



Bradford Waste Management  
DPD



Sustainability Appraisal  
Report Annex A  
Policy Review

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Document title	Relevant objectives	Relevant targets & indicators	Implications for the waste DPD
<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>			
<p><b>Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on Waste</b></p> <p>Member states need to take appropriate measures to encourage 'the prevention, or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness, and to promote the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation.</p>	<p>This directive replaces and consolidates the Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC (as amended by 91/56/EEC). It has been produced to clarify and rationalize the legislation on waste but it does not change the content of the WFD – details shown below</p> <p>Waste Framework Directive (WFD) provides the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste. The WFD requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions.</p> <p>An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.</p> <p>Article 4. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals;</li> <li>• Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and</li> <li>• Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</li> </ul>	None	<p>Ensure policies, site allocations and technologies (if applicable) are chosen that minimise the effects on human health and the environment.</p> <p>Development control policies should examine the factors listed in Article 4.</p>
<b>The Landfill</b>	Sets out requirements to ensure that where landfilling takes	Reduction of the amount	A strategy should be formulated in

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<p><b>Directive 1999 1999/31/EC</b></p> <p>The aim of this directive is to move waste management practices away from landfill by reducing waste production and adopting waste management methods which focus on resource recovery, together with a requirement to manage and dispose of waste near to its point of origin.</p>	<p>place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against. The Directive also includes mandatory targets to reduce the amount of waste disposed of by landfill and more stringent criteria in terms of the type of waste which can be accepted at landfills including requirements to pre-treat hazardous waste. Also introduces changes to landfill facilities and in particular bans the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes from July 2004 and bans the landfill of whole tyres from 2003 and shredded tyres from 2006.</p>	<p>of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of the total generated in 1995 by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020.</p> <p>These targets have now been interpreted by DEFRA and issued as specific targets for each Waste Disposal Authority requiring a step-wise reduction year on year of BMW to landfill as introduced by the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.</p>	<p>which landfill is used only for disposal of residual waste.</p>
<p><b>Directive on the Incineration of Waste 2000/76/EC</b></p> <p>The aim of this Directive is to reduce pollution from waste incineration.</p>	<p>This Directive focuses on protecting human health by reducing air, water and soil pollution from incineration, including incineration of waste as a method of energy generation. It covers non-toxic municipal waste, including sewage sludge, tyres and hospital waste and toxic wastes like oils and solvents. In England and Wales this Directive was enacted by <i>The Waste Incineration (England and Wales) Regulations 2002</i></p>	<p>There are no formal targets although the Directive sets a large number of limit values for emissions of various pollutants, to which incinerators of waste will have to adhere to.</p>	<p>There are no direct implications of this for the Waste DPD as this issue is more directly related to the pollution control regime.</p>
<p><b>The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)</b></p>	<p>Extends the principle of producer responsibility and requires manufacturers to reach targets for the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste electronic and electrical equipment.</p>	<p>Recovery targets are given per type of appliance, ranging between 75%-80%.</p>	<p>The Waste DPD will need to plan for facilities that can recover WEEE waste.</p>

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<p><b>Directive</b> <b>2002/96/EC and</b> <b>2003/108/EC</b></p> <p>The WEEE Directive aims to reduce the amount of this waste going to landfill, and increase recovery and recycling rates</p>	<p>In England and Wales this Directive was enacted through the <i>Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations 2006</i></p>		
<p><b>The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive</b> <b>2004/12/EC</b></p> <p>The aim of this Directive is to increase the recycling and recovery of waste packaging.</p>	<p>The Directive aims to simplify the management of packaging waste in the EU and tackle the impact that packaging and packaging waste have on the environment. Although the primary objective is to increase the recovery and recycling of packaging waste in a consistent way in all</p> <p>Member States of the EU (so as to avoid barriers to trade), priority is also given to reducing the amount of packaging used and the reuse of packaging.</p>	<p>By 2008, overall recovery target of 60% and a recycling target of 55-80%. Minimum packaging targets specified are glass 60%, paper/board 60%, metals 50%, plastics 22.5%, wood 15%.</p>	<p>The Waste DPD will need to plan for facilities that can recover packaging waste.</p>
<p><b>The End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV) Directive</b> <b>2000/53/EC</b></p> <p>This Directive aims for the prevention of waste from vehicles and, in addition, at</p>	<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Producers limit the use of certain hazardous substances in the manufacture and promote the recyclability of their vehicles</li> <li>ELVs are subject to de-pollution prior to dismantling, recycling or disposal</li> <li>Treatment facilities operate to higher environmental</li> </ul>	<p>Recovery (and recycling) targets of 85% (80%) for 2006 and 95% (85%) for 2015 for end of life motor vehicles.</p>	<p>The Waste DPD will need to plan for facilities that can recover vehicles at a higher environmental standard.</p>

