, mass form and character appropriate to its location and landscape setting. <u>Mitigation measures</u> Make it clearer in the policy that areas of open space / recreation are protected within policy.	?	?	?	No change
SA16: Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life	+	+	+	The policy requires that social and economic effects are minimised. This includes health, noise, vibrations, dust, odour, air, water and light pollution. The requirement to consider whether "it is appropriate to setting" should result in the testing of the potential cumulative effect of any new facilities and this should mean that there is a greater likelihood that the SA objectives are met.	+	+	+	No change <u>Outstanding mitigation measure</u> Make it clearer in the policy that areas of open space / recreation are protected within policy.
SA17: Support employment in the waste	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change

Policy WDM2: Assessing All Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management Facilities								
industry for local people.								
SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change

Summary of the changes to the assessment

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 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.

There is uncertainty regarding outcomes for open space and the effects on modal shift.

Mitigation measures outstanding

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.

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.

Policy WDM2: Assessing All Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management Facilities
Opportunities for landscape enhancement (including of a long term nature through restoration) should be sought to avoid cumulative negative effects.
More emphasis should be given in the policy to supporting sites where non-road transport is a possibility.
Make it clearer in the policy that areas of open space / recreation are protected within policy.
New mitigation measure
Policy wording should read “adverse effects on European Designated Sites are avoided”.
Enhancement measures outstanding
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.

Policy WDM3: Applications Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing Waste Management Facility								
Policy changes between Preferred Approach and Publication Draft: There were no significant changes to the policy Policy changes between Publication Draft and Submission Draft: no change								
SA Objectives	**Assessment of the Preferred Approach Draft Plan**				**Changes to the assessment between the Preferred Approach and the Submission Draft**			
	Short term	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**
SA1: Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change
SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	++	++	++	The policy safeguards existing waste management facilities. A strict set of criteria must be met to justify the loss of a site and this will help to meet the SA objective.	++	++	++	No change
SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change

Policy WDM3: Applications Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing Waste Management Facility								
SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change
SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	A HRA screening assessment has now been undertaken and concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this policy.
SA6: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets.	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change
SA7: To maintain,	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change

Policy WDM3: Applications Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing Waste Management Facility								
restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes.								
SA8: 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.	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change
SA9: Reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport.	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change
SA10: Encourage a modal shift	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change

Policy WDM3: Applications Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing Waste Management Facility								
away from road freight.								
SA11: Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land.	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change
SA12: Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change
SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change
SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste	+	+	+	It is important that there is a net gain of sites. Safeguarding of existing sites is important to achieve this.	+	+	+	No change

Policy WDM3: Applications Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing Waste Management Facility								
SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change
SA16: Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change
SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people.	+	+	+	It is important that there is a net gain of sites. Safeguarding of existing sites is important to achieve this.	+	+	+	No change
SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.	+	+	+	It is important that there is a net gain of sites. Safeguarding of existing sites is important to achieve this.	+	+	+	No change

Summary of the changes to the assessment

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 designations and sensitivities.

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

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

Policy WDM4: Waste Management within Development								
Policy changes between Preferred Approach and Publication Draft: 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. Policy changes between Publication Draft and Submission Draft: the policy has been updated with an additional requirement for new development to maximise opportunities to contribute to climate change mitigation and priorities								
SA Objectives	**Assessment of the Preferred Approach Draft Plan**				**Changes to the assessment between the Preferred Approach and the Submission Draft**			
	Short term	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**
SA1: Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	++	++	++	The policy requires re-use and recycling of construction materials for new development and will lead to a reduction in the total amount of waste that will require treatment from construction and demolition and promotes water efficient design.	++	++	++	The policy has been strengthened in that it now requires the minimisation of waste from construction. It will still score significantly positive against the SA objective.
SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	++	++	++	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.	++	++	++	The policy has been strengthened in that it now requires the minimisation of waste from construction. It will still score significantly positive against the SA objective.
SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change and	+	+	+	Climate mitigation through reduction of CO2 emitted and encouragement of energy efficient design and on-site generation is included in the policy. The policy does not address climate change	++	++	++	The policy has been strengthened in that it now requires that new development contributes to climate change mitigation. The policy will have a significant positive effect against the SA objective.

