

Local Development Framework for Bradford

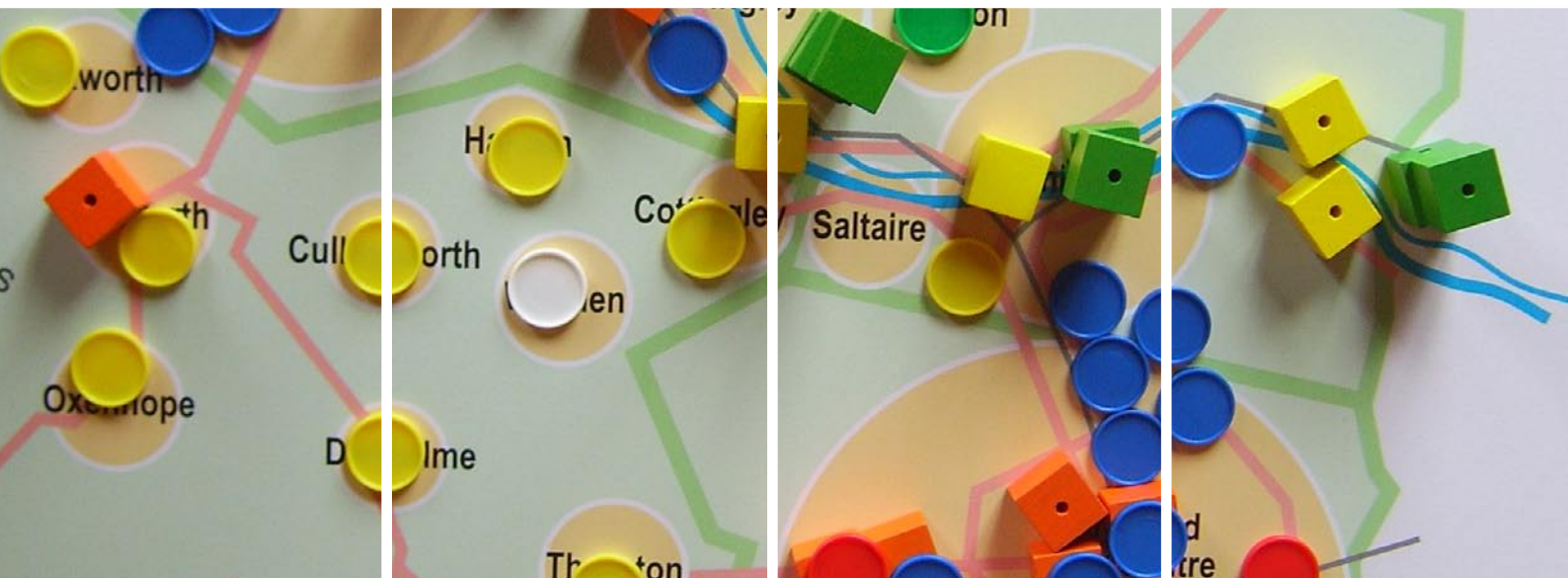
Core Strategy

Issues and Options

Consultation Event Log

Stakeholder Event : WASTE
Velocity Centre, Bradford

30 March 2007



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1.0 EVENT OVERVIEW

OBJECTIVES

1.1 The Event had two broad objectives:

- Raise awareness of the Core Strategy Issues and options for Bradford with a focus on Waste.
- Engage with key stakeholders with an interest in waste provision and management in exploring the key issues and possible options for addressing them in the Core Strategy. The event focused on the issue and options papers in particular Topic Paper 8.

PARTICIPANTS

1.2 The Council targeted invites to those with an interest in Waste Management issues either through commercial interests or local community groups. Section 2.0 sets out those who were invited to the event and a sample invite letter. Participants were sent out copies of the relevant topic papers prior as well as the programme.

1.3 A total of 30 delegates plus 11 organisers and facilitators attended the event. The letter of invite and booking form are set out in Sections 3.0 and 4.0. The details of all those who attended can be found in Section 5.0.

PROGRAMME

1.4 The event took the form of a half-day, which was kicked off with scene setting presentations followed by break out groups, which looked two key areas. The event programme is set out Section 6.0.

DOCUMENTATION

1.5 Copies of the Issues and Options Reports were available on registration as well as the LDF Leaflet No2 on the Core Strategy. A delegate pack was produced which contained:

- Programme
- Delegate list
- Copies of each of the presentations (see Section 7.0)

BREAK OUT GROUPS

1.6 There were four break out groups in each session. Each had a dedicated facilitator (see copy of facilitators notes in Section 8.0) as well as a scribe to record the discussions. Short notes setting out the key points in summary can be found in Section 9.0.

EVENT EVALUATION AND FEEDBACK

1.7 Each delegate pack included an event evaluation form (see Section 10.0). A total of 6 delegates completed a form. These have been analysed and used to inform later events.

2.0 LIST OF ORGANISATIONS & GROUPS INVITED

Airedale Partnership	Oaktech Environmental
Associated Waste Management	Omega Proteins LTD
Associated Waste Management Ltd	Reliant Technical Services
Autospares Bingley Ltd	Sita Uk
Beckside Works	Sterecycle
Bedminster International	TEG Environmental Ltd
Berry & Marshall Bradford	Tetronics Ltd
Biffa Waste Services	Trading Pictures
Bioganix Ltd	University of Bradford
Birse Process Engineering Ltd	Veolia Environmental Services
Bradford Business Link	Waddington Recycling Ltd
Bradford Chamber of Commerce	Waste Recycling Group
Bradford Community Environment Project	West Riding crushing Services
Bradford Hospitals NHS Trust	West Riding Crushing Services
Bradford MDC (Environmental Protection)	West Riding Waste Disposal Ltd
Bradford MDC (Environmental Protection)	Whitebay Ltd
Bradford Organics Collection Scheme	Yorkshire and Humber Assembly
Bradford Teaching Hospital Trust	Yorkshire Poultry Products
Bradford Waste Traders	Yorkshire Water (Services) Ltd
CBMDC	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
Covanta Energy Ltd	Yorwaste Ltd
CPRE	
Cranmore Farm	
Denholme Town Council	
Dennis Gillson & Son (Haworth) Ltd	
Dial a skip Service Ltd	
Eeco Ltd	
ENER-G PLC	
ENERGOS	
English Heritage	
Environment Agency	
Euclid Infotech	
Fairport	
Fairport Engineering Ltd	
Fernwood waste Recycling	
Friends of the Earth	
G W Butler Ltd	
George M Watson (Construction) Ltd	
Gill Demolitions	
Harry Sanders Ltd	
Highways Agency	
Hotrot Composting	
John Hornby & Sons Ltd	
John Hornby & Sons Ltd	
Keighley Town Council	
Leeds Environmental Organisation Ltd	
Mineral Resources (Yorkshire) Ltd	
Natural England	
New Earth Composting	

3.0 LETTER OF INVITE

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Department of Regeneration

Local Development Framework Group
8th Floor Jacobs well
Manchester Road
BRADFORD
BD1 5RW

Tel: (01274) 434050
Fax: (01274) 433767
Minicom: (01274) 392613
E-Mail: Andrew.marshall@bradford.gov.uk
My Ref: R/P&P/LDF/CS/I&O/Waste
Your Ref:

9th March 2007

Dear Sir or Madam:

Waste Management in Bradford– Stakeholder Event 30 March 2007

Bradford Council are currently preparing the first document, the Core Strategy, in its new Local Development Framework (LDF) - the development plan which will over time replace the current Unitary Development Plan. The Core Strategy will address the scale and distribution of development across the district over the next 15-20 years. In this respect it will set the strategy for waste management and the framework for identifying the types and location of new facilities in the District. The Council is currently consulting on the issues and Options and has published a series of topic papers including one covering waste in order to facilitate a discussion (see enclosed). The Council will be producing a detailed Waste Development Plan Document (DPD) which will develop the approach set out in the Core Strategy, setting out the detailed policies and identify sites.

