The Issues and Options for Waste in the West of England

Spring 2007

What do you see?

A load of old rubbish or a potential resource?

We can no longer throw away materials which could be re-used or from which value could be recovered

- Climate change is making us re-think the way our planet's precious resources are used
- This booklet aims to generate discussion about waste management and planning within the West of England
- We would like your views

RUBBISH or Resource?

www.rubbishorresource.co.uk

BATH & NORTH EAST SOMERSET

South Gloucestershire

North Somerset COUNCIL

BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL

The issues

Landfill sites are virtually full.

- The UK is fast running out of landfill space.
- Landfill sites emit methane*, a powerful greenhouse gas.
- Reducing the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill is a key measure in tackling climate change.
- Governments in Europe, and local authorities across the UK, are now urgently addressing the issue of long term waste disposal.

Most people appreciate the need to reduce waste.

The **"Waste Hierarchy"** is a guide to how we should be thinking about waste.

*Methane from landfill can be used for energy production, but some still escapes into the air.

The Waste Hierarchy

Firstly

Don't buy more than you need – reduce your purchasing and packaging. Think planet – buy less!

Secondly

If you've finished with it, someone else might use it – re-use whenever possible.

Thirdly

If you can't re-use, then recycle or make compost.

Fourthly

If you can't recycle, then recover value from waste – for example: generate energy.

Finally...

And only when there is no other option, should material go to landfill for safe disposal.

- If you want to know more, the full length "Issues and Options" Document, along with a range of supporting information, is available at council offices, libraries and on-line at **www.rubbishorresource.co.uk**

  The "Rubbish or Resource?" website also contains more information about the technology options and the evaluation process.

Public meetings and consultation meetings will be held in each of the local authorities' areas during January, February and March.

Visit the website **www.rubbishorresource.co.uk** to find out when these are being held or call:

Bath & North East Somerset	**01225 39 40 41**
Bristol City Council	**0117 922 3838**
North Somerset	**01934 888 802**
South Gloucestershire	**01454 86 8000**

The way we deal with waste in the UK has to change significantly over the next 20 years.

- The government and Europe are setting tough targets aimed at drastically reducing the amount of biodegradable waste going to landfill sites.
- There is an urgent need to provide a range of new recycling, composting and waste treatment facilities in order to treat our waste.
- The new approach to waste management means that each area must take greater responsibility for managing the waste that it produces.

- New laws have introduced a system designed to restrict the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that can be sent to landfill.
- If councils exceed their permitted amounts, they will be fined.
- These fines will be high and will increase every year – with a knock-on effect on you – the council tax payer.

Our area, the West of England (**Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol City, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire**) has very few facilities to deal with waste.

For many years we have sent our waste to other areas for disposal. As neighbours, the four Local Authorities have decided that changes can be best managed in partnership.

In preparation is a **Joint Residual Municipal Waste Management Strategy** and a **Joint Waste Development Plan Document** for the West of England. Joint working is an efficient way to use resources for services and facilities which take place across local authority boundaries.

These two documents have different but related functions:

The Waste Strategy will set out HOW municipal waste should be managed(see pages 4–8).

The Development Plan will deal with WHERE all waste should be managed
(see pages 11–12).

Exclusions – The following types of facilities designed to treat solid waste are not included in the West of England's Waste Strategy and Development Plan. These will continue to be the responsibility of each of the four councils.

- Composting and recycling facilities with a capacity of less than 30,000 tonnes per year.
- Household waste recycling centres (Civic Amenity Sites).
- Local Waste Transfer Stations.

How much waste are we talking about?

We all generate waste – it is a fact of modern life. Research shows that even if we are successful in reducing waste and improving recycling, the amount of waste will still increase.

It will continue to grow over the next 10 years. This is because our area has a growing population, a growing economy and an increasing number of smaller households.

*Source; www.assure.org

The continued disposal of untreated waste is seen as unsustainable and wasteful of primary resources

There are three main categories of waste:

- **Municipal Waste**
- **Commercial and Industrial waste**
- **Construction and Demolition waste**

Municipal Waste

This is waste produced from household collections, recycling centres (civic amenity sites), street litter and fly tipping. The new Waste Strategy will create a plan to manage waste for the next 20 years. It will deal mainly with Municipal Residual Waste.

This is the waste left over after all possible recycling and composting has taken place.

In our area in 2005/2006 we generated nearly 560,000 tonnes of Municipal Waste. On average, we recycled or composted 29%. The rest – 71% went to landfill sites outside our area.

