

Local Plan for the Bradford District

# Waste Management Development Plan Document

Adopted October 2017





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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## Overview

- 1.1 City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council's planning policies relating to waste management are currently contained within the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2005) (RUDP). Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) local authorities are required to replace UDP's with a Local Plan. The Local Plan for Bradford will comprise a series of detailed Development Plan Documents to guide development within the District; including waste facilities.
- 1.2 The Council have previously consulted on the waste management policies to be included within the Local Plan Core Strategy, which will set out the strategic policies for the District over the plan period. This included the testing of issues and options and identification of a preferred Core Strategy policy approach to the scale of waste arisings, the nature of waste arisings, and associated spatial dynamics (including cross-boundary considerations).

**Waste policies WM1 and WM2 set out in the Core Strategy establish the strategic framework for policies and guidance within the Waste Management DPD.**

## The Waste Management DPD

- 1.3 The purpose of this Waste Management Development Plan Document (referred to in the remainder of this report as 'the Waste Management DPD') is to expand on the Core Strategy relating specifically to waste management. The Waste Management DPD has been developed in line with European and national guidance and best practice. The Waste Management DPD is an important tool in ensuring that the District has sufficient and appropriate waste infrastructure to deliver established aspirations for net self-sufficiency in waste management where appropriate, over the plan period. It outlines the Council's strategy for the effective management of waste arisings generated within the District over the plan period including:
- Mechanisms for identifying land suitable for waste management facilities in the District over the plan period, including identification of sufficient land relative to forecast waste arisings;
  - Policies and guidance to be used by the Council when determining planning applications for waste management-related developments; and
  - National, Regional Sub-regional waste management considerations based on consultation with local authorities, statutory agencies and key stakeholders through the Yorkshire and Humber Waste Technical Advisory Body (Y&H WTAB) and Duty to Co-operate.

## **Sustainability Appraisal**

- 1.4 The Waste Management DPD has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal during the course of its preparation in line with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). The Sustainability Appraisal has considered the potential impacts of the policies and proposals within the DPD against an agreed set of environmental, social and economic indicators and benchmarks.
- 1.5 The findings of the Sustainability Appraisal have been utilised in the identification of the publication draft policy approach to waste management set out in this document.
- 1.6 The Sustainability Appraisal Report sets out in full the methodology and findings of the assessment undertaken, including how the findings have been fed back into each stage of the DPD process.

## **Community Stakeholder Involvement**

- 1.7 This document sets out the waste policies including amendments made from the Preferred Approach version of the document based on the findings of public consultation and the sustainability appraisal of the Issues and Options, Preferred Approach, Preferred Approach: Revised Chapter 5 and Publication Draft. The policies also incorporate updated information to reflect the latest evidence available at adoption. An analysis of the consultation responses received and the resulting modifications are set out in the accompanying Statement of Consultation documents.

## 2. VISION AND OBJECTIVES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

### Introduction

- 2.1 The vision and overarching objectives for the management of waste across Bradford District sets the structure and parameters for policies included within the Waste Management DPD. The vision and objectives establish the scale and patterns of waste management facilities over the plan period.
- 2.2 The DPD identifies waste management facilities within the District boundary in the context of the regional and sub-regional capacity to ensure a more sustainable pattern of waste management in the future. With regard to achieving greater self-sufficiency, the policy approach is to continue the commitment to reducing waste arisings and for the District to achieve net self-sufficiency, handling its own waste arisings where appropriate and sustainable, but also to support the need for a regional and sub-regional approach to waste management in compliance with policy guidance.
- 2.3 The key issues facing Bradford District in relation to waste management within the District, established through analysis undertaken in the preparation of the evidence base underpinning this document, are summarised as:
- European, national and regional policy places an imperative on Bradford District to sustainably manage its own waste arisings rather than relying on landfill and the continued export of waste arisings outside of the District, except when it is a more environmentally beneficial, sustainable and appropriate to use waste treatment facilities within neighbouring authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber Region and for specialist/low volume waste, beyond the Y&H Region.
  - A recognised need to ensure that waste, of all types, is treated at the nearest appropriate waste management installation. This conforms to national guidance, including the need to consider capacity on a cross-boundary basis.
  - The need for a flexible approach to identifying site supply to accommodate current and forecast waste arisings emerging over the plan period; with a combined need to ensure scope for adaptability to respond to future circumstances and changing approaches to waste management including technological advancement.



# VISION

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

## Waste Management Objectives

- 2.4 The vision is supported by five waste management objectives, which have been developed giving clear regard to the requirements of European and established national policy guidance and best practice including the National Planning Policy for Waste (Oct 2014), and Waste Management Plan for England (Dec 2013).
- 2.5 The five waste management objectives for Bradford District, which should be read collectively, are:

**Objective 1:** To achieve net self-sufficiency, managing our own waste where appropriate, through maximising opportunities for waste reduction and increasing the amounts of waste we re-use, recycle, compost and recover meeting national and regional targets over the period to 2030, but also working with appropriate waste authorities who may manage Bradford Waste arisings within their District, therefore ensuring the best environmental and sustainable solution to waste management;



**Objective 2:** To minimise the amount of residual waste sent on to landfill sites within and outside Bradford District as appropriate and to support the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy;

**Objective 3:** To ensure that the expansion to existing facilities and new waste facility developments support the planned growth and waste needs of the Bradford community and are delivered in a manner which protects and, where appropriate, enhances the District's environmental assets and safeguards human health;

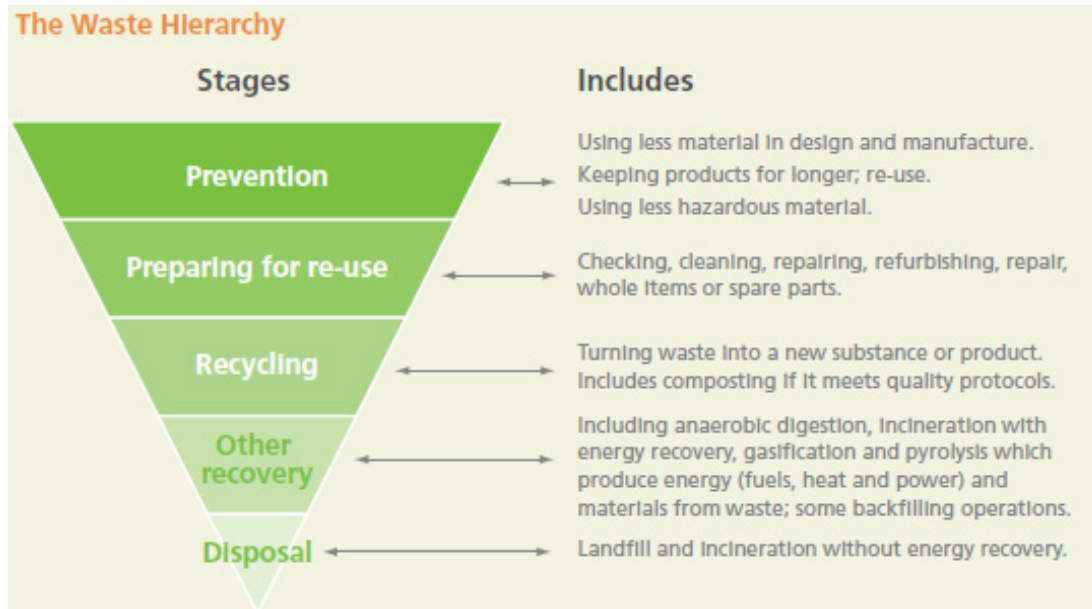
**Objective 4:** To support the use of waste as a raw material / energy source for local industry and communities both existing and new. Bradford Council supports the production of waste derived fuels where it is not possible to re-use or recycle the waste; and

**Objective 5:** To work in collaboration with appropriate local authorities and waste industry operators to ensure that sub-regional waste (and if necessary beyond the sub-region) issues are effectively considered and planned for in accordance with the duty to co-operate. Cross boundary issues including the movement of waste, transportation of waste arisings by sustainable transport modes and locating of facilities near to source must be managed and planned for collectively where possible.

## The Waste Hierarchy

- 2.6 The European Community's Waste Framework Directive (2008) (Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council) establishes that the first objective of any waste policy should be to minimise the negative effects of the generation and management of waste on human health and the environment. It further states that waste policy should aim to reduce the use of resources, and favour the practical application of the National Waste Hierarchy.
- 2.7 The Waste Hierarchy is enshrined in UK law through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. The hierarchy is set out below and is a key principle underpinning UK policy relating to waste management. It establishes the prioritisation of waste prevention, but emphasises the need to take all available opportunities for re-use, recycling, and other recovery of those wastes which cannot be eliminated before final disposal is considered. In line with national guidance in the National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) and the National Waste Plan for England (2013), the Council is adopting the National Waste Hierarchy to be applied within the District, as there is no evidence or justifiable reason to depart from it.

**Figure 1: The Waste Hierarchy**



Source: DEFRA Review of Waste Policy in England and Wales, 2011

## Other Key Policy Context

### National

#### The Localism Act

2.8 The Localism Act received Royal Assent in November 2011 and devolves many decision making powers and responsibilities from Central Government to local authorities and communities. It includes substantial new responsibilities and flexibilities for local authorities through a general power of competence and a duty to co-operate. The Act does however reserve to Central Government wide-ranging powers to ensure that local decisions do not conflict with national policy priorities.

2.9 Duty to co-operate establishes that there is a need for coordination at a spatial level higher than individual local planning authorities. In particular, some elements of planning such as the provision of infrastructure to support development may require some form of co-operation between local authorities.

#### National Planning Policy Framework

2.10 Working in tandem with the Localism Act, the Government has published its National Planning Policy (March 2012) (NPPF) which was consulted upon in draft form from July to October 2011. The NPPF has an extensive series of measures to streamline existing national planning policy guidance into a new consolidated set of priorities to consider when planning for and deciding on planning applications for new development. The NPPF is an overarching planning framework for all types of development, not specifically waste.

### **National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014)**

- 2.11 In October 2014, the National Planning Policy for Waste superseded Planning Policy (PPS) 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management. The document sets out how positive planning plays a pivotal role in delivering the ambitions sets out in the Waste Management Plan for England:
- Delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency, including a provision of modern infrastructure, local employment opportunities and wider climate change benefits, by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy;
  - Ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities;
  - Providing a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste, including by enabling waste to be disposed of or, in the case of mixed municipal waste from households, recovered, in line with the proximity principle;
  - Helping secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and
  - Ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links) complements sustainable waste management, including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste.
- 2.12 The document also sets out detailed waste planning policies and should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework, the Waste Management Plan for England (2013) and National Policy Statements for Waste Water and Hazardous Waste, or successor documents.

### **Waste Management Plan for England**

- 2.13 Waste Management Plan for England (2013) and associated documents, combined with equivalent plans being produced by the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, and Gibraltar, together with local authorities' local waste management plans will fulfil the requirement in Article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive<sup>2</sup> (WFD). Article 28 requires that Member States ensure that their competent authorities establish one or more waste management plans covering all of their territory.
- 2.14 The Waste Management Plan for England is a high level document which is non-site specific. It provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England, and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised WFD. National planning policy on waste is currently set out in Planning Policy Statement 10 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management. It provides the planning framework to enable local authorities to put forward, through local waste management plans, strategies that identify sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced facilities to meet the waste management needs of their areas. This

policy is currently being updated and has been subject to public consultation. Once it has been finalised, the updated policy will replace Planning Policy Statement 10 as the national planning policy for sustainable waste management.

### **Municipal Waste Minimisation and Management Strategy (January 2015)**

- 2.15 Following the termination of the PFI process, the Council has approved the Municipal Waste Minimisation and Management Strategy at Council's Executive Committee on 13th January 2015. The new 'strategy summarises the current waste services and performance levels, highlights future waste policy development, and the need to manage waste to more sustainable levels, by minimising waste, encouraging re use and improving recycling at the kerbside. The strategy also summarises the outcomes of the Soft Market Test (SMT) and from this outlines the procurement strategy needed to secure residual waste treatment services required from 2017.

### **Cross-boundary Considerations**

- 2.16 The Waste Management DPD must give consideration to cross-boundary issues when setting spatial policy and waste site allocations.
- 2.17 Due to conflicting timetables of plan preparation across West Yorkshire, it has not been possible to allow for a comprehensive joint-area planning for waste management facilities to take account of the comparable activities across adjoining authorities and known cross-border flows of waste to and from Bradford. Consultation has been undertaken with adjacent authorities as part of the preparation of this document to consider any sub-regional implications and ways of working together in the future.
- 2.18 Additionally, the Yorkshire & Humber Waste technical Advisory Body (Y&H WTAB) has been operational since April 2014 for which there is considered discussion and agreement on cross boundary waste matters. There is a memorandum of understanding drawn up to ensure:
- planned provision for waste management in the Yorkshire and Humber Area is co-ordinated, as far as is possible; and
  - the approach to waste planning throughout the Yorkshire and Humber Area is consistent as possible between authorities.
  - a framework for the on-going liaison and co-operation between waste planning authorities in the Yorkshire and Humber Area.

