

Democratic Services

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Date: 22 February 2011

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To: All Members of the Cabinet

Councillor Francine Haeberling	Leader of the Council
Councillor Malcolm Hanney	Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Resources
Councillor Terry Gazzard	Cabinet Member for Development and Major Projects
Councillor Charles Gerrish	Cabinet Member for Service Delivery
Councillor David Hawkins	Cabinet Member for The Council as Corporate Trustee
Councillor Vic Pritchard	Cabinet Member for Adult Social Services and Housing
Councillor Chris Watt	Cabinet Member for Children's Services

Chief Executive and other appropriate officers
Press and Public

Dear Member

Cabinet: Wednesday, 2nd March, 2011

You are invited to attend a meeting of the **Cabinet**, to be held on **Wednesday, 2nd March, 2011** at **5.00 pm** in the **Council Chamber - Guildhall, Bath**.

The agenda is set out overleaf.

Yours sincerely

Col Spring
for Chief Executive

The decisions taken at this meeting of the Cabinet are subject to the Council's call-in procedures. Within 5 clear working days of publication of decisions, at least 10 Councillors may signify in writing to the Chief Executive their wish for a decision to be called-in for review. If a decision is not called-in, it will be implemented after the expiry of the 5 clear working day period.

If you need to access this agenda or any of the supporting reports in an alternative accessible format please contact Democratic Services or the relevant report author whose details are listed at the end of each report.

This Agenda and all accompanying reports are printed on recycled paper

NOTES:

- 1. Inspection of Papers:** Any person wishing to inspect minutes, reports, or a list of the background papers relating to any item on this Agenda should contact Col Spring who is available by telephoning Bath 01225 394942 or by calling at the Riverside Offices Keynsham (during normal office hours).
- 2. Public Speaking at Meetings:** The Council has a scheme to encourage the public to make their views known at meetings. They may make a statement relevant to what the meeting has power to do. They may also present a petition or a deputation on behalf of a group. Advance notice is required not less than two full working days before the meeting (this means that for meetings held on Wednesdays, notice must normally be received in Democratic Services by 4.30pm the previous Friday but Bank Holidays will cause this to be brought forward).

The public may also ask a question to which a written answer will be given. Questions must be submitted in writing to Democratic Services at least two full working days in advance of the meeting (this means that for meetings held on Wednesdays, notice must normally be received in Democratic Services by 4.30pm the previous Friday but Bank Holidays will cause this to be brought forward). If an answer cannot be prepared in time for the meeting it will be sent out within five days afterwards. Further details of the scheme can be obtained by contacting Col Spring as above.

- 3. Details of Decisions taken at this meeting** can be found in the minutes which will be published as soon as possible after the meeting, and also circulated with the agenda for the next meeting. In the meantime details can be obtained by contacting Col Spring as above.

Appendices to reports are available for inspection as follows:-

Public Access points - Riverside - Keynsham, Guildhall - Bath, Hollies - Midsomer Norton, and Bath Central, Keynsham and Midsomer Norton public libraries.

For Councillors and Officers papers may be inspected via Political Group Research Assistants and Group Rooms/Members' Rooms.

- 4. Attendance Register:** Members should sign the Register which will be circulated at the meeting.
- 5. THE APPENDED SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS ARE IDENTIFIED BY AGENDA ITEM NUMBER.**
- 6. Emergency Evacuation Procedure**

When the continuous alarm sounds, you must evacuate the building by one of the designated exits and proceed to the named assembly point. The designated exits are sign-posted.

Arrangements are in place for the safe evacuation of disabled people.

- 7. Officer Support to the Cabinet**
Cabinet meetings will be supported by the Director's Group.
- 8. Recorded votes**
A recorded vote will be taken on each item.

Cabinet - Wednesday, 2nd March, 2011

in the Council Chamber - Guildhall, Bath

A G E N D A

1. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

2. EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURE

The Chair will draw attention to the emergency evacuation procedure as set out under Note 6

3. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

To receive any declarations from Members/Officers of personal or prejudicial interests in respect of matters for consideration at this meeting. Members who have an interest to declare are asked to:

- a) State the Item Number in which they have the interest;*
- b) The nature of the interest;*
- c) Whether the interest is personal, or personal and prejudicial.*

Any Member who is unsure about the above should seek advice from the Monitoring Officer prior to the meeting in order to expedite matters at the meeting itself.

5. TO ANNOUNCE ANY URGENT BUSINESS AGREED BY THE CHAIR

6. QUESTIONS FROM PUBLIC AND COUNCILLORS

At the time of publication, no items had been submitted

7. STATEMENTS, DEPUTATIONS OR PETITIONS FROM PUBLIC OR COUNCILLORS

At the time of publication, no items had been notified

8. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS CABINET MEETING (Pages 5 - 10)

To be confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chair

9. CONSIDERATION OF SINGLE MEMBER ITEMS REQUISITIONED TO CABINET

This is a standard agenda item, to cover any reports originally placed on the Weekly list for single Member decision making, which have subsequently been the subject of a Cabinet Member requisition to the full Cabinet, under the Council's procedural rules

10. CONSIDERATION OF MATTERS REFERRED BY OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BODIES

This is a standing agenda item (Constitution rule 21, part 4D – Executive Procedure Rules) for matters referred by Overview and Scrutiny bodies. The Chair(person) of the relevant Overview and Scrutiny body will have the right to attend and at the discretion of the Leader to speak to the item, but not vote

11. SINGLE MEMBER CABINET DECISIONS TAKEN SINCE PREVIOUS CABINET MEETING

This report lists the Cabinet member decisions, sorted by Lead decision maker

12. REVENUE AND CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING, CASH LIMITS AND VIREMENTS - APRIL 2010 TO JANUARY 2011

This report presents the monitoring information for the Authority as a whole for the financial year 2010/11 to the end of January 2011

Note: *The papers for this item were not available for Agenda despatch and will be published as a supplementary despatch in due course*

13. JOINT WASTE CORE STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT (Pages 11 - 128)

The Joint Waste Core Strategy, prepared by the four West of England Unitary Authorities, provides a spatial planning policy framework for waste management. An Independent Examination was held in November 2010 and the Inspector concluded that the strategy is 'sound' in his binding report and that it can therefore be adopted by the Council.

14. STRATEGY FOR COMMUNITY ENABLEMENT (Pages 129 - 138)

This report sets out the proposed framework for delivering investment in Community Enablement following budget decisions made at Full Council on 15th February. It proposes an overall approach to enabling communities in Bath and North East Somerset to address local needs and concerns.

The Committee Administrator for this meeting is Col Spring who can be contacted on 01225 394942.

BATH AND NORTH EAST SOMERSET

CABINET

Wednesday, 2nd February, 2011

These minutes are draft until confirmed as a correct record at the next meeting.

Present:

Councillor Francine Haeberling	Leader of the Council
Councillor Malcolm Hanney	Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Resources
Councillor Terry Gazzard	Cabinet Member for Development and Major Projects
Councillor Charles Gerrish	Cabinet Member for Service Delivery
Councillor Vic Pritchard	Cabinet Member for Adult Social Services and Housing
Councillor Chris Watt	Cabinet Member for Children's Services

136 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

The Chair was taken by Councillor Francine Haeberling, Leader of the Council. The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

137 EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURE

The Chair drew attention to the evacuation procedure as set out in the Agenda.

138 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies had been received from Councillor David Hawkins

139 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

There were none.

140 TO ANNOUNCE ANY URGENT BUSINESS AGREED BY THE CHAIR

There was none.

141 QUESTIONS FROM PUBLIC AND COUNCILLORS

There were 3 questions from the following people: Councillors Nigel Roberts, Paul Crossley, Caroline Roberts.

[Copies of the questions and response, including supplementary questions and responses if any, have been placed on the Minute book as Appendix 1 and are available on the Council's website.]

142 STATEMENTS, DEPUTATIONS OR PETITIONS FROM PUBLIC OR COUNCILLORS

All statements were made at the relevant item on the Agenda.

143 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS CABINET MEETING

Councillor Chris Watt asked for an amendment to be made to the record of a statement he had made at the meeting. The Democratic Services Officer agreed to amend the Minutes before signature. On a motion from Councillor Francine Haeberling, seconded by Councillor Chris Watt, it was

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on Wednesday 25th November 2010 (as amended) be confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

144 CONSIDERATION OF SINGLE MEMBER ITEMS REQUISITIONED TO CABINET

There were none.

145 CONSIDERATION OF MATTERS REFERRED BY OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BODIES

The Corporate Performance and Resources Overview and Scrutiny Panel had submitted recommendations from its meeting held on Mon 31st January for Cabinet's consideration when discussing the Budget. [*The Draft Minutes of that meeting, and the Summary of recommendations made from each Overview and Scrutiny Panel, are attached to these Minutes as Appendices 3 and 4.*]

The Chair announced that both documents had been placed in the public gallery before the meeting; and that they would be considered at Item 14 on the Agenda. She thanked Councillor David Dixon (Chair, CYP O&S Panel) for the work of his Panel in preparing the recommendations.

146 SINGLE MEMBER CABINET DECISIONS TAKEN SINCE PREVIOUS CABINET MEETING

The Cabinet agreed to note the report.

147 REVENUE AND CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING, CASH LIMITS AND VIREMENTS - APRIL 2010 TO DECEMBER 2010

Councillor Malcolm Hanney introduced the item and proposed the recommendations. He commended all areas of the Council for living within the Budget despite the in-year cuts imposed by government.

Councillor Charles Gerrish seconded the recommendations

Rationale

The report is presented as part of the reporting of financial management and budgetary control required by the Council

Other Options Considered

None

On a motion from Councillor Malcolm Hanney, seconded by Councillor Charles Gerrish, it was

RESOLVED (unanimously):

- (1) To ASK Strategic Directors to continue to work towards managing within budget in the current year for their respective service areas, and to manage below budget where possible by not committing unnecessary expenditure, through tight budgetary control.
- (2) To NOTE this year's revenue budget position;
- (3) To NOTE the capital expenditure position for the Council in the financial year to the end of December and the year end projections;
- (4) To AGREE the proposed revenue virements;
- (5) To NOTE the changes in the capital programme;
- (6) To APPROVE the proposed additions to the 2010/11 Capital Programme.

148 TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT AND ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY 2011/12

Councillor Malcolm Hanney introduced the item and proposed the recommendations. He referred to the table of non-specified investment limits on page 15 of Appendix 2, and explained the table should include Long-term credit rating A+ for 2 years for UK counterparties.

Councillor Charles Gerrish seconded the proposal.

Rationale

Report is a statutory requirement

Other Options Considered

None

On a motion from Councillor Malcolm Hanney, seconded by Councillor Charles Gerrish, it was

RESOLVED (unanimously):

- (1) To RECOMMEND the actions proposed within the Treasury Management Strategy Statement to February Council for approval;
- (2) To RECOMMEND the borrowing and debt rescheduling strategy to February Council for approval;
- (3) To RECOMMEND the Investment Strategy to February Council for approval;
- (4) To RECOMMEND the proposed changes to the authorised lending lists to February Council for approval;
- (5) To NOTE the Prudential Indicators and delegate authority for updating the indicators prior to approval at Full Council on 16th February 2010 to the Divisional Director - Finance and Cabinet Member for Resources, in light of any changes to the recommended budget.

149 FINANCIAL PLAN 2011/12-2013/14, BUDGET & COUNCIL TAX 2011/12

Councillor Eleanor Jackson made a statement *[attached to these Minutes as Appendix 2 but not available on the web]* in which she recognised the difficult job

facing the Cabinet but expressed a number of objections to the proposals and to the way the information had been provided by what she felt was drip feeding via the local press. She also felt it was a myth to say that frontline services could be protected. She appealed for £25,000 bridging money to be made available from the Headroom Fund so that youth services in Radstock could have a breathing space to maintain staff hours and to find alternative premises. She also asked for a commitment from Cabinet to repair and modernise the Victoria Hall in Radstock.

Councillor John Bull made an *ad hoc* statement, which he said was a repetition of the same points he had made at the Overview and Scrutiny meeting concerning the allocations from Headroom Fund. On behalf of the Labour Group, he suggested that three allocations from the Headroom Fund should be made as part of the Budget: Replace £27K into the budget for Children and Young People Services; Allocate £8K to complete the funding of Bath Contact Centre for Parents; Allocate £5K for the Children's Rights Service.

Councillor Paul Crossley made an *ad hoc* statement in which he said that he felt there were still some massive commitments to huge projects of dubious value, an example of which was the Bath Rapid Transport proposals.

The Chair invited Councillors David Dixon (Chair of Corporate Performance and Resources Overview and Scrutiny Panel) and Caroline Roberts (Chair of Safer and Stronger Communities Overview and Scrutiny Panel) to address the Cabinet.

Councillor David Dixon referred to the Panel's recommendations which had been put into the public gallery before the meeting [*attached to these Minutes as Appendices 3 and 4*] which included the Labour Group comments. He thanked the Cabinet for giving consideration to the Panel's recommendations.

Councillor Caroline Roberts observed that the previous year had seen a huge cut in the Environmental Services budget and she praised the staff of that service for achieving so much with such reduced funds. She asked for this to be recognised in the current Budget and thanked the Cabinet for giving serious consideration to the comments made by the Panel.

Councillor Malcolm Hanney in introducing the item, referred to the Proposed Base Revenue Budget Cash Limits [*attached to these Minutes as Appendix 5*] which had not been included in the Agenda despatch but which had been made available in the public gallery before the meeting.

He echoed the thanks to officers for their hard work in such difficult circumstances. He felt that the Cabinet had engaged well with Overview and Scrutiny Panels. He observed that there had been a 16% cut across the board in grants from government and warned that about £3M of government grants were yet to be confirmed so the Revenue budget might still be subject to some change. He joined with others in expressing concern about the impact of Academies on the corporate schools support budget. In response to the points made by Councillor Jackson, He said that he was willing to discuss with Councillor Jackson the support for Radstock and for the youth service; he reminded Cabinet that the previous budget had put an extra £50K into youth services and the current Budget proposed an additional £105K. He referred to the Cabinet's consistent position on securing the future of the Victoria Hall and said that he would want to discuss all the options with the new Town Council, once elected. He promised to take on board all the comments from Overview and Scrutiny Panels and explained that the Cabinet was determined to work closely with officers and unions to minimise compulsory redundancies.

Councillor Hanney in moving the motion pointed out that his motion was amended at clause (e) from those published in the report.

Councillor Francine Haeberling seconded the motion. She congratulated officers and Councillor Hanney for continually delivering balanced budgets and said she was optimistic about the future.

Councillor Charles Gerrish referred to the extra £3M spent on highways, which he said had led to a massive improvement in the work done. The money had in effect been an "invest to save" and had been well spent. He referred to the Transport Capital Programme and observed that it had led to job creation. He was particularly pleased about the Rossiter Road Scheme and the significant investment in Keynsham.

Councillor Chris Watt said that Children's Services had faced major challenges as a result of the government's emergency budget. He agreed with Councillor Jackson that it was dangerous to suggest that frontline services can all be protected in this climate. There was still a need for clarity about the "Shout Out" and other projects. The Children's Society work had been recommissioned, so he could not yet confirm funding. He pointed out that the additional fund for the Youth Service had not appeared at the last minute, as had been suggested, but he had consistently argued for the "enabling fund" to support community groups to run their engagement activities. He welcomed the proposed budget.

Councillor Vic Pritchard referred to Community Learning, which would have a minimum funding level of £500K but after this year it would end. Options were to collaborate with Bristol, as a junior partner, which was not ideal; or to work with the City of Bath College – which would still require some redundancies.

Councillor Hanney in summing up agreed that there had to be some very difficult decisions, not least because of the direct cuts in government grants. The Cabinet were committed to investing in the future which would create jobs. He commended the proposals to Cabinet.

Rationale

The rationale is contained in the supporting paper to the report. The report reflects information already presented to Overview and Scrutiny by the Director. The Council's Section 151 Officer has ensured that a prudent and balanced budget is set on time which properly takes into account the financial constraints and risks facing the Council.

Other Options Considered

The supporting report and appendices also contain the other options considered in making the recommendations

On a motion from Councillor Malcolm Hanney, seconded by Councillor Francine Haeberling, it was

RESOLVED (unanimously):

To RECOMMEND to Council:

(1) That the Council approve:

(a) The General Fund net revenue budget for 2011/12 of £121.742m with no increase in Council Tax.

(b) That no Special Expenses be charged other than Town and Parish Council precepts for 2011/12.

(c) The adequacy of reserves at Appendix 1 Table 9 with a risk-assessed level of £10.5m.

(d) The individual service cash limits proposed for 2011/12.

(e) That the specific arrangements for the governance and release of corporate headroom (which includes any amounts for which the purpose has not been specified in the budget report in relation to the transfers to revenue budget contingency, the ongoing headroom allocations and the one off headroom allocations in Appendix 1) be delegated to the Council's Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Resources and the Chief Executive together with the chair of the CPR Overview & Scrutiny Panel.

(2) That the Council include the precepts set and approved by other bodies including the Local Precepts of Town Councils, Parish Councils and the Charter Trustees of the City of Bath, and those of the Fire and Police Authorities in its Council Tax setting.

(3) That the Council acknowledges the Section 151 officer's report on the robustness of the proposed budget and the adequacy of the Council's reserves and approves the conditions upon which the recommendations are made.

(4) That in relation to the capital budget the Council:

(a) Approves a capital programme of £34.108m for 2011/12 and notes indicative items shown in italics for 2011/12 and the programme for 2012/13 to 2015/16 including the planned sources of funding;

(b) Approves the Minimum Revenue Provision Policy;

(c) Approves the Capital Prudential Indicators.

(5) That the Council notes the O&S review of Medium Term Service and Resource Plans and 2011/12 Service Action Plans and instructs the relevant officers to finalise and publish their Medium Term Service and Resource Plans and Service Action Plans by end of March 2011, in consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member and in light of feedback from the O&S reviews, and in line with the approved cash limits.

(6) To AUTHORISE the Divisional Director – Finance, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Resources, to make any necessary presentational improvements to the draft budget proposal prior to submission to Council.

The meeting ended at 5.50 pm

Chair _____

Date Confirmed and Signed _____

Prepared by Democratic Services

Bath & North East Somerset Council		
MEETING:	Cabinet	
MEETING DATE:	2nd March 2011	EXECUTIVE FORWARD PLAN REFERENCE:
		E 2250
TITLE:	Joint Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document	
WARD:	All	
AN OPEN PUBLIC ITEM		
<p>List of attachments to this report:</p> <p>Appendix 1 Inspector's Report on the Joint Waste Core Strategy Appendix 2a Schedule of Changes (Appendix A of the Inspector's Report) Appendix 2b Schedule of Changes (Appendix B of the Inspector's Report) Appendix 3 Joint Waste Core Strategy as intended to be adopted (Appx 3 is a large document so copies have been placed at Public Inspection Points)</p>		

1. THE ISSUE

1.1 The Joint Waste Core Strategy (JWCS), prepared by the four West of England Unitary Authorities, has been found 'sound' this month by the Examination Inspector. It provides a spatial planning policy framework for waste management. The Independent Examination was held in November 2010 and the Inspector has concluded that the JWCS is 'sound' in his binding report and that it can therefore be adopted by the Council.

2. RECOMMENDATION

2.1 The Cabinet is asked:

- To welcome the Inspector's binding findings and;
- To note the need to move quickly to the adoption of the JWCS.
- To commend the report to Council and ask the Chief Executive to consider exercising his urgency powers to ensure the timely adoption of the plan.

3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1 The costs of developing the Joint Waste Core Strategy have been shared and split equally across the four authorities. B&NES council's share of these costs are provided for in the budget.
- 3.2 The JWCS provides a spatial planning framework moving waste management practices away from landfill. This helps to reduce a financial risk under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS).

4. CORPORATE PRIORITIES

- *Sustainable growth*
- *Addressing the causes and effects of Climate Change*

5. THE REPORT

5.1 The JWCS is a statutory plan and will sit alongside the emerging B&NES Core Strategy and be a formal part of the Local Development Framework. As a Joint Plan, it recognises the need for a strategic approach in dealing with waste across the sub-region. The JWCS will provide a positive, spatial planning policy framework for:

- locating the development of strategic residual waste treatment facilities
- directing the development of facilities for recycling, composting, transfer of wastes and waste disposal
- ensuring consistency of development management policy for waste within the sub-region

5.2 The policy framework within the JWCS was approved by Cabinet and Council and submitted in July 2010 to the Secretary of State. An examination was held in November and the Inspector submitted his binding report to the UAs in early February.

5.3 The Inspector has found the JWCS "sound" subject to a number of wording changes to the version of the JWCS which was agreed by B&NES Council on 19th November 2009. (A copy of the Inspector's Report is at Appendix 1 and the schedule of changes at Appendix 2) A limited number of changes are needed to meet legal and statutory requirements. These changes were either put forward by the Partnership, on behalf of the four unitary authorities, when the JWCS was formally submitted, or have emerged through the examination process. None of these changes materially alter the substance of the plan and its policies. These can be summarised as follows:

- Making the vision more locally distinctive and stating the intended sphere of influence of the plan;
- Clarifying an indicative quantitative requirement for waste management facilities of different types and at different dates;
- In respect of the former Fuller's Earth site at Bath, having full regard to the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the City of Bath World Heritage Site and its setting;
- Clarifying provision in respect of hazardous waste;

- Clarifying the policy for considering proposals for landfill and landraising;
- Securing accordance with Government guidance on planning obligations;
- Providing for effective monitoring of the delivery of waste management facilities, the timing of provision and waste prevention.

5.4 In respect of sites for residual waste facilities, the Council's approach to Broadmead Lane site in Keynsham and Former Fuller's Earth site at Bath have been confirmed by the Inspector. With regard to the Former Fuller's Earth site, the inspector has amended the wording in the key development criteria to give full regard to addressing the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the City of Bath World heritage Site and its setting.

5.5 The JWCS now needs to be formally adopted by each of the four Unitary Authorities in the sub-region; since the Inspector's report is binding, it needs to be adopted exactly as amended by the Inspector. The JWCS can come into effect once all UAs have formally approved adoption of the Plan. (A copy of the JWCS as intended to be adopted is at Appendix 3)

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

6.1 The report author and Lead Cabinet member have fully reviewed the risk assessment related to the issue and recommendations, in compliance with the Council's decision making risk management guidance.

7. EQUALITIES

7.1 The document submitted for examination was accompanied by a screening form, as reported to Cabinet and Council in November 2009. The proposed changes do not affect this screening.

8. RATIONALE

8.1 The four West of England Authorities are committed to working together to plan for the changing waste needs of the sub-region. This work must be underpinned by a robust policy framework. Not to adopt a Waste Core Strategy jointly with the other West of England Authorities would create a risk that waste planning policy for the sub-region was inconsistent, potentially leading to an unbalanced and unsustainable distribution of waste facilities.

8.2 Steve Quartermain (Chief Planner, Communities & Local Government) wrote to all Local Authority Chief Executives 10 January 2011 and outlined that the EU Waste Framework Directive means that all waste planning authorities need to have waste management plans in place that allocate sufficient land for waste management facilities. The Government wants to ensure waste plans are adopted to meet EU requirements and to avoid the UK incurring infraction proceedings and fines as a result of unsatisfactory progress. In the event that local authorities do not comply, the Government has included a power in Part 2 of the Localism Bill to pass on some or all of any fines from the European Court of Justice to any authority which causes the UK to be in breach of its obligations under the Directive. It is therefore important that the West of England Authorities adopt the Joint Waste Core Strategy.

9. OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

9.1 To prepare waste planning policies for Bath and North East Somerset, independently of other West of England Authorities. Not to prepare a waste Core Strategy jointly with West of England Authorities would create a risk that waste planning policy for the sub-region was inconsistent, potentially leading to an unbalanced and unsustainable distribution of waste facilities.

10. CONSULTATION

10.1 No consultation has been undertaken in respect of the proposed changes at this stage as the Inspector's report is binding. However, consultation and engagement has been an integral part of all of the earlier stages of preparation of the document, leading up to Submission.

10.2 Details of JWCS consultations and other supporting documents including the independent technical reports commissioned by the authorities to form the evidence base and inform the JWCS can be found at the West of England Partnership website at: <http://www.westofengland.org/waste/planning>.

10.3 Internal

Cabinet members; Section 151 Finance Officer; Chief Executive; Monitoring Officer

9 ISSUES TO CONSIDER IN REACHING THE DECISION

9.1 Customer Focus; Sustainability; Human Rights; Corporate; Health & Safety; Other Legal Considerations

10 ADVICE SOUGHT

10.1 The Council's Monitoring Officer (Divisional Director – Legal and Democratic Services) and Section 151 Officer (Divisional Director - Finance) have had the opportunity to input to this report and have cleared it for publication.

Contact person	Kaoru Jacques, Planning Policy 01225-477288 Simon de Beer, Policy and Environment 01225-477616
Sponsoring Cabinet Member	Councillor Charles Gerrish
Background papers	Joint Waste Core Strategy Submission Document, July 2010 http://www.westofengland.org/waste/planning/joint-waste-core-strategy/evidence-base-
Please contact the report author if you need to access this report in an alternative format	



The Planning
Inspectorate

Report to West of England Partnership

By Andrew S Freeman, BSc(Hons) DipTP DipEM FRTPI FCIHT MIEnvSc
an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government

Date 3rd February 2011

PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004

SECTION 20

**REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION INTO THE
WEST OF ENGLAND JOINT WASTE CORE STRATEGY
DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT**

Document submitted for examination on 30 July 2010

Examination hearings held between 16 and 23 November 2010

File Ref: PINS/Z0116/429/4

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE REPORT AND APPENDICES

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CD	Core Document
CD&E	Construction, demolition and excavation (waste)
DPD	Development Plan Document
EB	Prefix for Evidence Base document or additional supporting evidence document
ha	hectares
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
JWCS	Joint Waste Core Strategy
LDS	Local Development Schemes
para	paragraph
PC	Proposed Change
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SCI	Statements of Community Involvement
SCS	Sustainable Community Strategies
tpa	tonnes per annum
UK	United Kingdom
WEP	West of England Partnership
WSE	Waste Strategy for England (2007)

Non-Technical Summary

This report concludes that the West of England Partnership Joint Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document provides an appropriate basis for the waste planning of the area over the next 15 years. The Partnership has sufficient evidence to support the strategy and can show that it has a reasonable chance of being delivered.

A limited number of changes are needed to meet legal and statutory requirements. These can be summarised as follows:

- Making the vision locally distinctive and stating the intended sphere of influence of the plan;
- Setting out an indicative quantitative requirement for waste management facilities of different types and at different dates;
- In respect of the former Fuller's Earth site, Bath, having full regard to the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the City of Bath World Heritage Site and its setting;
- Identifying types of waste development that would be inappropriate in the Strategic Areas;
- Clarifying provision in respect of hazardous waste;
- Clarifying and making more positive the framework for considering proposals for landfill and landraising;
- Securing accordance with Government guidance on planning obligations; and
- Providing for effective monitoring of the delivery of waste management facilities, the timing of provision and waste prevention.

All of the changes recommended in this report are based on proposals put forward by the Partnership in response to points raised and suggestions discussed during the public examination. The changes do not alter the thrust of the Partnership's overall strategy.

Introduction

1. This report contains my assessment of the West of England Joint Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) in terms of Section 20(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It considers whether the DPD is compliant in legal terms and whether it is sound. Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 12 (CD5, Paragraphs 4.51-4.52) makes clear that to be sound, a DPD should be justified, effective and consistent with national policy.
2. The starting point for the examination is the assumption that the West of England Partnership (representing the councils of Bath & North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire) has submitted what it considers to be a sound plan. The basis for my examination is the Submission Document (EB1, July 2010). This is an amended version of the Pre-Submission (consultation) Document (January 2010). No additional consultation or revision of the Sustainability Appraisal were deemed necessary in regard to the Submission Document.
3. My report deals with the changes that are needed to make the DPD sound and they are identified in bold in the report (**PC**). All of the changes have been proposed by the Partnership and are presented in Appendix A. None of these changes should materially alter the substance of the plan and its policies or undermine the sustainability appraisal and participatory processes undertaken.
4. Some of the changes put forward by the Partnership are factual updates, corrections of minor errors or other minor amendments in the interests of clarity. As these changes do not relate to soundness they are generally not referred to in this report although I endorse the Partnership's view that they improve the plan. These are shown in Appendix B. I am content for the Partnership to make any additional minor changes to page, figure and paragraph numbering and to correct any spelling errors prior to adoption.
5. Where the Partnership has proposed changes that go to soundness they have been subject to public consultation and I have taken the consultation responses into account in writing this report.

Assessment of Soundness

Preamble

6. The approved Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West¹ dates from 2001. It was due to be replaced following consideration of the Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006 – 2026 (CD7). However, shortly before publication of the Joint Waste Core Strategy Submission Document (EB1), the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government sought to revoke all regional strategies. This is a decision since overturned in the High Court.
7. Irrespective of the revocation or otherwise of regional strategies, the Partnership has determined that the principles and aims with regard to waste

¹ Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG 10), September 2001

management in the Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West and the work associated with it provide a sound basis for consideration of the Joint Waste Core Strategy. My report has been prepared on this basis.

Main Issues

8. Taking account of all the representations, written evidence and the discussions that took place at the examination hearings, I have identified seven main issues upon which the soundness of the plan depends.

Issue 1 - Whether the Vision and Strategic Objectives are sufficiently focussed, spatial and locally distinctive; also whether they address adequately matters of self-sufficiency and timely provision

9. Paragraph 2.1 of PPS 12 (CD5) offers guidance on local spatial planning. One aim is to produce a vision for the future of places that, amongst other things, is based on a sense of local distinctiveness. As drafted, the vision in the Joint Waste Core Strategy is not locally distinctive. But for the words "West of England" the vision could be said to apply to almost any part of the country.
10. In recognition of this point, the Partnership has suggested reference to various matters of importance in the West of England. These include the need to enable sustainable economic growth; also to protect the natural and historic environments which are the area's most distinctive and unique assets.
11. The visions of many core strategies contain much more information on the essential assets of the respective areas and their communities. Nevertheless, I support the change proposed by the Partnership (PC5). Through the change there would be accordance with Government guidance on the production of an overall vision.
12. A further issue is uncertainty over the intended sphere of influence of the strategy. For example, is the strategy aiming to make provision for the management of waste from outside the West of England area; or is the aim one of self-sufficiency? The Partnership has addressed this matter through a change that is also part of PC5. The intention is to operate a waste management infrastructure with sufficient capacity to deal with the amount of waste generated in the West of England. This clarification is central to the delivery of an effective strategy.
13. In the future there will still be cross-boundary movements of waste. However, by providing capacity equivalent to the amount of waste generated in the plan area, the Partnership authorities will be able to move towards self-sufficiency. In accordance with PPS 10 (CD3, Para 2), provision would be made "in the right place".
14. Whether provision would be made "at the right time" has also been raised in connection with this issue. In this respect, the delivery of timely provision is one of the Strategic Objectives. The carrying forward of this objective into the main provisions of the plan is discussed below. However, in regard to the matters raised above, the proposed changes would bring the Joint Waste Core Strategy into line with Government guidance and ensure soundness. The Partnership's Proposed Change 5 (**PC5**) is endorsed; also a related change to supporting text (**PC11**).

Issue 2 – Whether there is clarity over the amount and type of waste management facilities that are likely to be required and the timing of their provision; also adequacy of coverage within the Core Strategy and justification through a robust and credible evidence base

15. One of the key elements of a core strategy is a strategy for delivering the strategic objectives. This should set out how much development is intended to happen where, when and by what means (PPS 12 [CD5], Para 4.1). In terms of PPS 10, there is a recognised need for a step-change in the way waste is handled and significant new investment in waste management facilities. The sustainable waste management can be delivered, amongst other things, by providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time (CD3, Paras 1 and 2).
16. In connection with the Joint Waste Core Strategy, much work has been done on the amounts of waste of different types that will need to be managed in the West of England and on changes over time. The principal source of this information is the West of England Waste Management Capacity Needs Assessment (EB10). In addition, a Topic Paper was prepared specifically for the plan examination. This is entitled "West of England approach to identifying future Capacity Requirements for the Joint Waste Core Strategy" (WEP 003).
17. Notwithstanding the availability of relevant information in the evidence base, the Submission Document (EB1) contains little specific information on the amounts of different wastes that will need to be managed or on how such amounts are likely to change over time. However, the inclusion of such information is essential if timely provision is to be made and if proper monitoring of the delivery of the strategy is to take place.
18. The Partnership's initial response to this matter was to suggest the inclusion, in the monitoring section of the plan, of tables showing capacity requirement at five-year intervals from 2010/11 to 2025/26. There would have been no indication of current capacity. In addition, both inert and non-inert landfill would have been included in the same table. More particularly, the tables would have been relegated to the monitoring section and would not have formed part of the main policy content of the plan.
19. The change now proposed by the Partnership is to include tables showing the capacity requirement in the main policy section of the strategy (Section 6). There would be separate tables dealing with recycling and composting of municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste; recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste; recovery of municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste; disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes; and disposal of inert waste. The requirement at "spot" dates of 2010/11, 2015/16, 2020/21 and 2025/26 would be shown. Each table would give an indication of current capacity and an explanation of the provisions.
20. I endorse the Partnership's related changes (**PC63, 64, 65, 66 and 82**). By embedding the changes in the main body of the plan, the provisions would be an integral part of the policy on residual and non-residual waste and on landfill. There would be clarity over the quantitative expectations of the Partnership and the changing position over time. In addition, the current shortfall or surplus in capacity for each type of waste would be highlighted. In accordance

with Government guidance, there would be a clear indication of how much waste development is envisaged and steps to ensure timely delivery.