- **By 2020 we will need to provide facilities to recycle, compost and recover around 550,000 tonnes every year. If uncompacted this would fill three major sports stadia.**

  So that would be Ashton Gate, The Memorial Stadium and the County Cricket Ground under waste!

Commercial and Industrial Waste

Commercial and industrial waste represents the largest proportion of waste generated in the West of England, and includes all waste collected from premises such as supermarkets, offices, factories etc.

The Development Plan document will identify land that could be made available for managing this waste in our area. There may be potential for some of this waste to be handled at facilities we build.

Construction and Demolition Waste

Builders' rubble, earth, stone etc, is inert waste and does not pose any major disposal problems.

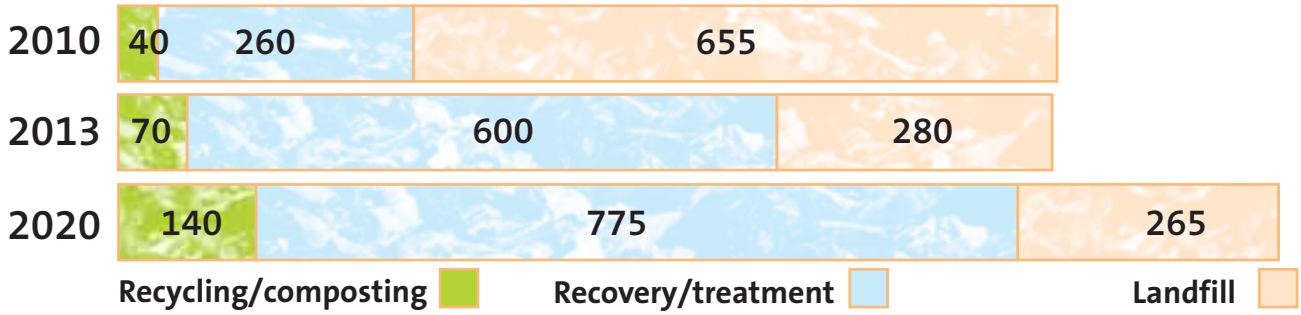
Much of it is dealt with on-site, through recycling and re-use, or is used for land reclamation and landscaping.

The amount of Future Waste

The South West Regional Assembly produced an estimate of how much **total** waste we, in the West of England, are likely to produce in years to come.

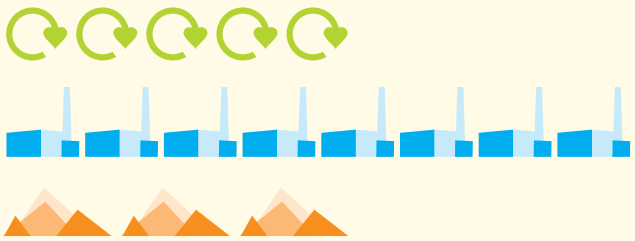
If we take the recommended necessary action – we will gradually send less to landfill each year and more can be recycled, composted and have value recovered.

The table below shows (in thousands of tonnes) how much additional capacity we need to provide.



To treat this amount of waste, it is estimated we will need by 2020:

- Minimum of 5 sites for recycling and composting (at 30,000 tonnes capacity each).
- Up to 8 sites for treatment/recovery (depending on capacity, 8 at 100,000 – 2 at 400,000 tonnes pa).
- 3 landfill sites each taking 200,000 tonnes pa.



What is meant by "Recovering Value"?

We aim to "Recover value" from waste by processing it using some form of mechanical, biological or thermal process.

This will allow us to generate a further resource or product which has a value or use. For example creating material that can be used in road building or land reclamation. It could also be used to generate energy which can be turned into heat and/or power generation.

At the moment we do not have any facilities to do this. The target in the whole of the South West for the year 2020 is to recover productive value from 55% of waste.

The Technology options on pages 5–8 describe the type of facilities which will allow us to achieve this target.

What is Recycling?

Recycling means that waste material is re-processed to create more products of the same or similar content. For example recycled paper is made into more newspapers or cardboard; recycled tin cans are made into more metal products etc.

Thanks to you our track record is good and improving. All the councils are totally committed to continuing and improving our recycling. We are currently among the best performing local authorities in the country and aim to increase our rates to between 41–45% for recycling and composting combined.

What is Composting?

Composting is the most traditional way of dealing with rubbish that will biodegrade naturally. Anyone with a garden and a compost bin is, at a stroke, dealing with a large proportion of their own waste in a very sustainable way. There are several types of large scale composting options and the most feasible for our area are described on pages 5–8.

Technology Options

The West of England Waste and Planning Partnership has been listening to local people and working with experts in the waste industry to identify the best range of technology options to meet our objectives.

