

24th November: West of England Joint Waste Core Strategy Examination in Public.

Schedule of Councils' Proposed Changes to the West of England Joint Waste Core Strategy Submission document (July 2010).

This schedule of proposed changes has been prepared by the West of England Partnership on behalf of the Partnership Authorities; Bath & North East Somerset, Bristol City, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire Council.

This schedule lists proposed changes that clarify or amplify the content of the Joint Waste Core Strategy Submission (JWCS) document (July 2010). These proposed changes do not seek significant or material changes to the JWCS; are considered to be part of the JWCS Submission Document, and therefore do not require a formal recommendation.

The text in bold indicates proposed additional new text. Proposed deletion is indicated by text that is struck through.

Change Number	Page no of JWCS	Policy/Paragraph of the JWCS	Proposed Change (as suggested by the Partnership Authorities)
PC1	7	Waste water treatment	<p>The forecast increase in population and housing set out in the draft RSS will lead to an increased demand for waste water treatment. The West of England Partnership has commissioned an Infrastructure Study to assess the sub-region's future requirements. The West of England Partnership will work closely with the utility companies in order to identify, appraise and provide sufficient facilities when/if they are required.</p> <p><i>Authorities will produce individual infrastructure plans to support their respective Core Strategies.</i></p>
PC2	8	Para 3.2.2	<p>3.2.2 In 2008, within the West of England approximately half of all municipal, commercial and industrial waste was sent to landfill each year, much of this transported outside of the sub-region. Existing sites within the plan area have only a limited capacity and life time; based on recent rates of landfill, capacity would be exhausted by 2014. Preparation of the JWCS has revealed that existing arrangements for the exportation of waste may be maintained in the short term, but will not be a suitable long term solution. This is a key</p>

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			challenge facing the sub-region. Whilst additional landfill capacity will be required the JWCS needs to provide a positive policy framework that promotes the diversion of waste from landfill. Practically this will be achieved through delivery of the waste treatment infrastructure necessary to meet the demands of a growing sub-region.
PC3	9	Para 3.4.3 Clarification of text	The distribution of significant growth at strategically significant cities and towns, and urban extensions as identified in the emerging RSS , is a major driver of change in the West of England. The provision of sufficient waste capacity where waste arises is a key challenge for the JWCS; but it can also address positively the objective to reduce the distance that waste travels to be treated.
PC4	9	Para 3.5.1 clarification of text	The natural, and built historic environments of the West of England are among its most distinctive assets and waste management policy needs to consider how best to protect and enhance these diverse environments. The plan area incorporates countryside and many international and national environmental designations such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Ramsar Sites, National Nature Reserves, World Heritage Site and UK BAP Habitats; including the Mendip Hills, the Cotswolds and the Severn Estuary. Flooding is also a particular issue in the West of England, principally along the Severn Estuary. These factors can make the identification of sites suitable to locate waste facilities a challenge.
PC5	10	Vision Statement	By 2026 the West of England will be resource efficient with waste generation minimised, in line with the waste hierarchy, and operating a waste management infrastructure, with sufficient capacity to deal with the amount of waste generated in the West of England. The needs of the West of England to enable sustainable economic growth will be met, whilst ensuring the protection of the natural, and historic environment which are its most distinctive and unique assets”.
PC6	10	Para 4.2.1	The Vision is consistent with national policy, builds upon the draft Regional Spatial Strategy vision for waste and incorporates the objectives of the authorities Sustainable Community Strategies. The JWCS Vision will be consistent with and complimentary to each