A Yorkshire & Humber Waste Position Paper (July 2014) has also been drawn up and records kept and shared of on-going major/strategic facilities in the planning process, with planning, being built and operational. The Y&H Waste position paper has identified a number of key messages which the Y&H WTAB continue to collaboratively address to ensure there are no unmet waste requirements in the Y&H area.

- 2.19 The Waste Management DPD therefore does consider opportunities for joint cross-boundary working on waste matters and also reflects the need to work closely with neighbouring authorities.
- 2.20 The Waste Management DPD acknowledges National Planning Policy on Waste and the Bradford Council appeal decision at Buck Park (APP/W4705/A/11/2154371) when considering cross-boundary approaches to waste management. Specifically, it is noted that “*there is no requirement for individual authorities to be self-sufficient in terms of waste infrastructure and transporting waste to existing infrastructure to deliver the best environmental solution should not considered a barrier*”, as reflected in the Objectives.
- 2.21 The Localism Act also introduced a statutory duty to co-operate as part of the planning process. The duty establishes that there is a need for coordination at a spatial level beyond individual local planning authority boundaries. In particular, some elements of planning such as the provision of infrastructure to support development will require some form of co-operation between adjoining local authorities and public bodies. Further information regarding co-operation with local authorities and public bodies can be found in the Statement of Consultation and the Duty to Co-operate Statement.

### W1: Cross Boundary Working

**Bradford Council will continue to work collaboratively with neighbouring local authorities with responsibilities for waste and other local authorities where waste import / export relationships exist. This will ensure a co-operative cross-boundary approach to waste management is established and maintained. In order to achieve this, the Council will:**

- **Share relevant information, data and its analysis relating to current and future waste arisings across all waste streams, technologies and performance in reducing, re-using, recycling and disposing of waste;**
- **Work collaboratively on emerging waste development plans and their future updates where appropriate and practical;**
- **Attend and contribute to the Regional Y&H Waste Technical Advisory Body (or any future equivalent) adhering to the MOU.**
- **Provide comment on waste related planning applications where appropriate to do so;**
- **Support the commissioning of joint monitoring reviews, data updates and specific waste related studies to support sub-regional waste management and future policy development where appropriate and practical.**
- **Work collaboratively to promote (where possible) modal shift in the movement of waste from road to more sustainable forms of transport.**
- **Attend and contribute to any groups, bodies or meetings to support cross boundary working on waste.**

#### Waste Management Objectives

- Objective 5

# 3. THE NEED FOR NEW WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

## Introduction

- 3.1 The future scale of waste arisings and the waste management facilities that need to be planned and accommodated in Bradford District is critical. This section considers the need for new waste management facilities.
- 3.2 Analysis is based on information from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (2013) together with other data obtained from the Environment Agency, the Council's own records and forecast waste arisings as presented within the Environmental Agency's North West Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey 2009 (Published 2012) and Defra's National Commercial and Industrial Survey 2009 (2012) as one of the best data and evidence sources. A detailed explanation of the methodology and sources used to calculate waste arisings and forecasts is included in the Waste Needs Assessment, Capacity Gap Analysis and Site/Facility Requirements Study.
- 3.3 The majority of current waste arisings within Bradford District come from Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I), Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) and Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) which combined equate to just over three quarters of the total arisings. Table 1 sets out the District's current waste arisings.

**Table 1: Summary Current Total Waste Arisings in Bradford (2013)**

Type of Waste Arising	Arisings (Tonnes)	%
Agricultural Waste	296,902	20.6
Commercial Waste	254,314	17.6
Industrial Waste	219,773	14.2
Construction Demolition and Excavation Waste	440,000	30.6
Hazardous Waste	19,084	1.3
Local Authority (including Calderdale Residual)	226,085	15.7
<b>Total***</b>	<b>1,456,158</b>	<b>100</b>
Waste Water**	1,024,568	
Type of Waste Arising	Arisings (Tonnes)	%

Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) 2013\*.  
Yorkshire Water 2014\*\*.

Total Being Planned for in the Waste Management DPD through either planning policy or site allocations or a combination of both\*\*\*.

## Forecast Waste Arisings

- 3.4 The projected forecast waste arisings for Bradford District draws on the most reliable and robust data available for each waste stream. The Council have adopted a 'Growth' based scenario, which follow a growth rate of 33% estimated GVA for all the waste streams of Commercial, Industrial, Agricultural, CDEW and Hazardous. A separate growth rate has been applied to Local Authority Collected Waste and a zero growth rate applied to Agricultural Waste.

**Table 2: Forecast Waste Arisings in Bradford (2013–30) using Bradford Waste Forecasting Model**

Waste Stream	2015	2020	2025	2030
Agricultural Waste*	296,902	296,902	296,902	296,902
Commercial and Industrial Waste*	498,621	522,078	546,797	572,863
CDEW*	443,504	456,971	470,844	485,141
Hazardous Waste*	19,338	20,386	22,066	23,570
Local Authority Collected Waste – Bradford**	200,419 <sup>1</sup>	226,684 <sup>2</sup>	236,396 <sup>3</sup>	245,629 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Total Tonnes</b>	<b>1,458,784</b>	<b>1,523,021</b>	<b>1,550,939</b>	<b>1,624,105</b>

Source: \*Bradford Council Waste Data Forecasting Model, \*\*Bradford Council Waste Strategy Team

1 145,648 tonnes of Secondary Waste generated for Residual Mechanical Treatment

2 164,735 tonnes of Secondary Waste generated for Residual Mechanical Treatment

3 171,793 tonnes of Secondary Waste generated for Residual Mechanical Treatment

4 178,504 tonnes of Secondary Waste generated for Residual Mechanical Treatment

- 3.5 As illustrated in Table 2, the projected waste forecasts calculate an overall growth in waste arisings across the District between 2015 and 2030.
- 3.6 Waste water is not currently forecast over the plan period (to 2030) due to the operational requirements of Yorkshire Water. The Council will continue close working with Yorkshire Water on any future monitoring and updates to the Plan and the supporting evidence base.
- 3.7 While these levels of total waste arisings should be planned for, the Waste Management DPD also ensures that opportunities to reduce, re-use and recycle waste will be maximised and that some flexibility and contingency in the levels of future waste management facilities provision will be made on a monitor and manage basis.
- 3.8 Future monitoring of the evidence base underpinning the DPD policies will inform and adjust the levels of waste arisings to be planned for. More information relating to the methodology used in the forecasting of waste arisings, can be found in accompanying Waste Needs Assessment, Capacity Gap Analysis and Site / Facility Requirements Study.

## The Need for New Waste Management Facilities

- 3.9 It must be made clear at this point that Bradford Council have only allocated sites for Waste Management Facilities for the treatment of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I). This strategic approach is based on the following factors:
- LACW and C&I are considered priority waste streams
  - The need to reduce biodegradable waste to landfill and the movement up the hierarchy
  - Sites will generally be larger in scale and of strategic importance
  - Other waste streams are capable of being managed 'on-site'.
- 3.10 The management of all other waste streams (agricultural, CDEW and Hazardous) are planned for on a policy based criteria approach.
- 3.11 Bradford's ability to handle its own waste will improve through the delivery of new and expanded planned waste management facilities. This will be supplemented through increasing rates of re-use and recycling, and future development applications (as windfall opportunities to meet need).
- 3.12 To ensure the appropriate level of the waste management capacity on allocated sites is planned for, the existing treatment capacity within the District must be established.

### Re-Use, Recycling, Composting and Residual Treatment Capacity Need

- 3.13 The majority of existing waste arisings in the Bradford District are either bulked up at waste transfer stations and exported to other districts in the region for treatment and final disposal; or processed to extract recyclable material and to create Refuse Derived Fuel for exportation to Europe . Much of reasoning behind these waste movements are down to private business arrangements between companies, but this is clearly not the most sustainable solution for the management of waste arising in the Bradford District.
- 3.14 The current lack of recycling, treatment and residual management facilities within the Bradford District is a key factor in why much of the waste arisings from the District is currently exported. The clear existing capacity gap combined with future requirements under a 'Growth' scenario with 'Maximised Recycling' results in a significant need for new waste management facilities within the District to enable the Council to achieve its vision of self-sufficiency. The Council has identified capacity need for LACW and C&I across the plan period (to 2030) as follows:



**Table 3: Existing Capacity Gap in Bradford District**

Waste Management	Existing Capacity Gap (Tonnes)
Landfill (non-hazardous)	61,655
Landfill (hazardous)	5,035
Landfill (CD&E)	74,945
Energy recovery (LACW & C&I)	102,346
Incineration (Specialist High Temp)	861
Recycling (C&I and LACW)	444,225
Recycling (aggregates CD&E)	334,834
Recycling (specialist materials– including metal recycling, End of Life Vehicles and WEEE)	-2,306
Composting	4,421
Residual Mechanical Treatment	195,277
Treatment Plant (including Anaerobic Digestion, specialised treatment of biodegradable liquids and wastes, organic waste treatment by distillation)	-46,643

The figures above take account of the need to achieve the following Recycling and Recovery Targets:

- **Commercial and Industrial Waste - 75%**
- **Local Authority Collected Waste - 75%**

## W2: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements

There is a requirement to accommodate for 1,624,105 tonnes of waste arisings over the period to 2030. In providing for this level of waste, the Council will support the prevention of waste, its re-use, recycling and other recovery (including energy from waste) in accordance with the Core Strategy policy WM1. The Council aim is to achieve net self-sufficiency and acknowledges the most appropriate and sustainable solution to waste management may result in relying on treatment capacity in adjacent authority areas, in line with European and national policy guidance.

**Table 4: Bradford's Waste Management Capacity Requirements**

Waste Stream	Capacity Requirements by 2030 (Tonnes)
Agricultural Waste	296,902
Commercial and Industrial Waste	572,863
Construction Demolition and Excavation Waste	485,141
Hazardous Waste	23,570
Local Authority Collected Waste	245,629*
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,624,105*</b>

\*178,504 tonnes of Secondary Local Authority Collected Waste generated for Residual Mechanical Treatment

A range of appropriate waste management sites have been allocated for Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial & Industrial Waste (C&I), providing capacity to meet projected waste forecasts. The forecast figures should be seen as a minimum, allowing flexibility in the event that the recycling target is not met. There is a need for additional capacity for LACW and C&I waste to that already permitted or where permission is currently sought, in order to provide a suitable level of flexibility, contingency and choice. This will ensure waste operators can effectively deliver the Local Authority Collected waste and C&I waste facilities required.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Agricultural Waste and other waste arisings will be processed in-situ where such waste arises. Where waste minimisation and in-situ processing is not practically achievable through re-use or recycling, suitable waste management facility sites for these waste streams will be permitted subject to criteria-based site location and development management policies.

Sufficient national and regional capacity to handle Hazardous waste arisings over the plan period currently exists. Sufficient sub-regional capacity also exists for the management of residual waste for final disposal. Cross-boundary co-operation and co-ordination in planning for Hazardous and Landfill waste arisings will continue to be achieved through active, collaborative work between Bradford Council and neighbouring authorities.

### Waste Management Objectives

- Objectives 1, 2, 4

# 4. PLANNING FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

## Introduction

- 4.1 The established capacity gap is now needed to be translated into a land requirement for new waste management facilities to be allocated within the DPD. This can be extrapolated by working on a broad estimate based on the following:

**Table 5: Site Size Assumptions**

Facility Type	Tonnage	Land Take
Materials Recycling/Reprocessing Facilities (LACW & C&I waste)	128,000 tonnes	1 ha
Materials Recycling/Reprocessing Facilities (C&D waste)	63,000 tonnes	1 ha
Non-hazardous non-inert landfill	100,000 to 500,000 tonnes (or the equivalent void space)	N/A
Non-hazardous inert landfill	100,000 tonnes	N/A
Hazardous landfill	20,000 tonnes	N/A
Composting	25,000 to 35,000 tonnes.	1 – 2 ha
Energy Recovery	100,000 – 200,000 tonnes	2 – 3 ha
Residual Mechanical Treatment	100,000 tonnes	1 ha

- 4.2 The total number of hectares of the sites set out in the Waste Management DPD (17.62ha) is greater than the maximum land take required under the capacity gap forecasts. A surplus land take requirement has been adopted for the following reasons:
- Providing a choice and mix of potential waste management sites across the District is important to support waste hierarchy objectives;
  - It ensures flexibility of the Plan respond to future circumstances and changing approaches to waste management including technological advancement;

- An appropriate mix of sites will help accommodate different waste streams allowing waste operators flexibility to develop the necessary waste management facilities the District needs.