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<p><b>INTERNATIONAL</b></p> <p>the reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of end-of life vehicles to reduce the disposal of waste.</p>	<p>standards and have permits if they want to deal with undepolluted ELVs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Producers pay 'all or a significant part' of the costs of treating negative or nil value ELVs at treatment facilities by 2007.</li> </ul> <p>In England the Directive was enacted through the <i>End of Life Vehicles Regulations (ELV) 2003</i></p>		
<p><b>Taking Sustainable Use of Resources Forward: A Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste COM(2005)666</b></p> <p><b>Final</b></p> <p>The strategy sets out how to achieve the long term goal of becoming a recycling society, that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource.</p>	<p>The strategy confirms the use of the waste hierarchy and sets the long term goal of the EU becoming a recycling society that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource. The following measures will be used to achieve this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simplify and clarify the existing legal framework</li> <li>Renewed emphasis on full and effective implementation by member states</li> <li>Introduction of life-cycle approach to waste policy</li> <li>More ambitious waste prevention policies</li> <li>Better knowledge and information</li> <li>Development of common reference standards</li> </ul>	None	The Waste DPD should contain policies which will encourage residents and industry to reduce the amount of waste they produce and should seek to encourage reuse, recycling and recovery of value from waste.

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<p><b>Waste Strategy 2007</b></p> <p>The Strategy outlines the need to manage waste in a more sustainable manner through moving the management of waste up the hierarchy, considering the life cycle impacts of waste and linking waste management to the broader sustainable consumption and production agenda. A key focus of the strategy is the impact of waste on climate change.</p>	<p>The Government's vision is of a waste collection and treatment infrastructure where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing amounts of waste are separated by householders and other producers themselves for joint kerbside collection. Greater value is derived from unwanted products that can be reused;</li> <li>Valuable materials find ready markets as recycle and other wastes have electricity and heat recovered where appropriate;</li> <li>Better joining up between municipal and private sectors enables provision of local as well as regional facilities, with plant treating both merchant and municipal wastes wherever practicable; and</li> <li>Properly managed landfill (with capture and use of methane gas emitted) is available to take those wastes from which no useful value can be extracted economically from further treatment.</li> <li>The Strategy sets out a number of new challenging targets for improved waste management in England and Wales. These are outlined in the column to the right.</li> </ul>	<p>Higher national targets for re-use, recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020;</p> <p>Setting national targets for the recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.</p> <p>Reducing the amount of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004;</p>	<p>In order to achieve more sustainable waste management, the Waste DPD must bring about dramatic changes within very short timescales in the way that waste is treated by aiming to meet the targets for reduction in landfill, by increasing recycling, composting and recovery. Facilities for recycling, composting and energy recovery will be needed in order to reach these targets.</p>

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<p><b>Changes to Waste Management Decision Making Principles in Waste Strategy 2000 (Defra, 2005)</b></p> <p>This is the update of the Waste Strategy 2000. The document stresses that decisions on waste management, including decisions on suitable sites and installations for treatment and disposal, should have the objective of reducing the overall environmental impact and protecting human health and the environment.</p>	<p>Waste decision-making should be based on the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individuals, communities and organisations should take responsibility for their waste.</li> <li>• Consider alternative options in a systematic way.</li> <li>• Effective community engagement should be an important and integral part of the decision-making process.</li> <li>• The environmental impacts for possible options should be assessed looking at both the long and short term.</li> <li>• Decisions should seek to deliver the environmental outcomes that do most to meet the objectives in the National Waste Strategy, taking account of what is feasible and what is an acceptable cost.</li> </ul>	<p>Recover value from 53% of municipal waste by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020;</p> <p>To recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020.</p>	
<p><b>Waste not. Want not (2002) &amp; the Government's Response</b></p> <p>In December 2002 the Cabinet Office's</p>	<p>The overall aim of policy should be to ensure that, by 2020, England has a world class waste management system that allows the nation to prosper whilst reducing harm to the environment and preserving resources for future generations. This means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decoupling growth in the amount of waste from growth in</li> </ul>	<p>The key success measures for the strategy in the report, if taken forward by government, will be:</p> <p>the roll out of kerbside</p>	<p>The strategy will need to plan for the recovery, recycling and composting of waste and only plan for landfill of the residual waste left behind after recycling and recovery.</p>