Policy WDM4: Waste Management within Development								
vulnerability to its effects.				adaptation of new development but it would not be expected to.				
SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.	?	?	?	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. Mitigation measures 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.	?	?	?	No change Outstanding mitigation measure 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.
SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	A HRA screening assessment has now been undertaken and concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this policy.
SA6: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change

Policy WDM4: Waste Management within Development								
to realising local and national BAP targets.								
SA7: To maintain, restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes.	0	0	0	No effect	0	0	0	No change
SA8: 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.	+	+	+	The policy will help residents of new development to segregate their waste. The policy states that the appropriate management arrangements are in place for waste arisings generated by the development.	+	+	+	No change
SA9: Reduce nuisance caused to	0	0	0	No effect.	0	0	0	No change

Policy WDM4: Waste Management within Development								
communities by waste transport.								
SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.	0	0	0	No effect.	0	0	0	No change
SA11: Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land.	0	0	0	No effect.	0	0	0	No change
SA12: Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.	0	0	0	No effect.	0	0	0	No change
SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	0	0	0	No effect.	0	0	0	No change

Policy WDM4: Waste Management within Development								
SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste	0	0	0	No effect.	0	0	0	No change
SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities	0	0	0	No effect.	0	0	0	No change
SA16: Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life	0	0	0	No effect.	0	0	0	No change
SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people.	+	+	+	As standards and requirements for designs are strengthened expertise will be required to help deliver on water efficiency, on-site generation and recovery or recycling of materials.	+	+	+	No change
SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste management capacity.	+	+	+	Rather than increase provision this should reduce the waste that requires off-site disposal or processing and therefore the need for additional capacity in the District.	+	+	+	No change
Summary of the changes to the assessment								

Policy WDM4: Waste Management within Development
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 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. 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. 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. Mitigation measures outstanding 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.

Policy WDM5: Landfill Development for Final Disposal of Residual Waste								
Policy changes from Preferred Approach to Publication Draft: 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 consideration of cleaner fuels and technologies. Policy changes between Publication Draft and Submission Draft: no change.								
SA Objectives	**Assessment of the Preferred Approach Draft Plan**				**Changes to the assessment between the Preferred Approach and the Submission Draft**			
	Short term	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**	**Short term**	**Medium term**	**Long term**	**Explanation of assessment and mitigation / enhancement**
SA1: Ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources and the promotion of renewable energy.	+	+	+	Ensuring that sites are permitted in accordance with the waste hierarchy will ensure that waste only reaches landfill where there is no other (more sustainable) option. Requirement for BREEAM excellent standards on all facilities should improve the environmental construction standards whilst making efficient use of water in those facilities. The criteria also require that adverse effects on floodplains, groundwater and water quality are minimised.	+	+	+	The references to sustainable construction and BREEAM have been removed from the policy and this has weakened the policy in relation to impacts on water resources. However, the policy does still address minimising effects on the water environment so has still been scored as positive.
SA2: Minimise the growth in waste and increase the amount of waste which is re-used, recycled and recovered.	+	+	+	Provision of landfill sites is necessary in a sustainable hierarchy of waste management as waste that cannot be treated in any other way would need to be landfilled. The criteria included in the policy ensure that landfill is at the appropriate place in the hierarchy.	+	+	+	No change

Policy WDM5: Landfill Development for Final Disposal of Residual Waste								
SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	+	+	+	The requirement for BREEAM standards and energy efficiency should reduce the CO2 emissions associated with the running of the facilities. Mention is given to the need to maximise opportunities to recover energy which could relate to the combustion of biogas. However, 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 sitting of these facilities. Enhancement measures 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 sitting of these facilities.	0	0	0	The references to sustainable construction and BREEAM have been removed from the policy. Without these requirements the policy will still help to achieve some of the SA objectives so will still score minor positive. The policy will help to reduce emissions and recover energy. However, it will not address climate change adaptation. Outstanding enhancement measure 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 sitting of these facilities.
SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites	+	+	+	The policy should provide for development of sites that do not adversely affect people and/or exacerbate existing nuisance problems through the detailed criteria landfill sites must meet. The second appraisal question has been assessed as part of the site assessments.	+	+	+	No change