When the first "Rubbish or Resource?" consultation took place last summer (2006) we found that:

- 98% of respondents were aware of the problems with landfill and supported change.
- 96.4% thought that councils should try to obtain further value from waste.
- 91% were aware that energy could be generated from waste and 98% of respondents wanted the councils to investigate options for doing this.

Equipment to process waste comes in many shapes and sizes, but broadly falls into three main categories:

- Mechanical sorting
- Biological break-down
- Thermal (heat) treatment

Some of the proposed options use a combination of all three processes. In many cases, a small part of the waste still has to be sent to landfill (known as disposal).

The following seven "Options" have been included because each option meets or exceeds the councils' requirements to remove waste from landfill and improve our recycling and composting levels. On page 9 you will see the methods we use to compare and assess them.

- In the following descriptions the term "Third Party" means the use of a facility or process which is either outside the West of England area, or run by an independent operator.

Residual Municipal Waste – the waste left over after all possible recycling and composting has taken place.

Option 1:

Veolia EfW facility at Marchwood, Southampton.

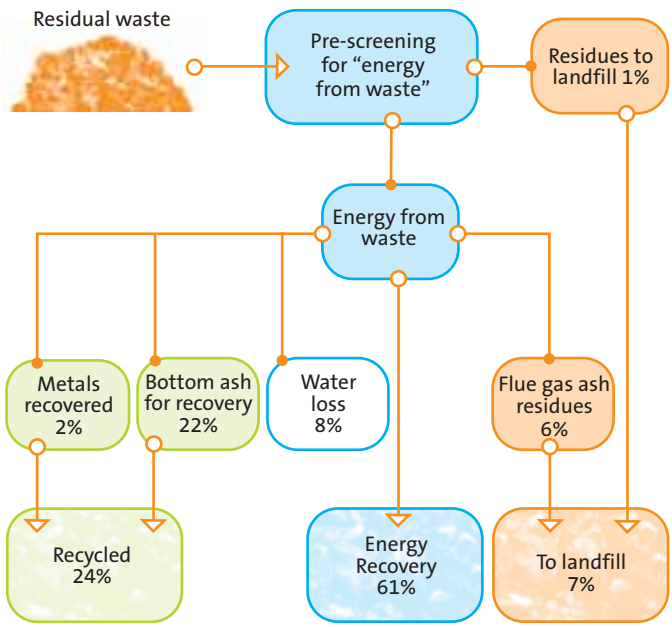
Photo: Hobday

Energy from Waste (EfW)

An EfW unit can accept most types of waste without too much pre-treatment. Waste vehicles tip their contents directly into a hopper and the waste is pushed gradually into an incinerator which runs at a temperature of 900°C.

Heat from the burning waste is used in a boiler and steam from this is piped to a turbine generator to create electricity.

The heavier inert ash is collected and sent for recovery and can be used for construction. The flue gases containing fine ash pass through extensive cleaning equipment in order to treat and reduce acid pollutants. EfW plants are stringently regulated to meet very high European standards on emissions. Metals which do not burn are removed for recycling.



Option 2:

Photo: Wasteology

Wasteology Composting Pods at Dimmer, Somerset.

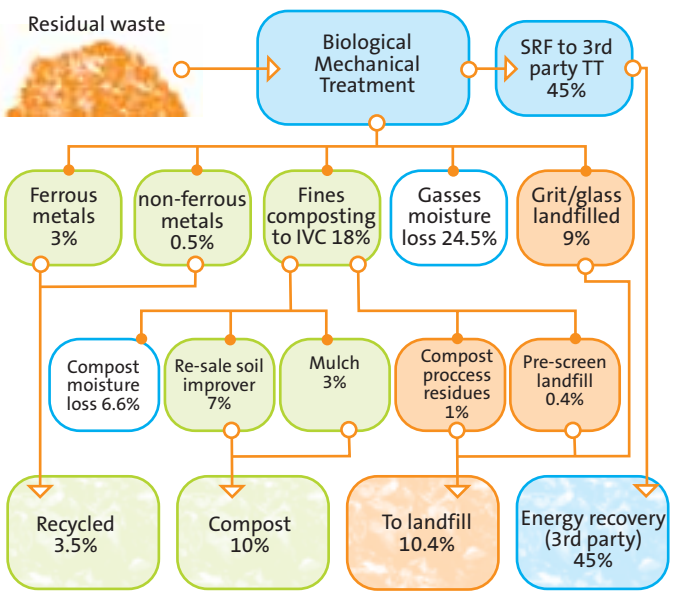
Biological Mechanical Treatment (BMT) followed by In-Vessel Composting and 3rd Party Thermal Treatment

This option involves shredding the waste to produce a fine mass of rubbish which is then left to slowly decompose.