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			authority's core strategy.
PC7	11	Strategic Objectives 5 th bullet-revision of text	To contribute to the reducing and adapting to the impacts of climate change by driving waste up the hierarchy and encouraging the provision of waste management facilities at appropriate locations. <i>having regard for minimizing and mitigating flood risk</i>
PC8	11	Strategic Objectives last bullet-additional text for clarification	To locate waste development in accordance with land use priorities, giving preference to previously developed land and/or urban areas.
PC9	13	Para 5.3.1-additional text	National waste policy is set out in Waste Strategy for England (WSE2007) and Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10). A companion guide to the PPS10 provides practice guidance on the implementation of the policies set out in the PPS10.
PC10	14-15	Section 5.4 Regional Policy. Replace para's 5.4.1, 5.4.2 and 5.4.3 with the following and delete Table 5.1	<p>5.4.1 <i>The draft Regional Spatial Strategy 2006 set out a broad development strategy for the Region over the next 15-20 years and identified managing waste as one of the key challenges facing the South West Region.</i></p> <p>5.4.2 <i>The draft RSS set out apportionments for the management of municipal and commercial and industrial waste for the West of England sub-region, which have been used to inform the preparation of the JWCS.</i></p> <p>5.4.3 <i>Whilst it is not expected that the draft RSS will be adopted, the principles and aims with regard to waste management are still considered appropriate. In particular the waste recovery target of 85% that conforms with the national policy context, to divert as much waste away from landfill as possible.</i></p> <p>Delete Table 5.1</p>
PC11	15-16	Replace supporting text at para 5.4.5 .	5.4.5. <i>The JWCS provides the policy framework to deliver sufficient waste management infrastructure to meet the West of England's needs. Appropriate monitoring of the JWCS will enable an understanding of the capacity requirements throughout the plan period. Further detailed information on future capacity</i>

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			<i>requirements at key dates is provided in the JWCS at Section 6.</i>
PC12	16	Replace paras 5.5.3 and 5.5.4 and remove existing tables 5.2 and 5.3	5.5.3 The draft RSS In accordance with national policy, the JWCS acknowledges the considerable potential for the production of heat from renewable sources and particularly opportunities for facilities that produce heat and electricity, such as energy from waste. 5.5.4 Information on the electricity and/or heat output as a result of residual waste treatment facilities will be monitored as part of the monitoring framework set out at Section 7 of the JWCS.
PC13	17	Replace text at Para 5.6.5 with the following	The West of England authorities are in the process of developing Core Strategies, publication of all four Core Strategies is anticipated by January 2011.
PC14	20	Paragraph 6.2.4Any application for major development, defined as residential development of 10 units, 0.5 ha or more, and all other development of 1ha or more, must be accompanied by a Waste Audit which may be in the form of a Site Waste Management Plan. Such documents are expected to be have an increasing role demonstrating how waste in is managed in a sustainable manner as part of the development, but also explicitly to explore how the use of raw materials can be minimised and how waste can be reused, with priority given to the reuse of materials on-site.
PC15	22	Policy 1 bullet 4e	If waste generated during construction is to be disposed of elsewhere the distance it will be transported.
PC16	22	Para 6.3.2	Criteria based policy is used to provide the opportunities for all non residual waste treatment capacity.
PC17	22	Section 6.4 title 'Future Capacity Requirements'	Title re-labelled to "Future Capacity requirements for non-residual waste treatment "
PC18	23	Table 6.1	Removal of Table 6.1
PC19	23	Paragraph 6.4.3	Removal of paragraph 6.4.3 as it comments on Table 6.1
PC20	23	Para 6.4.4	Re-numbered to 6.4.3

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PC21	23	Paragraph 6.4.5 and removal of Table 6.2	<p>It is proposed to delete paragraph 6.4.5. with the exception of the last sentence that is added to paragraph 6.4.4 (renumbered to 6.4.3). Text will now read as follows:</p> <p>6.4.3. At Annex C3, Waste Strategy for England 2007 identifies that 52% of construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste is recycled, 30% is disposed of to landfill, with the remainder put to other uses such as land restoration. Within the main text of the document, Waste Strategy for England 2007 presents an intention to halve the amount of construction, demolition and excavation waste disposed of to landfill by 2012. Reference to the current position at Annex C3 would indicate that a total of 85% of CD&E waste arisings should therefore be diverted from landfill. This national position has been used to establish targets and consequently forecast tonnage of construction, demolition and excavation wastes arising within the plan area requiring diversion from landfill., as presented in Table 6.2. Policy 1 provides the framework to promote diversion away from landfill for this waste stream.</p> <p>Table 6.2 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Wastes: Diversion from Landfill Capacity Requirement</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Target %</th> <th>Tonnes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>70</td> <td>1,030,000 — 1,079,000 1,660,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>85</td> <td>1,030,000 — 1,194,000 2,301,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>85</td> <td>1,030,000 — 1,369,000 2,639,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20296</td> <td>85</td> <td>1,030,000 — 1,752,000 3,026,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Target %	Tonnes	2010	70	1,030,000 — 1,079,000 1,660,000	2015	85	1,030,000 — 1,194,000 2,301,000	2020	85	1,030,000 — 1,369,000 2,639,000	2029 6	85	1,030,000 — 1,752,000 3,026,000
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PC22	23	Para 6.4.6	Para re-numbered to 6.4.4															
PC23	23	Para 6.4.7	Para re-numbered to 6.4.5															