Policy WDM5: Landfill Development for Final Disposal of Residual Waste								
SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	-	-	-	The policy contains criteria to that the applicant should demonstrate that adverse effects are minimised on designated protected sites. However, the policy does not address habitat loss or fragmentation. Mitigation measures The policy should address the effects of sites on habitat loss or fragmentation.	-	-	-	A HRA screening assessment has now been undertaken and concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this policy. Outstanding mitigation measure The policy should address the effects of sites on habitat loss or fragmentation.
SA6: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets.	+	+	+	The policy requires that adverse environmental effects are minimised. This may go some way to ensuring that actions do not compromise BAP targets. If the mitigation measure suggested as part of policy WDM2 is followed then the effect of this policy will be positive. The policy also does not address restoration to biodiversity specifically although this is mentioned in the supporting text. Enhancement measure The emphasis of MDM2 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.	+	+	+	No change Outstanding enhancement measure 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.
SA7: To maintain, restore and enhance the	+	+	+	Effects on landscape depend on siting and control of impacts of the waste facility. Criteria are included within the policy to	+	+	+	No change

Policy WDM5: Landfill Development for Final Disposal of Residual Waste								
character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes.				minimise effects on visual and landscape amenity.				
SA8: 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.	+	+	+	The policy requires that the applicant demonstrates that adverse effects are minimised on transport accessibility, capacity and the need to travel.	+	+	+	No change
SA9: Reduce nuisance caused to communities by waste transport.	+	+	+	The policy requires that the applicant demonstrates that adverse effects are minimised on transport accessibility, capacity and the need to travel.	+	+	+	No change
SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.	?	?	?	It is not possible to assess whether the policy will lead to the achievement of this SA objective. This is difficult to achieve as transport by road is the principal means currently and sites with easy and	?	?	?	No change <u>Outstanding mitigation measure</u> More emphasis should be given in Policy WM2 to supporting sites where non-road transport is a possibility.

Policy WDM5: Landfill Development for Final Disposal of Residual Waste								
				cheap access to the rail and waterways network will be relatively rare. If the mitigation measure in WMD2 is included in that policy this will help mitigate the effects of this policy. Mitigation measures More emphasis should be given in Policy WM2 to supporting sites where non-road transport is a possibility.				
SA11: Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land.	+	+	+	A sequential approach is included which requires a focus first on existing sites and then PDL.	+	+	+	No change
SA12: Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.	+	+	+	The specific site criteria require demonstrating that areas of historic importance are protected.	+	+	+	No change
SA13: Improve the quality and range of services available within communities and connections to wider networks.	+	+	+	The sequential test criteria should help ensure sites are located in convenient and sustainable locations.	+	+	+	No change

Policy WDM5: Landfill Development for Final Disposal of Residual Waste								
SA14: Ensure local communities take more responsibility for their own waste	0	0	0	Considered on its own the policy might be seen as encouraging the same approach of managing waste through landfilling. However, the plan is clear through the other policies (and this is reaffirmed in the policy) that Bradford is looking for a step change to move the management of waste up the waste hierarchy.	0	0	0	No change
SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities	+	+	+	Effects on open space and recreation opportunities depend on siting and control of impacts of the waste facility. Criteria are included within the policy to minimise environmental, social or economic effects	+	+	+	No change
SA16: Reduce the impact of the waste industry on people's safety and security, health and quality of life	+	+	+	Effects on people depend on siting and control of impacts of the waste facility. Criteria are included within the policy to minimise environmental, social or economic effects.	+	+	+	No change
SA17: Support employment in the waste industry for local people.	+	+	+	New or expanded landfill sites in the district will create more jobs related to this sector. There will also be the need for jobs in restoration and aftercare. By allowing the area of need to extend to the Bradford sub region larger or more facilities may be sited within Bradford District.	+	+	+	No change
SA18: Ensure the provision of adequate waste	++	++	++	The policy allows for proposals for new or expanded landfill developments (under certain criteria) and therefore looks to	++	++	++	No change

Policy WDM5: Landfill Development for Final Disposal of Residual Waste								
management capacity				continue to provide for sufficient residual waste capacity in the future				

Summary of the changes to the assessment

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 identified with regard to biodiversity as the policy does not address habitat loss or fragmentation.