At the end of this process, the amount of waste is reduced and the material is now stable and clean. At this stage the remaining waste is then sorted by machinery to remove metal, glass, stone etc.

What's left is divided into compostable material which is sent to an in-vessel composting facility where it can be turned into a useable landscaping or agricultural product.

The remaining material forms a Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) that can be sent to a third party thermal treatment process for the production of energy. Any remaining stable output will go to landfill.



Option 3:

Photo: VKW

VKW MBT plant in Instanbul, Turkey with (inset) part of the turning mechanism.

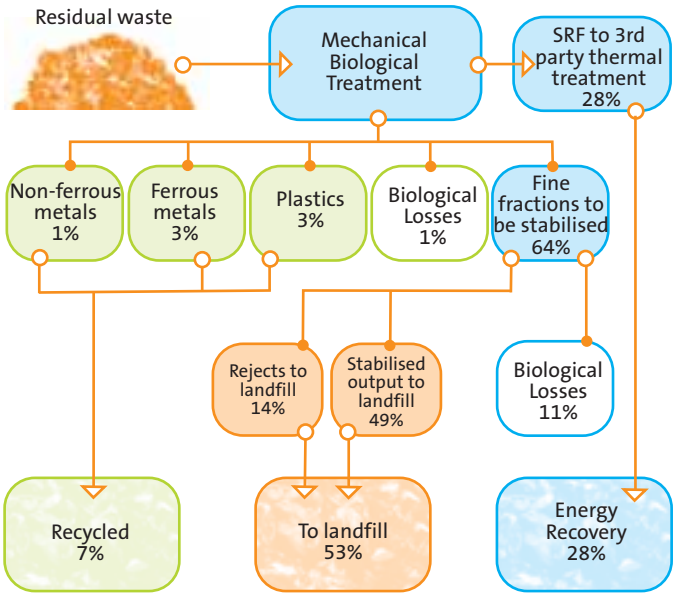
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) followed by 3rd Party Thermal Treatment followed by Landfill

This is similar to Option 2, but in this case the waste is sorted in a different sequence.

The metals, plastics, paper and inert materials are mechanicaly recovered from the waste first before the composting stage. Any oversize rejects are also removed for disposal.

The separated paper and plastic can then form a Solid Recovered Fuel and be sent to a thermal treatment technology.

The remaining material is turned automatically by the system for a period of approximately 6–7 weeks stabilising the waste. The resulting material can then be landfilled, although some of it may still be biodegradable.



Technology Options (continued)

Option 4:

Estech Autoclave unit at Aldrige, West Midlands.

Photo: Estech

Autoclave followed by Anaerobic Digestion of Fibres

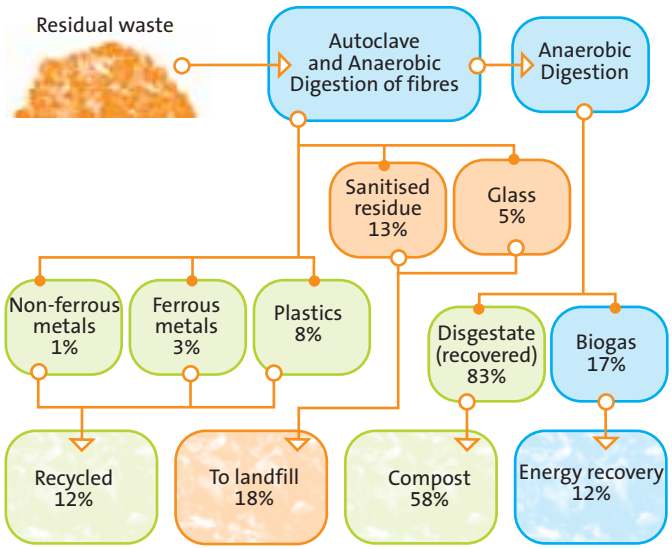
Option 4 uses an Autoclave process. This is a well known method of sterilisation – commonly used in hospitals.

Mixed waste is loaded into a sealed cylinder and high temperature steam cleaning treatment is applied. The biodegradable part is broken down into an organic "fibre".

This is then sent to an Anaerobic Digestion facility. where the organic waste is placed in sealed cylindrical digestion tanks, where it is liquefied, heated and broken down by bacteria.

The methane gas produced by the digestion process in the tanks can be harnessed and used to generate electricity. The resulting output can be sold as a compost soil improver.

The metals and plastics which come out of the Autoclave are clean enough to be used for re-manufacture.