Issue 3 – Whether justifiable and sufficient provision has been made for the development of waste recovery facilities of appropriate types and at appropriate preferred locations or strategic sites

21. In considering whether justifiable and sufficient provision has been made for the development of waste recovery facilities of appropriate types and at appropriate preferred locations or strategic sites, attention has focussed on the proposed allocation under Policy 5 of the former Fuller's Earth site on the southwestern fringe of Bath and on the Strategic Areas (Area A, Yate, in particular). The provisions in respect of adopted urban extensions also proved controversial although reference to these areas in the plan has now been dropped.
22. The former Fuller's Earth site is subject to a number of constraints. Amongst other things, reference has been made to the ecological value of the site; its geological importance; its location relative to the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and any extension of the AONB; the presence of a major aquifer; its location within the Green Belt; and the potential effect on the setting of the nearby City of Bath World Heritage Site. Additional concerns include the alleged carrying out of unauthorised development (the subject of enforcement action²) and the fact that the previously envisaged growth of the area may not occur.
23. The Partnership recognises that the site is constrained. Its approach has been to set down key development criteria, specific to the site, which would need to be taken into account in any scheme of development. The location is seen as important. It would serve the needs of the south east of the plan area as well as the area as a whole. In terms of the enforcement action, this relates to two specific areas of the site. It can be distinguished from the plan proposal, an allocation that has the support of Bath & North East Somerset Council (the enforcement authority).
24. Irrespective of the future growth of Bath, I recognise that an allocation in this location would be a contribution towards an appropriate geographical spread of strategic sites. In addition, there would be controls over future development such that significant problems associated with any unlawful activities could be avoided.
25. In terms of the impact on the environment, I see no reason in principle why an acceptable development could not come forward. I support the approach of the Partnership and the identification of key development criteria. Under Policy 5, the future development of residual waste treatment facilities at the site would be subject to these criteria as well as the development management policies. However, for the provisions to be effective, it would be necessary to have full regard to the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the City of Bath World Heritage Site and its setting. This is the subject of a proposed change by the Partnership (**PC70**) which I hereby endorse.

² The enforcement notices were subsequently quashed by the High Court (Order issued 3 December 2010)

26. With the change suggested by the Partnership, the plan would be sound. On a related matter, I see no need to extend the boundaries of the allocated site. From a developer's point of view, I can see the sense of locating infrastructure such as balancing ponds on adjacent land. However, any scheme would have to be considered on its merits. Bearing in mind also the Green Belt location, it would be wrong to anticipate the acceptability of forms of development different from those assessed through preparation of the Joint Waste Core Strategy.
27. Turning to the strategic areas, recurrent concerns were lack of specificity over the sites or facilities that could be developed. This would have a blighting effect and lead to uncertainty. In addition, it was argued that there had been a failure to consider reasonable alternatives and effects under the Habitats Regulations and to engage the public in meaningful consultation.
28. In response, the Partnership has put forward a number of proposed changes. These include making reference to any local development document relevant to the strategic area. I would expect this change to address the blight argument. For example, there would be a need for harmony with plans for the industrial land at Yate that are coming forward under the emerging core strategy for South Gloucestershire.
29. In terms of the Habitats Regulations, there would be explicit recognition that some sites may not be appropriate for thermal treatment. I appreciate that this qualification would be set out in the key development criteria in Appendix 1 of the plan rather than in Policy 5 itself. Nevertheless, the plan makes clear the need to abide by the Habitats Regulations Assessment (EB8). In this regard, any significant effects (including in-combination effects) not covered by the scope of the assessment would have to be the subject of separate assessment or screening.
30. On the question of considering reasonable alternatives, I would expect broad options to the strategy as a whole to have been examined. In this regard, the Sustainability Appraisal (EB3.1-3.4) has assessed a range of "concentrated", "dispersed" and "combination" options. I would not expect to see strategic appraisal of competing options within a particular industrial area such as that at Yate. Here, an overall assessment of constraints and opportunities such as that presented in Table D.13 of the Sustainability Appraisal (EB3.3, Page D9) would be appropriate. I find that the plan presents the most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives and is sound in this regard.
31. Within the Joint Waste Core Strategy as proposed to be changed, there is no intention to identify the advantages or disadvantages of particular sites. All sites are covered by the generality of the provisions and the restrictions that apply. This is the clear basis upon which the public has been consulted.
32. On the Strategic Areas, I endorse the related changes that have been proposed by the Partnership (**PC52, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 83**). Through these changes there will be greater clarity and specificity as well as the removal of uncertainty. In this regard, the strategic intentions of the Partnership would be deliverable and the soundness of the plan assured.

33. Before leaving the subject of Policy 5, I would comment on the Partnership's decision to omit reference to adopted urban extension areas. This was the subject of discussion at the examination hearings notably at the session on non-residual waste treatment facilities.
34. I note uncertainty over the future of regional strategies, the promotion of urban extensions by local planning authorities and use of the specific term "urban extension areas". Given this uncertainty, it makes sense to drop precise reference to such areas. As an alternative, Proposed Changes 79-81 would refer to the potential appropriateness of locating waste activities within areas of new development (which could include areas previously known as urban extensions). I agree that this is the way forward. However, the related changes do not affect the soundness of the plan.
35. Separate concerns have been raised as to whether Policies 6 and 7 are appropriate. Policy 6 deals with operational expectations in relation to residual waste treatment facilities and touches on the matter of market demand. In this regard, both PPS 10 (CD3, Para 22) and the climate change supplement to PPS 1³ indicate that applicants should not be required to demonstrate a need.
36. A careful reading of the policy indicates that there is a requirement to present information on the outputs of the proposed facility rather than to demonstrate a need. Normally, such information would be expected within any application for a recovery facility and would lead to an understanding of any benefits in terms of the materials to be produced or the energy to be generated. The Partnership authorities would also have information relevant for monitoring purposes. There would be no conflict with Government guidance and the plan is sound in this respect.
37. In terms of Policy 7, the Companion Guide to PPS 10 (CD4, Para 8.15) indicates that waste planning authorities may find it helpful to have set out specific policy on non-allocated sites. The key test in considering proposals is consistency with PPS 10 and the waste planning authority's core strategy (CD4, Para 8.14). These are matters addressed in Paragraph 6.9.6 of the Submission Document (EB1) and in Policy 7 itself. The policy is necessary, in line with Government guidance and sound.

Issue 4 - Whether adequate and robust provision has been made for the receipt, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste and for the consideration of related development proposals

38. In terms of hazardous waste, reliance is presently placed on management facilities outside the West of England, for example, in Gloucestershire. However, on-going availability cannot be relied upon. In any event, in order to meet the needs of the West of England, provision needs to be made within the sub-region. This is in circumstances where additional hazardous waste would be produced as a residue from energy from waste facilities. There have been calls for a specific policy on what is seen as a significant issue.

³ Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (CD1), December 2007, Para 20

39. For my part, I note that Paragraph 6.4.6 (was Paragraph 6.4.8) of the Joint Waste Core Strategy points to the policy framework for bringing forward hazardous waste treatment facilities. In addition, the Partnership is intending to clarify the text to confirm that Policies 8 and 9 provide the relevant framework to meet the hazardous waste disposal needs of the sub-region.
40. I appreciate that the Partnership could have given a more positive steer to the provision of hazardous waste management facilities. Nevertheless, I consider that the essential ingredients are in place. The change proposed would ensure that the strategy would be deliverable. I endorse the Partnership's related change (**PC68**).
41. Whilst on the subject of hazardous waste, I note that the plan deliberately excludes consideration of radioactive waste. Given the existing and possible future presence of nuclear power facilities in the West of England, this could be considered to be a serious omission. However, I acknowledge that policy on the management of higher activity waste is essentially outside the remit of waste planning authorities and resides with central Government. In this regard, the plan makes reference to the 2008 White Paper on managing radioactive waste safely. The Partnership will need to keep abreast of developments in this area.

Issue 5 – Whether there are clear, sufficient and robust arrangements for landfill, landraising and restoration with adequate spatial guidance and regard to the timeliness of provision

42. In the Submission Document (EB1), the approach of the Partnership to landfill and landraising has been to facilitate necessary provision through criteria based policies (Policies 8 and 9). However, in the face of limited and short-term capacity, there have been demands for a greater commitment to landfill, for example, through the mechanism of a separate and specific landfill development plan document; also a less restrictive policy context.
43. Through a landfill DPD it would be possible to detail how the related capacity gap would be met and to make formal and pro-active provision. Be that as it may, such action could be considered premature and unnecessary. A criteria-based approach is a common way of securing provision. Notwithstanding an apparent lack of willingness on the part of the waste industry to suggest potential allocations at the consultation stages of the plan, I have no reason to suppose that sites will not come forward. Alternative action could be taken if and when monitoring indicates lack of an appropriate response.
44. To provide a more positive context, the Partnership is proposing several changes to the plan. Whilst recognising that a key aim of the plan is to divert waste away from landfill, there would be express recognition that additional landfill capacity will be required. This would be quantified in Tables 6.4 and 6.5 and clarified in the accompanying text. In addition, there would be changes to Policies 8 and 9 and in the reasoned justification. Of particular importance would be a recognition that opportunities on brownfield land may be limited and that greenfield land may be required to deliver the sub-region's needs.
45. Under the up-dated plan proposals, landfill will be possible on suitable unconstrained sites outside major aquifers, source protection zones, European

sites of nature designation or the appropriate buffer as identified in Figure 6.2. Early and on-going provision will be required to provide the quantities set out in Tables 6.4 and 6.5 by the indicative dates. In terms of sites, the Partnership is confident that suitable schemes will come forward. However, the waste industry has a paramount role. The Partnership will have to revisit its approach to all forms of landfill if regular monitoring shows an absence of real progress.

46. With the changes now proposed, there would be a clearer and less restrictive framework for the provision of landfill sites and for landraising. In accordance with Government guidance, it is more likely that the strategy would be deliverable. I endorse the Partnership's proposed changes (**PC2, 73, 75 and 76**).

Issue 6 – Whether there are clear and appropriate development management policies that, amongst other things, accord with and do not repeat or reformulate national policy

47. The main provisions in respect of development management are to be found in Policy 11 (Planning Designations), Policy 12 (General Considerations) and in the related supporting text. Several improvements, not affecting soundness, have been proposed by the Partnership. These are set out in Appendix B.
48. One of the matters touched upon in the text of the Submission Document (EB1, Para 6.14.4) is that of legal agreements. In this regard, the main source of Government policy is Circular 05/2005, "Planning Obligations". Paragraph B25 of Annex B of the Circular advises that general policies about the principles and use of planning obligations should be included in development plan documents if these are not already covered by saved policies. The adequacy of coverage in this respect was the subject of discussion at the examination hearings.
49. It is now clear that the main provisions on planning obligations will be set out in the core strategies and developer contribution supplementary planning documents of the Partnership authorities. Matters relevant to waste development will be dealt with as well as general considerations. However, within the Joint Waste Core Strategy, there is no clear reference to the matters to be covered by obligations or to the role of other development plan documents.
50. The Partnership is proposing to address this matter through Proposed Changes 31b and 62. Reference would be made to the role of planning obligations in mitigating impacts; to the matters to be covered by waste-related planning obligations; to the core strategies of the individual Partnership authorities; and to developer contribution supplementary planning documents. In this way there would be accordance with Government guidance. I endorse the Partnership's proposed changes (**PC31b and 62**).

Issue 7 – Whether there are clear arrangements for managing and monitoring the delivery of the strategy

51. Absent from the Submission Document (EB1) is an accurate indication of the waste management capacity that it is envisaged would be required through the plan period. As discussed in relation to Issue 2 above, this omission would be

dealt with by the inclusion, in the main policy section of the Joint Waste Core Strategy, of tables dealing with the principal types of waste to be dealt with in the West of England.

52. In assessing progress towards the achievement of the indicative capacity figures, the timeliness of provision and the effectiveness of the strategy, it will be necessary to monitor on-going development. Through Proposed Change 35, the Partnership would explicitly recognise that the tables would underpin monitoring of the spatial strategy and delivery of the waste management infrastructure. In this way, the Joint Waste Core Strategy would be able to be monitored in line with Government guidance. I endorse the Partnership's proposed change **(PC35)**.
53. A further concern relates to effective monitoring of Policy 1 (Waste Prevention). Under the Submission Document (EB1) the proposed indicator is the percentage of approved developments with a waste audit that make on-site provision for waste segregation, recycling and recovery. However, monitoring of the percentage would not show the effectiveness or otherwise of the policy. The Partnership's proposed change is to record the type and amount of provision made. I endorse this change **(PC77)**. In this way effective monitoring would be achieved in line with the guidance in PPS 12 (CD5).
54. On a final note, it is worth stressing the importance of effective monitoring. The strategy is heavily dependent upon private sector market responses to criteria-based policies. Some representors have questioned whether the plan goes far enough in encouraging the provision of waste management facilities. In this respect, it is only through dedicated monitoring and any necessary adjustment of the strategy that the true success of the Partnership's intentions will be realised.

Legal Requirements

55. My examination of the compliance of the Joint Waste Core Strategy with the legal requirements is summarised in the table below. I conclude that the Joint Waste Core Strategy meets them all.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
Local Development Schemes (LDS)	The Joint Waste Core Strategy is identified within the approved LDS of the Partnership authorities. These date from between March 2007 and January 2010. A revised timetable for the later key stages has been endorsed subsequently as an addendum to the schemes. The expected adoption date is April 2011. The content and timing of the Joint Waste Core Strategy are compliant with the LDS as amended.
Statements of Community Involvement (SCI) and relevant regulations	The SCI were adopted in 2007 or 2008 and consultation has been compliant with the requirements therein, including the consultation on the post-submission proposed changes (PC).

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	SA has been carried out and is adequate.
Appropriate Assessment (AA)	Following screening, AA was carried out under the Habitats Regulations (Final Report, August 2009).
National Policy	The Joint Waste Core Strategy complies with national policy except where indicated and changes are recommended.
Sustainable Community Strategies (SCS)	Satisfactory regard has been paid to the SCS.
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	The Joint Waste Core Strategy is in general conformity with the RSS.
2004 Act and Regulations (as amended)	The Joint Waste Core Strategy complies with the Act and the Regulations.

Overall Conclusion and Recommendation

56. I conclude that, with the changes proposed by the Partnership set out in Appendix A, the West of England Joint Waste Core Strategy DPD satisfies the requirements of Section 20(5) of the 2004 Act and meets the criteria for soundness in PPS 12. Therefore I recommend that the plan be changed accordingly. For the avoidance of doubt, I endorse the Partnership's proposed minor changes as set out in Appendix B.

Andrew S Freeman

INSPECTOR

This report is accompanied by:

Appendix A (separate document): Partnership's Changes that go to soundness

Appendix B (separate document): Partnership's Minor Changes

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West of England Joint Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document

Schedule of Partnership's Proposed Changes

This schedule of proposed changes has been prepared by the West of England Partnership on behalf of the Partnership Authorities: Bath & North East Somerset Council, Bristol City Council, North Somerset Council and South Gloucestershire Council.

The schedule lists all the required changes proposed by the Partnership in order for the West of England Joint Waste Core Strategy to be found sound. The schedule is based on the Partnership's Schedule of Councils' Proposed Changes as published on 24 November 2010 (WEP 011) and the Addendum dated 29 November 2010 (WEP 012).

Change Number	Page no of JWCS	Policy/Paragraph of the JWCS	Proposed Change (as suggested by the Partnership Authorities)
PC2	8	Para 3.2.2	3.2.2 In 2008, within the West of England approximately half of all municipal, commercial and industrial waste was sent to landfill each year, much of this transported outside of the sub-region. Existing sites within the plan area have only a limited capacity and life time; based on recent rates of landfill, capacity would be exhausted by 2014. Preparation of the JWCS has revealed that existing arrangements for the exportation of waste may be maintained in the short term, but will not be a suitable long term solution. This is a key challenge facing the sub-region. Whilst additional landfill capacity will be required the JWCS needs to provide a positive policy framework that promotes the diversion of waste from landfill. Practically this will be achieved through delivery of the waste treatment infrastructure necessary to meet the demands of a growing sub-region.
PC5	10	Vision Statement	By 2026 the West of England will be resource efficient with waste generation minimised, in line with the waste hierarchy, and operating a waste management infrastructure, with

			sufficient capacity to deal with the amount of waste generated in the West of England. The needs of the West of England to enable sustainable economic growth will be met, whilst ensuring the protection of the natural, and historic environment which are its most distinctive and unique assets”.
PC11	15-16	Replace supporting text at para 5.4.5.	5.4.5 The JWCS provides the policy framework to deliver sufficient waste management infrastructure to meet the West of England’s needs. Appropriate monitoring of the JWCS will enable an understanding of the capacity requirements throughout the plan period. Further detailed information on future capacity requirements at key dates is provided in the JWCS at Section 6.
PC31b	40	Policy 12 Addition of new paragraph to follow bullets	In accordance with Circular 05/2005 (and as may be amended) planning obligations may be necessary in order to address any of the matters listed above or otherwise identified as a significant effect in the environmental information accompanying the application. In considering the scale and form of any contributions to be made under such obligations, the waste planning authority will have regard to the content of paragraph 6.14.4 of this Core Strategy and guidance documents relevant to these matters.
PC35	42	Addition of new paragraph 7.3.7	7.3.7 Tables 6.1-6.5 will underpin monitoring of the Spatial Strategy and delivery of the necessary waste management infrastructure. The tables illustrate what capacity is required and when it will need to be delivered throughout the Plan period.
PC52	31	Policy 5	<p>Planning permissions for development involving the treatment of residual wastes where it supports the delivery of the Spatial Strategy will be granted at the following locations, subject to development management policies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. discrete Sites, subject to the Key Development Criteria provided in Appendix 1: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. BA19 Broadmead Lane, Keynsham, Bath and North East Somerset b. BA12 Former Fuller’s Earth Works, Fosseway, Bath and North East Somerset c. BR505 Hartcliffe Way, Bristol d. DSO5 Merebank, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol e. DS06 BZL Site, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol

			<p>f. DS07 Sevalco Plant (northern part), Severn Road, Bristol g. DS13 Rhodia Chemical Works, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol h. DS14 Gypsy and Traveller Site, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol i. DS15 Advanced Transport System Ltd Site, Severn Rd, Bristol j. SG39 South of Severnside Works, South Gloucestershire k. IS8 Warne Rd, Weston-super-Mare, North Somerset</p> <p>2. on land that is located within an adopted urban extension area;</p> <p>3. 2. on land that is located on existing industrial land in Yate within Strategic Area A, subject to the Key Development Criteria provided in (See Appendix 1); and,</p> <p>4. 3. on land that is located within the redevelopment area of Weston – Strategic Area B, subject to the Key Development Criteria provided in (See Appendix 1).</p> <p>The facilities proposed will be required to contribute to the delivery of the Spatial Strategy illustrated in Figure 6.1. Indicative required capacities requirements for residual waste treatment are: Zone A – ~390,000 tpa Zone B – ~100,000 tpa Zone C – ~150,000 tpa Zone D – ~60,000 tpa Zone E – ~100,000 tpa Monitoring will be undertaken to ensure the Spatial Strategy is delivered.</p>
PC53	64	New first bullet	<i>Mindful of the extent of the area allocated and ongoing planning of this area, any waste related proposals should be consistent with the objectives and provisions of any local development document, relevant to Strategic Area A.</i>
PC54	64	Additional text to last bullet	... In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report <i>which identifies that some sites may not be appropriate for thermal treatment.</i>
PC55	65	New first bullet	<i>Mindful of the extent of area allocated and ongoing planning of this area, any waste related proposals should be consistent with the objectives and provisions of any local development document, relevant to Strategic Area B.</i>
PC56	65	Additional text to last	... In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA

		bullet	report <i>which identifies that some sites may not be appropriate for thermal treatment.</i>																				
PC62	39	Para 6.14.4	<i>Planning obligations and conditions and legal agreements</i> play an important role in controlling waste management activities, <i>mitigating impacts</i> and providing added value from waste related development. They will be used in conjunction with the grant of planning permission where appropriate. <i>The matters to be covered are set out in policies 11 and 12 and the individual authorities' core strategies and developer contribution supplementary planning documents.</i>																				
PC63	26	New para 6.5.7 and new Table 6.1	<p><i>Table 6.1 shows the amount of capacity that it is anticipated will be required for the recycling and composting of municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste; also an indication of current capacity (at 2010). The aim under Policy 2 (Policy 3 for open windrow composting) is to facilitate provision sufficient to manage these quantities although, subject to the other provisions in the JWCS, the requirement is not intended to represent a limit on provision.</i></p> <p><i>Table 6.1 Indicative requirement for recycling and composting of municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="4">Intervals throughout the Plan period</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010/11</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2025/26</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gross requirement (tonnes)</td> <td>646,000</td> <td>761,000</td> <td>863,000</td> <td>858,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current capacity (tonnes)</td> <td>812,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Intervals throughout the Plan period					2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26	Gross requirement (tonnes)	646,000	761,000	863,000	858,000	Current capacity (tonnes)	812,000			
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Current capacity (tonnes)	812,000																						
PC64	28	New paragraphs 6.7.5 and 6.7.6 and new Table 6.2	<i>Table 6.2 shows the amount of capacity that it is anticipated will be required for the recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste. The aim is to facilitate provision sufficient to manage these quantities although, subject to the other provisions in the JWCS, the requirement is not intended to represent a limit on provision. Policy 4 concerns related development at mineral sites. Recycling provision at other appropriate locations would be subject to Policy 2 or, in the context of waste minimisation, under Policy 1.</i>																				

			<p>Although Table 6.2 shows no current recycling capacity (no permanent facilities) a significant amount of CD&E waste is managed on site with mobile crushers. Generally, these operations do not require separate planning permission and therefore do not require a specific policy framework.</p> <p>Table 6.2 Indicative requirement for recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="4">Intervals throughout the Plan period</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010/11</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2025/26</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gross requirement (tonnes)</td> <td>1,660,000</td> <td>2,301,000</td> <td>2,639,000</td> <td>3,026,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current capacity (tonnes)</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Intervals throughout the Plan period					2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26	Gross requirement (tonnes)	1,660,000	2,301,000	2,639,000	3,026,000	Current capacity (tonnes)	-			
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Current capacity (tonnes)	-																						
PC65	31	New paragraphs 6.8.16 and 6.8.17 and new Table 6.3	<p>Table 6.3 shows the amount of capacity that it is anticipated will be required for recovery from municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste; also an indication of current capacity (at 2010). The aim under Policy 5 is to facilitate provision sufficient to manage these quantities although, subject to the other provisions in the JWCS including those set out at paragraph 6.8.9, the requirement is not intended to represent a limit on provision.</p> <p>Although Table 6.3 shows 225,000 tpa of capacity at 2010, additional research indicates that a significant proportion, if not all, of this capacity is dedicated to managing the wastes generated at chemical works/industrial processes operating in the plan area. As such, it is not considered available for the management of general non-hazardous wastes.</p> <p>Table 6.3 Indicative requirements for recovery of municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste</p>																				

		Intervals throughout the Plan period																						
		2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26																			
		Gross requirement (tonnes)	334,937	490,618	730,393	725,118																		
		Current capacity (tonnes)	225,000																					
PC66	35	New paragraphs 6.10.12 to 6.10.13	<p>Table 6.4 and 6.5 show the amount of landfill capacity that it is anticipated will be required over the plan period; also an indication of current capacity (in its totality at 2010). Provision will be made under Policy 8. Since landfill is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy, care will be taken to ensure that there is no overprovision. However, the figures assume that other recycling and recovery targets have been met. Ongoing provision will be needed to meet any overall shortfall. Further, much waste is exported to landfill in other authorities. In the interest of having capacity equivalent to the needs of the Plan area, early provision will be needed within the West of England sub-region.</p> <p>Landfilling of inert waste will be undertaken in a number of ways. For example, in addition to conventional landfill sites, inert waste may be used in quarry restoration, in spreading at exempt sites and, at non-inert landfill sites, in cell construction, daily cover and the like.</p> <p>Table 6.4 Indicative requirement for the disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="4">Intervals throughout the Plan period</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>2010/11</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2025/26</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Gross cumulative requirement (tonnes)</td> <td>700,000</td> <td>3,600,000</td> <td>5,725,000</td> <td>7,100,000*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Intervals throughout the Plan period						2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26		Gross cumulative requirement (tonnes)	700,000	3,600,000	5,725,000	7,100,000*
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PC68	35	Para 6.10.10	There are no hazardous waste landfill facilities within the plan area. Such specialist facilities are recognised as being facilities of regional and national importance. Further, there is no identified strategic need for new hazardous waste landfill capacity within the plan area; however policies 8 and 9 provide the relevant framework to enable the sub-region to meet its own needs.																																			
PC70	62	First bullet 'Visual Impact'	Visual Impact: A landscape and visual impact assessment would be expected to address the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, off-site and World Heritage Site and its Setting																																			
PC73	34	Para 6.10.7	When applying the policy, consideration will be given to these constraints and the outcomes of the WEP Landfill Review, which highlights that opportunities for waste																																			

			<i>disposal on brownfield land may be limited and therefore greenfield land may be required to deliver the sub-region's needs.</i>
PC75	35/36	Policy 8	<p>In meeting the sub-region's landfill need, priority will be given to Brownfield land over Greenfield land.</p> <p>Planning permissions will be granted for waste disposal by landfilling, landraising or engineering or other operations, subject to development management policy, provided that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the waste to be disposed of cannot practicably and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed (to recover materials; to produce compost, soil conditioner or inert residues; or to recover energy). or may be required for the restoration of mineral workings, and 2. the proposed development involves the minimum quantity of waste necessary for to deliver the sub-region's needs and to enable: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the purposes of restoring restoration of current or former mineral workings sites; or b. a demonstrable improvement in the quality of the land; or c. facilitating the establishment of an appropriate after-use; or d. improving land damaged or disturbed as a result of previous or existing uses; or e. the engineering or other operations. 3. the proposed development does not prejudice the satisfactory restoration of mineral working sites in the locality, having regard to the supply and availability of appropriate waste materials for their restoration. 4. the proposals are not within major aquifers, source protection zones, European sites of nature designation conservation or the appropriate buffer (as identified in Figure 6.2); except where it can be demonstrated that the relevant legislative requirements can be met. no objection is received from the Environment Agency or Natural England as appropriate. <p>In granting planning permission for landfilling or landraising developments, or engineering or other operations, conditions may be imposed limiting both the types and quantities of waste to be deposited in order to conserve capacity for waste that cannot be reused, recycled or processed.</p>

PC76	36	Policy 9 bullet 1	incorporate finished levels that are compatible with the surrounding area and any likely settlement. The finished levels should be the minimum required to and ensure satisfactory restoration of the land for an agreed afteruse;
PC77	44	4 th Indicator	Percentage of approved developments requiring a Waste Audit which make provision for (on site) waste segregation, recycling and recovery. <i>Percentage of major development proposals accompanied by a Waste Audit Record of provision made (type and amount)</i>
PC82 Addendum to PC66	30	Footnote at Table 6.5 as follows:	'The Gross annual requirement varies each year, those shown relate to the year specified only. The gross cumulative figures are totalled from the projected gross annual requirement for all years including those not shown in the table.'
PC83 Replaces former PC33	41	Clarification to supportive text to policy 13, with additional para at 6.15.3	6.15.3 Within the Strategic Areas, the purpose of safeguarding is to ensure that the delivery of the Joint Waste Core Strategy, would not be prejudiced by development/redevelopment proposals. <u>6.15.3 Within the Strategic Areas, the purpose of safeguarding is to ensure that the delivery of the Joint Waste Core Strategy, would not be prejudiced by development/redevelopment proposals. The key development criteria, make clear that any waste related proposals should be consistent with the objectives and provisions of any local development document relevant to the strategic area.</u>

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**West of England Joint Waste Core Strategy
Development Plan Document**

Schedule of Partnership’s Minor Changes

This schedule of proposed changes has been prepared by the West of England Partnership on behalf of the Partnership Authorities: Bath & North East Somerset Council, Bristol City Council, North Somerset Council and South Gloucestershire Council.

The schedule lists all the minor changes proposed by the Partnership to correct / update / clarify the policies and text of the West of England Joint Waste Core Strategy. The schedule is based on the Partnership’s Schedule of Councils’ Proposed Changes as published on 24 November 2010 (WEP 011) and the Addendum dated 29 November 2010 (WEP 012).