As part of the consultation the Council is holding a half day workshop, to discuss with stakeholders in more detail issues relating to Waste Management. The event will be held at **the Velocity Centre next to Bradford University from 9.30 to 12.30 on Friday the 30th March**. Lunch will be provided.

The event will include a number of short presentations to set the background to the new LDF Core Strategy, the current issues regarding waste management in the district, and an introduction to the work on the Waste DPD. There will then be a number of break out discussions where a range of issues can be debated including:

Moving up the waste hierarchy - Delivering the step change.

Provision of Waste management sites on the ground (what, where, & when)

Above all, however, this is an opportunity for those who are involved or have an interest in the Waste management, from operators through to interest groups, to let us know what issues and policies you think the Core Strategy should be including and addressing with regards waste.

If you wish to attend this event please fill in and return the enclosed booking form by **Friday the 16th March 2007**. Places are limited by the capacity of the venue so please book as soon as possible to avoid disappointment!

Further information on the Local Development Framework is available on the Council's website at www.bradford.gov.uk/planning

Copies of all the topic papers are available online.

Even if you cannot attend the above event please feel free to send us your views and comments. The Council welcomes your views and will take these into account when developing the Preferred Options for the Core Strategy. Comments should be made in writing and sent to the following FREEPOST address:

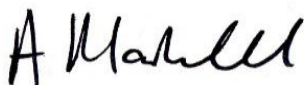
Bradford Local Development Framework
FREEPOST NEA 11445
PO Box 1068
BRADFORD
BD1 1BR

Alternatively, comments can be marked Core Strategy Consultation and emailed to ldf.consultation@bradford.gov.uk or faxed to (01274) 433767. Comments should be received by 30th March.

Please note that representations cannot be treated as confidential and a schedule of all representations received will be published

Should you require clarification on any of the above or further information please contact myself or in my absence my colleague Carole Howarth on (01274) 433770.

Yours faithfully



Andrew Marshall
(Group Planning Manager)

4.0 BOOKING FORM

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CORE STRATEGY WASTE MANAGEMENT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION EVENT

Do you have an interest or role in the provision of Waste management facilities for Bradford? If so then read on....

Bradford Council is producing a new strategic planning document – a Core Strategy – which will form part of its Local Development Framework. This crucial document will influence development in the District over the next 15 years including how we manage the Districts waste in a more sustainable way, setting a framework for the types and locations of new waste facilities.

You are cordially invited to attend the following ½ day event to discuss the issues and give us your views:

**Friday 30th March 2007
9.30am – 12.30pm
Velocity Bradford, Angel Way, Bradford**

Refreshments and lunch will be provided.....

BOOKING FORM

1. Your Details

Name:	
Address:	

Organisation:	
Telephone:	
Email:	

3. Dietary needs (Please tell us if you have any special dietary needs)

4. Any special requirements. Please list below anything else you may need. We will try our best to meet your needs so that you can fully participate on the day.

5. How to book.

To book a place please fill in this form and return to:
 Local Development Framework Group
 8th Floor Jacob's Well
 Manchester Road
 Bradford
 BD1 5RW

Or Fax: (01274) 433767

Or Email: ldf.consultation@bradford.gov.uk. Please head your email 'Core Strategy Waste Conference'

Alternatively, please ring Shirley Brown on (01274) 432253

Please let us know if you can attend by Friday 16th March 2007, as places are limited.

Further details of the conference and a map will be sent to you if you with your booking confirmation

5.0 DELEGATE LIST

Andrew Marshall	(Group Manager) Bradford M.D.C
Carole Howarth	(Senior Planner) Bradford M.D.C
Michael Egalestone	(Planner) Bradford M.D.C
Brian Robinson	(Planner) Bradford M.D.C
Mike Taylor	GVA
Caroline Stutt	GVA
Julie Deptford	GVA
Jo Curran	Environ
Edward Broadhead	(Planner) Bradford M.D.C
Ali Abed	(Planner) Bradford M.D.C
Will Cartwright	(Planner) Bradford M.D.C
Andrew Gilbert	Fairport
Bob Anderson	Fairport Engineering Ltd
Cllr Anderson	Denholme Town Council
Cllr B Hudson	Keighley Town Council
Cllr Deighton	Denholme Town Council
Cllr Ellis	CBMDC
Edward Marshall	Berry & Marshall Bradford
Gavin Fearnley	Associated Waste Management
Jayne Pierre	TEG Environmental Ltd
Jill Campbell	Bradford MD (Environmental Protection)
John Thirwell	Trading Pictures
Julian Holloway	Biffa Waste Services
M Leivers	Waste Recycling Group
Malcolm Chilton	Covanta Energy Ltd
Mark Waddington	Waddington Recycling Ltd
Maurice Goodman	Biffa Waste Services
Mike Davison	Sita Uk
Patrick McConville	ENERGOS
Paul Cole	Covanta Energy Ltd
Philip Whiteoak	Bradford Teaching Hospital Trust
Philippa Gough	Waddington Recycling Ltd
Richard Longcake	Bradford MDC (Environmental Protection)
Simon Duarri	University of Bradford
Simon Morgan	Whitebay Ltd
Sophie Hassan	Veolia Environmental Services
Stephen Hellas	John Hornby & Sons Ltd
Thomas Crompton	Cranmore Farm
Tim Reay	Yorwaste Ltd
Tim Shapcott	Associated Waste Management
Tony Sharkey	Yorwaste Ltd

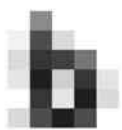
6.0 EVENT PROGRAMME

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WASTE MANAGEMENT STAKEHOLDER CONFERENCE 2007 PROGRAMME 30th MARCH 2007 VELOCITY CENTRE BRADFORD

9.00	Registration and refreshments.
9.30	Welcome and Introduction: Andrew Marshall (Group Planning manager) setting out the aims of the event and proceedings
9.35	What is a Core Strategy Andrew Marshall (Group Planning manager) Short presentation introducing LDF and Core Strategy
9.45	Waste issues: Carole Howarth (Minerals & waste) short presentation on the key waste management issues and options in Bradford
9.55	Waste DPD: (GVA/Environ) short presentation on the Waste DPD and main technologies
10.05	Introduction to workshops:
10.10	Workshop Session 1: Your chance to discuss the key waste issues facing the district and potential approaches to This workshop will be based around the 2 priority themes in the issues and options paper: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Moving up the waste hierarchy - Delivering the step change. 2. Provision of Waste management sites on the ground (what, where, & when).
11.10.	Refreshments break.
11.25	Workshop Session 2: Your chance to discuss the key waste issues facing the district and potential approaches to This workshop will be based around the 2 priority themes in the issues and options paper: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Moving up the waste hierarchy - Delivering the step change. 2. Provision of Waste management sites on the ground (what, where, & when).
12.25	Summary and where next: Summarise key issues. Set out next steps in developing LDF Core Strategy and Waste DPD.
12.30	Lunch.



BRADFORD
one landscape many views



7.0 POWERPOINT PRESENTATION

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BRADFORD LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

CORE STRATEGY – ISSUES & OPTIONS

**Waste Management Stakeholder Event
30 March 2007
Velocity Centre, Bradford**

Department of Regeneration

City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council

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Welcome & Event Outline

**Andrew Marshall
(Group Planning Manager)
Local Development Framework Group**

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Event Outline

- 9.30 Welcome and Introduction: Andrew Marshall (Group Planning Manager)
- 9.35 What is a Core Strategy? Andrew Marshall
- 9.45 Waste Issues: Carole Howarth (Senior Planner)
- 9.55 Waste DVD: GVA/Environ
- 10.05 Introduction to workshops
- 10.10 Workshop Session 1
- 11.10 Refreshments break
- 11.25 Workshop Session 2
- 12.25 Summary and Where Next
- 12.30 Lunch

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Event Aims and Objectives

Participation and engagement which ensures as far as practical the Core Strategy:

- Reflects the needs of the District and its communities
- Is technically robust and based on sound information
- Enjoys broad consensus

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Event Aims and Objectives

- Raise awareness of the Core Strategy Issues and Options for Bradford with a focus on Waste
- Engage with key stakeholders with an interest in waste provision and management in exploring the key issues and possible options for addressing them in the Core Strategy.