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PC24	23	Para 6.4.8	Para re-numbered to 6.4.6
PC25	26	Policy 2	<p>Planning permissions for non-residual waste treatment facilities involving recycling, storage, transfer, materials recovery and processing (excluding open windrow composting) will be granted, subject to development management policies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. on land that is allocated in a local plan or development plan document for industrial or storage purposes or has planning permission for such use; or 2. on previously owned developed land or land that is located within an adopted urban extension area; and or 3. at existing or proposed waste management sites, subject in the case of landfill and landraising sites or other temporary facilities, to the waste use being limited to the life of the landfill, landraising or other temporary facility.
PC26	28	Additional supporting text at Para 6.7.5	<i>“A significant amount of CD&E waste is also managed on site with mobile crushers, which reduces the requirement for off site treatment and disposal facilities. These mobile operations generally do not require express planning permission and therefore do not require a specific policy framework, but do contribute to management of the CD&E waste stream. Exempt sites may also be appropriate locations for disposal of inert waste, and may be subject to planning permission, proposals for which would be assessed with policy 8.”</i>
PC27	33	Para 6.10.1 clarification of text	6.10.1 A key aim of the JWCS is to ensure that as much waste as possible in the West of England is diverted away from landfill. However, it is acknowledged that landfill will continue to have a role, albeit a limited one, and that new disposal capacity is expected to be required within the sub region over the plan period.
PC28	34	Figure 6.2	Larger (A4 landscape) & better quality map for clarity
29	36	Policy 8 bullet 4, reference the Key environmental	4. the proposals are not within major aquifers, source protection zones, European sites of nature designation or the appropriate buffer (as identified in Figure 6.2); except where no objection is received from the Environment Agency or Natural England as appropriate.

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		constraints map at figure 6.2.	
PC30	37	Para 6.12.1	The development management policies provide the balance to those policies that promote development and will be taken into account when considering any waste management development proposal, whether on a site that has been identified in the JWCS or on other land. Delivered together, the policies of the JWCS will deliver the stated Vision - achieving the required waste infrastructure in the West of England, whilst protecting the natural, and <i>built historic</i> environment.
PC31a	40	Policy 12 first paragraph	<p>Planning permissions for waste related development will be granted provided it can be demonstrated by the provision of information appropriate to the planning application that any impacts of the development would be controlled so as not to materially adversely affect people, land, infrastructure, resources and the environment. Information supporting a planning application must include, as appropriate to the development proposal, assessment of the following matters and where necessary, appropriate mitigation should be identified so as to minimise or avoid any material adverse impact and to compensate for any loss and where appropriate achieve enhancement:</p> <p><i>Planning permission for waste related development will be granted provided it can be demonstrated that any impacts of the proposed development would not significantly adversely affect people, land, infrastructure, resources and the environment and that, where appropriate, enhancement would be achieved.</i></p> <p><i>Where it is assessed that the application proposals could lead to significant adverse effects but these are capable of adequate resolution, appropriate mitigation should be identified so as to avoid or minimise any material adverse impact, and to compensate for any loss.</i></p> <p><i>Information supporting a planning application must include, as appropriate to the development proposal, assessment of the following matters:</i></p>