Change Number	Page no of JWCS	Policy/Paragraph of the JWCS	Proposed Change (as suggested by the Partnership Authorities)
PC1	7	Waste water treatment	<p>The forecast increase in population and housing set out in the draft RSS will lead to an increased demand for waste water treatment. The West of England Partnership has commissioned an Infrastructure Study to assess the sub-region’s future requirements. The West of England Partnership will work closely with the utility companies in order to identify, appraise and provide sufficient facilities when/if they are required.</p> <p><i>Authorities will produce individual infrastructure plans to support their respective Core Strategies.</i></p>
PC3	9	Para 3.4.3 Clarification of text	<p>The distribution of significant growth at strategically significant cities and towns, and urban extensions as identified in the emerging RSS, is a major driver of change in the West of England. The provision of sufficient waste capacity where waste arises is a key challenge for the JWCS; but it can also address positively the objective to reduce the distance that waste travels</p>

			to be treated.
PC4	9	Para 3.5.1 clarification of text	The natural, and <i>built-historic</i> environments of the West of England are among its most distinctive assets and waste management policy needs to consider how best to protect and enhance these diverse environments. The plan area incorporates countryside and many international and national environmental designations such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Ramsar Sites, National Nature Reserves, World Heritage Site and UK BAP Habitats; including the Mendip Hills, the Cotswolds and the Severn Estuary. Flooding is also a particular issue in the West of England, principally along the Severn Estuary. These factors can make the identification of sites suitable to locate waste facilities a challenge.
PC6	10	Para 4.2.1	The Vision is consistent with national policy, <i>builds upon the draft Regional Spatial Strategy vision for waste</i> and incorporates the objectives of the authorities Sustainable Community Strategies. The JWCS Vision will be consistent with and complimentary to each authority's core strategy.
PC7	11	Strategic Objectives 5 th bullet-revision of text	To contribute to the reducing and adapting to the impacts of climate change by driving waste up the hierarchy and encouraging the provision of waste management facilities at appropriate locations. <i>having regard for minimizing and mitigating flood risk</i>
PC8	11	Strategic Objectives last bullet-additional text for clarification	To locate <i>waste</i> development in accordance with land use priorities, giving preference to previously developed land and/or urban areas.
PC9	13	Para 5.3.1-additional text	National waste policy is set out in Waste Strategy for England (WSE2007) and Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10). <i>A companion guide to the PPS10 provides practice guidance on the implementation of the policies set out in the PPS10.</i>
PC10	14-15	Section 5.4 Regional Policy. Replace paras 5.4.1, 5.4.2 and 5.4.3 with the following and delete Table 5.1	5.4.1 <i>The draft Regional Spatial Strategy 2006 set out a broad development strategy for the Region over the next 15-20 years and identified managing waste as one of the key challenges facing the South West Region.</i> 5.4.2 <i>The draft RSS set out apportionments for the management of municipal and commercial and industrial waste for the West of England sub-region, which have been used to inform the preparation of the JWCS.</i>

			<p>5.4.3 Whilst it is not expected that the draft RSS will be adopted, the principles and aims with regard to waste management are still considered appropriate. In particular the waste recovery target of 85% that conforms with the national policy context, to divert as much waste away from landfill as possible.</p> <p>Delete Table 5.1</p>
PC12	16	Replace paras 5.5.3 and 5.5.4 and remove existing tables 5.2 and 5.3	<p>5.5.3 The draft RSS In accordance with national policy, the JWCS acknowledges the considerable potential for the production of heat from renewable sources and particularly opportunities for facilities that produce heat and electricity, such as energy from waste.</p> <p>5.5.4 Information on the electricity and/or heat output as a result of residual waste treatment facilities will be monitored as part of the monitoring framework set out at Section 7 of the JWCS.</p>
PC13	17	Replace text at Para 5.6.5 with the following	The West of England authorities are in the process of developing Core Strategies, publication of all four Core Strategies is anticipated by January 2011.
14	20	Paragraph 6.2.4Any application for major development, defined as residential development of 10 units, 0.5 ha or more, and all other development of 1ha or more, must be accompanied by a Waste Audit which may be in the form of a Site Waste Management Plan. Such documents are expected to be have an increasing role demonstrating how waste in is managed in a sustainable manner as part of the development, but also explicitly to explore how the use of raw materials can be minimised and how waste can be reused, with priority given to the reuse of materials on site.
PC15	22	Policy 1 bullet 4e	If waste generated during construction is to be disposed of elsewhere the distance it will be transported.
PC16	22	Para 6.3.2	Criteria based policy is used to provide the opportunities for all non residual waste treatment capacity.
PC17	22	Section 6.4 title 'Future Capacity Requirements'	Title re-labelled to "Future Capacity requirements for non-residual waste treatment "
PC18	23	Table 6.1	Removal of Table 6.1
PC19	23	Paragraph 6.4.3	Removal of paragraph 6.4.3 as it comments on Table 6.1
PC20	23	Para 6.4.4	Re-numbered to 6.4.3
PC21	23	Paragraph 6.4.5 and	It is proposed to delete paragraph 6.4.5. with the exception of the last sentence that is added to

		removal of Table 6.2	<p>paragraph 6.4.4 (renumbered to 6.4.3). Text will now read as follows:</p> <p>6.4.3. At Annex C3, Waste Strategy for England 2007 identifies that 52% of construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste is recycled, 30% is disposed of to landfill, with the remainder put to other uses such as land restoration. Within the main text of the document, Waste Strategy for England 2007 presents an intention to halve the amount of construction, demolition and excavation waste disposed of to landfill by 2012. Reference to the current position at Annex C3 would indicate that a total of 85% of CD&E waste arisings should therefore be diverted from landfill. This national position has been used to establish targets and consequently forecast tonnage of construction, demolition and excavation wastes arising within the plan area requiring diversion from landfill, as presented in Table 6.2. Policy 1 provides the framework to promote diversion away from landfill for this waste stream.</p> <p>Table 6.2 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Wastes: Diversion from Landfill Capacity Requirement</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Target %</th> <th>Tonnes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>70</td> <td>1,030,000 1,079,000 1,660,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>85</td> <td>1,030,000 1,194,000 2,301,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>85</td> <td>1,030,000 1,369,000 2,639,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20296</td> <td>85</td> <td>1,030,000 1,752,000 3,026,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Target %	Tonnes	2010	70	1,030,000 1,079,000 1,660,000	2015	85	1,030,000 1,194,000 2,301,000	2020	85	1,030,000 1,369,000 2,639,000	2029 6	85	1,030,000 1,752,000 3,026,000
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PC22	23	Para 6.4.6	Para re-numbered to 6.4.4															
PC23	23	Para 6.4.7	Para re-numbered to 6.4.5															
PC24	23	Para 6.4.8	Para re-numbered to 6.4.6															
PC25	26	Policy 2	<p>Planning permissions for non-residual waste treatment facilities involving recycling, storage, transfer, materials recovery and processing (excluding open windrow composting) will be granted, subject to development management policies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> on land that is allocated in a local plan or development plan document for industrial or storage 															

			<p>purposes or has planning permission for such use; or</p> <p>2. on previously owned developed land or land that is located within an adopted urban extension area; and or</p> <p>3. at existing or proposed waste management sites, subject in the case of landfill and landraising sites or other temporary facilities, to the waste use being limited to the life of the landfill, landraising or other temporary facility.</p>
26	28	Additional supporting text at Para 6.7.5	"A significant amount of CD&E waste is also managed on site with mobile crushers, which reduces the requirement for off site treatment and disposal facilities. These mobile operations generally do not require express planning permission and therefore do not require a specific policy framework, but do contribute to management of the CD&E waste stream. Exempt sites may also be appropriate locations for disposal of inert waste, and may be subject to planning permission, proposals for which would be assessed with policy 8."
PC27	33	Para 6.10.1 clarification of text	6.10.1 A key aim of the JWCS is to ensure that as much waste as possible in the West of England is diverted away from landfill. However, it is acknowledged that landfill will continue to have a role, albeit a limited one, and that new disposal capacity is expected to be required within the sub region over the plan period.
PC28	34	Figure 6.2	Larger (A4 landscape) & better quality map for clarity
29	36	Policy 8 bullet 4, reference the Key environmental constraints map at figure 6.2.	4. the proposals are not within major aquifers, source protection zones, European sites of nature designation or the appropriate buffer (as identified in Figure 6.2) ; except where no objection is received from the Environment Agency or Natural England as appropriate.
PC30	37	Para 6.12.1	The development management policies provide the balance to those policies that promote development and will be taken into account when considering any waste management development proposal, whether on a site that has been identified in the JWCS or on other land. Delivered together, the policies of the JWCS will deliver the stated Vision - achieving the required waste infrastructure in the West of England, whilst protecting the natural, and built historic environment.
PC31a	40	Policy 12 first paragraph	Planning permissions for waste related development will be granted provided it can be demonstrated by the provision of information appropriate to the

			<p>planning application that any impacts of the development would be controlled so as not to materially adversely affect people, land, infrastructure, resources and the environment. Information supporting a planning application must include, as appropriate to the development proposal, assessment of the following matters and where necessary, appropriate mitigation should be identified so as to minimise or avoid any material adverse impact and to compensate for any loss and where appropriate achieve enhancement:</p> <p><i>Planning permission for waste related development will be granted provided it can be demonstrated that any impacts of the proposed development would not significantly adversely affect people, land, infrastructure, resources and the environment and that, where appropriate, enhancement would be achieved.</i></p> <p><i>Where it is assessed that the application proposals could lead to significant adverse effects but these are capable of adequate resolution, appropriate mitigation should be identified so as to avoid or minimise any material adverse impact, and to compensate for any loss.</i></p> <p><i>Information supporting a planning application must include, as appropriate to the development proposal, assessment of the following matters:</i></p>
PC32	40	Policy 12 bullet 5	<i>5. For waste facilities ...</i>
PC33	41	Clarification of supportive text to policy 13, with an additional para at 6.15.3	<i>6.15.3 Within the Strategic Areas and adopted urban extensions, the purpose of safeguarding is to ensure that delivery of the JWCS would not be prejudiced by development/re-development proposals.</i>
PC34	42	Para 7.1.3	In particular delivery Delivery of the JWCS will require the Partnership Authorities to have continued engagement with all statutory bodies; but in particular the Environment Agency, as regulator of waste facilities and in providing monitoring information and the development industry; the latter will ultimately be delivering the , which ultimately delivers waste management facilities. As such implementation of the JWCS is primarily concerned with their three main areas of responsibility as set out below (in paragraph 7.1.4).

PC36	43	Para 7.3.3	The monitoring framework prepared by the Partnership a Authorities reflects both the statutory indicators required by Regional Planning Guidance 10 and the draft RSS other indicators relevant to local circumstances. Local indicators are selected from the 198 National Indicator set published by Communities & Local Government and from within the Partnership Authorities.
37	43	7.3.4	Para re-numbered to 7.3.5
38	43	7.3.5	Para re-numbered to 7.3.6
39	43	7.3.6	Para re-numbered to 7.3.7
PC40	43	Figure 7.1	The key for Figure 7.1 is out of position and will be amended.
PC41	44	Waste Prevention indicator - typo	Amend 'killograms' to kilograms
PC42	45	Monitoring framework for recycling, composting & non – residual waste infrastructure, in relation to policies 2, 3, 4	Under Related Policy column text as follows: Refer to Tables 6.1 and 6.2 of the JWCS
PC43	46	Monitoring framework for Recovery Infrastructure in relation to policies 5, 6 & 7	Under Related Policy column text as follows: Refer to Table 6.3 of the JWCS
PC44	46	Monitoring framework for Landfill in relation to policies 8 & 9	Under Related Policy column text as follows: Refer to Tables 6.4 and 6.5 of the JWCS
PC45	47	Policy 11 indicators	Areas and type of designations on which waste related development is granted.
PC46	40	Policy 12 bullet 13	traffic generation, congestion, access and the suitability where appropriate, the impacts of the proposals on the function and capacity of the highway network in the vicinity of the site, including access to and from the motorway the Strategic Road Network and the primary route network;

PC47	52-65	Typo Appendix every other page	Correct spelling of Appendix on every other page of Appendix 1.
PC48	67	Key Diagram	Improve quality/size of map (A4 landscape)
PC49	2	Para 1.1.2	The Joint Waste Core Strategy applies to all waste, with the exception of most radioactive waste the policy for which is dealt with at a national level.
PC50	8	Para 3.3.1 new bullet point 4	- promoting sustainable development and good design
PC51	29	Para 6.8.8	To ensure delivery of the Spatial Strategy, a number of strategic sites, essential to the delivery of the JWCS, have been identified as appropriate for development for the management of residual waste. Policy 5 lists the strategic sites and the indicative requirement capacity within each zone set out in Figure 6.1. Some areas zones have more sites listed than may be required necessary to deliver this indicative requirement — This allows ensuring flexibility and subsequent deliverability of the Spatial Strategy to meet the sub-region's needs.
PC57	38	Policy 11 bullet 9	Listed Buildings, Historic Registered Parks, and Gardens and Battlefields ;
PC58	20	Para 6.2.4	A considerable amount of waste is produced by the construction industry. The planning system has a role to play preventing waste generated in construction and redevelopment projects. Any application for major development, defined as residential development of 10 units or more or 0.5ha or more, and all other development of 1ha or more must be accompanied by a Waste Audit, which may be in the form of a Site Waste Management Plan. Such documents are expected to have an increasing role demonstrating how waste in is managed in a sustainable manner as part of development, but also explicitly to explore how the use of raw materials can be minimised and how waste created can be reused, with priority given to the reuse of materials on site. Smaller applications, accompanied by Design and Access Statements, should include commentary on waste prevention measures.
PC59	21	Policy 1 bullet 4, introductory text	for any major development proposal the application should be accompanied by a Waste Audit which must include detail of: the provision of information, appropriate to the planning application, on the following matters: ...
PC60	22	Policy 1 bullet 4b	on-site waste recycling facilities to be provided (both through the construction and operational phases) ;
PC61	22	Policy 1 bullet 5	the Partnership Authorities leading by example.

PC67	36	Renumber paragraphs 6.10.12 and 6.10.13	To 6.10.14 and 6.10.15 respectively
PC69	51 – 65	Title under each Figure	Key Development Criteria
PC71	40	Policy 12 bullet 5	for waste facilities recovery energy ...
PC72	38	Policy 11 first paragraph and bullet 3	Planning permission will not be granted for waste related development where this would endanger, or have a significant adverse impact on, or effect the character, quality, interest, setting or openness of the following: ... 3. World Heritage Site and its Setting ; ...
PC74	35	Para 6.10.11	Policy 8 and Figure 6.2 are applicable to all waste disposal sites; they are not restricted to non-hazardous facilities proposals for the disposal of all waste types addressed within this Core Strategy. It is recognised that the detail prepared for a specific proposal may address the in principle constraints applied by Policy 8 and presented in Figure 6.2, such as demonstrating no likely significant effects to the European sites of nature conservation, which are driven by legislated requirements. As such, whilst Policy 8 presents a presumption against development of a disposal facility within the areas identified in Figure 6.2, the policy recognises that the relevant legislative requirements could be met which would enable appropriate development. Policy 8 therefore contains reference to no objection from the Environment Agency and Natural England as it is recognised inert disposal facilities, that may be located more easily within the environmental constraints identified.
PC78	33	Para 6.10.5	The West of England Partnership (WEP) Landfill Review indicates a need for an additional 5.9 to 6.5 million cubic metres of non-hazardous landfill void within the sub-region throughout the plan period. A further update presented in the Topic Paper, published October 2010, indicated the current capacity (2,250,000) and additional requirements (4,852,000) as set out at Table 6.4.
PC 79	30	Section heading and Para 6.8.12	The potential role of <u>new development</u> urban extentions 6.8.12 The draft RSS proposes a number of urban extensions within the West of England sub-region. National policy supports the location of waste activities

			within areas of new development, which may have a role to play in providing the required local waste management infrastructure '.
PC 80	30	Para 6.8.13	Delete paragraph 6.8.13 It is not considered appropriate to explicitly identify the urban extension areas in the JWCS as they are yet to be confirmed by the final RSS. However, it is recognised that should urban extensions remain a requirement they will change the nature of the area and have a role to play in providing the required local waste management infrastructure.
PC 81	30	Para 6.8.14 renumbered to 6.8.13. and text clarified as follows:	6.8.13 Any urban extension required by the published RSS New development should provide for integrated waste management infrastructure where appropriate . In particular, in the early stages of planning major development , new urban extensions, any scope for integrating waste management and heat generation should be exploited where practicable.



West of England Partnership

Bath & North East
Somerset Council



North
Somerset
COUNCIL

South Gloucestershire
Council

West Of England Joint Waste Core Strategy

As intended to be Adopted

February 2011

If you would like this information in a different format, for example, Braille, audio CD, large print, electronic, BSL DVD or community languages, please contact us on 0117 903 6868

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1. What is the Joint Waste Core Strategy?

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The four unitary authorities of Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire have prepared this Joint Waste Core Strategy, in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The area of these authorities comprises the West of England sub-region and the plan area for this development plan document.
- 1.1.2 The Joint Waste Core Strategy applies to all waste, with the exception of most radioactive waste the policy for which is dealt with at a national level.⁽¹⁾
- 1.1.3 As advised in PPS 12⁽²⁾ the Joint Waste Core Strategy sets out the strategic spatial planning policy for the provision of waste management infrastructure across the plan area. It sits within each authority's local development framework and is a key element of the development plan for each administration when considering development proposals for waste management.
- 1.1.4 The Joint Waste Core Strategy is underpinned by an understanding of the local distinctiveness of the sub-region: its geographical context and current waste management practices and the consequent key issues and challenges for waste management within the plan area. This foundation has driven development of aspirational Visions and Strategic Objectives that will be achieved through implementation of the Joint Waste Core Strategy.
- 1.1.5 The Joint Waste Core Strategy sets out the authorities' aspirations for all levels of waste management until 2026: prevention; reuse; recycling; recovery; and disposal. However, an earlier review may be called if monitoring indicates that this is necessary.

1.2 Scope

- 1.2.1 PPS 12 encourages core strategies to present sites of strategic importance where they are central to delivery of the strategy and related investment requires a long lead in. To reduce the sub-region's current reliance on exporting waste to landfill, the development of residual waste treatment infrastructure (which will further extract value from waste that has not already been separated for recycling and composting) has been identified as critical to delivery of the core strategy. As such, strategic locations to deliver this capacity across the plan area have been identified. Policy does not prescribe the type of waste facilities at individual locations; but does expect that some value will be recovered from the wastes treated.

(1) Government's detailed policy and plans for the long-term management of higher activity wastes is set out in [Managing Radioactive Waste Safely White Paper, June 2008](#).

(2) [Planning Policy Statement 12: creating strong safe and prosperous communities through local spatial planning, DCLG, 2008](#).

- 1.2.2 The Joint Waste Core Strategy also contains policies to direct the development of non-residual waste treatment development (that involving the recycling, composting, storage and transfer of wastes) and for the disposal of waste.
- 1.2.3 To enable consistency across the plan area, the Joint Waste Core Strategy provides development management policy that is specifically relevant to waste development proposals. This will be considered alongside each authority's other development management policy.
- 1.2.4 Implementation of the Joint Waste Core Strategy will be monitored throughout its lifetime. Monitoring will be a critical tool to understand capacity provision and future capacity requirements throughout the plan period.

1.3 Sustainability appraisal and evidence base

- 1.3.1 The Joint Waste Core Strategy has been subject to sustainability appraisal as an integral part of its production. The Sustainability Appraisal incorporates Strategic Environmental Assessment and tests how the Joint Waste Core Strategy contributes to sustainable development objectives. A Scoping Report was published in September 2006; an appraisal of the Issues and Options in January 2007; an appraisal of the Preferred Options document in 2008 and a full sustainability appraisal accompanies submission of the Joint Waste Core Strategy.
- 1.3.2 All these documents are available on the www.westofengland.org/waste website.
- 1.3.3 The evidence base has been prepared to support and inform preparation of the Joint Waste Core Strategy. This includes information on the current waste management situation in the West of England, future waste requirements, as well as technical information and appraisals to identify where future waste facilities should be located.

The evidence base incorporates the following documents:

- Sustainability Appraisal
- Habitats Regulations Assessment
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessments
- Site Identification and Assessment
- Spatial Options Appraisal
- Waste Capacity Assessment
- Non-Hazardous Landfill Export Feasibility Study
- Reports on Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

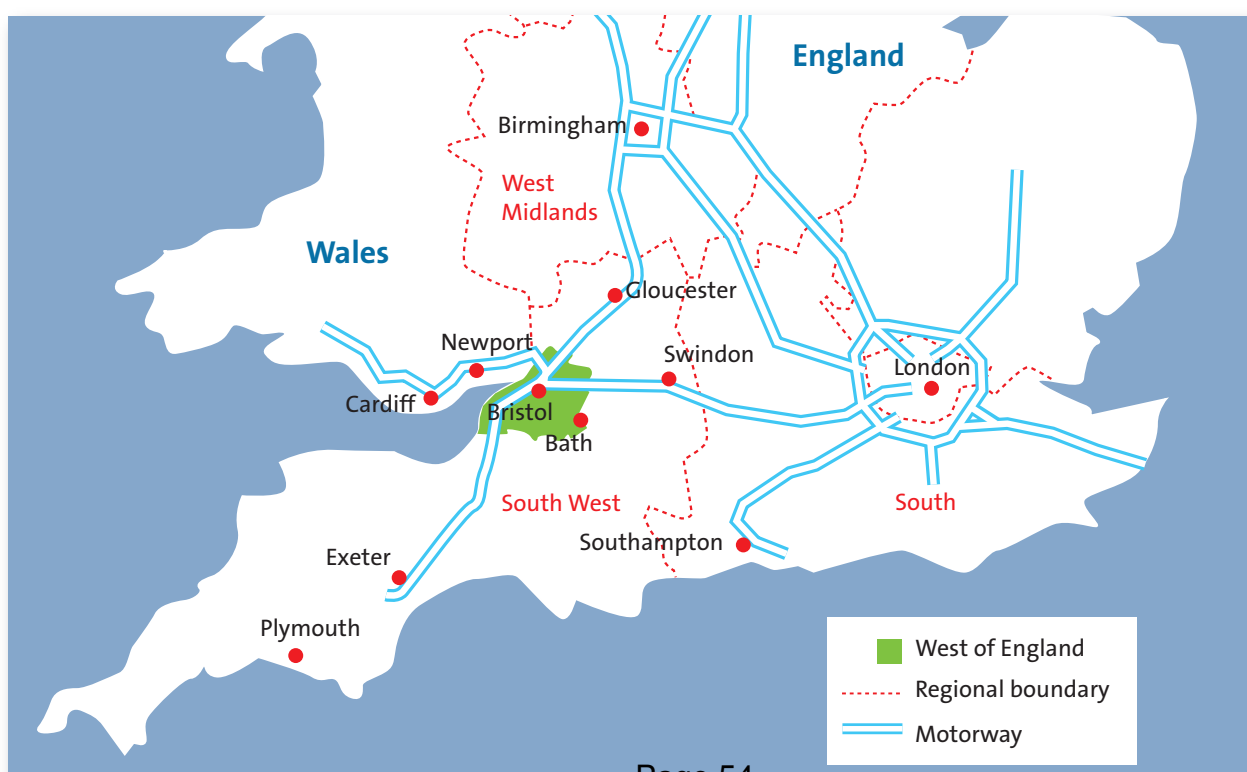
Within the remainder of this document the Joint Waste Core Strategy is referred to as the JWCS.

2. Geographical and Waste Management Context

2.1 Geographical context

- 2.1.1 The West of England sub-region consists of the four unitary authorities of Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire. It has a population of just over 1 million, comprised of 444,000 households, located across an area of 133,244 hectares.
- 2.1.2 Bristol, the largest urban area in the South West Region with a population of 551,000, is located centrally within the plan area. The city is complemented by the other strategically significant cities and towns of Bath (population 90,000) and Weston-super-Mare (population 80,000). Beyond these principal urban areas lie the market towns of Nailsea, Midsomer Norton, Radstock, Keynsham, Yate and Thornbury, with many villages set in rural surroundings, and the coastal towns of Clevedon and Portishead.
- 2.1.3 The plan area benefits from good transport links, being served by both the M4 and M5 motorways, mainline railway services, Bristol International Airport and the Port of Bristol. A number of environmental designations contribute to the quality of life within the sub-region, including the international nature conservation sites on the Severn Estuary, the Mendip Hills and Cotswolds Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The Green Belt designation surrounds Bristol and Bath. Potentially constraining development, the sub-region is prone to flooding, principally along the Severn Estuary. However, this part of the sub-region also contains significant areas of employment, historically due to its port and motorway links.

Figure 2.1 The West of England Sub-region



- 2.1.4 The transport network, broad occupational and industrial base, and a skilled workforce contribute to the West of England's good economic performance and continued growth. Economic performance stands above the national level. Over the last decade, national output has climbed by an average of nearly 3% whereas long-term future trends show national output expanding by between 2 and 2.5 %. The West of England is expected to continue to outperform the national output. Consequently, the sub-region is seen as a driving force for economic growth across the South West Region. The population of the West of England is projected to rise by approximately 24.8%, and household growth by 34% between 2006 and 2026, compared with a national average of 15.6% and 24% respectively.
- 2.1.5 This rapid growth within the sub-region presents a number of cross boundary opportunities and challenges. The West of England Partnership⁽³⁾ was formed in order to respond to the identified challenges and to proactively maximise opportunities. The Partnership provides a means of delivering effective and joined up working arrangements to tackle strategic issues such as the economy, waste, housing and transport.
- 2.1.6 Agreement on sub-regional priorities is set out in the West of England Vision 2026. The Vision is one of sustainable growth supported by successful investment to improve the quality of life for all in the sub-region, now and for future generations. The Vision advises that decisions with long term implications should reflect a balance between social, economic and environmental considerations. Of particular relevance to the Joint Waste Core Strategy, the Vision foresees that quality of life in 2026 will be demonstrated by:
- A carbon neutral sub-regional economy with reduced household, transport and commercial energy consumption, increased renewable energy generation and successful adaptation to climate change and rising sea levels.
 - A resource efficient sub-region with waste production minimised and waste managed using sustainable approaches.
 - Retention, restoration and enhancement of the diversity of wildlife across the sub-region.

2.2 Waste management context

- 2.2.1 There are many different types of waste – the word waste is a generic term given to describe many different materials. The JWCS applies to all waste, with the exception of radioactive waste which is dealt with at a national level⁽⁴⁾. The key waste streams arising within the West of England are identified in the table below.

(3) Comprising of the four unitary authorities of Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire.

(4) Government's detailed policy and plans for the long-term management of higher activity wastes is set out in Managing Radioactive Waste Safely White Paper, June 2008

Municipal Waste

The West of England generates about 540,000 tonnes of municipal waste each year. In 2007/8, 41% of this waste was recycled and composted. The remaining 59% was sent to landfill for disposal, principally exported to facilities in the neighbouring counties of Gloucestershire and Somerset. Some municipal waste has historically travelled by train to landfills in Buckinghamshire. A Joint Municipal Waste Strategy has been adopted by the West of England Partnership authorities. This sets objectives to divert more waste from landfill. A five year contract to supply 120,000 tonnes per annum of municipal waste treatment capacity within the sub-region was awarded in June 2009. Proposals are also being considered for longer term solutions to divert municipal waste from landfill.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

Commercial and industrial waste generated within the plan area is estimated to be 900,000 tonnes per year. An estimated 34% of this waste is recycled and composted and there are a number of commercial transfer stations and recycling operations throughout the sub-region. The majority of waste remaining is sent to landfill for disposal, with most going to facilities in the neighbouring counties of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somerset.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

Approximately 2.3 million tonnes of construction, demolition and excavation waste is produced within the West of England. This waste stream is largely made up of inert material. The majority of this material (~60%) is recycled or re-used, with the remainder being disposed of to landfill, or managed through exempt sites, predominantly within the West of England.

Hazardous Waste

85,000 tonnes of hazardous waste was generated in the West of England sub-region in 2007/8. Hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities are highly specialised and generally operate at a regional and often national scale. Low-level radioactive (LLR) waste is included within hazardous waste arisings. The South West Region is broadly self-sufficient in hazardous waste treatment capacity.

Agricultural Waste

Historically, waste generated through agricultural activities was not classified as a controlled waste and was generally managed within the farm holding. Commencement of the Agricultural Waste Regulations 2005 required more controlled management of non-organic wastes ie plastic films, containers, pesticides and rubble. Manures and slurries, providing they are used as fertiliser or for land improvement, are classified as a controlled waste.

Agricultural waste data specifically for the West of England sub-region is not available at the time of preparing the JWCS. It is expected there will be an increased need for the treatment of this waste stream, but that this will be provided as part of the commercial and industrial or hazardous waste management capacity that the industry will bring forward.

Waste Water Treatment

The forecast increase in population and housing set out in the draft RSS will lead to an increased demand for waste water treatment. The West of England Partnership has commissioned an Infrastructure Study to assess the sub-region's future requirements. The West of England Partnership will work closely with the utility companies in order to identify, appraise and provide sufficient facilities when/if they are required.

Authorities will produce individual infrastructure plans to support their respective Core Strategies.

- 2.2.2 There are a number of private and public stakeholders that have a role in managing waste in the sub-region. Throughout the development of the JWCS these delivery stakeholders have been engaged to ensure implementation of the policy objectives.

3 Key Issues and Challenges

3.1 Key issues

- 3.1.1 The key issues and challenges for delivering waste management infrastructure in the West of England have been identified during the process of preparing the JWCS.

3.2 Delivering waste management policy and reducing reliance on exporting waste

- 3.2.1 The aim of European, national and regional policy is to move waste management practices away from landfill, reduce waste production, encourage recycling and composting and focus on recovering value from any residual waste remaining. A network of facilities is sought, operating without endangering human health or the environment and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. A key role for the JWCS is to deliver these objectives at the local level.
- 3.2.2 In 2008, within the West of England approximately half of all municipal, commercial and industrial waste was sent to landfill each year, much of this transported outside of the sub-region. Existing sites within the plan area have only a limited capacity and life time; based on recent rates of landfill, capacity would be exhausted by 2014. Preparation of the JWCS has revealed that existing arrangements for the exportation of waste may be maintained in the short term, but will not be a suitable long term solution. This is a key challenge facing the sub-region. Whilst additional landfill capacity will be required the JWCS needs to provide a positive policy framework that promotes the diversion of waste from landfill. Practically this will be achieved through delivery of the waste treatment infrastructure necessary to meet the demands of a growing sub-region.

3.3 Reducing the impact of climate change

- 3.3.1 Climate change impacts could lead to an increased frequency of extreme weather events, increasing flooding and coastal erosion and constraining water supply across the West of England. Waste activities contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, principally from landfill gas emissions but also through the transport and treatment of waste. Waste management policy delivered through the JWCS should contribute to reducing and adapting to the impacts of climate change by:
- seeking to prevent waste generation;
 - recovering value from waste, encouraging renewable energy generation;
 - reducing reliance on landfill
 - and promoting sustainable development and good design

- .3.3.2 When planning new waste related development, appropriate consideration should be given to flooding (both on and off site) and mitigation appropriate to the impacts of climate change.

3.4 Population and economic growth

- 3.4.1 The plan area is economically important and has densely populated urban settlements and large areas of countryside. It is one of the most competitive in the UK and the largest in the South West. Its growth in recent years reflects a large, skilled workforce, successful businesses, and proximity to the buoyant South East of England Region.
- 3.4.2 The West of England population has been rising through natural change (more births than deaths) and migration to support economic growth. Over the next 20 years the sub-region is predicted to continue to see significant population growth. A rising population contributes to the need for new housing, and an increase in waste arisings that will require additional management capacity. Consequently, there will be competing land pressures to provide new homes, jobs, and waste facilities to support continued economic and population growth.
- 3.4.3 The distribution of significant growth at strategically significant cities and towns is a major driver of change in the West of England. The provision of sufficient waste capacity where waste arises is a key challenge for the JWCS; but it can also address positively the objective to reduce the distance that waste travels to be treated.

3.5 Protecting the environment

- 3.5.1 The natural and historic environments of the West of England are among its most distinctive assets and waste management policy needs to consider how best to protect and enhance these diverse environments. The plan area incorporates countryside and many international and national environmental designations such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Ramsar Sites, National Nature Reserves, World Heritage Site and UK BAP Habitats; including the Mendip Hills, the Cotswolds and the Severn Estuary. Flooding is also a particular issue in the West of England, principally along the Severn Estuary. These factors can make the identification of sites suitable to locate waste facilities a challenge.
- 3.5.2 The JWCS has a key role to balance protection of the environment (in terms of landscape character and visual impacts, biodiversity and the water environment) with the need to accommodate the required waste management infrastructure.

4. Vision and Strategic Objectives of the JWCS

- 4.1.1 The evidence base identifies the need to significantly improve waste related infrastructure within the West of England sub-region without endangering human health or the environment and to enable communities to take responsibility for the waste produced.
- 4.1.2 The Vision for the JWCS is aspirational but achievable – it presents the picture for waste management within the West of England to be achieved through policy. The Strategic Objectives indicate what will be achieved throughout the plan period to address the issues and challenges identified previously.

4.2 Vision

- 4.2.1 The Vision is consistent with national policy and incorporates the objectives of the authorities' Sustainable Community Strategies. The JWCS Vision will be consistent with and complementary to each authority's core strategy.
- 4.2.2 The Vision has been developed through stakeholder involvement, including extensive community engagement and consultation with the public, development industry, public agencies, local authorities and special interest groups.

Vision

By 2026 the West of England will be resource efficient with waste generation minimised, in line with the waste hierarchy, and operating a waste management infrastructure, with sufficient capacity to deal with the amount of waste generated in the West of England. The needs of the West of England to enable sustainable economic growth will be met, whilst ensuring the protection of the natural, and historic environment which are its most distinctive and unique assets.

4.3 Strategic objectives

- 4.3.1 The planning system has an important role to play in achieving sustainable waste management. The Strategic Objectives of the JWCS have been shaped by understanding what is desired and achievable, through both the iterative process of the Sustainability Appraisal and preparation of the evidence base.

Strategic Objectives

- To move the management of waste up the waste hierarchy by increasing waste minimisation, recycling and composting then recovering further value from any remaining waste, and only looking to landfill for the disposal of pre treated waste.
- To help enable communities and businesses in the West of England to take responsibility for the waste they generate.
- To continue to promote public awareness towards a shared commitment to waste prevention and reuse.
- To deliver the timely provision of an integrated network of waste management facilities to meet requirements in the West of England.
- To contribute to reducing and adapting to the impacts of climate change by driving waste up the hierarchy and encouraging the provision of waste management facilities at appropriate locations.
- To encourage sustainable construction and waste minimisation in new development.
- To ensure that waste management facilities do not harm the environment or endanger human health and where possible provide benefits.
- To locate waste development in accordance with land use priorities, giving preference to previously developed land and/or urban areas.