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Presentation Themes

- Local Development Framework for Bradford
- LDF Process
- Core Strategy
- Issues and Options Consultation

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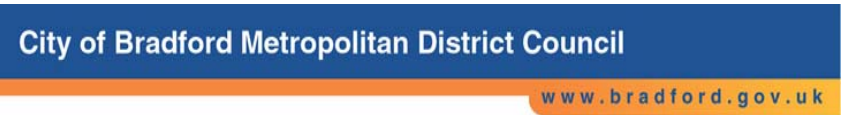
What is the Core Strategy?

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Local Development Framework for Bradford

- Adopted Replacement Unitary Development Plan (October 2005)
- Local Development Scheme for Bradford (revised March 2007)
- Key documents
 - Core Strategy
 - Allocations (Housing, Employment & Safeguarded Land)
 - Open Space
 - City Centre Area Action Plan
 - Shipley and Canal Road Corridor Area Action Plan
 - Waste



Local Development Framework for Bradford

- **Supplementary Planning Documents**
 - **Sustainable Design**
 - **Affordable Housing**
- **Statement of Community Involvement (Submitted to S of S November 2006)**

Core Strategy

- First DPD sets spatial picture and vision
- Other LDF documents deliver detailed approach in line with Vision, Strategy and Core Policies
- Not site specific but needs to guide broad locations of development, change and restraint etc
- Succinct written statement with spatial policies supported by a key diagram

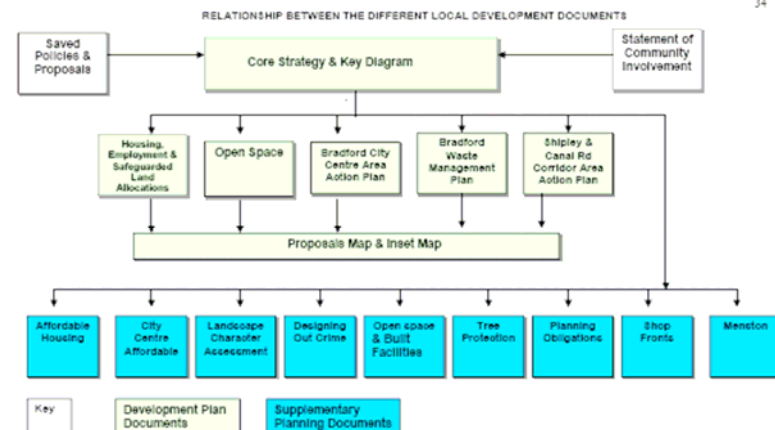


LDF Process

Key Stages of LDF preparation

- Pre production
- Issues & Options
- Preferred Options
- Submission
- Examination
- Binding Report
- Adoption

Core Strategy



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Core Strategy

- Executive Report 6 February 2007
- Set of 8 Topic Papers
 1. Introduction & Background
 2. The Spatial Vision and Strategy for Bradford
 3. Meeting the Need for Dwellings in the District
 4. Economy and Jobs
 5. Transport & Accessibility
 6. Community Facilities
 7. Environment
 8. **Waste Management**
- Engagement Plan
- Initial Sustainability Appraisal

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Vision (Part 2)

- A well connected District where everyone had access to decent affordable housing, jobs, health and community facilities
- Continued protection and enhancement of its natural environment, heritage and diversity through high quality development and land management
- High quality new development, which contributes to the renaissance of the District which reinforces and builds on the existing character and promotes sustainable design.

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Vision (Part 1)

A sustainable District which ensure the well being of its residents and visitors through:

- A vibrant high skill economy fully integrated with the wider city region and northern economy focused on delivering the potential if the City of Bradford and Airedale and spreading those benefits to the whole District
- Enhanced role of Bradford City as the key regional centre with the city centre a thriving sub-regional shopping, commercial and transport hub within a balanced and strong district wide economy.

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Consultation Process

- 6 weeks from 16 February to 30 March
- Targeted consultees
- Partnerships and networks
- Difficult to reach groups

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Consultation Process

- **Area Stakeholder Conferences (May/June)**
 - Airedale
 - Bradford
 - Wharfedale
- **Topic Stakeholder Conferences**
 - Housing (22 March 2007)
 - Transport
 - Waste (30 March 2007)
 - Economy & Jobs (linked to Economic Strategy)

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Carole Howarth
Senior Planning Officer
Mineral & Waste Planning

Small team of 4 people

- Process applications
- Undertake enforcement
- Planning appeals
- Involvement policy work

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Bradford's Key Waste Management Issues

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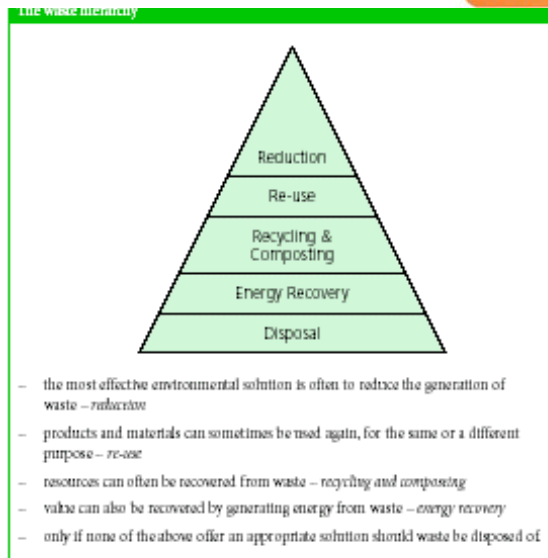
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Key Influences

- National Waste Strategy – move up waste hierarchy
- National Planning Guidance PPS10 – right type, right place, right time
- Regional Spatial Strategy
- Bradford's Municipal Waste Management Strategy

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Current Waste Position in Bradford

As with most Districts across Britain

- Traditionally disposed of by landfill
- Growing at 3% rate –although recent drop by about 1%
- By 2020 twice as many waste management facilities may be needed
- If nothing is done waste management costs double by 2020

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Bradford's Municipal Waste

2005

- 341,000t (RSS figure)
- 2 transfer stations to south of City and Keighley
- HWRC – 7 distributed widely
- Small MRF to south
- NO MAJOR FACILITY OPERATIONAL OR BUILT – although planning permission exists for an autoclave to the south of city for 330,000t

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2015

- 431,900t (RSS figure)
- Of this: up to 142,900t landfilled
up to 289,000t treated
up to 142,000t recycled

2021

- 515,700t (RSS figure)
- Of this up to 170,200t landfilled
up to 345,500t treated
up to 170,200t recycled

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Bradford's Commercial and Industrial Waste

2005

- 668,345t (RSS figure)
- 10 sites managing C&I
- 8 sites to south around city centre, 2 to north Keighley area

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Other Waste Types – Regional Figures

- **Construction and Demolition Waste**
 - 2005 – 12 mt
 - 2015 – 12.7 mt
 - 2021 – 13.3 mt
- **Hazardous**
 - 2005 – 0.7 mt
 - 2015 – 1 mt
 - 2021 – 1mt
- **Agricultural**
 - 2005 – 5.1 mt
 - 2015 – 2.8mt
 - 2021 – 1.9mt

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2015

- 758,106t (RSS figure)
- Of this up to 257,756t landfilled
Up to 500,350t treated

2021

- 813,797t (RSS figure)
- Of this up to 276,691t landfilled
Up to 537,106t treated

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Key Issues

- Increase in ALL types of Waste (except Agricultural)
- We are challenged by legislative and fiscal means to move up waste management hierarchy
- We have Government targets to recycle/compost household waste: at least 25% by 2005, at least 30% by 2010, at least 33% by 2015.

Bradford is currently failing to manage some waste in sustainable manner.

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VISION

Bradford needs to take responsibility of 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 reduction, reuse, recycling and composting, using waste as a source of energy and only disposing as a last resort. We should look to be self sufficient in managing the waste we generate, locating facilities for the management of waste as close as possible to its place of production.