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PC31b	40	Policy 12 Addition of new paragraph to follow bullets	<i>In accordance with Circular 05/2005 (and as may be amended) planning obligations may be necessary in order to address any of the matters listed above or otherwise identified as a significant effect in the environmental information accompanying the application. In considering the scale and form of any contributions to be made under such obligations, the waste planning authority will have regard to the content of paragraph 6.14.4 of this Core Strategy and guidance documents relevant to these matters.</i>
PC32	40	Policy 12 bullet 5	<i>5. For waste facilities</i>
PC33	41	Clarification of supportive text to policy 13, with an additional para at 6.15.3	<i>6.15.3 Within the Strategic Areas and adopted urban extensions, the purpose of safeguarding is to ensure that delivery of the JWCS would not be prejudiced by development/re-development proposals.</i>
PC34	42	Para 7.1.3	<i>In particular delivery Delivery of the JWCS will require the Partnership Authorities to have continued engagement with all statutory bodies; but in particular the Environment Agency, as regulator of waste facilities and in providing monitoring information and the development industry; the latter will ultimately be delivering the, which ultimately delivers waste management facilities. As such implementation of the JWCS is primarily concerned with their three main areas of responsibility as set out below (in paragraph 7.1.4).</i>
PC35	42	Addition of new paragraph 7.3.7	<i>7.3.7 Tables 6.1-6.5 will underpin monitoring of the Spatial Strategy and delivery of the necessary waste management infrastructure. The tables illustrate what capacity is required and when it will need to be delivered throughout the Plan period.</i>
PC36	43	Para 7.3.3	The monitoring framework prepared by the Partnership a Authorities reflects both the statutory indicators required by Regional Planning Guidance 10 and the draft RSS other indicators relevant to local circumstances. Local indicators are selected from the 198

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			National Indicator set published by Communities & Local Government and from within the Partnership Authorities.
37	43	7.3.4	Para re-numbered to 7.3.5
38	43	7.3.5	Para re-numbered to 7.3.6
39	43	7.3.6	Para re-numbered to 7.3.7
PC40	43	Figure 7.1	The key for Figure 7.1 is out of position and will be amended.
PC41	44	Waste Prevention indicator - typo	Amend 'killograms' to kilograms
PC42	45	Monitoring framework for recycling, composting & non – residual waste infrastructure, in relation to policies 2, 3, 4	Under Related Policy column text as follows: <i>Refer to Tables 6.1 and 6.2 of the JWCS</i>
PC43	46	Monitoring framework for Recovery Infrastructure in relation to policies 5.6 & 7	Under Related Policy column text as follows: <i>Refer to Table 6.3 of the JWCS</i>
PC44	46	Monitoring framework for Landfill in relation to policies 8 & 9.	Under Related Policy column text as follows: <i>Refer to Tables 6.4 and 6.5 of the JWCS</i>
PC45	47	Policy 11 indicators	Areas <i>and type</i> of designations on which waste related development is granted.
PC46	40	Policy 12 bullet 13	traffic generation, congestion, access and the suitability <i>where appropriate, the impacts of the proposals on the function and capacity</i> of the highway network in the vicinity of the

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			site, including access to and from the motorway the Strategic Road Network and the primary route network;
PC47	52-65	Typo Appendix every other page	Correct spelling of Appendix on every other page of Appendix 1.
PC48	67	Key Diagram	Improve quality/size of map (A4 landscape)
PC49	2	Para 1.1.2	The Joint Waste Core Strategy applies to all waste, with the exception of most radioactive waste the policy for which is dealt with at a national level.
PC50	8	Para 3.3.1 new bullet point 4	- promoting sustainable development and good design
PC51	29	Para 6.8.8	To ensure delivery of the Spatial Strategy, a number of strategic sites, essential to the delivery of the JWCS, have been identified as appropriate for development for the management of residual waste. Policy 5 lists the strategic sites and the indicative requirement capacity within each zone set out in Figure 6.1. Some areas zones have more sites listed than may be required necessary to deliver this indicative requirement This allows ensuring flexibility and subsequent deliverability of the Spatial Strategy to meet the sub-region's needs.
PC52	31	Policy 5	<p>Planning permissions for development involving the treatment of residual wastes where it supports the delivery of the Spatial Strategy will be granted at the following locations, subject to development management policies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. discrete Sites, subject to the Key Development Criteria provided in Appendix 1: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. BA19 Broadmead Lane, Keynsham, Bath and North East Somerset b. BA12 Former Fuller's Earth Works, Fosseway, Bath and North East Somerset c. BR505 Hartcliffe Way, Bristol d. DSO5 Merebank, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol e. DS06 BZL Site, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol f. DS07 Sevalco Plant (northern part), Severn Road, Bristol g. DS13 Rhodia Chemical Works, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol