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Strategy Unit published its report entitled "Waste not, Want not" on the proposed revision of the Waste Strategy 2000 and the future national "framework" for waste.	<p>GDP i.e. waste growth rates that are lower than GDP growth rates;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully including the costs of disposing of waste in the prices of products and services; and</li> <li>Identifying the waste management options that will deliver the overall aim at least cost.</li> <li>The government has responded to the 46 recommendations within this report in May 2003. The government stated that any increase in recycling and composting rate of households to 45% by 2020 must be fully funded and not place further burdens on the council tax payer.</li> </ul>	<p>recycling collections;</p> <p>at least 35% of household waste will be composted or recycled by 2010 and 45% by 2015;</p> <p>an absolute reduction in the amount of municipal waste going to landfill annually from 2007.</p>	
<p><b>Waste &amp; Emissions Trading Act (2003)</b></p> <p><b>Landfill (Scheme Year and Maximum Landfill Amount) Regulations (2004)</b></p> <p><b>The Landfill Allowances and Trading Scheme (England) Regulations (2004)</b></p> <p><b>The Landfill Allowances and Trading Scheme (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2004)</b></p>	<p>The Waste &amp; Emissions Trading Act (2003) places a duty on waste disposal authorities, including Bradford, to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste disposed of to landfill and also provides the legal framework for the Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (LATS). The government has given allowances to all English WDAs for the period to 2020. Under the Landfill Allowances and Trading Scheme (England) Regulations (2004), the allowances can be traded, banked and borrowed to enable the WDAs to meet their obligations in the most cost effective way.</p> <p>Following the adoption of Landfill Allowances and Trading Scheme (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2005), a fixed penalty of £150 per tonne will be incurred if a WDA breaches its landfill allowance target in the scheme year. In addition, the Government has reserved the right to pass on any European Fine imposed on the UK, by the European Court of Justice for missing the Landfill Directive targets (in 2009/10, 2012/13 and 2019/20), to the local authorities, which have exceeded their</p>	<p>By 2010 reduce the biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfill to 75% of that produced in 1995;</p> <p>by 2013 reduce biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfill to 50% of that produced in 1995;</p> <p>by 2020 reduce biodegradable municipal waste disposed to landfill to 35% of that produced in 1995.</p>	<p>Bradford council is likely to be able to keep within its landfill allowances in 2008/09 but is likely to need to trade allowances in 2009/2010 (City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council committee minutes: <i>Joint Report of the Director of Environmental Services and the Acting Finance Director to the meeting of the Executive to be held on September 19, 2006</i>).</p> <p>It is vital that the strategy addresses diversion from landfill by allocating sites for waste recovery.</p>

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<p><b>Regulations (2005)</b></p> <p>These regulations set up the formal processes by which England can reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.</p>	<p>allowances. This could amount to a share in a fine as high £0.5 million per day until the national target is met.</p> <p>Under the Waste &amp; Emissions Trading Act (2003), joint collection and disposal authorities have a duty to produce a Municipal Waste Management Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2005</b></p> <p>Enacts the Packaging Waste Directive.</p>	<p>Specified businesses are to recover and recycle specified tonnages of packaging waste each year and to certify that this recovery and recycling has been achieved.</p>	<p>The UK Business Recycling targets: overall recovery / to be achieved through recycling =</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006 = 66 / 92%</li> <li>• 2007 = 67 / 92%</li> <li>• 2008 = 68 / 92%</li> <li>• 2009 = 69 / 92%</li> <li>• 2010 = 70 / 92%</li> </ul>	<p>The Waste DPD must plan for enough facilities to deal with this type of waste.</p>
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PSS10)</b></p> <p>PPS 10 provides advice to planners on delivering sustainable development through driving waste management</p>	<p>The Government expects waste planning authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take full account of the National Waste Strategy;</li> <li>• Take an integrated approach to waste management;</li> <li>• Move substantially away from landfill towards recycling, composting and energy from waste;</li> <li>• Ensure consistency with the quantity of tradable landfill allowances available and with statutory performance standards for recycling;</li> <li>• Implement national planning policy for sustainable waste management fully and quickly;</li> </ul>	<p>None</p>	<p>The Waste DD will obviously need to ensure that it adheres to PPS10 as the Government's planning guidance on waste. However, perhaps the most fundamental message of PPS10 is the speed in which these facilities need to be put in place in order to reach vital targets and ensure environmental protection.</p>

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up the waste hierarchy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure their local assessments reflect and in turn inform regional spatial strategies; and</li> <li>• Promote informed debate with the public and businesses in their area about the need for waste management facilities and available options.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PSS10) Companion Guide (2006)</b></p> <p>The guide provides advice, ideas, examples of current practice and signposts to further information in order to help Local Authorities and regional planning bodies.</p>	<p>The guide aims to help Local Authorities and Regional Planning Bodies deliver key Planning Objectives. These objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option;</li> <li>• Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities;</li> <li>• Help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets and other obligations;</li> <li>• Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment;</li> <li>• Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness;</li> <li>• Protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations</li> </ul>	None	<p>The decision making principles set out within the document make it clear that waste management should be considered alongside other spatial planning concerns and plans should recognise the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities.</p>