4.4 How the JWCS will help deliver the strategic objectives

- 4.4.1 The Joint Waste Core Strategy should be read as a whole and alongside other relevant European, National, Regional and local policy. The structure of the document has been prepared to reflect the waste hierarchy and is ordered as outlined below.
- 4.4.2 Waste Prevention: Waste prevention is a fundamental principle that has clear links to spatial planning and policy will encourage waste generation to be reduced across the sub-region. This is addressed in policy 1.
- 4.4.3 Recycling & Composting: Additional recycling and composting capacity requirements across the sub-region will be encouraged through positive criteria based policy. Specific sites are not allocated but opportunities are presented in policies 2,3 and 4.
- 4.4.4 Residual Waste Treatment: The Spatial Strategy provides an appropriate spatial distribution for the residual waste management infrastructure required to meet the sub-regions needs. Sites and locations considered to be key to the delivery of the Spatial Strategy have been identified in policy 5. These reflect the spatial distribution which performs best in the Sustainability Appraisal as

illustrated in Figure 6.1. For the sites and locations, Key Development Criteria have been provided to outline the issues identified in the Habitat Regulation Assessment, Detailed Site Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal that have to be considered.

- 4.4.5 Policy 6 presents operational expectations of residual waste treatment facilities. Policy 7 identifies how residual waste treatment proposals not allocated in the JWCS, which seek to deliver the spatial strategy, will be considered.
- 4.4.6 Landfill: The Strategic Objectives of the JWCS seek to ensure that value is recovered from waste prior to disposal and to reduce reliance on landfill. Any new landfill capacity required will be considered against criteria based policy. Proposals will be expected to demonstrate that the waste to be disposed of could not reasonably and practicably have been treated otherwise. This is addressed in policies 8 and 9.
- 4.4.7 Provision for Waste Water treatment is made at policy 10.
- 4.4.8 Development Management Policies: Development Management Policies 11 and 12 complement the Spatial Strategy and will ensure all new waste related development maximises opportunities and minimises adverse impacts.
- 4.4.9 Operational and allocated waste sites are safeguarded by policy 13.

5. Policy Context

5.1.1 European, national and regional policy control and guide the way waste is managed. There is a significant amount of waste management and waste planning policy and guidance that is relevant to the JWCS. The key policy drivers are highlighted below.

5.2 European

5.2.1 *The Waste Framework Directive 2008 (Directive 2008/98/EC)* was introduced in December 2008 and the UK must comply with its objectives within two years. This Directive provides the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste. It lays down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.

5.2.2 A key principle of this Directive is the waste hierarchy, requiring strategies primarily to prevent the generation of waste and to reduce its harmfulness. Where this is not possible, waste materials should be reused, recycled or recovered, including use as a source of energy. As a final resort, waste should be disposed of safely to landfill.

5.2.3 *The EU Landfill Directive 99/31/EC* aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfill facilities and through setting targets for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill. This is implemented in the UK through the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003.

5.3 National policy

5.3.1 National waste policy is set out in Waste Strategy for England (WSE2007) and Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10). A companion guide to the PPS10 provides practice guidance on the implementation of the policies set out in the PPS10. The overall objective of Government policy on waste, expressed through both PPS 10 and WSE 2007 is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.

5.3.2 *Waste Strategy for England 2007* sets out Government's key objectives for waste management, these are:

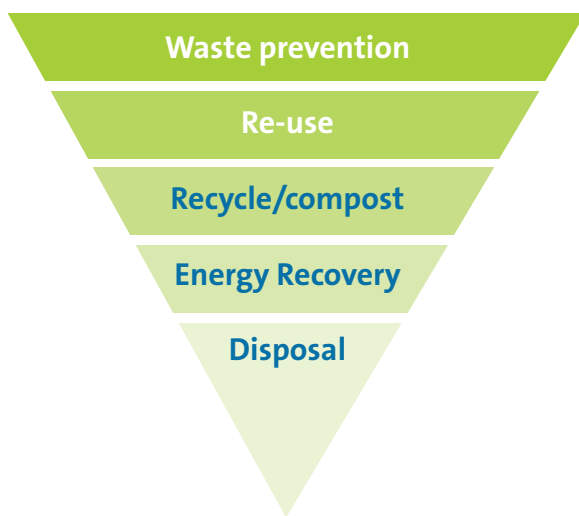
- To decouple waste growth from economic growth, with more emphasis on prevention and reuse.
- To exceed Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020.

- To increase diversion of non-municipal wastes from landfill.
- To secure the necessary investment in infrastructure to achieve these goals.
- To get the most environmental benefit from that investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mi of technologies.

5.3.3 Two key elements of national policy driving waste away from landfill are:

- A landfill allowance trading scheme: which provides limits on the amount of biodegradable municipal waste allowed to landfill.
- The landfill tax: is increasing the cost of disposing waste to landfill and subsequently making other waste management options more competitive.

Figure 5.1 The Waste Hierarchy



5.3.4 PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management ⁽⁵⁾ acknowledges that sustainable development can be assisted by managing waste as high up the hierarchy as possible, considering waste as a resource from which to recover some value and looking to disposal as the last option. This principle is embedded in the West of England JWCS and addressed at Policy 1.

5.3.5 The policy document establishes key planning objectives through which planning authorities should prepare and deliver planning strategies. PPS 10 reflects many of the principles of the Waste Framework Directive and encourages waste planning authorities to identify suitable site opportunities for waste management facilities.

(5) Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management 2005, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.

(6) The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy published in June 2006, South West Regional Assembly. Note whilst there have been Proposed Changes to the Draft RSS by the Secretary of State the indicative allocations for waste capacity have remained the same for the West of England.

5.4 Regional policy

- 5.4.1 The draft Regional Spatial Strategy 2006 set out a broad development strategy for the Region over the next 15-20 years and identified managing waste as one of the key challenges facing the South West Region.
- 5.4.2 The draft RSS set out apportionments for the management of municipal and commercial and industrial waste for the West of England sub-region, which have been used to inform the preparation of the JWCS.
- 5.4.3 Whilst it is not expected that the draft RSS will be adopted, the principles and aims with regard to waste management are still considered appropriate. In particular the waste recovery target of 85% that conforms with the national policy context, to divert as much waste away from landfill as possible.
- 5.4.4 The evidence base for the JWCS builds on the draft RSS and includes the West of England Waste Management Capacity Needs Assessment, June 2009 (hereafter referred to as the WEP Needs Assessment). The WEP Needs Assessment seeks to provide a greater level of understanding of the factors that will influence waste management capacity requirements over time and to identify appropriate targets for the management of waste ie recycling/composting and recovery. The Assessment has researched baseline waste arisings with the sub-region and considered future growth scenarios and waste management targets appropriate to the plan area, so as to forecast future capacity requirements.
- 5.4.5 The JWCS provides the policy framework to deliver sufficient waste management infrastructure to meet the West of England's needs. Appropriate monitoring of the JWCS will enable an understanding of the capacity requirements throughout the plan period. Further detailed information on future capacity requirements at key dates is provided in the JWCS at Section 6.

5.5 Climate change and renewable energy policy

- 5.5.1 Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development and the Supplement to PPS 1: Planning and Climate Change⁽⁷⁾, recognise the role of the planning system in adapting to, and reducing the impacts of, climate change through: energy efficiency, encouraging development of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency; sensitive waste and water management practices; and sustainable design and construction of new development.
- 5.5.2 The Supplement to PPS 1: Planning and Climate Change sets out how planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences. The Supplement acknowledges how local waste policy can contribute positively to climate change, particularly through combined heat and power and renewable energy supply.

(7) Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development, 2005, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Planning Policy Statement 1: Planning and Climate Change, supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 2007, Department for Communities and Local Government.

- 5.5.3 In accordance with national policy, the JWCS acknowledges the considerable potential for the production of heat from renewable sources and particularly opportunities for facilities that produce heat and electricity, such as energy from waste.
- 5.5.4 Information on the electricity and/or heat output as a result of residual waste treatment facilities will be monitored as part of the monitoring framework set out at Section 7 of the JWCS.

5.6 Local policy

- 5.6.1 The West of England's Joint Residual Municipal Waste Management Strategy was adopted in June 2008 and sets a framework for managing municipal residual waste generated in the West of England.
- 5.6.2 The unitary authorities within the West of England also have individual waste management strategies which seek to raise awareness within the community, tackle waste growth and push waste management up the waste hierarchy.
- 5.6.3 The JWCS will assist the delivery of these strategies by providing a positive policy framework to ensure the required waste management infrastructure is developed.
- 5.6.4 The JWCS will provide the spatial dimension for waste management that will need to be read alongside other plans and strategies in the West of England. In preparation of the JWCS, other Local Development Plans have been considered to ensure a cohesive policy approach across the sub-region.

Local Development Framework (LDF) Development Plan Documents

- 5.6.5 The West of England authorities are in the process of developing Core Strategies, publication of all four Core Strategies is anticipated by January 2011.
- 5.6.6 The JWCS will sit alongside these Core Strategies and be part of the Local Development Framework of each Unitary Authority. As a strategic plan the JWCS provides the overarching spatial strategy for waste and sets out a consistent strategic planning framework to enable the provision of adequate waste facilities, as well as identifying sites for the development of residual waste management facilities. The JWCS will assist in the development of Core Strategies by considering other land-use requirements, retaining flexibility and recognising local distinctiveness.
- 5.6.7 Further, being a strategic plan, the JWCS does not replicate or replace local development management policies. However, some local plan policies will be superseded by the JWCS. Appendix 3 identifies those existing adopted waste development plan policies that will be superseded by the policies in the JWCS. In addition, the JWCS removes the necessity for individual authorities to prepare separate waste site allocation development plan documents.

Sustainable Community Strategies

- 5.6.8 Each Unitary Authority has a Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) or Community Strategy. These Community Strategies identify aspirations for how an area will develop and how key themes of local importance will be addressed. Across the West of England authorities there are common themes and shared priorities within the Community Strategies which are of relevance to waste management. These include: action to cut the consumption of resources; reduce business and household waste; increase recycling and composting; encourage markets for recycled materials; protect the natural environment and heritage; reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and manage the causes of climate change.
- 5.6.9 Managing waste in the most sustainable way possible is a key responsibility and challenge for both councils and residents in the West of England to overcome together. The JWCS can help achieve the aspirations contained in the Community Strategies through the delivery of the JWCS strategic objectives and with continued involvement of the local and business community in decision making to help them shape and support the future of their own communities.

Climate Change Strategies

- 5.6.10 Bristol and South Gloucestershire Councils have strategies to tackle the causes of climate change, and measures to reduce and adapt to climate change can also be found in the Community Strategies emerging Core Strategies of all four councils.
- 5.6.11 Priorities identified in these local strategies include: reducing waste; cutting greenhouse gas emissions; encouraging renewable energy development, including energy from waste; reducing high carbon travel; and encouraging sustainable construction standards (low carbon) in new development. The JWCS shares these priorities and the collective effort of working jointly across the West of England can contribute significantly, to reducing the impacts of climate change.

Joint Local Transport Plan

- 5.6.12 The Joint Local Transport Plan (JLTP 2006) sets out a range of challenging targets to improve the quality and reliability of the West of England's road transport network and reduce road casualties. The JLTP 2006 identified that major improvements are needed in both public transport and the strategic road network. The preparation of the JWCS reflects the findings in the JLTP 2006, seeking to ensure that waste facilities are located with minimal impact on a strategic road network that is approaching or at capacity and encouraging waste to be managed as close to the point of origin as possible.

6. Joint Waste Core Strategy Policy

- 6.1.1 The promotion of the waste hierarchy is central to European, national and regional policy. The policy framework for this JWCS is set out in accordance with the waste hierarchy, acknowledging the importance of waste prevention, reuse and recycling and composting, prior to recovery and finally disposal.
- 6.1.2 The draft RSS identified managing waste as one of the greatest challenges facing the South West Region and acknowledges the need for new waste management capacity. The JWCS provides a positive policy framework to enable the delivery of this capacity.
- 6.1.3 It is expected that both established and new technologies will continue to be developed, bringing innovative and effective methods of managing waste within the sub-region. The development promoting policies are not technology specific, ensuring they continue to be relevant and applicable as new and enhanced technologies are developed.
- 6.1.4 The policies are generally not specific to a particular waste stream. The management of most wastes has similar land use implications and it is not necessary to provide different policy for each type of waste. All waste streams, with the exception of radioactive waste, are therefore provided for within the policy framework of the JWCS.
- 6.1.5 The Joint Waste Core Strategy policies are intended to promote the provision of new waste treatment facilities that will meet the requirements of the sub-region whilst achieving the highest technological and environmental standards.
- 6.1.6 The Joint Waste Core Strategy should be read as whole. Applications will be assessed against all the policies set out and will be required to meet the tests included to ensure that the objectives of the Core Strategy are achieved. The Development Management Policies (11 and 12) are of importance in ensuring that environmental considerations are not compromised.

6.2 Waste prevention

- 6.2.1 Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes that influence the nature of places and how they can function. This will include policies which can impact on land use, for example by influencing the demands on or needs for development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means⁽⁸⁾.

(8) Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development. ODPM, 2005.

- 6.2.2 Waste prevention has clear links to spatial planning policy. Examples of waste prevention include buying goods without packaging, purchasing only the materials/services required and subsequently disposing of less waste. Longer life products reduce the need for replacements, which also create waste in their own production. If communities are successful in reducing the amount of waste produced, then the need for additional waste management facilities can be reduced. Cutting down the amount of waste produced will also have a direct and positive impact on climate change.
- 6.2.3 The issue has a clear national dimension beyond local spatial planning, with attention focused on sustainable design and consumption. The JWCS can contribute positively through the promotion of waste prevention and reuse in new, waste and non-waste related, development. Developing and maintaining partnerships with local authorities, businesses and community groups enables each sector of the community to act together, raising levels of awareness and understanding of waste issues. These initiatives can help inform consumer decisions and enable the link between economic and waste growth to be broken.
- 6.2.4 A considerable amount of waste is produced by the construction industry. The planning system has a role to play preventing waste generated in construction and redevelopment projects. Any application for major development, defined as residential development of 10 units or more or 0.5ha or more, and all other development of 1ha or more must be accompanied by a Waste Audit, which may be in the form of a Site Waste Management Plan. Such documents are expected to have an increasing role demonstrating how waste in is managed in a sustainable manner as part of development, but also explicitly to explore how the use of raw materials can be minimised and how waste created can be reused, with priority given to the reuse of materials on site. Smaller applications, accompanied by Design and Access Statements, should include commentary on waste prevention measures.
- 6.2.5 The JWCS seeks to encourage sustainable development in terms of the prudent use of resources such as water, minerals, land and energy. Sustainable design principles make efficient use of resource through location, design, positioning, specification and sourcing of materials, as well as improving the quality of development and enhancing their environmental performance.
- 6.2.6 In addition, new development can be designed to increase the potential for recycling waste. Whilst this is not strictly waste prevention, it is an aspect of development that would not be achieved through the JWCS policies promoting delivery of waste management facilities. The details would be negotiated as relevant to each development proposal, but examples include new residential development required to provide space for facilities for segregating and recycling waste, or to contribute (financially or through the provision of land) toward a household waste recycling centre. Industrial, commercial and retail development may be required to provide more substantial waste segregation and collection facilities as part of the built development.

- 6.2.7 Each of the Sustainable Community Strategies produced in the West of England sub-region acknowledges the importance of conserving resources and reducing waste.
- 6.2.8 Municipal waste prevention initiatives being undertaken within the West of England⁽⁹⁾ sub-region and elsewhere in England include:
- home composting;
 - reduced capacity of bins (often in conjunction with home composting);
 - food waste reduction campaigns;
 - education and awareness raising campaigns;
 - reducing the volume and weight of packaging;
 - initiatives to influence markets for recycled materials; and
 - initiatives to influence manufacturers and retailers on design for recycling.
- 6.2.9 Home composting is sometimes considered as waste recycling not reduction, because it is a method for dealing with waste that has been generated. It is included under waste reduction in this plan because the waste is managed entirely at home; it is not collected and therefore is not measured as part of the municipal waste stream. Home composting is also a good way of informing public opinion about waste generation and its subsequent management.
- 6.2.10 Reuse has been practised throughout society for a long time and diverts materials from entering a waste stream. In recent years the domestic reuse market has moved from the second-hand furniture/house clearance shops and returnable bottles, to charity shops and initiatives set up as small businesses. Car boot and jumble sales are probably the most common and well known form of waste reuse. Household Waste Recycling Centres and web-based exchange sites also provide opportunities for reuse. Exchange schemes could be developed on a multi-sector basis to encourage and increase reuse.

(9) Joint Position Statement to Reduce, Reuse & Recycle. West of England Waste Partnership. Version 3 October 2008.

Policy 1 – Waste Prevention

Waste Prevention will be promoted by:

1. Authorities working in partnership with the business community and development industry in the sub-region to raise awareness and to provide information and advice;
2. raising awareness amongst the general public in the sub-region to inform purchasing and lifestyle decisions;
3. working in partnership across the sub-region as local authorities and with other public bodies to ensure that waste prevention is addressed in all contracts for works and services;
4. the provision of information, appropriate to the planning application, on the following matters:
 - a. the type and volume of waste that the development will generate (both through the construction and operational phases);
 - b. on-site waste recycling facilities to be provided (both through the construction and operational phases);
 - c. the steps to be taken to minimise the use of raw materials (including hazardous materials) in the construction phase through sustainable design and the use of recycled or reprocessed materials;
 - d. the steps to be taken to reduce, reuse and recycle waste (including hazardous wastes) that is produced through the construction phase;
 - e. If waste generated during construction is to be disposed of elsewhere the distance it will be transported; and
 - f. the steps to be taken to ensure the maximum diversion of waste from landfill (through recycling, composting and recovery) once the development is operational.
5. the Partnership Authorities leading by example.

6.3 Recycling, composting and other non-residual waste treatment

- 6.3.1 A range of new facilities are required if the drive to divert waste from landfill is to be successful. The draft RSS requires an additional ~800,000 tonnes of recycling and composting capacity to be provided within the sub-region by 2020. Beyond specific recycling and composting infrastructure requirements, there may be additional waste related infrastructure required to support the delivery of the JWCS, including waste storage, processing and transfer capacity.

- 6.3.2 Criteria based policy is used to provide the opportunities for all non residual waste treatment capacity.

6.4 Future Capacity requirements for non-residual waste treatment

Municipal and Commercial & Industrial Waste

- 6.4.1 A range of facilities will be required to deliver the non-residual waste management capacity apportioned to the West of England sub-region. Although ~800,00 tonnes of additional recycling and composting capacity is indicated no specific recycling/composting targets are provided within the draft RSS. In order to ensure waste managed within the plan area moves up the hierarchy, targets have been provided for recycling/composting within the JWCS.
- 6.4.2 Waste Strategy for England 2007 establishes future household recycling and composting targets: 40% at 2010, 45% at 2015 and 50% at 2020. Within this document, these targets are assumed to apply to all municipal waste arisings. There is no nationally established recycling or composting target for the commercial and industrial waste stream. The evidence base indicates that these targets are also appropriate to apply to the management of commercial and industrial wastes. The commercial and industrial waste stream is assumed to include wastes arising from agricultural activities.

Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste

- 6.4.3 At Annex C3, Waste Strategy for England 2007 identifies that 52% of construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste is recycled, 30% is disposed of to landfill, with the remainder put to other uses such as land restoration. Within the main text of the document, Waste Strategy for England 2007 presents an intention to halve the amount of construction, demolition and excavation waste disposed of to landfill by 2012. Reference to the current position at Annex C3 would indicate that a total of 85% of CD&E waste arisings should therefore be diverted from landfill. This national position has been used to establish targets and consequently forecast tonnage of construction, demolition and excavation wastes arising within the plan area requiring diversion from landfill. Policy 1 provides the framework to promote diversion away from landfill for this waste stream.

Hazardous Waste

- 6.4.4 The draft RSS states that it is not considered appropriate for each waste planning authority to identify specific sites for the management of hazardous wastes. The draft RSS advises that the Region is broadly self sufficient in hazardous waste treatment capacity and has facilities for the transfer, treatment and recycling of these wastes. Further, the WEP Needs Assessment indicates that hazardous waste arisings within the West of England sub-region are unlikely to increase significantly. Consequently, the JWCS does not seek to establish targets or forecast tonnages for the future, additional, non-residual treatment of hazardous wastes.

- 6.4.5 A significant amount of regeneration is proposed in policy relevant to the West of England sub-region, particularly in the strategically significant cities and towns; principally Bristol, Weston-super-Mare and Bath. This can be expected to generate a significant proportion of construction, demolition and excavation wastes, a proportion of which may also be identified as hazardous materials. Growth forecasts for construction, demolition and excavation wastes incorporate housing numbers presented in the draft RSS. The hazardous waste data set includes those existing construction, demolition and excavation wastes that are registered as hazardous.
- 6.4.6 Due to the lack of complete data for both these waste streams it is not possible to forecast future capacity requirements for the diversion from landfill of hazardous construction, demolition and excavations wastes. Some of these wastes are taken off site for treatment, but increasingly on-site practices are being developed. The totality of future treatment capacity for the two waste streams are considered above and this development plan document presents the policy framework for the industry to bring forward the waste management facilities required throughout the plan period.

6.5 Non-residual waste treatment facilities (excluding open windrow composting) policy

- 6.5.1 High up the waste hierarchy is the reuse of unwanted materials. Facilities such as Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) are provided by each Council in its role as waste disposal authority. They are primarily for use by local residents to deposit items of household waste that are not normally collected by the regular collection service eg bulky waste such as beds, cookers and large garden wastes. Such facilities play a key role in the delivery of sustainable waste management, making significant contributions to increasing the reuse and recycling of municipal wastes. A good network of HWRC will be required to enable the sub-region to meet recycling and diversion targets. The Joint Residual Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JRMWMS) identifies the provision of convenient recycling service for household and commercial customers as a key objective of the Partnership ⁽¹⁰⁾.
- 6.5.2 It can be necessary to bring together waste collected from a number of sources for bulking up prior to transport to another location for treatment or disposal. This activity is undertaken at a transfer station. Increasingly these facilities are also separating out wastes suitable for recycling and bulking this material for onward transport to reprocessors.
- 6.5.3 Recycling, processing and treatment facilities cover a wide range of technology types that might incorporate: materials disassembly and recovery; mechanical biological treatment; autoclave; or in vessel composting. This list is merely indicative of the current technologies available; further they may be grouped together, or with other industry, such that outputs can be used as a useful resource. Essentially, these facilities are expected to enable waste to be used as

(10) Joint Residual Municipal Waste Management Strategy, West of England Waste Management Partnership, June 2008. pg 14.

a resource and to recover materials that will be put to beneficial use. For example, an autoclave facility will recover a range of solid materials including: clean glass and metals; plastics; and a grey floc that can be used in construction materials such as fibre board or plastic decking, or in the manufacture of cardboard-like products or as a fuel. Biological facilities can also produce biogas, comprising mostly of methane and carbon dioxide, which can be burned in engines to produce electricity and heat. This energy source generally needs to be used locally to the waste treatment facility.

- 6.5.4 The recycling and processing of waste is increasingly being carried out within enclosed modern, purpose designed buildings that can be located in a range of locations. In terms of supporting sustainable communities, the location of waste treatment facilities within the urban fabric is preferred ⁽¹¹⁾.
- 6.5.5 Policy 2 explicitly excludes open windrow composting. This technology is dealt with separately in Policy 3.
- 6.5.6 Sites identified within Policy 5 may also be appropriate for non-residual waste related facilities, but not at the expense of delivering residual waste treatment capacity, and provided the development meets the identified Key Development Criteria provided in *Appendix 1*.

Policy 2 – Non-residual waste treatment facilities (excluding open windrow composting)

Planning permissions for non-residual waste treatment facilities involving recycling, storage, transfer, materials recovery and processing (excluding open windrow composting) will be granted, subject to development management policies:

1. on land that is allocated in a local plan or development plan document for industrial or storage purposes or has planning permission for such use, or
2. on previously developed land or
3. at existing or proposed waste management sites, subject in the case of landfill and landraising sites or other temporary facilities, to the waste use being limited to the life of the landfill, landraising or other temporary facility

- 6.5.7 Table 6.1 shows the amount of capacity that it is anticipated will be required for the recycling and composting of municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste; also an indication of current capacity (at 2010). The aim under Policy 2 (Policy 3 for open windrow composting) is to facilitate provision sufficient to manage these quantities although, subject to the other provisions in the JWCS, the requirement is not intended to represent a limit on provision.

(11) A list of industrial estates and general areas that may be appropriate in principle for the development of waste treatment facilities is provided in the evidence base “General Areas Report”

Table 6.1 Indicative requirement for recycling and composting of municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste

Intervals throughout the Plan period				
	2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26
Gross requirement (tonnes)	646,000	761,000	863,000	858,000
Current capacity (tonnes)	812,000			

6.6 Open windrow composting policy

- 6.6.1 Open windrow composting involves the raw material (usually green and/or garden waste and cardboard) being arranged outdoors in piles (windrows) on a hard and preferably impermeable surface. Wastes may be sorted and shredded prior to placement in a windrow, which is then mixed and turned regularly for aeration.
- 6.6.2 Open windrow composting has quite different land use implications to other techniques, not least because it generally requires minimal support buildings. The operations are comparable to agricultural activities and may therefore be appropriate to locate in the open countryside.
- 6.6.3 In line with Environment Agency Guidance⁽¹²⁾, any proposals for composting activities within 250 metres of a workplace or dwelling would need to provide a site specific bioaerosol risk assessment.

Policy 3 – Open windrow composting

Planning permissions for open windrow composting, with sufficient distance, as defined in Environment Agency guidance, from any sensitive receptor will be granted, subject to development management policy:

1. on existing or proposed waste management sites, subject in the case of landfill and landraising sites or other temporary facilities, to the waste use being limited to the life of the landfill, landraising or other temporary facility;
2. on sites in the countryside which constitute previously developed land, or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages for proposals for the composting of waste and;
3. sites in agricultural use proposing composting of waste for use within that agricultural unit.

(12) Policy 405_07, Policy Position composting and potential health effects from bioaerosols. Environment Agency, 2007.

6.7 Recycling, storage, transfer of construction, demolition and excavation waste at mineral sites policy

- 6.7.1 This JWCS seeks to increase the use of secondary and recycled material as substitutes for virgin minerals and consequently to reduce the amount of construction, demolition and excavation waste that is disposed of to landfill. There are advantages in co-locating construction, demolition and excavation waste recycling and aggregate processing facilities at mineral extraction sites. Broadly speaking, both materials are similar in nature, as are the general processes that both undergo (including the screening and grading of material, crushing and breaking etc) and end use.
- 6.7.2 The nature of the environmental effects is also broadly similar eg dust, noise, haulage impacts. Potentially, there are transport related savings to be made through a vehicle delivering construction and demolition waste for processing and taking away either virgin or recycled aggregate or recovered soil.
- 6.7.3 In recognition of the linkages between construction, demolition and excavation waste recycling and virgin aggregate production Policy 4 is specific to this waste stream. Operational mineral sites are not considered to have the same linkages with other waste streams. However, the policy is also not intended to restrict the development of construction and demolition waste processing facilities at other appropriate locations.
- 6.7.4 Applicants should expect that permissions granted for construction and demolition waste treatment facilities will be temporary and restricted to the operational life of the mineral site. This is the period within which the site is actively working and does not extend beyond the permitted restoration date.

Policy 4 – Recycling, storage and transfer of construction, demolition and excavation waste at mineral sites

Planning permissions for development involving recycling, storage and transfer of construction, demolition and excavation waste at mineral sites subject to development management policies, will be granted provided that the proposed development is for a temporary period commensurate with the operational life of the mineral site.

- 6.7.5 Table 6.2 shows the amount of capacity that it is anticipated will be required for the recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste. The aim is to facilitate provision sufficient to manage these quantities although, subject to the other provisions in the JWCS, the requirement is not intended to represent a limit on provision. Policy 4 concerns related development at mineral sites. Recycling provision at other appropriate locations would be subject to Policy 2 or, in the context of waste minimisation, under Policy 1.
- 6.7.6 Although Table 6.2 shows no current recycling capacity (no permanent facilities) a significant amount of CD&E waste is managed on site with mobile crushers. Generally, these operations do not require separate planning permission and therefore do not require a specific policy framework.

Table 6.2 Indicative requirement for recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste

Intervals throughout the Plan period				
	2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26
Gross requirement (tonnes)	1,660,000	2,301,000	2,639,000	3,026,000
Current capacity (tonnes)	-			

6.8 Recovery

Residual Waste Treatment

6.8.1 Residual waste is defined as that which remains after recycling and composting has or can reasonably be assumed to have occurred.

Future Capacity Requirements

6.8.2 The JWCS seeks to deliver, by 2020, diversion from landfill of at least 85% of municipal and commercial & industrial wastes through recycling, composting and residual waste treatment. A minimum of 50% of this total recovery target is intended to be achieved through recycling and composting, leaving 35% to be delivered through residual treatment capacity. Residual treatment may be in the form of mechanical, biological or thermal treatment.

6.8.3 In 2009, the West of England sub-region has no, non-specialist, operational treatment capacity and limited landfill capacity available for residual waste. Therefore a significant proportion of residual waste is being exported out of the sub-region for disposal. The draft RSS acknowledges this need by apportioning an indicative recovery (excluding recycling and composting) capacity requirement of 800,000 tonnes per annum.

6.8.4 The delivery of residual waste treatment infrastructure is central to the achievement of the JWCS policy and objectives. Because of this, and in line with PPS 12⁽¹³⁾, sites suitable for the delivery of residual waste treatment capacity, and their spatial distribution, are of strategic importance to the West of England sub-region.

The Spatial Strategy of Residual Waste Treatment Facilities

6.8.5 The Spatial Strategy of the required residual waste treatment capacity is presented in Figure 6.1. This was derived following a detailed assessment of alternative spatial options that considered population distribution, waste arisings, the Strategic Road Network, transport impacts and deliverability⁽¹⁴⁾.

(13) Planning Policy Statement 12: creating strong safe and prosperous communities through Local Spatial Planning. June 2008

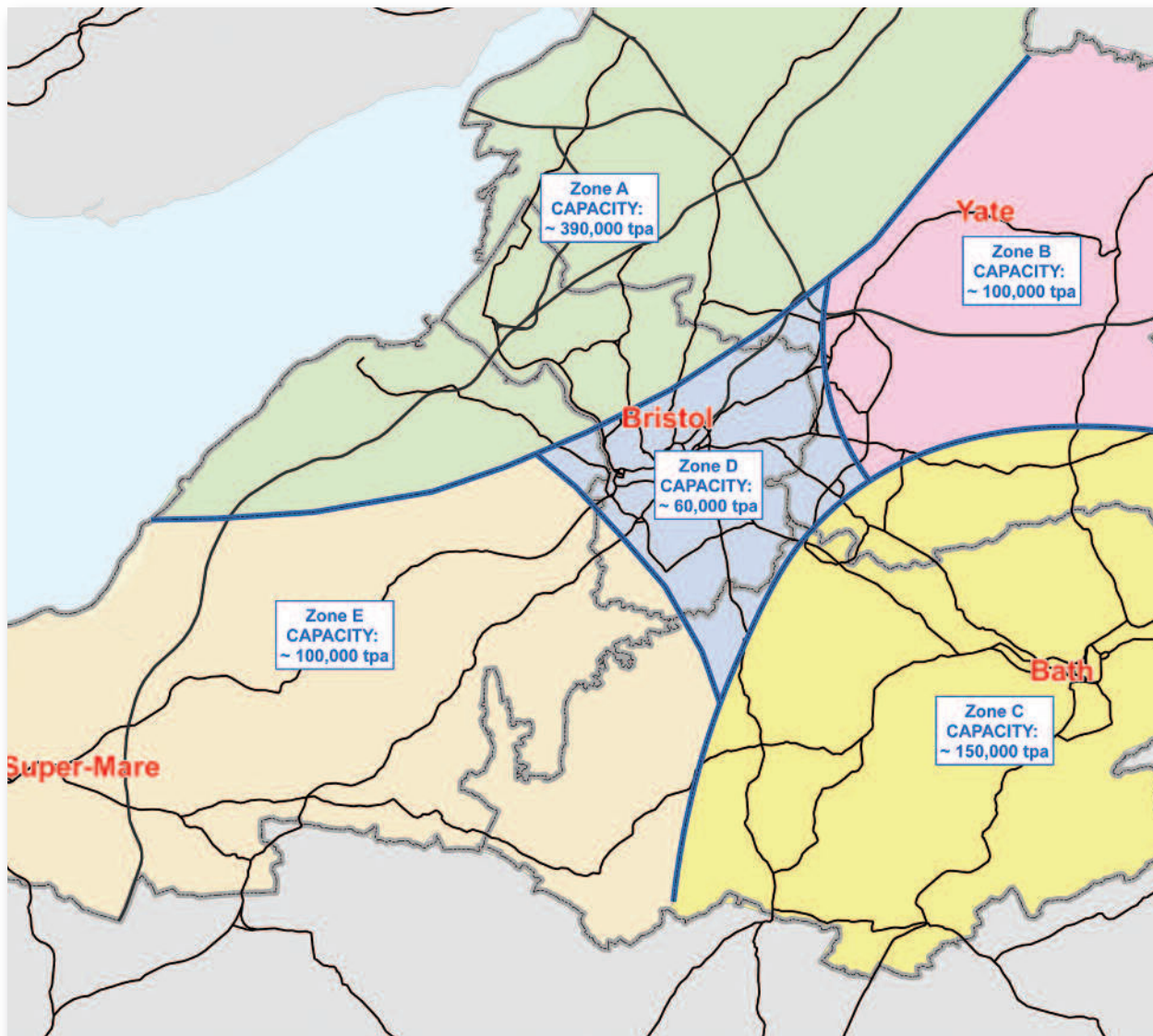
(14) ERM Spatial Options Appraisal June 2009.