More information relating to the methodology of calculating 'Need' and the 'capacity gap', can be found in the accompanying Waste Needs Assessment, Capacity Gap Analysis and Site / Facility Requirements Study.

**Table 6: Projected Capacity Gap for 2015, 2020 and 2030**

Waste Management	Year	Tonnage/ Year	Min No. new (additional) Facilities in year	Size (ha)
Energy recovery (LACW & C&I)	2015	100,404	1	2 – 3 ha
	2020	94,412	0	N/A
	2030	102,346	0	N/A
Incineration (Specialist High Temp)	2015	861	<1	N/A
	2020	861	<1	N/A
	2030	861	<1	N/A
Recycling (C&I and LACW)	2015	325,611	3	3 ha
	2020	385,958	0	N/A
	2030	444,225	1	1 Ha
Recycling (aggregates CD&E)	2015	148,313	3	Extant PP in place in combination with onsite management
	2020	315,301	2	Extant PP in place in combination with onsite management
	2030	334,834	0	PP in place in combination with onsite management
Composting	2015	-16,692	Surplus	Surplus
	2020	-649	Surplus	Surplus
	2030	4,421	<1	N/A
Residual Mechanical Treatment	2015	16,073	1	1 ha
	2020	180,844	1	1 ha
	2030	195,277	0	N/A
<b>Total estimated additional land take</b>				<b>9 ha</b>

- 4.3 A comprehensive site assessment<sup>1</sup> has been undertaken to identify the site allocations for waste management set out in Policy W3. A long list of sites comprising of existing employment allocations (from the Replacement Unitary Development Plan) and sites submitted through the call for sites process have been evaluated through the first stage of the site assessment process. The list of sites not excluded by stage 1 were then further evaluated using a traffic light system to assess which were most appropriate for waste management facilities.
- 4.4 Sites with the largest number of green scores were concluded to have the greatest potential to accommodate LACW or C&I waste management facilities although site size will still determine the use of certain sites for waste management using particular technologies or operations. A comprehensive matrix of site scores and suitability for each waste facility is set out in Site Assessment Criteria Methodology and Assessment Paper.
- 4.5 A number of sites have been allocated as having potential to accommodate more than one type of waste management facility, subject to Environmental Permits being obtained. Applicants are advised to enter into discussions with the Environment Agency regarding Environmental Permits at the earliest opportunity to assist in identifying and responding to any key issues, which may need to be addressed. Any development proposals on allocated sites must accord with the relevant Waste Development Management policies as set out in Section 7 of this document. For further information on the site assessment process see the full Site Assessment Report which accompanies this document.

### W3: Proposed Waste Site Allocations

The following sites have been allocated for waste management facilities, with sufficient capacity, in the context of waste arisings currently and forecast and sub-regional supply for LACW and C&I, to meet need over the plan period:

- Site WM1: Princeroyd Way, Ingleby Road, Listerhills
- Site WM2: Ripley Road, Bowling
- Site WM3: Aire Valley Road, Keighley
- Site WM4: Bowling Back Lane Household Waste Collection and Recycling Site
- Site WM5: Merrydale Road, Euroway
- Site WM6: Steel Stock and Scrapholders Site, Birkshall Lane

*Further information on these sites are in the following section.*

#### Waste Management Objectives

- Objectives 1, 3, and 4

<sup>1</sup> Site Assessment Report (January 2011), Revised Site Assessment Report (October 2011)



# SITE ALLOCATIONS AND PROPOSAL STATEMENTS

## Site WM1 (Formerly Site 1): Princeroyd Way, Ingleby Road, Listerhills (2.1 Ha)

### Site Status

The site is an allocated employment site and within an allocated employment zone (Employment Allocation BW/E1.17 and Employment Zone BW/E.6.2 – Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2005)), with no site specific use outlined within Strategic Objectives. The site is currently a vacant and cleared employment site, within an existing industrial sector of the Bradford urban area, but is adjacent to food production premises and medium density residential uses. Site access is in place and is adjacent to the A6177 (Ingleby Road). The site is flat and no abnormally high development costs have been identified through the site assessment process.

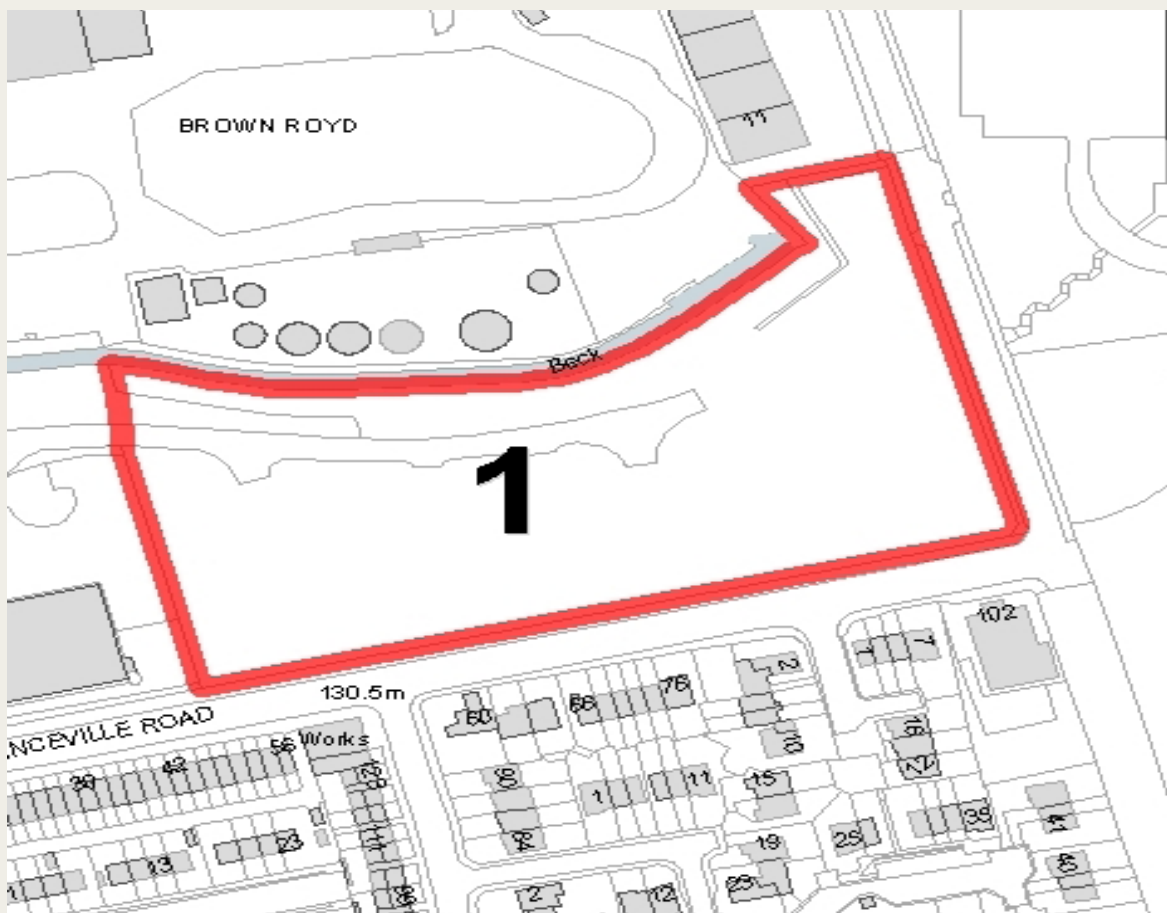
The site achieved “green” in 13 of the 14 criteria.

### Potential Site Use(s):

Any enclosed recycling activity, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation Facility, Dirty Material Reclamation Facility, Anaerobic Digestion.

### Site unsuitable for:

Advanced Thermal Treatment, Conventional Energy from Waste, Open Air Waste Treatment Types.



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## Infrastructure Requirements

### Transport

The site benefits from an existing access and a road infrastructure which is suitable for HGVs and associated traffic. The access also serves a builders merchant.

The site is accessed from the A6177 Ingleby Road which forms part of the outer ring road and suffers from extensive congestion particularly during peak periods.

The impact of HGVs on sensitive receptors/local residential areas close to the site will need to be investigated. And any HGV traffic associated with the proposal should be routed on strategic highways away from residential areas.

Car and cycle parking facilities should be provided in accordance with Local Plan standards.

A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify mitigation measures to minimise the impact of the development on the surrounding road network. The Transport Assessment should establish trip generation levels and distribution based on predicted throughput and origin/destination of waste. Impact of development on highway capacity would need to be assessed to ensure that the key junctions in the vicinity of the site operate satisfactorily under existing and proposed traffic conditions. Any application should also be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan to encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport.

### Utilities

Due to the site's proximity neighbouring commercial property, the applicant will be expected to demonstrate how the proposed facility may provide electricity to the national grid via a local connection and the potential for contributing to a wider heat network in the local area within the supporting information of any planning application.

Visual and landscape assessment would be required due to the sites visibility and prominence within the area. Visual improvements to the site should be sought through its redevelopment.

### Floodrisk and Drainage

Part of the development site lies within Floodrisk Zone 3.

## Mitigation Requirements

Future development proposals on this site must take into account a Sequential approach to site layout to avoid any development taking place within Flood Zone 3, and must be accompanied by a flood risk assessment.

In addition, there is a need to deliver an 8m buffer to the watercourse running to the north of the site as part of any development on Site 1, to form a wildlife buffer zone, which should be free from all built development and any formal landscaping should not be incorporated into the buffer zone. The buffer zone should be planted with locally native species of UK genetic provenance and be appropriately retained and managed throughout the lifetime of the development. Before site development takes place the following effects will need to be investigated and mitigated: the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation, habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets).

The applicant must demonstrate there will be no detrimental impact upon residents in the surrounding area, including users of the nearby recreation space and cycle route. Any detrimental impacts arising from the construction and operation of any waste management use on the site must be properly mitigated against.

## Site WM2: Ripley Road, Bowling (2.35 Ha)

### Site Status:

The site is partially allocated as an employment site and wholly within an allocated employment zone (Employment Allocation BW1.3 / Employment Zone BN/6.1: Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2005)) with no site specific use outlined within Strategic Objectives. The site is currently a vacant and cleared employment site being used as a skip hire depot, within an existing industrial sector in the Bradford urban area. Site access is in place and is adjacent to the A641 (Manchester Road) and A650 (Wakefield Road). The topography of the site is flat and are no abnormally high development costs have been identified through the site assessment process. The site currently has an extant planning consent to build an energy recovery facility (Planning Application Ref. 09/05140/FUL, 13/01257/FUL (renewal)).

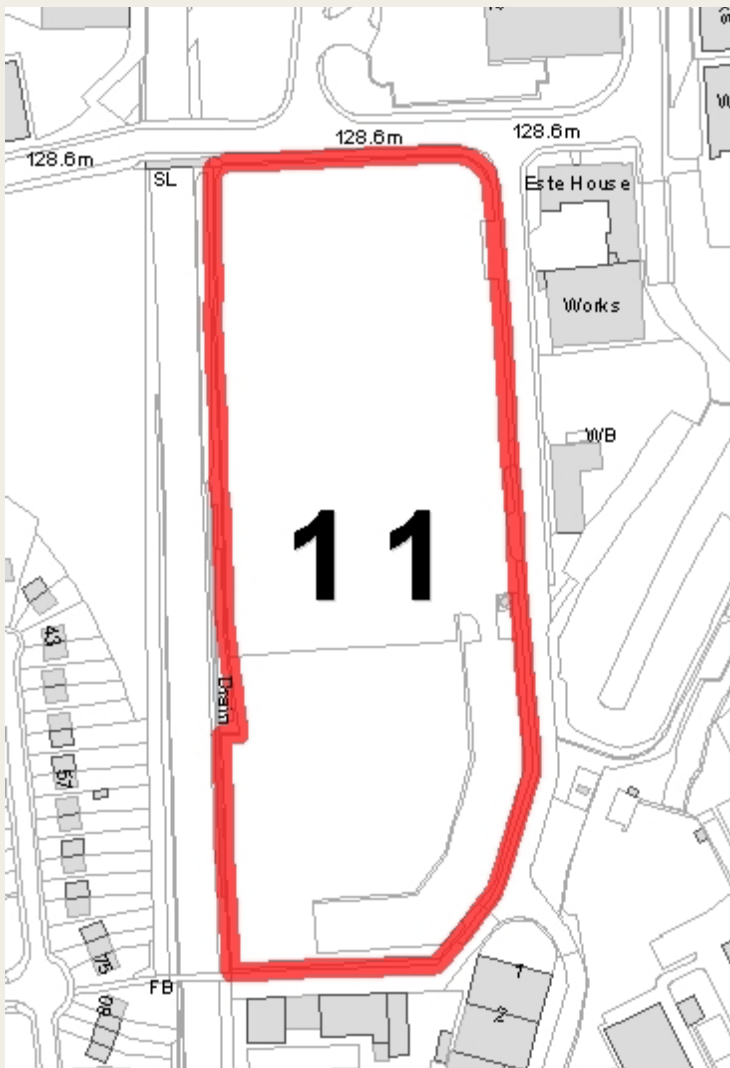
The site achieved “green” in all 14 criteria.

