

APPENDIX B

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"> 1. 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 extensions 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.