6. Joint Waste Core Strategy Policy

This distribution conforms to the draft RSS expectations for new waste management facilities to be located within 16 kilometres of the principal strategically significant cities and towns of Bristol, Bath and Weston-super-Mare.

- 6.8.6 Further, the spatial placement of strategic sites has been demonstrated through consultation including the development industry as being deliverable; as well as providing flexibility, opportunities for economies of scale and the ability to reduce the impacts associated with the transport of waste.
- 6.8.7 The indicative capacities presented within Figure 6.1 apply to municipal, commercial and industrial wastes only. Waste treatment for construction, demolition and excavation wastes is restricted to recycling and processing and no strategic need for residual hazardous waste management has been identified.

Figure 6.1 Indicative Capacities within the WEP Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy



- 6.8.8 To ensure delivery of the Spatial Strategy, a number of strategic sites, essential to the delivery of the JWCS, have been identified as appropriate for development for the management of residual waste. Policy 5 lists the strategic sites and the indicative requirement within each zone set out in Figure 6.1. Some zones have more sites listed than may be necessary to deliver this indicative requirement ensuring flexibility and subsequent deliverability of the Spatial Strategy to meet the sub-region's needs.
- 6.8.9 Where there is market potential for more capacity than indicated in Figure 6.1, a judgement will need to be made in particular considering the benefits of the spatial strategy as identified in the Sustainability Appraisal, and the potential for in-combination effects, that adversely affect the sites of European Nature Conservation. Authorities are committed to a plan, monitor and manage approach and will review both planned and operational capacity when considering applications.
- 6.8.10 It has not been possible to identify any discrete strategic sites within Yate. Within Yate, the site assessment process identified suitable locations for residual waste treatment within the existing industrial estate to the west of the town area eg: Stover Road Estate, Great Western Business Park and Westerleigh Business Park. These have been identified as locations appropriate in principle for the development of residual waste treatment facilities and are shown as 'Strategic Area A' on the relevant Proposals Map. Due to the high turnover associated with these locations and potential future regeneration plans for the industrial estates, the JWCS does not allocate any specific plot of land or site within these locations.
- 6.8.11 The policy framework necessary to deliver the planned urban extension to Weston-super-Mare is being developed. The site assessment process has concluded that there are locations within the Weston Regeneration Area that would be appropriate in principle for the development of residual waste treatment facilities. In order not to frustrate broader development objectives, the JWCS does not allocate any specific plot of land or site for such facilities, identifying a broad Strategic Area B on the relevant Proposals Map.

The potential role of new development.

- 6.8.12 National policy supports the location of waste activities within areas of new development, which may have a role to play in providing the required local waste management infrastructure
- 6.8.13 New development should provide for integrated waste management infrastructure where appropriate. In particular, in the early stages of planning major development, any scope for integrating waste management and heat generation should be exploited where practicable.

- 6.8.14 It is recognised that planning applications for waste management infrastructure have already been submitted or are pending on a number of the sites listed in Policy 5. The inclusion of these sites within this policy does not prejudice the determination of proposals by the local planning authority. Any waste related application made at these sites (as at any other site) would be considered against the development plan, including adopted development management policy and PPS 10.
- 6.8.15 Table 6.3 shows the amount of capacity that it is anticipated will be required for recovery from municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste; also an indication of current capacity (at 2010). The aim under Policy 5 is to facilitate provision sufficient to manage these quantities although, subject to the other provisions in the JWCS including those set out at paragraph 6.8.9, the requirement is not intended to represent a limit on provision.
- 6.8.16 Although Table 6.3 shows 225,000 tpa of capacity at 2010, additional research indicates that a significant proportion, if not all, of this capacity is dedicated to managing the wastes generated at chemical works/industrial processes operating in the plan area. As such, it is not considered available for the management of general non-hazardous wastes.

Table 6.3 Indicative requirements for recovery of municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste

Intervals throughout the Plan period				
	2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26
Gross requirement (tonnes)	334,937	490,618	730,393	725,118
Current capacity (tonnes)	225,000			

Policy 5 – Residual waste treatment facilities - locations

Planning permissions for development involving the treatment of residual wastes where it supports the delivery of the Spatial Strategy will be granted at the following locations, subject to development management policies:

1. discrete Sites, subject to the Key Development Criteria provided in Appendix 1:
 - a. BA19 Broadmead Lane, Keynsham, Bath and North East Somerset
 - b. BA12 Former Fuller’s Earth Works, Fosseway, Bath and North East Somerset
 - c. BR505 Hartcliffe Way, Bristol
 - d. DSO5 Merebank, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol
 - e. DS06 BZL Site, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol
 - f. DS07 Sevalco Plant (northern part), Severn Road, Bristol
 - g. DS13 Rhodia Chemical Works, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol
 - h. DS14 Gypsy and Traveller Site, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol
 - i. DS15 Advanced Transport System Ltd Site, Severn Rd, Bristol
 - j. SG39 South of Severnside Works, South Gloucestershire
 - k. IS8 Warne Rd, Weston-super-Mare, North Somerset
2. on land that is located on existing industrial land in Yate within Strategic Area A, subject to the Key Development Criteria provided in Appendix 1; and,
3. on land that is located within the redevelopment area of Weston – Strategic Area B , subject to the Key Development Criteria provided in Appendix 1.

The facilities proposed will be required to contribute to the delivery of the Spatial Strategy illustrated in Figure 6.1.

Indicative requirements for residual waste treatment are:

Zone A – ~390,000 tpa

Zone B – ~100,000 tpa

Zone C – ~150,000 tpa

Zone D – ~60,000 tpa

Zone E – ~100,000 tpa

Monitoring will be undertaken to ensure the Spatial Strategy is delivered.

6.9 Expectations of Policy

- 6.9.1 The JWCS is not technology specific, recognising that residual waste treatment facilities incorporate:
- mechanical and biological processes which may recover materials and/or energy; and
 - thermal processes which will recover energy, either through heat and/or electricity.
- 6.9.2 A residual waste treatment facility not designed to recover energy would be expected to produce a valued material, for example recovered recyclables such as glass and metal or secondary recovered fuel that would be used to generate heat or electricity elsewhere.
- 6.9.3 Energy recovery is placed beneath materials recovery in the waste hierarchy. However, it has a beneficial role to play and this is recognised in national policy in terms of both sustainable waste management and provision of a decentralised, renewable and/or low carbon energy source. Proposals incorporating combined heat and power (CHP) or electricity generation will help national policy objectives and should be encouraged as such in the JWCS.
- 6.9.4 In order to assist both the developer and the authority to determine that a proposed facility is for energy recovery and not for waste disposal, Policy 6 seeks information on the level of energy recovery expected to be achieved and the market(s) for that energy (e.g. identifying an electricity connection or heat/power recipient).

Policy 6 – Residual waste treatment facilities – operational expectations

1. Materials recovery facilities will be permitted provided that the value of the material and a market demand is presented.
2. Energy recovery facilities will be permitted provided:
 - a. the waste to be treated cannot practically and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed to recover materials; and
 - b. that energy is recovered and a market is presented for that energy.

Consideration of Proposals for Residual Waste Treatment Facilities at Sites not Allocated within the JWCS

- 6.9.5 The allocation of sites in Policy 5 does not preclude positive consideration of residual waste treatment proposals at alternative locations within the plan area. PPS 10 advises that planning applications for the development of sites or areas that have not been identified in development plan policy should be considered favourably when they are consistent with that development plan and PPS 10.

- 6.9.6 Such applications would be considered carefully to determine whether they are in conformity with the policy and Spatial Strategy of the JWCS, and whether they are consistent with PPS 10.

Policy 7 – Consideration of residual waste treatment proposals at sites not allocated in the JWCS

Proposals for residual waste treatment facilities at locations not identified in Policy 5 will be permitted where they would accord with relevant policies of the JWCS and where it can be demonstrated that they would support the delivery of the Spatial Strategy identified in the JWCS at Figure 6.1.

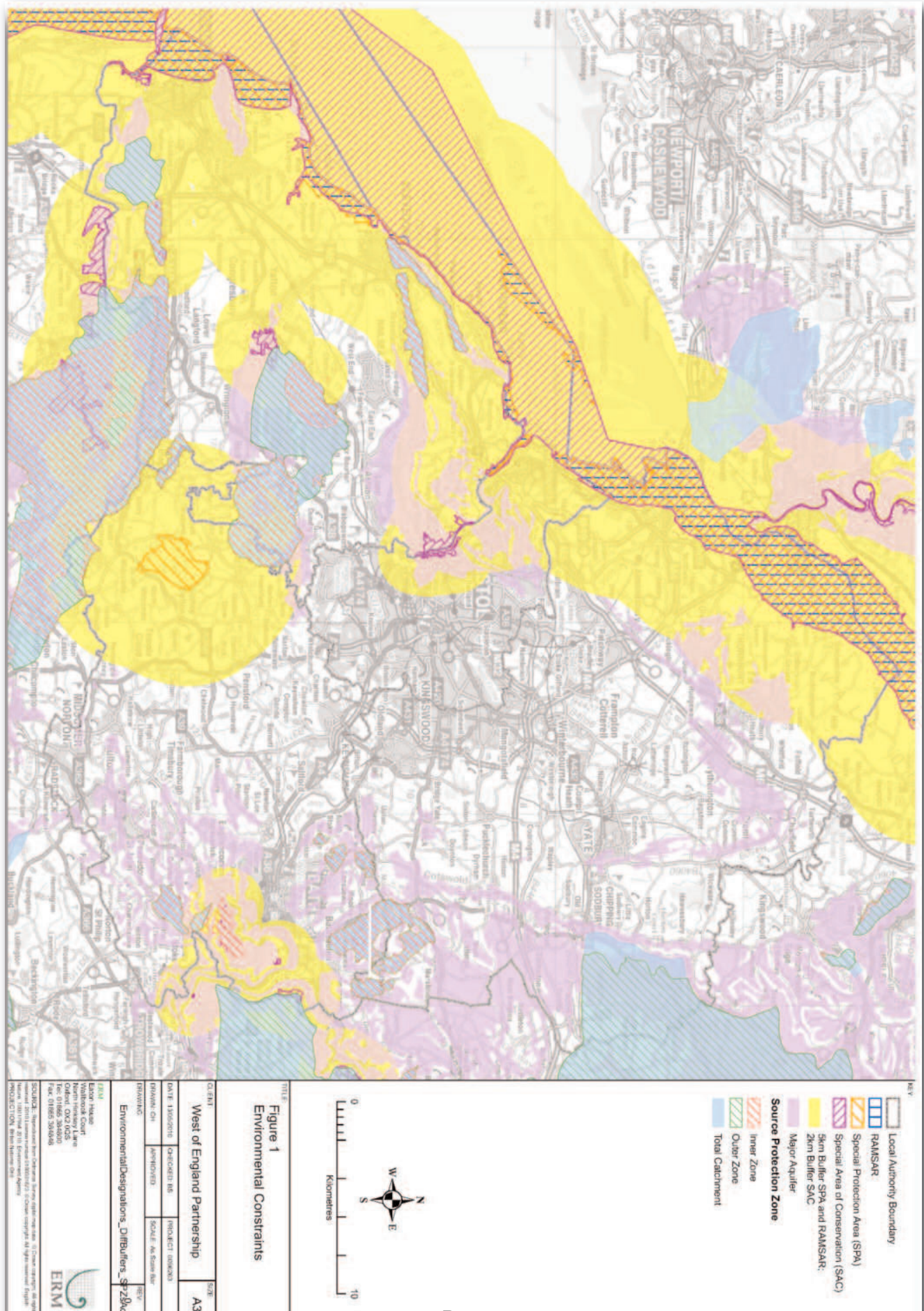
6.10 Landfill

- 6.10.1 A key aim of the JWCS is to ensure that as much waste as possible in the West of England is diverted away from landfill. However, it is acknowledged that landfill will continue to have a role, albeit a limited one, and that new disposal capacity is expected to be required within the sub region over the plan period.
- 6.10.2 To ensure resource use is maximised, all new landfill sites should either provide initial pre-treatment of wastes or be restricted to accept only those wastes that have been pre-treated. As a minimum this pre-treatment, in the case of inert landfill, should remove most readily recyclable waste. In the case of non-hazardous landfill, pre-treatment would be expected to remove readily recyclable wastes and also remove or reduce the biodegradable element of the waste.
- 6.10.3 Landfill is commonly used to fill voids left by mineral working and to achieve restoration of the site. Landraise developments are not as common; but where it involves the deposit of waste is a form of development that needs to be included within this policy framework. Whilst landraise activities are often considered inappropriate, such development can be beneficial. Landfill and landraising activities can restore previously derelict and disturbed land, to enable a more positive and beneficial end use.

Non- hazardous landfill

- 6.10.4 There is limited non-hazardous landfill capacity within the plan area. Historically, reliance has been placed on exporting waste to disposal facilities outside the sub-region. Whilst it is recognised that this practice will continue in the early years, it should not be relied upon throughout the plan period, as highlighted through consultation with neighbouring authorities.
- 6.10.5 The West of England Partnership (WEP) Landfill Review indicates a need for an additional 5.9 to 6.5 million cubic metres of non-hazardous landfill void within the sub-region throughout the plan period. A further update presented in the Topic Paper, published October 2010, indicated the current capacity (2,250,000) and additional requirements (4,852,000) as set out at Table 6.4.

Figure 6.2 Key Environmental Constraints for Waste Disposal within the West of England Sub-Region



- 6.10.6 Environment Agency guidance ⁽¹⁵⁾ on landfill design and construction effectively prohibits non-hazardous landfill at locations on or in a Major Aquifer and sites covered by Source Protection Zones 1, 2 & 3 (now referred to as Inner and Outer Zones). The Habitats Regulation Assessment advises that proposals for disposal facilities located within the European sites of nature conservation ⁽²⁾ or within buffers of 5km around SPA/Ramsar sites and 2km around SAC, would have to demonstrate no likely significant effects on those designations. These key environmental constraints are highlighted in *Figure 6.2*. There are other issues that will need to be considered in determining proposals for new disposal facilities, including flood risk, transport, and visual amenity.
- 6.10.7 When applying the policy, consideration will be given to these constraints and the outcomes of the WEP Landfill Review, which highlights that opportunities for waste disposal on brownfield land may be limited and therefore greenfield land may be required to deliver the sub-region's needs.
- 6.10.8 Consultation with the development industry has highlighted that opportunities for landfill are recognised within the sub-region and welcome the JWCS approach to landfill.

Inert Landfill

- 6.10.9 The WEP Needs Assessment indicates that inert landfill void is all but exhausted. However, within the plan area, there are a number of quarries that are required by condition to be restored, and this is expected to be achieved through the deposit of inert wastes. Exempt sites also accept inert wastes for various engineering and restoration projects.

Hazardous Waste Landfill

- 6.10.10 There are no hazardous waste landfill facilities within the plan area. Such specialist facilities are recognised as being facilities of regional and national importance. There is no identified strategic need for new hazardous waste landfill capacity within the plan area; however policies 8 and 9 provide the relevant framework to enable the sub-region to meet its own needs.

Landfill, Landraise, engineering or other operations- Principles

- 6.10.11 Policy 8 and *Figure 6.2* are applicable to proposals for the disposal of all waste types addressed within this Core Strategy. It is recognised that the detail prepared for a specific proposal may address the in principle constraints applied by Policy 8 and presented in *Figure 6.2*, such as demonstrating no likely significant effects to the European sites of nature conservation, which are driven by legislated requirements. As such, whilst Policy 8 presents a presumption against development of a disposal facility within the areas identified in *Figure 6.2*, the policy recognises that the relevant legislative requirements could be met which would enable appropriate development.

(15) Landfill Directive Regulation Guidance Note 3 (Dec 2002) Groundwater Protection: Locational Aspects of Landfills Planning Consultation Responses & Permitted Decisions

Policy 8 – Landfill, landraise, engineering or other operations – Principles

In meeting the sub-region's landfill need, priority will be given to Brownfield land over Greenfield land.

Planning permissions will be granted for waste disposal by landfilling, landraising or engineering or other operations, subject to development management policy, provided that:

1. the waste to be disposed of cannot practicably and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed (to recover materials; to produce compost, soil conditioner or inert residues; or to recover energy),
2. the proposed development involves the minimum quantity of waste necessary to deliver the sub-region's needs and to enable:
 - a. restoration of current or former mineral workings sites; or
 - b. a demonstrable improvement in the quality of the land; or
 - c. facilitating the establishment of an appropriate after-use; or
 - d. improving land damaged or disturbed as a result of previous or existing uses; or
 - e. the engineering or other operations.
3. the proposed development does not prejudice the satisfactory restoration of mineral working sites in the locality, having regard to the supply and availability of appropriate waste materials for their restoration.
4. the proposals are not within major aquifers, source protection zones, European sites of nature conservation or the appropriate buffer (as identified in Figure 6.2); except where it can be demonstrated that the relevant legislative requirements can be met.

In granting planning permission for landfilling or landraising developments, or engineering or other operations, conditions may be imposed limiting both the types and quantities of waste to be deposited in order to conserve capacity for waste that cannot be reused, recycled or processed.

6.10.12 Table 6.4 and 6.5 show the amount of landfill capacity that it is anticipated will be required over the plan period; also an indication of current capacity (in its totality at 2010). Provision will be made under Policy 8. Since landfill is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy, care will be taken to ensure that there is no overprovision. However, the figures assume that other recycling and recovery targets have been met. Ongoing provision will be needed to meet any overall shortfall. Further, much waste is exported to landfill in other authorities. In the interest of having capacity equivalent to the needs of the Plan area, early provision will be needed within the West of England sub-region.

6.10.13 Landfilling of inert waste will be undertaken in a number of ways. For example, in addition to conventional landfill sites, inert waste may be used in quarry restoration, in spreading at exempt sites and, at non-inert landfill sites, in cell construction, daily cover and the like.

Table 6.4 Indicative requirement for the disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes

Intervals throughout the Plan period				
	2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26
Gross cumulative requirement (tonnes)	700,000	3,600,000	5,725,000	7,100,000*
Gross annual requirement (tonnes)	696,000	540,000	276,000	275,000
Current capacity (tonnes)	2,250,000			

* Gross requirement over the Plan period is 4,852,000 tonnes (7,100,000 – 2,250,000)

Table 6.5 Indicative requirement for the disposal of inert waste

Intervals throughout the Plan period				
	2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26
Gross cumulative requirement (tonnes)	679,000	4,000,000	6,155,000	8,651,000*
Gross annual requirement (tonnes)	679,000	394,000	457,000	529,000
Current capacity (tonnes)	752,000			

* Gross requirement over the Plan period is 7,901,000 tonnes (8,651,000 – 750,000)

The Gross annual requirement varies each year, those shown relate to the year specified only. The gross cumulative figures are totalled from the projected gross annual requirement for all years including those not shown in the table.

- 6.10.14 The recovery of landfill gas provides significant benefit by minimising reliance on fossil fuels. This benefit is expected to be gained wherever possible. However, in the longer term, with a significant reduction in the amount of biodegradable waste disposed of to landfill, there is likely to be less resultant gas to recover.
- 6.10.15 To ensure that the potential benefits of landfill, landraise and engineering works are maximised, such proposals should include consideration of final use of the land, including proposals for a high quality of restoration and long term management plans for the restored site. The finished levels of a restored landfill site may be higher than adjoining land, but should be appropriate to the surrounding landscape.

Policy 9 – Landfilling, landraising and engineering or other operations - Details:

Proposals for landfilling and landraising development, and engineering or other operations, should:

1. incorporate finished levels that are compatible with the surrounding area and any likely settlement and ensure satisfactory restoration of the land for an agreed after use;
2. include proposals for aftercare and secure long term management of the restored site;
3. make provision, wherever practical and economical, for landfill gas to be recovered for use as an energy source; and
4. make provision, where practical, for appropriate habitat creation for biodiversity benefit.

6.11 Waste water treatment

- 6.11.1 The forecast increase in population and housing set out in the draft RSS will lead to an increased demand for waste water treatment. The West of England Partnership has commissioned an Infrastructure Study to assess the level of future requirements within the sub-region. The West of England Partnership will work closely with the utility companies in order to identify, appraise and provide sufficient facilities when/if they are required.

Policy 10 – Waste water treatment

Planning permission will be granted for new waste water and sewage treatment plant, extensions to existing works, or facilities for the co-disposal of sewage with other wastes where development is either needed to treat the West of England's arisings or in the case of arisings from elsewhere the need cannot practicably and reasonably be met at another site. Wherever practical and economical, biogas should be recovered for use as an energy source.

6.12 Development management

- 6.12.1 The development management policies provide the balance to those policies that promote development and will be taken into account when considering any waste management development proposal, whether on a site that has been identified in the JWCS or on other land. Delivered together, the policies of the JWCS will deliver the stated Vision - achieving the required waste infrastructure in the West of England, whilst protecting the natural and historic environment.
- 6.12.2 The development management policies contained in the West of England JWCS should not be seen in isolation. They will be used along with individual authorities' development management policies to determine whether planning permission should be granted. Setting out development management policies in the JWCS provides a consistent guide to both applicants and determining authorities when considering whether an application is acceptable.

6.13 Planning designations

- 6.13.1 Policy 11 is principally concerned with protecting land in the West of England that is covered by international, national and local planning designations. The policy has been informed by the Sustainability Appraisal in this aspect. Residential amenity is dealt with separately.
- 6.13.2 Waste related development accepting hazardous waste would in addition to the above need to fully consider flood risk vulnerability requirements and the permissibility of such an acceptance as prescribed by PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk, Annex D.

Policy 11 – Planning Designations

Planning permission will not be granted for waste related development where this would endanger, or have a significant adverse impact on the following:

1. Wetland areas of international importance (Ramsar Sites);
2. Special Areas of Conservation, candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and potential Special Protection Areas;
3. World Heritage Site and its Setting;
4. Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
5. The best and most versatile agricultural land;
6. Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Sites of Archaeological Importance;
7. National Nature Reserves or Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
8. Ancient semi-natural woodlands;
9. Listed Buildings and Registered Parks, Gardens and Battlefields;
10. Conservation Areas;
11. Sites of Nature Conservation Importance;
12. Local Nature Reserves and non-statutory nature reserves;
13. Areas of Historic Landscape Value;
14. Regionally Important Geological Sites;
15. Groundwater Source Protection Zones;
16. Active flood plain (Flood Zone 3b) or areas where the level of flood risk is considered to be unsuitable for the type (vulnerability classification) of development proposed;
17. The level of flood risk experienced by neighbouring land and property;
18. Biodiversity Action Plan habitat and species; and
19. Green Belt, except where very special circumstances are justified.

In assessing each development proposal, due regard will be paid to prevailing national policy and guidance appropriate both to the areas and features of acknowledged importance and to the proposed means of dealing with waste. The assessment will also take into account whether any significant adverse impact identified could be controlled to acceptable levels.

6.14 General considerations

- 6.14.1 Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control, identifies that the planning system plays a key role in determining the location of development which may give rise to pollution, either directly or indirectly, and in ensuring that other uses and developments are not, as far as is possible, affected by major existing or potential sources of pollution.
- 6.14.2 The handling, treatment and disposal of waste should not give rise to pollution or have a materially adverse environmental impact. Adequate monitoring and safeguards should be maintained to minimise the risk of problems in the future. These issues are primarily the responsibility of the pollution control authorities, generally the Environment Agency, but the planning process should ensure that the location of proposed waste development is acceptable.
- 6.14.3 The JWCS seeks to encourage new proposals to incorporate best practice in sustainable design and construction, include mitigation and adaptation measures against the future impacts of climate change and to deliver high quality developments.
- 6.14.4 Planning obligations and conditions play an important role in controlling waste management activities, mitigating impacts and providing added value from waste related development. They will be used in conjunction with the grant of planning permission where appropriate. The matters to be covered are set out in policies 11 and 12 and the individual authorities' core strategies and developer contribution supplementary planning documents.
- 6.14.5 Policy 12 requires applicants to demonstrate sustainable and responsible development, outlining the information expected to accompany submitted planning applications.

Policy 12 – General Considerations

Planning permission for waste related development will be granted provided it can be demonstrated that any impacts of the proposed development would not significantly adversely affect people, land, infrastructure, resources and the environment and that, where appropriate, enhancement would be achieved.

Where it is assessed that the application proposals could lead to significant adverse effects but these are capable of adequate resolution, appropriate mitigation should be identified so as to avoid or minimise any material adverse impact, and to compensate for any loss.

Information supporting a planning application must include, as appropriate to the development proposal, assessment of the following matters:

1. the source of wastes intended to be managed at the proposed facility;
2. the spatial area intended to be served by the proposed facility;
3. the release of polluting substances to the atmosphere or land arising from facilities and transport;
4. the amount of greenhouse gases produced and measures used to minimise these;
5. for waste facilities recovery energy, a feasibility study for combined heat and power undertaken;
6. the contamination of groundwater and surface water;
7. the sustainable drainage of the site and adjoining land and the risk of flooding;
8. water consumption requirements and consideration of efficient water management within operational plant;
9. groundwater conditions and the hydrogeology of the locality;
10. the visual and landscape impact of the development on the site and surrounding land including townscape;
11. demonstrate high standard of design for both built development and site layout including landscaping;
12. adverse effects on residential amenity including noise, fumes, vibration, glare, light pollution, dust, litter, odour and vermin;
13. traffic generation, congestion, access and where appropriate, the impacts of the proposals on the function and capacity of the highway network in the vicinity of the site, including the Strategic Road Network and the primary route network;

14. opportunities for transportation of waste by rail or water;
15. effects on open spaces, settlements, agriculture and other rural economic activity, woodland, existing or potential outdoor recreation uses, including public rights of way;
16. the loss or damage to flora and fauna and their respective habitats including linear or other features which facilitate the dispersal of species;
17. the loss or damage to archaeological resources or historic assets;
18. potential danger to aircraft from bird strike and structures;
19. potential risk of ground instability;
20. scope for limiting the duration of use and where relevant, plans for appropriate site decommissioning;
21. health impacts;
22. transport impacts;
23. the management arrangements for residues arising from any waste treatment facility;
24. the sustainability and durability of the proposed development and its ability to adapt to a changing climate; and
25. any required remediation of contamination of land.

In accordance with Circular 05/2005 (and as may be amended) planning obligations may be necessary in order to address any of the matters listed above or otherwise identified as a significant effect in the environmental information accompanying the application. In considering the scale and form of any contributions to be made under such obligations, the waste planning authority will have regard to the content of paragraph 6.14.4 of this Core Strategy and guidance documents relevant to these matters.

6.15 Safeguarding sites for waste management facilities

- 6.15.1 PPS 10 advises that planning authorities should, where relevant, consider the likely impact of proposed, non-waste related, development on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management.
- 6.15.2 The identification of appropriate sites for waste treatment facilities is a complex process. The evidence base has identified that, in some parts of the plan area, there are limited suitable locations. The purpose of safeguarding sites in existing waste use or allocated for waste treatment facilities is to ensure that these locations are not lost to non waste development.
- 6.15.3 Within the Strategic Areas, the purpose of safeguarding is to ensure the delivery of the Joint Waste Core Strategy. The key development criteria make clear that any waste related proposals should be consistent with the objectives and provisions of any local development document relevant to the strategic area.

Policy 13 – Safeguarding operational and allocated sites for waste management facilities

Operational waste sites are safeguarded, except where alternative suitable facilities are to be provided as part of an authority approved strategy.

The specific sites listed within Policy 5 are safeguarded to deliver the Spatial Strategy. Where proposals would prejudice the implementation of the JWCS, consideration will be given to how they could be amended to make them acceptable, or, where this is not practicable, to refusing planning permission.

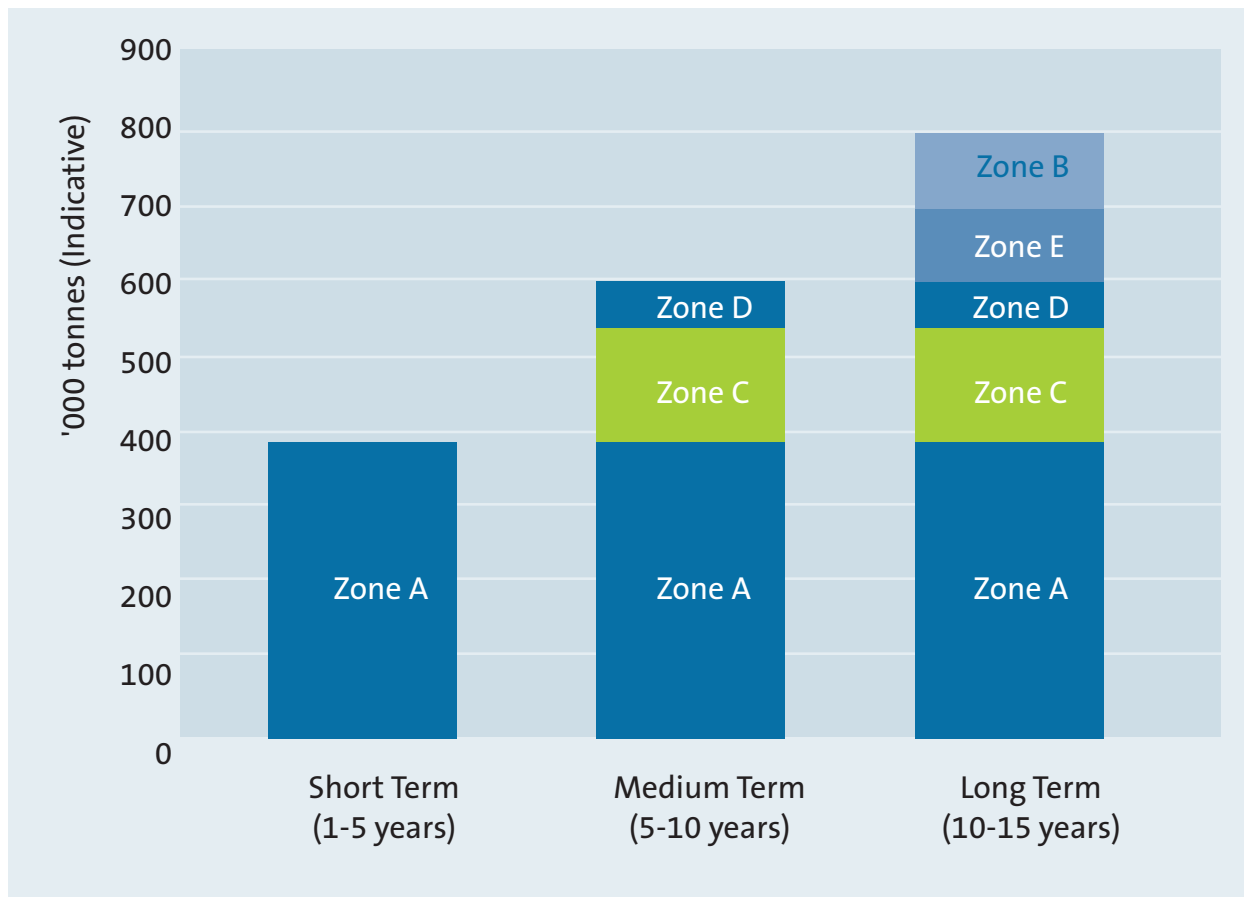
7.1 Implementation

- 7.1.1 Core Strategies are required by PPS 12 to provide an implementation plan to define how the strategy will be delivered and the responsibilities and accountability of the organisations involved.
- 7.1.2 The Partnership authorities recognise this requirement and their responsibility to ensure that the policies presented in this JWCS are applied consistently across the Plan area. However, whilst some of the actions required will be the responsibility, or within the control of, the Partnership authorities, it must be acknowledged that there are some which are not.
- 7.1.3 Delivery of the JWCS will require the Partnership Authorities to have continued engagement with all statutory bodies; but in particular the Environment Agency, as regulator of waste facilities and in providing monitoring information and the development industry; which ultimately delivers waste management facilities. As such implementation of the JWCS is primarily concerned with their three main areas of responsibility as set out below (in paragraph 7.1.4).
- 7.1.4 The Partnership authorities will: ensure policies are applied consistently across the area; ensure that the principles of sustainable design and construction are embedded into their LDF and development management processes; and continue to engage the community to raise awareness on the fundamental principles of reducing, recycling and reusing waste.
- 7.1.5 The Environment Agency will need to work with the Partnership authorities and the regional planning body to improve the effectiveness of waste reduction strategies, and to improve the quality of data to inform plan making and monitoring.
- 7.1.6 The development industry will need to work with the Partnership authorities to ensure high quality, waste management facilities are developed in locations to meet required capacity across the plan area. They will be expected to continue to inform and engage with the community.