Option 5:

Greenfinch Anaerobic Digestion plant in Ludlow, South Shropshire.

Photo: Greenfinch

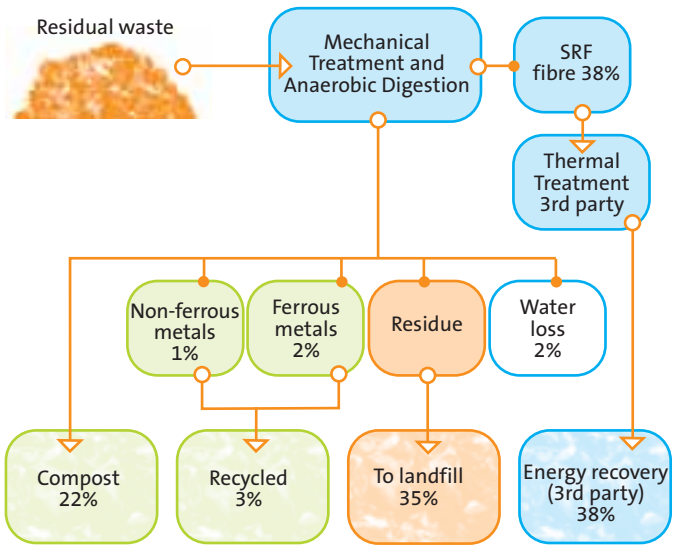
Mechanical Treatment followed by 3rd Party Thermal Treatment followed by Anaerobic Digestion

The residual waste firstly undergoes a mechanical treatment stage in which the mixed waste is fed into a "ball mill" where it is ground down into smaller pieces.

The waste is then sorted into three types: metals for recycling, organic material for further processing and paper and plastics which will form a Solid Recovered Fuel.

The SRF can then be passed to a third party for thermal treatment (eg gasification – see Option 7). The residues from this process (approx 20%) which consist of glass, stones etc are likely to be sent to landfill as there are no markets for these at the present time.

The organic part is fed into an Anaerobic Digestion process for further treatment. See Option 4 for description.



Option 6:

Energos Gasification plant in, Averoy Norway.

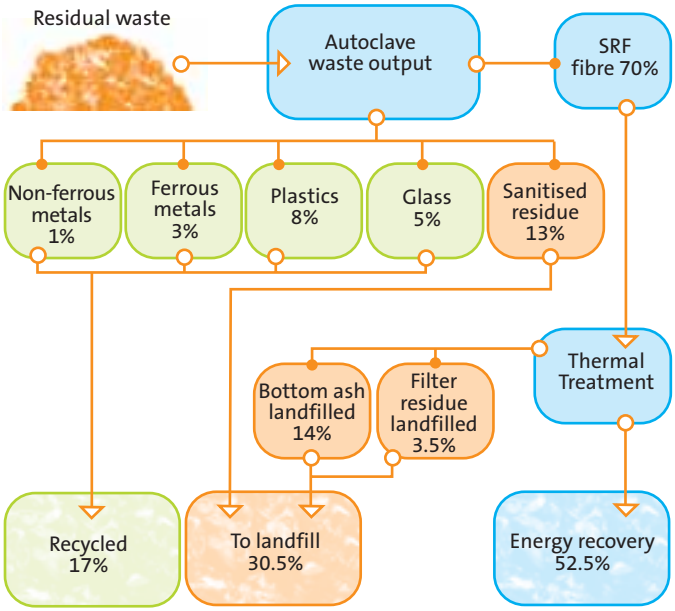
Photo: Energos

Autoclave followed by Thermal Treatment of Fibres

This option is based on an autoclave and the subsequent treatment of the output material in a thermal treatment such as pyrolysis or gasification.

For description of Autoclave see Option 4.

After autoclaving has taken place the fibre is sent to a thermal treatment process such as Pyrolysis or Gasification (see Option 7) which thermally decomposes the material to produce liquid, gaseous and/or solid fuels and a residue which will require landfill disposal.