Mitigation measures outstanding

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.

Enhancement measures outstanding

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 sitting of these facilities.

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.

3. SITE ASSESSMENT MATRICES

The matrices below show the results of the appraisal of the sites contained in Policy W3. Six sites have been assessed, three in each matrix. Please note that a number of objectives and appraisal questions which were not considered to be relevant to the site assessment process (due to the fact that the objectives were not spatial in nature) are not addressed within the assessments below.

These matrices represent only the assessment of the chosen sites. A large number of alternative sites have been assessed. Please see the accompanying SA report for a discussion of the other sites that have been assessed.

3.1 Matrix 1 – Sites 1-48

SA Objectives	Sites					
	Site 1		Site 11		Site 78	
SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	-	The site is located close to a stream and a small part of the site has the potential to experience flooding issues. The Environment Agency flood mapping shows that a small part of the site is located in Flood Zone 3. Depending on the choice of waste management technology, fuel may be produced for use elsewhere (e.g. pyrolysis oil, electricity from gasification).	+	It is 2.35ha in size and can incorporate most waste management technologies, and there may be potential recipients nearby of heat and electricity generated by the selected waste management technology. Some of these technologies may produce fuels for use elsewhere (e.g. pyrolysis oil, electricity from gasification). No flood risk constraints identified.	+	According to the Environment Agency flood maps, the site is outside of any areas at risk from flooding.
SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste	-	The entire site is PDL, situated immediately south of Clayton Beck. The nearest AQMA is c.1.2km east of the site. No signs of contamination on site. No groundwater source protection zones within this area. Watercourse is adjacent to the site. Development of the site is unlikely to require any direct discharge to the watercourse and if there was it would be	-	The entire site is PDL. It is currently vacant and unused. There are no signs of contamination on site. The nearest surface water feature is located c.200m south of the site. Should the use of this site change to incorporate a waste management facility, the site is likely to produce dust and noise, plus emissions of NOx and CO2 to the air. Residential receptors are located	0	The site is PDL which has been cleared and is vacant. There is some potential for contamination on site from former use. It is unlikely that the change in use of the site would result in a negative effect on soils. There are no groundwater source protection zones within this area. The River Aire is approx. 200m to the north of the site on the other side of

SA Objectives	Sites					
	Site 1		Site 11		Site 78	
management sites.		under consent with the Environment Agency. Any hardstanding would have oil interceptors in place. The use of this site for a waste management facility is likely to produce dust and noise, plus emissions of NOx and CO2 to the air. There is a residential area and school near to the site. It may be possible to minimise the impact on air quality through assessment and mitigation. Stack emissions would be controlled through environmental permitting under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007.		nearby. It may be possible to minimise the impact on air quality through assessment and mitigation. Stack emissions would be controlled through environmental permitting under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007. The nearest AQMA is c.1.5km southeast of the site.		the A650. The road may act as a physical barrier, preventing any runoff from the site entering the River Aire. The site is large enough to accommodate the full range of waste management technologies. Should the use of this site change to incorporate a waste management facility, the site is likely to produce dust and noise, plus emissions of NOx and CO2 to the air. It may be possible to minimise the impact on air quality through assessment and mitigation. Stack emissions would be controlled through environmental permitting under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007. There are no AQMA in Keighley.
SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	+	The site is not designated for nature conservation, and there are no designated sites within 1km of the site. No detail of habitats on site is available. A HRA screening assessment has now been undertaken and concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this site.	+	The site is not designated for nature conservation, and there are no designated sites within 1km of the site. No detail of habitats on site is available. A HRA screening assessment has now been undertaken and concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this site.	- -	There are no nature conservation designations on the site but it is within 1km of two Bradford Wildlife sites, one to the south west and one north of the site. No detail of habitats on site is available, although it is known that the site is cleared. Environmental assessment would be required of proposals for waste management facilities on this site to ascertain whether the wildlife sites and if any habitats on the site would be impacted upon. Mitigation measures