7.2 Implementation of spatial strategy

- 7.2.1 The Spatial Strategy described in Section 6, sets out how the required residual treatment capacity is planned to be delivered across the sub-region.
- 7.2.2 It is not expected that all the required residual treatment capacity will be delivered at the same time. Instead it is assumed that this infrastructure will be delivered throughout the plan period, in line with the draft RSS capacity apportionments and market demand.
- 7.2.3 *Figure 7.1* presents how the required capacity and the Spatial Strategy is expected to be implemented over the plan period. It is intended to be illustrative rather than prescriptive and is based upon evidence relating to site availability and deliverability and market activity.

Figure 7.1 Phasing of Spatial Strategy



7.3 Monitoring

- 7.3.1 The preparation of the JWCS has been informed by a supporting evidence base. The JWCS must continue to be informed, monitored and reviewed so that it may respond to changing needs and circumstances. The Partnership authorities are committed to the plan, monitor, manage approach and have prepared a monitoring framework for the JWCS.
- 7.3.2 Monitoring of the JWCS is fundamental to understanding both its effectiveness in delivering the Spatial Vision and Aims, and the wider impacts of its delivery (both positive and negative) within the West of England.
- 7.3.3 The monitoring framework prepared by the Partnership Authorities reflects both the statutory indicators required by Regional Planning Guidance 10 and other indicators relevant to local circumstances. Local indicators are selected from the 198 National Indicator set published by Communities & Local Government and from within the Partnership Authorities.
- 7.3.4 It is considered important that the indicators used to monitor the effectiveness of the JWCS are consistent with statutory indicators and those included in Partnership authorities' Annual Monitoring Reports. Where this is not possible new indicators have been added in order to monitor the policies of the JWCS effectively, in particular the Sustainability Appraisal has informed the production of additional indicators.

- 7.3.5 The information on monitoring of the JWCS is expected to be included in individual Partnership authorities' Annual Monitoring Reports.
- 7.3.6 The framework below is structured by policy themes (plan), relevant indicators, targets, and responsible agencies (monitor) and actions required by authorities or agencies and thresholds for intervention or policy review (manage).
- 7.3.7 Tables 6.1-6.5 will underpin monitoring of the Spatial Strategy and delivery of the necessary waste management infrastructure. The tables illustrate what capacity is required and when it will need to be delivered throughout the Plan period.

Waste Prevention		
<p>Headline Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To reduce overall waste arisings within the West of England sub-region. ● To ensure any new development manages waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy. 		
Related Policy	Indicator	Responsible organisation
Policy 1 – Waste prevention	For municipal, C&I, CD&E waste arisings details on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total waste arisings; • waste arisings reuse; • waste arisings recycled or composted; • waste arisings recovered; • waste arisings landfilled. 	Partnership Authorities Environment Agency
	Total arisings hazardous waste	Partnership Authorities
	Kilograms of residual household waste per household (NI 191).	Partnership Authorities
	Percentage of major development proposals accompanied by a Waste Audit Record of provision made (type and amount)	Partnership Authorities
	Percentage of approved developments requiring site waste management plans which include clear actions for minimising waste produced on site.	Partnership Authorities

Recycling, composting and non-residual waste infrastructure

Headline Target: (Refer to Tables 6.1 and 6.2 of the JWCS)

- To ensure sufficient waste infrastructure capacity is provided in the sub-region to achieve 50% recycling and composting of municipal and C&I waste by 2020.
- To ensure new non-residual waste infrastructure is developed at appropriate locations.

Related Policy	Indicator	Responsible organisation
Policies 2, 3 and 4	Percentage of municipal waste recycled and composted.	Partnership Authorities
	Percentage of C&I waste recycled and composted.	Partnership Authorities
	Percentage of CD&E waste recycled or used for beneficial use.	Partnership Authorities
Policy 2	Capacity of applications approved for recycling and composting, excluding open windrow composting.	Partnership Authorities
	Capacity of applications approved for open windrow composting.	Partnership Authorities
	Percentage of applications approved for non-residual waste treatment facilities (excluding open-windrow composting) on land other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land allocated in a local plan or development plan or has planning permission for industrial or storage purposes; • land identified as previously developed land; • land located within an adopted urban extension area; • at an existing or proposed waste management sites. 	Partnership Authorities
Policy 3	Percentage of applications approved for open windrow composting within 250m of a workplace or dwelling.	Partnership Authorities Environment Agency
Policy 4	Amount of capacity approved for CD&E recycling on mineral sites.	Partnership Authorities

Recovery Infrastructure

Headline Target: (Refer to Table 6.3 of the JWCS)

- To provide sufficient residual waste treatment capacity, and to ensure efficient recovery of resources.
- To deliver the Spatial Strategy of the JWCS.

Related Policy	Indicator	Responsible organisation
Policy 5, 7	Number of applications for residual waste treatment facilities approved that are not on the strategic sites or areas identified within Policy 5.	Partnership Authorities
Policy 5	Amount of capacity approved within each sector of the Spatial Strategy.	Partnership Authorities
Policy 5, 6, 7	Amount of residual waste treatment capacity operational (built).	Partnership Authorities
	Capacity of material recovery facilities for residual waste treatment approved.	Partnership Authorities
	Capacity of energy recovery facilities for residual waste treatment approved.	Partnership Authorities
	Percentage of applications approved for energy recovery facilities incorporating electricity and/or heat generation.	Partnership Authorities
Policy 6	Electricity and/or heat output as a result of residual waste treatment.	Partnership Authorities

Landfill

Headline Target: (Refer to Tables 6.4 and 6.5 of the JWCS)

- To ensure that for all waste that cannot be diverted from landfill, there is sufficient capacity delivered within the sub-region to reduce reliance on export.

Related Policy	Indicator	Responsible organisation
Policy 8, 9	Approved non-hazardous landfill capacity.	Partnership Authorities
	Approved inert landfill capacity.	Partnership Authorities
	Tonnes of non-hazardous waste exported outside of the West of England for disposal.	Environment Agency

Waste Water

Headline Target:

- To enable any required waste water and sewage treatment infrastructure and to ensure any new waste water treatment facility maximises potential resource efficiency.

Related Policy	Indicator	Responsible organisation
Policy 10	Number of applications permitted for waste water facilities, and proportion that demonstrate biogas recovery	Partnership Authorities

Development Management

Headline Target:

- To ensure land covered by national and international planning designations is protected from material adverse impacts from the development of waste management facilities.
- To ensure all applications for waste management facilities provide adequate and relevant information to fully consider the proposed development.
- To ensure existing waste management sites are not compromised by any new development

Related Policy	Indicator	Responsible organisation
Policy 11	Areas and type of designations on which waste related development is granted.	Partnership Authorities
Policy 11	Bi-annual review of evolving national, regional and local flood risk and climate change advances (policy and documentation) and where appropriate updates to be made to reflect the evolution of understanding in this context.	Partnership Authorities and Environment Agency
Policy 12	Number of applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency.	Partnership Authorities
Policy 12	Number of applications permitted which incorporate the transportation of waste by modes other than road.	Partnership Authorities

Development Management		
Policy 12	Estimated greenhouse gas emissions from permitted waste facilities and number of application permitted with greenhouse gas mitigation measures.	Partnership Authorities
Policy 12	Water consumption requirements of facilities permitted	Partnership Authorities
Policy 13	Number, type and outcome of non waste planning applications that are submitted on safeguarded sites.	Partnership Authorities

Notes:
 The monitoring framework is subject to EA data limitations and availability and C&I and C,D&E data limitations.

Key Development Criteria and Detailed Maps

A1 Key development criteria

Table A1 Sites Considered Appropriate for Residual Waste Treatment Development

Reference	Site Number	Site Name	District	
Figure 1	SG39	South of Severnside Works	SG	Page 54
Figure 2	DS15	Advanced Transport System Ltd Site	BR	Page 55
Figure 3	DS07	Sevalco plant (northern part), Severn Road	BR	Page 56
Figure 4	DS05	Merebank, Kings Weston Lane	BR	Page 57
Figure 5	DS13	Rhodia Chemical Works, Kings Weston Lane	BR	Page 58
Figure 6	DS06	BZL site, Kings Weston Lane	BR	Page 59
Figure 7	DS14	Gypsy and Traveller Site, Kings Weston Lane	BR	Page 60
Figure 8	IS8	Warne Road, Weston Super Mare	NS	Page 61
Figure 9	BA19	Broadmead, Keynsham	B&NES	Page 62
Figure 10	BA12	Former Fuller’s Earth Works, Fosseway, Bath	B&NES	Page 63
Figure 11	BR505	Hartcliffe way - Refuse Destructor	BR	Page 65
Figure 12		Strategic Area A		Page 66
Figure 13		Strategic Area B		Page 67

B&NES = Bath and North East Somerset Council

BR = Bristol City Council

NS = North Somerset Council

SG = South Gloucestershire Council

Figure 1 SG39 South of Sevenside Works

Identified for Policy Policy 5
Site Area 12.81 ha
Key Development Criteria

- Access: Any proposal should look to improving the site access, specifically with reference to improving the site line for vehicles exiting the site.
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposals should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).

- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report. Possible mitigation has been proposed to avoid adverse effects on bird interests of European sites (see Annex G of the HRA report). Sites at which development has been identified as likely to result in significant disturbance to birds must be able to demonstrate that no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites will result.

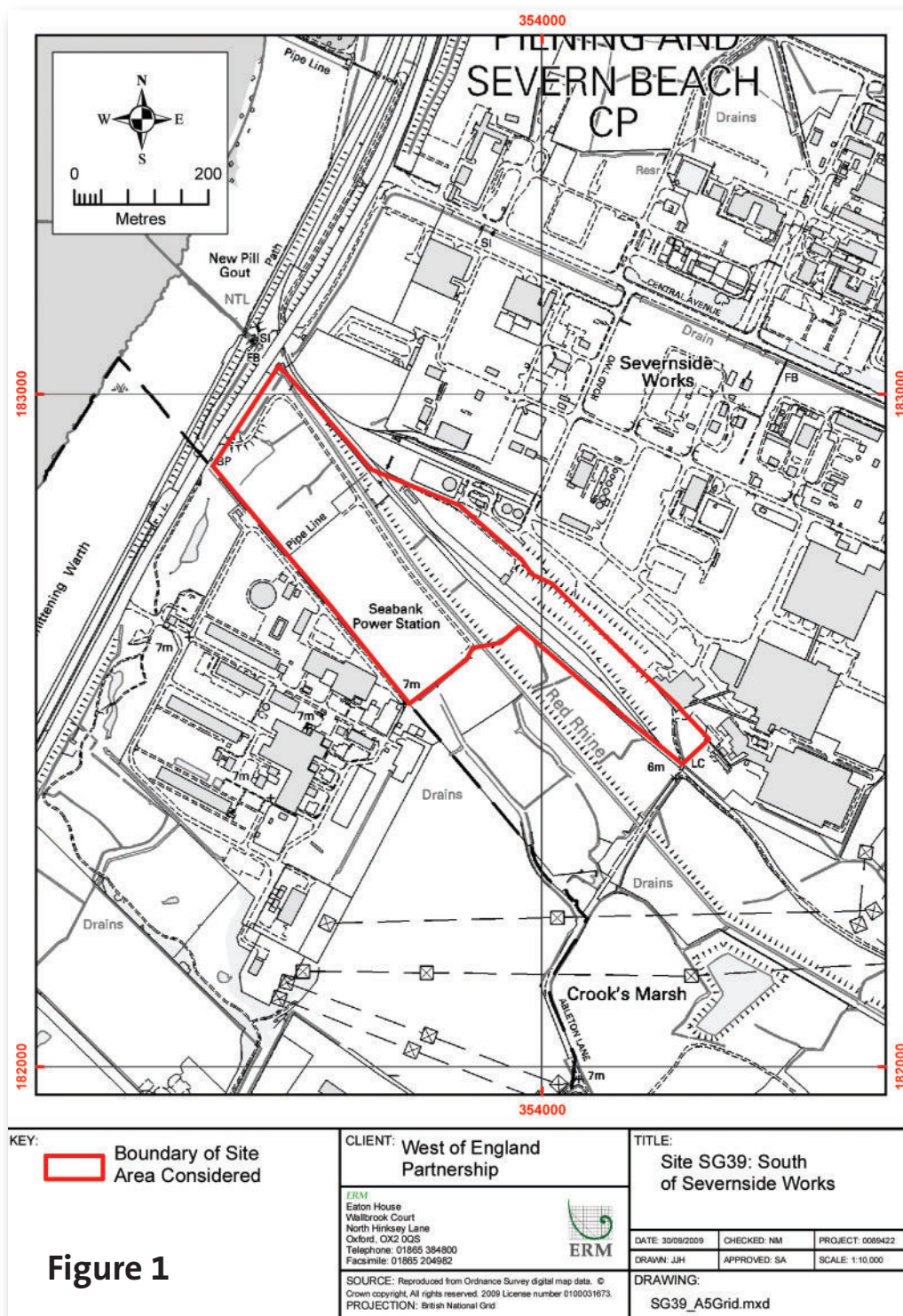


Figure 1

Figure 2

DS15 Advanced Transport System Ltd site

Identified for Policy

Policy 5

Site Area

3.32 ha

Key Development Criteria

- Access & Traffic: Traffic using the access road is known to travel at high speed, mitigation measures to ensure the safety of vehicles entering and leaving the site should be taken. Any proposal should look to improving the junction of Severn Road and Chittening Road.
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).
- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site

should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report. Possible mitigation has been proposed to avoid adverse effects on bird interests of European sites (see Annex G of the HRA report). Sites at which development has been identified as likely to result in significant disturbance to birds must be able to demonstrate that no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites will result.

- Land Contamination: Any proposal should consider potential land contamination on site and appropriate remediation.

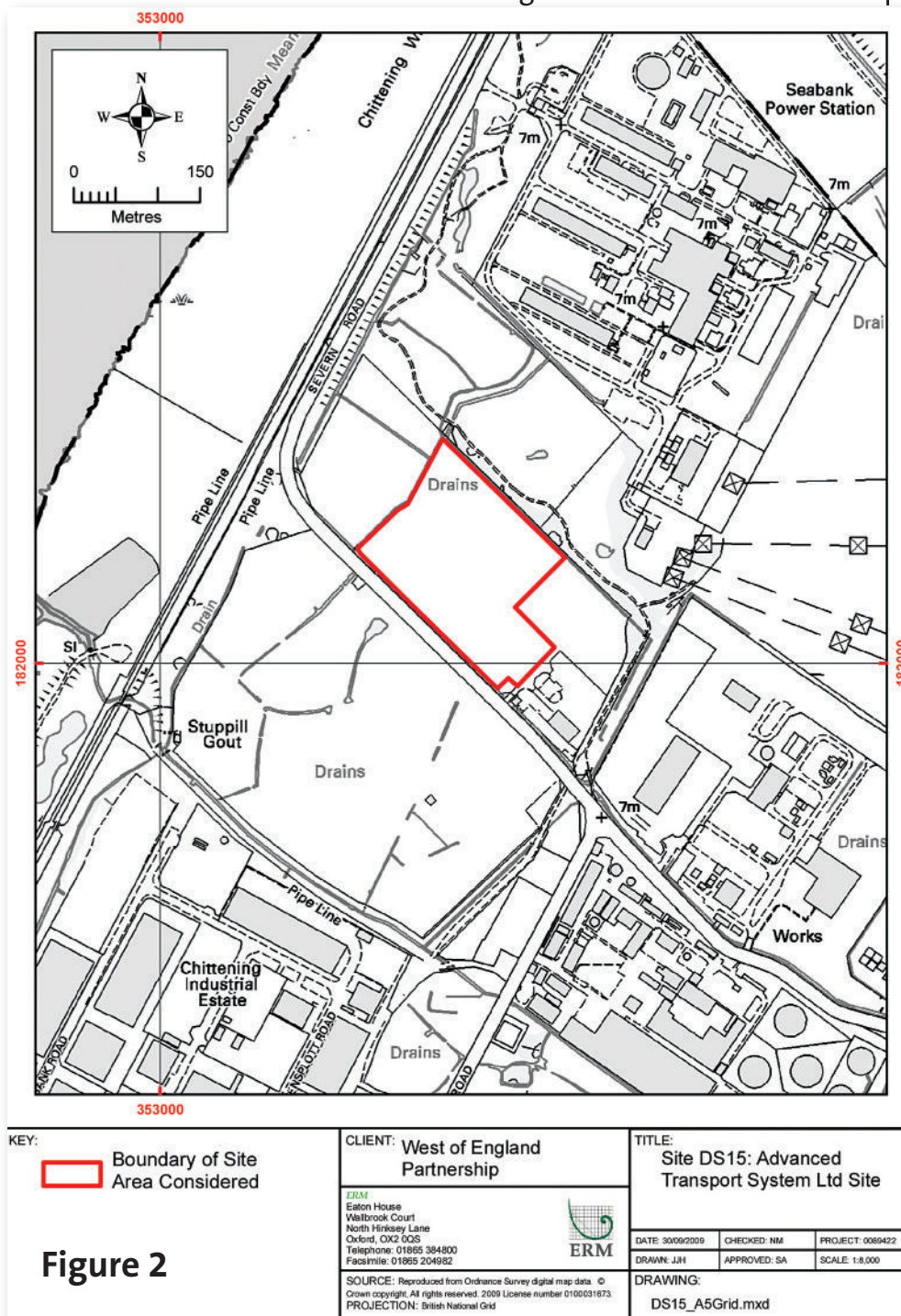


Figure 2

Figure 3 DS07 Sevalco Plant, Severn Road

Identified for Policy Policy 5

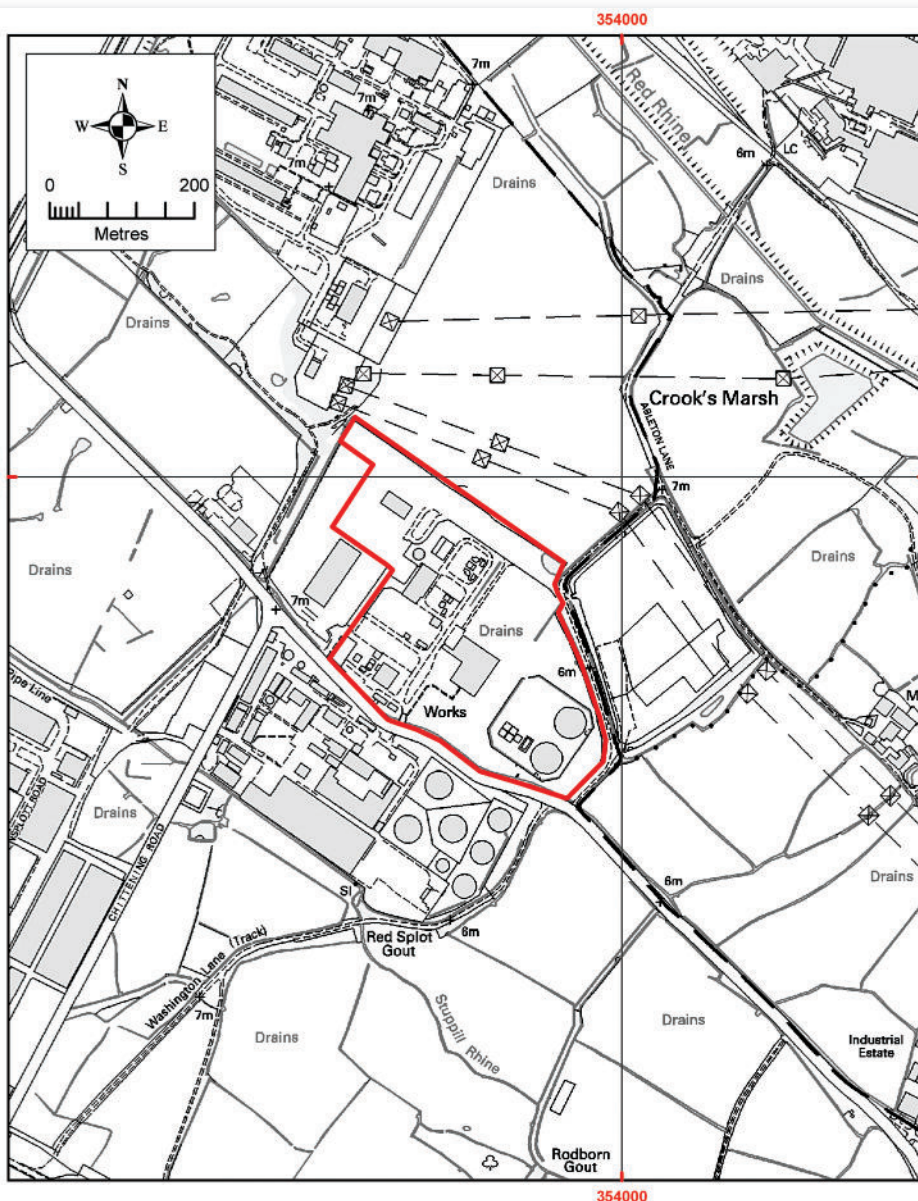
Site Area 11.07 ha

Key Development Criteria

- Access: Any proposal should look to improving the junction of Severn Road and Chittening Road.
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).
- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats

Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report. Possible mitigation has been proposed to avoid adverse effects on bird interests of European sites (see Annex G of the HRA report). Sites at which development has been identified as likely to result in significant disturbance to birds must be able to demonstrate that no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites will result.

- Land Contamination: Any proposal should consider potential land contamination on site and appropriate remediation.



KEY: Boundary of Site Area Considered	CLIENT: West of England Partnership	TITLE: Site DS07: Sevalco Plant (Northern Part), Severn Rd., Avonmouth					
	<small>ERM Eston House Westbrock Court North Hinksey Lane Oxford, OX2 0QS Telephone: 01865 384800 Facsimile: 01865 204982</small>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DATE: 30/08/2009</td> <td>CHECKED: NM</td> <td>PROJECT: 0086422</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRAWN: J.J.H.</td> <td>APPROVED: SA</td> <td>SCALE: 1:10,000</td> </tr> </table>	DATE: 30/08/2009	CHECKED: NM	PROJECT: 0086422	DRAWN: J.J.H.	APPROVED: SA
DATE: 30/08/2009	CHECKED: NM	PROJECT: 0086422					
DRAWN: J.J.H.	APPROVED: SA	SCALE: 1:10,000					
<small>SOURCE: Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. 2009 License number: 010031673. PROJECTION: British National Grid.</small>		DRAWING: DS07_A5Grid.mxd					

Figure 3

Figure 4 DS05 Merebank, Kings Weston Lane, Avonmouth

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Site Area 6.63 ha

Key Development Criteria

- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).
- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats

Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report. Possible mitigation has been proposed to avoid adverse effects on bird interests of European sites (see Annex G of the HRA report). Sites at which development has been identified as likely to result in significant disturbance to birds must be able to demonstrate that no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites will result.

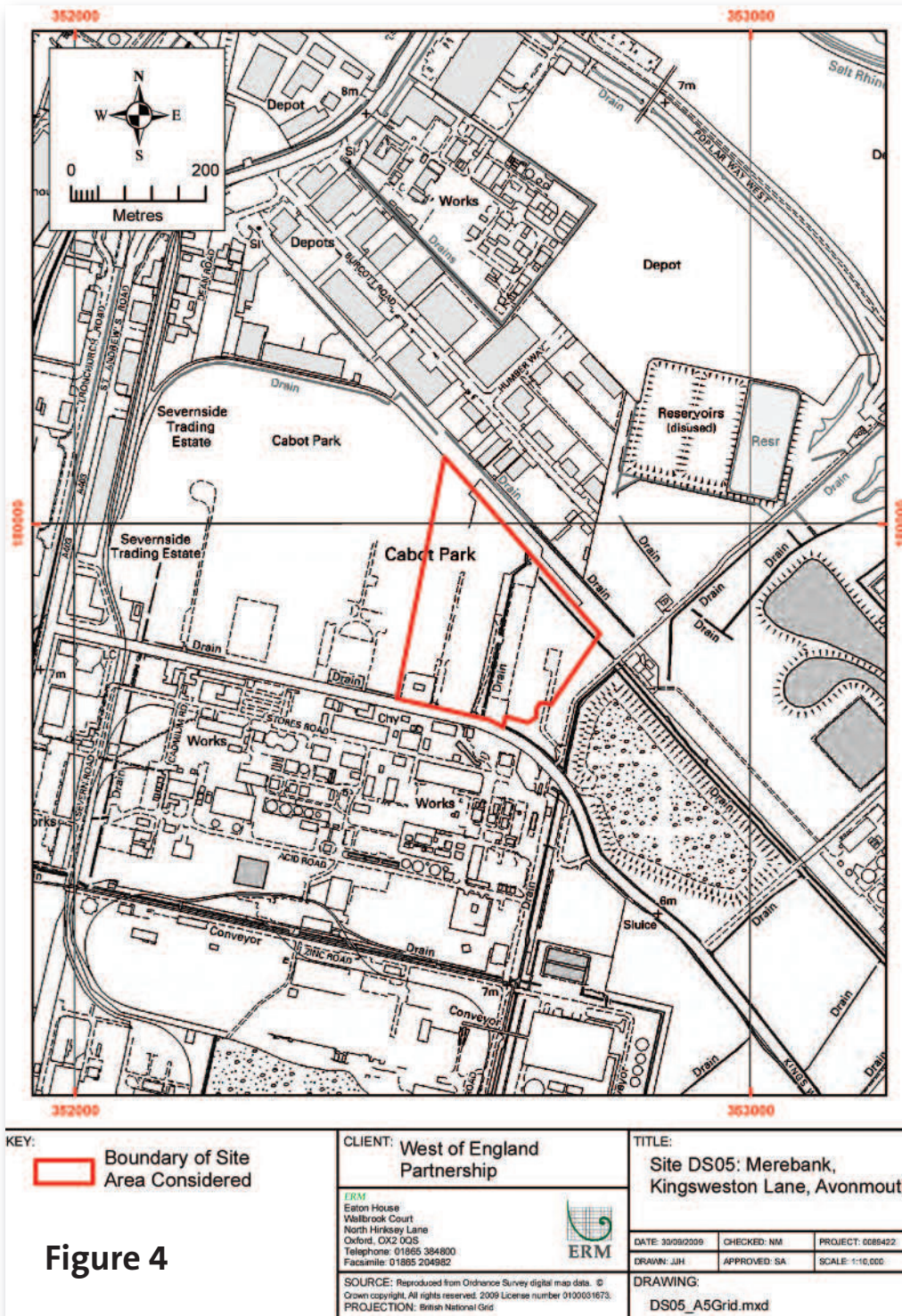


Figure 4

Figure 5 DS13 Rhodia Chemical Works, Kings Weston Lane

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Site Area 23.34 ha

Key Development Criteria

- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).
- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations

Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report. Possible mitigation has been proposed to avoid adverse effects on bird interests of European sites (see Annex G of the HRA report). Sites at which development has been identified as likely to result in significant disturbance to birds must be able to demonstrate that no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites will result.

- Land Contamination: Any proposal should consider potential land contamination on site and appropriate remediation.

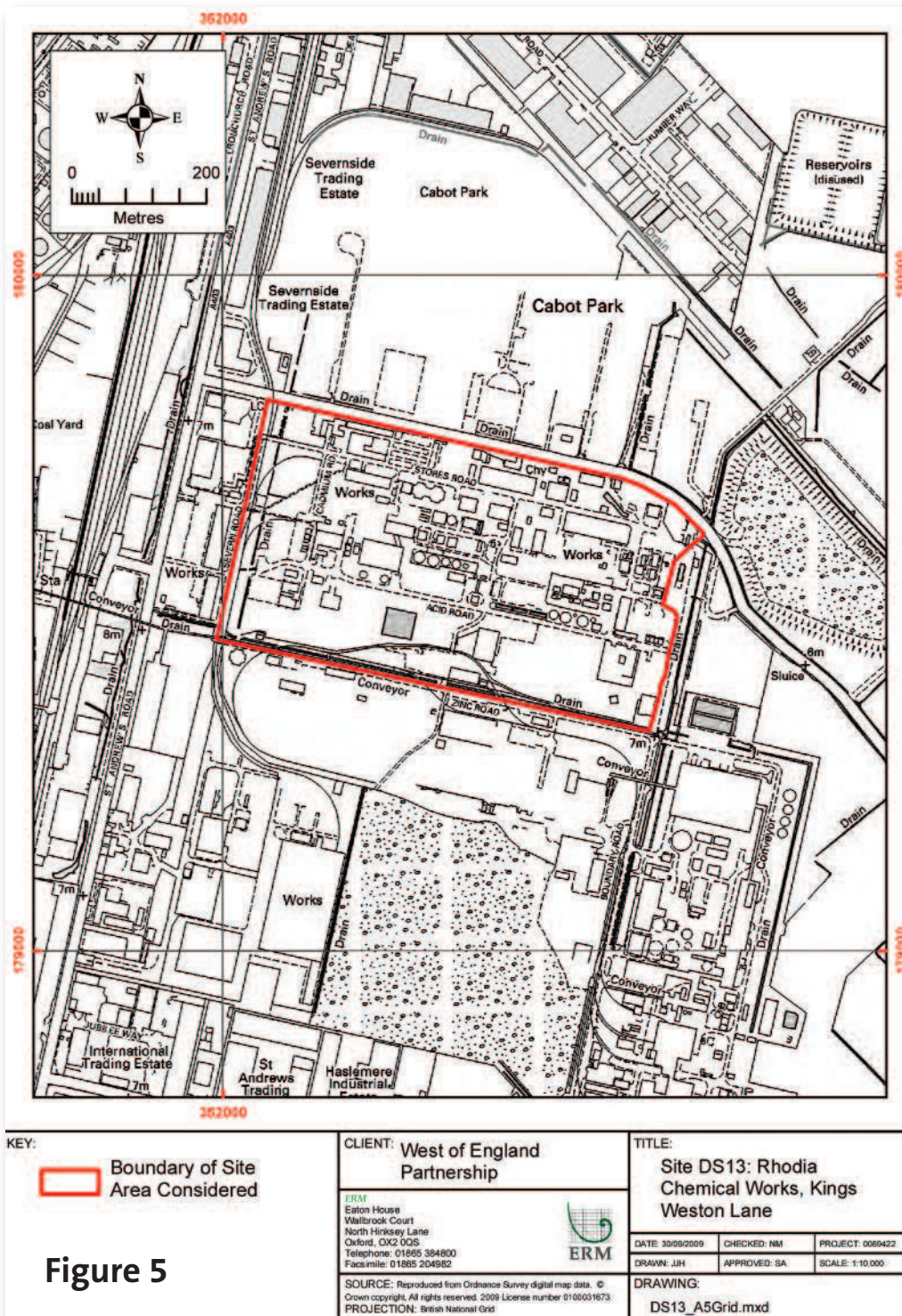


Figure 5

Figure 6 DS06 BZL site, Kings Weston Lane

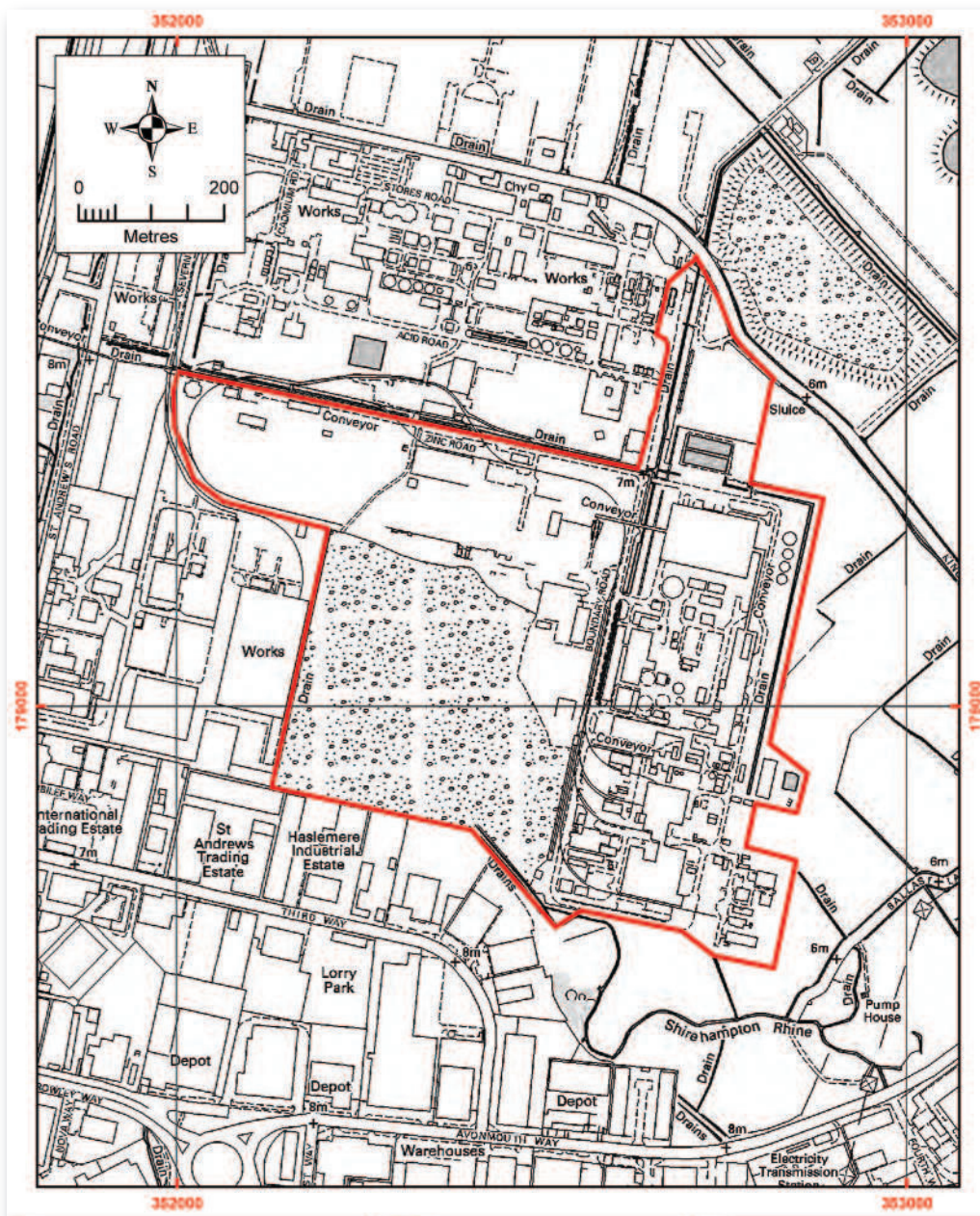
Identified for Policy Policy 5

Site Area 46.20 ha

Key Development Criteria

- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).
- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats regulations

Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report. Possible mitigation has been proposed to avoid adverse effects on bird interests of European sites (see Annex G of the HRA report). Sites at which development has been identified as likely to result in significant disturbance to birds must be able to demonstrate that no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites will result.