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			<p>h. DS14 Gypsy and Traveller Site, Kings Weston Lane, Bristol i. DS15 Advanced Transport System Ltd Site, Severn Rd, Bristol j. SG39 South of Severnside Works, South Gloucestershire k. IS8 Warne Rd, Weston-super-Mare, North Somerset</p> <p>2. on land that is located within an adopted urban extension area;</p> <p>3. 2. on land that is located on existing industrial land in Yate within Strategic Area A, subject to the Key Development Criteria provided in (See Appendix 1); and,</p> <p>4. 3. on land that is located within the redevelopment area of Weston – Strategic Area B , subject to the Key Development Criteria provided in (See Appendix 1).</p> <p>The facilities proposed will be required to contribute to the delivery of the Spatial Strategy illustrated in Figure 6.1. Indicative required capacities requirements for residual waste treatment are: Zone A – ~390,000 tpa Zone B – ~100,000 tpa Zone C – ~150,000 tpa Zone D – ~60,000 tpa Zone E – ~100,000 tpa Monitoring will be undertaken to ensure the Spatial Strategy is delivered.</p>
PC53	64	New first bullet	<i>Mindful of the extent of the area allocated and ongoing planning of this area, any waste related proposals should be consistent with the objectives and provisions of any local development document, relevant to Strategic Area A.</i>
PC54	64	Additional text to last bullet	... In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report <i>which identifies that some sites may not be appropriate for thermal treatment.</i>
PC55	65	New first bullet	<i>Mindful of the extent of area allocated and ongoing planning of this area, any waste related proposals should be consistent with the objectives and provisions of any</i>

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			<i>local development document, relevant to Strategic Area B.</i>
PC56	65	Additional text to last bullet	... In particular proposals must take account of the findings set out in Table 8.1 of the HRA report <i>which identifies that some sites may not be appropriate for thermal treatment.</i>
PC57	38	Policy 11 bullet 9	Listed Buildings, Historic <i>Registered Parks, and Gardens and Battlefields;</i>
PC58	20	Para 6.2.4	A considerable amount of waste is produced by the construction industry. The planning system has a role to play preventing waste generated in construction and redevelopment projects. Any application for major development, defined as residential development of <i>10 units or more</i> or 0.5ha or more, and all other development of 1ha or more must be accompanied by a Waste Audit, which may be in the form of a Site Waste Management Plan. Such documents are expected to have an increasing role demonstrating how waste in <i>is</i> managed in a sustainable manner as part of development, but also explicitly to explore how the use of raw materials can be minimised and how waste created can be reused, with priority given to the reuse of materials on site. <i>Smaller applications, accompanied by Design and Access Statements, should include commentary on waste prevention measures.</i>
PC59	21	Policy 1 bullet 4, introductory text	for any major development proposal the application should be accompanied by a Waste Audit which must include detail of: <i>the provision of information, appropriate to the planning application, on the following matters:</i> ...
PC60	22	Policy 1 bullet 4b.	on-site waste recycling facilities to be provided (<i>both through the construction and operational phases;</i>
PC61	22	Policy 1 bullet 5	<i>the Partnership Authorities</i> leading by example.
PC62	39	Para 6.14.4	<i>Planning obligations and C</i> conditions and legal agreements play an important role in controlling waste management activities, <i>mitigating impacts</i> and providing added value from waste related development. They will be used in conjunction with the grant of planning permission where appropriate. <i>The matters to be covered are set out in policies 11 and 12 and the individual authorities' core strategies and developer contribution</i>