### Site Suitable for:

Any enclosed recycling activity, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation Facility, Dirty Material Reclamation Facility, and Advanced Thermal Treatment.

### Site Unsuitable for:

Conventional Energy from Waste and Open Air Waste Treatment Types



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## Infrastructure Requirements

### Transport

The site is located in a predominantly industrial area, which is accessed, by a number of routes from the strategic highway network. Any HGV traffic associated with the proposal should be routed away from residential areas and towards strategic highways.

There is an existing site access which may be suitable subject to provision of suitable visibility splays. There should be adequate on-site parking, turning and waiting area to ensure the site operation does not lead to on-street parking, reversing out of the site or queues on the adjacent highway network.

There are likely to be some improvements required to the surrounding pedestrian and cycling infrastructure.

The impact of HGVs on sensitive receptors/local residential areas close to the site will need to be investigated. Access for HGVs should be sensitively controlled through signing and routing agreements.

Car and cycle parking facilities should be provided in accordance with Local Plan standards. A Transport Assessment, including capacity assessment of the Ripley Road/Ripley Street junction, should be submitted with a planning application to identify mitigation measures to minimise the impact of the development on the surrounding road network. The Transport Assessment should establish trip generation levels and distribution based on predicted throughput and origin/destination of waste. Any application should also be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan to encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport.

### Utilities

Due to the site's proximity neighbouring commercial property, the applicant will be expected to demonstrate how the proposed facility may provide electricity to the national grid via a local connection and the potential for contributing to a wider heat network in the local area within the supporting information of any planning application.

### Floodrisk and Drainage

No Floodrisk Issues. However, a land drain runs under the south east corner of the site and a watercourse runs along the western boundary of the site. Any proposals must avoid building over the watercourse and an easement of a minimum of 3m is maintained to allow provision for access to be maintained.

## Mitigation Requirements

There is a surface water drain on the site although no easement is required to be taken into account by future development.

Development proposals will need to ensure the significance (including the setting) of the Registered Historic Park and Garden of Bowling Park to the south-east of this area is not harmed. This will need to be demonstrated through robust analysis in the heritage statement submitted with the planning application.

Visual and landscape assessment would be required due to the sites visibility and prominence within the area. Visual improvements to the site should be sought through its redevelopment.

Before site development takes place the following effects will need to be investigated and mitigated: the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation and habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets). Air quality and noise should be assessed (in accordance with Policy WDM2) and mitigation put in place as necessary.

Site is noted to be a flat cleared site with no abnormal physical development constraints. No detailed surveys have been undertaken relating to ground contamination, which would be required in advance of development of proposals on the site.

The applicant must demonstrate there will be no detrimental impact upon residents in the surrounding area, including users of the nearby recreation space. Any detrimental impacts arising from the construction and operation of any waste management use on the site must be properly mitigated against.

## Site WM3: Aire Valley Road, Worth Village, Keighley (2.8 Ha)

### Site Status

The site is an allocated employment site within an employment zone (Employment Allocation K/EN1.12 and Employment Zone K/EN6.3 – Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2005)), with no site specific use outlined within Strategic Objectives. The site is currently a vacant employment site at the edge of an industrial sector of the Keighley urban area, adjoining the large gasholder site. The site has existing access to the A650 (Airevalley Road) and adjoins the railway line. The site is largely flat but contamination from former uses may result in abnormally high development costs to remediate. The site is currently subject to an extant planning consent for a mixed used development including employment uses. Planning permission granted in 2013 for plant to recover energy from Waste 13/04217/FUL

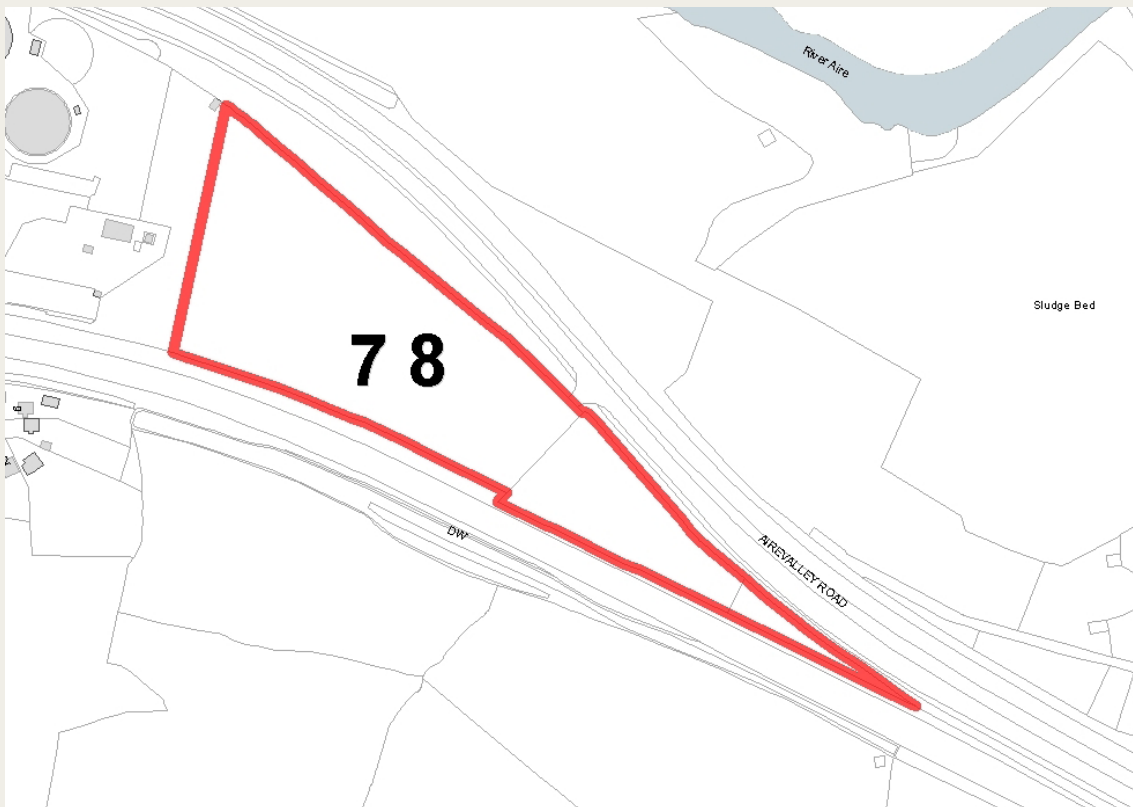
The site achieved “green” in 12 of the 14 criteria.

### Site Suitable for:

Any enclosed recycling activity, Conventional Energy from Waste Facility, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation Facility, Dirty Material Reclamation Facility, In-Vessel Composting Facility, Anaerobic Digestion Facility and Advanced Thermal Treatment..

### Site Unsuitable for:

Open Air Waste Treatment Facilities



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## Infrastructure Requirements

### Transport

There is an existing site access from the A650 Aire Valley Road but this requires improvement to an appropriate standard. The preferred access arrangement would be a left in/left out arrangement with acceleration and merger tapers on the A650 to ensure HGVs can enter and exit the site safely. A Safety Audit would be necessary to review any proposed access arrangements. Pedestrian and cycle access for staff and visitors should be provided into the site via Airedale Road/Marley Road. Car and cycle parking facilities should be provided in accordance with Local Plan standards. The impact of HGVs on sensitive receptors/local residential areas close to the site will need to be investigated. Access for HGVs should be sensitively controlled through signing and routing agreements.

A Transport Assessment, including an assessment of potential vehicular movements to and from the site and impact on the function and capacity of the A650, should be submitted with a planning application to identify mitigation measures to minimise the impact of the development on the surrounding road network. The Transport Assessment should establish trip generation levels and distribution based on predicted throughput and origin/destination of waste. Any application should also be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan to encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport.

### Utilities

Due to the site's proximity neighbouring commercial property, the applicant will be expected to demonstrate how the proposed facility may provide electricity to the national grid via a local connection and the potential for contributing to a wider heat network in the local area within the supporting information of any planning application.

### Floodrisk Drainage

No floodrisk issue identified

## Mitigation Requirements

The site is noted to be a flat cleared site. Investment will be required to improve direct site access including specifically for improvement for HGV movement either through existing estate adjacent or from dual carriageway.

No detailed surveys have been undertaken relating to ground contamination, which would be required in advance of development of proposals on the site. Previous uses on the site suggest that contamination may be an issue.

The applicant must demonstrate there will be no detrimental impact upon residents in the surrounding area. Any detrimental impacts arising from the construction and operation of any waste management use on the site must be properly mitigated against.

The applicant must demonstrate there will not be a detrimental impact upon the landscape character of the area. Specifically, the applicant must submit detailed information relating to any mitigation against the potential impact of any waste development upon the Grade I listed East Riddlesden Hall.

Visual and landscape assessment would be required due to the sites visibility and prominence within the area. Visual improvements to the site should be sought through its redevelopment.

The potential effects of a Conventional Energy from Waste Facility and Advanced Thermal Treatment on the SAP and/or SAC will need to be assessed under the Habitats Regulations.

When assessing the environmental impacts of any proposed development on the site, the applicant must take into account any ecological impacts upon the surrounding South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation Area (SAC).

## Site WM4: Bowling Back Lane Household Waste Collection and Recycling Site (4.27 Ha)

### Site Status

The site is located within an employment zone (Employment Zone BN/E6.1 – Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2005)) and is currently operating as a Household Waste Collection and Recycling Site. The site is within an existing industrial sector of the Bradford urban area, but also adjoins a Gypsy/traveller site to its south west boundaries. The site has good access to the A650 (Wakefield Road) and A6177 (Stickler Lane), both of which are accessed through mainly industrial areas. The site is largely flat but existing structures would need clearance although this unlikely to result in abnormally high development costs. The site was the focus of the now terminated Waste PFI project and was granted planning permission in November 2012 for a Material Recycling Facility and Energy Recovery Plant (Planning Ref. 12/01947/FUL).

The site is currently in council ownership.

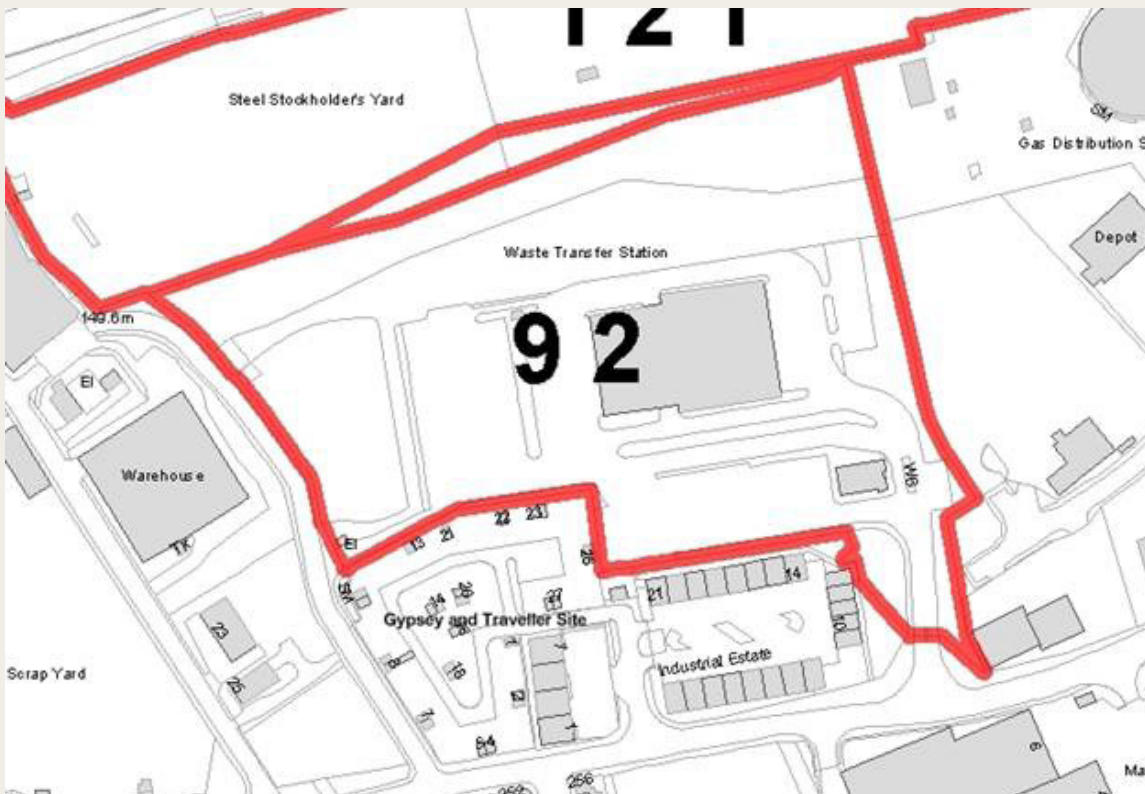
The site achieved “green” in 12 of the 14 criteria.