We need to develop appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources and pivotal to this is providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place at the right time.

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How do we deliver the vision of

a) step change

and

b) facilities of the right type, right place
at the right time

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Suggestions to deliver the vision

1) Need to look at the options (in hierarchical order)

- Waste reduction
- Waste re-use
- Waste recycling
- Waste energy recovery
- Waste disposal

2) Need to look at how we allocate the sites – i.e. criteria

BRADFORD METROPOLITAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

LDF WASTE DPD | March 2007

ENVIRON

STRUCTURE

- Introductions
- What is a Waste DPD & why have one?
- What will it contain?
- The Sustainability Appraisal
- What's the timetable?
- Getting involved
- Using new technologies

WHAT IS A WASTE DPD?

- Direct link to Bradford's Core Strategy
- New spatial plan and policies for reducing and handling waste
- Material consideration in planning process

INTRODUCTIONS

- GVA GRIMLEY
- ENVIRON UK

WHY HAVE A WASTE DPD NOW?

- National and regional waste policy is changing:
 - Emphasis on reducing, re-use & recycling not disposal
 - Statutory landfill & recycling targets now exist
 - Bradford's own objectives to be sustainable
- Implement Municipal Waste Management Strategy
- Help provide for a greener future for Bradford
- Help set sustainable land uses in Bradford in the future

WHY HAVE A WASTE DPD NOW?

- A series of major influences:
 - 80% of Bradford's waste goes to landfill
 - Waste growing at 3% per year – all types
 - Increasing pressure on land in Bradford
 - 341,000 tonnes municipal waste
 - 668,000 tonnes commercial waste
 - 17% recycling municipal waste at present

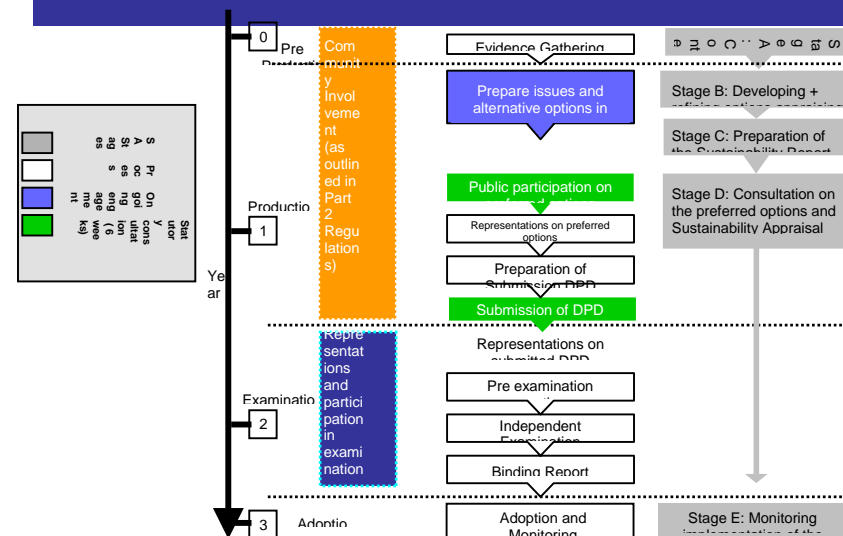
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA)

- SA required under EU and UK law
- Runs in parallel with Waste DPD to scrutinise & guide
- Identifies most sustainable approaches
- Identifies measures to enhance performance and to mitigate where needed
- Series of steps and stages

WHAT WILL THE WASTE DPD CONTAIN?

- Policy context linked to Bradford's Core Strategy
- Bradford's waste management principles & objectives
- Set future waste forecasts & capacities
- Set locational choices for various types of waste
- Key delivery mechanisms and processes
- Set performance indicators

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESSES



WASTE DPD TIMETABLE

ISSUES & OPTIONS	October 2007
PREFERRED OPTIONS	July 2008
SUBMISSION DPD	July 2009
PUBLIC EXAMINATION	January 2010
ADOPTION	September 2010

Waste Technologies

- Civic amenity sites and waste transfer stations;
- Mechanical – Biological treatment and the facilities;
- Clean and Dirty Material reclamation facilities (Material Recycling Facilities);
- Energy from waste incineration;
- Anaerobic digestion;
- Composting;
- Pyrolysis and gasification;
- Production of refuse derived fuels; and
- Landfill

Waste and Sustainability

- Impacts from the treatment of the waste itself
 - Emissions from processes
 - Land take and other direct effects
 - Effects on the community (noise, odour, visual, litter)
- Impacts from the transport of the waste
 - Pollution and emissions
 - Community effects – noise and disturbance, safety
- Impacts on natural resources
 - Reduction in need for virgin materials & related impacts
 - Energy/heat recovery reducing need for energy from fossil fuels

Waste Technologies: Composting



Advantages:

- Can reduce volume of organic waste fraction of MSW by 25-50%
- Reduces leachate production from the disposal of organic waste from landfill
- Produces a useable product soil conditioner
- Relatively low set up costs and allows various scales or production

Disadvantages

- Potential for gaseous emissions, leachate formation and odour and litter if not managed well
- Can be visually intrusive and take up large areas for industrial scale composting
- Required management and careful source segregation or further post-treatment
- Treats only the organic fraction of the waste stream

Types:

In-vessel e.g
Beddington
Farmlands, nr Croydon
(both garden & kitchen
wastes)
Windrow (green/garden
waste)

Waste Technologies: Thermal Treatment Systems



Pyrolysis and Gasification are new technologies that involve thermal breakdown of organic waste to produce combustible gases and oils (these can produce energy_ and char (must be disposed of)

Advantages:

- Efficient electricity generation
- May qualify for the Renewables Obligations
- Smaller units that are more acceptable

Disadvantages

- Requires extensive pre-treatment to be able to handle MSW
- perception as “incineration by another name”
- Residue still requires disposal

Waste Technologies: Integrated System

Companies: administration office, integrated household waste recycling centre, bulking facility for dry recyclables, and a waste transfer station for mixed household refuse. Designed to deal with up to 110,000 tpa of waste and recyclables. Represents a covered floor space of over 5000m².



A view of the recently opened Shropshire County Council, Battlefield Integrated Waste Transfer facility, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, UK

Waste Technologies: Energy from Waste



Combust waste under controlled conditions, to reduce its volume and hazardous nature, and to generate electricity and/or heat

Small scale (~150,000tpa), medium scale (~150-250,000 tpa), large scale (> 250,000 tpa)

Advantages:

- Handle MSW waste with no pre-treatment required
- Energy recovery including Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plants
- Reduces volume of waste by ~90%

Disadvantages

- High capital costs
- Requires consistently high throughput
- Negative public perception
- May lead to minimum materials recovery

GETTING INVOLVED

- Consulting and involving are key stages – we start today!
- Formal public consultation at 3 stages:
 - Issues and Options - January – February 2008
 - Preferred Options - September – November 2008
 - Submission DPD – September – November 2009
- Meetings/discussions with stakeholders throughout
- Consultation with stakeholders for the SA.

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DISTRICT COUNCIL**

LDF WASTE DPD | March 2007

ENVIRON

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Where Next?

- Record and consider consultation feedback
- Consider new evidence
 - Local Housing Assessment
 - Urban Potential Study
 - Flood Risk Assessment
 - Employment Needs Assessment
 - Municipal Waste Strategy
- RSS Panel Report and Modifications

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Where Next?

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Where Next?

- Feedback workshops (late summer)
- Preferred Options (January 2008)
 - Identify chosen approach
 - Set out reasons for discounting other options
- Waste DPD
 - Issues and Options (January 2008)

City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council

www.bradford.gov.uk

Information

- **Council Web Site:** www.bradford.gov.uk/planning
 - Interactive RUDP
 - LDF documents
- **DCLG and PAS**
- **Local Development Framework Group**
 - ldf.consultation@bradford.gov.uk
 - 01274 434050

8.0 PROMPT SHEET

MOVING UP THE WASTE HIERARCHY – DELIVERING THE STEP CHANGE

INTRODUCTION

Your chance to debate the issues and options relating to waste you think are important –don't just restrict yourself to issues we have raised so far;

We will put the most significant points on the flipcharts but we also have someone taking more detailed notes. And remember to send us your detailed comments in writing if you have not already done so.