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PC63	26	New para 6.5.7 and new Table 6.1	<p data-bbox="786 308 1346 339"><i>supplementary planning documents.</i></p> <p data-bbox="786 347 2063 563"><i>Table 6.1 shows the amount of capacity that it is anticipated will be required for the recycling and composting of municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste; also an indication of current capacity (at 2010). The aim under Policy 2 (Policy 3 for open windrow composting) is to facilitate provision sufficient to manage these quantities although, subject to the other provisions in the JWCS, the requirement is not intended to represent a limit on provision.</i></p> <p data-bbox="786 603 2098 675"><i>Table 6.1 Indicative requirement for recycling and composting of municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 675 1917 978"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="786 675 1014 715"></th> <th colspan="4" data-bbox="1014 675 1917 715">Intervals throughout the Plan period</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="786 715 1014 754"></th> <th data-bbox="1014 715 1240 754">2010/11</th> <th data-bbox="1240 715 1467 754">2015/16</th> <th data-bbox="1467 715 1693 754">2020/21</th> <th data-bbox="1693 715 1917 754">2025/26</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 754 1014 866">Gross requirement (tonnes)</td> <td data-bbox="1014 754 1240 866">646,000</td> <td data-bbox="1240 754 1467 866">761,000</td> <td data-bbox="1467 754 1693 866">863,000</td> <td data-bbox="1693 754 1917 866">858,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 866 1014 978">Current capacity (tonnes)</td> <td data-bbox="1014 866 1240 978">812,000</td> <td data-bbox="1240 866 1467 978"></td> <td data-bbox="1467 866 1693 978"></td> <td data-bbox="1693 866 1917 978"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Intervals throughout the Plan period					2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26	Gross requirement (tonnes)	646,000	761,000	863,000	858,000	Current capacity (tonnes)	812,000			
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PC64	28	New paragraphs 6.7.5 and 6.7.6 and new Table 6.2	<p data-bbox="786 1058 2098 1313"><i>Table 6.2 shows the amount of capacity that it is anticipated will be required for the recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste. The aim is to facilitate provision sufficient to manage these quantities although, subject to the other provisions in the JWCS, the requirement is not intended to represent a limit on provision. Policy 4 concerns related development at mineral sites. Recycling provision at other appropriate locations would be subject to Policy 2 or, in the context of waste minimisation, under Policy 1.</i></p> <p data-bbox="786 1353 2040 1385"><i>Although Table 6.2 shows no current recycling capacity (no permanent facilities) a</i></p>																				

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			<p><i>significant amount of CD&E waste is managed on site with mobile crushers. Generally, these operations do not require separate planning permission and therefore do not require a specific policy framework.</i></p> <p>Table 6.2 Indicative requirement for recycling of construction, demolition and excavation waste</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="788 528 1919 831"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="788 528 1012 568"></th> <th colspan="4" data-bbox="1012 528 1919 568">Intervals throughout the Plan period</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="788 568 1012 608"></th> <th data-bbox="1012 568 1240 608">2010/11</th> <th data-bbox="1240 568 1469 608">2015/16</th> <th data-bbox="1469 568 1697 608">2020/21</th> <th data-bbox="1697 568 1919 608">2025/26</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="788 608 1012 719">Gross requirement (tonnes)</td> <td data-bbox="1012 608 1240 719">1,660,000</td> <td data-bbox="1240 608 1469 719">2,301,000</td> <td data-bbox="1469 608 1697 719">2,639,000</td> <td data-bbox="1697 608 1919 719">3,026,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="788 719 1012 831">Current capacity (tonnes)</td> <td data-bbox="1012 719 1240 831">-</td> <td data-bbox="1240 719 1469 831"></td> <td data-bbox="1469 719 1697 831"></td> <td data-bbox="1697 719 1919 831"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Intervals throughout the Plan period					2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26	Gross requirement (tonnes)	1,660,000	2,301,000	2,639,000	3,026,000	Current capacity (tonnes)	-			
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PC65	31	New paragraphs 6.8.16 and 6.8.17 and new Table 6.3	<p>Table 6.3 shows the amount of capacity that it is anticipated will be required for recovery from municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste; also an indication of current capacity (at 2010). The aim under Policy 5 is to facilitate provision sufficient to manage these quantities although, subject to the other provisions in the JWCS including those set out at paragraph 6.8.9, the requirement is not intended to represent a limit on provision.</p> <p>Although Table 6.3 shows 225,000 tpa of capacity at 2010, additional research indicates that a significant proportion, if not all, of this capacity is dedicated to managing the wastes generated at chemical works/industrial processes operating in the plan area. As such, it is not considered available for the management of general non-hazardous wastes.</p>																				