SA Objectives	Sites					
	Site 1		Site 11		Site 78	
						might be required to offset any negative effects identified. A HRA screening assessment has now been undertaken and concludes that if waste to energy technologies are used on the site (incineration, gasification and/or pyrolosis) there could be a likely significant effect on a part of the South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC (locally called Rombald's Moor). The findings suggest that although the addition of the emissions from a waste facility would be relatively small, acid deposition is already in excess of the critical load for this part of the South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC (Rombald's Moor) and therefore a waste management use involving combustion processes on proposed Site 78 of the Bradford Waste Management DPD would potentially exacerbate an existing situation.
SA6: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets.	?	The site is an urban, brownfield site, in proximity to a watercourse. There may be opportunity for biodiversity enhancement through development of the site. Ecological assessment would be required to identify BAP resources which could be enhanced through the development.	?	There may be opportunity for biodiversity enhancement through development of the site.	?	It is unlikely that the redevelopment of this site will contribute to the achievement of BAP targets, unless, through ecological assessment, it was identified that the site contains BAP resources which could be enhanced through the development. Environmental assessment would be required of proposals for waste management facilities on this site to

SA Objectives	Sites					
	Site 1		Site 11		Site 78	
						ascertain whether the river corridor would be affected by development. Mitigation measures might be required to offset any negative effects identified.
SA7: To maintain, restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes.	++	The site is within a primarily industrial area with some residential adjacent. Low visibility due to its position at the bottom of a valley.	+	The entire site is PDL and is currently being used for skip storage. No potential landscape and visual impact is noted as significant.	- ?	The site is within the Bradford urban area and lies adjacent to industrial land and agricultural land to the west and the A606 motorway to the east. No sensitive receptors within the immediate vicinity have been identified. The development of the site will reduce the area of urban green space in which it is located, but given the surrounding uses, e.g. the motorway and industrial land, it is not considered that its redevelopment would result in a negative effect.
SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.	-	The site is approx. 2.5 km from a potential rail freight depot and therefore there is a potential that rail could be used to transport material to or from the site but it would be dependent on rail freight facilities being run by another party . It is considered unlikely that a significant shift to rail transport could be achieved, given the distance to potential rail freight facilities.	++	The eastern boundary of the site is formed by a railway line, and potential rail freight facilities are situated c.200m north of the site. Therefore, there could be potential for the use of rail freight.	++	The site lies adjacent to a gas works (to the west) which is not considered to be a sensitive receptor. The site is cleared. The site is on low-lying ground and there are several areas of housing on higher ground to the south west (Thwaites Brow) and to the north (Riddlesden). Redevelopment for waste management use could therefore affect receptors to the north and south. Mitigation for visual and landscape impact is likely to be required.

SA Objectives	Sites					
	Site 1		Site 11		Site 78	
						It may not be possible for all landscape and visual effects to be mitigated but the site and surrounding uses are currently of poor landscape quality. Visual and landscape improvements may be possible and should be sought.
SA11: Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land.	++	The entire site is PDL. There are no Listed Buildings within 250m of the site.	+	The entire site is PDL and is currently being used for skip storage. The site has extant planning permission for an energy recovery facility. Albert Mill grade II Listed Building lies 250m from the site. The redevelopment of the site is not likely to harm the setting of this Listed Building and could improve the appearance of the site.	+	This site works against the achievement of this objective because it is Greenfield land and therefore its development does not represent efficient use of land. There is a Listed Building c. 200m from the site but it is the other side of the A606 motorway. The site lies within the Bradford urban area and there are no other cultural or heritage assets identified within the immediate area.
SA12: Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.	+	There are no sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance within 500m of the site. The nearest site is a Conservation Area located c.800m north of the site.	+	There are no sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance on the site. The nearest site is Bowling Park, a Historic Park and Garden, located approx. 300m east of the site.	-	The site has been identified as suitable for use as a rail freight depot1. Therefore, there is potential for the use of rail freight.
SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities	-	There are no known cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities on the site. Directly to the north is a local cycle route and directly east is protected recreation open space which could potentially be affected by redevelopment of the site and this affect should be assessed.	0	The site is not designated open space and the redevelopment of the site will not affect any open space or protected leisure uses. Bowling Park, a Historic Park and Garden, is located approx. 300m east of the site.	+	The site is cleared PDL and is within an industrial area with a gas works neighbouring the site to the west. The site is visually prominent, lying in a valley with higher receptors in the surrounding area. The redevelopment of the site for waste management is likely could potentially negatively affect these receptors but there is also

SA Objectives	Sites					
	Site 1		Site 11		Site 78	
						potential for redevelopment to improve the quality of the site from its current status. There are no Listed Buildings within 250m.