KEY:  Boundary of Site Area Considered	CLIENT: West of England Partnership	TITLE: Site DS06: BZL site, Kings Weston Lane
	ERM Easton House Wallbrook Court North Hinksey Lane Oxford, OX2 0QS Telephone: 01865 394800 Facsimile: 01865 204982	
Figure 6		CHECKED: NM APPROVED: SA PROJECT: 0069422 SCALE: 1:10,000 DRAWING: DS06_A5Grid.mxd

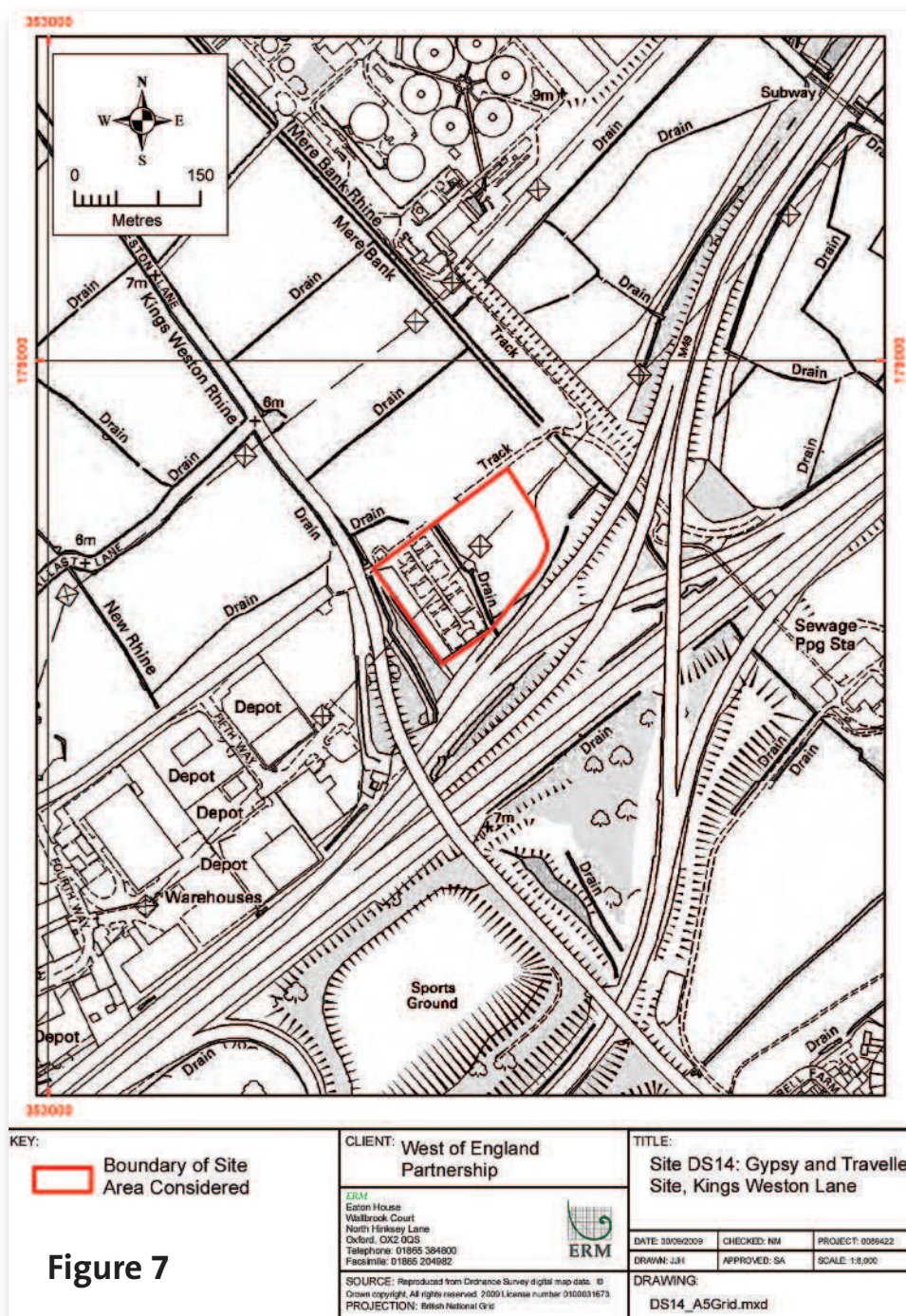
Figure 7 DS14 Gypsy Traveller Site

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Site Area 2.53 ha

Key Development Criteria

- Access: The current single track access should be improved. Any proposal should also look to linking the site access directly to the nearby motorway network.
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009)



- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report.
- Availability: Despite intentions by Bristol City Council to make the site available in the short term, the lack of an alternate site for Gypsies and Travellers means that Site DS14 is likely to be made available in the medium to long term. The timing of the development of this site will depend on the development and operation of a replacement Gypsy and Travellers' transit facility at an alternative location within Bristol.

Figure 7

Figure 8 IS8 Warne Road, Weston-Super-Mare

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Site Area 1.4 ha

Key Development Criteria

- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (August 2009).
- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations.

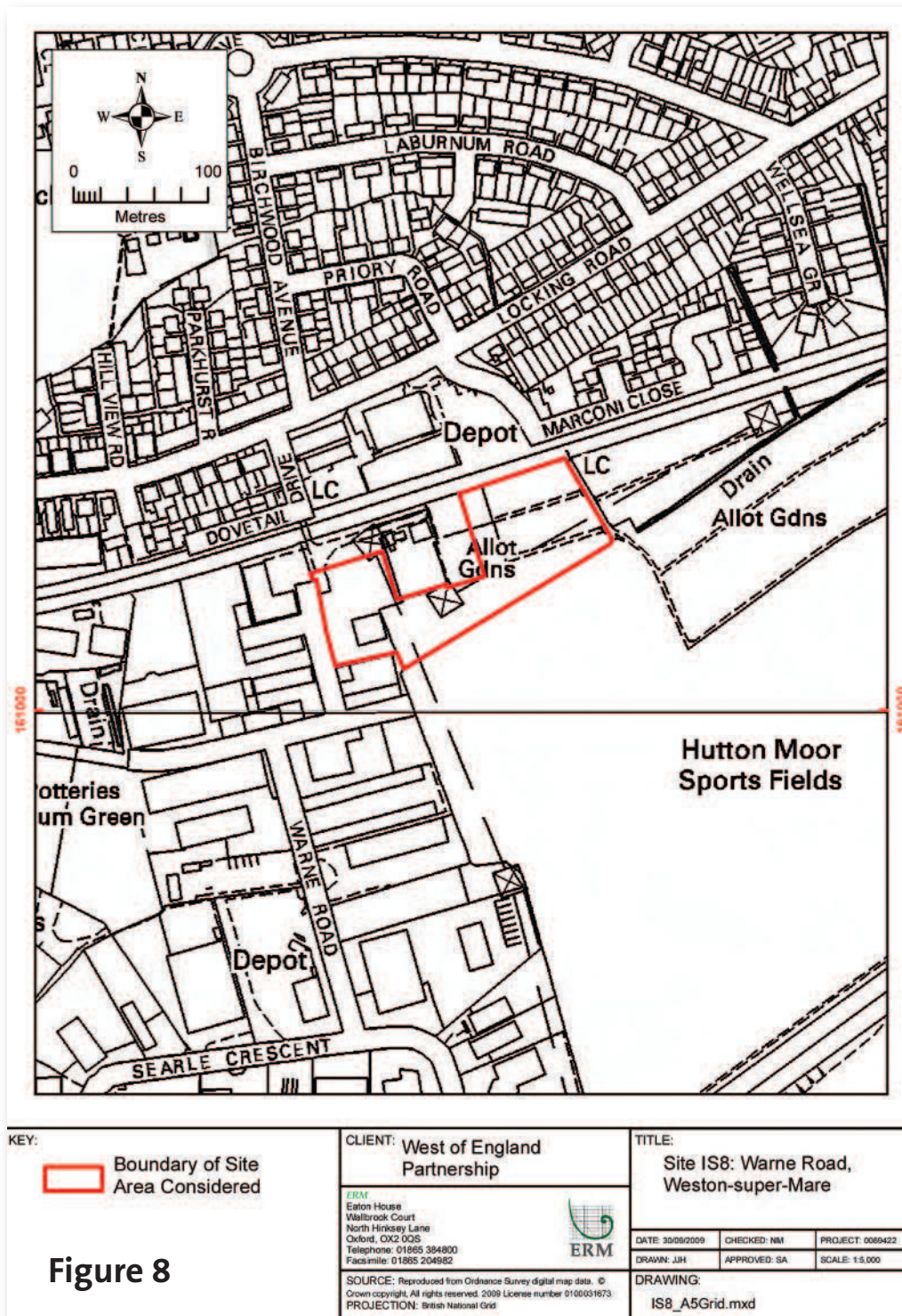


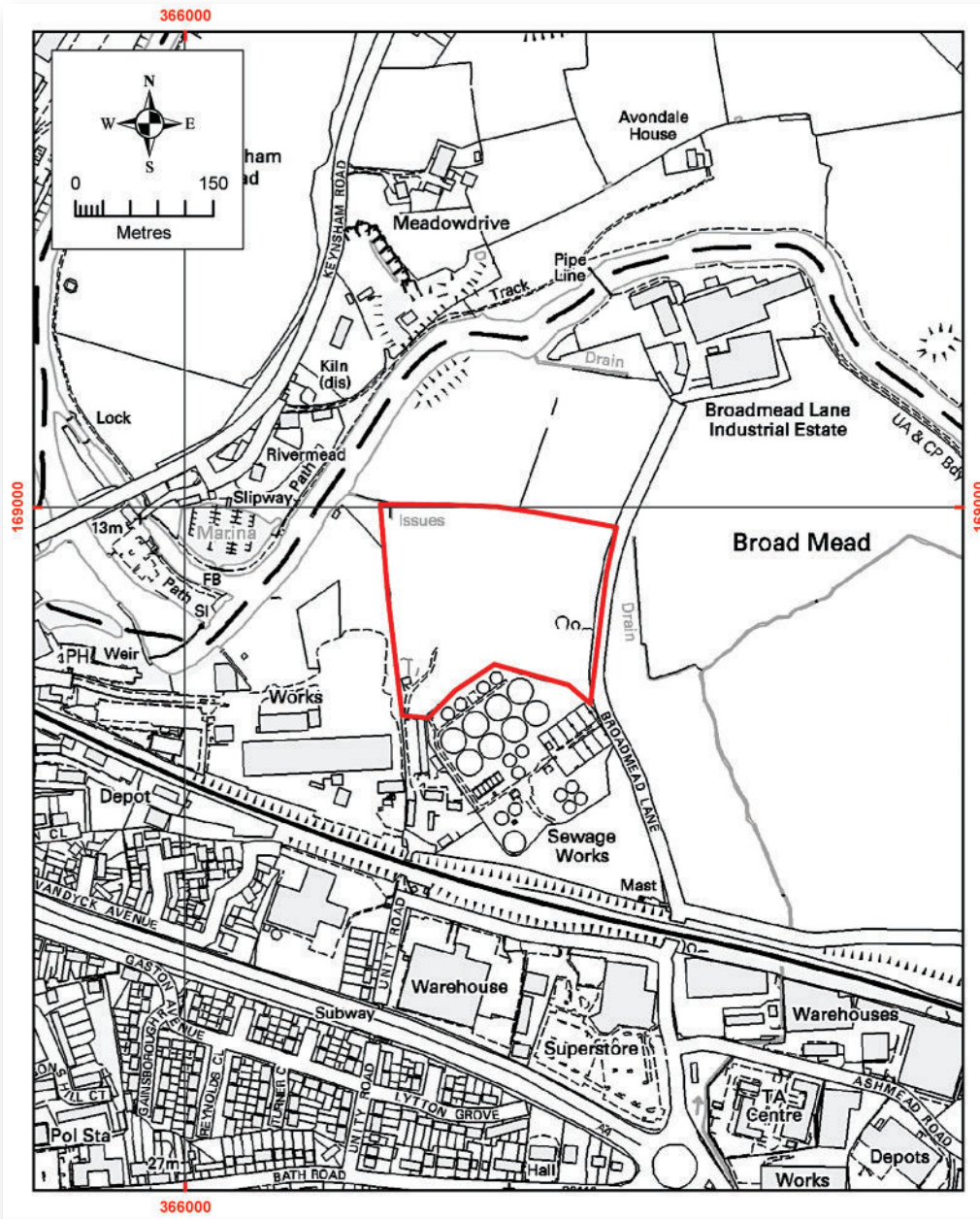
Figure 9 BA19 Broadmead Lane, Keynsham

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Site Area 4.49 ha

Key Development Criteria

- Access: The existing access is inadequate. Any proposal should incorporate improvements to the access to allow HGV movements under the railway bridge or provide alternative appropriate access. Any changes to the carriageway in the vicinity of the site must also take into account the needs of pedestrian movements.



- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the boundary change recommendations and flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).
- Land contamination: Any proposal should consider potential land contamination and land instability (due to the site's historic use as a refuse tip) and appropriate remediation.
- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report.

KEY: Boundary of Site Area Considered	CLIENT: West of England Partnership	TITLE: Site BA19: Broadmead, Keynsham
	<small>ERM Eaton House Watbrook Court North Hinksey Lane Oxford, OX2 0QS Telephone: 01865 384800 Facsimile: 01865 204982</small>	<small>DATE: 30/09/2009 CHECKED: NM PROJECT: 0069422 DRAWN: JH APPROVED: SA SCALE: 1:8,000</small>
<small>SOURCE: Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. 2009 License number 0100031673. PROJECTION: British National Grid</small>	DRAWING: BA19_A5Grid.mxd	

Figure 9

Figure 10**BA12 Former Fuller's Earth Works, Fosseway, Bath**

Identified for Policy

Policy 5

Site Area

3.36 ha

Key Development
Criteria

- Traffic: Any proposal should assess traffic movements and the relationship with adjacent development.
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).
- Habitats Regulation Assessment: The Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) found BA12 to be unsuitable for a thermal treatment facility based on all parameters assessed, but potentially suitable for the other waste facility types considered. Any proposal for thermal treatment at BA12 would require further assessment which would have to demonstrate that it could meet the requirements of the Habitats Regulations and that it would not have an adverse effect on the integrity of European designated sites.
- Bats: A greater horseshoe bat roost is known to have been present on this site in 2000, however the exact location was not recorded. Bat radio tracking surveys between 2000 and 2009 suggest that horseshoe bats are using habitats in the local area for foraging and commuting. It is not known whether the identified bat roost was linked directly with the Bath and Bradford-on-Avon Bat Sites SAC. Bats and their roosts and the SAC are protected under the Habitats Regulations and any development at this site will need to demonstrate that it will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC (alone or in combination), or the favourable conservation status of any bat species present. Mitigation measures should be considered as part of further assessment as necessary to demonstrate that a development proposal will have no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC or the bat species. Mitigation measures will need to be tailored to the precise use of the site by bats which will require further bat surveys, however could include the following measures:
 - Ensuring foraging areas and commuting routes are maintained and enhanced as necessary;
 - Provision of replacement artificial roosts and habitat as informed by further survey work; and
 - Any necessary monitoring surveys.
- Site Design: A high standard of design is expected for both built development and site layout, including landscaping, the relationship with nature conservation and geological interest on site.

- Site Design: A high standard of design is expected for both built development and site layout, including landscaping, the relationship with nature conservation and geological interest on site.
- Visual Impact: A landscape and visual impact assessment would be expected to address the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, World Heritage Site and its Setting.
- Green Belt: Any development should be designed to minimise any impact on the openness of the Green Belt.
- Land contamination: Any proposal should consider potential land contamination on site and appropriate remediation.

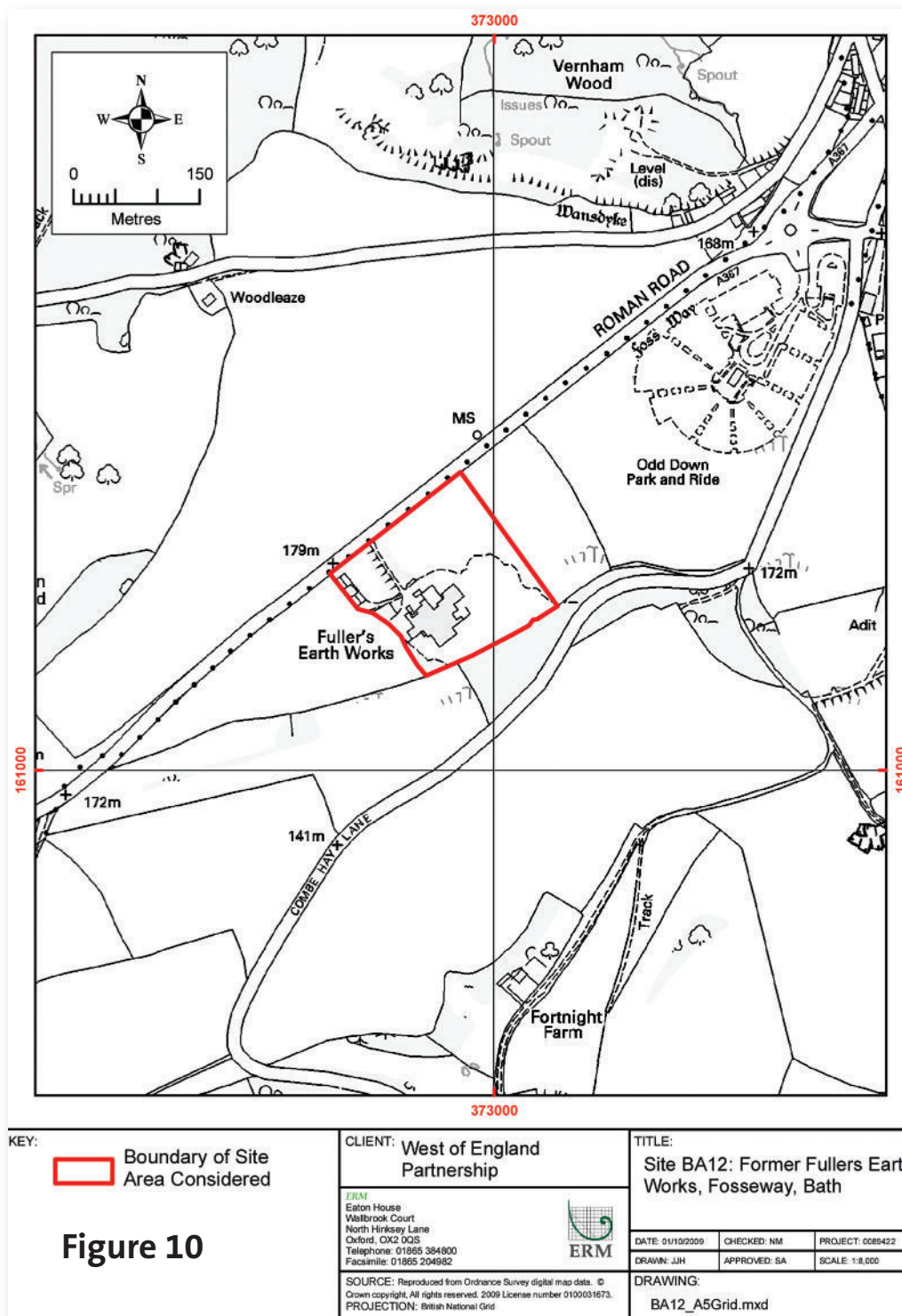


Figure 11 BR505 Hartcliffe Way – Refuse Destructor

Identified for Policy Policy 5

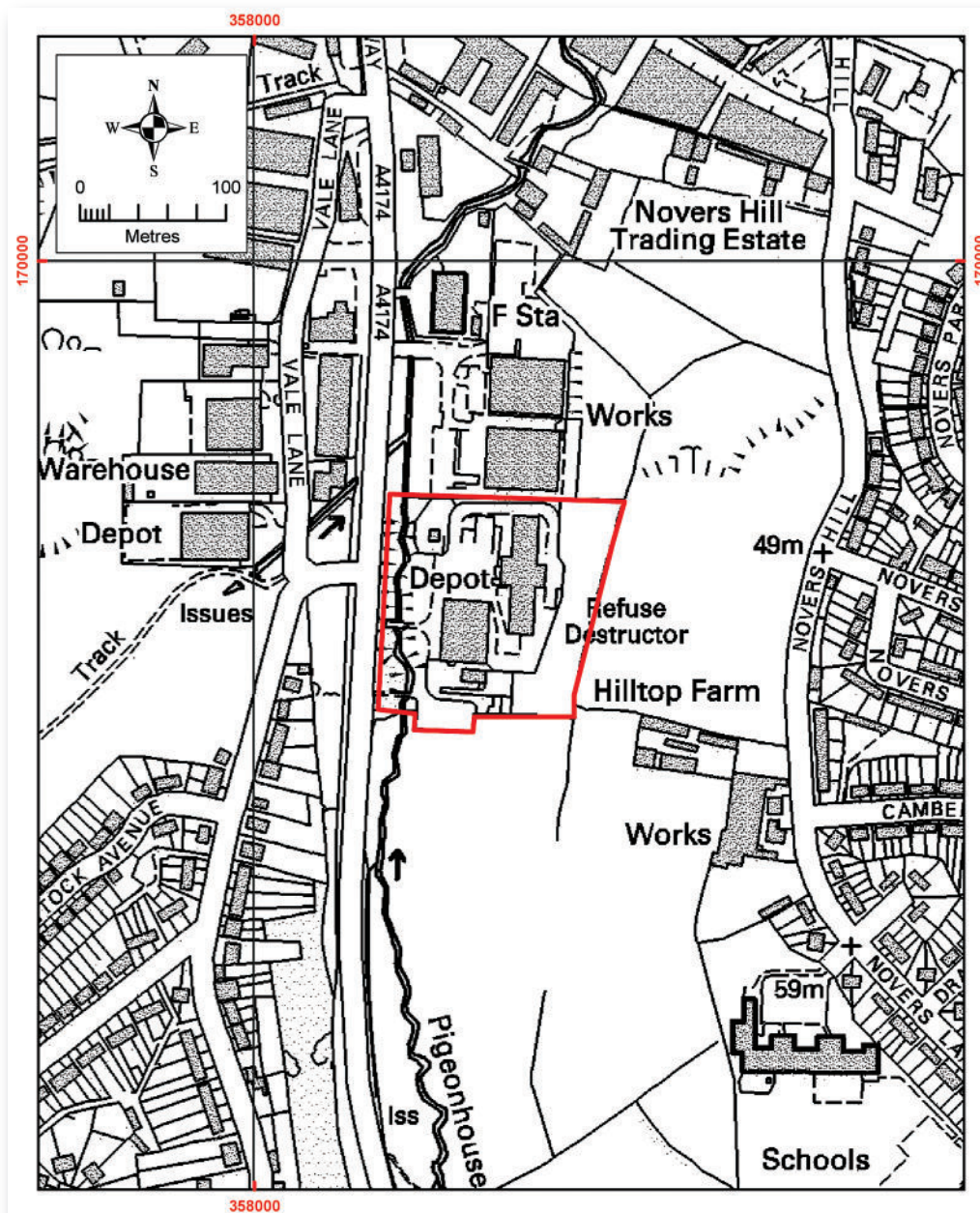
Site Area 2.20 ha

Key Development Criteria

- Access: Any proposal should include improvements to access via the single track bridge.
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (June 2009).
- Site Design: A high standard of design is expected for both built development and site layout, including landscaping. A visual impact assessment should be undertaken and submitted with any application

development and site layout, including landscaping. A visual impact assessment should be undertaken and submitted with any application

- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report.



<p>KEY:</p> <p> Boundary of Site Area Considered</p>	<p>CLIENT: West of England Partnership</p>	<p>TITLE: Site BR505: Hartcliffe way - Refuse Destructor</p>
	<p>ERM Eaton House Wallbrook Court North Hinksey Lane Oxford, OX2 9QS Telephone: 01865 384800 Facsimile: 01865 204982</p>	<p>DATE: 30/09/2009 DRAWN: JIH</p>
<p>SOURCE: Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. 2009 License number 0100031673. PROJECTION: British National Grid</p>	<p>DRAWING: BR505_A5Grid.mxd</p>	

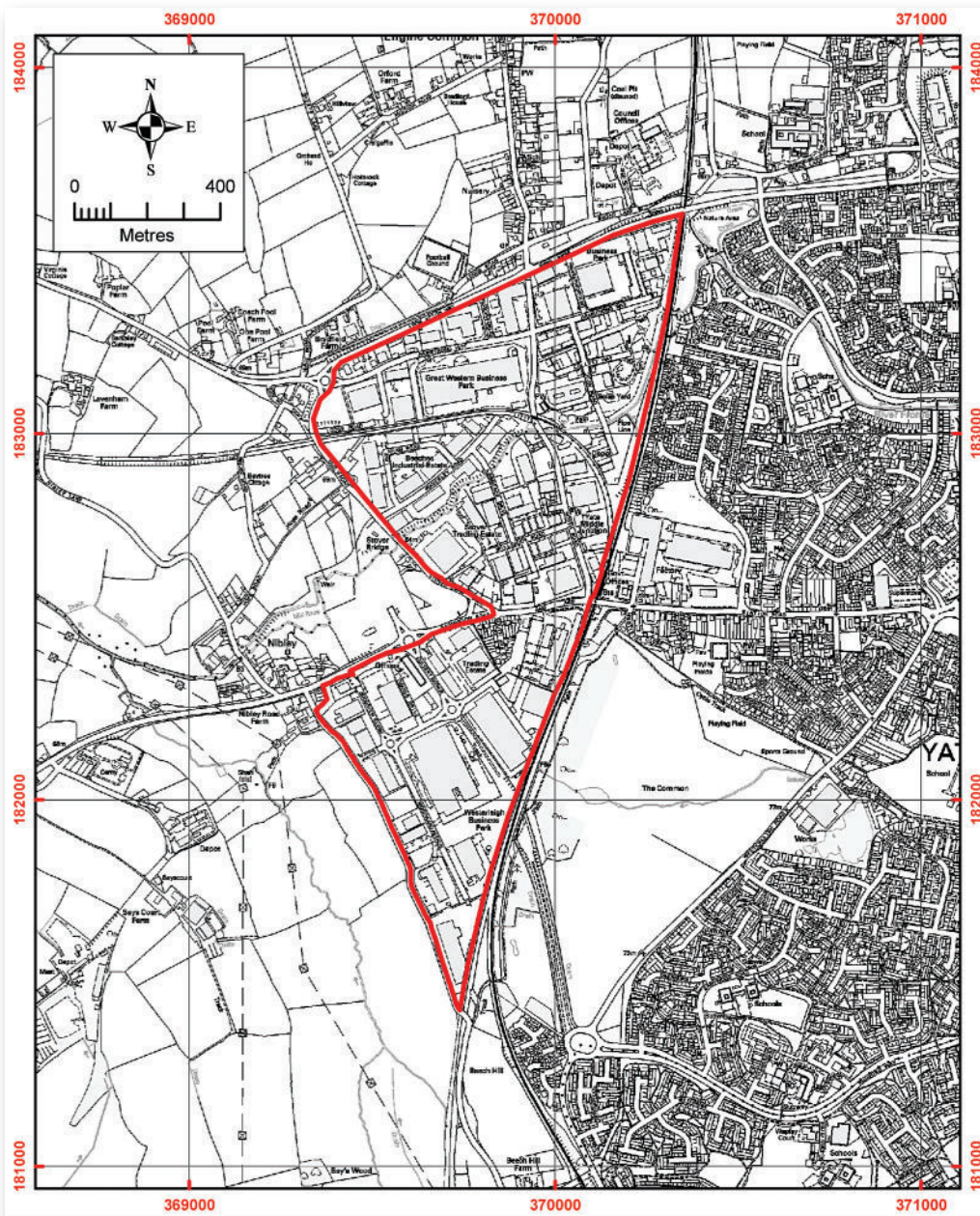
Figure 11

Figure 12 Strategic Area A

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Specific Consideration Criteria

- Mindful of the extent of the area allocated and ongoing planning of this area, any waste related proposals should be consistent with the objectives and provisions of any local development document, relevant to Strategic Area A.