This session is looking at the how we support a move up the Waste hierarchy – the other session which you will also attend will look at how the core strategy should look to support the move up the waste hierarchy in terms of technologies an sites on the ground (the what, where and when). Obviously there is some overlap between these issues but we have to divide the sessions up somewhere!

So:

- Have the published topic papers identified the right issues and which are most important?
- What options with regards to waste management do you favour?
- What policies should be included to promote a move up the hierarchy?

We'll divide into 2 – 15 mins on waste hierarchy / 15 mins on approaches/ 15 mins on summing up and concluding.

We will report back to the plenary session with the 3 or 4 most important issues or points you wish to raise.

WASTE HIERARCHY

The **National Waste Strategy 2000** seeks to bring about a step change in the way we manage our waste. This involves moving away from landfilling towards more sustainable solutions further up the waste hierarchy.

The intention is to achieve this by:

- Changing the way we manage waste
- Tackling the amount of waste produced, breaking the link between economic growth and increased waste.
- Where waste is produced, putting it to good use, through re-use, recycling, composting and recovering energy.
-

One of the main intentions of PPS 10 is to support the Governments overall

objectives set out in the National Waste Strategy 2000.

Some of the key planning objectives to achieve the overall objective of PPS10 are to:

- 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, but one which must be adequately catered for;
- provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities.

The **Draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)** for the Yorkshire and Humber Region sets out objective in line with PPS10.

Developing the Vision

The topic paper 8 sets out the following top level vision:

“Bradford needs to take responsibility of 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: reduction; re-use; recycling and composting, using waste as a source of energy and only disposing as a last resort. We should look to be self sufficient in managing the waste we generate, locating facilities for the management of waste as close as possible to its place of production.

We need to develop appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources and pivotal to this is providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place at the right time.”

Questions

Is this the right high level approach?

MOVING UP THE WASTE HIERARCHY

*How can the LDF promote **waste minimisation** and re-use?*

Options include:

- Requiring/encouraging developers to undertake lean and modular construction design which realizes materials

- "Designing out" waste by selecting standard component sizes
- Requiring/encouraging as part of any planning application the developer to outline how waste will be reduced (minimised) whilst the development is under construction
- Requiring/encouraging developers to include innovative ideas in their proposals for waste reduction (minimisation) when the development is brought into use e.g. smaller bin areas

*How can the LDF promote **Waste re-use**?*

Options include:

- Requiring/encouraging developments to re-use products in construction which may be considered by others as waste e.g. using stone from a demolished building for construction of new development.
- Requiring/encouraging developers to include innovative ideas in their proposals for waste re-use after construction e.g. glass collection points for bottles that can be re-used (e.g. milk bottles)

*How can the LDF promote **Waste Recycling**?*

Options include:

- Requiring/encouraging developers to use recycled products as part of the construction process – e.g. recycled glass, secondary aggregates (crushed construction and demolition waste), composting for landscaping.
- Requiring/encouraging developers to include innovative ideas in their development proposals for waste recycling – e.g. specific areas in the development for composting, glass collection, paper collection
- To allocate more Civic Amenity sites in the Waste DPD to encourage recycling by the general public
- To allocate sites in the waste DPD for the range of recycling uses, e.g. paper recycling, glass recycling, aggregate recycling
- To allocate sites in the waste DPD that focus around sustainable objectives and uses, including reduction, re-use and recycling of waste e.g. sustainable business parks

*How can the LDF promote **Waste Energy Recovery** (generating energy from waste)?*

Options include:

- Requiring developers, who propose energy from waste developments, to demonstrate that they have taken the waste

hierarchy into account and re-used and recycled as much waste as possible before using the waste for energy production.

- To allocate sites in the waste DPD for a range of waste facilities, including energy recovery
- To allocate sites in the waste DPD specifically for energy recovery
- To work with adjoining authorities in the West Yorkshire sub region to ensure that sites are identified

How can the LDF manage **Waste Disposal**?

Questions

What are the planning responses to support these approaches?
What are the implications?

Do the Issues and Options papers adequately reflect other strategies and documents? e.g.:

- Government aims / policy / new PPS10?
- The emerging new RSS
- The District's 2020 Vision & Community Strategy?
- Municipal Waste strategy

Key Questions From Topic Paper 8 – Waste Management

- 8.1 How can the Waste DPD promote waste minimisation and reuse?
- 8.2 How can the Waste DPD help assist in the Bradford District in reaching it's recycling targets set by Government?
- 8.3 What additional waste management facilities are needed for the different types of waste that are produced in the Bradford District?
- 8.4 Are there any types of waste for which there are sufficient facilities?
- 8.5 In which areas of the Bradford District should these waste management facilities be located?
- 8.6 Should we identify the major waste facilities that may be required and allocate sites for these?
- 8.7 Should we have a site selection criteria as well as identifying the major waste facilities?

9.0 FACILITATORS NOTES

WORKSHOP SESSION: *WASTE HIERARCHY*
TIME: 10.10 to 11.10
GROUP: A
FACILITATOR: MARK TAYLOR
NOTE TAKER: EDWARD BROADHEAD

Introduction

- The members of the group, the facilitator and the scribe introduce themselves
- The hierarchy and the vision are outlined

The following points were made during the workshop (but not necessarily in the order set out below).

- The point was made that Bradford Council is not doing as well as it could be in terms of recycling. Questions were asked as regards whether the waste hierarchy will be adjusted so to incorporate the upcoming National waste Strategy.
- Comments were then made relating to Bradford's waste, particularly that too greater proportion goes to landfill.
- The point was made that we need to move away from landfill, although it was also noted that one cannot recycle everything.
- Points were subsequently made relating to land fill tax and allowances.
- It was agreed that finding places to recycle is the most important factor. Also that the planning system needs to make allowances for such places. One panel member alluded to the vast amounts of money and time one needs to invest in order to obtain planning permission for a recycling facility.
- The panel discussed how a long term solution to waste and site allocations should be developed. The general opinion was that the timetable is rather protracted.
- The entire group felt that it was of the utmost importance that sites were allocated for waste facilities.
- All the group were comfortable with the vision and considered the targets set to be achievable. Furthermore all group members commented on the likelihood that targets will rise in the future.
- There are affordability issues also.
- Limits on carbon emissions may result in waste being moved via other means of transport rather than by road, for example rail.
- Issues have now arisen relating to minerals and carbon footprint levels.

- There is a municipal waste problem, and new standards in housing design should be introduced to combat this, such as designated areas for waste bins etc. If the council were to provide a variety of waste storage methods then collections would have to be undertaken on a weekly basis.
- Existing housing within the district has poor facilities for recycling.
- Recycling is expensive and someone has to pay, whether that is through some form of swipe system on wheelie bins or another means.
- New and inventive means of connecting with people are important.
- There is a municipal waste problem, with non-municipal waste being over double this in size. One should look at the waste problem as a whole rather than separately.
- It is possible to recover energy from non-recyclable material through processes which result in only approximately 4% of the original mass needing to be deposited in hazardous land fill locations.
- There are also other mechanical and biological techniques which can be utilised so to recover energy before landfill.
- The fact is though that not much land fill is licensed or permitted. At present all landfill waste goes to the Wakefield district.
- Local Authorities need to act collectively.
- Fly tipping is a problem. There is no miracle cure.
- Bradford currently has a recycling rate of 17%, needs to do better, Leeds has a rate of 22%.
- Bradford seemingly has decent waste building and transfer options and good local knowledge in terms of collection.