Summary	Conclusion (see key in Table 2.2)
Site 1: 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.	
Site 11: 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 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.	
Site 78: 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, pyrolosis 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.	

Site Mitigation Measures
All sites: Ensure appropriate ecological surveys are undertaken at planning application stage and any mitigation required aims to achieve the local BAP targets. Site 1: Before site development takes place the following effects will need to be investigated and mitigated: flooding issues (as part of 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: Before site development takes place the following effects will need to be investigated and mitigated: the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation and habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets). Air quality and noise should be assessed and mitigation put in place as necessary due to residential receptors located nearby. 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.

3.2 Matrix 2 – sites 92-121

SA Objectives	Sites					
	Site 92		Site 104		Site 121	
SA3: Reduce the District's impact on climate change and vulnerability to its effects.	+	The site is located on the east side of Bradford and there are no surface water features within 500m of the site, and therefore there is very low flood risk. The Environment Agency flood mapping does not show any flood risk to the site.	+	According to the Environment Agency flood maps, the site is outside of any areas at risk from flooding.	+	According to the Environment Agency flood maps, the site is outside of any areas at risk from flooding.
SA4: Safeguard and improve air, water and soil resources and reduce the number of people affected by noise and dust from waste management sites.	0	The site is PDL. It is currently in use as a council depot and there is some potential for contamination on site. It is unlikely that the change in use of the site would result in a negative effect on soils. There are no groundwater source protection zones within this area, and there are no surface water features in close proximity to the site. The site is large enough to accommodate the full range of waste management technologies. Should the use of this site change to incorporate a waste management facility, the site is likely to produce dust and noise, plus emissions of NOx and CO2 to the air. It may be possible to minimise the impact on air quality through assessment and mitigation. Stack emissions would be controlled through environmental permitting under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales)	--	The site is Greenfield and therefore the development will result in the loss of soil resources. There are no known water features on site and no watercourses within the immediate vicinity of the site. There are no groundwater source protection zones in this area. The site is close to urban greenspace and therefore could have an effect on sensitive receptors (people using the greenspace). There is the potential for the site to increase the number of people affected by noise and dust.	0	The site is PDL. It is currently in private use for waste management. There is some potential for contamination on site. It is unlikely that the change in use of the site would result in a negative effect on soils. There are no groundwater source protection zones within this area, and there are no surface water features in close proximity to the site. The site is large enough to accommodate the full range of waste management technologies. The site is currently being used for waste management and therefore there may not be any changes in levels of noise and air quality impacts. These could require environmental impact assessment and mitigation to ensure that a change in the type of waste management activity would not result in any negative impacts on noise and air quality. Stack emissions would be controlled through environmental

SA Objectives	Sites					
	Site 92		Site 104		Site 121	
		Regulations 2007. The nearest AQMA is c.1km north-west of the site.				permitting under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007. The nearest AQMA is c.1km north-west of the site.
SA5: To conserve, restore, expand and enhance the internationally, nationally and locally valued wildlife species and habitats.	-	There are no nature conservation designations on or within 1km of the site. No detail of habitats on site is available. A HRA screening assessment has now been undertaken and concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this site.	-	The site is not designated for nature conservation. There is a Bradford Wildlife Site located in close proximity to the site (approx. 200m) and mature trees are present in the site. The condition and value of these trees is unknown. This and potential effects on the wildlife site would need to be assessed in more detail to understand the risk of habitat loss, should the trees be lost to development and the risk of effects on the wildlife site. A HRA screening assessment has now been undertaken and concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this site.	-	There are no nature conservation designations on or within 1km of the site. The site is currently in use for waste management. It is unknown whether the site contains any habitats but it is unlikely given the sites current use. There are structures on site which would need to be cleared if the site were to be redeveloped for other waste management uses. It is unknown whether these structures might be suitable for bat roosts. Ecological assessment may be required in order to ascertain the ecological value of the site, potential impact from redevelopment and any mitigation measures required. A HRA screening assessment has now been undertaken and concludes that there are no likely significant effects from this site.