KEY:  Strategic Area A	CLIENT: West of England Partnership <small>ERM Eaton House Watbrook Court North Hinksey Lane Oxford, OX2 0QS Telephone: 01865 364800 Facsimile: 01865 204952</small>	TITLE: Strategic Area A						
	<small>SOURCE: Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. 2009 License number 0100031673. PROJECTION: British National Grid</small>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DATE: 30/09/2009</td> <td>CHECKED: NM</td> <td>PROJECT: 0069422</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRAWN: JH</td> <td>APPROVED: SA</td> <td>SCALE: 1:21,563</td> </tr> </table>	DATE: 30/09/2009	CHECKED: NM	PROJECT: 0069422	DRAWN: JH	APPROVED: SA	SCALE: 1:21,563
DATE: 30/09/2009	CHECKED: NM	PROJECT: 0069422						
DRAWN: JH	APPROVED: SA	SCALE: 1:21,563						

Figure 12

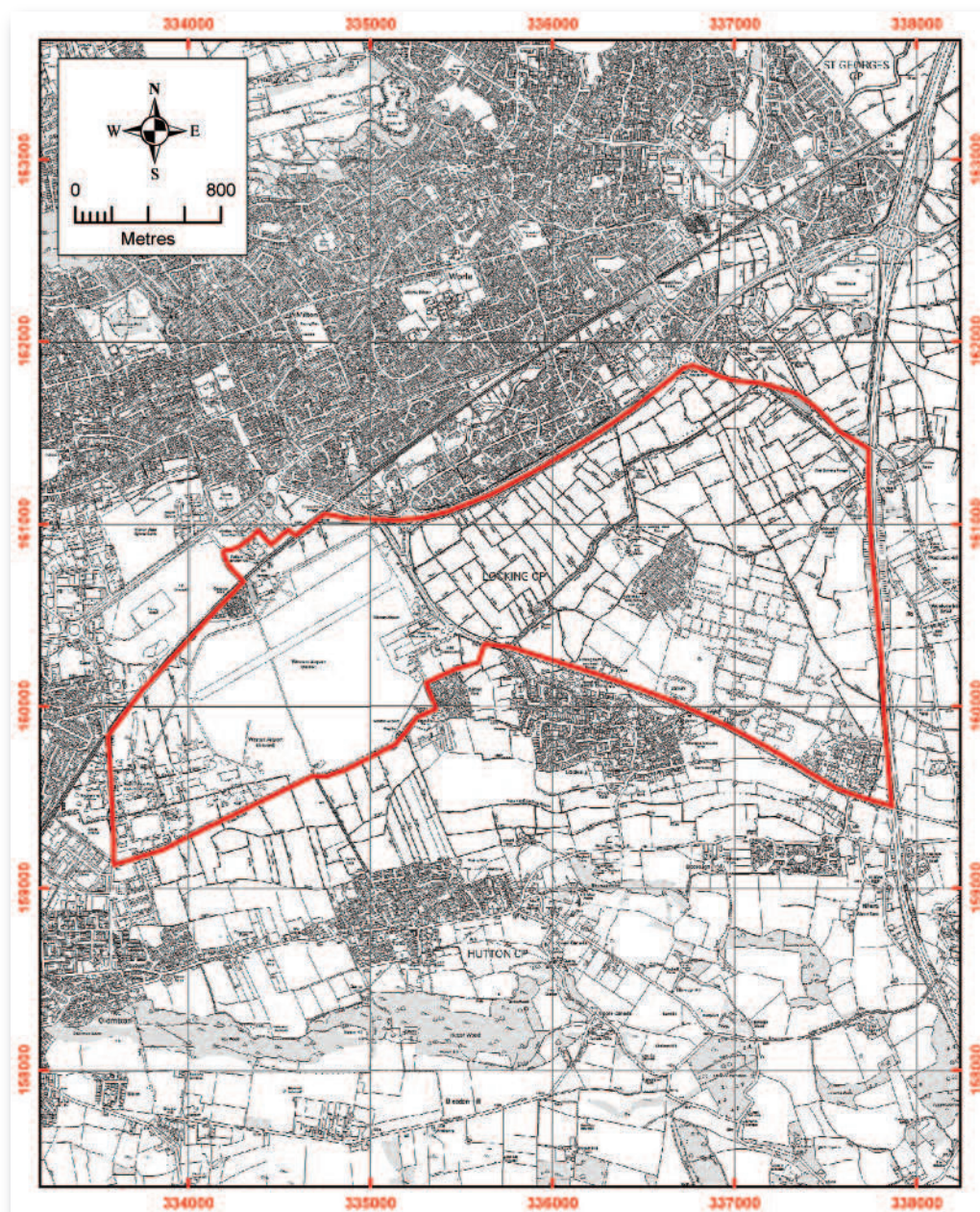
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (August 2009).
- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report which identifies that some sites may not be appropriate for thermal treatment.

Figure 13 Strategic Area B

Identified for Policy Policy 5

Specific Consideration Criteria

- Mindful of the extent of area allocated and ongoing planning of this area, any waste related proposals should be consistent with the objectives and provisions of any local development document, relevant to Strategic Area B.
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Any proposal should refer to the flood mitigation measures listed in the Joint Waste Core Strategy Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Report (August 2009).



- Habitats Regulation Assessment: Development proposals at this site should refer to the Joint Waste Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (August 2009) to understand potential constraints regarding nature conservation designations. In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report which identifies that some sites may not be appropriate for thermal treatment.



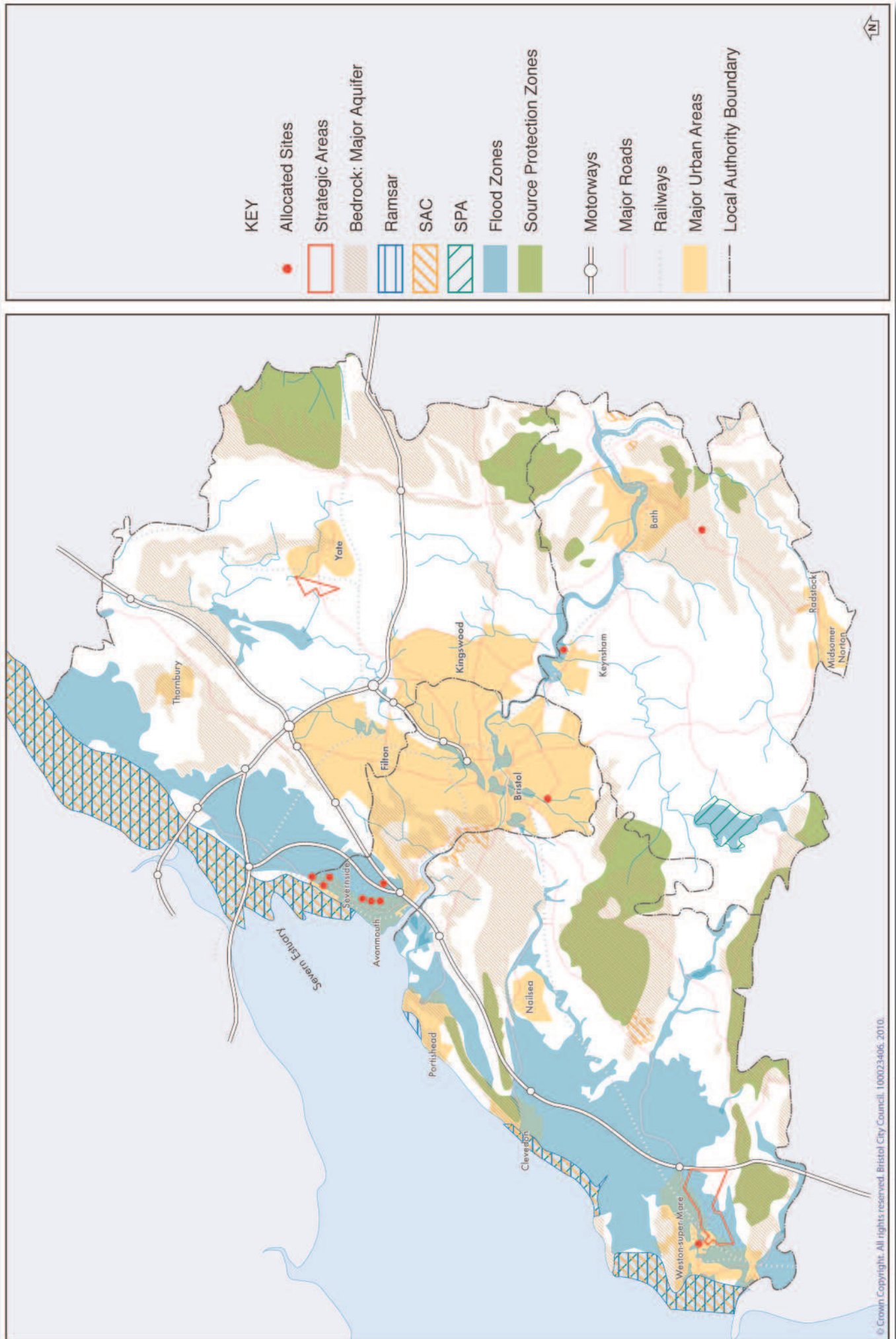
KEY:  Strategic Area B	CLIENT: West of England Partnership	TITLE: Strategic Area B						
	<small>ERM</small> ERM House Watlington Court North Hinksey Lane Oxford, OX2 0QS Telephone: 01865 394900 Facsimile: 01865 204982		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DATE: 01/10/2009</td> <td>CHECKED: NM</td> <td>PROJECT: 0069422</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DRAWN: JH</td> <td>APPROVED: SA</td> <td>SCALE: 1:21,583</td> </tr> </table>	DATE: 01/10/2009	CHECKED: NM	PROJECT: 0069422	DRAWN: JH	APPROVED: SA
DATE: 01/10/2009	CHECKED: NM	PROJECT: 0069422						
DRAWN: JH	APPROVED: SA	SCALE: 1:21,583						
<small>SOURCE: Reproduced from Ordnance Survey digital map data. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. 2009 License number 0100031673 PROJECTION: British National Grid</small>								

Figure 13

Joint Waste Core Strategy Key Diagram



Extant Waste Local Plan Policies (excluding Development Management Policies) Superseded by the Joint Waste Core Strategy

Extant Waste Policies Superseded by JWCS		
South Gloucestershire Minerals & Waste	Policy 3 – Secondary & Recycled Materials	Superseded
	Policy 9 – Waste development in the Greenbelt	Not superseded
	Policy 36 – Waste Hierarchy	Superseded
	Policy 37 – Waste Reduction & Re-use	Not superseded
	Policy 38 – Waste Recovery & Recycling	Superseded
	Policy 39 – Household Waste Recycling Facilities	Superseded
	Policy 40 – Outdoor Green Waste Composting	Superseded
	Policy 41 – Energy from Waste	Superseded
	Policy 42 – Household, Commercial & Industrial Landfill	Superseded
	Policy 43 – Inert, Construction & Demolition Landfill	Superseded
	Policy 44 – Agricultural Land Improvements	Not superseded
	Policy 45 – Environmental Bunds	Not superseded
North Somerset Local Plan	Policy WLP1 Waste hierarchy/priority areas for waste management facilities and waste disposal, including landfill and landraise	Not superseded
	Policy WLP2 Proximity principle	Superseded
	Policy WLP3 Waste audits	Superseded
	Policy WLP4 Facilities for recycling and composting, storage of waste	Superseded
	Policy WLP5 Waste management development, (including re use of building for such purpose), in green belt	Not superseded
	Policy WLP6 Waste management development in AoNB	Superseded
	Policy WLP7 Biodiversity	Superseded
	Policy WLP 8 Civil amenity sites and recycling banks	Not superseded
	Policy WLP9 Recycling banks in housing development	Not superseded
	Policy WLP10 Waste transfer station, rail transshipment facility	Not superseded
	Policy WLP11 Safeguarding of land at Aisecombe Way for energy to waste plant	Not superseded

	Policy WLP12 Landfill (criteria based policy)	Superseded
	Policy WLP13 Waste development and agricultural land	Not superseded
	Policy WLP14 Landraise (criteria based policy)	Superseded
	Policy WLP15 Deposit of inert waste to improve agricultural land	Not superseded
	Policy WLP16 General Development Control policy	Superseded
	Policy WLP17 Archaeological sites and waste management development	Superseded
	Policy WLP18 Unstable land and waste management development	Superseded
	Policy WLP19 Bird hazard, regarding waste management development near Bristol airport	Superseded
	Policy WLP20 Duration of planning permission for disposal of waste to land	Not superseded
Bath & North East Somerset Local Plan	WM 1 – Development of Waste Management Facilities	Superseded
	WM 3 – Waste Reduction and the Reuse in Development Proposals	Superseded
	WM 4- Waste recovery and recycling in new development	Not superseded
	WM 5 – Waste Transfer Stations and Material Recovery Facilities	Superseded
	WM 6 – Recovery of Materials from Waste brought to Landfill	Superseded
	WM 7 – Household Waste Recycling Centres	Superseded
	WM 8 – Composting Facilities	Superseded
	WM9 – Community Composting Facilities	Not superseded
	WM 10 – Thermal Treatment with Energy Recovery	Superseded
	WM12 – Landfill	Superseded
	WM 13 – Landraising	Superseded
	WM 14 – Agricultural Land Improvement Schemes	Superseded
	WM 15 – Time Extensions for Landfill, Landscaping or Agricultural Land Improvement Schemes	Superseded

Appendix 4 – Glossary

- AONB** **Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty** – areas designated under the National Parks & Access to Countryside Act 1949 for special attention and conservation by reason of their distinctive character.
- CD&E** **Construction, demolition and excavation waste**
- CHP** **Combined heat and power** – the simultaneous generation of usable heat and power (usually electricity) in a single process.
- C&I** **Commercial and Industrial Waste** – Waste generated by business and industry.
Composted – A biological process which breaks down organic waste into fine particles.
Core Strategy – A DPD forming part of the Local Development Framework. Sets out a spatial vision and strategic objectives for an area.
- DPD** **Development Plan Document** – A key statutory document which forms part of the Local Development Framework.
Ground Water Protection Zones – Zones defined by the Environment Agency to protect groundwater sources used for public drinking water supply from contamination.
Hazardous waste – Defined in European Union legislation, waste that carries a risk to human health or the environment, either immediately or over an extended period.
- HWRC** **Household Waste Recycling Centres** – Waste disposal facilities to which the public can bring domestic waste such as bottles, textiles, cans, paper green waste and bulky household items/waste for free disposal.
Inert Waste – Waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations; waste that does not decompose.
- JLTP** **Joint Local Transport Plan** – Document prepared by the four councils of the West of England to plan and deliver transport improvements in the area.
- JWCS** **Joint Waste Core Strategy** – A planning policy document that sets out the strategic spatial planning policy for the provision of waste management infrastructure across the plan area.
Landfill – Waste which is buried and compacted into the land in such a way that minimises its impact on the environment.
Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme – Allows Waste Disposal Authorities to trade surplus landfill allowances as apportioned by the EU Landfill Directive.
Landfill tax – A tax payable on waste that is disposed of at landfill sites, with the aim of encouraging more sustainable waste management methods.
Local Development Framework – a collection of local development documents and supplementary information, setting out the spatial planning strategy and policies for an area.
Major Aquifer – permeable rock that stores groundwater and allows it to flow readily into a well or borehole.
Materials Recovery/Recycling Facility – A site where recyclable waste, collected via kerbside collections or from Household recycling Centres, is mechanically or manually separated, baled and stored prior to processing.
Municipal Waste – All household waste and any other non-household wastes collected by local authorities or their agents.

- PPS1** **Planning Policy Statement 1** – Delivering Sustainable Development, and the supplement to PPS1: Planning and Climate Change – National planning policy.
- PPS10** **Planning Policy Statement 10** – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management – National planning policy.
- PPS12** **Planning Policy Statement 12** – Creating Strong Safe and Prosperous Communities through Local Spatial Planning – National planning policy.
- PPS23** **Planning Policy Statement 23** – Planning and Pollution Control – National planning policy.
- PDL** **Previously Developed Land** – Previously developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure.
- Ramsar Sites** – Wetland sites designated for protection under the Ramsar Convention by reason of their international importance.
- Recycling** – Recovering re-usable materials from waste or using a waste material for a positive purpose.
- Recovery** – The process of extracting a product of value from waste, including recycling, composting and energy recovery.
- RSS** **Regional Spatial Strategy** – A document prepared by the South West Regional Assembly to replace the Regional Planning Guidance 10. Provides a broad development strategy for a region over a 15–20 year period.
- Residual waste** – Waste that remains after recycling and composting has or can reasonably be assumed to have occurred.
- Residual waste treatment** – The treatment of residual waste in order to recover some value. Many methods of treating residual waste exist, or are being developed.
- SCS** **Sustainable Community Strategy** – Document prepared by Local Strategic Partnerships setting out a long-term vision and associated action plan for promoting or improving the social, economic and environmental conditions of a local area in a sustainable way.
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)** – Sites selected by Natural England for legal protection by reason of special interest flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features.
- Special Protection Area** – Designation made by the Birds Directive and EC Habitats Directive to ensure the protection or maintenance of internationally important species and habitats.
- Strategically significant cities and towns** – Cities and Towns identified by the RSS as primary areas for development.
- WEP** **Needs Assessment** – West of England Waste Management Capacity Needs Assessment – part of the JWCS evidence base illustrating issues arising from actual and potential waste management capacity.
- WofE** **West of England** – Sub-region consisting of Bath & North East Somerset Council, Bristol City Council, North Somerset Council and South Gloucestershire Council
- World Heritage Sites** – Sites identified by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) for preservation by reason of their significance to history, science or art.
- UK BAP Habitats** – Habitats designated as part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan to conserve, protect and enhance biological diversity.
- Void space** – The remaining capacity in active or committed landfill sites.

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West of England Partnership

**Bath & North East
Somerset Council**



**North
Somerset
COUNCIL**

**South Gloucestershire
Council**

Bath & North East Somerset Council		
MEETING:	Cabinet	
MEETING DATE:	2nd March 2011	EXECUTIVE FORWARD PLAN REFERENCE:
		E 2252
TITLE:	Community Enablement in Bath and North East Somerset	
WARD:	All	
AN OPEN PUBLIC ITEM		
List of attachments to this report:		
Appendix 1 – Community Enablement Fund: Profile		
Appendix 2 – Community Enablement projects in Bath & North East Somerset		

1 THE ISSUE

- 1.1 This report sets out the proposed framework for delivering investment in Community Enablement following budget decisions made at Full Council on 15th February. It proposes an overall approach to enabling communities in Bath and North East Somerset to address local needs and concerns.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cabinet:

- 2.1 Agrees the overall approach to community enablement across Bath and North East Somerset as set out in this report
- 2.2 Notes the arrangements for each element of the Community Enablement Fund set out in Appendix One
- 2.3 Notes the examples of local initiatives identified in Appendix 2, along with potential next steps, and agrees that where possible the Community Enablement Fund will be used to build on and extend learning from this work
- 2.4 Agrees to update the Local Strategic Partnership on this report and to consider the appropriate LSP governance arrangements relating to the LAA Reward Grant

3 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

3.1 The approach set out in this report will be delivered through a combination of existing budgets and the elements of the Community Enablement Fund which follow from decisions made at Council on 15th February.

4 CORPORATE PRIORITIES

- *Building communities where people feel safe and secure*
- *Promoting the independence of older people*
- *Improving life chances of disadvantaged teenagers and young people*
- *Improving school buildings*
- *Sustainable growth*
- *Improving the availability of Affordable Housing*
- *Addressing the causes and effects of Climate Change*
- *Improving transport and the public realm*

5 THE REPORT

5.1 Bath and North East Somerset's 2009 Sustainable Community Strategy makes a commitment to "create communities where everyone contributes and everyone takes responsibility". As part of this commitment, the Council and its partners have undertaken a number of different initiatives designed to support and "enable" communities- and in particular to harness and support local "community capacity". Examples of some of these initiatives are set out in Appendix Two of this report, alongside options for further developments to build on this work.

5.2 The Localism Bill, published in December and currently at Committee Stage, provides an overall national context for many aspects of this work. For example, the proposed new "community rights" to "buy" and to "challenge" contained in the Bill may have the potential to involve communities more closely in service delivery and, where appropriate, in controlling local community facilities and assets. In addition, the Academy programme and GP commissioning present additional new ways of working with a more locally-based focus.

5.3 It is timely therefore to set out an overall approach to enabling and supporting communities across Bath and North East Somerset, and which the Community Enablement Fund is designed to further support and develop. The suggested approach builds on the learning from a number of the projects undertaken as well as on our key community strengths within Bath and North East Somerset. These include

- the highest participation in volunteering of any comparator area
- a high and growing satisfaction with involvement in decision-making.
- effective working relationships with the VCS, including work with the Compact
- our LSP Stronger Communities Delivery Partnership, which involves a wide range of local communities including Parishes, equalities and residents' associations

- 5.4 The range of projects set out in Appendix 2 also shows the impact achieved by the Council from supporting, enabling and, where appropriate, “pump-priming” initiatives that address specific local needs from the “bottom up”. In addition, they show the long-run benefits from working in areas most in need of help and support to develop their own capacity to improve their areas.
- 5.5 There is now the opportunity to use the Community Enablement Fund to extend the scope of this work, encourage innovation and spread the benefits of working with localities, more widely. The Community Enablement Fund comprises four different funding streams but which together are designed to progress this. The funding streams are:
1. The LSP Performance Reward Grant fund - £1.3m
 2. Council Youth Community Empowerment Fund - £150,000, of which £70,000 has already been allocated (see Appendix 1)
 3. Council fund to help disadvantaged communities, regeneration and localism projects - £336,000, of which £192,000 was allocated under the budget (see Appendix 1),
 4. The Ward Councillor Initiative - £130,000 per annum
- 5.6 The Cabinet will be considering the potential to top up the Community Enablement Fund to reflect allocations already made under the budget.
- 5.7 It should be noted that 1-3 in 5.5 above are purely one-off allocations so it will be vital to ensure that projects are agreed on this basis, are sustainable and boost long-run capacity in communities.
- 5.8 More details of these funds is set out in Appendix One, which also sets out the Council’s decisions with regard both to earmarking specific projects against headroom funds and delegations for decision-making. The following key principles are suggested to provide an overall framework to ensure the most effective use of these funding streams:
- Helping those who need it the most
 - Promoting civic pride
 - Local involvement in local solutions
 - Promoting democratic accountability
 - Investing for the long term
- 5.9 Examples of how these principles have been delivered in practice locally, and the outcomes achieved, are attached at Appendix 2. This also sets out a range of potential next steps to deliver each of the principles set out above. It is envisaged that whilst each fund will be managed as described, each of the funds will seek to work within the overall framework set out in this paper in order to maximise value and outcomes for the community. Final details, processes and timescales for these funds are currently being put in place.

6 RISK MANAGEMENT

6.1 The report author and Lead Cabinet member have fully reviewed the risk assessment related to the issue and recommendations, in compliance with the Council's decision making risk management guidance.

7 EQUALITIES

7.1 The development of the Council’s approach to enabling communities has been subject to testing against equalities criteria including analysis of “hard to reach” groups. Data on needs across our localities will continue to be analysed in detail to assess how best to help our most disadvantaged communities.

8 RATIONALE

8.1 It is appropriate for the Cabinet to receive a report on the approach to this issue given the decisions made at Council.

9 OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

9.1 None

10 CONSULTATION

10.1 Cabinet members; Section 151 Finance Officer; Chief Executive; Monitoring Officer

10.2 Discussions have taken place on the Localism Bill with the LSP Stronger Communities Delivery Partnership and with Parishes Liaison.

11 ISSUES TO CONSIDER IN REACHING THE DECISION

11.1 Social Inclusion; Customer Focus; Sustainability; Human Rights; Corporate; Health & Safety;

12 ADVICE SOUGHT

12.1 The Council's Monitoring Officer (Divisional Director – Legal and Democratic Services) and Section 151 Officer (Divisional Director - Finance) have had the opportunity to input to this report and have cleared it for publication.

Contact person	<i>Andy Thomas, Group Manager Policy and Partnerships</i>
Sponsoring Cabinet Member	<i>Councillor Francine Haeberling</i>
Background papers	
Please contact the report author if you need to access this report in an alternative format	

Appendix 1: Community Enablement Fund: Profile

NAME	AMOUNT	MANAGED BY	APPROACH /CRITERIA
<p>LSP Performance Reward Grant</p>	<p>£1m- Main Scheme £300,000- Small Grants (split 50% revenue and 50% capital- due to be paid to the Council as the accountable body by the end of the financial year 2010/11)</p>	<p>Council Policy and Partnerships team on behalf of the LSP</p> <p>NOTE: this budget will be managed through LSP governance arrangements</p>	<p>Key Criteria of the Fund The Funds should be used for building capacity in the community and in achieving this there is a need to show how the proposed project supports delivery of the Sustainable Community Strategy. The proposed projects will also have to show how they will be sustainable in the long term. Particular focus should be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing the capacity of the Civil Society ○ Increasing the capacity of Communities ○ Public Sector capacity / collaborative working ○ Technology and infrastructure ○ Local Business capacity ○ Supporting vulnerable people <p>Principles of the Funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It should be used to build capacity in the community ▪ Any projects funded should be aware that this is one-off funding ▪ It should be used to Pump Prime activity which becomes sustainable in its own right (Main Fund only) ▪ It should be used to reduce the need for future funding and be built around Invest to Save principles ▪ Any projects funded should have an exit strategy in place (Main Fund only) ▪ Applications should include realistic milestones (Main Fund only)
<p>Council- Youth Community Empowerment Fund</p>	<p>£150,000* (including amounts allocated under the November resolution and Budget Council)</p>	<p>Council Children's Services</p>	<p>This will help support young people 11 to 19 years (and up to 25 for those with special education needs) but primarily focusing on those 13 – 19 years. The funding is to help develop new positive activities, summer programmes; youth clubs and projects focused on the needs of children and young people or to support initiatives which seek to involve young people or give young people a greater voice in existing community activity. The funding is designed to build local capacity to deliver activities and the ability to match fund (in money or kind) and to demonstrate how future activities can be provided without on-</p>

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			<p>going funding will be key criteria. This fund will only be allocated to support Voluntary Organisations/groups including Town and Parish Councils with staffing costs and/or general running costs of activities for young people .i.e. Revenue funding. The funding is not for equipment or capital work. This fund can support time limited projects, or part of a long term programme/project.</p> <p>From Council Headroom- delegated to the Council's Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Resources and the Chief Executive</p>
<p>Council- Fund to help disadvantaged communities, regeneration and localism projects</p> <p>Page 134</p>	£336,000**	Council Policy and Partnerships: team	<p>The scheme will build on and learn from community enablement projects in Bath and North East Somerset and will pay particular attention to delivering the principles set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping those who need it the most • Promoting civic pride • Local involvement in local solutions • Promoting democratic accountability • Investing for the long term <p>From Council Headroom- delegated to the Council's Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Resources and the Chief Executive</p>
Council- Ward Councillor Initiative (in base budget)	£130,000	Policy and Partnerships	<p>The scheme so far has provided significant support for local projects and organisations; it will be extended to all Councillors to support and develop their local community leadership roles</p>

* Council agreed to earmark an additional £40k from this headroom amount to support Keynsham Time Out and Radstock Youth Centre during the transition period, recognising that the two youth centres have each already been allocated £15k following the Council resolution of 16 November, 2010;

**Council agreed to the following funding from this headroom amount:

- reinstate £14k to the Shout Out advocacy service ; £8k to Bath Contact Centre.
- reinstate £110k to support carers' activities including short breaks for disabled, vulnerable and disadvantaged children.
- allocate £60k to support the ongoing costs of maintaining and opening Victoria Hall during the transition to the new councils.

Cabinet was also asked to consider allocating £30k to resource extra hours for Family Support Workers for home learning for children aged 0-3 who have complex medical needs and disabilities and to consider allocating the funding for this from this headroom allocation.

Appendix 2: Community Enablement Projects in Bath and North East Somerset

Key Principle 1. HELPING THOSE WHO NEED IT THE MOST

Background

Bath and North East Somerset, whilst relatively prosperous, has pockets of deprivation. The Local Strategic Partnership has sought to use its combined resources to identify specific issues and concerns, often at very local level, and tackle them head-on, tailoring the exact solution to local circumstances. In this way, partners can mobilise local community knowledge, skills and neighbourliness to meet the needs of the most vulnerable.

Case Study: the Chew Valley Village Agents

In 2009, Bath & North East Somerset Council commissioned Community Action and then latterly, SWAN Acre Network, to improve access to services within the Chew Valley area, to reduce the affects of isolation for the most vulnerable people. The pilot scheme was initially funded by the Council and latterly by NHS Bath & North East Somerset.

The project covers 10 rural parishes in the Chew Valley area, a total population of 6,462 and 2,800 households. The majority of clients are aged over 70 years and 1/3rd are over 80 years. 67% of clients are female. These clients are isolated and generally are not already in contact with the Council or other agencies. The Agents have met with 64 people of which there were 434 different interactions recorded, and referrals were made to 52 Agencies. Many referrals come from concerned neighbours.

Potential next steps

- Developing and extending Village Agents in other areas and linking with innovative schemes such as social prescribing
- Supporting “good neighbour” schemes

Key Principle 2- PROMOTING CIVIC PRIDE

Background

Bath and North East Somerset already has the highest rate of volunteering in our area compared to similar authorities.

Case Study: the Chairman’s Awards

Bath & North East Somerset Council is committed to recognising the value of volunteering through its supported volunteering programme and annual Awards ceremonies. There is an increasing focus on students as volunteers and being seen as an asset to our communities. The Chairman of Bath & North East Somerset Council organises three annual Awards that aim to recognise the value of volunteering and highlight the contribution they make to our area. These are

- the Community Awards
- the Sports Awards and;
- the Business Awards.

Potential Next Steps

- A Council-wide Employee Volunteering scheme, linking also with businesses looking for volunteering opportunities in the area
- Producing clear guidance for local individuals or groups who are interested in getting involved in practical community initiatives
- Developing and enhancing Council volunteer roles such as Street Champions

Key Principle 3: LOCAL INVOLVEMENT IN LOCAL SOLUTIONS

Background

The LSP in Bath and North East Somerset has piloted a number of localised schemes which are designed to change the way in which local residents engage with public

services.

Case Study: Changes in Whiteway

In November 2008, B&NES Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) commissioned Re:generate to undertake an intensive piece of community engagement and empowerment work in the Whiteway area of Bath.

Two years on, this has resulted in a wide range of different projects run by members of the Community, which come together under the umbrella of the *Changes* community group. These include the Proud of Your Doorstep scheme; a nascent social enterprise to tackle flytipping and litter. *Changes* is working hard to improve the local area and engage with agencies to support them to better deliver services in Whiteway.

Potential Next Steps

- to seek to extend schemes to new areas where capacity needs to be improved and long-term relationships with the community improved
- to build on the success of existing projects by
 - leveraging-in investment for sustainable social enterprises
 - signing Neighbourhood Agreements that set out the obligations of partners and the community

Key Principle 4: PROMOTING DEMOCRATIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Background

Bath and North East Somerset is a complex and diverse area made up of distinctive market towns, villages, countryside and of course the World Heritage site of Bath. The Council therefore does not adopt a “one size fits all” approach to working with local communities, preferring to work with the grain of communities and how they evolve. It is the role of our local elected members to represent the views of local people and to reflect the needs of local communities and their skills and capacity will increasingly be crucial. In parished areas of course this also means working closely with parish and town councils and also through our successful Parish Clusters.

Case Study: the Ward Councillors’ Initiative

The Ward Councillors Initiative was introduced in August 2008 and was designed to help Bath and North East Somerset Councillors respond quickly to needs within their wards.. Each Councillor was eligible to apply for up to £4,000 for their ward. The scheme has so far involved 65 Councillors in total, with a budget £260,000. Councillors are required to demonstrate community consultation and support for the project.

The key aspect of the scheme is that it is tailored to local needs, and aims to be a quick and clear way of making a difference in local communities. The range of projects supported has been wide, including support for local community and youth provision but also investment in schemes such as a composting club and a school garden project. A key aim has been to support appropriate projects quickly and with the minimum of fuss and bureaucracy.

Potential Next Steps

The Council will play a key role in

- ensuring a smooth transition for the new Town and Parish Councils in our area
- supporting and developing elected members elected to Bath & North East Somerset council in May 2011
- further developing of the Ward Councillors’ Initiative
- work with local elected members to develop “Local Action Profiles” for local communities so we can ensure areas get the help and support they need

KEY PRINCIPLE 5: INVESTING FOR THE LONG TERM

Background

The LSP has sought to focus on involving local people in seeking long-term solutions to issues such as promoting good health, re-offending, the challenges of an ageing population and local regeneration. People aged over 80 will increase by 40% between 2010 and 2026. Addressing these complex issues require long-term thinking and unlocking the capacity that exists within local communities.

Case Study: Community Planning

Community Planning is a way of drawing on the views and skills of a local community to meet local needs by drawing up a Plan for a local area. In Bath and North East Somerset, The Council can provide a wide range of help and support for local communities seeking to develop their Plans, including a “Community Planning Toolkit”.

Since adopting its community plan, Paulton now has five groups of volunteers working to tackle local issues. They focus on: speeding; litter; provision of a social hub; sustainable living; and running a village website. There are now 16 adopted Parish Plans in Bath and North East Somerset.

Potential Next Steps

- Continue to work with Parish Councils to develop sustainable facilities for young people
- Using Parish planning to engage on key long-term issues facing the area
- Develop a vision for Paulton Library as a multi-use community facility
- Parish involvement in delivery of services and facilities
- Utilise under-used council assets to kick-start regeneration in London Road

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