Option 7:

Compact Power Pyrolysis plant in Avonmouth, Bristol

Photo: Compact Power

Pyrolysis/Gasification (with fuel preparation)

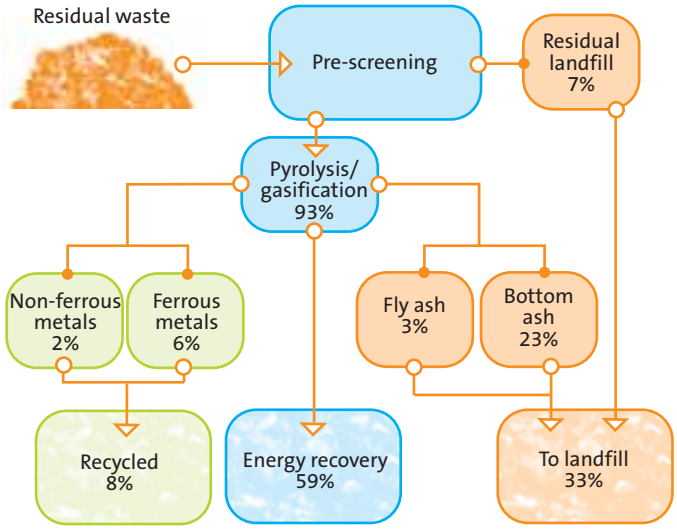
The residual waste in this option is first put through a mechanical treatment process, which breaks down the waste for combustion.

The remaining materials are processed at a Pyrolysis or Gasification facility. The waste is heated to produce electricity and the ash residue produced is sent to landfill.

The heat produced can also be used locally eg in homes, industry, leisure facilities, hospitals.

The main difference between these methods is that in Pyrolysis rubbish is turned into a useful gaseous fuel product using low (or no) levels of oxygen in the combustion process, so the rubbish does not burn with a visible flame.

In Gasification the residue from the pyrolysis process is subjected to further processing by the injection of steam to release additional combustible gases which are then used in a turbine to generate electricity and heat for local distribution.



How we evaluate the different technology options

We asked a wide range of people from different walks of life to help decide the best way of evaluating and comparing these options.

These groups included:

- Scrutiny Panel Councillors
- Environmental interest groups
- Waste industry
- Regional government and agencies
- Health trusts
- Housing associations
- Pensioners forums
- Waste management forums
- Residents' groups
- Citizens panels
- Parish Councils
- Local Strategic Partnerships
- Executive Members from each local authority.

We wanted to find out what factors or qualities people thought should be given the greatest importance or "weighting."

They listed the following factors as being of importance and weighted them as follows:

- Environment 37%
- Technical 36%
- Socio-Economic 27%

Environment 37%

- Climate change
- Air Emissions
- Sustainability and compatibility with the Waste Hierarchy

Technical 36%

- Technology Risk – is it proven and reliable?
- Ability to effectively divert biodegradable waste from landfill and avoid landfill tax and fines
- Contribution to recycling and composting performance
- Product outlet risk – does the resulting product have a market?

Socio-Economic	27%

- Impacts on human health/amenity, noise, odour, dust
- Transport (vehicle movements)
- Compatibility with need to be self-sufficient
- Ability to avoid delays at the planning stage

In addition, we included the views of the public based on a consultation held in summer 2006.

This revealed that many people placed a high priority on environmental issues but also understood the need to consider the financial implications.

Taking all these factors into account we finally looked at the overall balance between **cost** and **quality** (as listed above) and weighted these as follows:

Cost	35%
Quality	65%

This produced a system of scoring or marking each option to find out how each performs against these weighted criteria.

Using this system our groups ranked the seven options in the following order:

1. **Option 7**
   Pyrolysis / Gasification (with fuel preparation)
2. **Option 1**
   Energy from Waste (EfW)
3. **Option 2**
   BMT, In-Vessel Composting, 3rd Party Thermal Treatment
4. **Option 4**
   Autoclave followed by Anaerobic Digestion of Fibres
5. **Option 6**
   Autoclave followed by Thermal Treatment of Fibre
6. **Option 5**
   Mechanical Treatment, 3rd Party Thermal Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion
7. **Option 3**
   MBT, 3rd Party Thermal Treatment followed by Landfill

No decision has been made. We now need your input.

Look at the questions on pages 12–15 and tell us what you think.

The implications for planning

Whichever new waste facilities are built, land has to be found for them. Of course, each option could have different requirements in the amount of land it will occupy – and the number of locations will also be dictated by the type of technical option chosen.

A decision needs to be made as to whether it would be better to have just one or two large-scale facilities, or a greater number of smaller facilities spread widely across the West of England area. Or we could use a combination with a mix of both large and small scale facilities.

During our consultation with the public on the waste strategy, we are also inviting the public's views on the planning issues.

Many factors will influence the selection of an "appropriate location", not least being the need to reduce waste transportation with its consequent environmental costs.

Our view is that we should deal with our own waste on our own area.

In order to identify suitable sites we have prepared a method for evaluating possible locations.

- This survey is an early stage in a programme of activities which will build up over the next three years until 2010, when a Development Plan will be adopted. Details on the key stages in the programme are available in the full length version of the Issues and Options document.