WORKSHOP SESSION: **WASTE HIERARCHY**
TIME: **11.25 TO 12.25**
GROUP: **B**
FACILITATOR: **MARK TAYLOR**
NOTE TAKER: **EDWARD BROADHEAD**

Introduction

- The members of the group, the facilitator and the scribe introduce themselves
- The hierarchy and the vision are outlined

The following points were made during the workshop (but not necessarily in the order set out below).

- All wise words, seen to be saying right things. Implementation is the most important thing and how it will be delivered.
- A lot already exists in the Bradford Municipal Waste Plan. The existing policies and plan are good but the biggest hurdle lies at the application stage, that being local objection.
- How these problems can be overcome by the process should not be of the utmost concern, rather how a balance of consideration can be reached.
- Time is a major factor, leading time and landfill capacity.
- There needs to be flexibility for technical change, plans are very rigid. Rules and regulations stop developments/development activity. Regulatory issues exist that have been born out of a misinterpretation of EU Legislation.
- We as handlers of waste don't want to cause risk/pollution.
- The biggest challenge is community engagement and awareness. The public's perception of recycling facilities needs to change.
- The planning system should be used to maximise the use of recycled products.
- Utilise planning system policies to move away from basic standards.
- The burden resides with the commercial sector as there is little recycling in this area. It should be integrated with municipal waste treatment.
- If a multitude of players come together then an overall solution can be provided.
- This may require the combination of facilities.
- Waste is a valuable resource, this must not be forgotten.
- Major issues exist relating to how to landfill should be dealt with.
- Companies should be located at treatment facilities, therefore reducing the need to travel.
- Recycling is ultimately a behavioural and lifestyle issue.
- Bradford isn't doing that well, 17% curb side recycling. In a top performing authority this is between 40 and 50 percent.
- This is wholly dependent on the right recycling system being in place.
- Composting should be encouraged.
- Energy generation is a key thing, gasification etc, and has phenomenal potential. The public needs to understand this.

WORKSHOP SESSION: *WASTE HIERARCHY*
TIME: 10.10 to 11.10
GROUP: C
FACILITATOR: CAROLINE STUTT
NOTE TAKER: WILL CARTWRIGHT

Introduction

- The members of the group, the facilitator and the scribe introduce themselves
- The hierarchy and the vision are outlined

The following points were made during the workshop (but not necessarily in the order set out below).

The Vision

- The group all thought the vision was generally ok but that it would be very difficult to achieve
- Some of the group though that it was not realistic for the District to be self sufficient in managing hazardous waste
- Being 'self-sufficient' should not mean that waste cannot be moved across local authority boundaries – this would not be enforceable or desirable.

Design

- Modern gardens are too small to accommodate multiple bins that are required for the sorting and recycling of waste.
- Public and private spaces require multiple bins like they have in Germany
- High density development often creates a large amount of waste soil and aggregate which then creates many lorry journeys and disposal problems etc. Density policy can actually damage the environment.

Waste Sites

- This Plan must help to overcome costly problems at application stage and reduce appeals
- The DPD needs to provide the waste industry with more certainty regarding sites
- Sites need to be identified - criteria based policies alone are not sufficient - people will never like waste sites and politicians will respond to this by objecting.

Waste Management

- The Council need to work with and award contracts to smaller local niche waste management/ recycling companies.
- Waste from the construction industry is already very efficiently dealt with. Most building sites have separate skips to sort materials and then this material is sorted further by the skip operators.
- Local Authorities need to have overall responsibility not only for municipal waste but for all types of waste within the Authority.

Waste Technologies

- Waste to energy is not currently utilised in this District – this needs to be done.
- New technologies need to be encouraged
- The authority need to use new ways of thinking and award contracts in a way that encourages new technologies.

Education/ Waste Minimisation

- The mind set of people needs to be changed. Waste going to landfill needs to be seen as a wasted resource and opportunity to create job and wealth – not just a problem.
- Waste producers need to be educated but this is difficult and beyond the scope of the DPD
- We must move away from a throw-away society that buys cheap, poor quality products with a limited life span (e.g. £9 DVD players).
- Consumers are starting to demand less and more eco friendly packaging

Legal Issues

- There is a massive market for CRTs exported to 3rd world countries but they require testing if they are exported outside of the EU which often makes this un-viable.
- There are problems with the classification of waste which makes movement and re-use of materials too expensive.
- There are difficulties with the EU definition of waste and the way the Government interprets this when compared with other countries such as the Netherlands.
- Planning policy should not create any more red-tape – solutions require flexibility
- The authority will face £49m in fines by 2020 so more need to be done now
- Tougher laws are needed to prevent and reduce unnecessary packaging

WORKSHOP SESSION: **WASTE HIERARCHY**
TIME: **10.10 to 11.10**
GROUP: **D**
FACILITATOR: **CAROLINE STUTT**
NOTE TAKER: **WILL CARTWRIGHT**

Introduction

- The members of the group, the facilitator and the note taker introduce themselves
- The vision is outlined

The following points were made during the workshop (but not necessarily in the order set out below).

The Vision

- The right place at the right time will be very difficult to achieve

Design

- Buildings should be built to standard sizes to cut down on waste – there is already best practice guidance on this.
- Buildings ought to be designed and built with de-manufacturing in mind
- De-commissioning/ de-manufacturing should be considered as part of a development Sustainability Appraisal.
- New development must be required to have facilities to store, sort and manage waste.
- Planning cannot do anything about the design of existing buildings.
- New developments need to have adequate space and facilities to store and separate waste.

Waste Sites

- Other Authorities have allocated sites for specific methods of waste management and under provided for landfill in an attempt to force waste up the hierarchy.
- Waste management sites are not as contentious as waste disposal sites but it can still be very difficult to get permission

Waste Management

- Furniture and goods which are surplus to requirement ought to be reused and not land filled. A project/ social enterprise which refurbishes furniture and makes it available to poorer people was referred to.
- All firms (and not only landfill operators) ought to be required to audit and review they type and amount of waste they create
- There are very good figures for the municipal waste produced by the District, however the figures for all other types of waste are not accurate.
- Waste from the construction industry is already very efficiently dealt with. Most building sites have separate skips to sort materials and then this material is sorted further by the skip operators.
- Landfill 'will always be king' – even in Germany this is still the case despite it being technically illegal.
- Households and business need to be better at segregating different types of waste so that loads do not get contaminated
- Insert bins which have recently been rolled out across some parts of the District are a good idea.
- The segregation categories of waste needs to be standardised across the country to help recyclers – nobody wants to buy brown waste glass but it still gets mixed in with the other colours.

Waste Technologies

- Waste to energy should be encouraged but policy must be sufficiently flexible to accommodate new technologies.
- Waste to energy plants can cheaper electricity to local industries and provide an area with a competitive advantage.
- Waste to energy is not a bad idea but it should not take precedence over recycling and composting. Before allowing such developments though should be given to any impacts on other measures further up the hierarchy.

- The carbon footprints of all types of waste management should be taken into account. Sometimes what appears to be a fairly clean and green operation can be quite the opposite.
- Council contracts need to do more to encourage the movement of waste up the hierarchy.

Legal Issues/ Fiscal Measures

- Fiscal incentives such as landfill tax are the most effective measure to encourage reuse and recycling.
- Markets and financial incentives are the most effective tools in moving waste further up the hierarchy.

Education

- It is difficult for planning to encourage waste reduction, re-use, composting and recycling.
- Recycling and re-use needs to be made convenient and as simple as possible or people will not do it.

WORKSHOP SESSION: **WASTE SITES**
TIME: **11.125 to 12.25**
GROUP: **A**
FACILITATOR: **JULIE DEPTFORD**
NOTE TAKER: **ANDREW MARSHALL**

Introduction

- The members of the group, the facilitator and the scribe introduce themselves
- The waste streams and some key issues for sites are outlined

The following points were made during the workshop (but not necessarily in the order set out below).