### Site Suitable for:

Any enclosed recycling activity, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation Facility, Dirty Material Reclamation Facility, Conventional Energy from Waste Facility, In-vessel Composting, Anaerobic Digestion Facility and Advanced Thermal Treatment.

### Site Unsuitable for:

Open Air Waste Management Facilities



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## Infrastructure Requirements

### Transport

The site benefits from existing access and a road infrastructure which is suitable for HGVs and associated traffic.

There are existing on-street parking problems on Bowling Back Lane in the vicinity of the access and therefore a TRO may be required.

Car and cycle parking facilities should be provided in accordance with Local Plan standards.

The impact of HGVs on sensitive receptors/local residential areas close to the site will need to be investigated. Access for HGVs should be sensitively controlled through signing and routing agreements; in particular a routeing agreement would be required to prevent any increase in HGVs using Parry Lane.

A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify mitigation measures for minimising the impact of the development on the surrounding road network. Trip generation levels and distribution should be established based on predicted throughput and origin/destination of waste. Impact of development on highway capacity would need to be assessed to ensure that the key junctions in the vicinity of the site operate satisfactorily under existing and proposed traffic conditions. Any application should also be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan to encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport.

### Utilities

Due to the site's proximity neighbouring commercial property, the applicant will be expected to demonstrate how the proposed facility may provide electricity to the national grid via a local connection and the potential for contributing to a wider heat network in the local area within the supporting information of any planning application.

### Floodrisk Drainage

No floodrisk issues identified

## Mitigation Requirements

The site is noted to be a flat cleared site. Site access in place, may require improvement but not considered a major constraint. Site clearance required.

Visual and landscape assessment would be required due to the sites visibility and prominence within the area. Visual improvements to the site should be sought through its redevelopment.

Detailed surveys of the site have been undertaken as part of the approved planning permission. Full details of which can be found on the Council's website. The high pressure gas main has now be rerouted and no longer runs through the site, therefore the site footprint has now been maximised.

Mitigation to ensure there is no detrimental impact arising to the adjacent Gypsy and Traveller site will be required.

Before site development takes place the following effects in particular will need to be investigated and mitigated: effects on the Listed Building west of the site, the effect on the quality of the surrounding built environment and the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation, habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets). Air quality, noise and visual effects should be assessed and mitigation put in place as necessary due to residential receptors located nearby.

The applicant must demonstrate there will be no detrimental impact upon residents in the surrounding area. Any detrimental impacts arising from the construction and operation of any waste management use on the site must be properly mitigated against.

## Site WM5: Merrydale Road, Euroway (2.0 Ha)

### Site Status

The site is an allocated employment site within an employment zone (Employment Allocation BS/EN1.18 and Employment Zone BS/EN6.2 – Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2005).) The site is currently vacant and is located within an industrial sector (Euroway Trading Estate) of the Bradford urban area. The site has good access to the M606, which is accessed through the trading estate. The site is largely flat and no other significant development costs identified through the site assessment process. The site is currently subject to an extant planning consent to build a warehouse/employment unit.

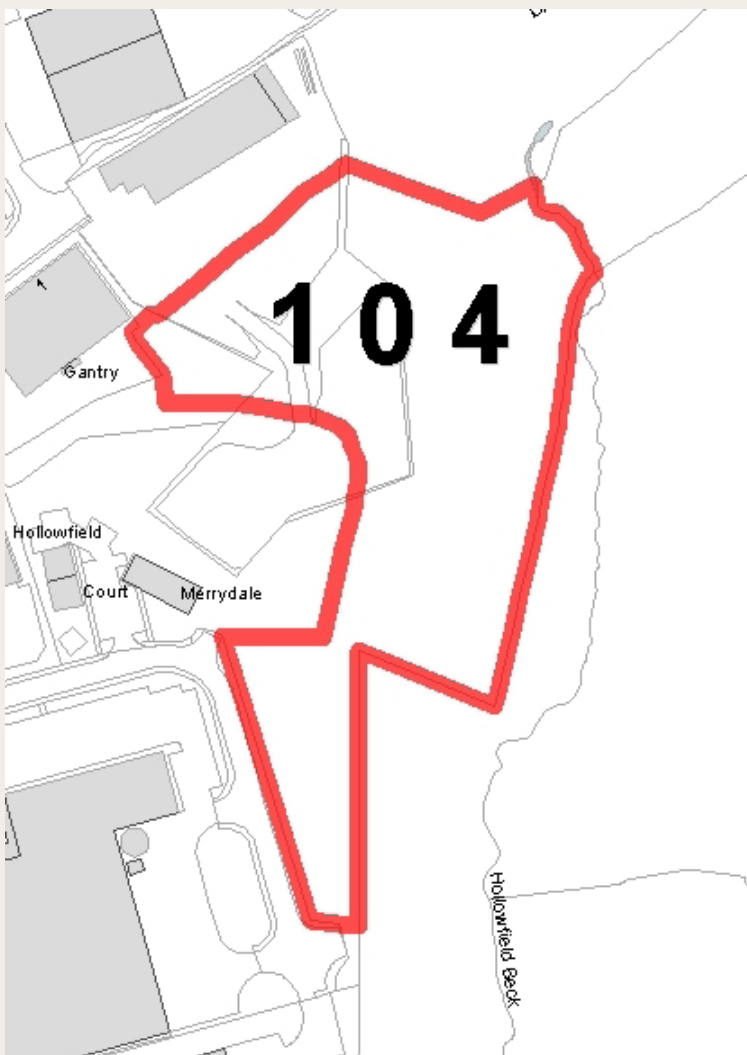
**The site achieved “green” in 12 of the 14 criteria.**

### Site Suitable for:

Any enclosed recycling activity, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation Facility and Advanced Thermal Treatment.

### Site Unsuitable for:

Conventional Energy from Waste and Open Air Waste Treatment



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## Infrastructure Requirements

### Transport

The site is situated is located on an industrial estate and therefore benefits from road infrastructure which is suitable for HGVs and associated traffic.

A new site access will need to be provided off Roydsdale Way to appropriate highway standards.

Consultation with the Highways Agency will need to take place in relation to any increase in traffic accessing the M606.

Car and cycle parking facilities should be provided in accordance with Local Plan standards.

A Transport Assessment, including capacity assessments of the nearby M606 junction 2 and the M606/A6177 Staygate Roundabout, should be submitted with a planning application to identify mitigation measures to minimise the impact of the development on the surrounding road network. The Transport Assessment should establish trip generation levels and distribution based on predicted throughput and origin/destination of waste. Any application should also be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan to encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport.

### Utilities

No utilities issues identified

### Floodrisk Drainage

No floodrisk issues identified. However, a number of watercourses (Hollowfield and Toad Hall Becks) run adjacent to the site and should be considered in any floodrisk assessment.

## Mitigation Requirements

The site is largely flat and cleared. There is a need to provide access to the site. There is some tree coverage, which would require clearance although it is assumed that this would not result in abnormally high development costs.

Visual and landscape assessment would be required due to the sites visibility and prominence within the area. Visual improvements to the site should be sought through its redevelopment.

The site is located within a former coal mining area, and therefore maybe subject to potential stability issues in regards to the former workings and the resulting mine gas. The Council will expect full surveys to be undertaken and submitted with any planning application.

No detailed surveys have been undertaken relating to ground contamination, which would be required in advance of development of proposals on the site.

The applicant must demonstrate there will be no detrimental impact upon residents in the surrounding area and the users of the nearby Greenspace. Any detrimental impacts arising from the construction and operation of any waste management use on the site must be properly mitigated against.

When assessing the environmental impacts of any proposed development on the site, the applicant must take into account any impacts upon the surrounding Bradford Wildlife Areas.

Due to the presence of mature trees on site, the applicant will be expected to submit an arboriculture report on the assessment of whether the trees are to be retained or mitigated. As a result of this existing tree coverage, an ecological survey of the site will also be expected to assess the potential impact upon biodiversity.

Due to the site's proximity neighbouring commercial property, the applicant will be expected to demonstrate how the proposed facility may provide electricity to the national grid via a local connection and the potential for contributing to a wider heat network in the local area within the supporting information of any planning application.

## Site WM6: Steel Stock and Scrapholders Site, Birkshall Lane (4.1 Ha)

### Site Status

The site is within Allocated Employment Zone BN/E6.1 of the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2005) and is currently operating as an existing waste management facility (steel scrap and recycling). The site is located within an industrial sector of the Bradford urban area and benefits from good road access to the A650 (Wakefield Road) and A6177 (Sticker Lane). The site also benefits from an existing operational railway siding, accessing the rail network on the Bradford (Interchange) and Leeds Line. The site is largely flat and existing structures on site would require clearance and contamination from the current use may lead to abnormally high development costs, but no other significant development cost were identified through the site assessment process.

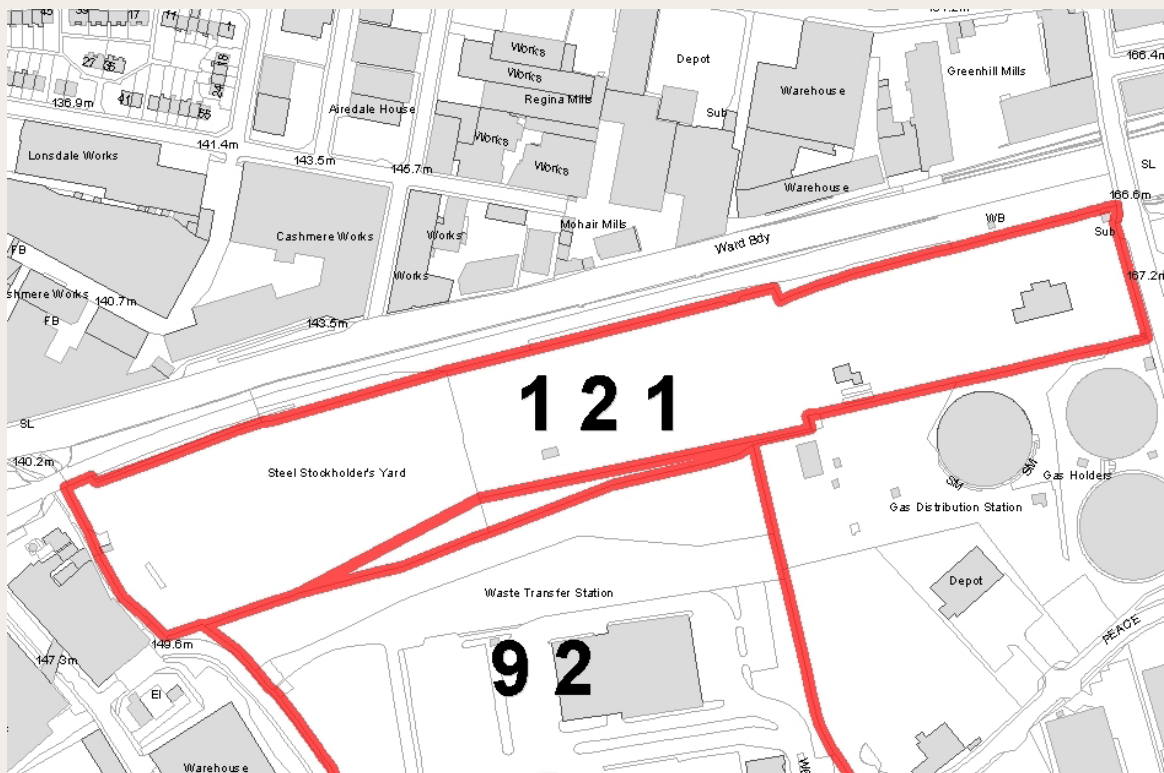
The site achieved “green” in 12 of the 14 criteria.