Firstly: Factors which will normally rule out waste development

- Land allocated for other uses
- Ancient Woodland
- Undeveloped land in the Coastal Zone
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Surface water
- Groundwater protection zones
- Wetlands of international importance
- Special Protection Areas
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- National Nature Reserves
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Grade 1 Listed Buildings/Historic parks and gardens
- Grade II* Listed Buildings/Historic parks and gardens

B Secondly: Factors that may rule out waste development

- Green field land
- Green Belt
- Forest of Avon
- Distance from areas of need for waste management facilities
- Distance from primary route network
- Standard of access to highway
- Floodplains
- Major and minor aquifers
- Air quality management areas
- Local nature conservation designations
- Conservation areas
- World Heritage Sites
- Registered battlefields
- Historic sites and monuments
- Areas of special archaeological significance
- Airport safeguarding zones

C Thirdly: Factors we will look for

Thirdly, we look for locations, such as previously developed land or industrial sites, where waste development would generally be acceptable as a matter of policy:

- Previously developed land and existing redundant buildings
- Industrial areas
- Existing and former waste management facilities
- Locations within and adjacent to urban areas/population centres
- Locations with good access to primary route network
- Locations near existing railways/waterways

Objectives for Site Assessment Criteria

When we assess a possible site, we are aiming to meet the following objectives, to:

- ensure the site is large enough to accommodate the proposed facility
- avoid adverse effect on employment
- ensure the site is physically accessible and to a standard acceptable to the Highway Authority
- avoid access through residential areas and sensitive land uses
- avoid loss or damage to protected trees and groups of trees
- avoid impact upon public footpaths and public rights of way
- protect the best and most versatile agricultural land
- minimise noise/vibration
- minimise odour
- minimise nuisance eg vermin, pests, litter, lighting pollution
- minimise damage to air quality
- minimise the impact on wildlife interests
- prevent adverse visual impacts.

Help us shape the Waste Management Strategy and the Development Plan

The selection made by the groups listed on page 9 is not a final decision. It simply shows what one group of people from a wide range of backgrounds thought.

To examine in detail how they appraised the options please visit the web site or ask to see the full length "Issues and Options" document (see back page for details).

Your input is vital. Please use the attached form or go online, to let us know your views on our plans for waste.

The **Waste Strategy** will be a blueprint for the way residual municipal waste is managed for the next 20 years or more.

The **Development Plan** will outline the procedures needed to identify suitable locations.

Waste management is an ever changing industry and it can be affected by changes in the law and the emergence of new technology.

We will routinely review the Waste Strategy to allow us the opportunity to ensure it meets the latest needs of residents and users.

Our Vision:

The Waste Strategy vision

The four local authorities in the West of England area are working together to develop, in consultation with local residents and other stakeholders, a range of facilities for the treatment of municipal residual waste.

These will deliver significant reductions in the amount of waste, particularly biodegradable waste, being sent to landfill sites. They will also maximise the efficient recovery of resources and encompass environmental, social and economic factors.

Each local authority will maintain a long term commitment to increase waste reduction, recycling and composting, and will move toward a longer term aim of achieving zero waste.

The Development Plan vision

The West of England will take responsibility for its own waste and, through a Joint Waste Development Plan Document, will make provision for a network of waste management facilities.

This network will be consistent with the Waste Hierarchy principle, take account of the environmental, social and economic needs of the area, and assist in moving towards the longer term aim of achieving zero waste.

West of England Waste Management and Planning Partnership
issues and Options – Feedback Form

- If you need more space please continue on additional sheets or send us your comments on line via our website: **www.rubbishorresource.co.uk**

Please give us your views on:

How Much Waste?

(See pages 3 and 4)

1 Do you agree that there is a need for additional waste management facilities in the West of England area?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments:

2 What other facilities would you propose in order to deal with the waste generated within the West of England?

3 The following statements all refer to **Residual Municipal Waste**. Please give us your comments

a) The West of England should deal with its own **municipal waste** within its own boundaries.

Agree ☐ No strong views ☐ Disagree ☐

Comments:

b) Our municipal waste facilities should be able to manage waste from other areas outside the West of England.

Agree ☐ No strong views ☐ Disagree ☐

Comments:

c) Our municipal waste facilities should be able to manage commercial and industrial waste.

Agree ☐ No strong views ☐ Disagree ☐

Comments:

Technology Options

(See pages 5–8)

Each of the seven technology options we have described offers opportunities to meet, and in some instances exceed, the aim of diverting residual waste from landfill.