Landfill

- Need to move away from Landfill
- Continued role in short to medium term.
- Limited capacity to deal with Bradford's waste
- Need for effective restoration

Regional/sub regional approach

- Need to explore joint approaches to tackling waste (Leeds, Craven, Calderdale) and possible integrated solutions
- In particular Bradford should explore some joint solutions with Leeds for dealing with some waste streams in sites accessible to both centres of population

Municipal Waste

- Bradford's Municipal Waste Strategy and associated procurement process is running ahead of waste DPD, which could cause problems for tenderers promoting sites in advance of the DPD
- Implications of LATS and potential fines

- Need to move away from landfill
- Potential of existing waste sites – are they in right places? And of right size?
- Role of smaller scale community recycling/household waste facilities
- Need to design in waste management facilities in all new developments to support strategy

Site Provision

- Support for identification of sites in DPD
- Should focus search on existing employment areas
- Sites should be in close proximity to waste arisings
- Transport links need to be good - mainly road connections as rail should not be the main focus if dealing with waste locally
- Need effective operating controls for sites
- Waste operations seen as bad neighbours even to other employment uses
- Issues of how many and what size of facility linked to relevant waste streams and economies of scale
- Support for one major integrated facility

Other issues

- Need for careful consideration of end markets for recyclables and other end products. Are the markets there? Need to be creative.
- Potential to support regeneration as seen as growth area over next 20 years
- Need to explore use of combined heat and power from waste facilities

WORKSHOP SESSION: **WASTE SITES**
TIME: **10.10 to 11.10**
GROUP: **B**
FACILITATOR: **JULIE DEPTFORD**
NOTE TAKER: **ANDREW MARSHALL**

Introduction

- The members of the group, the facilitator and the scribe introduce themselves
- The waste streams and some key issues for sites are outlined

The following points were made during the workshop (but not necessarily in the order set out below).

Municipal Waste

- Move away from landfill in longer term
- Range of facilities required which require new sites/ reuse and expansion of existing facilities
- Issues of collection, sorting and treatment
- Municipal waste procurement process ongoing ahead of waste DPD
- Economic/commercial drivers of provision and approach
- Potential for integrated facility with other non-municipal waste arisings subject to technical, size, location and commercial considerations

Landfill

Legislation/regulation pushing away from landfill

Short-term need for some landfill capacity

Need for effective regulation, policing and enforcement for landfill (both by EA but also as LPAs in conditioning approvals)

Public engagement in site provision

- Waste sites are not seen as good neighbour uses
- Potential nuisances in particular from noise, smell, and traffic
- Need for getting the sites in the right places away from residential areas
- Need for effective engagement with communities where sites are proposed to deal with fears and concerns- should be part of ongoing community engagement when any site is up and running

Site provision

- Important that sites are identified in the plan to support new provision
- Different approaches can be adopted in the plan for different wastes and levels of treatment and handling some may be better allowing flexibility under a criteria based approach and others need the identification of specific sites.
- Should be in close proximity to waste arising
- Need access to key infrastructure road and rail for transfer of waste
- Focus on urban sites in employment areas
- Increased access to householder sites may increase waste arisings through easy access to disposal facilities by the public and go counter to waste minimisation objectives

Other issues

- Need to consider end markets for recycled waste and waste miles (is transporting recycled waste across the globe right!)
- Need to consider waste at a west Yorkshire/Leeds City Region level and make use of economies of scale for super sites linked to main area of arising and transport infrastructure

WORKSHOP SESSION:	WASTE SITES
TIME:	11.25 to 12.25
GROUP:	C
FACILITATOR:	JO CURRAN
NOTE TAKER:	ALI ABED

The main points raised and issues discussed in the workshop are as follows-

- Sites should be allocated first and then allocate what type and range of waste facilities would be allowed.
- It's very important to limit the type and range of facilities to avoid pressure from areas outside BMDC jurisdiction.
- One of the major problems for Bradford appears to be the lack of large single sites to allocate for waste management facilities. Current RUDP has not allocated any land for waste facilities.

- A minimum workable site for waste treatment facilities would depend on the volume of waste to be treated and the type of waste management options to be used.
- Planning is a major issue and there should be some pro-active policies allowing detail discussions with the authority before submitting planning application for waste management facilities.
- Currently there are examples of planning applications being knocked back by some council on the ground of inadequate criteria based evidences. So site allocation in the LDF documents will reduce the chance of refusal and will allow more time to consult about the planning proposal.
- Sites should be allocated for the most controversial waste facilities (e.g. incineration) to allow wide consultation stages to make them broadly accepted.
- If sites are allocated for waste facilities the local authority itself will bear some responsibility to prove/defend the legitimacy of the proposal. But if decisions are to be taken in light of some criteria based policies the developers will have sole responsibility to prove/defend the case which they are not very interested to risk.
- Allocation is better but harder to achieve.
- For general waste
 - The site should be relatively large (e.g. 4-5 acres)
 - Close to commercial and industrial zone
- For Waste to Energy options it's important to build them in close proximity to big energy users (e.g Bradford University).
- There are a few quarries in Bradford which could be put into waste management uses.
- The council should make some kind of commitment to facilitate the operators i.e. long-term contract to supply MSW to the treatment plant.
- There are three important issues that need to be resolved before allocating sites for waste facilities
 - Good access and transport network.
 - Availability of suitable land.
 - Planning process
- Waste management operators are facing strong competition from affordable housing developers. So the operators always look for management options that will ensure them high value back. Local authorities should take this issue into account while formulating site allocation criteria for waste facilities.
- Public perception about waste treatment options need to be changed. People always object to waste site without thoroughly understanding the facts. The local councillors need to be more educated on this issue to motivate/influence their constituents.
- Kids and young people should be encouraged to visit recycling facilities to understand the waste issue and the need for recycling, reusing, waste reduction etc.
- The local authority should educate and encourage people to segregate waste before putting it into the bins making it easy for recycling. It is very important for NHS in particular to educate its staff to segregate different types of clinical waste which require special treatment.
- Need to consider both industrial sites which can receive waste and waste sites.
- Broad guidelines on the type of technology could be provided within plan.
- Site specific good starting point but criteria to allow some other sites to come forward.
- Allocating a site could bring developer in for the larger scheme.

- Separate multiple sites have different issues to do with completion and land ownership.
- Need some 4-5 acres sites in Bradford.
- Seen as being more opportunity to knock back if criteria based.
- For more controversial technologies better to allocate earlier on and perhaps link to industrial land.
- Major issue is traffic infrastructure in Bradford
- Allocated sites need to be made available so competition is fair – LA needs to purchase site or use own land.
- Criteria will encourage people to invest in sites to avoid other sites being precluded
- Edge of conurbations best location but sites not available
- Need to look at needs of district over the needs of a few individuals
- Composting should be considered separately – site specific
- Co-locating on industrial sites to reduce issues with transport
- General waste transfer station ideal site: 4-5 acres + near source of waste and ideally an industrial site.
- Education is very important / awareness raising
- Discussion held over whether the large wood fraction within the waste stream could be used as an opportunity for the production of biomass fuel – may be an opportunity if supply chains could be developed.

WORKSHOP SESSION: WASTE SITES
TIME: 10.10 to 11.10
GROUP: D
FACILITATOR: JO CURRAN
NOTE TAKER: ALI ABED

The main points raised and issues discussed in the workshop are as follows-

- Moving towards the top of the waste hierarchy is a very challenging job and will require sound planning and policy intervention.
- Transport & NIMBY are the two major issues with respect to any technology
- In Bradford's context the idea of 'Reusing' or 'Reducing' the amount of waste will not be economically viable in near future. Depending on the type and amount of waste produced in Bradford recycling/mechanical recovery of waste should be the best sustainable approach to follow.
- BMDC is a bit behind some of the neighbouring local authorities in adopting sustainable waste management technology because it has failed to choose the right type of facilities in right time.
- Considering the amount of annual waste generation in Bradford, BMDC should promote particular options like MBT, Gasification and Waste to Energy to keep up with the statutory requirements and sustainability objectives.
- Kerbside recycling is a very promising option particularly in the City Centre where the variety and density of businesses is greater than elsewhere. To facilitate this option the council must emphasize the importance of and improve its approach/technique towards segregating different waste type.
- Waste management companies need some kind of 'guarantee' to capitalize on to become economically viable. BMDC has long-term contract with landfill operator but doesn't supply enough waste to recycling companies some of which are operating within Bradford and able to recycle up to 80% of the waste.