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			<p>Table 6.3 Indicative requirements for recovery of municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 379 1917 643"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="786 379 1048 416"></th> <th colspan="4" data-bbox="1048 379 1917 416">Intervals throughout the Plan period</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="786 416 1048 453"></th> <th data-bbox="1048 416 1240 453">2010/11</th> <th data-bbox="1240 416 1464 453">2015/16</th> <th data-bbox="1464 416 1688 453">2020/21</th> <th data-bbox="1688 416 1917 453">2025/26</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 453 1048 568">Gross requirement (tonnes)</td> <td data-bbox="1048 453 1240 568">334,937</td> <td data-bbox="1240 453 1464 568">490,618</td> <td data-bbox="1464 453 1688 568">730,393</td> <td data-bbox="1688 453 1917 568">725,118</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 568 1048 643">Current capacity (tonnes)</td> <td data-bbox="1048 568 1240 643">225,000</td> <td data-bbox="1240 568 1464 643"></td> <td data-bbox="1464 568 1688 643"></td> <td data-bbox="1688 568 1917 643"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Intervals throughout the Plan period					2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26	Gross requirement (tonnes)	334,937	490,618	730,393	725,118	Current capacity (tonnes)	225,000			
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PC66	35	New paragraphs 6.10.12 to 6.10.13	<p>Table 6.4 and 6.5 show the amount of landfill capacity that it is anticipated will be required over the plan period; also an indication of current capacity (in its totality at 2010). Provision will be made under Policy 8. Since landfill is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy, care will be taken to ensure that there is no overprovision. However, the figures assume that other recycling and recovery targets have been met. Ongoing provision will be needed to meet any overall shortfall. Further, much waste is exported to landfill in other authorities. In the interest of having capacity equivalent to the needs of the Plan area, early provision will be needed within the West of England sub-region.</p> <p>Landfilling of inert waste will be undertaken in a number of ways. For example, in addition to conventional landfill sites, inert waste may be used in quarry restoration, in spreading at exempt sites and, at non-inert landfill sites, in cell construction, daily cover and the like.</p>																				

Change Number	Page no of JWCS	Policy/Paragraph of the JWCS	Proposed Change (as suggested by the Partnership Authorities)																																																		
			<p>Table 6.4 Indicative requirement for the disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 379 1917 831"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="4">Intervals throughout the Plan period</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010/11</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2025/26</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gross cumulative requirement (tonnes)</td> <td>700,000</td> <td>3,600,000</td> <td>5,725,000</td> <td>7,100,000*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross annual requirement (tonnes)</td> <td>696,000</td> <td>540,000</td> <td>276,000</td> <td>275,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current capacity (tonnes)</td> <td>2,250,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Gross requirement over the Plan period is 4,852,000 tonnes (7,100,000 – 2,250,000)</p> <p>Table 6.5 Indicative requirement for the disposal of inert waste</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 943 1917 1391"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="4">Intervals throughout the Plan period</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010/11</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2025/26</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gross cumulative requirement (tonnes)</td> <td>679,000</td> <td>4,000,000</td> <td>6,155,000</td> <td>8,651,000*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross annual requirement (tonnes)</td> <td>679,000</td> <td>394,000</td> <td>457,000</td> <td>529,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current capacity (tonnes)</td> <td>752,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Intervals throughout the Plan period					2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26	Gross cumulative requirement (tonnes)	700,000	3,600,000	5,725,000	7,100,000*	Gross annual requirement (tonnes)	696,000	540,000	276,000	275,000	Current capacity (tonnes)	2,250,000					Intervals throughout the Plan period					2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26	Gross cumulative requirement (tonnes)	679,000	4,000,000	6,155,000	8,651,000*	Gross annual requirement (tonnes)	679,000	394,000	457,000	529,000	Current capacity (tonnes)	752,000			
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			* Gross requirement over the Plan period is 7,901,000 tonnes (8,651,000 – 750,000)
PC67	36	Renumber paragraphs 6.10.12 and 6.10.13	To 6.10.14 and 6.10.15 respectively
PC68	35	Para 6.10.10	There are no hazardous waste landfill facilities within the plan area. Such specialist facilities are recognised as being facilities of regional and national importance. Further, there is no identified strategic need for new hazardous waste landfill capacity within the plan area; however policies 8 and 9 provide the relevant framework to enable the sub-region to meet its own needs.
PC69	51 – 65	Title under each Figure	Key Development Criteria
PC70	62	First bullet 'Visual Impact'	Visual Impact: A landscape and visual impact assessment would be expected to address the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, off site and World Heritage Site and its Setting
PC71	40	Policy 12 bullet 5	for waste facilities recovery energy ...
PC72	38	Policy 11 first paragraph and bullet 3	Planning permission will not be granted for waste related development where this would endanger, or have a significant adverse impact on, or effect the character, quality, interest, setting or openness of the following: ... 3. World Heritage Site and its Setting ; ...
PC73	34	Para 6.10.7	When applying the policy, consideration will be given to these constraints and the outcomes of the WEP Landfill Review, which highlights that opportunities for waste disposal on brownfield land may be limited and therefore greenfield land may be required to deliver the sub-region's needs.
PC74	35	Para 6.10.11	Policy 8 and Figure 6.2 are applicable to all waste disposal sites; they are not restricted to non-hazardous facilities proposals for the disposal of all waste types addressed within this Core Strategy. It is recognised that the detail prepared for a specific proposal may address the in principle constraints applied by Policy 8 and presented