4 Do you think the range of **technology options** presented on pages 5–8 is sufficient?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments:

5 Which of the seven options itemised on **pages 5–8** is your preferred choice

Please rank them in order of your preference, with 1 being the option you **most prefer**, and 7 being the **least preferable** option.

Rank

☐ **Option 1:** Energy from Waste (Efw)

☐ **Option 2:** Biological Mechanical treatment followed by 3rd Party thermal treatment of SRF, followed by In-Vessel Composting of waste derived compost

☐ **Option 3:** Mechanical Biological treatment followed by 3rd party Thermal Treatment of SRF followed by Landfill of stabilised output

☐ **Option 4:** Autoclave followed by Anaerobic Digestions of Fibres

☐ **Option 5:** Mechanical Treatment followed by 3rd Party Thermal Treatment of SRF followed by Anaerobic Digestion of waste derived compost which includes maturation of digested compost product

☐ **Option 6:** Autoclave followed by Thermal Treatment of Fibre

☐ **Option 7:** Pyrolysis/Gasification (with fuel preparation)

Is there any one of these options which you would rule out entirely?

Option number: ☐

Comments:

Other comments:

Please use this space to add any comments you may have on the way the options have been evaluated **(see page 9–10)**.

The Implications for Planning

(see page 11–12)

Before we can select sites for waste management facilities we need to agree the methodology of the selection process.

6 Do you think we've got the **factors** in box **A** and **B** on pages 11 and 12 right?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments:

7 Do you agree that the types of sites listed in box **C** on **page 12** are the most suitable locations for the additional waste management facilities needed?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments:

8 Do you have any suggestions for sites or areas which should be included in the assessment process?

If so, please list them here. Your response will help to ensure that opportunities are not over-looked at a later stage.

9 When we've completed the sifting process we will carry out a more detailed assessment of the short listed sites. Do you think we've identified the right objectives on **page 12** for assessing sites? Should we include any other objectives?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments:

10 Generally, do you think we should plan for... (please tick one box only)

☐ **a)** Two large facilities?

☐ **b)** Eight or ten small facilities?

☐ **c)** A combination of facilities of various sizes?

Shaping the Strategies

(see page 13) The visions for both the planning and waste management strategies are based on the waste hierarchy of achieving more waste reduction, more recycling and composting, and then recovering value from the remaining leftover waste.

11 Do you agree with the Vision for the **Waste Management** strategy?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments:

12 Do you agree with the Vision for the **Waste Development Plan**?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments:

Your views are of vital importance

- **It helps us know whether our consultation is effective if you tell us a little about yourself**
- **Are you responding as:**

- A local resident ☐
- Representing a town or parish council ☐
- Representing a local business/ commercial interest ☐
- Representing a voluntary, community or action group ☐
- Representing a statutory agency ☐
- If you are responding on behalf of a group or organisation please tell us its name:

- **How did you hear about this consultation?**

- Leaflet ☐
- Poster ☐
- Rubbish or Resource web site ☐
- Local authority website ☐
- Article in the press ☐
- Through a community group eg parish council ☐
- Attended a meeting ☐
- Hand out at a shopping centre/library ☐
- Took part in previous consultation ☐

- **I/we would be interested in taking part in future consultations about waste and planning** ☐

Name:

Address:

Post Code:

Daytime tel:

Email:

Age group: Under 25 ☐ 25–40 ☐ 41–65 ☐ over 65 ☐

Ethnic origin:

In which local authority area do you live?

Bath and North East Somerset ☐
Bristol ☐
North Somerset ☐
South Gloucestershire ☐

Any personal information that you have supplied will be held by the four unitary authorities in accordance with the Data Protection Act.

Once you have completed the FEEDBACK FORM please return it in an envelope to the freepost address below.

- This leaflet is an abridged version of the full **"Issues and Options"** document which contains more details on the evaluation process, options appraisal, planning procedures as well as a draft of the **Joint Residual Municipal Waste Management Strategy**. Copies can be obtained by contacting:

Bath & North East Somerset	**01225 39 40 41**
Bristol City Council	**0117 922 3838**
North Somerset	**01934 888 802**
South Gloucestershire	**01454 86 8000**

Alternatively you may ask to see a copy at your local library, council office or One-Stop Shop.

- **You can also take part in this consultation online – visit www.rubbishorresource.co.uk Free internet access is available from most libraries.**
- **To contact us you can email: info@rubbishorresource.co.uk or write to us at the address below.**
- **Your comments need to be received by the 23 March 2007 so they can be taken into account in the development of the next stage of the Waste Strategy and the Preferred Options report for the Development Plan.**

If you would like this document in another language, large print, Braille or audiotape please contact 01454 863 860 or 0117 922 3838.

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