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	<p>that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Meeting the energy challenge : A white Paper on Energy 2007</b></p> <p>The White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to respond to changing energy circumstances. The paper sets out how the government intends to address two long-term energy challenges: tackling climate change and ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as well as delivering energy policy goals, implementing the measures in the</p>	<p>The proposed changes to the Renewables Obligation will boost support for renewable CHP, including the recovery of energy from waste and some types of microgeneration technologies. Energy generated either directly from waste or through the use of a refuse derived fuel has benefits for security of supply. In addition, the biodegradable fraction of waste is a renewable resource. The Renewables Obligation (RO) will remain open to the biomass fraction of waste used in good quality CHP stations and power stations using gasification, pyrolysis, and anaerobic digestion. The government also proposes to bring forward new legislation to overcome the current barriers to eligible energy-from-waste power stations receiving RO Certificates.</p> <p>Recognition of anaerobic digestion as an emerging technology which offers the potential to generate renewable energy from manures and slurries and certain organic wastes such as food waste, whilst at the same time mitigating methane emissions from agriculture and landfill</p> <p>The Biomass Strategy identifies significant potential to increase the domestic supply of biomass, through the more efficient utilisation of agricultural land, unmanaged woodland and waste.</p> <p>The white paper does not contain specific proposals for building new nuclear power stations. However, it does not rule out the possibility that at some point in the future new nuclear build might be necessary if we are to meet our carbon targets. It recognizes that there are important issues of nuclear waste to</p>	None	The Waste DPD should be aware of the proposed changes to the Renewables Obligation and the opportunities to generate energy from waste. The opportunities to use waste as a biomass fuel and the potential future development of the nuclear industry and the implications on waste disposal.

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Energy Review Report and the Budget.	be resolved which include our legacy waste and continued waste arising from other sources. It recognizes that significant practical issues would arise, including the size, number and location of waste management facilities		

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<p><b>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Regional Waste Strategy. 'Let's take it from the tip' (2003)</b></p> <p>The overall aim of the Strategy is to develop more sustainable waste systems across the region</p>	<p>The document sets out the following four objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gain community support and involvement in the delivery of the strategy (e.g., to implement a regionally based waste awareness campaign);</li> <li>Reduce waste production and increase re-use, recycling and composting;</li> <li>Manage residual waste in a sustainable way;</li> <li>Provide technical support and advice: Establish networks of contacts from local authorities, waste companies, environmental groups, community organisations and individuals.</li> </ul>	<p>Reduce the annual increase in waste growth to 2% (from 3%) by 2008/9.</p> <p>The region is one of the worst performing in England with an average regional recycling rate of around 6% (8% in West Yorkshire). This will need to be improved to 21% by 2005/6 to attain the first government target deadline.</p> <p>Composting/recycling targets: 30% by 2010/11 (455,000 tonnes in West Yorkshire); and 33.3% by 2015/16 (503,000 tonnes in West Yorkshire).</p>	<p>The Waste DPD should ensure there is adequate provision of sites and facilities for the recovery of waste.</p>

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<p><b>The Yorkshire and Humber Plan 2008</b></p> <p>The RSS developed by the Yorkshire and the Humber Regional Assembly has specific policies related to waste.</p> <p><i>(please note that although RSS has been revoked this has been included because it contains the most up to date information on regional waste targets)</i></p>	<p>The RSS defines the waste to be managed for the Region, for the years 2015 and 2021. ENV12: Regional Waste Management Objectives.</p> <p>a) Plans, strategies, investment decisions and programmes should aim to reduce, reuse, recycle and recover as much waste as possible.</p> <p>b) Local authorities should work with regional partners, including commerce, the Environment Agency, the waste industry, Recycling Action Yorkshire and community groups to ensure the integration of strategies and proposals for sustainable waste management.</p> <p>c) Local authorities should support the urgent provision of a combination of facilities and other waste management initiatives which best meets environmental, social and economic needs for their areas based on the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moving the management of all waste streams up the waste hierarchy.</li> <li>• Achieving all statutory waste management performance targets during the Plan period.</li> <li>• Managing waste at the nearest appropriate location, where necessary by seeking agreement with neighbouring authorities.</li> </ul>	<p>Household Waste: Recycle or compost at least 40% by 2010; 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020.</p> <p>Municipal Waste: Recover 53% by 2010; 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.</p> <p>100% of waste developments should be in compliance with the Regional Plan's locational criteria in Policy ENV14. 100% of local authorities have allocated sufficient sites in line with Policy ENV14.</p> <p>The table below shows annual waste apportionment figures for Bradford.</p>	<p>The Waste DPD should support the urgent provision of a combination of facilities and other waste management initiatives which best meets environmental, social and economic needs.</p>