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			<p><i>in Figure 6.2, such as demonstrating no likely significant effects to the European sites of nature conservation, which are driven by legislated requirements. As such, whilst Policy 8 presents a presumption against development of a disposal facility within the areas identified in Figure 6.2, the policy recognises that the relevant legislative requirements could be met which would enable appropriate development.</i></p> <p>Policy 8 therefore contains reference to no objection from the Environment Agency and Natural England as it is recognised inert disposal facilities, that may be located more easily within the environmental constraints identified.</p>
PC75	35/36	Policy 8	<p>In meeting the sub-region's landfill need, priority will be given to Brownfield land over Greenfield land.</p> <p>Planning permissions will be granted for waste disposal by landfilling, landraising or engineering or other operations, subject to development management policy, provided that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the waste to be disposed of cannot practicably and reasonably be reused, recycled or processed (to recover materials; to produce compost, soil conditioner or inert residues; or to recover energy). or may be required for the restoration of mineral workings, and 2. the proposed development involves the minimum quantity of waste necessary for to deliver the sub-region's needs and to enable:: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the purposes of restoring restoration of current or former mineral workings sites; or b. a demonstrable improvement in the quality of the land; or c. facilitating the establishment of an appropriate after-use; or d. improving land damaged or disturbed as a result of previous or existing uses; or e. the engineering or other operations. 3. the proposed development does not prejudice the satisfactory restoration of mineral working sites in the locality, having regard to the supply and availability of appropriate waste

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			<p>materials for their restoration.</p> <p>the proposals are not within major aquifers, source protection zones, European sites of nature designation conservation or the appropriate buffer(<i>as identified in Figure 6.2</i>); except where <i>it can be demonstrated that the relevant legislative requirements can be met. no objection is received from the Environment Agency or Natural England as appropriate.</i></p> <p>In granting planning permission for landfilling or landraising developments, or engineering or other operations, conditions may be imposed limiting both the types and quantities of waste to be deposited in order to conserve capacity for waste that cannot be reused, recycled or processed.</p>
PC76	36	Policy 9 bullet 1	incorporate finished levels that are compatible with the surrounding area and any likely settlement. The finished levels should be the minimum required to and ensure satisfactory restoration of the land for an agreed afteruse;
PC77	44	4 th Indicator	<p>Percentage of approved developments requiring a Waste Audit which make provision for (on site) waste segregation, recycling and recovery.</p> <p><i>Percentage of major development proposals accompanied by a Waste Audit Record of provision made (type and amount)</i></p>
PC78	33	Para 6.10.5	The West of England Partnership (WEP) Landfill Review indicates a need for an additional 5.9 to 6.5 million cubic metres of non-hazardous landfill void within the sub-region throughout the plan period. <i>A further update presented in the Topic Paper, published October 2010, indicated the current capacity (2,250,000) and additional requirements (4,852,000) as set out at Table 6.4.</i>