SA Objectives	Sites					
	Site 92		Site 104		Site 121	
SA6: Ensure restoration to biodiversity end use for waste (landfill) sites and contribute to realising local and national BAP targets.	-	It is unlikely that the redevelopment of this site will contribute to the achievement of BAP targets, unless, through ecological assessment, it was identified that the site contains BAP resources which could be enhanced through the development.	-	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 biodiversity loss, should the trees be lost to development.	-	It is unlikely that the redevelopment of this site will contribute to the achievement of BAP targets, unless, through ecological assessment, it was identified that the site contains BAP resources which could be enhanced through the development.
	?	It may have a negative effect if pipistrelle bats are found to be roosting in the existing buildings on site, and if these will require demolition, a full bat survey should be carried out prior to their demolition.	?		?	It may have a negative effect if pipistrelle bats are found to be roosting in the existing buildings on site, and if these will require demolition, a full bat survey should be carried out prior to their demolition.
SA7: To maintain, restore and enhance the character, value and diversity of natural and man-made landscapes.	+	The site is within an urban environment and currently in use as a council depot. It is considered unlikely that the redevelopment of the site would result in a landscape impact. Some mitigation for visual impact may be required for localised receptors.	-	Landscape and visual constraints to the east have been identified. The site is near to green belt and urban greenspace.	+	This site is currently used for waste management and is situated within the Bowling industrial area. There are no sensitive receptors identified within the immediate vicinity of the site. It is considered unlikely that the redevelopment of the site would result in a landscape impact. Some mitigation for visual impact may be required for localised receptors.
SA10: Encourage a modal shift away from road freight.	-	There is a railway line within close proximity to the site and a potential rail freight depot within approx. 1.5 km. There could be potential for the site to use rail transport but the potential is unknown and it could be dependent on	-	The site could potentially make use of a potential rail freight depot which is approx. 2.5 km away and therefore there is a potential that rail could be used to transport material to or from the site but it would be dependent on rail	++	There is a railway line within close proximity to the site and a working railway siding within the site. Therefore, there is the potential for use of rail freight

SA Objectives	Sites					
	Site 92		Site 104		Site 121	
		rail freight facilities being run by another party. 1 It is considered unlikely that a significant shift to rail transport could be achieved, given the distance to potential rail freight facilities.		freight facilities being run by another party.1 It is considered unlikely that a significant shift to rail transport could be achieved, given the distance to potential rail freight facilities.		
SA11: Improve the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance historic assets and make efficient use of land.	-	There are two Listed Buildings c.500m west of the site. The redevelopment of the site may adversely affect the quality of the surrounding built environment but it may be possible to mitigate some of the potential adverse effects.	-	This site works against the achievement of this objective because it is Greenfield land and therefore its development does not represent efficient use of land. No other constraints have been identified within 250m.	-	There is one Listed Building c.500m west of the site. The redevelopment of the site may adversely affect the quality of the surrounding built environment but it may be possible to mitigate some of the potential adverse effects.
SA12: Avoid, protect and enhance historic assets.	+	There are no sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance on or within 500m of the site.	+	There are no sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance or within 500m of the site.	+	There are no sites of archaeological or cultural heritage importance on or within 500m of the site.
SA15: Avoid impacts on open space, cultural, leisure and recreation opportunities	+	The site is not designated open space, however, a protected playing fields is situated c. 300m south of the site. A local cycle route runs along the southern site boundary.	+	No constraints although site is next to urban greenspace.	+	There are no constraints identified.

Summary	Conclusion
Site 92: 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 if, through assessment, potential negative effects are identified. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain or minor positive.	
Site 104: 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.	
Site 121: 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, potential negative effects are identified. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain or minor positive. The rest of the effects are neutral, uncertain or minor positive.	
Site Mitigation Measures	
All sites: Ensure appropriate ecological surveys are undertaken at planning application stage and any mitigation required aims to achieve the local BAP targets. 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 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. 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. 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 of the surrounding built environment and the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation, habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets).	