### Site Suitable for:

Any enclosed recycling activity, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation Facility, Dirty Material Reclamation Facility, Energy from Waste Facility, In-vessel Composting, Anaerobic Digestion Facility and Advanced Thermal Treatment.

### Site Unsuitable for:

Open Air Waste Treatment



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## Infrastructure Requirements

### Transport

The site benefits from existing access from Birkshall Lane and Planetrees Road and a surrounding road infrastructure which is suitable for HGVs and associated traffic. Birkshall Lane is narrow in places and passing places may be required. Mitigation may also be required at the Birkshall Lane/Bowling Back Lane junction and the site access road/Planetrees Road junction to improve visibility and safety.

The site also benefits from an existing operational railway siding, accessing the Leeds to Bradford rail line. Therefore the viability of rail to transport a proportion of waste should be investigated.

The impact of HGVs on sensitive receptors/local residential areas close to the site will need to be investigated. Access for HGVs should be sensitively controlled through signing and routing agreements; in particular a routeing agreement would be required to prevent any increase in HGVs using Parry Lane.

Car and cycle parking facilities should be provided in accordance with Local Plan standards.

A Transport Assessment should be submitted with a planning application to identify mitigation measures for minimising the impact of the development on the surrounding road network. Trip generation levels and distribution should be established based on predicted throughput and origin/destination of waste. Impact of development on highway capacity would need to be assessed to ensure that the key junctions in the vicinity of the site operate satisfactorily under existing and proposed traffic conditions. Any application should also be accompanied by a robust Travel Plan to encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport.

### Utilities

Due to the site's proximity neighbouring commercial property, the applicant will be expected to demonstrate how the proposed facility may provide electricity to the national grid via a local connection and the potential for contributing to a wider heat network in the local area within the supporting information of any planning application.

### Floodrisk Drainage

No floodrisk identified

## Mitigation Requirements

No detailed surveys have been undertaken relating to ground contamination, which would be required in advance of development of proposals on the site. Existing uses on the site suggest this may be an abnormal development cost.

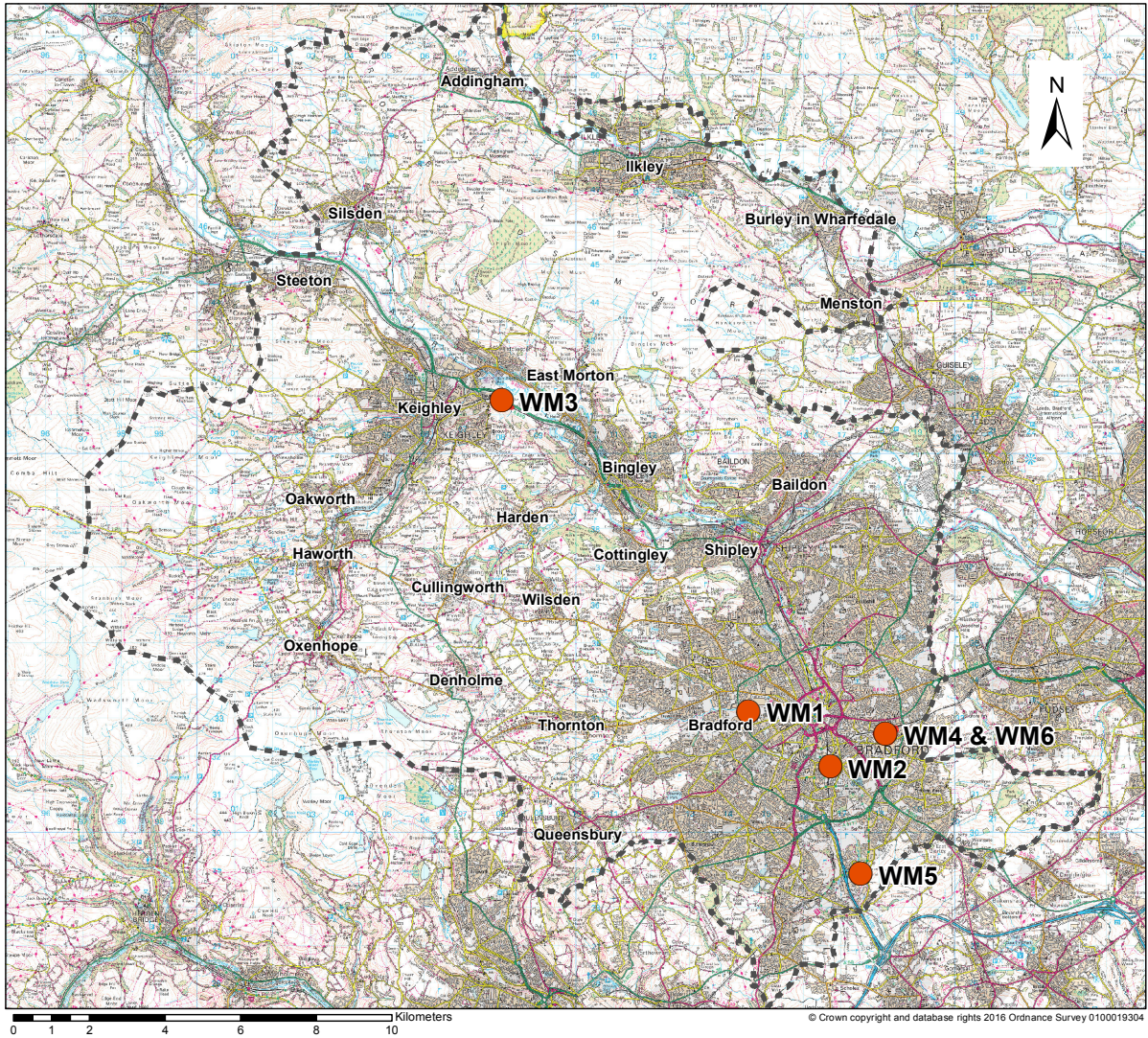
Visual and landscape assessment would be required due to the sites visibility and prominence within the area. Visual improvements to the site should be sought through its redevelopment.

The applicant must demonstrate there will be no detrimental impact upon residents in the surrounding area. Any detrimental impacts arising from the construction and operation of any waste management use on the site must be properly mitigated against.

Before site development takes place the following effects in particular will need to be investigated and mitigated: effects on the Listed Building west of the site, the effect on the quality of the surrounding built environment and the potential on the site for habitat fragmentation, habitat enhancement (including helping to achieve BAP targets).

Due to the presence of existing structures on site, an Ecological assessment may be required in order to ascertain the ecological value of the site, potential impact from redevelopment and any mitigation measures required.

Figure 2: Location of Waste Management Site Allocations



**Key**

- Waste site location
- ▤ CBMDC Authority Boundary

## 5. MANAGING OTHER WASTE STREAMS

- 5.1 A variety of other waste streams have been identified within the District including Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Other Waste (Hazardous, Waste from Waste Water Sites and Agricultural Waste) streams and Residual waste without recovery and residual landfill.
- 5.2 This section sets out policies for the management of these waste streams, based on consultation<sup>2</sup>, and Sustainability Appraisal findings<sup>3</sup>.

### Management of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

- 5.3 The key issues for Bradford District in relation to the management of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) are:
- CDEW arisings form a significant proportion of total waste arisings across Bradford District at the current time and forecast to reach 485,141 tonnes by 2030.
  - CDEW arisings are likely to grow in the future linked to the District's forecast population growth and the subsequent need for local planning of economic and housing development. This growth will stimulate additional waste arisings; The Council will encourage the management of CDEW waste (along with other waste streams) on-site at the point of origin with an emphasis on re-use and recycling, in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The Council considers this the most sustainable and environmentally sound solutions for management of Construction, Demolitions and Excavation Waste. The Council are of the opinion the capacity gap for Construction and Demolition Waste can be addressed through a combination of an extant planning permission for CDEW management and the continuation of on-site management.

<sup>2</sup> Statement of Consultation (2015)

<sup>3</sup> Sustainability Appraisal undertaken at Issues and Options, Preferred Approach, Preferred Approach: Revised Chapter 5, and Publication Draft.

#### W4: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

New and expanded CDEW sites will be permitted subject to there being an identified need for the facility and that it is demonstrated that CDEW waste cannot be reduced or processed on-site at its source.

Proposals that demonstrate an identified need for CDEW facilities will be located subject to the following sequentially preferable order of priority providing that there is no unacceptable harm to the environment or communities:

- a) The expansion and co-location of waste facilities on existing, operational sites;
- b) Established and proposed employment and industrial sites where modern facilities can be appropriately developed;
- c) Other previously developed land within the Area of Search, including mineral extraction and landfill sites;
- d) Greenfield, previously undeveloped sites within the Area of Search;
- e) Sites within the Green Belt

Sites satisfying the above criteria will then need to be considered against the long list criteria as set out within the Site Assessment Report.

Detailed matters of the environmental, transport, energy generation and site restoration aspects of CDEW site proposals must comply with the specific Waste Development Management policies set out in Section 7 and all other relevant policies stipulated in other adopted Development Plan Documents.

#### Waste Management Objectives

- Objectives 1, 2, and 3

## Management of Hazardous and Agricultural Waste Streams

5.4 In relation to the management of 'Other' waste streams including Hazardous Waste and Agricultural Waste the key issues for Bradford are:

- Although Bradford is not a significant producer of Hazardous and Agricultural Waste, the District has a responsibility to consider approaches to dealing with such waste and to reduce the amounts going to landfill either within or outside of the District.
- Hazardous waste facilities for treatment, incineration and landfill are essentially located outside the Plan area and it is anticipated that provision will continue and remain available throughout the Plan period. It should be noted that hazardous waste facilities require economies of scale so that provision of facilities within the

Plan area for the small quantities of arisings would be unlikely to be viable unless a new facility were to import significant quantities from outside the Plan area.

- Although the quantities of agricultural waste are quite significant, reaching 296,902 tonnes by 2030, the quantities of agricultural waste for off-site management are very small at just over 2,000 tonnes and this is fragmented across facilities of various types. It is therefore unlikely to be economical to provide local facilities to manage such small quantities of waste although some non-chemical and non-pharmaceutical recyclable material would be suitable for handling at sites in Bradford which managed LACW and C&I wastes. Taking this into account, the on-site management of 'Other' waste streams at source, similarly to CDEW, should be encouraged within policy.

## Agricultural Waste

### W5: Sites for Agricultural Waste

**New and expanded Agricultural waste management sites will be considered subject to there being an identified need for the facility and that it is demonstrated that Agricultural waste cannot be processed on-site at its source.**

**Proposals that demonstrate an identified need for Agricultural waste facilities will be located subject to the following sequentially preferable order of priority providing that there is no unacceptable harm to the environment or communities:**

- The expansion and co-location of existing Agricultural waste facilities; then**
- Unused or under-used agricultural or forestry buildings; then**
- Other previously developed land within the Area of Search; then**
- Mineral extraction and landfill sites – provided it would not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources or preclude appropriate restoration; then**
- Greenfield, previously undeveloped sites within the Area of Search; then**
- Existing Major Developed Sites within the Green Belt.**

**Sites satisfying all the above criteria will then need to be considered against the long list criteria as set out within the Site Assessment Report.**

**Detailed matters of the environmental, transport, energy generation and site restoration aspects of Agricultural waste management site proposals must comply with the specific Waste Development Management policies set out in Section 7 and all other relevant policies stipulated in other adopted Development Plan Documents.**

#### Waste Management Objectives

- Objectives 1, 2 and 3

## Hazardous Waste

### W6: Sites for Hazardous Waste

New and expanded Hazardous waste management sites will be considered subject to there being an identified need for the facility demonstrating that Hazardous waste cannot be processed in an existing facility.

Proposals that demonstrate an identified need for Hazardous waste facilities will be located subject to the following sequentially preferable order of priority providing that there is no unacceptable harm to the environment or communities:

- a) The expansion and co-location of existing Hazardous waste facilities on operational sites within Bradford or its neighbouring authorities within the sub-region; then
- b) Existing industrial or employment land; then
- c) Other previously developed land within the Area of Search; then
- d) Mineral extraction and landfill sites – provided it would not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources or preclude appropriate restoration;
- e) Greenfield, previously undeveloped sites within the Area of Search; then
- f) Existing Major Developed Sites within the Green Belt.