- ‘Planning’ appears to be a major hurdle in setting up a waste management technology sites. There is an example of a company that spent nearly 9 years to get the best part of its proposal approved.
- Planning policies should provide more scopes to initiate discussions between planning authority and waste operator long before submitting planning application in order to avoid and/or overcome possible negative issues.
- Site allocation is better than criteria based policies because it is more certain. It will support the legitimacy and strength of waste management proposals on its own merit.
- Allocate sites first and then describe the type and scale of facilities that would be allowed.
- It is very important to decide whether you are providing a local or regional waste facility. Allocating site allowing a greater range of waste facilities will create pressure from over the border.
- Sites should be allocated for up to medium size waste facilities. The smaller ones should be approved based on some criteria based policies.
- In terms of the type of waste, sites allocation should be made for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) and Commercial and Industrial (CI) waste only. For other types of waste there would be some criteria based policies.
- MSW is the most hard to tackle in the whole waste stream and no particular waste technology should be allocated to treat this type of waste.
- The council authority should take the major responsibility to allocate site for waste management facilities because they have the comprehensive knowledge about the district’s geography, planning policies and regional and national strategies for this kind of developments.
- There are 2 fundamental issues need to be ensured before allocating sites for waste facility-
 1. Good transport link and network
 2. Not too close to any residential community.
- For Bradford, a good composting site should
 - have good access and transport network.
 - be close to food production businesses.

A site minimum 2 hectare in size and located close to or within the suburbs of the city centre would be the ideal setting for a composting site in Bradford.
- For a Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) the essential requirements are
 - A minimum 8½ acre land
 - Good road network and linkages with main highways.
 - Close to waste transfer stations.
- Considering the volume of Commercial and Industrial (CI) waste produced in Bradford each year, the city is in need of at least three waste recycling centre each capable of handling 75000 ton annually.
- Any speculative building of waste facilities should not be encouraged. It could pose a great risk and cause socio-economic concern in the long run.
- Public perception about waste management facilities is quite inconvenient. People like to get rid of waste quickly and in a sustainable manner but do not support that the treatment facilities should be placed close to their community. They appear to be very confused about the possible impact of the plant.
- It is essential for operators that produce energy from waste to have a consistent level of end users (factory, businesses etc) rather than getting a constant supply of energy to make the deal economically viable. The operators can produce energy themselves to operate the plant but it’s the trend of business in Bradford that appears to become the most important decisive factor.

- Transport & NIMBY are the two major issues with respect to any technology
- Key Issues from an operators point of view:
 - Site of site
 - Traffic
 - Perception from community of stack
 - Visual Impact (e.g. dealing with 30m building 65m stack)
- **Thermal recovery technologies** – provide opportunities for a low cost local source of energy. Potential opportunity for energy supply to be used help to persuade local community. Other opportunities are siting within a Business Park or to provide power to industrial process
- May be preferable to have a large plant instead of several small plants - need to consider how much energy is available at the outset and how much can be distributed.
- Composting Ideal Site:
 - 1ha
 - Close to food production
 - Good access
 - Close to population
 - Access to arable land
 - Often to speculative build
- NSW Ideal Site:
 - 11ha for full scale facility 2 acres minimum
 - Proximity to centre of population, ideally within suburbs
 - Residual material would go to energy recovery good to co-locate
- HWRC Ideal site:
 - 1 ½ acre
 - Close to residential population
 - Access to highways
 - Local individual estates
 - Opportunities to be co-located
- Energy/Waste Ideal Site:
 - 8-10 acres
 - Rail links
 - Transfer Stations
 - Ideally located in an area where there is an existing need for industrial heat
- General site Comments:
 - Maximise potential numbers of sites within the plan in case some become unviable later on.
 - Allocation of sites up to medium sized.
 - Do not be too specific in terms of technology.
 - Maximise number of industrial sites that can also deal with waste treatment.
- Waste types - MSW most difficult waste stream to deal with can cover all other types
- Need to be careful as to whether you are providing a local or a regional facility.

10.0 EVALUATION FORM

LDF CORE STRATEGY – ISSUES AND OPTIONS WASTE STAKEHOLDER CONFERENCE 30th MARCH 2007 THE VELOCITY CENTRE

Please spend sometime to fill in the form below. Your feedback will help us to improve future events. Thank you.

Presentations/ Speakers

Was the level of detail provided appropriate?

1 = not enough detail and 5 = too much detail (please circle)

1 2 3 4 5

Were the presentations an appropriate length?

1 = too short and 5 = too long (please circle)

1 2 3 4 5

Please rate the overall quality of the presentations and speakers

1 = poor and 5 = excellent (please circle)

Speaker 1	1	2	3	4	5
Speaker 2	1	2	3	4	5
Speaker 3	1	2	3	4	5
Speaker 4	1	2	3	4	5

Workshop Sessions

Were the workshops an appropriate length?

1 = too short and 5 = too long (please circle)

1 2 3 4 5

Please rate the overall quality of the facilitators

1 = poor and 5 = excellent (please circle)

1 2 3 4 5

Organisation

Please rate the overall organisation and management of the event on the day

1 = poor and 5 = excellent (please circle)

1 2 3 4 5

Please rate the communication and background material provided leading up to the event

1 = poor and 5 = excellent (please circle)

1 2 3 4 5

Venue

Was the venue convenient and easy to get to?

1 = poor and 5 = excellent (please circle)

1 2 3 4 5

Please rate the overall quality of the venue?

1 = poor and 5 = excellent (please circle)

1 2 3 4 5

Please identify the best features of the event

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Please identify any areas for improvement

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Thank you once again for your time, please hand this sheet in

11.0 FEEDBACK ANALYSIS

QUESTION	RESULTS				
	1	2	3	4	5
Presentations/ Speakers					
Q1) Was the level of detail provided appropriate? (1 = not enough, 5 = too much)			4	2	
Q2) Were the presentations an appropriate length? (1 = not enough, 5 = too much)			4	1	1
Q3) Please rate the overall quality of the presentations and speakers (1= poor, 5 = Excellent)					
Speaker 1 - Andrew Marshall			2	3	1
Speaker 2 - Carole Howarth			2	3	1
Speaker 3 - Mark Taylor (GVA)				5	1
Speaker 4 - Jo Curren (Environ)				5	1
Workshop Sessions					
Q4) Were the workshops an appropriate length? (1 = too short, 5 = too long)			5	1	
Q5) Please rate the overall quality of the facilitators (1= poor, 5 = Excellent)				5	1
Organisation					
Q6) Please rate the overall organisation and management of the event on the day (1= poor, 5 = Excellent)				3	3
Q7) Please rate the communication and background material provided leading up to the event (1= poor, 5 = Excellent)		1	1	2	2
Venue					
Q8) Was the venue convenient and easy to get to? (1= poor, 5 = Excellent)				3	3
Q9) Please rate the overall quality of the venue? (1= poor, 5 = Excellent)				1	5

Workshop Sessions

The length of the workshops (45 minutes) was appropriate deemed to be appropriate by the delegates. The facilitators received very good feedback.

Organisation

The organisation of the event on the day was overall judged to be very good/ excellent.

The communication and provision of background material leading up to the event was the weakest element of the event and produced more mixed results indicating that people either had mixed experiences and/ or expectations. Across the board performance in this area can be seen as good, however there is some room for improvement.

Venue

Most of the delegates found the venue very convenient and easy to get to.

Overall the quality of the venue was deemed to be excellent.

BEST FEATURES OF THE EVENT

No comments were made on any of the forms

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

No comments were made on a any of the forms

CONCLUSIONS/ LEARNING POINTS

- That the general format and length of the presentations and workshops serve as a good template for future events
- The venue is easy to get to and of an excellent standard
- If possible the length of presentations should be shortened
- Communication and provision of background material prior to an event could be improved
- The response rate to the feedback questionnaire should be improved

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