Proposals for new or extended Hazardous waste sites will be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate that the Hazardous waste cannot be adequately handled in an existing, operational Hazardous waste facility elsewhere in Bradford District or neighbouring authorities within the sub-region due to insufficient existing, permitted capacity.

Sites satisfying all the above criteria will then need to be considered against the long list criteria as set out within the Site Assessment Report.

Detailed matters of the environmental, transport, energy generation and site restoration aspects of Hazardous waste management site proposals must comply with the specific Waste Development Management policies set out in Section 7 and all other relevant policies stipulated in other adopted Development Plan Documents.

#### Waste Management Objectives

- Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5.



## Management of Residual Waste for Final Disposal

- 5.5 Through the policies and proposal set out in this DPD, the Council is encouraging the management of waste to move up the waste hierarchy. It should be recognised that some initial residual waste (e.g that remaining following recycling) is capable of being managed by advanced treatment technologies. The treatment of waste by such technologies (for example through gasification, EfW or autoclaving rather than landfilling), can result in energy production and a residue from the process (such as bottom ash or flock) which is in itself capable of being recovered / recycled. This is beneficial to Bradford in raising the level of re-use, recycling and recovery in accordance with the District's Waste Hierarchy.
- 5.6 However, there will always likely to be some amount of final residual waste which remains after all treatment types have been utilised, including thermal treatment and the need to dispose of bottom ash that cannot be further reused or recycled for more sustainable purposes. The disposal of this final residual waste in landfill is therefore a necessary requirement of waste management.

### W7: Sites for Final Residual Waste for Disposal (i.e Landfill)

**Waste disposal to landfill will continue to play an important, albeit diminishing, role in managing residual waste. While there is a clear imperative to reduce final residual without recovery waste arisings, there is also a need to plan for the disposal of final residual waste following all treatment and recovery. The transition away from the final disposal of waste without treatment is an evolutionary process, requiring time to allow for alternative facilities to be put in place to support Bradford's waste hierarchy objectives.**

**A monitor and manage approach to final residual waste for disposal (i.e. landfill) sites' will be adopted to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of landfill waste facilities available within the West Yorkshire Sub-Region in the first instance and thereafter in the Y&H Region to 2030.**

**Where the need for new or expanded landfill capacity is identified through the monitor and manage approach, the following site location criteria will apply:**

- a) The expansion and co-location of existing, operational landfill sites including outside of the District where this is an environmentally preferable solution; then**
- b) Existing industrial or employment land; then**
- c) Previously developed land within the Strategy Area of Search; then**
- d) Mineral extraction – provided it would not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources or preclude appropriate restoration; then**
- e) Greenfield, previously undeveloped sites within the Area of Search; then**
- f) Existing Major Developed Sites within the Green Belt.**

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Proposals for new or extended landfill sites will only be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate all of the following:

- a) The Residual waste cannot be handled in a more sustainable manner as no other suitable option is available at a higher level in Bradford's waste hierarchy;
- b) There is insufficient available existing, permitted Residual waste capacity within the West Yorkshire sub-region or Y&H Region;
- c) The development would lead ultimately to a demonstrable improvement in the quality of the environment;
- d) The proposal is demonstrated as being essential for the ultimate restoration of the site.

Sites satisfying all the above criteria will then need to be considered against the Site Assessment criteria as set out within the Site Assessment Report.

Detailed matters of the environmental, transport, energy generation and site restoration aspects of Residual landfill waste site proposals must comply with the Waste Development Management policies set out in Section 7 and all other relevant policies stipulated in other adopted Development Plan Documents.

#### **Waste Management Objectives**

- Objectives 1, 3 and 5.

# 6. WASTE DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES

## Introduction

- 6.1 This section sets out the Development Management policies to control the nature, characteristics, operation and impacts of waste management facilities including the identification of unallocated sites and the loss of existing facilities.
- 6.2 In order to fully consider proposals for waste facility development, the Council must have sufficient information upon which to base development management decisions, and will require the submission of a full planning application prior to any such development.
- 6.3 The development management policies deal with specific impacts related to waste development. The individual policies should not be read in isolation but in the context of all local, regional and national planning policies, including relevant parts of Bradford's Local Plan. It should also be noted that the policies included herein do not preclude the need to obtain appropriate license(s) / permits for operation from the Environment Agency.

## Unallocated Waste Sites

- 6.4 Proposals for the development of sites, which are unallocated for waste management facilities, are likely to arise during the lifetime of the plan due to the current demand for facilities within the District. It is therefore appropriate for the Waste Management DPD to make provision for the assessment of waste management development proposals on unallocated sites.
- 6.5 Proposals for waste management facilities on unallocated sites will be assessed against a range of factors. The Council will expect the applicant to demonstrate how the proposed waste management scheme contributes to addressing the identified facility capacity gap<sup>4</sup>. It will also be expected that the applicant will demonstrate its contribution to the delivery of Bradford's waste hierarchy; and then to establish how the site performs in relation to site location and assessment criteria used to analyse allocated waste management sites, as set out in the Site Assessment Report.

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<sup>4</sup> Statement of Consultation (2015)

### **WDM1: Unallocated Sites**

Proposals for waste management facilities on unallocated sites will be permitted provided:

- a) The proposal is in accordance with Bradford's waste hierarchy; and
- b) It can be demonstrated the proposal will assist in the delivery of the vision and objectives set out in this Development Plan Document (DPD)
- c) It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the waste facility;
- d) The site is in a sequentially preferable location in the following order of hierarchy:
  - The expansion and co-location of existing, operational waste facilities sites; then
  - Existing industrial or employment land; then
  - Previously developed land within the Area of Search; then
  - Mineral extraction sites including non-restored landfill sites - provided it would not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources or preclude appropriate restoration; then
  - Greenfield, previously undeveloped sites including fully restored former landfill sites (provided it would not compromise the landfill, or generate contamination) within the Area of Search; then
  - Existing Major Developed Sites within the Green Belt.
- e) The site is suitable following its assessment against the Site Assessment Criteria for allocated waste management sites and sequentially preferable to the allocated sites for Waste Management set out in Section 5 of this DPD; proposal is compliant with all other relevant local, regional and national planning policy, including relevant policies within the Waste Management DPD and the Local Plan.

#### **Waste Management Objectives**

- Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4.

## Development Management and Control Criteria

- 6.6 Pre-application consultation with the Council is essential to establish what supporting information is likely to be required and is strongly encouraged as an important element of applying for permission for waste development. This is particularly so given the likely need for a supporting Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Transport Assessment, Health Impact Assessment and other impact related studies. Such liaison will also help ensure planning applications are processed efficiently and effectively. In accordance with the Localism Act and the NPPF, public consultation with the local community is strongly encouraged at the earliest stage of waste development proposals, with the process of consultation on planning applications set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. It is also advised applicants enter into discussions with the Environment Agency regarding Environmental Permits at the earliest opportunity to assist in identifying and responding to any key issues, which may need to be addressed.
- 6.7 The potential harmful effects on human health from waste management are a key concern for the Council. The policy expects health impacts to be assessed through a Health Impact Assessment (as appropriate) and for identified adverse impacts to be resolved entirely or minimised through the scheme's design, layout and operation.
- 6.8 Within Bradford District transport by road is the principal means currently used to carry waste material. This can potentially be a major source of local disturbance and a negative impact on air quality, consequently a key consideration must be to reduce the reliance on roads for waste transport where practical.
- 6.9 The policies intend to ensure that local residents and the highway network are not subjected to adverse impacts from waste management facilities developments. This includes environmental impacts, highway safety and congestion. Proposed waste management facility schemes should include safe access to highway network and the need to take into account the requirement for potential improvements to the highway network to facilitate some proposals.
- 6.10 As well as evaluating the extent of the traffic impact of new waste development, Transport Assessments (where required) must include an assessment of the potential for journeys by all modes of transport to and from the proposal site. They should also set out measures to improve non-vehicle access and minimise car and HGV traffic. Any Transport Assessment must also make reference to how any proposed development will assist the Council in achieving the objectives of the Low Emission Strategy.
- 6.11 Due to the nature of waste development, permissions may be subject to a number of planning conditions designed to mitigate nuisance and adverse impacts of waste development throughout and beyond operational life.
- 6.12 The use of planning conditions is a common approach towards ensuring a development is acceptable and can be permitted. However, it may be necessary for

the Council and a waste management facility developer to enter into a legal planning agreement to ensure wider environmental, health and transport impacts, including those that extend beyond the development site, can be resolved.

- 6.13 Where the ecological assessment (Criteria J of Policy WDM2) determines that adverse effects on the integrity of European Designated Site(s) cannot be avoided, the applicant must demonstrate that there are no suitable alternatives, that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the project and that compensation can be delivered.

## **WDM 2: Assessing All Applications for New and Expanded Waste Management Facilities**

**Proposals for all waste management facilities (whether new, expanded but excluding landfill schemes) will be permitted provided that it can be demonstrated that any impacts of development will not significantly adversely affect people, land, infrastructure, natural resources and the historic environment.**

**Waste development proposals will be permitted where:**

- a) The proposal is in accordance with Bradford's waste hierarchy; and
- b) It can be demonstrated the proposal will assist in the delivery of the vision and objectives set out in this Development Plan Document (DPD); and
- c) It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the waste facility; and
- d) Site specific impacts are adequately assessed and the applicant can demonstrate that adverse effects are minimised, and where possible and appropriate, enhancements made to:
  - Designated protected structures or areas (whether by statute or by recognition within the Local Plan) of landscape, historical or archaeological interest or nature conservation including the need to submit a heritage statement alongside planning applications;
  - Visual and landscape amenity;
  - Floodplains, groundwater or water quality including a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for any site over 1ha in size as part of the planning application process;
  - Transport accessibility, capacity and the need to travel including investigating the potential of transporting waste by non-road transport modes; and
- e) The impacts of the proposed waste management facility are adequately assessed and the applicant can demonstrate that adverse effects are minimised, and where possible enhancements made to:
  - Environmental, social or economic effects;
  - Human Health;
  - Noise, vibrations, dust, odour;
  - Water, ground, light or air pollution; and
  - Climate Change

- f) The design, siting and external appearance is of a scale, mass, form and character appropriate to its location and landscape setting; and**
- g) The facility's design, layout and construction meets the Council's environmental construction standards at a minimum of BREEAM 'excellent' where economically viable; and h) The facility's design, location, and operation maximises opportunities to recover energy and to make efficient use of heat and water resources; and**
- i) The applicant can demonstrate the mitigation of waste treatment and HGV associated emissions including the consideration of cleaner fuels and technologies capable of reducing emissions;**
- j) The applicant must demonstrate any biodiversity enhancement has been fully investigated through an ecological assessment and adverse effects on European Designated Sites are avoided; and**
- k) The proposal is compliant with all other relevant local, regional and national planning policy, including relevant policies within the Waste Management DPD and the Local Plan.**

#### **Waste Management Objectives**

- Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4.

## Loss of Existing Waste Management Facilities and Allocations

- 6.13 Bradford's supply of existing waste management facilities and sites allocated through the Local Plan represent a valuable resource in helping the Authority meet its European and national obligations and to deliver local waste objectives in accordance with forecast future waste arisings.
- 6.14 The Council will safeguard existing waste management facilities and allocated waste sites which are important to the delivery of Bradford's waste management hierarchy. The Council will resist the loss of existing facilities and allocated sites unless there is no realistic prospect of the site being used for waste management purposes. Particular circumstances will need to demonstrate how the loss of an existing facility, or development of an allocated waste site for another unrelated purpose, does not adversely affect the Council's ability to meet the District's waste management vision and objectives.

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

**The Council will safeguard existing waste management facilities and Allocated Waste Management Sites identified in Appendix 1 and Policy W3 respectively.**

**The Council will resist the loss of existing facilities and allocated sites through redevelopment or change of use for any other purposes other than waste management, unless the applicant can demonstrate any of the particular circumstances exist:**

- a) **There is no longer any identified need for the facility or site across any form of waste arising in the District and sub-region; and such a facility could be accommodated elsewhere; or**
- b) **The facility or site does not accord with Bradford's core waste policies or cannot contribute to the waste hierarchy's objectives; or**
- c) **The use of the facility or site for waste management activities are proved to be obsolete or economically unviable and market testing effectively demonstrates there is no realistic prospect of the site being used for waste management purposes; or**
- d) **An alternative, suitable waste facility site is identified elsewhere in the District enabling a site swap that is capable of satisfying the site location criteria for the waste management facility.**

#### Waste Management Objectives

- Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4.



## Waste Management within Development

- 6.15 The principles of sustainable design, construction and demolition must be taken into consideration for all new and expanded development in the District, including waste management facilities. The policy sets out the objectives for the construction and operation of development, principally relating to waste management.
- 6.16 All new and expanded developments will be required to demonstrate that any buildings associated with the development have regard to sustainable construction methods. Applicants should be mindful of environmental management regulations and best practice during the on-site use and recovery of CDEW to ensure it does not cause undue nuisance to surrounding communities.

### WDM4: Waste Management within Development

Proposals related to the expansion of existing and new developments will be permitted where they demonstrate:

- a) The use of recycled and secondary materials for construction of the development, including the minimisation of waste resulting from construction;
- b) Energy efficient design, maximising, the on-site generation of electricity from the recovery and treatment of wastes and the provision of other renewable energy sources, including opportunities to contribute to climate change mitigation;
- c) Water efficient design, including where possible water recycling and sustainable drainage measures;
- d) That waste to be treated cannot practically and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed to recover materials;
- e) The appropriate management arrangements are in place for waste arisings generated by the development;
- f) Reduction in gases associated with adverse climate change;
- g) Design which minimises the disposal of waste and maximises the recovery and recycling of materials at the end of the development's life; and
- h) Maximise opportunities to contribute to climate change mitigation and priorities.

Where demolition needs to take place before construction, as far as possible, construction and demolition waste should be recovered or recycled, preferably on-site. The applicant must also demonstrate the impacts of any proposed on-site management of construction and demolition waste are minimised in terms of:

- Environmental, social or economic effects;
- Human Health;
- Noise, vibrations, dust, odour;
- Water, ground, light or air pollution; and
- Climate Change

#### Waste Management Objectives

- Objectives 1 and 2.

## Final Residual Waste for Disposal (i.e. Landfill)

- 6.17 While final residual waste for disposal at landfill is the final recourse in Bradford's waste hierarchy. The Council will utilise the existing regional and sub-regional landfill capacity on a monitor and manage basis.
- 6.18 Applicants for landfill sites will need to demonstrate the site proposal is in accordance with Bradford's waste hierarchy; a need for the scheme in terms of handling Residual waste in accordance with the District's waste arising forecasts; and the proposed site is preferable in terms of its location and other site assessment criteria.
- 6.19 The Council will also require the applicant to submit a full restoration scheme with any planning application for landfill development, which demonstrates how the site will be fully restored following the operational life of the site. Consideration must be given to the relationship between the adjoining landscape and the restoration landform, taking account of pre and post-settlement topography in line with current best waste management practices. Planning applications that fail to demonstrate that the restoration of the site has been properly addressed are unlikely to be permitted.
- 6.20 In order to maximise the potential environmental and public benefit from waste landfill site restoration, the proposals, must provide a positive enhancement to wildlife habitats and other sites of scientific and geological interest. This will involve long-term management of the site and may involve the establishment of access agreements for educational or research bodies to assist and advise on management and to monitor and collect data. Opportunities to improve public access should be provided where possible to widen the benefit to the community and engage with the local community in formulating restoration proposals.
- 6.21 Once landfill sites have been restored, they will be subject to an aftercare period. The aftercare and management period allows the site to be brought to a satisfactory standard (improving soil structure) and provides an opportunity to establish the site infrastructure such as drainage, and initial establishment and management of vegetation

**WDM5: Landfill Development for Disposal of Final Residual Waste**

Proposals for new or expanded landfill developments will be permitted provided:

- a) The site is in accordance with Bradford's waste hierarchy including the demonstration that landfill is the last resort after the use of more advanced waste management technologies for the recycling / recovery / treatment of waste have been explored and discounted; and
- b) It can be demonstrated that there is a need for the landfill facility (defined as requirement for facility) in the West Yorkshire sub-region and Y&H Region ; and
- c) The site is in a sequentially preferable location in the following order of hierarchy:
  - The expansion and co-location of existing, operational landfill waste facilities sites; then
  - Previously developed land within the Core Strategy Area of Search, including mineral extraction sites - provided it would not sterilise the extraction of important gas or mineral resources or preclude appropriate restoration; then
  - Greenfield, previously undeveloped sites within the Area of Search; then
  - Existing Major Developed Sites within the Green Belt; then
  - Mineral extraction sites that have not been restored, where it can be demonstrated that landfilling would be beneficial and preferable to low level restoration.

Proposals for the restoration of landfill sites whose capacity has been exhausted will provide for a high quality restoration of the site within an agreed timeframe, and for an agreed use or activity.

Restoration proposals shall include details of progressive restoration of the landfill site at the earliest practicable opportunity to an agreed after-use..

Where appropriate, the long term security and management of the proposed after use will be controlled through the use of a planning agreement.

Residual landfill development proposals will be permitted where:

- d) Site specific impacts are adequately assessed and the applicant can demonstrate that adverse effects are minimised on:
  - Designated protected areas of landscape, historic or nature conservation;
  - Visual and landscape amenity;
  - Floodplains, groundwater or water quality;
  - Transport accessibility, capacity and the need to travel.
- e) The impacts are adequately assessed and the applicant can demonstrate that adverse effects are minimised in terms of:
  - Environmental, social or economic effects;
  - Human Health;
  - Noise, vibrations, dust, odour;
  - Water, ground, light or air pollution

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- f) The design, siting and external appearance of buildings and structures associated with the development of the landfill are of a scale, mass, form and character appropriate to its location and landscape setting;
- g) The facility's design and operation maximises opportunities to recover energy and to make efficient use of heat and water resources;
- h) The applicant can demonstrate the mitigation of waste treatment and HGV associated emissions including the consideration on cleaner fuels and technologies capable of reducing emissions.

#### **Waste Management Objectives**

- Objectives 1 and 2.

# 7. DELIVERY AND MONITORING

## Introduction

- 7.1 In this section the measures by which the performance of the Waste Management DPD will be assessed are set out. Achieving and exceeding Bradford's Waste Management objectives and policies are the focus for delivery and performance measurement. The targets and indicators set will enable this to occur, assisting in ensuring a clear response can be made when the delivery of waste management objectives varies from the position envisaged in the Plan.
- 7.2 Targets have been identified for each waste management policy and monitoring indicators have been developed that reflect the effects to be evaluated over time. Performance against the objectives and targets in the Sustainability Appraisal will also be monitored to understand the contribution towards sustainable development in Bradford.
- 7.3 Waste data will be collated and monitored on the following:
- The provision of new waste management capacity for each of the identified waste streams in Bradford and the West Yorkshire sub-region;
  - The levels of waste generated by each waste stream;
  - Waste movements into and out of Bradford District to other local authority areas; and
  - Performance against waste prevention, re-use, recycling, other recovery and disposal.
- 7.4 Performance will be reported through the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), with the results used, alongside monitoring of any changes to national policy and waste technology improvements, to review the Waste Management DPD policies and update these accordingly over the Plan's lifetime.

## Bradford's Waste Objectives

- 7.5 The five waste management objectives set out in Section 2 guide the overall approach to waste management in Bradford aligned to the individual policies. They are included here and referred to in the following monitoring matrix:

**Objective 1:** To achieve net self-sufficiency, in managing our own waste where appropriate, through maximising opportunities for waste reduction and increasing the amounts of waste we re-use, recycle, compost and recover meeting national and regional targets over the period to 2030, but also working with appropriate waste authorities who may manage Bradford Waste arisings within their District, therefore ensuring the best environmental and sustainable solution to waste management;

**Objective 2:** To minimise the amount of residual waste sent on to landfill sites within and outside Bradford District as appropriate to support the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy;

**Objective 3:** To ensure that expansions to existing facilities and new waste facility developments support the planned growth and waste needs of the Bradford community and are delivered in a manner which protects and, where appropriate, enhances the District's environmental assets and safeguards human health;

**Objective 4:** To support the use of waste as a raw material / energy source for local industry and communities both existing and new. Bradford Council supports the production of waste derived fuels where it is not possible to re-use or recycle the waste; and

**Objective 5:** To work in collaboration with appropriate local authorities and waste industry operators to ensure that sub-regional waste (and if necessary beyond the sub-region) issues are effectively considered and planned for in accordance with the duty to co-operate. Cross boundary issues including the movement of waste, transportation of waste arisings by sustainable transport modes and locating of facilities near to source must be managed and planned for collectively where possible.

Waste DPD Objective	Policy	Indicator	Target
<b>All Objectives</b>	Waste Vision and Objectives	Measured through all other indicators	
<b>Objectives 1 and 5</b>	W1: Cross Boundary Working	<p>Total of all waste imported to Bradford from other local authority areas</p> <p>Total of all waste exported from Bradford to other local authority areas</p> <p>Proportion of all waste imported to Bradford District by waste stream</p> <p>Proportion of all waste exported from Bradford District by waste stream</p> <p>Total number of waste management planning applications outside Bradford District within the WY sub-region and/or where Bradford Council are engaged as a consultee</p>	<p>Progressive reduction over plan period</p> <p>Progressive reduction over plan period</p> <p>Progressive reduction over plan period</p> <p>Progressive reduction over plan period</p> <p>All Waste Management Sites in Local Authorities in WY sub- region</p>
<b>Objectives 1, 2, 4</b>	W2: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements	<p>Total of all waste generated per annum by waste stream</p> <p>Proportion of waste arising that is: recycled, reused, recovered, composted and landfilled</p> <p>Total Local Authority Collected Waste generated per capita</p> <p>Total capacity of waste management facilities by type of waste in Bradford District and in the West Yorkshire sub-region</p>	<p>Total tonnage below projected values as stated in Table 2</p> <p>Achieving stated minimum recycling rates across all waste streams</p> <p>Reduction in per capita Local Authority Collected Waste over the plan period .</p> <p>Progressive increase in capacity over the plan period.</p>

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Waste DPD Objective	Policy	Indicator	Target
<b>Objectives 1 and 3</b>	W3: Proposed Waste Site Allocations	<p>Total Ha of land allocated for waste management facilities</p> <p>Total number and proportion of waste management planning applications permitted in accordance with site location hierarchy preferences</p> <p>Total number and proportion of waste management planning applications permitted for alternate locations not within the preferential site location hierarchy</p>	<p>Capacity increased progressively in line with plan forecast arising.</p> <p>Windfall sites to be considered on their merits and assessed against the policies within the Waste Management DPD and Core Strategy</p>
<b>Objective 3</b>	W4: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	Total number of CDEW, Agricultural, Hazardous or Residual waste management site planning permissions (and prior notifications where applicable) in accordance with policy criteria	<p>All new and expanded sites for new CDEW, Agricultural, Hazardous and Residual Waste for Final Disposal to be compliant with Policies W4, W5, W6 and W7.</p> <p>Planning applications relating to CDEW, Agricultural or Hazardous or residual waste will be assessed against W4, W5, W6, and W7.</p> <p>Capacity increased progressively in line with plan forecast arising</p>
<b>Objective 3</b>	W5: Sites for Agricultural Waste	Total number of CDEW, Agricultural, Hazardous or Residual waste management site planning permissions granted for sites as a departure from policy criteria in Bradford District.	
<b>Objective 3</b>	W6: sites for Hazardous Waste		
<b>Objectives 3, 4 and 5</b>	W7: Sites for Residual Waste for Final Disposal (i.e. Landfill)	Total capacity of new CDEW, Agricultural, Hazardous and Residual waste facilities	



Waste DPD Objective	Policy	Indicator	Target
<b>Objectives 3, 5</b>	WDM1: Unallocated Sites	Total number, type and outcome result of waste management facility applications submitted on unallocated sites	Number of applications submitted for unallocated sites over the plan period. Sites to be compliant with the policies set out in the Waste Management DPD and Core Strategy.
<b>Objectives 1, 3, 5</b>	WDM2: Assessing Applications for New and Expanded Waste Management Facilities	Total number, type and outcome result of waste management facility applications submitted	Number of applications submitted for unallocated sites over the plan period. Sites to be compliant with the policies set out in the Waste Management DPD and Core Strategy.
<b>Objectives 1, 3</b>	WDM3: Applications Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing Waste Management Facility	Total number, type and outcome of non-waste planning applications submitted on existing or safeguarded waste management sites	Number of waste management sites granted / refused planning permission on waste management sites.
<b>Objectives 2, 4</b>	WDM4: Waste Management within Development	Total number and proportion of major planning applications supported by a Waste Management Plan or adequate and relevant information to assess the development proposal	Number of planning applications incorporating the requirements of Policy WDM4.
<b>Objectives 1, 2, 3, 5</b>	WDM5: Landfill Development for Final Disposal of Residual Waste	Number, type and outcome result of residual waste landfill planning permissions  Total number and proportion of agreed landfill waste site restoration schemes	Number, type and outcome result of residual waste landfill planning permissions  100% of approved landfill development schemes





